



**Notice of a public meeting of
Executive**

To: Councillors Aspden (Chair), Ayre, Craghill, Cuthbertson, D'Agorne, Runciman, Smalley, Waller and Widdowson

Date: Thursday, 1 October 2020

Time: 5.30 pm

Venue: Remote Meeting

AGENDA

Notice to Members – Post Decision Calling In:

Members are reminded that, should they wish to call in any item* on this agenda, notice must be given to Democracy Support Group by **4:00 pm on Monday, 5 October 2020.**

*With the exception of matters that have been the subject of a previous call in, require Full Council approval or are urgent, which are not subject to the call-in provisions. Any called in items will be considered by the Customer and Corporate Services Scrutiny Management Committee.

1. Declarations of Interest

At this point, Members are asked to declare:

- any personal interests not included on the Register of Interests
- any prejudicial interests or
- any disclosable pecuniary interests

which they may have in respect of business on this agenda.

- 2. Minutes** (Pages 1 - 12)
To approve and sign the minutes of the last Executive meeting, held on 27 August 2020.

3. Public Participation

At this point in the meeting members of the public who have registered to speak can do so. Members of the public may speak on agenda items or on matters within the remit of the committee.

Please note that our registration deadlines have changed to 2 working days before the meeting, in order to facilitate the management of public participation at remote meetings. The deadline for registering at this meeting is at 5.00pm on Tuesday 29 September 2020.

To register to speak please visit www.york.gov.uk/AttendCouncilMeetings to fill out an online registration form. If you have any questions about the registration form or the meeting please contact the Democracy Officer for the meeting whose details can be found at the foot of the agenda.

Webcasting of Remote Public Meetings

Please note that, subject to available resources, this remote public meeting will be webcast including any registered public speakers who have given their permission. The remote public meeting can be viewed live and on demand at www.york.gov.uk/webcasts.

During coronavirus, we've made some changes to how we're running council meetings. See our coronavirus updates (www.york.gov.uk/COVIDDemocracy) for more information on meetings and decisions.

- 4. Forward Plan** (Pages 13 - 16)
To receive details of those items that are listed on the Forward Plan for the next two Executive meetings.

- 5. CYC Renewal and Recovery Strategy Update** (Pages 17 - 24)
This report provides an update on activities both directly in response to Covid-19 and the work to support recovery and renewal. This follows previous Executive decisions to approve the Recovery and Renewal Plan, which frames the Council's recovery activity for this year.

6. Update on Castle Gateway and business case review (Pages 25 - 76)

This report recommends a revision to the delivery strategy for the regeneration of the Castle Gateway following a comprehensive review of the project and business case in light of Covid-19. Having considered a range of options it is proposed that the council continues to commit to the delivery of the masterplan, proceeding with the key public benefits at pace through staged decision making, whilst delaying delivery of the elements of the project on which Covid-19 has had the most significant impact, until there is further certainty.

7. Fulford School Phase 2 Expansion (Pages 77 - 90)

This report provides members with an update on the proposed development of the Fulford School expansion scheme. It sets out the amount of Basic Need funding required for the scheme and provides details on proposed plans for the provision of additional accommodation on the school site.

8. 2020/21 Finance and Performance Monitor 1 (Pages 91 - 132)

The Interim Head of Paid Service to present a report which provides details of the council's overall finance and performance position for the period 1 April 2020 to 30 June 2020, together with an overview of any emerging issues.

9. Capital Programme Monitor 1, 2020/21 (Pages 133 - 154)

The Corporate Finance & Commercial Procurement Manager to present a report which sets out the projected out-turn position of the council's capital programme for the 2020/21 financial year, along with requests to re-profile budgets to or from current and future years.

10. Urgent Business

Any other business which the Chair considers urgent under the Local Government Act 1972.

Democracy Officer:

Name: Fiona Young

Contact details:

- Telephone – (01904) 552030
- E-mail – fiona.young@york.gov.uk

For more information about any of the following please contact the Democratic Services Officer responsible for servicing this meeting:

- Registering to speak
- Business of the meeting
- Any special arrangements
- Copies of reports and
- For receiving reports in other formats

Contact details are set out above.

This information can be provided in your own language.

我們也用您們的語言提供這個信息 (Cantonese)

এই তথ্য আপনার নিজের ভাষায় দেয়া যেতে পারে। (Bengali)

Ta informacja może być dostarczona w twoim własnym języku. (Polish)

Bu bilgiyi kendi dilinizde almanız mümkündür. (Turkish)

یہ معلومات آپ کی اپنی زبان (بولی) میں بھی مہیا کی جاسکتی ہیں۔ (Urdu)

 (01904) 551550

City of York Council

Committee Minutes

Meeting	Executive
Date	27 August 2020
Present	Councillors Aspden (Chair), Ayre, Craghill, Cuthbertson, D'Agorne, Runciman, Smalley, Waller and Widdowson
In Attendance	Councillor Myers

21. **Declarations of Interest**

Members were asked to declare at this point in the meeting any personal interests not included on the Register of Interests, or any prejudicial or disclosable pecuniary interests, that they might have in the business on the agenda. No additional interests were declared.

In respect of Agenda Item 6 (Proposal for an Article 4 Direction for the Heslington Conservation Area), the Chair noted that his ward covered both Fulford and Heslington, but he was not a member of Heslington Parish Council.

22. **Exclusion of Press and Public**

Resolved: That the press and public be excluded from the meeting should any discussion or questions arise on Annexes 1, 2, 3 and 5 to Agenda Item 11 (Creating a New Woodland / Stray for York), on the grounds that they contain information relating to the financial or business affairs of particular persons (including the authority holding that information). This information is classed as exempt under Paragraph 3 of Schedule 12A to Section 100A of the Local Government Act 1972 (as revised by the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) Order 2006).

23. **Minutes**

Resolved: That the minutes of the Executive meeting held on 23 July 2020 be approved as a correct record, to be signed by the Chair at a later date.

24. Public Participation

It was reported that there had been three registrations to speak at the meeting under the Council's Public Participation Scheme, and three requests to speak by Ward Members.

Cllr Webb, Ward Member for Heworth, spoke on Agenda Item 7 (CYC Recover & Renewal Strategy – August Update). He welcomed the work carried out locally to ensure children's safe return to school, but stressed the need for vigilance and transparency while government guidance remained confusing, and urged that fines not be imposed for non-attendance at school.

Cllr Melly, Ward Member for Holgate, also spoke on Item 7. While supporting the extension of the footstreet zone in the city centre, she expressed concern that Blue Badge holders had not been consulted at an earlier stage, and funding built into the original budget to mitigate the impact the changes may have on them.

Cllr K Taylor, Ward Member for Holgate, spoke on Item 8 (York Museums Trust – Impact of Covid-19). He noted that YMT had chosen not to furlough 54 of its casual staff members despite the low cost of this and suggested that the funding only be granted subject to certain conditions, including repayment of 50% over time, improvements to YMT's commercial offer, free entry for residents under 18 and a better plan to involve families.

Andrea Dudding spoke on Item 9 (Mental Health Housing and Support), on behalf of UNISON. She welcomed the objective of the proposals but opposed the contractual arrangements, urging that an in-house delivery option be considered before a final decision was made.

June Tranmer spoke on Item 11 (Creating a New Woodland / Stray for York), specifically on the draft Pollination Strategy at Annex 6. As Chair of One Planet York, she expressed strong support for the proposals and offered to provide practical help and advice, including suggestions for more street trees, strategies to reduce pesticide use, and adopting the Blue Campaign to encourage re-wilding.

Lars Kramm had also registered to speak on item 11 but could not be connected to the meeting. He had however submitted

written comments to be circulated to Members. These supported the proposals in the report but suggested they be set within the wider context of a tree planting and maintenance strategy for York that would promote inter-connectivity of wooded areas, maintain urban trees, and mitigate the effects of climate change and pollution.

25. Forward Plan

Members received and noted details of the items that were on the Forward Plan for the next two Executive meetings at the time the agenda was published.

26. Proposal for an Article 4 Direction for the Heslington Conservation Area

The Conservation Officer presented a report which asked Members to consider a proposal to prepare and serve a non-immediate Article 4 direction covering parts of the Heslington Conservation Area. A map of the area to be covered was attached as Annex A to the report and a draft of the proposed Direction as Annex B.

Service of an Article 4 Direction for the area had been recommended by the Heslington Conservation Area Appraisal in 2009 and requested since 2015 by Heslington Parish Council, which had recently offered £3,000 to fund the preparation and implementation of a Direction. Of this, £2,000 would come from ward funding, £500 from the parish council and £500 from Heslington Village Trust.

The matter had been considered by the Local Plan Working Group (LPWG) at their meeting on 21 August. LPWG had recommended that Executive approve the proposals and asked officers to provide further information in relation to enforcement costs and mitigation of restrictions on the installation of solar panels. This information had been circulated to Executive Members, along with the minutes of the LPWG meeting, and was reported at the meeting. Officers also indicated that the final boundary of the Direction was still subject to discussions with parish council representatives, but that the area to be covered would not exceed that shown on Annex A.

Resolved: That officers be authorised to prepare and serve a non-immediate Article 4 Direction covering parts of

the Heslington Conservation area, and to finalise the boundary of the area covered by the Direction in consultation with parish council representatives.

Reason: It is considered expedient to proceed with this project due to the convincing justification for strengthening planning control in the area, local pressure to do so, and the availability of external funding and adequate resources.

27. City of York Council Recovery and Renewal Strategy - August Update

The Interim Head of Paid Service presented a report which provided an update on activities in response to Covid-19 and work to support recovery and renewal, following the decisions by Executive on 25 June and 23 July 2020 to approve the Recovery and Renewal Strategy and associated plans.

The report included updates across the three recovery themes; Economy (paragraphs 8-14), Communities (paragraphs 15-18) and Corporate, together with the financial context (paragraphs 19-27). Detailed updates on the work of Health, Housing & Adult Social Care, and on the opening and operation of schools and early years settings, were provided in Annexes 1 and 2 respectively. The report highlighted that the forecast number of job losses in York had been revised down to 8,500 and that footfall in the city centre was now at around 70% of normal levels and rising. The forecast budget gap in this financial year remained at c£4m, and shortfalls in Council Tax and Business Rates could affect next year's budget. Claims for Job Seekers Allowance and Council Tax Support had risen significantly.

Responses to the 'Our Big Conversation' survey indicated residents' support for changes to the city centre to help economic recovery, including extending the footstreets. However, since these measures could be in place for some time, engagement had begun with those who would be most affected on how best to mitigate those effects. Funding was sought to support this.

Members welcomed the work carried out in their respective portfolio areas and, having acknowledged the comments made on this item under Public Participation, it was

Resolved: (i) That the contents of the report be noted.

(ii) That officers be authorised to commence engagement with disabled groups and delivery drivers to understand how the changes to the highway layout in response to the current pandemic has impacted upon them and how these can best be mitigated, including longer term considerations (*paragraph 14 of the report refers*).

Reason: To ensure appropriate action is taken to mitigate the effects of these changes.

(iii) That approval be given to use £25k of Local Transport Funding to support the engagement in (ii) above.

Reason: This is considered appropriate, as the engagement will provide useful information for work on a future local transport plan.

28. York Museums Trust – Impact of Covid-19

The Corporate Director of Children, Education & Communities presented a report which proposed a series of actions to respond to a request from York Museums Trust (YMT) for financial support to mitigate the impact of Covid-19.

The report explained that, because 75% of YMT's income came from admissions and commercial trading, closures due to Covid-19 had led to a drastic loss of income at the start of the peak visitor season. Despite doing everything possible to reduce their costs, and securing £412k funding from Arts Council England, YMT still faced a £1.54m deficit and would need financial support to remain a going concern. Should it fail, the three museums that it ran on the council's behalf would revert to the council, creating an immediate and severe financial burden, as set out in paragraph 10.

YMT had requested revenue funding support of £1.35m this year and up to £600k next year. A loan would not be a viable option, as explained in paragraph 12. Since the government support announced in July did not extend to outsourced organisations, it was proposed that officers take steps to lobby government to provide additional funding. In order to secure

YMT's position while this took place, it was proposed to provide a financial guarantee, allowing YMT to run down their reserves in the short term while remaining a going concern. A further report would be brought to Executive in November regarding funding requirements in 2020/21 and 2021/22.

The Executive Member for Culture, Leisure & Communities commended the proposals and responded to the comments made under Public Participation. The Chair noted the importance of the cultural institutions run by YMT and welcomed an offer made by the Leader of the Opposition for support in lobbying government.

- Resolved:
- (i) That the Executive Member for Culture, Leisure & Communities write to the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport to ask government for additional funding to support YMT in their particular circumstances.
 - (ii) That officers discuss with the Local Government Association the position of local authority museums in trusts, to inform the LGA's lobbying efforts.
 - (iii) That officers provide a letter of guarantee to YMT, providing them with access to a maximum of £1.95m over the next 2 years should it be required.
 - (iv) That payment terms be amended for the reimbursement of payroll costs up to a maximum of 60 days.

Reason: To secure the future of the council's museums.

29. Mental Health Housing and Support

The Corporate Director of Health, Housing & Adult Social Care presented a report which outlined a vision for an improved mental health housing and support pathway in York and set out specific proposals to develop specialist housing and support for people with multiple and complex needs.

The proposals would address difficulties in finding suitable placements for people who were chronically homeless or vulnerably housed and also had mental health needs. They

focused on the development of 53 specialist mental health housing and support places, via new specialist schemes at two properties owned by the council – Woolnough House, off Hull Road, and Crombie House, on Danebury Drive – and 21 Housing First places. The vision was shared by commissioning colleagues in the NHS, and voluntary and community sector partners had been involved in all stages of developing the proposals, as detailed in the report.

In response to matters raised under Public Participation, officers explained that much consideration had been given to how to deliver the new services and that specialist providers with longstanding experience were best placed to do so. Developing the necessary expertise in-house would take too long and would not be financially viable.

Resolved: (i) That approval be given for City of York Council to enter into an agreement with NHS Vale of York CCG and jointly commission new specialist mental health housing and support provision, in the shape of:

- two specialist mental health supported housing schemes that will support 32 places between them (10 places plus 6 satellite flats supported from each site) and
- 21 Housing First places – people in their own properties supported by 3 Housing First workers (7 cases each)

and that authority be delegated to the Director of Health, Housing & Adult Social Care and the Executive Members for Health & Adult Social Care and Housing & Safer Neighbourhoods, in consultation with the Director of Governance or her delegated officers and the S151 Officer, to take such steps as are necessary to enter into the resulting agreement.

(ii) That it be noted that a formal soft-market testing exercise will be undertaken to identify the level of interest from both Registered Social Landlords (to develop the sites) and external partners (to deliver the support), to define the most appropriate structure for the resulting procurement process(es) to select the partners the council will work with.

(iii) That approval be given to procure a Registered Social Landlord (RSL) to develop the sites and an external partner to provide the specialist mental health support services, and that authority be delegated to the Director of Health, Housing & Adult Social Care and the Executive Members for Health & Adult Social Care and Housing & Safer Neighbourhoods, in consultation with the Director of Governance or her delegated officers and the S151 Officer, to take such steps as are necessary to procure, award and enter into the resulting contracts.

(iv) That approval be given to sell the council-owned sites at Woolnough House and Crombie House to the successful RSL bidder as part of the procurement process, to be developed as specialist mental health supported housing schemes.

(v) That approval be given to re-locate the supported housing provision at the council-managed 22 The Avenue in Clifton to the new provision, and to market that site for sale and subsequent disposal, following the development of the two specialist mental health supported housing schemes.

(vi) That approval be given to sell 22 The Avenue once it is vacated, and that authority to proceed with and complete the sale be delegated to the Director of Economy & Place in consultation with the Executive Member for Finance & Performance, and in consultation with the Director of Governance or her delegated officers and the S151 Officer.

Reason: To enable the city to develop specialist mental health housing and support that will address a significant gap in existing provision for people with multiple and complex needs, and to realise capital receipts for three sites currently owned by City of York Council – at Woolnough House, Crombie House and 22 The Avenue.

30. Amended Decision on the Sale of a Building to Most Effectively Support the Re-provision of the Council's Homeless Accommodation

The Corporate Director of Health, Housing & Adult Social Care presented a report which set out a proposal to sell 27 & 28 St Marys, instead of 92 Holgate Road as previously agreed, in order to support the cost of provision of temporary homeless accommodation at James House.

92 Holgate Road was currently used by the council for temporary homeless accommodation and was well maintained. The decision to sell it had been made by Executive on 16 March 2017 (Minute 138 of that meeting refers). The St Mary's buildings had not been considered at that stage as they were not within the homeless hostel portfolio. The council's housing related support had since been rationalised and this proposal had arisen from wider discussions around improvements to and investments in the properties leased to the current provider, Changing Lives.

27 and 28 St Marys would need significant investment to bring them up to standard and, if sold, would release a larger capital receipt than 92 Holgate Road. It was also considered that the latter would be a better site for Changing Lives' resettlement service. It was proposed that residents of St Marys would move to Holgate Road once all Holgate Road residents had moved to James House.

Resolved: That approval be given to sell 27 & 28 St Marys on the open market to the highest bidder instead of 92 Holgate Road and, if the highest bidder is not necessarily the best offer, that the Corporate Director of Health, Housing & Adult Social Care (in consultation with the Chief Finance Officer or her delegated officer) be authorised to take such steps as are necessary to accept the best offer.

Reasons: (i) To support the cost of the provision of the council's temporary homeless accommodation at James House.

(ii) To improve the provision of the properties offered by the council to its partners as part of the resettlement programme.

(iii) To make better use of the council's assets and reduce the ongoing cost of the properties leased to Changing Lives.

31. Creating a new Woodland/Stray for York

The Head of Asset Management and the Head of Corporate Policy & City Partnerships presented a report which set out proposals to acquire land to enable the creation of a large new area of woodland close to the city, providing a green amenity space for residents and planting trees that would contribute to the council's commitment to becoming net carbon neutral by 2030.

Part of the net carbon commitment was an ambition to plant 50,000 trees within the city boundary by 2023. In February 2020, Council had approved a budget of £3m to purchase pieces of land, over a period of 5 years, for that purpose. An opportunity had now arisen to purchase approx. 150 acres of agricultural land that would enable the council to create a community woodland large enough to achieve the target and meet the green space requirements of the Local Plan. A non-binding offer had been made and approval was sought to purchase the land, and to explore the potential purchase of an adjacent plot of land to simplify access and create a more substantial woodland.

The report outlined a high level vision for the woodland to inform its design and layout. This would be consulted on as part of the early community engagement activity. Options for future management would be developed through engagement with a wide range of stakeholders. Benefits to flora and fauna must also be captured; in recognition of this, and in response to a resolution made by Full Council, a draft pollinator strategy had been developed and was attached at Annex 6. It was proposed to refer this to the Climate Change Scrutiny Committee for advice.

The Executive Member for Environment & Climate Change strongly endorsed the proposals and, having noted the comments made under Public Participation, it was

Resolved: (i) That approval be given to acquire the freehold interest in approximately 150 acres of agricultural

land within the City of York Council boundary for £1.65 million, as set out in exempt Annex 3 to the report.

(ii) That the purchase be funded from the existing £3m Northern Forest budget agreed at Budget Council in February 2020, re-profiling the budget to allow the purchase in 2020/21, with officers seeking to obtain where possible the external funding that is potentially available, as set out in the report, as an alternative to the use of this budget.

(iii) That authority be delegated to the Director of Economy & Place, in consultation with the Executive Member for Environment & Climate Change, the S151 Officer and the Monitoring Officer (or her delegated officers) to take such steps as are necessary to complete the purchase once all due diligence has been satisfactorily conducted on the land.

(iv) That authority be delegated to the Director of Economy & Place to grant short term agricultural leases of the land, once acquired, until such time as it can be planted for woodland.

(v) That authority be delegated to the Director of Economy & Place, in consultation with the Executive Member for Environment & Climate Change, the S151 Officer and the Monitoring Officer (or her delegated officers) to take such steps as are necessary to negotiate and complete the purchase of the plot of adjacent land identified in exempt Annex 2 to increase the size of the proposed woodland.

(vi) That it be noted that officers will bring a report to a Decision Session of the Executive Member for Environment & Climate Change to agree the membership and terms of reference for a working group of interested parties which will inform the development of proposals for the layout, planting and long-term management of the woodland.

(vii) That approval be given for officers to prepare options for the development and long-term management of the woodland and bring these back to the Executive.

Reason: To establish a community woodland within the City Council boundary, achieving the Council's ambition to plant 50,000 trees by 2023.

(viii) That authority be delegated to the Director of Economy & Place, in consultation with the Executive Member for Environment & Climate Change, the S151 Officer and the Monitoring Officer (or her delegated officers) to take such steps as are necessary to negotiate and complete the purchase of up to 30 acres of land adjacent to the dualled A1237 for additional tree planting.

Reason: To increase tree planting within the City Council boundary, achieving the Council's ambition to plant 50,000 trees by 2023.

(ix) That the further acquisitions authorised in (v) and (viii) above be funded up to a total of £400k from the £3m Northern Forest budget, acknowledging that that budget will need to be re-profiled from future years to fund the acquisitions.

Reason: To ensure there is a budget available to fund the acquisitions in the year that they occur.

(x) That the draft Pollinator Strategy be referred to the Climate Change Scrutiny Committee, for it to make recommendations to Executive as to how the new pollinator strategy and action plan can strike an appropriate balance with other priorities.

Reason: To inform the development of the Pollinator Strategy.

Cllr K Aspden, Chair

[The meeting started at 5.40 pm and finished at 7.20 pm].

Forward Plan: Executive Meeting: 1 October 2020

Table 1: Items scheduled on the Forward Plan for the Executive Meeting on 22 October

Title and Description	Author	Portfolio Holder
<p>Update on the Housing Delivery Programme – including Duncombe Barracks, Burnholme and self-build</p> <p>Purpose of Report to update the Executive on progress made on the Housing Delivery Programme since the last Executive approval in September 2019. The report will then go on to seek a capital budget for the development of new homes at the former Duncombe Barracks and Burnholme sites as well as seeking permission to release a number of smaller sites for self-builders.</p> <p>The Executive are asked to approve the allocation of some of the Housing Delivery Programme capital budget for the development of new homes at the former Duncombe Barracks and Burnholme sites as well as selling a number of smaller sites for self-builders.</p>	Michael Jones	Executive Member for Housing & Safer Neighbourhoods

Table 2: Items scheduled on the Forward Plan for the Executive Meeting on 26 November 2020

Title and Description	Author	Portfolio Holder
<p>The York Business Improvement District renewal ballot</p> <p>Purpose of report To advise the Executive about the York Business Improvement District (BID) renewal ballot scheduled to take place in February 2021. This will allow local</p>	Penny Nicholson	Executive Member for Economy and Strategic Planning

Title and Description	Author	Portfolio Holder
<p>businesses within the BID area to vote on whether they wish the BID to continue as an organisation for a second five year term. *Please note this report, and the ballot renewal date, has been delayed for three months due to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>The Executive will be asked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the City Centre BID and its work, and its bid for a second term • Confirm that the Executive is satisfied that the York BID proposals are not in conflict with any existing Council Policy • Note the Baseline Service Agreements which provide a legal commitment by the Council to maintain provision of relevant services in the BID area • Approve arrangements proceed to allow the Council to operate the ballot and act as the collection agent for the levy • Note the stages and timescales required to secure a second BID term 		
<p>York Railway Station Gateway – Project Delivery</p> <p>Purpose of Report This report is brought to inform the Executive about progress on delivery of the York Railway Station Gateway (formerly Station Front) Scheme. The report will provide an update on the current funding streams from West Yorkshire Transport Fund and The Transforming Cities Fund and will explain the current work in progress on delivery and procurement strategies and propose a first delivery phase for consideration.</p> <p>The Executive will be asked to consider the delivery of a first phase of works</p>	Brendan Murphy	Executive Member for Transport

Title and Description	Author	Portfolio Holder
funded by the West Yorkshire Transport Fund that comprises acquisition of land at George Stephenson House and from Network Rail, the demolition of Queen Street Bridge and the reconstruction of the Inner Ring Road at ground level and an upgraded bus interchange and elements of new public realm.		
<p>Q2 20-21 Finance and Performance Monitor</p> <p>Purpose of Report</p> <p>To provide overview of the council's overall finance and performance position at the end of Q2 20-21.</p>	Ian Cunningham & Debbie Mitchell	Executive Member for Finance and Performance
<p>Q2 20-21 Capital Programme Monitor</p> <p>Purpose of Report</p> <p>To provide overview of the council's overall capital programme position at the end of Q2 20-21.</p>	Emma Audrain & Debbie Mitchell	Executive Member for Finance and Performance

Table 3: Items Slipped on the Forward Plan

Title & Description	Author	Portfolio Holder	Original Date	Revised Date	Reason for Slippage
<p>Proposal for an article 4(1) direction for the Heslington conservation area and production of a strategy for article 4(1) directions for City of York conservation areas</p> <p>See Table 1 for details</p>	Edward Freedman	Executive Member for Economy and Strategic Planning	23/7/20	27/8/20	To allow consideration by the LPWG and recommendations to be included in the final reports.
<p>Huntington Neighbourhood Plan - Examiner's Report and Decision Statement</p> <p>See Table 1 for details</p>	Anna Pawson	Executive Member for Economy and Strategic Planning	23/7/20	27/8/20	To allow consideration by the LPWG and recommendations to be included in the final reports.



Executive**1 October 2020**

Report of the Interim Head of Paid Service
Portfolio of the Leader of the Council

City of York Council Recovery and Renewal Strategy – September Update**Summary**

1. This report provides an update on activities both directly in response to Covid-19 and the work to support recovery and renewal. This follows previous Executive decisions to approve the Recovery and Renewal Plan, which frames the Council's recovery activity for this year.
2. The updates in this report show positive activities which have supported the city over the summer. However, there remains significant concern about the rise in cases in York, and surrounding areas, and the availability of testing as a key tool in the management of outbreaks. An update will be given at the meeting to provide the latest information to Executive on these issues.

Recommendations

3. Executive is asked to:
 - a. Note the contents of the report

Background

4. On 25th June, Executive received a report to outline the council's 1-year Recovery and Renewal Strategy. This highlighted the need for a revised set of strategies to address the very significant and immediate impacts of coronavirus across all aspects of life in our city.
5. The strategy set the following principles upon which we will build our response:

- a. Prioritise the health and wellbeing of our residents, against the immediate threat of coronavirus and the consequences of changes to the way we live. Public Health guidance will be paramount in all the decisions we make.
- b. Support the economic recovery of the City, helping to create a strong, sustainable and inclusive economy for the future. Learning lessons from the challenges of coronavirus, promote a system that utilises the strengths of our city and region to the benefit of all York’s residents and businesses.
- c. Protect and prioritise the City’s environment and reinforce our work to mitigate and adapt to climate change.
- d. Pursue improvements in service delivery where they have been identified as part of the Response phase, creating a more efficient and resilient system.
- e. Reinforce and restore public confidence in the resilience of public agencies and resilience to future challenges and emergencies.

6. Included in June’s report was a One Year Transport and Place Strategy, as the first part of the economic recovery approach. A report in July supplemented this with a Business Support Plan, a Skills and Employment Plan and a Tourism Marketing Plan.

CYC Recovery and Renewal Plan (1 year)				
Economic Recovery Plan			Communities	Corporate
Business Support Plan	One Year Transport and Place Plan	Skills and Employment Plan	Recovery from coronavirus: A community-based approach	Organisational Development Plan
Tourism Marketing Plan				

Latest Outbreak Updates

7. Given the rapidly changing context in respect of an emerging second wave of infection, an update on the latest situation will be given verbally to the Executive at the meeting. At the time of writing, further guidance and policy changes are being announced by the Government.

Recovery Updates

Economic

8. The following information summarises the economic position over the past months. It is extracted from a more detailed account which was presented to the Executive Member for Economy and Strategic Planning on 22nd September.
9. Our economy has fared better than many other cities, with York proving a continued draw to visitors and the city centre adapting rapidly to support new ways of trading. Our pro-active response as a city has enabled our businesses to reopen and get money coming through the tills.
10. The end of furlough and self-employment support will be challenging for all UK businesses, and we are having to prepare for possible job-losses and business failures at a scale not seen for a generation. Unemployment has already nearly tripled in York.
11. The Council's economic response to lockdown has been pro-active and evidence-based, developed in partnership with the business community, with the health and well-being of York residents as its starting point.
12. Delivery of the first phases of this work has involved distributing over £100m of grants and funding to over 4,000 businesses, providing accurate updates to well over 1,000 businesses each week, extending footstreets in the city centre, repurposing public space to support the economy, and introducing free parking incentives.
13. The York economy is worth £6.5bn, and our initial analysis identified over £1bn of that as being in high-risk industries relying on face-to-face contact. This drove our initial response, detailed in reports to Executive, to focus on reopening the city centre as quickly as was safe, and to distribute the grant money provided both by Government and from Council resources. In York alone, over £250m has so far been spent on furloughing, supporting the self-employed, and providing grants to businesses.
14. There have been many businesses that have not been eligible for this support, and we have lobbied directly and through the LEPs for support to be extended where possible. York has distributed its funds quicker than most, with our distribution processes complete in early July, while many neighbouring Councils are still assessing applications in September. We enhanced the national funds with £1m of Council money, used to support over 1,100 small and micro businesses who were outside the rules for larger grants.

15. To reopen the city, we concentrated on adapting the transport system and city centre public realm to cope with social distancing, using York's open spaces to support local traders, and working with individual streets such as Fossgate to get the businesses trading as well as possible. Given the temporary arrangements needed and the recognition that all changes have impacts on the variety of individuals' needs and experiences of using the city, we have continued to consult with groups to ensure these needs are catered for. This includes those requiring Blue Badges to assist with accessing the city and people making deliveries into the city centre. We have provided temporary public toilets, launched the Let's Be York campaign to provide information and support for all residents, visitors and businesses, and introduced bespoke city wide signage to ensure a consistent, friendly and high quality experience for all.

City centre economy

16. Many of the issues that York and other city centre economies were facing prior to lockdown have been magnified significantly, with national concerns about the future of retail and the high street accelerating. The balance between retail and leisure, independents and multiples, visitors and locals have been central to our thinking, and all are thrown into even sharper contrast by the current situation.
17. The available data shows a gradual return of footfall to the city centre. Springboard camera counts show that footfall has returned to around 70% of expected levels. Measures from other sources – most notably the High Street Recovery tracker published by Centre for Cities¹ - show that footfall by the end of August is at around 90% of normal, with those visiting from outside the city back to pre-covid levels and that the amount of money being spent in our city centre is very close to 100%. The next available data, beyond the holiday period, will show whether this pattern persists. Anecdotally, trade is variable from business to business with some doing very well and others struggling to trade at sustainable levels.
18. Recent data covers the August period, which (although covering the summer holiday period) shows the numbers of workers travelling into York significantly reduced at around 20% with the largest reduction in those travelling from outside York. It is this intelligence which is driving our work on marketing York to visitors and residents. The primary concern is in keeping a good level of spending customers in York, with a secondary

¹ <https://www.centreforcities.org/data/high-streets-recovery-tracker/>

focus on continuing our work to re-engage the people of York with their city centre.

Tourism

19. The latest Tourism statistics from Visit York cover July 2020², the first month in which hotels and attractions were allowed to reopen. Numbers were significantly down for all indicators, with room occupancy at 26% and the average rate charged per room showing significant discounting at £78.28. While hotels are now open again, the requirements of social distancing and enhanced hygiene mean that room occupancy will inevitably be lower than previous years. STR³, who report on occupancy in the larger chains, suggest that York's occupancy rate has been at 75% since the end of July, with the city benefitting from the staycation market alongside Blackpool, Bath, and other smaller leisure destinations.

Unemployment

20. York and North Yorkshire LEP predicts unemployment to rise to 10% in York in the months ahead, which would take the count above 10,000.
21. Despite the sobering nature of these figures, York's economy has fared comparatively well over the summer. Notwithstanding the individual impacts of job losses on those households who have been affected, Centre for Cities have shown that York is the city with the smallest increase in claimants over the Covid period, and continues to have the lowest rate of benefit claimants of all the places that they monitor. We still have a vacancy rate below average, and we have also seen that the overall spend is holding up well. Clearly this is no time for complacency, but we should also recognise that the early measures discussed above have already helped many businesses to trade strongly over the summer, and that we have innate strength in our economy which will help York to be more resilient than most.

Communities

22. Executive were updated last month on the preparations for the return of pupils to school. All schools are now fully reopen, with the arrangements working well so far, both in allowing schools to operate a curriculum and dealing with any incidence of Covid infection.

² <https://www.visitork.org/members/about-us/research-and-statistics/latest-tourism-intelligence>

³ <https://str.com/data-insights-blog/video-united-kingdom-performance-results-july-27-august-2>

23. An ongoing concern remains the availability of Covid testing in York. Similar to the situation across the country, people with symptoms are not able to access tests quickly or easily, which constitutes a key risk to our local infection controls.
24. The Public Health teams are working with the national bodies responsible to push for improvements and greater access. The Leader of the Council has also written to the Secretary of State to voice concern at the current testing arrangements and capacity, and to request an increase to the capacity currently allocated to York and elsewhere nationally as quickly as possible. This will remain a key area of lobbying for the council until the situation is resolved.
25. Discussions are also underway with partner organisations across the city to identify ways that additional solutions can be found locally, where it is possible to do so, rather than wait for Government to remedy the existing situation. Where possible, there is a desire to utilise any facilities or resources locally to bolster the capability of the testing system and ensure York's residents have appropriate access to tests.
26. An update on the latest position will be given at the Executive meeting, given that this is an evolving situation.

Corporate

27. The latest financial context is included in the Q1 20-21 Finance and Performance Monitor report, also on this agenda.
28. Corporate activities continue to prioritise the health and wellbeing of staff and residents whilst ensuring service delivery. At this point, all services are operational, albeit many being delivered in different ways.
29. Work is also underway to re-establish the schedule of scrutiny sub-committee meetings. Since the beginning of the pandemic, Customer and Corporate Services Scrutiny Management Committee has met remotely to provide an ongoing scrutiny function, but the scheduling of individual scrutiny sub-committees will allow a return of scrutiny across a wider range of topics. The first meetings will take place in November.
30. Given the ongoing challenges faced to by the Council, like all authorities, at this time, the Council has stepped up regional and national lobbying efforts to urge the Government to Back York by seizing the opportunities

that are unique to York and making the city an exemplar of recovery. This has focussed on Backing York at a regional level, seeking to progress devolution discussions for our area, and nationally, promoting to Government the opportunities that exist in York to support recovery and lead a strong recovery.

Council Plan

31. The Recovery and Renewal Strategy outlines activities for the next year to allow the continued achievement of Council Plan outcomes.

Implications

- **Financial** – The latest financial context is included in the Q1 20-21 Finance and Performance Monitor report, also on this agenda.
- **Human Resources** – No specific impacts identified.
- **One Planet Council / Equalities** – A principle of recovery is to ensure climate change is considered in decisions taken. The economic recovery plans recognise and respond to the unequal impact of coronavirus and the risk of increasing levels of inequality as a result.
- **Legal** – No specific impacts identified.
- **Crime and Disorder** – No specific impacts identified.
- **Information Technology** – No specific impacts identified.

Risk Management

32. There remain significant areas of risk in responding to this crisis across all areas of recovery. The highest priority continues to be the health and wellbeing of residents and all planning and decisions will be taken with this in mind.

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Report
Approved



Date 23/09/20

Wards Affected: List wards or tick box to indicate all

All

For further information please contact the author of the report

Background Reports

Update on Coronavirus Response – 7 May 2020

<https://democracy.york.gov.uk/documents/s139955/Coronavirus%20Executive%20Report.pdf>

City of York Council Recovery and Renewal Strategy - June

<https://democracy.york.gov.uk/ielssueDetails.aspx?IId=59688&PlanId=0&Opt=3#AI55501>

CYC Recovery and Renewal Strategy Update – July

<https://democracy.york.gov.uk/mglIssueHistoryHome.aspx?IId=59899>

CYC Recovery and Renewal Strategy update - August

<https://democracy.york.gov.uk/ielssueDetails.aspx?IId=60167&PlanId=0&Opt=3#AI55914>

Quarterly Economic Update

<https://democracy.york.gov.uk/ielssueDetails.aspx?IId=60267&PlanId=0&Opt=3#AI56031>



Executive**1 October 2020**

Report of the Director of Economy and Place
Portfolio of the Executive Member for Finance and Performance

Update on Castle Gateway and business case review**Summary**

1. The following report recommends a revision to the delivery strategy for the regeneration of the Castle Gateway following a comprehensive review of the project and business case in light of Covid-19. Having considered a range of options it is proposed that the council continues to commit to the delivery of the masterplan, proceeding with the key public benefits at pace through staged decision making, whilst delaying delivery of the elements of the project on which Covid-19 has had the most significant impact, until there is further certainty.
2. To reflect the heightened importance of public space in our cities; it is recommended to bring forward the detailed design of the public realm that will replace Castle Car Park and the Eye of York. Committing to a high quality design and achieving planning permission to create a shovel ready scheme would leave the council in the best position to secure any external funding that may become available through the government response to Covid-19. Securing external funding would allow the closure of Castle Car Park to be brought forward into phase one of the masterplan and inform future decisions as to how to sequence the overall delivery to aid the city's economic recovery. However, any decision to close Castle Car Park and implement the new public realm would remain a future Executive decision.
3. It is proposed to continue as planned with the procurement of a construction partner for the Castle Mills apartments, allowing the council to retain the commercial return to cross-subsidise the wider public benefits of the Castle Gateway, as well as delivering many of the key elements of the first phase of the masterplan. This includes the new pedestrian/cycle bridge over the Foss; the riverside park at the rear of the Castle Museum; and the pedestrian/cycle crossing over the inner-

ring road. The final decision to proceed with construction would then be taken next summer, on completion of the detailed design and receipt of the actual tender price.

4. The council remain committed to providing parking to replace the closure of Castle Car Park, but it is prudent to delay the procurement of a construction partner for the new multi-storey car park at St George's Field until next summer. At that stage the impact of Covid-19 on parking trends, the current city centre disabled access engagement, and the availability of more detailed data from the new pay on exit systems at council car parks will provide clarity that the current proposal remains the best solution. There are no plans to close Castle Car Park until suitable replacement parking is available. Similarly a future decision on whether the council should develop or dispose of 17-21 Piccadilly would also be delayed until next summer when market conditions will have become clearer.

Recommendations

5. The Executive is asked to:

- 1) To note the outcome of pre-decision scrutiny which recommended option 5 set out in this report, which is the option recommended to the Executive

Reason: To consider of view of the Corporate Services Management Committee Scrutiny in taking the decision on how to proceed

- 2) Approve the recommencement of the paused procurement of a construction contractor to undertake the design and subsequent construction of the proposed apartments, pedestrian/cycle bridge and riverside park at Castle Mills, and delegate to the Director of Economy and Place (in consultation with the Director of Governance) the authority to take such steps as are necessary to award and enter into the resulting contract

Reason: To deliver the key public benefits of the first phase of Castle Gateway and allow the council to realise the commercial return to help deliver the wider masterplan

- 3) Approve the design and submission of planning applications for a high quality public realm scheme on Castle Car Park and Eye of York

Reason: To ensure that the council has shovel ready public realm proposals of sufficient magnitude to attract potential external funding for the project

- 4) To note that the decision to procure a construction partner for St George's Field multi-storey car park will be taken in summer 2021

Reason: To ensure the proposal remains the best replacement parking solution once the impact of Covid-19 has become clearer

- 5) To note that a decision on the future of 17-21 Piccadilly will be brought back to Executive in summer 2021

Reason: To allow a decision as to whether to develop the site in line with the masterplan or dispose on the open market once the impact of Covid-19 on the land market is more certain

- 6) To note the expenditure of £1.5m from previously committed Castle Gateway budgets to deliver the recommendations set out in this report

Reason: To support the delivery of the Castle Gateway scheme

Background

6. In January 2020 the council's Executive approved the delivery strategy for the first phase of the Castle Gateway masterplan. This phase included many of the key public benefits of the transformative masterplan, including a new footbridge and pedestrian and cycle routes; a riverside public park at the rear of the Castle Museum; new apartments and commercial spaces at Castle Mills and 17-21 Piccadilly; and a multi-storey car park at St George's Field to replace Castle Car Park which would become new high-quality public realm in phase two.
7. Having considered a number of delivery options with different financial and delivery risk profiles, the Executive approved the council taking the lead to deliver the project and acting as developer for the whole of phase one. This approach required significant short term borrowing for the whole of phase one of in the region of £46m during the construction period, but with the investment largely repaid through the sale of new

apartments and income from commercial spaces. This option maximised the financial return to the council to pay for the wider public benefits, minimising the estimated project viability gap that the council would need to fund to an estimated £3m to £4m.

8. Given the magnitude of the investment it was agreed to undertake a staged approach to decision making, with the full commitment to the investment only being made once actual construction costs were received for Castle Mills and St George's Field. To that end the Executive approved the procurement of separate construction contractors to undertake the RIBA stage 4 design of St George's Field and Castle Mills and provide tender prices for the build phases. These tender submissions would then enable the Executive to make an informed decision based on actual costs to then finalise the budget in late 2020.
9. In addition to these approvals the Executive also approved further feasibility work to establish whether the council should look to develop or dispose of 17-21 Piccadilly, and to explore different cost options and establish a business case for the development of new public realm to replace Castle Car Park and the Eye of York. It should be noted that at that stage there was only a limited funding source identified for the new public realm and further investment would be needed to achieve the masterplan aim of a world class public space.
10. Following the Executive meeting, officers proceeded with the preparation of the procurement for St George's Field and Castle Mills alongside the ongoing planning determination process. However, in March 2020, in response to the impact of Covid-19, the council put all procurement on hold and instigated a review of the business case and delivery models for all major projects. This has led to a fundamental review of the Castle Gateway regeneration to understand if the project principles remain valid, the business case remains viable, and if the delivery strategy needs to be revised.

Review - aims of the masterplan and alignment with Covid-19 impacts

11. The first stage in the review process considered whether Castle Gateway remains relevant and desirable both during the ongoing pandemic and in a – hopefully – post-Covid-19 world. In the short term Covid-19 has focused attention on the need for public spaces in our city centres and for well-planned and accessible walking and cycling routes with space to

social distance. In the long term it has reaffirmed the importance of tourism to the city's economy, but also presented an opportunity to reframe the tourist offer to a more responsible and sustainable form. Against this backdrop, the Castle Gateway masterplan is a significant opportunity to drive the city's response to Covid-19 due to the:

- Focus on sustainable transport to create new key pedestrian and cycle routes
- Reduction of vehicle journeys inside the inner ring road through the closure of Castle car park
- Creation of significant new public realm
- Enhanced cultural and heritage offer and the creation of a new major event space – building on the city's unique selling points and expanding the capacity to attract responsible tourism to support the city's economy
- Regeneration and investment in rundown parts of the city
- Development of new city centre homes, including new affordable and council housing
- Capacity to reinvigorate the economy by supporting jobs in the construction sector

Review – business case and delivery strategy

12. Although the project principles remain highly relevant, it does not necessarily follow that the business case and delivery strategy devised pre-Covid-19 remains viable or desirable due to the significant impact on the council's finances, the wider economy, and the construction and residential sale markets. The key questions this raises for the Castle Gateway are:

- **Is the previous delivery strategy the best route to delivery** – are there alternative routes that are better placed to deliver the project, and is the level of council investment needed still viable?
- **Does the replacement car parking in its current form remain the optimum solution** – how will Covid-19 impact on car parking and is the previously agreed approach still the best solution to replace Castle Car Park
- **How have the risks and commercial returns changed** – how will the impacts on the construction industry and residential sales market impact on the viability and project risks?

- **How will partner organisation schemes and private sector projects be affected** – will other related projects like the redevelopment of the Castle Museum, investment in Clifford's Tower, and developments on Piccadilly proceed as planned?
- **Should the immediate focus switch to prioritising delivery of the public realm at Castle and Eye of York** – previously the business case was predicated on phase one enabling the closure of Castle Car Park, with the delivery of the Castle and Eye of York public realm in phase two. However, does the renewed focus on public spaces and economic recovery and potential availability of external funding allow the public realm to be brought forward in to phase one?

13. These key questions have underpinned the following review of the project, the options that have been developed and considered, and the final recommendation. The following section considers each of the individual project components in isolation, before a series of options are presented that draw them together in an overarching delivery strategy.

Figure 1 – summary of the existing project components

Project element	Exec approval	Status
Castle Mills	Procure a construction partner to undertake RIBA 4 design and provide a fixed construction price for Executive to decide whether to proceed	Planning application to be considered in November; Procurement paused
St George's Field MSCP	Procure a construction partner to undertake RIBA 4 design and provide a fixed construction price for Executive to decide whether to proceed	Planning application to be considered in November; Procurement paused
Castle and Eye of York public realm	Approval and budget to proceed with planning application; future Executive decision required as to whether to design a low, medium, high cost option	High level appraisal of low, medium, and high cost options undertaken On hold
17-21 Piccadilly	Undertake RIBA 2 design to inform a decision as to whether to dispose of or develop in line with the masterplan	On hold

Review of Castle Mills

14. The Castle Mills site would provide 106 apartments - of which 20 would be new council homes - above ground floor commercial spaces that provide an active street frontage to Piccadilly. The site also includes the new public riverside park on the currently private land at the rear of Castle Museum, and a new pedestrian cycle crossing over the inner ring road and bridge over the river Foss, delivering many of the public benefits of the masterplan.
15. In January 2020, Executive approved the principle of the council acting as the developer for the site. This would require the council to finance the construction with an anticipated £28m of short term borrowing, in addition to £4m of West Yorkshire Transport Funding (WYTF) that would deliver the new pedestrian cycle bridge and routes. The council's investment would then be repaid by the sale of the apartments and return from the commercial spaces and in addition to generating a profit in the region of £9m to cross-subsidise the delivery of the wider masterplan.
16. The key questions that Covid-19 raises for this site are:
 - Can the council afford the short term borrowing due to the impact of Covid-19?
 - What impact will Covid-19 have on construction costs?
 - What impact will Covid-19 have on sales values?
17. In terms of borrowing, although the budget required is high this would only be over a three year period, at which point it would be repaid by the sales incomes. Whilst there will be a short term revenue impact of that borrowing of c. £1m over three years, it would generate an anticipated £9m surplus for the council to either enable the delivery of the wider masterplan, or potentially as a capital receipt to offset other budget pressures.
18. In terms of construction cost and sales values, these are the two key elements of developer risk, and it is potentially possible that both will be volatile over the coming years. The immediate impact has been for both to increase, with an overheated housing market and high material costs due to limited availability. In terms of house prices, agents are positive about the long term impact as York fundamentally remains an attractive place to live and has the potential to become the best home working city in the UK with its high speed internet, rail connections to London, and

quality of life. Build costs may be harder to predict, but if there is any form of recession it is likely that private sector investment will be less forthcoming, reducing demand, and leaving the public sector well placed to invest and be the key driver of local economic recovery. Ultimately the proposed approach to procurement, which would provide an actual tender price next summer before the Executive commit to construction, will provide reassurance and certainty through a staged decision making process that mitigates these risks.

19. The alternative approach, considered and discounted in January, would be for the council to seek a joint venture partner to provide the investment and reduce the council's exposure, but they would retain the profit. At that stage the primary concern was not access to finance to deliver the project but ensuring quality and delivery and maximising the commercial return to the council to help fund the wider masterplan, a principle that hasn't changed. A joint venture could also potentially require complex procurements, take a significant time to establish, and may necessitate a complete review of the planning application. Furthermore, the uncertain market conditions may make securing a joint venture partner challenging in the current climate.

Review of St George's Field MSCP

20. St George's Field would provide a 372 space multi-storey car park, with the upper floors remaining fully accessible in times of flood. The principle is to remove car parking from inside the inner-ring road onto a site that has no alternative uses due to its flood zone designation, releasing Castle Car Park for public realm whilst protecting some of the existing parking revenue.
21. Due to significant site constraints, requirement to raise the access road over the flood barrier, and the diversion of a major Yorkshire Water sewer, the multi-storey car park is an expensive project to deliver. The restrictions on height and orientation mean it isn't possible to create an efficient rectangle, and to reach the optimum numbers this has resulted in the need for large internal circulation areas that don't generate any revenue. The anticipated cost of St George's Field (including access road, landscaping coach parking) is anticipated to be £14.2m, meaning all of the profit from Castle Mills would be required to fund it, in addition to the council meeting an overall budget shortfall of around £4.5m through long term borrowing, with ongoing annual revenue implications.
22. The key questions raised by Covid-19 are:

- Once the impact of Covid-19 on parking trends are known will the replacement car parking in its current format remain the optimum solution?
- Will Covid-19 bring about any significant changes to transport strategies at a local, regional and national level?

23. The challenge at this point is these remain largely unknown. Since the relaxation of lockdown and the reopening of retail and hospitality, York has performed significantly above the national average, with high footfall, high spend, and car parking revenues returning to 85% of the same period last year in July and August. However, a key point to note is that during the current ongoing social distancing restrictions, cars are seen as the primary mode of transport, with capacity and demand hugely reduced on public transport and so should not be taken as a firm long term trend.
24. During the coming months the roll out of pay on exit at Piccadilly car park and improvements to the pay on exit system at Marygate car park will provide more detailed and accurate data on car park usage, which will further add to the evidence base as the impact and recovery from Covid-19 becomes clearer. The ongoing engagement with disabled people on access to the city centre will also have completed and the new Local Transport Plan will be in development. Given these uncertainties and ongoing workstreams it may be prudent to delay the procurement of a contractor and next stage of design work until there is greater clarity.

Review of 17-21 Piccadilly

25. The masterplan proposals for 17-21 Piccadilly are for up to 25 apartments built over ground floor commercial spaces for small independent businesses. At this stage the plans have not been progressed beyond initial design work due to the focus being on Castle Mills and St George's Field planning applications. Whilst 17-21 Piccadilly does have an important role to play in the redevelopment and regeneration of Piccadilly it doesn't contain any of the fundamental elements of the masterplan. It is also currently playing a temporary role in bringing vibrancy and driving footfall to Piccadilly through the Spark:York project for start-up businesses, which has been hugely popular during Covid-19 due to the outdoor seating environment.
26. If the site was sold with an unrestricted use the anticipated land value would be in the region of £1m. If the council were to develop the site it would control delivery, quality and land use and would realise an

anticipated return of £2m. However, as with Castle Mills this would require the council to undertake the short term borrowing (circa £6m) and the developer risk. The decision as to whether the council should act as developer for the site or dispose of the land was not taken in January 2020 as there was insufficient detail on the potential scale of development and value uplifts on the site. Instead a report was due to be brought back to the Executive this summer on how to proceed.

27. As this site doesn't have the same strategic importance to the delivery of the public benefits of the masterplan, and given the impact of Covid-19 on council finances, it may be a better option to sell the land. This would reduce the council's exposure to risk and need for future borrowing whilst generating a modest financial return. However, due to the ongoing uncertainty of Covid-19 selling in the current market may be challenging, as there is an increased risk of low or unrealistic land prices and sales falling through before completion. Consequently it may be best to delay any decision until next year.

Review of Castle and Eye of York

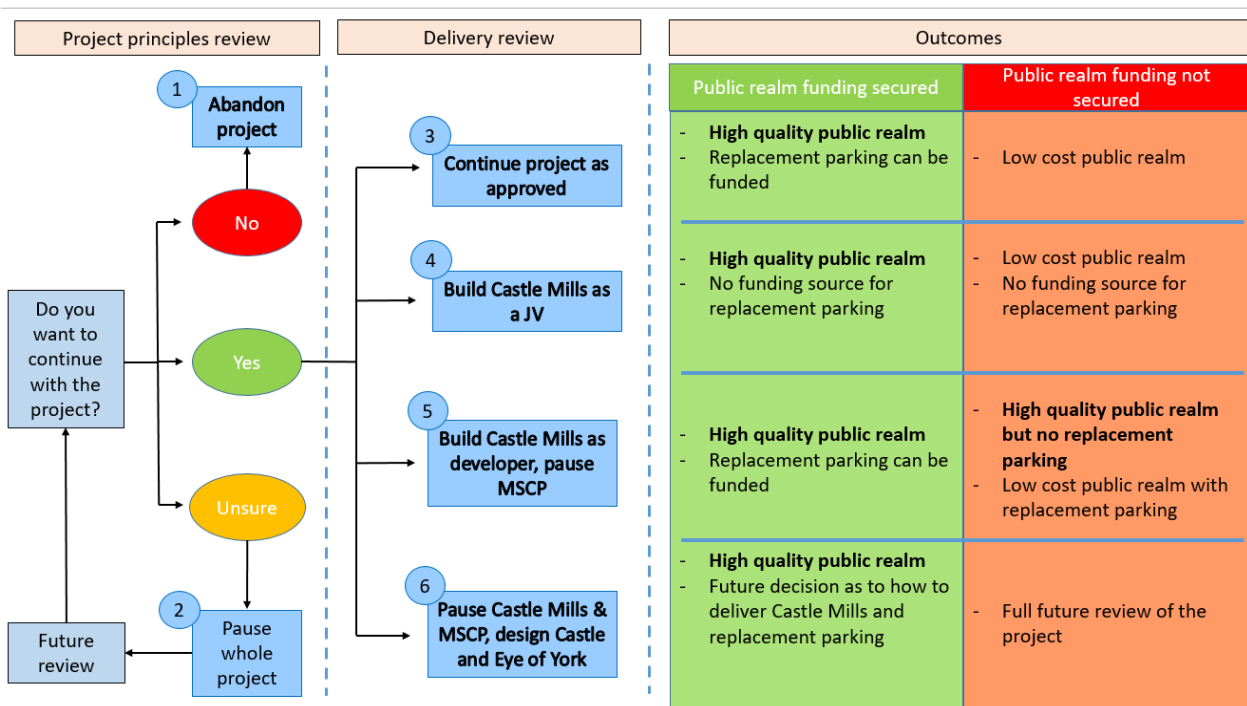
28. The replacement of Castle Car Park with high quality public realm and an event space is the centrepiece of the masterplan. It would create a world class setting for the city's internationally renowned heritage assets, reduce car journeys within the inner ring road and historic core, attract new visitors to the city, and create a major new public space for residents. The current approach is for this part of the project to be in phase two of the masterplan, with the closure of Castle Car Park to follow the completion of the St George's Field multi-storey car park
29. However, Covid-19 has had a number of impacts. It has identified the importance of accessible public space in our city centres for residents to be able to exercise and relax; it has shown the benefits of having flexible spaces which can quickly respond and adapt to the needs of local businesses and society; and the prevailing expectations are that the economic recovery from the pandemic will be supported by public investment and infrastructure as a conduit to leverage private sector growth.
30. Against this backdrop Castle and Eye of York has the potential to be a key centre piece of city's social and economic recovery from Covid-19. By committing to investing in new public realm and sustainable transport for residents and creating a major event space that will increase visitor

numbers and spend, the new heart to the Castle Gateway could serve as an important catalyst by rebuilding the city's confidence.

31. There is also a new opportunity to secure external funding to deliver Castle and Eye of York. Pre-Covid-19 funding for public spaces in our city centres was often limited. However, central government has already committed funding to new city centre public spaces, including £23m for a major new city centre park in Manchester and other public realm schemes in Leeds and Sheffield as part of the £900m Getting Building Fund for national infrastructure. The Castle and Eye of York project was included by the LEP in the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government call for capital projects. Although well received it ultimately did not make the final successful list as it was considered too high risk for the required delivery timeframe due to not having planning in place. Increasingly external funding is being determined on perceived deliverability, with government spend targeted at projects which are able to make the biggest short term impact in response to the economic consequences of Covid-19.
32. To ensure the council are best placed to secure any upcoming external funding it is therefore a key requirement that projects are shovel ready. To that end, bringing forward the design work and planning permission for Castle and Eye of York would allow the strongest funding case to be made. This would not represent a decision to proceed with the closure of Castle Car Park, which would remain linked to the delivery of replacement car parking. However, it would give the best opportunity to create a fully funded project and aid future strategic decision making based on a known business case. This design work would be funded through existing project budgets that were agreed in April 2018 to deliver the masterplan.
33. In January 2020 Executive agreed to a future report being brought back to Executive to establish the budget for the public realm based on a business case. Whilst initial work has been undertaken to establish that there are a range of cost options from providing a modest replacement of the car park with soft landscaping through to providing a world class public realm and event space Covid-19 has impacted on the ability to conclude that business case and funding strategy. However, as outlined above there is now a new opportunity to try and secure the external funding for the high quality option, but this will necessitate proceeding with the design work at risk. The cost of achieving planning permission would be in the region of £300k, but would increase the opportunity to secure funding of up to £10m.

Options

34. Having undertaken a review of the fundamentals of the project and the business case there are 6 options as to how to proceed, from abandoning the project entirely through to continuing as approved in January before Covid-19. These 6 options are set out in the decision tree below, followed by a summary of each option. The decision tree first reviews the project principles and then establishes the outcomes under each option if funding for the Castle and Eye of York public realm is or isn't secured.



Option 1 – abandon the project

35. If the Executive decided they no longer wanted to proceed with the project then the first option would be to abandon Castle Gateway. This would result in Castle Car Park and St George's Field Car Park remaining as surface car parking and with the council's land assets at Castle Mills and 17-21 Piccadilly sold on the open market with unrestricted land uses. This would have no impact on existing parking revenue and would generate in the region of £6.5m of capital receipts, although this would need to fund the resulting £2.4m of abortive costs relating to the expenditure on Castle Gateway to date.

Option 2 – pause the whole project

36. If the Executive are unsure as to whether to proceed with Castle Gateway they could chose to completely pause the project. Officers would continue to secure planning permissions for Castle Mills and St George's Field so it could be recommenced at any point, but no further work would take place until a future decision is made whether to abandon or proceed with the project. Again, this would have no financial impact on the existing revenue from parking, but there would be no capital receipt from land sales. The project costs to date would remain live and there would be the need to apply major projects' staff to other projects and budgets.

Option 3 – continue with project as previously approved

37. If the Executive do remain committed to the delivery of Castle Gateway there are four options as to how to proceed. If the Executive are of the view that St George's Field multi-storey car park remains the best solution to replacement parking and is unaffected by the impact of Covid-19 the only route forward is to proceed as previously agreed. This is because the commercial return from Castle Mills is required to part fund the capital cost of building the new multi-storey car park, necessitating that the council would have to fund and build the apartments.
38. Under this option the council would proceed with the existing approvals to procure construction partners for both Castle Mills and St George's Field to undertake the RIBA 4 design on receipt of planning permission, with a report brought back to Executive in summer 2021 with an actual tender price to deliver the projects, at which point a decision would be made as to whether to proceed based on those known costs.
39. In addition to this existing workstream it is proposed under this – and all of the following options - that the council proceeds with the design of the public realm for Castle and Eye of York through to full planning permission. The budget and approval to undertake this phase of design was approved in April 2018, but it was agreed in January 2020 that a decision on whether to pursue a low, medium or high quality level of public realm would be taken in the summer of 2020 and accompanied with a business case and delivery strategy. However, due to the impact and opportunities presented by Covid-19 it is proposed to proceed with the design of the high value option without having the full budget identified, but with a design that can be scaled back to a more modest budget. This is to give the council the best opportunity to secure external funding to deliver the project by having a high profile and shovel ready

project. Any decision to actually close Castle Car Park and proceed with the public realm would be a future Executive decision.

Option 4 – joint venture for Castle Mills; no replacement multi-storey car park

40. If the Executive want to continue with Castle and Eye of York public realm but are certain they no longer wish to build the replacement multi-storey car park then this opens up alternative delivery models for Castle Mills which do not require the high level of short term council borrowing. This is because the cross-subsidy from Castle Mills would not be needed to fund the multi-storey car park so the council wouldn't need to act as sole developer to achieve the full profit and land value. Instead a joint venture partner could be sought to help finance the development. This would still deliver the public benefit elements of Castle Mills (the new pedestrian/cycle bridge, riverside park) with the council providing the land but a partner providing the investment and keeping the commercial return. As above the council would also design up the high quality public realm to allow the best chance of external funding.

Option 5 – proceed with Castle Mills as developer; delay the multi-storey car park

41. If the Executive want to ensure the full impact of Covid-19 on parking is known before committing to the next major spend point on the St George's Field multi-storey car park then they could chose to delay the procurement of a contractor until next summer. However, Castle Mills would continue as previously agreed with the council acting as developer, and designing up the high quality public realm. This would ensure the delivery of all key elements of the masterplan and provide the commercial return that would allow the replacement car parking to be delivered. Should external funding not be secured for the high quality public realm this option is the only one that would allow an alternative funding route to deliver the high quality realm through the commercial return from Castle Mills. If this were the case the financial gap to deliver the whole masterplan would increase.

Option 6 – pause Castle Mills and St George's Field

42. Alternatively, the Executive could also pause Castle Mills as well as St George's Field multi-storey car park, whilst trying to secure planning and external funding for Castle and Eye of York. This would allow the

Executive to make a decision as to how proceed with those elements of the project once there is certainty over external funding.

Analysis

43. Option one, to abandon the project, has been discounted as the project principles remain valid and there are viable alternatives to proceed with delivery. Failure to deliver the Castle Gateway project would result in reputational damage; stagnation of a large area of the city centre depressing council assets and the local economy; cars remaining within the inner ring road; and no improvements to sustainable transport with £2.4m abortive costs needing to be written off to revenue in year.
44. Whilst option two would allow a complete pause until some of the wider long term impacts of Covid-19 are known it would mean that the project stalls and would affect public and stakeholder confidence in the council's commitment and ability to deliver and invest in the post-pandemic economic recovery of the city. Delays to the project could impact on wider investor confidence, and potentially result in the loss of £7.5m of West Yorkshire Transport Funding that has outline business case approval.
45. Option three would allow the project to proceed at pace and as intended, whilst also bringing forward the public realm design to try and secure external funding. However, it would also require the council to borrow in the region of £46m in the short term, and fund a long term viability gap of approximately £4.7m from future budgets. This borrowing would also only cover the costs of Castle Mills and St George's Field, and if no external funding could be secured for Castle and the Eye of York public realm then there would be no funding source for the high quality option, and the designs would have to be scaled back to fit the available funding. Whilst the multi-storey car park is anticipated to remain the right route forward it is difficult to make a decision of that magnitude at this stage when there is such uncertainty relating to the impact of Covid-19. Delaying the next stage of spend and procurement of a contractor to build the car park will instead allow an informed decision to be taken once there is further clarity on that impact. Consequently this option is not recommended.
46. Option four is only possible if the multi-storey car park is abandoned and no replacement car parking provided, as the use of a joint venture to deliver Castle Mills would not provide any commercial return to fund the new car park. Consequently a joint venture is not an appropriate route

forward at this time. It should also be noted that a joint venture may also require a complex procurement process, and would therefore result in a significant delay to programme.

47. Option six would allow the progression of the public realm design for Castle and Eye of York but pause both Castle Mills and St George's Field until next summer. Whilst delaying the decision on St George's Field has merit the delay to Castle Mills would result in a significant loss of momentum for the project, delay delivery of many of the public benefits, and put the £4m West Yorkshire Transport Funding associated with the site at risk. It should also be noted that the existing approval for Castle Mills is only to procure a construction contractor to undertake the next stage of detailed design and provide a fixed price to deliver the project – Executive would not actually commit to proceeding until next summer. On balance, pausing Castle Mills, when the business case remains strong for the council to act as developer to unlock the masterplan, invest in the local economy, and realise the commercial return, would create an unnecessary delay when the merits of the alternatives are unlikely to change during that period.

Recommendation – option five

48. Having considered all of the above options the recommended route forward is option five:
- **Design and secure planning** for high quality public realm on Castle Car Park and Eye of York before deciding how to proceed next summer (cost of c.£300k from existing allocated budget)
 - **Proceed** with existing approvals to procure a construction partner for Castle Mills, design to RIBA 4, and return to Executive with an actual tender price next summer (cost of c.£1m from existing allocated budget)
 - Take the decision to procure a contractor for St George's Field multi-storey car park in the summer of 2021
 - **Delay** the decision as to whether to develop or dispose of 17-21 Piccadilly until the summer of 2021
49. This option would provide a clear commitment to the delivery of the Castle Gateway regeneration, proceeding with all of the key public benefits of the project but with a staged process to decision making, and pausing the elements that have any uncertainty relating to the impact of Covid-19 until there is greater clarity. All of the above would be delivered from existing project budgets and within existing approvals.

50. The only new decision is to commit to designing the public realm at Castle Car Park and Eye of York to a high quality. There is an existing approval and budget to undertake the design (April 2018), but in January 2020 the Executive approved a future report to be brought back this summer outlining a series of modest to high quality options for the space and the proposed funding route. This would then have allowed the decision to be taken as to which cost option to pursue so that the design work could commence.. More modest options would be predominantly soft landscaping and a low level of intervention, which would limit the capacity for events. Higher cost options would create the level of quality that would elevate York's reputation internationally, attract significant numbers of new visitors, and allow for major events to take place.
51. It is recommended that the design work and planning application is based on the high quality option, but with a design that can be scaled down to a more modest budget. It is this level of ambition which would leave the council best placed to secure external funding. A more modest intervention is less likely to have the prestige to be attractive to funders or attract the number of new visitors and associated spend and economic uplift that would allow a strong enough funding case to be made. Progressing with the scheme would also ensure that funders would have sufficient confidence in delivery by creating a shovel ready scheme that could be delivered at pace – which is increasingly important in securing funding.
52. Should external funding not be forthcoming then an alternative funding strategy would be to revise the public realm plans to deliver a lower cost alternative. Having a scalable design which would allow more expensive elements of the design to be removed or replaced, such as potential water features and hard landscaped areas changing to soft landscaping. As such much of the estimated £300k design costs could be repurposed, and on balance the risk of spending £300k to give the opportunity of securing extensive external funding is a calculated risk worth taking, whilst also raising the city's profile and sending a clear message of commitment and intent to the long term future of the Castle Gateway.

Consultation

53. The review of the business case and the following options were taken to Customer and Corporate Services Scrutiny Management Committee on Monday 6 September. Having considered all of the options there was unanimous support for continuing with the Castle Gateway regeneration and for option 5 set out in this paper, which is the recommended option.

This is an important commitment which reiterates the ongoing cross-party political support that has been achieved at all major decision points for this project.

Council Plan

54. The regeneration of the Castle Gateway is one of the priorities set out in the Making History, Building Communities 2019-23 Council Plan. The proposals will help contribute to meeting all eight of the plan's core outcomes, and significantly improve an area of the city that is home to many of our heritage assets and cultural institutions. The focus on relocating car parking and creating new pedestrian and cycle links will help create a greener and cleaner city and enable people to get around sustainably. New homes will be created on Piccadilly and new bridges and public realm will create world class infrastructure, bringing back in to use vacant sites and driving the vibrancy of the area which will help to build strong, sustainable communities within the city walls. Continuing with the delivery of the masterplan will reaffirm the council's commitment to engaging residents and investing in shaping our city for the future.

Implications

55. The following implications have been identified and considered.

Financial

56. The council has approved £4.73m towards the Castle Gateway scheme to date (Feb 2017 £0.18m, April 2018 £2.4m and Jan 2020 £2.15m). This has been approved to fund the design and planning work for St George's MSCP as well as the new build at Castle Mills. To 31st July 2020 total spend on the project totals £2.2m. Funding for the recommendations in this report has already been agreed and can be delivered within this budget.

57. This capital expenditure remains potentially abortive subject to future decisions surrounding the project although this could be offset from any future asset sales in the area.

One Planet Council / Equalities

58. The previous Equalities Impact Assessments (EIA) that accompanied the approval of the masterplan (April 2018) and phase one delivery strategy (January 2020) are attached as annex 1 and 2 to this report and remain

valid. A new EIA has not been undertaken as at this stage there are no proposals to change any elements of the masterplan. Whilst the procurement of the multi-storey car park and decision as to how to deliver 17-21 Piccadilly will be delayed for now the intention remains to proceed. Any changes to the actual masterplan will be accompanied by a new EIA.

Legal

Option 1 – abandon the project

59. Abandoning the project would mean that any agreements already entered into, such as consultant advisory agreements, would need to be terminated. At the current stage the majority of work has already been provided and so termination would have a minimal impact.
60. If the Council disposes of 17-21 Piccadilly and Castle Mills sites without any restrictions limiting future development or use (or any obligations requiring particular development within any timescale) then the capital sum received for those sites would be maximised. However the buyer(s) would be able to build whatever they considered appropriate on the sites (subject to obtaining planning permission) or landbank the sites without carrying out any development/regeneration on the sites unless and until the buyer wishes to do so.
61. The Council's only ability to control development of those sites would be limited to exercise of its statutory functions and powers as local planning authority.
62. There is a likelihood that any grant funding already spent would need to be returned to the funder.

Option 2 – pause the whole project

63. Pausing the project would mean that any agreements already entered into, such as consultant advisory agreements, would need to be paused if possible. At the current stage the majority of work has already been provided and so pausing would have a minimal impact.
64. It is likely that grant funding already secured would be at risk given the timescales within which such grant funding must be spent. It would be advisable to discuss the reasons for the delay with the funder(s) and it

may be possible to vary any current grant funding arrangements to extend the applicable timescales.

Option 3 – continue with project as previously approved

65. The legal implications set out in paragraphs 77 to 93 of the report to Executive on 21 January 2020 are applicable to this option (see Background Papers).

Option 4 – joint venture for Castle Mills; no replacement multi-storey car park

66. The option to abandon the construction of a multi-storey carpark at St Georges Field opens up the possibility of exploring a different legal structure to deliver the rest of Phase 1 in the form of a joint venture. The forming of a joint venture is complicated from a legal and procurement perspective and, as noted in the body of the report, could lead to a significant delay to the programme. JV's are also expensive to establish and would require upfront investment in order to fund the process.

Option 5 – proceed with Castle Mills as developer; pause the multi-storey car park

67. The legal implications in respect of pausing the development of the MSCP are covered in the legal implications for Option 2.

Commercial/Contractual - Procurement

68. The procurement of contractors for the design and construction works at Castle Mills will be carried out in accordance with the council's Contract Procedure Rules and the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 (PCRs), as the value of the works is in excess of the EU threshold of £4.7 million.
69. The inclusion of an ECI phase within a contract is permitted by the PCRs as long as the procurement process carried out in awarding the contract has been open, fair and transparent. In order to ensure this, all bidders within the procurement process must have been able to bid on equal terms. Although a fixed price for the construction works element of the contract would not be able to be submitted as part of the bids received, equality can be achieved by requiring the bidders to submit indicative prices for the construction work, for example, against a schedule of rates. This enables all bidders to be evaluated equally.

70. The form of contract would set out the terms of an ECI phase as well as the usual contractual terms expected for a design and build contract. At the end of the ECI phase the contractor would only be able to progress to the construction phase of the contract if the performance standards set out in the contract have been achieved and the fixed price presented by the contractor is within the set budget. In the event the contractor had not achieved the performance standards or the construction cost is in excess of the budget a new procurement exercise could be carried out with the market based on the detailed design produced by the contractor as part of the ECI phase.

Commercial/Contractual - Powers, Structure and Governance

71. The Council has a number of powers to develop, sell or lease Castle Mills, subject to certain restrictions. The Council may rely on the general power of competence in section 1 of the Localism Act 2011. If the council's primary purpose for an activity governed by the general power of competence (such as buying property) is 'commercial', section 4 of the Localism Act 2011 then requires the council to act through a company. Whereas if the primary purpose is deemed to be 'not commercial' (such as economic development and regeneration) then a separate company vehicle will not be required even if an ancillary purpose of the project is commercial.

72. The Castle Gateway project is a regeneration scheme which uses a commercial approach to generate funding for the social objectives of the broader scheme. Any profits made from the purchase and development of land/property will be reinvested to fund the wider regeneration.

73. Section 12 of the Local Government Act 2003 (LGA 2003) gives a local authority a separate/additional power to invest (including potentially the power to act primarily for commercial purposes without needing to form a company), provided this is in line with the council's 'investment strategy'.

74. If the council were intending to borrow money to invest in property for the sole purpose of acting as a commercial landlord and seeking to generate ongoing profits, the council would not be able to rely on section 12 of the LGA 2003. However, given the underlying reasons for the investment is for regeneration and to promote economic development the council can rely on its powers under the LGA 2003 with regards to borrowing and investment.

Property

75. It is understood that development of the Castle Mills site will require the co-operation of Yorkshire Water as there is a public sewer within that site. Although it will not be diverted, the development proposals would involve building near to it and so YW would require the council to enter into a 'build over agreement' (which would be prepared by YW and be on YW's standard terms for such a document).
76. Should there be a decision to convert the completed residential sale homes to private rental accommodation in the event of a downturn in the residential sales market, further consideration would need to be given at that time to the associated legal and property implications.
77. The council proposes to seek to impose a clause in leases of apartments prohibiting subletting for short-term letting/holiday letting, this may adversely impact upon the premium received for the grant of the lease. Further the council may have difficulty in monitoring and enforcing compliance (as courts are reluctant to authorise the forfeiture of residential leases/eviction of residential tenants).
78. Construction of a new bridge may require approval from the Secretary of State for Transport pursuant to Section 106(3) of the Highways Act 1980 if the relevant section of the Foss is classed as 'specified navigable waters'

Option 6 – pause Castle Mills and St George's Field

79. The legal implications in respect of pausing the development of Castle Mills and the MSCP are covered in the legal implications for Option 2.

Property – the issues are covered in the main report.

Risk Management

80. The full risks associated with establishing the delivery strategy for phase one were considered in the January 2020 Executive report (see Background Paper). However Covid-19 has required a full review of the business case and strategy, and the following section considers the risks associated with the recommendations in this report and how they will be mitigated.

81. Castle Mills – it is proposed to continue with the previously approved procurement of a contractor to undertake the next stage of design work and provide a fixed price for construction. This is a staged approach to decision making, meaning the Executive are only committing to the RIBA stage 4 design at a cost of £1m from existing budgets, before making the final informed decision as to whether to proceed based on actual known costs next summer. This reduces one of the main risks associated with COvid-19, namely the uncertainty caused by a likely volatile construction industry and material costs. If the fixed price was unacceptable the council would then own the RIBA stage 4 designs and be able to run a single stage tender process with other contractors to seek alternative prices. If those prices still remained unacceptable or there is an unexpected collapse in house prices, and the project was deemed unviable or no longer a priority due to the ongoing pandemic, the project could be abandoned and the site sold.
82. Although that would mean the £1m design work would be abortive, as any purchaser of the land would likely seek their own planning permission, it does allow a considered approach to decision making whilst allowing the project to continue. It will remove the uncertainty around build costs, reaffirm the council's commitment to the Castle Gateway and allow the key components of the delivery of the wider masterplan to progress at pace. Without the commercial return from Castle Mills there would be no funding to cross-subsidise replacement car parking and the wider public benefits. Any delay to this element of the project would also increase the short term borrowing required by the council to fund the project, as the earlier the apartments can be built and sold in the delivery programme the quicker the wider project outlay can be recouped.
83. St George's Field – whilst the council remains committed to providing replacement car parking for the closure of Castle Car Park there is at this stage sufficient uncertainty due to the impact of Covid-19 that it is prudent to delay the construction of the multi-storey car park until next summer. The new car park is a major financial commitment that, unlike Castle Mills, does not generate a commercial return that covers its capital cost, and would need to be subsidised and funded through Castle Mills. As such it is vital that the Executive are convinced that it remains the right solution for replacement car parking, and that there is a viable delivery strategy and funding source for Castle and Eye of York as commencing the construction of the new car park commits the council to the closure of Castle Car Park. Whilst this will result in a further delay to project delivery

of 9 months on balance this is acceptable to ensure the current approach remains the right one.

84. Castle and Eye of York – the key risk with the recommendations in this report is that the design and planning permission for the public realm will be brought forward without having a certain funding source for delivery. However, the most likely route to being able to deliver the full ambition of a major event space and public realm of a magnitude that would enhance York’s reputation and attract increased visitor spend is through external funding, which is only likely to be forthcoming if the project is shovel ready. Consequently the investment of £300k in proceeding with the design to that high quality is considered to be worthwhile. Should no external funding be secured for the public realm there will be potential alternative delivery strategies that can be considered at that time through a full review of the business case for replacement parking, or the plans could be scaled back to fit a more modest budget and utilise the existing outline business case West Yorkshire Transport funding of £3.5m.
85. 17-21 Piccadilly – in January 2020 Executive agreed to a future report in the summer setting out options as to whether the council should seek to act as developer for 17-21 Piccadilly in line with the masterplan proposals for apartments above ground floor commercial, or look to sell the site to another party. However, due to the uncertainty of Covid-19 and the overall funding strategy for the Castle Gateway it is prudent to delay this decision until summer 2021. This will not have a significant impact on programme and the site is currently occupied by Spark York who have resolved their outstanding planning issues and have a lease until early 2022. Spark York has proven to be particularly popular during the pandemic due to availability of outdoor seating which has a reduced risk of transmission in comparison with indoor venues, and continues to bring vibrancy and activity to Piccadilly.

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Report **Date** 22 September 2020
Approved

Specialist Implications Officer(s) List information for all

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Cathryn Moore
Legal Manager
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Wards Affected: [List wards or tick box to indicate all] **All**

For further information please contact the author of the report

Background Papers:

Report to the Executive, 'York's Southern Gateway', October 2015
Report to the Executive, 'York Castle Gateway', January 2017
Report to the Executive, 'The Castle Gateway Masterplan', April 2018
Report to the Executive, 'Castle Gateway phase one delivery strategy',
January 2020

Annexes

Annex 1 – Equalities Impact Assessment – Castle Gateway masterplan, 2018
Annex 2 – Equalities Impact Assessment – Castle Gateway phase one
delivery strategy, 2020

List of Abbreviations Used in this Report

CPR – Contract Procurement Regulations
LGA – Local Government Association
MSCP – Multi-storey car park
WYTF – West Yorkshire Transport Fund

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The 'Better Decision Making' tool has been designed to help you consider the impact of your proposal on the health and wellbeing of communities, the environment, and local economy. It draws upon the priorities set out in our Council Plan and will help us to provide inclusive and discrimination-free services by considering the equalities and human rights implications of the decisions we make. The purpose of this tool is to avoid decisions being made in isolation, and to encourage evidence-based decision making that carefully balances social, economic and environmental factors, helping us to become a more responsive and resilient organisation.

The Better Decision Making tool should be used when proposing new projects, services, policies or strategies, or significant amendments to them. The tool should be completed at the earliest opportunity, ideally when you are just beginning to develop a proposal. However, it can be completed at any stage of the decision-making process. If the tool is completed just prior to the Executive, it can still help to guide future courses of action as the proposal is implemented.

The Better Decision Making tool must be attached as an annex to Executive reports. A brief summary of your findings should be reported in the One Planet Council / Equalities section of the report itself.

Guidance to help you complete the assessment can be obtained by hovering over the relevant question.

Please complete all fields. If you wish to enter multiple paragraphs in any of the boxes, hold down 'Alt' before hitting 'Enter'.

Introduction

Service submitting the proposal:	Regeneration and Asset Management
Name of person completing the assessment:	Sue Houghton
Job title:	Commercial Project Officer
Directorate:	Economy and Place
Date Completed:	12.4.18
Date Approved (form to be checked by head of service):	13.4.18

Section 1: What is the proposal?

1.1	<p>Name of the service, project, programme, policy or strategy being assessed?</p> <p>This report to Executive seeks approval for the preferred Castle Gateway masterplan and two packages of work (work package 1 and work package 2) on land at St George's Field, Castle Mills, Fishergate gyratory, the Eye of York and Castle Car Park, the rear of the Coppergate Centre, land to the rear of Castle Museum, Castlegate and 17-21 Piccadilly. In the context of the One Planet Council Better Decision Making Tool, future work for these elements will be the subject of separate assessments in preparation for future decisions.</p>
1.2	<p>What are the main aims of the proposal?</p> <p>The overall aim of the Castle Gateway project is to regenerate the Castle Gateway area, improving the locality and maximising social and economic benefits for the city. The aim of the preferred masterplan is to set a framework and spatial vision and provide planning and development principles to guide development of the area over a 10-20 year period. The work packages have been structured in a way that allows discrete elements of the masterplan to be funded and progressed to the next stage of delivery.</p>
1.3	<p>What are the key outcomes?</p> <p>Masterplan outcomes will include economic and environmental benefits, the delivery (and funding) of infrastructure improvements, dealing with matters such as congestion and increased flood resilience. Critically a key outcome will also be to increase the sense of York Castle Gateway as a valuable and well-used part of the City of York on the part of residents, visitors and businesses.</p> <p>Key outcomes of the work packages 1 and 2 will be to remove car parking from the setting of Clifford's Tower and the Eye of York and provide replacement modern city centre car parking in a new multi-storey car park at St George's Field. It will also allow work to fund and progress delivery of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A new residential and leisure building at the rear of the Coppergate Centre. - New public space around Clifford's Tower and the Eye of York. - Better pedestrian and cycle routes throughout the area. - New residential and commercial development at Castle Mills Car Park and 17-21 Piccadilly. - Improvements to public spaces and streetscapes throughout the area. <p>Progression of the masterplan will also support the York Museums Trust ambitions for the Castle Museum.</p>

Section 2: Evidence

2.1	<p>What data / evidence is available to support the proposal and understand its likely impact? (e.g. hate crime figures, obesity levels, recycling statistics)</p> <p>The Castle Gateway scheme is embedded in the Local Plan and is underpinned by evidence base work undertaken to support the Plan. Site specific technical work undertaken to support the masterplan includes the Castle Piccadilly Engineering Constraints Study (Arup 2015) and transport technical work undertaken by WSP (2017). The Castle Piccadilly Planning Brief, which was agreed in 2006, also provides an important evidence base. A list of relevant documents to support the masterplan can be found in Appendix 1 of the BDP Masterplan Stage 1 Report (March 2018). A technical review of transport proposals can be found in Appendix 1 of the BDP Masterplan Stage 2 Report (December 2017). Both documents are attached as annexes to this Executive report.</p>
2.2	<p>What public / stakeholder consultation has been undertaken and what were the findings?</p> <p>A bespoke, comprehensive approach to public consultation and engagement has been undertaken over the past 12 months from a very early stage in the project and will continue on an ongoing basis. An advisory group of principal land holders and custodians for this area of the city has provided advice and critical challenge to emerging masterplan proposals. My Castle Gateway, a long term bold and innovative public engagement initiative, has reached a diverse audience through a wide range of participatory approaches including social media (Facebook, twitter, instagram and YouTube channels), events, walks, talks and debates. Further detail can be found online on the My Castle Gateway website. My Castle Gateway is an ongoing and open conversation which has ensured that the public has been involved from the very early stages of visioning and masterplanning and will continue to be involved through the delivery stages of the project and beyond. In addition, officers have regularly engaged with other key stakeholders with an interest in the area and internally with Members and council officers.</p>
2.3	<p>Are there any other initiatives that may produce a combined impact with this proposal? (e.g. will the same individuals / communities of identity also be impacted by a different project or policy?)</p> <p>Wider development, cultural and transport and other infrastructure related initiatives will have impacts when considered in combination with the Castle Gateway scheme. Strategic cumulative assessment of these issues will be undertaken as part of the strategic plan/development planning process.</p> <p>Further modelling and assessment will be undertaken in connection with development of proposals as they come forward and will have due regard to cumulative issues (internal and external to the project). The most appropriate forms of mitigation will be applied and this will form the evidence and basis for future consultation/further Council decisions on scheme delivery detail.</p>

Section 3: Impact on One Planet principles

Please summarise any potential positive and negative impacts that may arise from your proposal on residents or staff. This section relates to the impact of your proposal on the ten One Planet principles.

For 'Impact', please select from the options in the drop-down menu.
If you wish to enter multiple paragraphs in any of the boxes, hold down 'Alt' before hitting 'Enter'.

Equity and Local Economy

Does your proposal?	Impact	What are the impacts and how do you know?
3.1 Impact positively on the business community in York?	Positive	The decision to progress work packages 1 and 2 will help to deliver new commercial development which will promote private sector employment growth and increase footfall through the area. Investment in infrastructure will help to create conditions which are attractive to do business in York. New residential development will help to meet York's housing requirements for affordable housing. The impact of the proposals on the business community in York will be the subject of future assessment.
3.2 Provide additional employment or training opportunities in the city?	Positive	As above. The new Piccadilly city centre neighbourhood will create conditions which are attractive to local and independent business. The Spark York initiative at 17-21 Piccadilly aims to bring people and businesses together in a creative and low cost way, creating opportunities for a progression of new jobs over the short to longer term. SparkYork will also set a precedent for other redevelopment sites within the city.
3.3 Help improve the lives of individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds or underrepresented groups?	Neutral	

Health & Happiness

Does your proposal?	Impact	What are the impacts and how do you know?
3.4 Improve the physical health or emotional wellbeing of residents or staff?	Positive	It is considered that delivery of the key outcomes identified in 1.3 of this assessment will ultimately deliver net benefits to the city. The scheme proposals will ultimately deliver different typologies of high quality public space where people will be able to come together and participate in a range of activities and events.
3.5 Help reduce health inequalities?	Positive	It is considered that delivery of the key outcomes identified in 1.3 of this assessment will ultimately deliver net benefit to the city in terms of air quality, accessibility and amenity. One of the emerging themes from the My Castle Gateway project was for public areas that people could use without spending money, and this has formed a key part of the masterplan.
3.6 Encourage residents to be more responsible for their own health?	Positive	As above.
3.7 Reduce crime or fear of crime?	Positive	New buildings, infrastructure and public realm will be designed to modern standards of construction and Secure by Design principles. It will also bring back in to use vacant and derelict buildings which present a risk of anti-social behaviour. The decision to progress work packages 1 and 2 will help deliver a scheme with net benefits to the City.
3.8 Help to give children and young people a good start in life?	Positive	The procurement of construction contracts would be subject to council policies on promoting apprenticeships. The next stage of work will also explore opportunities for children's play areas, and will support the Castle Museum's ambitions for expansion.

Culture & Community

Does your proposal?	Impact	What are the impacts and how do you know?
3.9 Help bring communities together?	Positive	The decision to progress work packages 1 and 2 will ultimately deliver high quality public space at the Eye of York and Castle area where people will be able to come together and participate in a range of activities and events. New and improved routes for pedestrians and cyclists will facilitate movement and accessibility to public spaces. This will help to deliver a scheme with net benefits to the City.
3.10 Improve access to services for residents, especially those most in need?	Positive	Improved cycle and pedestrian routes will improve transport options for those on low incomes and mobility problems.
3.11 Improve the cultural offerings of York?	Positive	The proposal to close and replace Castle Car Park with a new area of public realm is specifically intended to achieve this objective. The decision to progress work packages 1 and 2 will help deliver a scheme with net benefits to the City. The masterplan also proposes a number of options that could help the York Museums Trust realise cultural ambitions for the Castle Museum.
3.12 Encourage residents to be more socially responsible?	Neutral	

Zero Carbon and Sustainable Water

Does your proposal?	Impact	What are the impacts and how do you know?
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3.13	Minimise the amount of energy we use and / or reduce the amount of energy we pay for? E.g. through the use of low or zero carbon sources of energy?	Positive	Detail design of a new multi-storey car park at St George's Field will consider interventions to deliver an energy efficient building and electric car charging points. The public infrastructure improvements will also improve sustainable transport routes in to the city.
3.14	Minimise the amount of water we use and/or reduce the amount of water we pay for?	Neutral	

Zero Waste

Does your proposal?		Impact	What are the impacts and how do you know?
3.15	Reduce waste and the amount of money we pay to dispose of waste by maximising reuse and/or recycling of materials?	Neutral	

Sustainable Transport

Does your proposal?		Impact	What are the impacts and how do you know?
3.16	Encourage the use of sustainable transport, such as walking, cycling, ultra low emission vehicles and public transport?	Positive	Masterplan proposals will help to promote a shift towards sustainable transport by improving pedestrian and cycle networks. The decision to progress work packages 1 and 2 will help to deliver an attractive new riverside pedestrian and cycle route from the south of the city in to the Eye of York and Castle area and connect with Piccadilly via a new pedestrian/cycle bridge across the River Foss. A new 'supercrossing' will facilitate pedestrian/cycle access across the gyratory. The proposals will be the subject of further and subsequent evidence base work and Member approvals.
3.17	Help improve the quality of the air we breathe?	Positive	Proposals to promote a shift towards sustainable transport will help to reduce carbon emissions and mitigate against poor air quality. Detail design of a new multi-storey car park at St George's Fields will also seek to deliver interventions to reduce carbon emissions and mitigate against poor air quality (such measures could include for example the introduction of electric vehicle charging points and anti-idling). Further detail on impacts and mitigation will be subject to further assessment and consideration by Members.

Sustainable Materials

Does your proposal?		Impact	What are the impacts and how do you know?
3.18	Minimise the environmental impact of the goods and services used?		

Local and Sustainable Food

Does your proposal?		Impact	What are the impacts and how do you know?
3.19	Maximise opportunities to support local and sustainable food initiatives?	Neutral	

Land Use and Wildlife

Does your proposal?		Impact	What are the impacts and how do you know?
3.20	Maximise opportunities to conserve or enhance the natural environment?	Positive	The decision to progress work package 2 will allow new riverside habitat to be created as part of the new River Foss walk which will help to enhance the city's biodiversity. There could potentially be some loss of trees as a result of masterplan proposals. This will be mitigated by detailed landscape proposals incorporating new and replacement tree planting and increased green landscaping at St George's Field. The proposals will be the subject of further and subsequent evidence base work and Member approvals.
3.21	Improve the quality of the built environment?	Positive	The proposals to close and replace Castle Car Park with a new area of public realm and to provide a new building which will reduce the negative impact of the rear of the Coppergate Centre and servicing yard, are specifically intended to achieve this objective. The decision to progress work packages 1 and 2 will help deliver a scheme with net benefits to the City.
3.22	Preserve the character and setting of the historic city of York?	Positive	This objective has been positively considered in the masterplan framework and will deliver net benefits to the City. The proposal to close and replace Castle Car Park with a new area of public realm is specifically intended to achieve this objective. The decision to progress work package 2 will allow further assessment and consideration of the impact of the proposed public realm and new building on the city's heritage assets. Detail design of a new multi-storey car park at St George's Field will also assess and consider the impact of the proposed building on the historic city and heritage assets in this area. The proposals will be subject of further and subsequent evidence base work and Member approval.
3.23	Enable residents to enjoy public spaces?	Positive	The decision to progress work packages 1 and 2 will ultimately deliver high quality public space at the Eye of York and Castle area where people will be able to come together and participate in a range of activities and events. New and improved routes for pedestrians and cyclists will facilitate movement and accessibility to public spaces. This will help to deliver a scheme with net benefits to the City.

3.40	Additional space to comment on the impacts		
This high level assessment can be used to assess the project at key stages in its development.			

Section 4: Impact on Equalities and Human Rights

Please summarise any potential positive and negative impacts that may arise from your proposal on staff or residents. This section relates to the impact of your proposal on **advancing equalities and human rights** and should build on the impacts you identified in the previous section.

For 'Impact', please select from the options in the drop-down menu.
 If you wish to enter multiple paragraphs in any of the boxes, hold down 'Alt' before hitting 'Enter'

Equalities

Will the proposal **adversely impact** upon 'communities of identity'?
 Will it **help advance equality** or **foster good relations** between people in 'communities of identity'?

		Impact	What are the impacts and how do you know?
4.1	Age	Positive	New and improved public spaces will ultimately accommodate a diverse range of uses and activities for people of different ages from young people to older residents.
4.2	Disability	Mixed	The proposals will ultimately deliver modern standards or accessibility and legibility in the public realm, streetscape and new buildings. However, relocation of parking from Castle Car Park to the new multi-storey car park on St George's Field is likely to have a negative impact on disabled users who currently park in Castle Car Park.
4.3	Gender	Neutral	
4.4	Gender Reassignment	Neutral	
4.5	Marriage and civil partnership	Neutral	
4.6	Pregnancy and maternity	Neutral	
4.7	Race	Neutral	
4.8	Religion or belief	Neutral	
4.9	Sexual orientation	Neutral	
4.10	Carer	Neutral	
4.11	Lowest income groups	Positive	New and improved public spaces will ultimately accommodate a range of uses, activities and events which can be accessed and enjoyed at low or no cost to residents.
4.12	Veterans, Armed forces community	Neutral	

Human Rights

Consider how a human rights approach is evident in the proposal

		Impact	What are the impacts and how do you know?
4.13	Right to education	Neutral	No direct impacts
4.14	Right not to be subjected to torture, degrading treatment or punishment	Neutral	No direct impacts
4.15	Right to a fair and public hearing	Positive	Public engagement and consultation was designed and undertaken to ensure that this objective is achieved.
4.16	Right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence	Neutral	No direct impacts
4.17	Freedom of expression	Positive	Public engagement and consultation was designed and undertaken to ensure that this objective is achieved.
4.18	Right not to be subject to discrimination	Neutral	
4.19	Other Rights	Neutral	

4.20

Additional space to comment on the impacts

The public engagement and consultation process was designed to ensure that these objectives were achieved. The My Castle Gateway initiative has ensured that the public has had an opportunity be involved in the visioning and masterplanning from a very early stage and will continue to be involved through the delivery stages of the project and beyond.

Section 5: Planning for Improvement

5.1	<p>What have you changed in order to improve the impact of the proposal on the One Planet principles? (please consider the questions you marked either mixed or negative, as well as any additional positive impacts that may be achievable)</p>
	<p>Development of the January 2017 vision and preferred masterplan for the Castle Gateway project has gradually evolved through a participatory process of engagement with the public and stakeholders over the past 12 months. The My Castle Gateway initiative has been instrumental in enabling the community to shape the emerging proposals and changes have been reflected and embedded in the masterplan as part of an iterative and ongoing process. This has resulted in an overall positive impact of the proposals on One Planet principles and has helped to identify areas where further work will be required help mitigate potential negative impacts on the principles (eg. impact on disabled parking provision, impact on the historic city, and impact on air quality).</p>

5.2	<p>What have you changed in order to improve the impact of the proposal on equalities and human rights? (please consider the questions you marked either mixed or negative as well as any additional impacts that may be achievable)</p>
	<p>See above.</p>

5.3	<p>Going forward, what further evidence or consultation is needed to ensure the proposal delivers its intended benefits? e.g. consultation with specific vulnerable groups, additional data)</p>
	<p>The level and type of further public consultation and engagement will reflect the different stages of delivery of the various elements of the proposals. My Castle Gateway will continue to engage with the public to develop a public brief for the Eye of York and Tower Gardens. As individual projects within the overall Castle Gateway scheme are progressed, consultation with specific stakeholders and groups will build on engagement undertaken to date.</p>

5.4	<p>Please record any outstanding actions needed to maximise benefits or minimise negative impacts in relation to this proposal? (Expand / insert more rows if needed)</p>
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Action	Person(s)	Due date

In the One Planet / Equalities section of your Executive report, please briefly summarise the changes you have made (or intend to make) in order to improve the social, economic and environmental impact of your proposal.

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The 'Better Decision Making' tool has been designed to help you consider the impact of your proposal on the health and wellbeing of communities, the environment, and local economy. It draws upon the priorities set out in our Council Plan and will help us to provide inclusive and discrimination-free services by considering the equalities and human rights implications of the decisions we make. The purpose of this tool is to avoid decisions being made in isolation, and to encourage evidence-based decision making that carefully balances social, economic and environmental factors, helping us to become a more responsive and resilient organisation.

The Better Decision Making tool should be used when proposing new projects, services, policies or strategies, or significant amendments to them. The tool should be completed at the earliest opportunity, ideally when you are just beginning to develop a proposal. However, it can be completed at any stage of the decision-making process. If the tool is completed just prior to the Executive, it can still help to guide future courses of action as the proposal is implemented.

The Better Decision Making tool must be attached as an annex to Executive reports. A brief summary of your findings should be reported in the One Planet Council / Equalities section of the report itself.

Guidance to help you complete the assessment can be obtained by hovering over the relevant question.

Please complete all fields. If you wish to enter multiple paragraphs in any of the boxes, hold down 'Alt' before hitting 'Enter'.

Introduction

Service submitting the proposal:

Regeneration and Asset Management

Name of person completing the assessment:	Katie Peeke-Vout
Job title:	Regeneration Project Manager
Directorate:	Economy and Place
Date Completed:	07.01.20
Date Approved (form to be checked by head of service):	08/01/20 (Andy Kerr)

Section 1: What is the proposal?

1.1	Name of the service, project, programme, policy or strategy being assessed?
	Castle Gateway phase one delivery strategy - This report to the Executive is for the consideration of the delivery options for phase one to progress the delivery the preferred masterplan for Castle Gateway that the Executive approved in April 2018. The Executive are asked to proceed with the preferred delivery option, which is for the Council to deliver the first phase of the masterplan, and to procure contractors to produce detailed designs to enable the decision to proceed to be made based on final costs.
1.2	What are the main aims of the proposal?
	The overall aim of the Castle Gateway project is to regenerate the Castle Gateway area, to maximise the social, environmental and economic benefits for the city. The aim of this proposal is to outline the financial implications of the delivery of the first phase of the preferred masterplan and outline the delivery strategy to securing the wider aims of the masterplan.
1.3	What are the key outcomes?

	<p>The Castle Gateway Masterplan seeks to deliver social, economic and environmental benefits. These will be achieved through the delivery of improved sustainable transport routes, improved public realm, reduction in vehicles within the inner ring road and increased flood resilience. A key outcome of the overarching masterplan is to give the Castle Gateway a sense of place as a valuable and well-used part of the city for residents, visitors and businesses.</p> <p>Phase one will enable the removal of car parking from the setting of Clifford’s Tower and the Eye of York and provide replacement modern city centre car parking in a new multi-storey car park at St George's Field. The closure of Castle Car Park and delivery of phase one will also enable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A new pedestrian/cycle crossing over the inner-ring road and bridge over the river Foss - Create a new riverside public park at the rear of the Castle Museum - A new residential and leisure building at the rear of the Coppergate Centre. - New public space around Clifford's Tower and the Eye of York. - Better pedestrian and cycle routes throughout the area. - New residential and commercial development at Castle Mills Car Park and 17-21 Piccadilly. - Improvements to public spaces and streetscapes throughout the area. <p>Progression of the masterplan will also support the York Museums Trust ambitions for the Castle Museum.</p>
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Section 2: Evidence

2.1	<p>What data / evidence is available to support the proposal and understand its likely impact? (e.g. hate crime figures, obesity levels, recycling statistics)</p>
	<p>The Castle Gateway scheme is embedded in the Local Plan and is underpinned by evidence base work undertaken to support the Plan. Site specific technical work undertaken to support the masterplan includes the Castle Piccadilly Engineering Constraints Study (Arup 2015) and transport technical work undertaken by WSP (2017). The Castle Piccadilly Planning Brief, which was agreed in 2006, also provides an important evidence base. A list of relevant documents to support the masterplan can be found in Appendix 1 of the BDP Masterplan Stage 1 Report (March 2018). A technical review of transport proposals can be found in Appendix 1 of the BDP Masterplan Stage 2 Report (December 2017). Both documents formed part of the April 2018 Castle Gateway masterplan Executive report.</p>
2.2	<p>What public / stakeholder consultation has been undertaken and what were the findings?</p>

A bespoke, comprehensive approach to public consultation and engagement has been undertaken from a very early stage in the project and will continue on an ongoing basis. An advisory group of principal land holders and custodians for this area of the city has provided advice and critical challenge to the masterplan proposals. My Castle Gateway, a long term bold and innovative public engagement initiative, has reached a diverse audience through a wide range of participatory approaches including social media (Facebook, twitter, instagram and YouTube channels), events, walks, talks and debates. Further detail can be found online on the My Castle Gateway website and social media channels. My Castle Gateway is an ongoing and open conversation which has ensured that the public has been involved from the very early stages of visioning and masterplanning and will continue to be involved through the delivery stages of the project and beyond. In addition, officers have regularly engaged with other key stakeholders with an interest in the area and internally with Members and council officers.

	<p>Are there any other initiatives that may produce a combined impact with this proposal? (e.g. will the same individuals / communities of identity also be impacted by a different project or policy?)</p>
2.3	<p>Wider development, cultural and transport and other infrastructure related initiatives will have impacts when considered in combination with the Castle Gateway scheme. Strategic cumulative assessment of these issues will be undertaken as part of the strategic plan/development planning process.</p> <p>Further modelling and assessment will be undertaken in connection with development of proposals as they come forward and will have due regard to cumulative issues (internal and external to the project). The most appropriate forms of mitigation will be applied and this will form the evidence and basis for future consultation/further Council decisions on scheme delivery detail.</p>



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 Informing our approach to sustainability, resilience and fairness

Section 3: Impact on One Planet principles

Please summarise any potential positive and negative impacts that may arise from your proposal on residents or staff.
This section relates to the impact of your proposal on the ten One Planet principles.

For 'Impact', please select from the options in the drop-down menu.
If you wish to enter multiple paragraphs in any of the boxes, hold down 'Alt' before hitting 'Enter'.

Equity and Local Economy

Does your proposal?		Impact	What are the impacts and how do you know?
3.1	Impact positively on the business community in York?	Positive	The decision to progress phase one will deliver new commercial development which will promote private sector employment growth and increase footfall through the area. Investment in infrastructure will help to create conditions which are attractive to do business in York. New residential development will help to meet York's housing requirements for affordable housing. The construction of all of the above will create employment and supply chains.
3.2	Provide additional employment or training opportunities in the city?	Positive	As above. The new Piccadilly city centre neighbourhood will create conditions which are attractive to local and independent business, whilst construction projects of this scale will create a significant number of jobs. The procurement of contractors will also have a focus on creating training and apprenticeship opportunities.

3.3	<p>Help improve the lives of individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds or underrepresented groups?</p>	Positive	<p>The My Castle Gateway project has shaped the proposals through a wide-ranging public engagement exercise, including homeless, disabled and visual impaired groups.</p> <p>Castle Mills will provide new council housing which will provide homes for people and families in housing need.</p> <p>The connected York Museum’s Trust proposals for the Castle Museum focus on improved accessibility and increased participation for underrepresented and hard to reach groups.</p>
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Health & Happiness

Does your proposal?		Impact	What are the impacts and how do you know?
3.4	<p>Improve the physical health or emotional wellbeing of residents or staff?</p>	Positive	<p>Extending the pedestrian and cycle network to provide better connectivity will encourage more people to cycle and walk in and around the City, having positive impacts of residents’ physical health and emotional wellbeing. The creation of new public realm at St George’s Field, the rear of the museum and Castle car park will provide different typologies of high quality space where people will be able to choose to either come together and participate in a range of activities and events or enjoy the landscaped areas in a way that suits them.</p>

3.5	Help reduce health inequalities?	Positive	It is considered that delivery of the key outcomes identified in 1.3 of this assessment will ultimately deliver net benefit to the city in terms of air quality, accessibility and amenity. One of the emerging themes from the My Castle Gateway project was for public areas that people could use without spending money, and this has formed a key part of the masterplan.
3.6	Encourage residents to be more responsible for their own health?	Positive	As above.
3.7	Reduce crime or fear of crime?	Positive	New buildings, infrastructure and public realm will be designed to modern standards of construction and Secure by Design principles. It will also bring back in to use vacant and derelict sites which present a risk of anti-social behaviour. The decision to progress phase one will help deliver a scheme with net benefits to the City.
3.8	Help to give children and young people a good start in life?	Positive	The procurement of construction contracts would be subject to council policies on promoting apprenticeships. The next stage of work will also explore opportunities for children's play areas, and will support the Castle Museum's ambitions for expansion.

Culture & Community

Does your proposal?		Impact	What are the impacts and how do you know?
3.9	Help bring communities together?	Positive	The decision to progress phase one will ultimately deliver high quality public space at the Eye of York and Castle area where people will be able to come together and participate in a range of activities and events. New and improved routes for pedestrians and cyclists will facilitate movement and accessibility to public spaces. This will help to deliver a scheme with net benefits to the City.
3.10	Improve access to services for residents, especially those most in need?	Positive	Improved cycle and pedestrian routes will improve transport options for those on low incomes and mobility problems.
3.11	Improve the cultural offerings of York?	Positive	The proposal to close and replace Castle Car Park with a new area of public realm is specifically intended to achieve this objective, offering a new event space for the city and supporting the improvement of cultural attractions such as the Castle Museum and Clifford's Tower. The decision to progress phase one will help deliver a scheme with net benefits to the City.
3.12	Encourage residents to be more socially responsible?	Neutral	

Zero Carbon and Sustainable Water

Does your proposal?	Impact	What are the impacts and how do you know?
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3.13	Minimise the amount of energy we use and / or reduce the amount of energy we pay for? E.g. through the use of low or zero carbon sources of energy?
3.14	Minimise the amount of water we use and/or reduce the amount of water we pay for?

Positive	<p>The proposals for the new multi storey car park includes photovoltaic solar panels and dedicates 15% of the spaces for electrical vehicle charging points with the potential to increase this with future demand.</p> <p>Castle Mills apartments will meet the draft Local Plan policy to achieve a 28% carbon reduction over and above current building regulations.</p> <p>Interventions to deliver an energy efficient building will continue to be explored through the detailed design stage of the Castle Mills development.</p> <p>The public infrastructure improvements will also improve sustainable transport routes in to the city.</p>
Neutral	

Zero Waste

	Does your proposal?
3.15	Reduce waste and the amount of money we pay to dispose of waste by maximising reuse and/or recycling of materials?

Impact	What are the impacts and how do you know?
Neutral	

Sustainable Transport

Does your proposal?

Impact	What are the impacts and how do you know?
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3.16	<p>Encourage the use of sustainable transport, such as walking, cycling, ultra low emission vehicles and public transport?</p>	Positive	<p>Masterplan proposals will help to promote a shift towards sustainable transport by improving pedestrian and cycle networks. The decision to progress phase one will help to deliver an attractive new riverside pedestrian and cycle route from the south of the city in to the Eye of York and Castle area and connect with Piccadilly via a new pedestrian/cycle bridge across the River Foss. This includes a new crossing will facilitate pedestrian/cycle access across the inner ring road. The proposals will be the subject to further and subsequent evidence base work and Member approvals.</p>
3.17	<p>Help improve the quality of the air we breathe?</p>	Positive	<p>Proposals to promote a shift towards sustainable transport will help to reduce carbon emissions and mitigate against poor air quality. The new multi-storey car park at St George's Field will result in an overall reduction in parking in the area of 130 spaces, remove car parking from within the inner-ring road, and also deliver 15% of the parking dedicated to EV charging points. Further detail on impacts and mitigation will be subject to further assessment and consideration by Members.</p>

Sustainable Materials

3.18	<p>Does your proposal?</p> <p>Minimise the environmental impact of the goods and services used?</p>	Impact	What are the impacts and how do you know?
		Neutral	

Local and Sustainable Food

Does your proposal?		Impact	What are the impacts and how do you know?
3.19	Maximise opportunities to support local and sustainable food initiatives?	Neutral	

Land Use and Wildlife

Does your proposal?		Impact	What are the impacts and how do you know?
3.20	Maximise opportunities to conserve or enhance the natural environment?	Positive	<p>St George’s Field will replace a significant area of existing surface level car parking with new landscape proposals incorporating new and replacement tree planting and increased green areas.</p> <p>New riverside habitat will be created as part of the new River Foss walk which will help to enhance the city's biodiversity.</p>
3.21	Improve the quality of the built environment?	Positive	<p>Improving the quality of the built environment is one of the key aims of closing Castle car park and replacing with a new area of public realm and provide a new building which will reduce the negative impact of the rear of the Coppergate Centre and servicing yard.</p> <p>The new multi storey car park at St George’s Field</p>

			<p>utilises a smaller footprint than the existing surface level car park and the surrounding area will be landscaped.</p> <p>Castle Mills and 17-21 Piccadilly will replace what was previously poor quality industrial buildings with high quality new apartment buildings.</p>
3.22	Preserve the character and setting of the historic city of York?	Positive	<p>This objective has been positively considered in the masterplan framework and will deliver net benefits to the City. The proposal to close and replace Castle Car Park with a new area of public realm will significantly improve the setting of the city's heritage assets.</p> <p>The design of both the multi storey car park and the development on the Castle Mills site have taken the historical setting and character in to account throughout the design process.</p>
3.23	Enable residents to enjoy public spaces?	Positive	<p>The creation and improvement of public space is the key aim of the overall masterplan. The newly created public realm in place of the existing Castle car park will create an area where people will be able to come together and participate in a range of activities and events.</p> <p>New and improved routes for pedestrians and cyclists will facilitate movement and accessibility to public spaces. This will help to deliver a scheme with net benefits to the City.</p>

3.40	Additional space to comment on the impacts
This high level assesement can be used to assess the project at key stages in its development.	



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Section 4: Impact on Equalities and Human Rights

Please summarise any potential positive and negative impacts that may arise from your proposal on staff or residents. This section relates to the impact of your proposal on **advancing equalities and human rights** and should build on the impacts you identified in the previous section.

For 'Impact', please select from the options in the drop-down menu.
 If you wish to enter multiple paragraphs in any of the boxes, hold down 'Alt' before hitting 'Enter'

Equalities

Will the proposal **adversely impact** upon 'communities of identity'?
 Will it **help advance equality** or **foster good relations** between people in '**communities of identity**'?

	Impact	What are the impacts and how do you know?
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4.1	Age
4.2	Disability
4.3	Gender
4.4	Gender Reassignment
4.5	Marriage and civil partnership
4.6	Pregnancy and maternity
4.7	Race

Positive	New and improved public spaces will ultimately accommodate a diverse range of uses and activities for people of different ages from young people to older residents.
Mixed	The proposals will ultimately deliver modern standards or accessibility and legibility in the public realm, streetscape and new buildings. Whilst the relocation of parking from Castle Car Park to the new multi-storey car park on St George's Field would result in the replacement spaces being further from the city centre a wider city strategy for disabled parking users is being developed through consultation which will define the best locations and solutions for disabled parking.
Neutral	
Neutral	
Neutral	
Neutral	
Neutral	

4.8	Religion or belief
4.9	Sexual orientation
4.10	Carer
4.11	Lowest income groups
4.12	Veterans, Armed forces community

Neutral	
Neutral	
Neutral	
Positive	New and improved public spaces will ultimately accommodate a range of uses, activities and events which can be accessed and enjoyed at low or no cost to residents.
Neutral	

Human Rights
Consider how a human rights approach is evident in the proposal

4.13	Right to education
4.14	Right not to be subjected to torture, degrading treatment or punishment

Impact	What are the impacts and how do you know?
Neutral	No direct impacts
Neutral	No direct impacts

4.15	Right to a fair and public hearing	Positive	Public engagement and consultation was designed and undertaken to ensure that this objective is achieved.
4.16	Right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence	Neutral	No direct impacts
4.17	Freedom of expression	Positive	Public engagement and consultation was designed and undertaken to ensure that this objective is achieved.
4.18	Right not to be subject to discrimination	Neutral	
4.19	Other Rights	Neutral	

4.20	Additional space to comment on the impacts		
The public engagement and consultation process was designed to ensure that these objectives were achieved. The My Castle Gateway initiative has ensured that the public has had an opportunity be involved in the visioning and masterplanning from a very early stage and will continue to be involved through the delivery stages of the project and beyond.			



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Section 5: Planning for Improvement

	<p>What have you changed in order to improve the impact of the proposal on the One Planet principles? (please consider the questions you marked either mixed or negative, as well as any additional positive impacts that may be achievable)</p>
5.1	<p>Development of the January 2017 vision and the preferred masterplan for the Castle Gateway project evolved through a participatory process of engagement with the public and stakeholders over a 12 month period. The My Castle Gateway initiative has been instrumental in enabling the community to shape the emerging proposals and changes have been reflected and embedded in the masterplan as part of an iterative and ongoing process. This has resulted in an overall positive impact of the proposals on One Planet principles and has helped to identify areas where further work will be required help mitigate potential impacts on the principles (eg. impact on disabled parking provision, impact on the historic city, and impact on air quality).</p>

	<p>What have you changed in order to improve the impact of the proposal on equalities and human rights? (please consider the questions you marked either mixed or negative as well as any additional impacts that may be achievable)</p>
5.2	<p>See above.</p>

	<p>Going forward, what further evidence or consultation is needed to ensure the proposal delivers its intended benefits? e.g. consultation with specific vulnerable groups, additional data)</p>
5.3	<p>The level and type of further public consultation and engagement will reflect the different stages of delivery of the various elements of the proposals. My Castle Gateway will continue to engage with the public to develop a public brief for the Eye of York and Tower Gardens. As individual projects within the overall Castle Gateway scheme are progressed, consultation with specific stakeholders and groups will build on engagement undertaken to date.</p>

5.4 **Please record any outstanding actions needed to maximise benefits or minimise negative impacts in relation to this proposal?** (Expand / insert more rows if needed)

Action

Person(s)	Due date

In the One Planet / Equalities section of your Executive report, please briefly summarise the changes you have made (or intend to make) in order to improve the social, economic and environmental impact of your proposal.



Executive**1 October 2020**

Report of the Director of Children, Education and Communities
Portfolio of the Executive Member for Children, Education and Communities

Fulford School Phase 2 Extension**Summary**

1. This report provides members with an update on the proposed development of the Fulford School expansion scheme. It sets out the amount of Basic Need funding required for the scheme and provides details on proposed plans for the provision of additional accommodation on the school site.

Recommendations

This section should set out clearly the author's recommendation for a particular option and the reasons why.

2. The Executive is asked to:
 1. Approve the allocation of £6m from the Basic Need Capital Scheme in the Children, Education and Communities Capital Programme to provide additional accommodation at Fulford School (phase 2).

Reason: To enable the council to meet its statutory responsibility to provide sufficient school places.

2. Approve an additional £500k from the Basic Need budget to ensure that the proposed phase 2 expansion of Fulford School meets the council's policies around sustainable buildings ensuring BREEAM (Building Research Establishment (BRE) Environmental Assessment Method) Excellent.

Reason: To enable the council to meet the policies set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

Background

3. The Local Authority (LA) has a statutory duty under the 1996 Education Act to ensure a sufficient supply of good/outstanding school places in its local area. To deliver this duty the LA will need to work with the Department of Education, all local partners and stakeholders including multi-academy trusts to ensure that we are able to meet the demands of demographic change, parental choice, approved and planned future housing developments and in-year pressures on school places as families move into the city.
4. The effective and efficient management of the local authority's statutory school sufficiency duty is dependent on a number of important factors:
 - a. Having an in-depth understanding of the capacity of the current estate;
 - b. Maintaining an overview of patterns of parental choice through the annual school admissions process;
 - c. Understanding the patterns of demographic change and growth created by existing population trends and by new and projected housing developments including Local Plan sites;
 - d. Working with neighbouring local authorities to better understand supply and demand pressures and to identify the opportunities for joint strategic planning to aid the efficient and cost effective delivery of additional school places.
5. Extensive work on pupil projections has taken place over the last two years which has enabled the Local Authority to better understand local area needs in terms of school places and identify areas of the city where deficit of places are anticipated.
6. Projections have indicated that work is now required to add additional school places across several areas of the city and work on this has begun. The significant pressures are at secondary school level. The table below shows the January 2020 forecast deficit of Year 7 – 13 places in the South East York Planning Area. This planning area has only one secondary catchment area, which is for Fulford School.

Forecast Years 7 - 13 Pupil Numbers South-East York Secondary Planning Area :							
Admissions Year	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27

Surplus / (Deficit)	84	141	173	200	185	187	145
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7. The table below shows the January 2020 forecast deficit of Year 7 places for the next 7 years in the South East York Secondary Planning Area.

Forecast Years 7 Pupil Numbers South-East York Secondary Planning Area :							
Admissions Year	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Surplus / (Deficit)	(20)	(34)	(32)	(17)	(10)	(24)	(3)

8. Recent work undertaken analysing the number and timing of pupil yields generated from recently completed housing developments, suggest that instead of 1 secondary age pupil being generated for every 7 houses built, pupil yields could go higher with 1 secondary aged child generated for every 4 houses built. For the 647 houses currently planned for Germany Beck of 2+ bedrooms, this would be an increase of 70 pupils.
9. This analysis also suggests that the timing of the pupil yield generation is different to what was previously thought. Developments analysed suggest the number of Year 7 pupils begins to rise 4 – 5 years after first occupation, therefore future forecasts may show a larger deficit of places in 2023/24 onwards than currently forecast.
10. This in addition to the popularity of Fulford School and proposed further housing developments in the catchment area of Fulford School is why an expansion of the school is required to accommodate a published admission number of 300 across years 7 -11.
11. Approval to fund and carry out Phase 1 which has provided the school with temporary accommodation sufficient to accommodate an interim planned admission number of 270 was given on 7th May 2020. At the same time Highways funding approval was given to carry out alterations to access to and from the site during Phase 2.
12. The report to Executive on 18th July 2019 gained approval to earmark a sum of £6m within the main Basic Need scheme in the Capital Programme towards developing a project with Fulford School to provide additional school places.
13. The current building has a capacity of 1,529 and numbers on roll in September 2020 are predicted to be 1,560 meaning the school are

struggling to meet the needs of the curriculum particularly around the availability of general teaching accommodation.

14. An analysis of existing and required accommodation has been carried out by the Council's School Services team and the school's consultants, E3Cube using the DfE and Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) Schedule of Accommodation Tool. This provides guidance around the types, number and size of spaces that are required throughout the school to accommodate the proposed Planned Admission Number of 300.
15. The Tool and further an analysis of the school's curriculum model has confirmed there is a shortfall in general teaching space including Maths, English, business studies and ICT.
16. The new and refurbished facilities will ensure that the school can continue to deliver a full and varied curriculum model across all subjects for the benefit of students.
17. Fulford School are working with their design consultants in developing the scheme that has been discussed with Officers of the Local Authority. The substantial investment in this scheme will allow pupils to access significantly improved facilities, enable the school to deliver varied curriculum, providing pupils access to state of the art facilities and further widening their educational opportunities.
18. The scheme includes for partial demolition of the two-storey Hawking block which is in poor condition. The partial demolition of this building will make way for a new 3 storey building that will accommodate 12 general teaching classrooms.
19. The partial demolition will mean that a number of specialist classrooms including Art, Science, Textiles, Music and Drama will be re-provided within the new build and elsewhere in school.
20. By partially demolishing the existing building and building upwards, this keeps the loss of playing field to an absolute minimum. Therefore the footprint of building stock on site will increase by only 1,367m². Because of the new buildings position it is hoped that this should not impinge onto the existing school playing field any more than the existing buildings on site.

21. Alterations to improve access onto the school site, particularly for school buses, are currently being consulted on as part of the phase 1 work. Several initial meetings with local stakeholders and residents have taken place to seek resident's views following a feasibility study being commissioned by the Council. Resident feedback will be collated and presented to the Highway's department as well as the School ahead of the planning permission being submitted. Further remote meetings have been planned to keep local residents updated, consulted and represented throughout the progression on the scheme.
22. Subject to approval and planning consent (including a formal Planning Committee process for residents and stakeholders), it is hoped that work will be able to start on site as soon as June 2021 and be completed by September 2022.

Consultation

23. The South York Multi Academy Trust (SYMAT) must obtain approval from Regional School Commissioner (RSC) to expand to accommodate additional pupils at Fulford School. Trustees of the SYMAT and School Governors have been consulted and given support for the proposed expansion.
24. A number of consultations are taking place that are in addition to and including the planning process. These consultations are being carried out by both City of York Council and South York Multi Academy Trust and will involve local residents and other interested parties.

Options

25. As part of the planning application process it has been highlighted that the Phase 2 permanent building needs to meet the requirements set out in Climate Change Policy 1: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation and Storage (CC1); and Climate Change Policy 2: Sustainable Design and Construction of New Developments in the Local Plan (CC2).
26. This means that all new non-residential buildings with a total internal floor area of 100m² or greater should achieve BREEAM 'Excellent' (or equivalent).

27. At the time the approval in principle was given, the scheme detailed above did not include the financial implications required to achieve BREEAM.
28. The South York Multi Academy Trust are in the process of appointing a BREEAM assessor to carry out a bespoke assessment on the proposed design. In the meantime the Trust's consultants E3Cube have carried out a pre assessment BREEAM review using the limited information available to them to model rating scores and estimated costs.
29. The requirements set out by BREEAM to achieve Excellent or Very Good need to be implemented and incorporated throughout the scheme from early in the design, throughout the construction process and completion of the building work on site.
30. The following options have been identified:
31. Option 1 – Achieve BREEAM Excellent
32. To attain Excellent, the scheme will need to achieve a score of 70% in the BREEAM Assessment process. Pre assessment calculations suggest an additional cost of £500,000 to implement option 1.
- Option 2 – Achieve BREEAM Very Good
33. To attain Very Good, the scheme will need to achieve a score of 55% in the BREEAM Assessment process. Pre assessment calculations suggest an additional cost of £260,000 to implement Option 2.
- Option 3 – Do nothing
34. The scheme will be in line with current building regulations and there will be no additional funding required.

Analysis

35. BREEAM stands for Building Research Establishment (BRE) Environmental Assessment Method. It is an assessment undertaken by independent licensed assessors using scientifically-based sustainability metrics and indices which cover a range of environmental issues. Its categories evaluate energy and water use, health and wellbeing, pollution, transport, materials, waste, ecology and management processes, through design, specification, construction and operation.

Option 1 – Achieve BREEAM Excellent

36. The Climate Change policies are consistent with section 10 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012 and section 14 of the NPPF 2019. Both NPPF's state that Local Planning Authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change. These policies outline how York will tackle the challenges of climate change specifically through ensuring a development that generates renewable/low carbon energy, uses natural resources prudently and is built to high standards of sustainable design and construction. The policies are specific in requesting an Excellent rating in connection with BREEAM.
37. The policies are in line with the climate emergency that CYC have declared and are considered to carry weight when deciding a planning application.
38. The scheme will meet the climate change policies set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and Local Plan and will set an example of good practice for residents and commercial bodies in the City.
39. The assessment process compares building's design and specification with the requirements of the current Building Regulation standards. The higher the specification over and above the current Building Regulations the higher the credits awarded although there is a maximum number of credits available for each category.
40. Design and specification costs therefore rise proportionally as the targeted BREEAM rating increases. As the BREEAM rating increases, the lifecycle costs for the building will reduce and therefore provide operational and in-use cost savings for the School. The increase in capital cost is therefore offset by revenue savings. In the same way, the impact on the environment will rise proportionally.
41. Option 2 – Achieve BREEAM Very Good
42. The scheme will not fully meet the planning policy requirements CC1 and CC2 set out in the National Planning Policy Framework or the Local Plan. However it will go some way towards meeting them.
43. Only going some way towards meeting planning policy means the Council is not aiming to meet its own targets.

44. It also reflects badly on the Local Authority and the School/ Trust and does not set a good example to residents or commercial bodies who are required to meet the National planning policy framework and Local Plan.
45. The building will exceed current Building Regulations, will have less of an impact on life cycle costs and the environment than Option 1.
46. Option 3 – Do Nothing
47. Not meeting planning policy in any way gives the impression that the Council is not aiming to achieve its own targets and policies.
48. This reflects badly on the Local Authority and the School / Trust and does not set a good example to residents or commercial bodies who are required to meet the National planning policy framework and Local Plan.
49. This will mean the scheme meets but does not exceed current building regulations.
50. Members of committee are very keen that applications accord with Climate Change policies, and there is a risk that not implementing BREEAM within the scheme will result in the planning application being refused.

Council Plan

A Safe Communities and Culture for All.

51. A building that is safe, warm and dry is needed to provide an effective environment for learning. Some of the classrooms that are being re-provided as a consequence of the partial demolition will meet current building regulations.
52. Improvements to the access and egress on site will improve the flow and traffic congestion experienced by both school on site and local residents off site. This will reduce the risk of accidents due to congestion.
53. Carrying out this work will ensure the school has sufficient good quality facilities on site to provide local children a place at their local secondary school. If this does not happen then children living within the school's catchment would have to travel to other areas of the city for a school place.

54. Spending to improve and expand facilities on site will eradicate existing condition issues and reduce the need for future repairs.

A Greener and Cleaner City

55. The partial demolition and new build will improve the energy efficiency of the building stock on site.
56. The school's Travel Plan will aim to keep the number of cars being used to a minimum and encourage staff and pupils to walk or cycle to school.

A Better Start for Children and Young People

57. The new classroom block and re-provision of teaching spaces will provide the school with state of the art facilities which will improve learning and well-being.
58. A building with fewer condition issues allows learning to be the main focus and gives teachers, staff, parents and carers confidence in the learning environment.
59. A school site where health and safety is paramount gives confidence to its users, and the community.

An Open and Effective Council

60. Access and egress issues at the school site and possible solutions have and will continue to be consulted on with all stakeholders.
61. A new development that meets the planning policies set out by the City of York Council and its Members gives its users, and the community confidence to do the same.

Implications

Financial

62. The report to Executive on 18th July 2019 gained approval to earmark a sum of £6m within the main Basic Need scheme in the Capital Programme towards developing a project with Fulford School to provide additional school places.

63. The additional cost of achieving BREEAM 'excellent' will need to be funded by a further allocation of Basic Need funding already received by the LA from the Department for Education to assist towards the cost of adding additional school places and which is held in the Capital Grant reserve.
64. At 1st April 2020 the LA was holding a balance of £20.61m of Basic Need funding in this capital grant reserve. Of this, £4.3m is committed to the completion of the scheme at Archbishop Holgate School, and £6m has previously been allocated to the Fulford School Scheme. In addition there are minor commitments totalling a further £2.12m across a number of other schemes in the programme. This leaves a balance of £8.19m of this reserve uncommitted.
65. If option 1 is approved, this would reduce the uncommitted Basic Need grant held by the LA to £7.69m. If Option 2 is approved then the uncommitted grant would be £7.93m.
66. In addition, the allocations of Basic Need grant for 2020/21 and 2021/22 have been announced. City of York has not been allocated any grant in 2020/21 but has been allocated a further £6.86m in 2021/22, none of which is yet committed.
67. Priorities for the use of this remaining funding include expanding secondary provision in the West of the City and for the modernising and upgrading of SEN provision across the City in line with recommendations from the ongoing Inclusion Review. At this point, funding requirements for these schemes are not certain.

Human Resources (HR)

68. There are no HR implications.

One Planet Council / Equalities

69. The green space on the school is being protected therefore meeting the principle set out in One Planet York relating to Land Use and Wildlife. The new building will not impact on the school playing fields and is to be located on land currently occupied by a number of dilapidated temporary classroom units. It will be linked to a 1970's building, part of which will be demolished. The demolition of the inefficient, energy consuming temporary classrooms and partial demolition of the aged building will help the school improve their current carbon footprint. The provision of a

more sustainable, energy efficient building aides the school in minimising the impact of new infrastructure on their carbon footprint.

70. The school will be required to encourage the design team to create a development in line with One Planet York and ensure the procurement process obliges the contractor to fulfil their sustainable regulatory obligations. Therefore meeting its principles to use Sustainable Materials by using goods from sustainable sources within the design and build, and where possible, sourcing locally of the development.
71. The school will also be required to ensure the project includes elements that meet as many of the other principles set out in One Planet York. This can include but should not be exclusive to:
 - a. Sustainable Transport - by providing a vehicular access design solution and Travel Plan that prioritises, promotes and incentivises the use of sustainable modes of travel such as cycling once the project is complete. This will include additional cycle storage to meet the needs of higher pupil numbers.
 - b. Land use and Wildlife - by protecting and adding to the landscaping on the school site by planting additional or re-planting lost trees as a consequence of the building works, and re-wilding where appropriate;
 - c. Sustainable Water and Zero Carbon - by creating an energy efficient building, minimising energy and water use and maximising renewable energy.

Legal

72. The Local Authority has the legal responsibility to ensure the sufficiency of school places within its area.
73. A Grant Agreement between the South York Partnership Multi Academy Trust and the Council will be drafted imminently. This will outline how the Trust and the Council work together throughout the Capital Scheme and the mechanisms that will be in place to ensure the Basic Need funding is spent as agreed.

Crime and Disorder

74. There are no Crime and Disorder implications.

Information Technology (IT)

75. There are no Information Technology implications.

Property

76. Fulford School is part of South York Partnership Multi Academy Trust. The land that the school is on is leased from CYC.

Other

Highways

77. The access alterations currently being developed by the School's Design Team which are in line with the feasibility study carried out by CYC Transport Planning, rely on the adoption of the access road from Germany Beck. The road which is currently incomplete and remains to be finished up to the school boundary, is expected to be adopted before the school expansion scheme is complete.

Risk Management

78. The Council needs to address any potential shortage of school places across its area whilst ensuring it has sufficient funds to increase school places where required. This paper seeks to allocate funding to add additional secondary school places to meet pressures in the south east of the city enabling a clear plan in terms of meeting parental preference and ensuring sufficient funding is available.
79. The proposed expansion of the school is subject to alterations being made to access the school site. As indicated previously a preferred scheme has been identified, and a CYC led consultation with local residents has begun. Further consultation on the overall scheme will take place with the local community, led by the Trust. If a solution cannot be found to the school access issue this may delay the completion of this proposed scheme.
80. The current COVID-19 pandemic could have a significant impact on the planning and building process. This needs to be considered in the preparation and delivery of the building. How and whether the school can operate under the restrictions set by COVID -19 whilst also having building work carried out on site need to be considered. This could have any impact on overall cost and timescales for completion.

81. If the proposed development does not meet planning policy there is a high risk that the scheme will not receive planning permission.

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Report **Date** 18/9/20
Approved

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Specialist Implications Officer(s) List information for all

Financial:-

Mike Barugh
 Principal Accountant
 01904 4573

Wards Affected:

All

Indicate all wards affected:

All wards	Guildhall	Osbalwick & Derwent
Acomb	Haxby & Wigginton	Rawcliffe & Clifton Without
Bishopthorpe	Heworth	Rural West York
Clifton	Heworth Without	Strensall
Copmanthorpe	Holgate	Westfield
Dringhouses & Woodthorpe	Hull Road	Wheldrake
Fishergate	Huntington & New Earswick	

x	Fulford & Heslington
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	Micklegate
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For further information please contact the author of the report

Background Papers:

None

Annexes

None

List of Abbreviations Used in this Report

NPPF – National Planning Policy Framework

BREEAM – Building Research Establishment (BRE) Environmental Assessment Method

CC1 - Climate Change Policy 1: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation and Storage;

CC2 - Climate Change Policy 2: Sustainable Design and Construction of New Developments in the Local Plan



Executive**1st October 2020****Report of the Interim Head of Paid Service
Portfolio of the Executive Member for Finance and Performance****2020/21 Finance and Performance Monitor 1****Summary**

- 1 To present details of the overall finance and performance position for the period covering 1 April 2020 to 30 June 2020, together with an overview of any emerging issues. This is the first report of the financial year and assesses performance against budgets, including progress in delivering the Council's savings programme.
- 2 The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the Council's financial position. Additional costs of some £10m will be incurred during the year along with a loss of income from fees and charges of £8m. Government grant of £11m has been awarded to date, with the recently announced Income Compensation Scheme potentially providing another £4m of funding. An ongoing impact in future years is expected due to a range of issues, including the additional costs of PPE needs and the longer term impacts on individual residents leading to an increase in the cost of care. In addition, a potential loss of both Council Tax and Business Rates income is to be expected as some businesses struggle to recover, resulting in an increase in unemployment which in turn may leave some residents unable to pay Council Tax.
- 3 In addition to the direct financial consequences of the pandemic, in terms of additional expenditure and lost income, staff time and effort over recent months has clearly been dedicated to supporting residents and communities. This has resulted in attention being diverted away from more business as usual activity, including the actions needed to deliver savings and manage some of the underlying budget pressures being experienced in social care. We are also seeing an increase in social care costs directly as a result of the pandemic. These are national issues that are not unique to York and the combination of increased costs and delays in achieving savings is having a detrimental impact on the public sector. It is clear that further Government funding is needed both in this year and next.

- 4 Partner organisations in the city are also experiencing unprecedented financial challenges and it is clear that the pandemic will have lasting financial implications both on the Council and many other organisations operating in the city. Whilst the Council continues to make every effort to manage the situation and protect critical front line service delivery, through identifying efficiencies and more robust control of costs, in the absence of any guarantee of further Government funding to provide much needed support this represents a significant risk to the delivery of the Council Plan and the ongoing delivery of essential services.
- 5 While the Council is continuing to face significant financial challenges, we have stepped up our regional and national lobbying efforts to urge the Government to “Back York” by seizing the opportunities that are unique to York and making the city an exemplar of recovery. York has strengths and opportunities that could facilitate a strong economic recovery from COVID-19. The city has seen significant growth in key sectors over the last 20 years. Our businesses are identified in regional, and pan-northern economic strategies as being key opportunities for the Northern Powerhouse, and are all expected to remain buoyant through the pandemic.
- 6 Whilst the work being done to support recovery, particularly in relation to the local economy, has resulted in many visitors and residents returning to the city centre there remains a risk that lockdown restrictions could return at any time. This level of uncertainty means that it can be difficult to make an accurate forecast of the financial position over the short and medium term. In previous years, we would have been able to rely on our strong local economy to maintain a stable and resilient financial position. With this unprecedented level of uncertainty in both the national and local economy it is therefore prudent to continue to plan on the basis of the current financial picture and begin to put in place mitigation and cost control strategies to bring the forecast expenditure down to within the current approved budgets.

Recommendations

- 7 Executive is asked to:
 - note the finance and performance information and the actions needed to manage the financial position
 - note the use of £425k of HRA balances as outlined in Annex 1 to offset additional COVID-19 expenditure

Reason: to ensure expenditure is kept within the approved budget.

Financial Summary

- 8 The gross financial pressures facing the council are projected at £7.6m but after mitigation and further action it is considered that this can be brought down to a net position of £2.7m.
- 9 As outlined above, the Government has partly recognised the financial impact of the pandemic on local government and has, to date, provided £11m of general grant funding. Some additional support is also being provided for the loss of income from fees and charges. Councils will have to fund the first 5% of any loss and thereafter Government will fund 75% of the loss with the remaining balance to be council funded. It is estimated that this will provide another c£4m of funding. In a best case scenario this would leave a further £3m direct COVID costs unfunded in the current financial year over and above the existing budget pressures. There are also other indirect costs and implications on the achievement of savings as outlined in paragraph 2 that are contributing to the overall position.
- 10 It is also expected that there will be an impact on the collection of both council tax and business rates income. However, it is unlikely that the full impact of this will be known until the furloughing scheme ends. Due to the way in which the Collection Fund operates, this will not impact until 2021/22 and therefore further consideration of this will be determined as part of the budget strategy as Government has already announced that Councils will be able to spread any deficit over 3 years.
- 11 There are underlying budget pressures across both adult and children's social care. As previously reported, adult social care is operating in an extremely challenging environment and as a result additional funding of £4.5m was allocated to the service in the 2020/21 budget.
- 12 The Council maximised the role of community assets, including engaging volunteers in the delivery of our urgent response to the crisis, and the ongoing support of people made vulnerable by the lockdown or from COVID-19. Volunteers have greatly enhanced our capacity to deliver support to people who need it, and to ensure patients could be discharged to their own homes safely at the earliest appropriate stage of their recovery. This has released other paid for services to be targeted towards the most complex needs of people in our communities. The Council has remained committed to our Home First approach to managing people's recovery, avoiding placements in residential and nursing care whenever possible. However the impact of COVID-19 and the associated lockdown has meant that more people than we had planned for have needed social care funded through the council. This together with increasing mental health referrals, the increased cost of care and the

more complex needs of those the council is supporting has resulted in increased pressure on the adult social care budget.

- 13 A COVID-19 Finance Working Group was established under Joint Commissioning in April 2020, with senior representatives from the Council and the CCG finance and operations. This has provided assurance oversight for implementing government guidance in relation to the COVID grant and ensured transparency between the two organisations, maintaining a shared view of the caseloads of individuals newly placed in care or receiving new or enhanced packages of care, so that the financial responsibilities of each partner were understood and agreed. Clear business processes have been in place from the beginning of the pandemic to secure care for people who need it and to account for the related expenditure.
- 14 During lockdown, as students were not attending school, Children's Services referrals from schools reduced. However, the underlying need did not go away and in fact may have increased. This latent demand means that as schools return, many of the referrals that would have been made over a normal term will present all at once, putting significant stress on Children's social care budgets.
- 15 This report highlights a number of known pressures that need to be carefully managed throughout the year, with mitigation strategies being in place and regularly monitored across all directorates. Through ongoing monitoring and identification of mitigation alongside a review of reserves, the Council will continue to make every effort to reduce this forecast position but it is possible that it will not be reduced to the point that the outturn will be within the approved budget. The Council has £7.4m of general reserves that would need to be called on if this were the case.
- 16 A number of measures are being introduced to ensure that there are additional expenditure controls in place, particularly around vacancy management and the use of temporary staff. In addition, measures are being introduced to reduce any non-essential expenditure.
- 17 York is maintaining both sound financial management, and delivering priority services to high standards, during a period of significant challenge for local government. In particular, key statutory services continue to perform well, having seen investment in recent years. Whilst the Council's track record of delivering savings and the robust financial management provides a sound platform to continue to be able to deal with these future challenges there remains a significant risk to ongoing service delivery and achievement of Council priorities that needs to be managed effectively.

Financial Analysis

- 18 The Council's net budget is £127m. Following on from previous years, the challenge of delivering savings continues with £4m to be achieved in order to reach a balanced budget. Early forecasts indicate the Council is facing net financial pressures of £2,708k (after mitigation) and an overview of this forecast, on a directorate by directorate basis, is outlined in Table 1 below. The main variations, including the financial impact of COVID-19, and any mitigating actions that are proposed are summarised in Annex 1.

2019/20 outturn		2020/21 Gross Forecast Variation	Mitigation	2020/21 Net Forecast Variation
£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
1,560	Children, Education & Communities	3,506	-1,500	2,006
-351	Economy & Place	0	0	0
-672	Customer & Corporate Services	0	0	0
3,612	Health, Housing & Adult Social Care	5,130	-2,500	2,630
-2,355	Central budgets	-900	0	-900
1,794	Sub Total	7,736	4,000	3,736
-500	Contingency	-128		-128
-1422	Target for review of reserves	0	-900	-900
-128	Total including contingency	7,608	-4,900	2,708

Table 1: Finance overview

Reserves and Contingency

- 19 The February 2020 budget report to Full Council stated that the minimum level for the General Fund reserve should be £6.4m (equating to 5% of the net budget). At the beginning of 2020/21 the reserve stood at £7.4m and, as part of the budget report, approval was given to maintain this level of reserve in 2020/21 thus giving some headroom above the minimum level to take account of the continued risks facing the council, in particular the scale of future reductions on top of those already made. In addition, the budget report outlined significant risks associated with major capital projects, reduction in New Homes Bonus and health budgets. The report also contained a strong recommendation that revenue reserves should be

increased over the next couple of years, in recognition of the current risks the council faces.

- 20 Should the mitigation outlined in annex 1 not deliver the required level of savings in the current financial year then this reserve is available to support the year end position. However, in light of the ongoing financial challenges being faced by all councils as a result of the pandemic it is now more important than ever to ensure the Council has sufficient reserves. Therefore, should it be the case that we need to draw down from this general reserve in 2020/21, growth will need to be included in the 2021/22 budget to ensure that reserves can be maintained at an appropriate level.
- 21 In addition to the general reserve of £7.4m there are a range of other earmarked reserves where funds are held for a specific purpose. These reserves are always subject to an annual review but during this year these funds will be reviewed on a quarterly basis and where appropriate to do so will be released to support the in year position. A target of £900k has been set for this review. Whilst this is a prudent approach that will ensure the financial resilience of the Council it is not a substitute for resolving the underlying overspends but instead allows time to develop future savings proposals in a planned way.
- 22 As in previous years a contingency budget of £500k is in place and at July Executive, it was agreed to transfer the 2019/20 underspend of £128k into contingency, resulting in a balance available of £628k. £500k has been allocated to the York Financial Assistance Scheme (YFAS) to ensure adequate support is in place for residents experiencing financial hardship leaving a balance of £128k available. Whilst the expenditure to date has not been as significant as expected and therefore whilst this amount has been allocated it has not yet been spent. However, as the financial impacts of COVID-19 are expected to continue for some time, the situation will be carefully monitored and any changes in this position reported to Executive.

Loans

- 23 Further to a scrutiny review, it was agreed that these quarterly monitoring reports would include a review of any outstanding loans over £100k. There are 2 loans in this category. Both loans are for £1m and made to Yorwaste, a company part owned by the Council. The first was made in June 2012 with a further loan made in June 2017 as agreed by Executive in November 2016. Interest is charged on both loans at 4% plus base rate meaning currently interest of 4.1% is being charged. All repayments are up to date.

Performance – Service Delivery

- 24 The Executive for the Council Plan (2019-23) agreed a core set of indicators to help monitor the council priorities and these provide the structure for performance updates in this report. The indicators have been grouped around the eight outcome areas included in the Council Plan.
- 25 Some indicators are not measured on a quarterly basis. The DoT (Direction of Travel) is calculated on the latest three results whether they are annual or quarterly.
- 26 A summary of the core indicators that have a good or poor direction of travel based on the latest available data is shown below and further details around all of the core indicator set can be seen in Annex 2.
- 27 It is likely that due to impacts of COVID, a number of the indicators will see a significant change both in terms of their numbers and their direction of travel in future reporting periods. The majority of the performance measures within the Council Plan have a lag between the data being available, and the current reporting period and therefore impacts will not be immediately seen, and may occur over several years as new data becomes available.
- 28 Indicators that have a good direction of travel based on the latest available data are:
- **% of road network that are grade 4 (poor) or grade 5 (very poor) –** In 2019-20, 20% of the road network was classed as in poor or very poor condition. This is a decrease from 2018-19 and 2017-18 (23% and 24% respectively) and reflects the investment in the highways maintenance programmes during the last few years.
 - **Average Progress 8 score from KS2 to KS4 –** In 2018-19, the average Progress 8 score for Year 11 pupils was +0.22, which was an improvement on the already excellent performance in 2017-18. For the third successive year, York is in the top quartile for all Local Authorities for Progress 8.
 - **% of Talkabout panel who think that the council are doing well at improving green spaces –** 44% of respondents to the Q1 2020-21 survey agreed that the council and partners are doing well at improving green spaces, an increase from 42% in Q3 2019-20.

- **Net Housing Consents** – Figures for 2019-20 show that there were 3,466 net housing consents in 2019-20. This represents a sustained increase in residential approvals over the last three years following a decline experienced during 2016-17.
- **Number of homeless households with dependent children in temporary accommodation** – The number of homeless households with dependent children in temporary accommodation has remained stable with 23 at the end of Q4 2019-20 (22 at the end of Q3 2019-20). It should be noted that these figures are snapshot figures.
- **Number of new affordable homes delivered in York** – The number of new affordable homes delivered in York has significantly increased during 2019-20 with 123 new homes, compared to 60 delivered in 2018-19.
- **% of Talkabout panel who give unpaid help to any group, club or organisation** – The results of the latest (Q1 2020-21) Talkabout survey showed that 72% of the respondents gave unpaid help to a group, club or organisation. This is higher than the Government's Community Life Survey 2019-20 which found that 64% of respondents reported any volunteering in the past 12 months. The York figure is also higher than the 67% reported in the Q3 2019-20 Talkabout survey.
- **GVA per head (£)** – In 2018-9 (the latest available data), the GVA per head in York was £30,258 which was the second highest figure regionally. Based on predicted economic trends nationally, it is expected that there will be a negative impact on GVA values in future years.

29 Indicators that have a worsening direction of travel based on the latest available data have been separated into two areas; those which have been directly affected by COVID-19 and those affected by wider factors. For those yet to recover from the pandemic, direction of travel has been suspended for Q1 and will be reinstated for Q2.

30 Indicators where a direct adverse effect from COVID-19 can be seen:

- **Average number of days to re-let empty properties** – The average number of days to re-let empty Council properties (excluding temporary accommodation) has increased from 37 days at the end of March 2020 to 59 days at the end of June 2020. The increase in days in Q1 was mainly due to the repairs team being unable to repair vacant properties due to COVID-19 restrictions.

- **Visits – All Libraries** – The number of visits to libraries in York has decreased from 220,162 in Q4 2019-20 to 0 in Q1 2020-21. Due to the global coronavirus pandemic, all libraries in York closed at the end of March 2020 and slowly started to re-open at the beginning of July 2020, therefore were closed for the duration of Q1 with no visitors.
- **Parliament Street Footfall** – Footfall in Parliament Street has decreased from 1,390,431 in Q4 2019-20 to 425,894 in Q1 2020-21. Due to the global coronavirus pandemic, restrictions were placed on movement and all leisure and retail businesses were closed at the end of March 2020. This had a severe impact on the number of residents and visitors in the city centre. This impact can be seen countrywide. As shops and businesses slowly started to re-open during June, it is hoped that the footfall numbers will increase during Q2, and early indications are that footfall is around the 70% mark compared to previous year
- **Number of days to process Housing Benefit claims** – Performance has deteriorated since the end of Q4 2019-20 (1.7 days) due to changes to ways of working which have had to be implemented. Performance in this area remains consistently strong in York with the average number of days taken to process a new Housing Benefit claim, or a change in circumstance, just over 4 days during Q1 2020-21. York performance is better than the national average of 6.9 days (Q1 2019-20).

31 Indicators with a worsening direction of travel affected by wider factors:

- **% of reception year children recorded as being obese** – The 2018-19 National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) found that 9.5% of reception children in York were obese, which is not significantly different from the England average (9.7%), although the York figure has risen slightly from the 2017-18 level (9.3%). The NCMP programme for 2019-20 was discontinued due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Whilst some partial data is available for 2019-20, a robust update on child obesity in York may not be available until the end of the 2020-21 measurement year.
- **Slope index of inequality in life expectancy at birth (Female)** – The inequality in life expectancy for women in York is 6.2 years. This means there is around a 6-year difference in life expectancy between women living in the most and least deprived areas of the City. This inequality for women has worsened (risen) for two successive periods and we have seen a fall in life expectancy for women living in the

most deprived decile in York and a rise for those living in the least deprived decile. However, York is still below the national average for women (7.5 years).

Annexes

- 32 Annex 1 shows the quarterly financial summaries for each of the Council directorates.
- 33 Annex 2 shows performance updates covering the core set of strategic indicators which are used to monitor the progress against the Council Plan.
- 34 All performance data (and approximately 1,000 further datasets) within this document is made available in machine-readable format through the Council's open data platform at www.yorkopendata.org under the "performance scorecards" section.

Consultation

- 35 Not applicable.

Options

- 36 Not applicable.

Council Plan

- 37 The information and issues included in this report demonstrate progress on achieving the priorities set out in the Council Plan.

Implications

- 38 The implications are:
- **Financial** are contained throughout the main body of the report.
 - **Human Resources (HR)** There are no HR implications related to the recommendations
 - **One Planet Council / Equalities** Whilst there are no specific implications within this report, services undertaken by the council make due consideration of these implications as a matter of course.
 - **Legal** There are no legal implications related to the recommendations
 - **Crime and Disorder** There are no crime and disorder implications related to the recommendations

- **Information Technology (IT)** There are no IT implications related to the recommendations
- **Property** There are no property implications related to the recommendations
- **Other** There are no other implications related to the recommendations

Risk Management

- 39 An assessment of risks is completed as part of the annual budget setting exercise. These risks are managed effectively through regular reporting and corrective action being taken where necessary and appropriate.

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**Report
Approved**



Date 17/9/20

✓

For further information please contact the authors of the report

Glossary of Abbreviations used in the report:

CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group	GVA	Gross Value Added
CIPFA	The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy	HRA	Housing Revenue Account
CYC	City of York Council	JSA	Job Seekers Allowance
DHSC	Department for Health and Social Care	LAC	Local Area Co-ordinator
DTOC	Delayed Transfers of Care	NCMP	National Child Measurement Programme
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions	NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
FTE	Full time equivalent	NHS	National Health Service

GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education	YFAS	York Financial Assistance Scheme
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Annex 1 – Directorate Financial Summaries

Financial impact of COVID-19

- 1 Previous reports to Executive have outlined the scale of the financial challenge as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the level of additional expenditure incurred. There was also a substantial reduction in income from fees and charges during the first quarter of the year. Whilst the impact of the pandemic is being felt across all Council services the following paragraphs highlight the main issues.
- 2 The Waste Collection service continued to provide a grey bin and recycling service throughout the lockdown period and the green bin was reintroduced in May 2020 (a month behind original plans). There was a need to employ additional staff across the first quarter of the year as staff were unavailable due to quarantining, shielding and greater numbers were required in order to provide the service within social distancing guidelines. The service also required significantly higher levels of PPE in order to provide the service safely. In order to complete rounds in the first months it also proved necessary to collect more recycling as comingled which has a greater cost to process as well as impacting income levels. As well as the extra cost of providing suitable PPE for our own front line staff, the Council also incurred some costs on the provision of PPE for staff working in private care homes.
- 3 In addition to the Government grants we have distributed, the council has provided further funding totalling £1.2m to help micro businesses that were not eligible for the national scheme. A micro grants scheme has helped 1,122 local businesses with grants of up to £1,000 to enable them to adapt in light of the COVID-19 lockdown. In addition, the Federation of Small Businesses has been funded to provide one year's membership for over 500 of York's micro businesses, enabling them to access free support and advice, and to benefit from membership of the FSB network.
- 4 The closure of markets, attractions and visitor accommodation has had an impact on the financial position of Make It York as income levels are below those forecast. The Christmas Market, if it still goes ahead, will also be slightly smaller than usual to ensure social distancing is also likely to impact Make It York's financial position. The council is awaiting further information as to how these shortfalls can be contained within Make it York or whether the council will need

to provide financial support through loans or more direct financial support.

- 5 Community Hubs were set up at the beginning of lockdown and have transitioned into a new method of working. The cost for 2021/21 is currently estimated to be in the region of £255k.
- 6 The number of people seeking help from adult social care, the number who go on to receive support and the amount of support they receive have all increased as a result of the pandemic. Social care services were also required to respond swiftly and effectively to the pandemic in order to both protect vulnerable citizens and NHS capacity. In effect this mean that staff were reallocated from business as usual work to undertake tasks such as ensuring people could be discharged safely and quickly from hospital, establishing short term intensive community and residential support services for COVID-19 positive people, supplying and delivering PPE, supporting care providers, those in receipt of direct payments and establishing new virtual and mobile ways of supporting citizens whose usual sources of support were interrupted.
- 7 The Council also experienced significant downturns in income as many income streams, particularly car parking, virtually shut down in the first quarter of the year.
- 8 To 31st July there has been a £1.9m shortfall in parking income. April and May saw virtually no income (down over 90%) as the City was in full lockdown. Income started to recover in June where income was 74% below budget and July where income was 40% below budget. Assuming income levels return to 66-75% of previous year's income levels over the remainder of the year this will result in a total shortfall of £3.4m. In addition there is a forecast shortfall on PCN income of £380k. It should be noted that the increases in parking charges agreed at the budget in February were not implemented, following an urgent decision which has also impacted total income. There have also been a number of parking incentives to support local businesses including free parking through RingGo app and reductions in Minster Badge charges agreed over the remainder of the year.
- 9 There is a forecast shortfall in income on commercial waste of £576k. During the lockdown a large number of the service's customers were not trading and therefore were not charged. The service is currently working with its customers to determine the level

of service and charges going forward through the remainder of the year.

- 10 Whilst planning applications continued into the council in April there has been a reduction in schemes and value of c 50% since that date. It is anticipated that levels will increase as the economy rebounds however an estimate of c66% of budget to the end of the year is currently anticipated
- 11 The first quarter rents were due to be issued in late March 2020 but due to the lockdown announcement of the previous week it was agreed that these invoices would not be sent out. Since that time officers in the Asset and Property Management Team have been working with tenants to agree revised payment plans in order that the council can continue to collect its revenue and the tenants can be supported in difficult trading circumstances. To date these conversations have been very successful and the majority of rents are being paid and still assumed to be collected. There is a risk however that some businesses going forward could continue to struggle and an assessment of the shortfall totalling £0.5m is currently estimated.
- 12 The pandemic has not only resulted in shortfalls in income across those outlined above but also a large number of other income budgets including the Mansion House and Registrars (due directly to the lockdown) licencing (where there was a fee holiday), bereavement services (where the charges were reduced) building control (when construction activity was on hold), land charges (when the housing market was on hold), green bin subscriptions (as the service was suspended). There are also shortfalls across Public Transport Fees (Park and Ride) and Network Management. It is early in the year to have significant confidence in these estimates and they are being closely monitored and updated on a monthly basis.

Children, Education & Communities

- 13 A net overspend of £2m is forecast primarily due to children's social care.
- 14 The placements budgets are predicted to overspend by a total of £2,054k in 2020/21. This includes variances of £672k on Fostering (including Independent Fostering Agencies), £219k on adoption and other allowances and £943k on Out of City Placements. The

fostering projection is based on all local foster carer positions being filled, so where a child reaches 18 or a foster placement ends, then it is assumed that this is filled. The IFA and Out of City Placement projections have taken account of the placements expected to end in 2020/21, with a further reduction expected in 2021/22.

- 15 The number of Looked After Children in York has increased significantly in the past 12 months. The Looked After Children population had been stable for a number of years, in the range 190-210 at any one time however on appointment the new Directorate Management Team identified unsafe drift and delay for some children in the system. This was subsequently identified by Ofsted and corrective action has led to significant recalibration in the system. For example in October 2018 there were only 4 individual children in care proceedings. There are now 56 sets of proceedings on 94 individual children in place. Whilst the recalibration of the system has led to an increase of children in care, children are safer as a result and work now is being done to safely reduce numbers to acceptable levels.
- 16 At the time of this monitor the Children & Young People in Care (CYPIC) number is 282 and within the next 3 years 24.8% of these will leave local authority care. A Reducing Service Costs Board has been established in Specialist Services chaired by the Assistant Director which will review arrangements to reduce CYPIC numbers safely, the effectiveness and impact of the Edge of Care Service, current Family Group Conference activity and progress on foster care recruitment. In addition a Strategic Overview of Permanence Group has been established, chaired by the Assistant Director to monitor the new Permanence Strategy through tight oversight of children with a plan of permanence and ensuring rigorous use of trackers in order to prevent delay and manage demand in the system.
- 17 A Track and Challenge exercise is also being undertaken on all young people in high cost residential placements which will also ensure education and health costs contributions where applicable are met. A Pathway for funding will be set up to include Health and Continuing Care funding. Children in residential are also being reviewed and those who need to be assessed with a view to returning nearer to York or 52 week placements in residential school to reduce to 38 are assessed.

- 18 Safeguarding Interventions are predicted to overspend by approximately £560k, mainly due to increases in the Court and Child Protection Teams who are dealing with the increase in cases. Legal fees are predicted to overspend by approximately £250k.
- 19 Staffing budgets with Children's Social Work Services are also predicted to overspend by approximately £250k. This is mainly due to temporary staffing across the service, which the directorate has worked hard to eliminate with permanent appointments. In the last 12 months the Directorate has moved from a position of up to 20 posts filled with agency staff, to only 2 at this time, and the expectation that no further agency staff will be appointed. Use of agency staff is at a last resort. This could be for example to back fill maternity leave however managers must evidence that they have attempted to backfill with fixed term contract in advance of any agency staff being agreed..
- 20 Home to School Transport budgets are currently projected to overspend, although, due to the complications and uncertainties created by the requirements for school transport and social distancing from September, it is extremely difficult to estimate the size of the overspend at this stage. Discussions are currently ongoing with schools and bus and taxi companies about potential arrangements and costs. This issue is common to all LAs with Home to School Transport responsibilities, and the Government has recognised this with the announcement of a grant to assist in funding these additional costs. City of York Councils allocation of this grant is £119k. It is not yet clear if further funding will be provided, and, if not, there is likely to be an impact on the budget, although the Directorate is currently working hard to contain additional expenditure to current spend levels plus the grant funding.
- 21 In addition to the effects of Covid-19, the Home to School Transport budget was already in a historic overspend position of approximately £200k. The savings targets for the SEN element of home to school transport have not been achieved because of a growth in the number of pupils/students requiring transport and the specialist requirements of that transport. The main increase in numbers have been at post 16/19 where because of the city now being able to provide more specialist education provision for this group of students more locally, subsequently we have had to provide more transport to the likes of York College, Askham Bryan, Choose 2 and Blueberry Academy. The changes in legislation to allow Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) to ages 19-25, resulting in significantly more students

accessing this option, has significantly increased our transport spend accordingly. At this stage an estimate of a £230k overspend has been included in the directorate projection, reflecting the effects of the historic overspend, although this is subject to change as guidelines alter.

- 22 A number of other more minor variations make up the overall directorate position.
- 23 The service is working on a detailed, costed mitigation plan that will include ways to improve controls over expenditure, identify efficiencies across the directorate and benchmarking with other Councils to ensure best value is being achieved across all areas. Work is also underway to manage and understand demand so that early support can be put in place along with improved commissioning to ensure all activity is needs led and evidence based.

Economy & Place

- 24 The Directorate is currently forecasting a small overspend that does not relate to additional costs or lost income relating to COVID-19. At this time in the year it is anticipated that these pressures are managed within the overall directorate budget. This can be achieved through a review of staff charged through to other programmes, review of the waste reserve and challenging service managers over ways to reduce expenditure.

Customer & Corporate Services

- 25 Overall the directorate is expected to outturn within budget. There are a number of minor variations being managed and work will continue to try and identify additional savings to help the overall position.

Health, Housing & Adult Social Care

- 26 A net over spend of £2,630k is forecast for the directorate, mainly due to pressures within Adult Social Care. The majority of the overspend relates to the continuation of existing 2019/20 pressures that have been previously reported.
- 27 Permanent residential care is forecast to overspend by £223k based on current customer numbers. This is mainly due to the average cost of working age Physical & Sensory Impairment placements being

around £11k higher than was planned for in the budget. Older People residential care is currently projected to be on budget having overspent in 2019/20 due to a reduction in the number of residential customer care packages over the first quarter of 2020/21.

Permanent nursing care is forecast by underspend by £340k based on current customer numbers.

- 28 However, in addition to the above there are a number of customers in residential and nursing placements which are currently being paid for by Heath under the COVID-19 regulations. The current assumption is that responsibility for these customers will transfer to the Council from 1st October, which is projected to increase the net cost of residential and nursing placements by around £780k by the end of the year.
- 29 Home care is projected to overspend by £581k mainly due to the weekly number of hours for homecare contracts being more than was assumed when the budget was set.
- 30 Physical and Sensory Impairment Supported Living schemes are forecast to overspend by £671k due to there currently being eight more customers in schemes than assumed in the budget, and in addition the net cost is £8k per annum higher than budgeted for. This is offset by a projected underspend of £390k in direct payments.
- 31 Learning disability residential budgets are forecast to overspend by £996k. The numbers placed are in line with budget, however the net cost per placement is currently £16k more than budget. This is partially due to ongoing issues of customers no longer qualifying for 100% continuing health care (CHC) funding and responsibility passing across from Health to ASC. This appears to be an increasing trend which calls for a response from the Council, in terms of validating the decision where appropriate and redesigning the ongoing package of care if the person's needs have changed.
- 32 Supported Living for Learning Disability customers is forecast to overspend by £282k. This partially due to having 5 more customers than in the budget, and also the average amount of CHC funding per customer is £7k less than was assumed when the budget was set.
- 33 Direct Payments for LD customers is forecast to overspend by £446k as the average direct payment per customer is around £4k more than in the budget.

- 34 Mental Health budgets are forecast to overspend by £942k, predominantly due to an increase in the number of residential care placements needed.
- 35 Be Independent is currently projected to overspend by £130k. The financial position of the service has been recovered significantly since being transferred back to the Council, but there is still work to be done in order to balance the budget.
- 36 There is a projected overspend of £509k on Haxby Hall. Transfer of the service to an external provider has been delayed due to COVID-19 and there is a substantial overspend on staffing due to the use of Work with York and external agency staff to cover staff vacancies pending the transfer going ahead. In addition income is down due to there being a reduced number of customers currently being placed in the home.
- 37 The service is working on a detailed, costed mitigation plan. This will include a continuation of the Home First principle to reduce the numbers of people needing long term residential care, continued implementation of the operating model for social care along with a review of the Better Care Fund commitments and use of health funding where appropriate.
- 38 Mitigation work is being focussed on reducing admissions to care, reducing the hospital length of stay and improving reablement potential. Further work is ongoing to improve business processes and upskilling frontline teams in strengths based conversations along with improving the efficiency of placements in Independent Living Schemes, improved access to information and advice, and maximising the uptake of community capacity to tackle isolation and improve resilience.

Housing Revenue Account

- 39 The Housing Revenue Account budget for 2019/20 is a net cost of £286k. Overall, the account continues to be financially strong and is forecasting a small overspend of £33k. The main variance is a forecast shortfall in rental income of £383k. This is caused by the delay in opening Lincoln Court due to the pandemic, a reduction in temporary accommodation income due to social distancing measures and an increase in void properties due to the lack of moves during the pandemic and the slower turnaround of properties again due to works being completed in line with social distancing

measures. This is offset by a forecast underspend of £125k relating to a number of vacant posts, including the Assistant Director post and expected additional income from interest of £200k as a result of holding balances pending the large scale investment in to new council house building.

- 40 The HRA is facing many pressures in light of the pandemic and recovery plan. As reported in the Finance Outturn report at Executive on 23rd July 2020, the carry forward underspend from 2019/20 of £589k was set aside to fund these pressures.
- 41 In addition the 2020/21 rent increase for full rent payers, those who did not receive an increase in benefits to cover the cost, was adjusted for quarter 1 at a cost of £90k and a financial hardship fund has been proposed to assist tenants with their rent payments at an expected cost of £80k. Along with cost of PPE the COVID-19 pressures total £319k.
- 42 Members are asked for the above to be funded from the 2019/20 underspend along with £47k void costs relating to COVID-19 and £59k for the additional running costs of the hostels due to social distancing measures, a total of £425k.
- 43 The working balance as at 31 March 2019 was £26.4m and this compares to the balance forecast within the latest business plan of £24m.
- 44 The working balance is increasing in order to start repaying the £121.5m debt that the HRA incurred as part of self-financing in 2012. The current business plan assumes that reserves are set aside to enable to the debt to be repaid over the period 2023/24 to 2042/43.

Corporate Budgets

- 45 These budgets include Treasury Management and other corporately held funds. It is anticipated that overall a £900k underspend will be achieved, predominantly as a result of reviewing capital financing assumptions.

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Annex 2 – Performance – Council Plan Outcomes

- 1 It is likely that due to impacts of COVID, a number of the indicators will see a significant change both in terms of their numbers and their direction of travel in future reporting periods. The majority of the performance measures within the Council Plan have a lag between the data being available, and the current reporting period and therefore impacts will not be immediately seen, and may occur over several years as new data becomes available.

Well paid jobs and an inclusive economy

Well paid jobs and an inclusive economy						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
Business Rates - Rateable Value	£256,083,171 (Q4 2019/20)	£256,240,236 (Q1 2020/21)	➡	Quarterly	Not available	Q2 2020/21 data available in October 2020
Median earnings of residents - Gross Weekly Pay (£)	£512.90 (2018/19)	£574.60 (2019/20)	➡	Annual	National Data 2019/20: £587 Regional Data 2019/20: £539.8	2020/21 data available in October 2020
% of working age population qualified - to at least L2 and above	83.20% (2018/19)	83% (2019/20)	➡	Annual	National Data 2019/20: 75.60%	2020/21 data available in July 2021
% of working age population qualified - to at least L4 and above	47.90% (2018/19)	49.10% (2019/20)	➡	Annual	National Data 2019/20: 40.30% Regional Data 2019/20: 34.20%	2020/21 data available in July 2021
GVA per head (£)	25,130 (2017/18)	30,258 (2018/19)	⬆ Good	Annual	Regional Rank 2018/19: 2	2019/20 data available in Dec 2020
% of vacant city centre shops (compared to other cities)	7.89% (Q4 2019/20)	7.33% (Q1 2020/21)	➡	Monthly	National Data 2019/20 Q1 11.7%	Q2 2020/21 data available in October 2020
% of working age population in employment (16-64)	78.80% (Q1 2019/20)	78.60% (Q2 2019/20)	➡	Quarterly	National Data Q2 2019/20 75.70%	Q3 2019/20 data available in September 2020

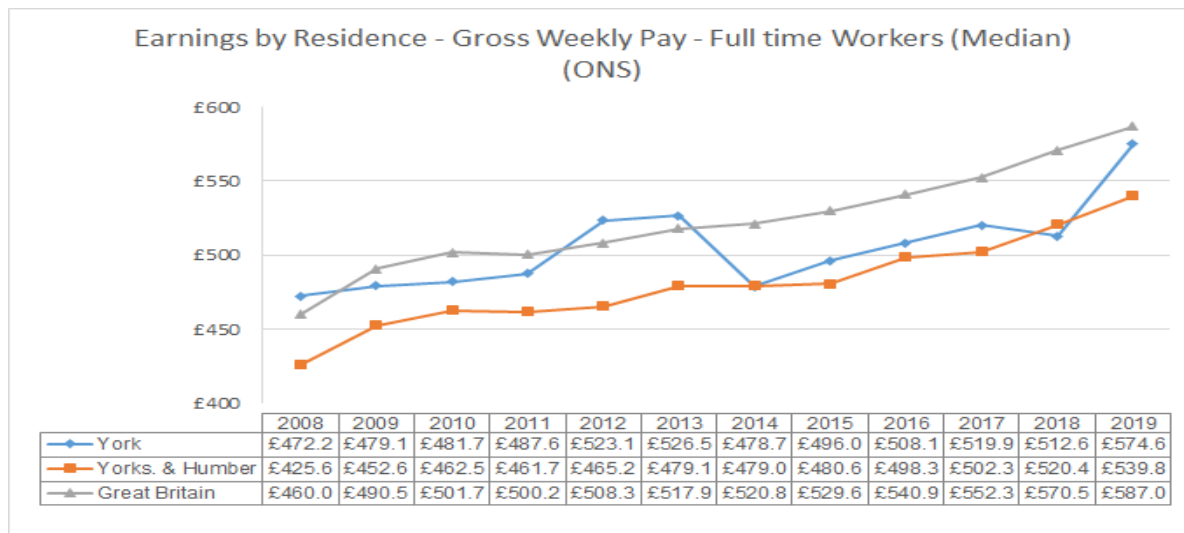
The DoT (Direction of Travel) is calculated on the latest three data points whether they are annual or quarterly.
All historic data is available via the Open Data Platform

Business Rates

- 2 During March 2020, the Government was aware of the impending impact of COVID-19 on businesses and sought to mitigate the impact through a mix of grants and business rate reliefs at a local level including business rates discount of 100% for qualifying retail businesses. This scheme remains open although all awards in York have now been made. There were 2,550 businesses with a rateable value under £51,000 who received the discount, 607 businesses with a rateable value over £51,000 and 35 nursery discounts. The total value of the awards was over £70 million.
- 3 In addition, 2,146 small business grants totalling over £21 million, 1,298 Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Grants totalling over £24 million and 668 applications for the enhanced micro grant scheme totalling over £2 million have also been paid to qualifying businesses. City of York Council were the 12th fastest authority in distributing business grants to those who needed it most during COVID-19, and were quick to respond to support the shielded and vulnerable, recruiting volunteers and organising community hubs.

Median earnings of residents – Gross weekly pay

- 4 In April 2019, the estimated median gross weekly earnings for full-time resident employees in York were £574.60, which is an increase of 12% from £512.60 in 2018. In recent years, the increase in earnings has been fastest among the lowest paid occupations. However, taking inflation into account, real pay is still some way below its historic level. Nationally the increase was 2.9% and regionally, 3.4% over the same period. Data for 2020/21 will be available in October 2020.

**% of working age population qualified – to at least L2 and above**

- 5 In 2019-20, 83% of the working age population in York were qualified to at least L2 and above (GCSE grades 9-4), which is higher than the national and regional figures (75.6% and 72.5% respectively). This result ranks the city of York third regionally. The 2019-20 figure has remained stable compared to 2018-19 (83.2%). York performs in the top quartile compared to other Unitary authorities and is ranked 4 out of 56 Unitary LAs.

% of working age population qualified – to at least L4 and above

- 6 In 2019-20, 49.1% of the working age population in York were qualified to at least L4 and above (certificate of higher education or equivalent), which is higher than the national and regional figures (40.3% and 34.2% respectively). This result ranks the city of York first regionally. The 2019-20 figure is an increase from 2018-19 (47.9%). York performs in the top quartile compared to other Unitary authorities and is ranked 5 out of 56 Unitary LAs.

GVA (Gross Value Added) per head (£)

- 7 In 2018-9 (the latest available data), the GVA per head in York was £30,258 which was the second highest figure regionally. Apart from a slight dip in 2015-16, the GVA per head has been increasing annually since 2009-10 where it was £25,976 per head. Data for 2019-20 will be available in December 2020. Based on predicted economic trends nationally, it is expected that there will be a negative impact on GVA values in future years.

% of vacant city centre shops compared to other cities

- 8 At the end of Q1 2020-21, there were 47 vacant shops in the city centre, which is a reduction from 53 at the same point in 2019-20. The number of vacant shops equates to 7.3% of all city centre shops, which is lower than the national benchmark in Q1 2019-20 of 11.7%. The York figure has not fluctuated a great deal in the past 10 years, with a high of 9.2% in 2016-17 and the national benchmark figure has remained stable too, with a high of 12.3% in 2013-14. This measure will continue to be monitored along with a number of new measures looking at vacancy rates within secondary shopping centres to broaden the economic picture of the city. These will include Clifton Moor, Monks Cross, Haxby Village and Acomb High Street.

% of working age population in employment (16-64)

- 9 In Q2 2019-20, 78.8% of the working age population were in employment, which is higher than the national and regional figures (75.7% and 73.8% respectively). The York performance gives the city a ranking of first regionally and represents a continued yearly upward trend. Q3 2019-20 data will be available later in 2020.

Getting around sustainably

Getting around sustainably						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
P&R Passenger Journeys - (YTD)	4.24m (2018/19)	3.98m (2019/20)	➔	Annual	Not available	2020/21 data available in July 2021
Local bus passenger journeys originating in the authority area (excluding P&R) - (YTD)	12m (2018/19)	11.6m (2019/20)	➔	Annual	Not available	2020/21 data available in July 2021
% of road and pathway network that are grade 4 (poor) or grade 5 (very poor) - roadways	23.00% (2018/19)	20.00% (2019/20)	⬇ Good	Annual	Not available	2020/21 data available in October 2020
% of road and pathway network that are grade 4 (poor) or grade 5 (very poor) - pathways	3.00% (2018/19)	3.00% (2019/20)	➔	Annual	Not available	2020/21 data available in October 2020
Area Wide Traffic Levels (07:00 -19:00) (Excluding A64) from 2009/10 baseline (2.07m)	2.17m (2017/18)	2.15m (Prov) (2018/19)	➔	Annual	Not available	2019/20 data available in Oct 2020
Index of cycling activity (12 hour) from 2009 Baseline (31,587)	116.00% (2017)	120.00% (2018)	➔	Annual	Not available	2019 data available in Oct 2020
Index of pedestrians walking to and from the City Centre (12 hour in and out combined) from 2009/10 Baseline (37,278)	110.00% (2017/18)	126.00% (2018/19)	➔	Annual	Not available	2019/20 data available in Oct 2020
% of customers arriving at York Station by sustainable modes of transport (cycling, walking, taxi or bus - excluding cars, Lift, Motorcycle, Train)	71.00% (2017)	73.00% (2018)	➔	Annual	Not available	2019 data available in Oct 2020

The DoT (Direction of Travel) is calculated on the latest three data points whether they are annual or quarterly.
All historic data is available via the Open Data Platform

P&R Passenger Journeys

- 10 In 2019-20 there were a total of 3.98 million Park and Ride passenger journeys into and out of the city. This is lower than in 2018-19 (4.24m) and the lowest in the previous seven years (with a high of 4.61m in 2015-16). Due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, lower numbers than normal were

seen during March 2020, which partly explains the decrease since 2018-19.

Local bus passenger journeys

- 11 In 2019-20, 11.6 million local bus passenger journeys originated in the local authority area. This is slightly lower than the number of journeys in 2018-19 (12m) but overall, there has been a steady increase over the previous seven years (from 9.7m in 2012/13).

% of ROAD and pathway network that are grade 4 (poor condition) or grade 5 (very poor condition) - Roadways / Pathways

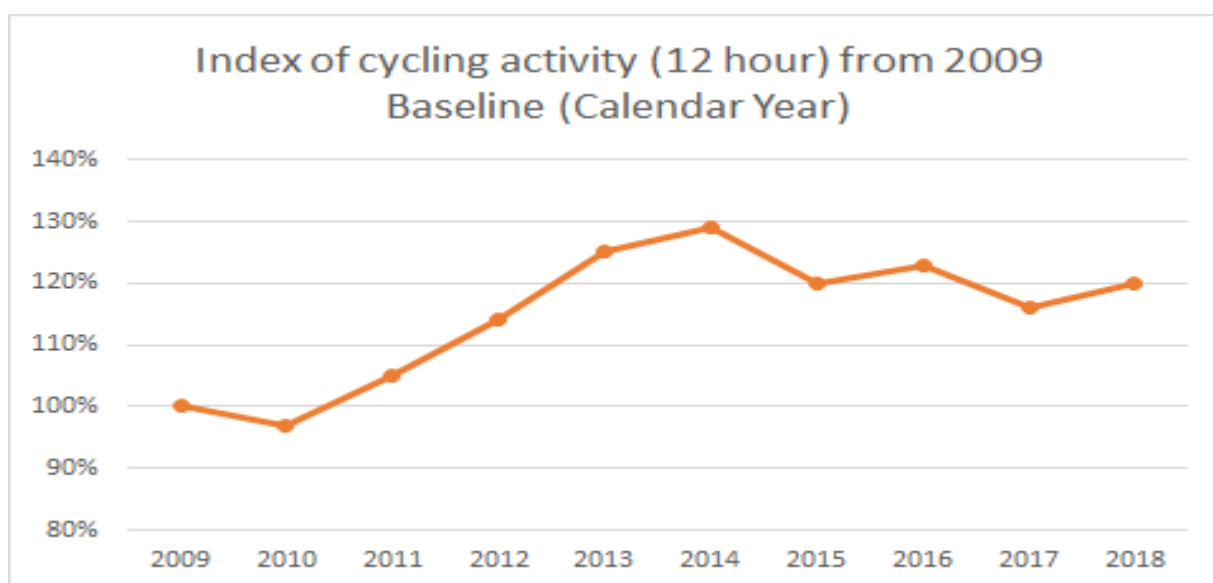
- 12 In 2019-20, 20% of the road network was classed as in poor or very poor condition. This is a slight decrease from 2018-19 and 2017-18 (23% and 24% respectively and reflects the investment in the highways maintenance programmes in the last few years. In 2019-20, 3% of the pathway network was classed as in poor or very poor condition. This remains relatively low compared with previous years, with the highest being 6% in 2015-16.

Area Wide Traffic Levels (07:00 -19:00) (Excluding A64)

- 13 Between 2011-12 and 2016-17, the number of vehicles on the city’s roads increased year on year to a high of 2.2 million. Since then the numbers have slowly decreased to a provisional figure of 2.15 million in 2018-19. This slight decrease in numbers is set against a backdrop of a city with an increasing population. Data for 2019-20 will be available in October 2020.

Index of cycling activity (12 hour) / % of residents actively cycling and national comparisons

- 14 From a baseline in 2009 (31,587), there has been a 20% increase in cycling activity in 2018. The highest level seen since the baseline was established was in 2014 where there was a 29% increase above the baseline. Data for 2019 will be available in October 2020.



- 15 Statistics about walking and cycling in England in 2019 were published during August 2020. The data is based on two main sources, The National

Travel Survey and the Active Lives Survey. The picture for York residents is a positive one with a higher than average proportion engaging in both walking and cycling (the percentage of adults in York who walk or cycle five times per week (50%) is higher than regional and national averages (34.1% and 35.8%).

- 16 Community mobility data has been available regularly from Google since the start of the pandemic to track how visits to places such as shops and transit stations are changing. The data reflects significant changes to the activity of the residents living and working in the city compared to a baseline taken in January. At the end of June 2020, there had been a 65% reduction in retail and recreation, 20% reduction in grocery and pharmacy, and a 49% reduction in the use of Public Transport.

Index of pedestrians walking to and from the City Centre (12 hour in and out combined)

- 17 From a baseline in 2009-10 (37,278), there has been a 26% increase in the number of pedestrians walking to and from the city centre in 2018-19. This is 16% higher than in 2017-18. This is the highest increase seen since the baseline was established. Data is gathered on an annual basis over the course of one day; it is a count of pedestrians crossing an inner cordon set just beyond the inner ring road and includes off-road routes such as riverside paths. Data for 2019-20 will be available in October 2020.

% of customers arriving at York Station by sustainable modes of transport (cycling, walking, taxi or bus – excluding cars, lift, motorcycle or train)

- 18 In 2018, 73% of customers arrived at York station by sustainable modes of transport which is an increase from 71% in 2017 but lower than 75% in 2016. The data is gathered by an annual survey which takes place for a five- hour period in seven locations around the station. Members of the public are asked how they arrive at the station and the results are flow weighted to take into account the split of people arriving at each entrance. Data for 2019 will be available in October 2020.

Good Health and Wellbeing

Good Health and Wellbeing						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently, with or without support	79.00% (Q4 2019/20)	73.00% (May 2020)	➔	Quarterly	National Data 2018/19 58.00%	Q1 2020/21 data available in September 2020
Delayed transfers of care from hospital which are attributable to adult social care, per 100,000 population (YTD Average)	5.0 (Q3 2019/20)	5.0 (Feb 2020)	➔	Quarterly	National Data 2018/19 3.1	Data collection for March onwards has been suspended due to COVID-19
Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support	62.90% (2017/18)	63.80% (2018/19)	➔	Annual	National Data 2018/19 64.30%	2019/20 data available in November 2020
% of reception year children recorded as being obese (single year)	9.28% (2017/18)	9.50% (2018/19)	↑ Bad	Annual	National Data 2018/19 9.50%	2019/20 data available in October 2020
Slope index of inequality in life expectancy at birth - Female - (Three year period)	5.2 (2017/18)	6.2 (2018/19)	↑ Bad	Annual	Regional Rank 2018/19: 3	2019/20 data available in Feb 2021
Slope index of inequality in life expectancy at birth - Male - (Three year period)	8.9 (2017/18)	8.4 (2018/19)	➔	Annual	Regional Rank 2018/19: 3	2019/20 data available in Feb 2021
% of adults (aged 16+) that are physically active (150+ moderate intensity equivalent minutes per week, excl. gardening)	74.90% (2018/19)	72.77% (Q2 2019/20)	➔	Annual	National Data Q2 2019/20 63.27	Q4 2019/20 data available in November 2020
The DoT (Direction of Travel) is calculated on the latest three data points whether they are annual or quarterly. All historic data is available via the Open Data Platform						

Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently

- 19 The percentage of all adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently, with or without support, remains high, with, at the end of May 2020, 73% of them doing so. Based on the 2018-19 results, York is the 8th best performing LA in the country with a performance of 84%, compared with 59% in all unitary authorities and 63% in its statistical neighbour group.
- 20 At the end of May 2020, 19% of all clients in contact with secondary mental health services were in employment – a figure that has consistently been above the regional and national averages. Based on the 2018-19 results, York is the 2nd best performing LA in the country with a performance of 22%, compared with 10% in all unitary authorities and 11% in its statistical neighbour group.

Delayed Transfers of Care (DToC) from hospital which are attributable to adult social care, per 100,000 population

- 21 There had been a downward trend in the number of days that patients are delayed leaving hospital that are “attributable to adult social care”. In the 12 months to the end of February 2020, which is the latest period for which information has been published by NHS England, there were on average eight beds per day occupied by people subject to delayed transfers of care attributable to CYC’s adult social care. This is lower than in the previous 12-month period (11 beds occupied per day on average). However, reporting on DToC has been stopped since February due to the COVID-19 pandemic and if a decision is made to resume measuring DToC, it will not resume until September at the earliest.

Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support

- 22 The latest (2019-20) Adult Social Care User Survey showed that 68% of those who responded stated that they were “extremely” or “very” satisfied with the care and support they received. This is an improvement from 2018-19, where 64% gave one of these answers. These results are provisional until NHS Digital publish Survey outcomes for all LAs later in the year, but it is expected that York will be above regional and national averages for this measure.

% of reception year children recorded as being obese (single year)

- 23 There was an above average participation rate in the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) in York during 2018-19: 97% of reception children and 98% of Year 6 children were measured, compared with 95% of reception children and 95% of Year 6 children nationally. The 2018-19 NCMP found that 9.5% of reception children in York were obese, which is not significantly different from the England average (9.7%), although the York figure has risen slightly from the 2017-18 level (9.3%). Of Year 6 children in York, 15.1% were found to be obese in 2018-19, which is significantly lower than the England average (20.1%) and represents a decrease of 2.3 percentage points from the 2017-18 level. There is a wide variation in obesity rates at ward level, and there is a strong correlation between obesity and deprivation at ward level.
- 24 The NCMP programme for 2019-20 was discontinued due to the COVID-19 pandemic. At the point the programme stopped the coverage was 38% for year 6 pupils and 57.2% for reception. Whilst some partial data is available for 2019-20, a robust update on child obesity in York may not be available until the end of the 2020-21 measurement year.

Healthy Life expectancy at birth – Female/Male (slope index of inequality)

- 25 Average Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy for males in York (80.1 years and 65.5 years) is above the England average (79.6 years and 63.4 years). Average Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy for females in York (83.4 years and 65.3 years) is also above the England average (83.2 years and 63.9 years). For males and females, the average life expectancy is comfortably within the top half of unitary authorities who share a similar population size.
- 26 The inequality in life expectancy for men in York is 8.4 years. This means there is around an 8-year difference in life expectancy between men living in the most and least deprived areas of the City. This inequality for men has improved (fallen) in the most recent measurement period (2016-18) after three successive increases in previous periods. The inequality in life expectancy for women in York is 6.2 years. This means there is around a 6-year difference in life expectancy between women living in the most and least deprived areas of the City. This inequality for women has worsened

(risen) for two successive periods, there has been a fall in life expectancy for women living in the most deprived decile in York, and a rise for those living in the least deprived decile. However, York is still below the national average for men (9.5 years) and for women (7.5 years).

% of adults (aged 16+) that are physically active (150+ moderate intensity equivalent minutes per week, excluding gardening)

- 27 The latest data from the Adult Active Lives Survey for the period November 2018 to November 2019 was published in April 2020. In York, 511 people aged 16 and over took part in the survey, and they reported higher levels of physical activity, and lower levels of physical inactivity, compared with the national average. Positively:
- 72.8% of people in York did more than 150 minutes of physical activity per week compared with 63.3% nationally and 62.5% regionally. There has been no statistically different change to the York value from that 12 months earlier.
 - 17.3% of people in York did fewer than 30 minutes per week compared with 24.6% nationally and 25.6% regionally. There has been no statistically different change to the York value from that 12 months earlier.
- 28 The Active Lives survey also showed that 84.1% of adults aged over 16 in York took part in sport and physical activity at least twice in the previous 28 days. This is above the national (77.7%) and regional (76.7%) averages.

A Better Start for Children and Young People

A Better Start for Children and Young People						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
Secondary school persistent absence rate (10% absence) (recorded over 6 terms) (relates to prev academic year to financial year shown)	15.50% (2017/18)	13.18% (2018/19)	➡	Annual	Not available	2019/20 data available in April 2021
Voice of the Child - Service Usage and Life Opportunities	Narrative	Narrative	N/A	Quarterly	Not available	Q1 2020/21 narrative available in September 2020
% of children who have achieved a Good Level of Development (GLD) at Foundation Stage - (Snapshot)	74.80% (2017/18)	75.60% (2018/19)	➡	Annual	National Data 2018/19 71.80%	2019/20 data available in October 2020
Average Progress 8 score from KS2 to KS4	0.11 (2017/18)	0.22 (2018/19)	⬆ Good	Annual	National Data 2018/19 0.01	2019/20 data available in October 2020
% of pupils achieving 9-4 or above in English & Maths at KS4 (C or above before 2016/17)	69.60% (2017/18)	73.60% (2018/19)	➡	Annual	National Data 2018/19 65.70%	2019/20 data available in October 2020
%pt gap between disadvantaged pupils (eligible for FSM in the last 6 years, looked after and adopted from care) and their peers achieving 9-4 in English & Maths at KS4	33.20% (2017/18)	29.40% (2018/19)	➡	Annual	National Data 2018/19 27.00%	2019/20 data available in Feb 2021
% of Year 12-13 (academic age 16-17) NEET who possess less than a L2 qualification - (Snapshot)	85.50% (Q4 2019/20)	85.50% (Q1 2020/21)	➡	Quarterly	Not available	Q2 2020/21 data available in October 2020

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- 29 York is currently ranked 5 out of 147 local authorities nationally for the average time it takes to place a child for adoption. York is also ranked 22 out of 150 local authorities nationally for the proportion of children who wait less than 14 months to move in with their adoptive family.
- 30 The impact of Covid-19 is far-reaching on the education sector. The cancellation of the May Pupil Census, Primary Key Stage Assessments and Secondary Key Stage exams means that reporting will look very different for the 2019/20 academic year, or will not be possible. The Department for Education (DfE) have not yet released full information on national reporting plans.
- 31 During Q1 2020-21, 54 schools (87%) stayed open to children of key workers and vulnerable children, along with some wider year groups during June. At the end of April, there were 551 children in attendance across York, compared to 3,620 at the end of June.

Secondary school persistent absence rate

- 32 Recently released data shows that Secondary school persistent absence improved slightly in 2018/19 to 13.2%, from 15.5% the previous year. Pupils who are disadvantaged and/or have special educational needs are more likely to have higher levels of persistent absence than their peers. Work taking place to develop curriculum pathways is designed to address this issue. York's persistent absence rate is ranked 24 out of 152 nationally, where 1 represents the best performing LA and 152 the worst.
- 33 The May 2020 pupil census was cancelled by the Department for Education due to Covid-19. At this point in time, there has been no guidance released on how attendance data will be presented for the period that the majority of pupils have been unable to attend school. This will have an impact on reporting of the secondary school persistent absence rate.

Voice of the Child

- 34 Advocacy casework for children and young people who are in care or leaving care, going through the child protection process or wanting to make a complaint, has continued to be provided throughout this period. During this quarter, the service has received 24 new advocacy referrals; 13 of which were in relation to children and young people in care, six in relation to young people going through the child protection process, four in relation to care leavers and one from a young person solely under the remit of making a complaint.
- 35 Participation opportunities for young people in care and care leavers have been delivered during this period on a remote basis, due to COVID-19 restrictions. The Children in Care Council (Show Me That I Matter) and Care Leavers Forum (I Still Matter) have held seven Zoom sessions and

one Live Messenger session during this time, where they have discussed various topics and been consulted on a number of different areas of work. They have had virtual meetings with a variety of professionals including the Director of Children's Services, Assistant Director and Elected Members to feedback on the work they have been doing. Topics discussed include how the achievements of children and young people should be celebrated, consultation on the new practice framework currently being developed by CSC, young people's experiences of Review Health Assessments and the development of a 'what is a Pathway Plan' document. Activity has also included promoting their 'Hidden Heroes' campaign (enabling all children and young people to acknowledge important people who have provided support to them during the pandemic), the creation of a short social media clip to promote advocacy, and looking at young people's experiences during COVID-19 and their key messages for workers.

- 36 York Youth Council meetings have been delivered during this period on a remote basis as a result of the COVID-19 restrictions. Seven formal Zoom meeting have taken place alongside three virtual quizzes, giving young people the opportunity to maintain their social connections and boost morale during a difficult time. Work has focused on York Youth Council's main campaign; Protecting the Environment. Our Member of Youth Parliament has met with our local MP and the Director for Children's Services to look at how the campaign can be implemented within the city and across schools. Activity has also included progressing with their "Quiz the Councillors" Project, in which young people identified a series of questions to create profiles for Councillors that can be displayed in schools and community spaces for young people to view. Representatives from York Youth Council have also virtually taking part in a number of regional workshops and meetings, enabling them to communicate with different MPs from across the region about current issues.

% of children who have achieved a Good level of Development (GLD) at Foundation Stage

- 37 75.6% of York's 5 year olds achieved a Good Level of Development in 2018-19. This performance represents continuing improvement on already good performance in this area, as well as exceeding the national average (71.8%). This is in part due to the improving outcomes for both disadvantaged and SEN support pupils. York is ranked 19th best performing LA out of 151 nationally, and is above the family average.

Education Progression (Average Progress 8 score from KS2 to KS4) and GCSE Results (% of pupils achieving 9-4 in English and Maths at KS4)

- 38 Progress 8 is a measure of the progress made by pupils between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4. A positive score represents progress above the average for all pupils and a negative score progress below the average for all pupils.

- 39 In 2018-19, the average Progress 8 score for Year 11 pupils was +0.22, which was an improvement on the already excellent performance in 2017-18. For the third year, York is in the top quartile for all Local Authorities for Progress 8.
- 40 73.6% of York's 16 year olds leaving secondary school in summer 2019 achieved a standard grade (9-4) in both English and Maths. This is an improvement on the previous year (69.6%) and above the national average (65.7%).

% point gap between disadvantaged pupils (eligible for FSM in the last 6 years, looked after and adopted from care) and their peers achieving 9-4 in English and Maths at KS4

- 41 The KS4 landscape is particularly complicated in 2020 due to Covid-19. In March 2020, all GCSE, AS and A level exams were cancelled and will be replaced by a combination of teacher assessment, mock exam results, course work and a standardised calculation. It is uncertain what form the 2020 results will take at this point in time. Reducing the attainment gap between disadvantaged pupils and their peers is a key priority in all phases of education across 0-19 years. In 2019, the attainment gap narrowed slightly to 29.4%, against the national average of 27%.

% of 16-17 year olds who are NEET who do not have a L2 qualification

- 42 The proportion of 16-17 year olds in York who are NEET remains at a similar level to historical trends and there is a correlation with disadvantage, with the majority of young people that are NEET being from the wards with the highest levels of deprivation. At the end of June 2020, 85.5% of young people who were NEET did not have a Level 2 qualification.

A Greener and Cleaner City

A Greener and Cleaner City						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting	41.66% (Prov) (Q3 2019/20)	35.16% (Prov) (Q4 2019/20)	➡	Quarterly	National Data 2018/19 35.10%	Q1 2020/21 data available in October 2020
Residual household waste per household (kg/household)	129kg (Prov) (Q3 2019/20)	128kg (Prov) (Q4 2019/20)	➡	Quarterly	National Data 2018/19 592.6kg	Q1 2020/21 data available in October 2020
Incidents - Flytipping /Cleansing(includes dog fouling,litter)/Graffiti - On Public/Private Land	452 (Q4 2019/20) (Flytipping)	596 (Q1 2020/21) (Flytipping)	➡	Quarterly	Not available	Q2 2020/21 data available in October 2020
	748 (Q4 2019/20) Cleansing	405 (Q1 2020/21) Cleansing	➡	Quarterly	Not available	Q2 2020/21 data available in October 2020
	152 (Q4 2019/20) Graffiti	74 (Q1 2020/21) Graffiti	➡	Quarterly	Not available	Q2 2020/21 data available in October 2020
Citywide KPI on air quality (to be created during CP lifespan)	N/A	In development	N/A	TBC	Not available	Indicator to be created during Council Plan lifespan
Carbon emissions across the city (to be created during CP lifespan)	N/A	In development	N/A	TBC	Not available	Indicator to be created during Council Plan lifespan
Level of CO2 emissions from council buildings and operations (Net emissions) (to be created during CP lifespan)	N/A	In development	N/A	TBC	Not available	Indicator to be created during Council Plan lifespan
Flood Risk properties assessed at lower level than 2019 baseline (to be created during CP lifespan)	N/A	In development	N/A	TBC	Not available	Indicator to be created during Council Plan lifespan
Number of Trees Planted (CYC)	186 (Q4 2019/20)	0 (Q1 2020/21)	➡	Quarterly	Not available	Q2 2020/21 data available in October 2020
% of Talkabout panel who think that the council are doing well at improving green spaces	42.14% (Q3 2019-20)	44.31% (Q1 2020-21)	⬆ Good	Quarterly	Not available	Q3 2020/21 data available in 2021

The DoT (Direction of Travel) is calculated on the latest three data points whether they are annual or quarterly.
All historic data is available via the Open Data Platform

Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting

- 43 The latest provisional data of 35% in Q4 2019/20 shows that the amount of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting has decreased slightly from 38% in the same period in 2018-19. Due to the COVID-19 restrictions, green bin collections did not start in March as usual however; the provisional annual recycling rate has increased from 44% in 2018-19 to 48% in 2019-20. York performs in the middle quartile compared to other Unitary Authorities and is ranked 22nd best out of 56 Unitary LA's.

Residual household waste per household (kg/household)

- 44 Provisional residual waste (i.e. non-recyclable) per household data suggests that the figures have increased since last year (119kg in 2018/19 Q4 and 128kg in 2019/20 Q4). Despite the increase in Q4 residual waste, possibly partly due to the COVID-19 lockdown, the provisional annual figures have decreased from 551kg in 2018-19 to 461kg in 2019-20. York performs in the middle quartile compared to other Unitary Authorities and is ranked 26th best out of 56 Unitary LA's.

Incidents - Fly tipping / Rubbish / Cleansing (includes dog fouling, litter and all other cleansing cases) / Graffiti – On Public/Private Land

45 The number of service calls received due to cleansing (including dog fouling and litter) and graffiti during Q1 2020-21 have both decreased since Q4 2019/20 (cleansing from 748 to 405 and graffiti from 152 to 74). The number of fly-tipping service calls has increased during the same period from 452 to 596 calls. When it comes to measuring actions taken, as a proportion of incidents reported, of fly-tipping within Unitary Authorities similar to York, York is the second best in taking action against perpetrators.

Air Quality

46 New data has shown that York's air pollution has significantly reduced during the Coronavirus lockdown. Analysis produced by a leading expert in air quality has shown improvements in air quality, compared to 'business as usual' figures, for specific areas of York where the council undertakes regular air quality monitoring (the highest reductions being 43% on Fishergate and 38% on Nunnery Lane). The average reduction across all York sites was 30%. This clearly demonstrates that traffic is a significant source of nitrogen dioxide in the city and supports the steps that the Council has taken so far to reduce vehicle emissions.

47 The City of York Council's priorities for the coming year are:

- Reducing emissions from buses through the introduction of the Clean Air Zone (CAZ)
- Continued promotion of anti-idling measures
- Continued reduction of emissions from taxis
- Continued delivery of strategic EV charging networks
- Continued reduction of emissions from new development
- Reducing emissions from the council's fleet
- Increasing awareness of the impact of air pollution on public health
- Continued modal shift and network improvement measures

48 During Q1 2020-21, musicMagpie conducted a survey to discover the greenest and most sustainable city in the UK. The survey looked at the best and worst eco-friendly habits, including things like refurbished technology, recycling rates and methods of travel. The city of York had the highest overall score for sustainability, the highest score for the proportion of zero-plastic supermarket shoppers, and the most home grown fruit and vegetables.

Trees Planted

49 During the last six months of 2019-20 there were 515 trees planted by City of York Council, in conjunction with partners. Some of the locations of these trees were:

- Victoria Fields for Interfaith week in partnership with Treemendous;
- Rawcliffe Country Park for the Woodland Trust national tree planting day in partnership with York Tree Wardens and Tremendous;

- River Foss (Monk bridge area) in partnership with the Woodland Trust and the River Foss Society;
- Hob Moor, Dringhouses and Woodthorpe in partnership with the local community
- Badger Hill in partnership with the local community and university volunteers

50 Due to the specific times of year that trees are planted, no trees were planted during Q1 2020-21, but this is expected to increase by September.

% of Talkabout panel who think that the council and partners are doing well at improving green spaces

51 The Talkabout Resident Satisfaction Survey was adapted and included in the 'Our Big Conversation' (OBC) consultation which launched in June 2020. It was sent to the Talkabout panel and is available to all York residents.

52 The results showed that 44% of respondents agreed that the Council and its partners are doing well at improving green spaces, an increase from 42% in Q3 2019-20.

Creating Homes and World-class infrastructure

Creating homes and World-class infrastructure						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
Net Additional Homes Provided - (YTD)	449 (2018/19)	560 (2019/20)	➡	Quarterly	Not available	2020/21 mid year data available in Nov 2020
Net Housing Consents - (YTD)	1,626 (2018/19)	3,466 (2019/20)	↑ Good	Quarterly	Not available	2020/21 mid year data available in Nov 2020
Number of homeless households with dependent children in temporary accommodation - (Snapshot)	22 (Q3 2019/20)	23 (Q4 2019/20)	↓ Good	Quarterly	Not available	Q1 2020/21 data available in Dec 2020
Average number of days to re-let empty properties (excluding temporary accommodation) - (YTD)	37.46 (2019/20)	58.43 (Q1 2020/21)	Suspended*	Quarterly	Not available	Q2 2020/21 data available in October 2020
Energy efficiency - Average SAP rating for all Council Homes	74.28 (2017/18)	70.60 (2018/19)	➡	Annual	Not available	2019/20 data available in Oct 2020
Number of new affordable homes delivered in York	60 (2018/19)	123 (2019/20)	↑ Good	Quarterly	Not available	Q1 2020/21 data available in September 2020
Average broadband download speed (Mb/s)	44 (2018/19)	56.1 (2019/20)	➡	Annual	National Data 2019/20 58.48	2020/21 data available in Jan 2021
Superfast broadband availability	94.90% (2018/19)	93.81% (2019/20)	➡	Annual	National Data 2019/20 94.23%	2020/21 data available in Jan 2021

The DoT (Direction of Travel) is calculated on the latest three data points whether they are annual or quarterly. All historic data is available via the Open Data Platform. *For indicators adversely affected by COVID-19 DoT has been suspended for Q1 and will be reinstated for Q2.

New Additional Homes Provided

53 During 2019-20 there were 560 net additional homes completed (compared to 449 in 2018-19). Of these additional homes:

- 87.9% were completed on housing sites;

- 7% were a result of off-campus privately managed student accommodation schemes at The Coal Yard, 11 Mansfield Street and the Fleeting Arms;
- 3.8% resulted from 'prior approval' i.e. sites benefitting from relaxed permitted development rights to allow conversion to residential use;
- Changes of use of existing buildings to residential use and conversions to existing residential properties accounted for 23.9% of all completions;
- Development sites including the Hungate Development Site, the former Terry's Factory site, Germany Beck and the Derwenthorpe Development Site all provided notable completions over the year.

54 Mid-year figures for 2019-20 will be available in November 2020.

Net Housing Consents

55 Figures for 2019-20 show that there were 3,466 net housing consents in 2019-20. This represents a sustained increase in residential approvals over the last three years following a decline experienced during 2016-17. Of these consents the most significant approved sites included;

- 2,500 consents on the York Central site;
- 425 at the Cocoa Works (Nestle Phase 11) site;
- 266 homes on Former Civil Service Club & Agricultural Land, north of Boroughbridge Road.

56 Mid-year figures for 2019-20 will be available in November 2020.

Number of homeless households with dependent children in temporary accommodation

57 The number of homeless households with dependent children in temporary accommodation has remained stable with 23 at the end of Q4 2019-20 (the latest available data) (22 at the end of Q3 2019-20). It should be noted that these figures are snapshot figures.

Average number of days to re-let empty Council properties (excluding temporary accommodation)

58 The average number of days to re-let empty Council properties (excluding temporary accommodation) increased from 37 days at the end of March 2020 to 59 days at the end of June 2020. The increase in days in Q1 was mainly due to the repairs team being unable to repair vacant properties due to the COVID-19 restrictions. The York figure is below the benchmark median of comparable LAs of 61 days.

Energy efficiency – Average SAP rating for all Council Homes

59 The provisional average SAP rating for all Council homes in 2018-19 is 70.6. Energy performance of the stock is assessed as part of a stock condition survey. The survey looked at 17% of all stock and the data was then cloned onto the remaining stock where it was of the same archetype and in the same street, or the next closest area. The survey is designed to provide 95% accuracy.

60 Historically, the SAP rating has been around 74 but these figures were based only on the average of those properties where an Energy Performance Certificate was in place and so the new methodology in 2018-19 is more statistically accurate. The change in ratings represents the fact that the increased sample of energy data following the stock condition survey has the effect of reducing the average, rather than reflecting a reduction in the actual energy performance of council homes.

61 Data for 2019-20 will be available in October 2020.

Number of new affordable homes delivered in York

62 The number of new affordable homes delivered in York has significantly increased during 2019-20 with 123 new homes, compared to 60 delivered in 2018-19.

63 The Council have committed to develop 600 new homes across York in eight locations it owns. The Housing Delivery Programme will deliver:

- High-quality homes designed in collaboration with the local community
- Accommodation suitable for a wide range of households, meeting a full range of affordable housing
- Shared open spaces, sociable neighbourhoods and community cohesion
- Homes with higher than required environmental attributes
- Healthy places where people want to live

64 Of these new homes, 40% will be affordable, including shared ownership and rented council housing.

Superfast broadband availability/Average broadband download speed (Mbs)

65 In 2019-20, 93.81% of properties in York had access to superfast broadband, which compares to 94.23% nationally. The average broadband download speed in York in 2019-20 was 56.1 Mb/s, which compares to 44 Mb/s in 2018-19. The national benchmark download speed is 58.48 Mb/s in 2019-20. This data is provided by an Ofcom panel of consumers so should be treated as an indication rather than actual figures. Data for 2020-21 will be available in January 2021.

Safe Communities and culture for all

Safe Communities and culture for all						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
% of Talkabout panel satisfied with their local area as a place to live	84.47% (Q3 2019/20)	87.01% (Q1 2020/21)	➔	Quarterly	Community Life Survey 2019/20 76.00%	Q3 2020/21 data available in 2021
All Crime per 1000 population	15.3 (Q4 2019/20)	12.2 (Q1 2020/21)	➔	Quarterly	National Data Q1 2020/21 17.4	Q2 2020/21 data available in October 2020
Number of Incidents of ASB within the city centre ARZ	314 (Q4 2018/19)	338 (Q1 2019/20)	➔	Quarterly	Not available	Q2 2020/21 data available in October 2020
Visits - All Libraries	220,162 (Q4 2019/20)	0 (Q1 2020/21)	Suspended*	Quarterly	Not available	Q2 2020/21 data available in October 2020
Visits - York Museums Trust (to be created during CP lifespan)	N/A	In development	N/A	TBC	Not available	Indicator to be created during Council Plan lifespan
% of Talkabout panel who agree that they can influence decisions in their local area	29.06% (Q3 2019/20)	29.55% (Q1 2020/21)	➔	Quarterly	Community Life Survey 2019/20 26.80%	Q3 2020/21 data available in 2021
% of Talkabout panel who give unpaid help to any group, club or organisation	67.17% (Q3 2019/20)	72.27% (Q1 2020/21)	↑ Good	Quarterly	Community Life Survey 2019/20 63.60%	Q3 2020/21 data available in 2021
Parliament Street Footfall	1,390,431 (Q4 2019/20)	425,894 (Q1 2020/21)	Suspended*	Quarterly	Not available	Q2 2020/21 data available in October 2020

The DoT (Direction of Travel) is calculated on the latest three data points whether they are annual or quarterly. All historic data is available via the Open Data Platform. *For indicators adversely affected by COVID-19 DoT has been suspended for Q1 and will be reinstated for Q2.

% of Talkabout panel satisfied with their local area as a place to live

- 66 Results from the Q1 2019-20 Talkabout survey showed that 88% of the panel were satisfied **with York** as a place to live (unchanged from Q3 2019-20) and 87% **with their local area** (an increase from 84% in Q3 2019-20). Satisfaction for local area continues to perform well against the latest national figures of 76% (Community Life Survey 2019-20) and 87% (Local Government Association Poll June 2020).

All Crime per 1000 population

- 67 Overall crime levels in York during the first quarter of 2020-21 have decreased since Q4 2019-20 (12.2 crimes per 1,000 population compared with 15.3 crimes per 1,000 population). For the 12 months to the end of Q1 2020-21, York performed in the 2nd quartile compared to other Unitary Authorities and ranked 16th best out of 57. York performed in the top 10% for homicide, vehicle and stalking and harassment crimes.

Number of Incidents of ASB within the city centre (Alcohol Restriction Zone)

- 68 The number of incidents of anti-social behaviour within the city centre during Q1 2020-21 (338) has increased since the previous quarter (314), but represents a large reduction on the same period in 2019-20 (462).

Visits - All Libraries / YMT

- 69 Due to the global coronavirus pandemic, all libraries in York closed at the end of March 2020 and slowly started to re-open at the beginning of July 2020, therefore were closed for the duration of Q1 with no visitors. However, 78,902 e-books were borrowed during Q1 2020-21 compared to 13,076 in Q4 2019-20)

% of Talkabout panel who agree that they can influence decisions in their local area

- 70 Results from the Q1 2020-21 Talkabout survey found that 30% of panellists agreed that they could influence decisions in their local area which is higher than the latest national figure of 27% (Community Life Survey 2019-20) and a slight rise from the York Q3 2019-20 figure.

% of Talkabout panel who give unpaid help to any group, club or organisation

- 71 The results of the latest (Q1 2020-21) Talkabout survey showed that 72% of the respondents give unpaid help to a group, club or organisation which is higher than the government's Community Life Survey 2019-20 which found that 64% of respondents reported that they had volunteered in the past 12 months. This figure is also higher than the 67% in the Q3 2019-20 Talkabout survey.

Parliament Street Footfall & Secondary Centre Footfall

- 72 Footfall in Parliament Street has decreased from 1,390,431 in Q4 2019-20 to 425,894 in Q1 2020-21. Due to the global coronavirus pandemic, restrictions were placed on movement and all leisure and the vast majority of retail businesses were closed at the end of March 2020. This had a severe impact on the number of visitors to the city centre. This impact can be seen countrywide. As shops and businesses slowly started to re-open during June, it is hoped that the footfall numbers will increase during Q2.
- 73 City of York Council is currently working with a third party provider on the relocation of some of the footfall cameras to improve their performance. Until such work is completed some of the figures are estimates generated by the vendor's software.

An open and effective Council

An open and effective Council						
	Previous Data	Latest Data	DoT	Frequency	Benchmarks	Data Next Available
Forecast Budget Outturn (£000s Overspent / -Underspent) - CYC	£1,794 (excluding contingency) (Q4 2019/20)	£3,736 (excluding contingency) (Q1 2020/21)	➔	Quarterly	Not available	Q2 2020/21 data available in October 2020
Average Sickness Days per FTE - CYC (Excluding Schools) - (Rolling 12 Month)	11.56 (2019/20)	11.4 (May 2020)	➔	Quarterly	CIPD Public Sector 2018/19 8.5	Q1 2020/21 data available in Sep 2020
Customer Services Waiting Times - Phone / Footfall / Webchat	00:00:19 (Phone) (Q4 2019/20)	00:00:09 (Phone) (Q1 2020/21)	➔	Quarterly	Not available	Q2 2020/21 data available in October 2020
	83.31% (Footfall) (Q4 2019/20)	80.00% (Footfall) (Q1 2020/21)	➔	Quarterly	Not available	Q2 2020/21 data available in October 2020
	94.40% (Webchat) (Q4 2019/20)	95.40% (Webchat) (Q1 2020/21)	➔	Quarterly	Not available	Q2 2020/21 data available in October 2020
Number of days to process Benefit claims (currently Housing benefit)	1.66 (Q4 2019/20)	4.31 (Q1 2020/21)	Suspended*	Quarterly	Not available	Q2 2020/21 data available in October 2020
% of complaints responded to within timescales (currently 5 days)	80.36% (Q3 2019/20)	78.95% (Q4 2019/20)	➔	Quarterly	Not available	Q1 2020/21 data available in Sep 2020
CYC Apprenticeships	23 (Q2 2019/20)	23 (Q3 2019/20)	➔	Quarterly	Not available	Q4 2019/20 data available in September 2020
FOI & EIR - % In time - (YTD)	84.84% (Q3 2019/20)	83.60% (Q4 2019/20)	➔	Quarterly	Not available	Q1 2020/21 data available in Sep 2020

The DoT (Direction of Travel) is calculated on the latest three data points whether they are annual or quarterly. All historic data is available via the Open Data Platform. *For indicators adversely affected by COVID-19 DoT has been suspended for Q1 and will be reinstated for Q2.

Average Sickness Days per FTE - CYC (Excluding Schools)

- 74 At the end of May 2020, the average number of sickness days per FTE (rolling 12 months) was 11.4 days compared to 11.6 at the end of March 2020.

Customer Services Waiting Times (Phone / Footfall / Webchat etc)

- 75 Our customer centre is the main point of contact for residents and business visitors. During Q1 2020-21, the number of calls received reduced to 40,986 (52,604 in Q4 2019-20), with 87.2% of calls answered within 20 seconds. In addition, approximately 4,000 people contacted Customer Service for support due to the impact of COVID-19. The coronavirus accounts for the reduction in demand in services such as council tax recovery and parking enforcement. Registrars could not operate as usual. An increase in demand is expected during Q2 as services recover.
- 76 West Offices remained closed to the public during Q1 2020-21. In addition to speaking to customers over the phone, the customer service team also responded to 13,717 e-mails (an increase from 11,796 in the previous quarter). Customers are now opting to access services using alternative means:
- 1,862 customers made payments using the auto payments facility
 - 11,666 people used the auto operator
 - 54% of street lighting and street cleansing issues were reported by customers on-line
 - There were around 5,100,000 views made of CYC website pages

- Web chat is now available for Council Tax customers, with 1,452 customers using the chat service during Q1, 95.4% of customers waited no more than eight seconds for their chat to be answered and 88% said they were satisfied with the service.

Number of days to process Benefit claims (currently Housing Benefit)

77 Due to improvements in digital processes, performance in this area remains consistently strong in York, with the average number of days taken to process a new Housing Benefit claim, or a change in circumstance, being just over four days during Q1 2020-21. York performance is higher than the national average of 6.9 days (Q1 2019-20). Performance has deteriorated since the end of Q4 2019-20. Where HB claims took 1.7 days on average to process, but due to the global coronavirus pandemic, changes to ways of working have been implemented which have impacted on timescales. Compared to other Unitary Authorities, York performs in the top quartile and is ranked 2nd best out of 56 Unitary LAs.

% of complaints responded to within timescales

78 In Q4 2019-20, the council received 304 stage 1 complaints and responded to 79% of complaints within five days. This shows the team continue to maintain the significant improvement made in previous quarters (this compares to 57% in Q4 2018-19). The team continue to work with service areas to ensure complaints performance is monitored where timescales are not met due to resource and other pressures, as well as the review of the corporate complaints policy, procedures and processes.

CYC Apprenticeships

79 The number of CYC apprenticeships has remained fairly stable over the past few years, and generally between 22 and 25 apprentice are employed at any one time. Over the past year, the council has continued to actively recruit new apprentices into the organisation and has been more diverse with the types and levels of apprenticeships offered. This has included encouraging higher level apprenticeships and standards.

FOI & EIR - % In time

80 The latest available data (Q4 2019-20) shows that the council received 563 FOIs (Freedom of Information requests), EIRs (Environmental Information Regulations requests) and SARs (Subject Access to records requests). CYC achieved 80.16% in-time compliance for FOIs and EIRs and 74.58% for SARs. This shows a slight decrease in performance compared to Q3, however work continues with service areas to identify areas of improvement in order to comply with the timescales for responses.



Executive

1 October 2020

**Report of the Corporate Finance & Commercial Procurement
Manager (Interim S151 officer)
Portfolio of the Executive Member for Finance and Performance**

CAPITAL PROGRAMME – MONITOR 1 2020/21

Summary

- 1 The purpose of this report is to set out the projected outturn position for 2020/21 including any under/over spends and adjustments, along with requests to re-profile budgets to/from current and future years.
- 2 The 2020/21 capital programme approved by Council on 27 February 2020 and updated for amendments reported to Executive in the 2019/20 outturn report resulted in an approved capital budget of £194.048m.
- 3 Whilst the content of this report focuses on reporting amendments to budgets in year and re-profiling to future years, there has clearly been a significant impact on the Council's financial position as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 4 Previous reports to Executive have highlighted the need to complete a review of the current approved programme in light of the pandemic to ensure that planned capital investment is consistent with the recovery plan, that it delivers the required outcomes and that, where necessary, ongoing schemes are reviewed to ensure they are compliant with any new regulations relating to COVID-19. It is particularly important that where the original business case for the scheme is predicated on future revenue income streams these have also been reviewed. The Council is facing a significant financial challenge as a result of the pandemic and therefore any expenditure that doesn't clearly contribute to the delivery of the Council Plan needs to be challenged so that resources can be directed at areas where they will have the most impact.

- 5 To complete the review, the approved capital programme was split into 4 broad categories:
 - i. Major projects
 - ii. Medium / smaller projects
 - iii. Routine maintenance / rolling programmes
 - iv. Projects nearing completion or substantially complete except for retention payments
- 6 All major projects and the smaller / medium projects over £1m were reviewed. The rest of the smaller / medium projects (under £1m) and the routine / rolling projects and those almost or substantially complete have not been subjected to a detailed review. The review considered whether COVID-19 has changed the desired outcomes of the project and whether there is any impact on the implementation, delivery or financial assumptions of the scheme.
- 7 As much of the capital programme is externally funded, and the main financial challenge is in relation to the revenue budget, the review concluded that most schemes can continue as planned. However, in line with current practice, those that are particularly reliant on future income streams to repay borrowing will need to continue to be closely monitored on a regular basis. Some consideration should also be given to having a back up plan for how scheme objectives might still be achieved but in a different way if, as the economic recovery progresses, the original financial assumptions about future income streams no longer hold up.
- 8 Careful and close monitoring of the financial assumptions will continue for all schemes included in the programme. In most cases schemes are already subject to the agreement of detailed business cases so will progress as planned. These detailed business cases will take account of the current climate and therefore will incorporate any specific financial or COVID-19 issues.
- 9 The main scheme identified for further work was Castle Gateway and as this is the subject of a separate report elsewhere on this agenda this scheme is not considered further in this report.
- 10 Careful and close monitoring of the financial assumptions will continue for York Central, York Station Frontage and the Guildhall. Libraries as centres of learning and opportunity for all (Acomb & Clifton) and the Housing Delivery Programme are both schemes that are already subject to the

agreement of detailed business cases so will progress as planned. These detailed business cases will take account of the current climate and therefore will incorporate any specific financial or COVID-19 issues.

- 11 Two medium / smaller projects, the Children in Care Residential Commissioning Plan and the Built Environment Fund (hostile vehicle mitigation), were also identified through the review as being schemes that merited further work before progressing. Both these schemes had effectively already paused pending further work and an update will be provided on these schemes in a future report.

Recommendations

- 12 Executive is asked to:

- Recommend to Full Council the adjustments resulting in a decrease in the 2020/21 budget of £12.827m as detailed in the report and contained in Annex A.
- Note the 2020/21 revised budget of £181.221m as set out in paragraph 6 and Table 1.
- Note the restated capital programme for 2020/21 – 2024/25 as set Reason: to enable the effective management and monitoring of the Council's capital programme.
- Note the proposals re Wi-fi replacement as outlined in paragraphs 57 to 59

Consultation

- 13 The capital programme was developed under the capital budget process and agreed by Council on 27 February 2020. Whilst the capital programme as a whole is not consulted on, the individual scheme proposals and associated capital receipt sales do follow a consultation process with local Councillors and residents in the locality of the individual schemes.

Summary of Key Issues

- 14 A decrease of £12.827m is detailed in this monitor resulting in a revised capital programme for 2020/21 of £181.221m. There is an increase of £9.499m in 2020/21 and a re-profiling of budgets to future years totalling £22.276m. The majority of this re-profiling is due to delays in schemes such

as the school maintenance and Local Authority Homes projects as a result of the Coronavirus lockdown. The new timetable for the major expansion at Fulford School has also been reflected as discussed in a separate report to Executive on this agenda.

15 Table 1 outlines the variances reported against each portfolio area and a summary of the key exceptions and implications on the capital programme are highlighted in the paragraphs that follow.

Department	Current Approved Budget £m	Projected Outturn £m	Increase (decrease) £m	Reprofile £m	Total Variance £m	Paragraph Ref
Children, Education & Communities	28.016	15.667	(0.040)	(12.309)	(12.349)	16 - 22
Health, Housing & Adult Social Care – Adult Social Care	3.562	3.262	-	(0.300)	(0.300)	23 – 24
Health, Housing & Adult Social Care – Housing & Community Safety	58.409	48.754	0.348	(10.003)	(9.655)	25 – 34
Economy & Place – Transport, Highways & Environment	52.184	61.379	9.195	-	9.195	35 – 42
Economy & Place – Regeneration & Asset Management	44.358	45.109	(0.029)	0.780	0.751	43 - 50
Community Stadium	1.865	1.865	-	-	-	51 - 52
Customer & Corporate services	2.797	2.448	(0.025)	(0.324)	(0.349)	53 – 56
IT Development Plan	2.857	2.737	-	(0.120)	(0.120)	57 - 59
Total	194.048	181.221	9.499	(22.276)	(12.827)	

Table 1 Capital Programme Forecast Outturn 2020/21

Analysis

Children, Education & Communities

- 16 Amendments to this area of the capital programme have resulted in a net decrease to the capital programme of £12.309m in 2020/21 at monitor 1. Further details on variance schemes can be found below.

Scheme	Amendment	Amount 20/21 £m	Amount 21/22 £m	Amount 22/23 £m	Further Details – Paragraph ref
Basic Need	Adjustment	(7.000)	-		17 - 18
Fulford School Expansion 2020 Phase 1 & 2	Adjustment	7.000	-		17
Fulford School Expansion 2020 Phase 1 & 2	Re-profile	(6.200)	5.200	1.000	17
School Essential Building Work	Re-profile	(2.058)	2.058	-	19 20
School Essential Mechanical & Electrical Work	Re-profile	(2.051)	2.051	-	19 - 20
Children in Care Residential commissioning plan	Re-profile	(1.300)	1.300	-	21
Haxby Library re-provision	Re-profile	(0.700)	0.700	-	22

- 17 A separate report on this agenda sets out the details and requests approval for the major expansion of Fulford School. The will result in a total budget for the main build and access improvements of £7m, to be used to create a separate scheme in the programme. This has then been profiled across the years 2020/21 to 2022/23 based on the provisional scheme timetable set out in the report, subject to approval and planning consents.
- 18 This leaves an amount of £1,236k in the main Basic Need budget for 2020/21. It is proposed that this remains in 2020/21 at this point in the year in case of additional requirements during 2020/21, particularly if additional resources are required to supplement the SEND expansion of Facilities

scheme as the Inclusion Review begins to reach conclusions on the shape of future provision in York

- 19 Only a small number of critical schemes within the School Maintenance programme have been prioritised during this financial year due to the issues created by the impact of the Coronavirus lockdown at the point in the year when schemes would normally be tendered and planned. Schemes which are expected to be carried out in this financial year are at Dringhouses, Ralph Butterfield Primaries. Tenders have been returned for two of these schemes and are currently being evaluated, with tenders for the third due back shortly.
- 20 As a consequence of this, a significant amount of re-profiling is required across the three school condition and maintenance schemes, totalling £4,109k. The 2021/22 programme is currently being planned and will incorporate those schemes which were delayed from this financial year.
- 21 The Children in Care Residential Commissioning plan project is currently on hold whilst the sufficiency strategy is being reviewed in line with the impact of COVID-19 and therefore the majority of this budget £1.3m has been re-profiled into 2021/22.
- 22 The Haxby Library reprovision scheme will not begin in 2020/21 therefore it is proposed that £700k of this budget be reprofiled to 2021/22

Adult Social Care

- 23 Amendments made as part of this report have resulted in a net reduction in the capital programme of £300k in 2020/21.
- 24 Within the Older Persons Accommodation – Community Space at Marjorie Waite Court scheme, work on the site was delayed due to the Covid 19 pandemic, therefore the Community Hall is not expected to be completed until July 2021. £300k of budget has been slipped into 2021/22 in line with this revised timetable.

Housing & Community Safety

25 Amendments to this area of the capital programme have resulted in a reduction of £9.655m in 2020/21. Further details on variance schemes can be found below.

Scheme	Amendment	Amount 20/21 £m	Amount 21/22 £m	Amount 22/23 £m	Further Details – Paragraph ref
Major Repairs & Modernisation of LA Homes	Re-profile	(2.153)	1.961	0.192	26-28
LA Homes Phase 2	Re-profile	(2.000)	2.000	-	32 - 34
LA Homes – New Build project	Re-profile	(4.600)	4.600	-	32 - 34
LA Homes – Project Team	Re-profile	(0.850)	0.850	-	32 - 34
Shared Ownership Scheme	Adjustment	0.348	-	-	30
Extension to Marjorie Waite Court	Re-profile	(0.300)	0.300	-	29

26 Outdoor works have continued throughout lockdown with 34 roofs completed out of the 62 in the programme this year, no delays are expected on re-roofs. Gas works have continued in quarter 1 with 185 replacement boilers fitted so far this year with a target of 550 by the end of the financial year.

27 The Tenant's Choice and Standing Water programmes for 2020/21 is the modernisation of 294 properties with work allocated to three contractors. The larger contractor is now back on site and Building Services are working with the two smaller contractors to complete all the risk assessments required and should be fully back on site by the end of quarter 2. The revised forecast for 2020/21 is to complete around 260 properties and whilst the contractors are confident in being able to deliver the properties allocated to them this year, we are seeing tenants declining the work due to nervousness relating to the pandemic, ill health, or their inability to be able to cope with the disturbance such works would inevitably cause.

28 The fire remedials contractor had furloughed all their staff and are the last to return to work, this has inevitably lead to delays in this work. Building Services are working with the contractor on a revised work programme, ensuring high risk items are completed as a priority and have requested an

increase in resources to deal with the backlog. Budget of £2.153m is to be slipped in to future years to reflect the revised programme of works

- 29 The Marjorie Waite Court extension project is progressing well despite 5 weeks delay due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Over quarter 1 considerable work has been undertaken within the existing building to relocate the laundry, buggy store and PSS office to enable the new extension to be joined to the existing building. In addition progress is now being made on the structure of the Community Hall. The project team are working to contain the additional costs incurred due to the pandemic within the agreed project budget. The project is due to be completed in summer 2021. £300k of budget to be slipped in to 2020/21
- 30 The Shared Ownership Programme in quarter 1 acquired and sold 3 properties and added many more to the pipeline, ready for completion in Q2. The portfolio is now 34 properties and has housed 33 families through the programme so far. Many recent customers have been key workers and have needed more support during the pandemic, with professions including a Covid 19 Nurse, ambulance driver and shop workers. The receipts from the sale of the 3 shared ownership homes are required to be reinvested back in to the programme and will increase the budget by £348k to £4,437k in 2020/21.
- 31 Lincoln Court is due for practical completion imminently and work is underway to ensure a smooth handover and begin the process of advertising and allocating the properties. There are 3 original tenants returning and work is underway to ensure they are supported to return and any disruption to them is minimised. This project has incurred pressures due to asbestos removals, poor weather and delay due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The final position, once known, will be reported in future monitoring reports
- 32 Council House Building Phase 2 – Work is progressing well at Lowfields with 79 of the 140 plots started, all to an excellent build standard. Despite some COVID-19 related delays and associated costs this scheme remains on budget. The first phase has been released for sale with some shared ownership reservations taken in the first week.
- 33 Burnholme and Duncombe are both due to go to planning this autumn. Ordnance Lane/Hospital Fields Road is still being designed, with planning expected towards the end of the financial year.

34 As sites complete the design and pre-planning stages, budget will be allocated to each scheme. As works on all projects have slowed during the pandemic, it is unlikely that the full phase 2 budget will be required in 2020/21, as such a total of £7.45m relating to works and project team for phase 2 is be reprofiled to 2021/22.

Transport, Highways & Environment

35 There have been a number of amendments to this area as part of this report resulting in an increase to the capital programme in 20/21 of £9.195m. Key variances are summarised in the table below, referenced to further narrative.

Scheme	Amendment	Amount 20/21 £m	Further Details – Paragraph ref
Highways Schemes	Adjustment	(1.200)	36 - 38
Highways – Pothole and Challenge Fund	Adjustment	1.815	39 - 40
Highways – Tadcaster Road	Adjustment	5.000	39 - 40
Fleet Acquisition	Adjustment	2.408	42
Local Transport Plan (LTP)	Adjustment	1.356	36 - 37
Potholes	Adjustment	(0.184)	40

36 The Highways service took the opportunity of the low traffic levels to resurface a number of the key highway routes in the first quarter of the year. This included roads such as Tadcaster Road, Nunnery Lane, James Street and Acomb Road. Included within the Highway Schemes budget line is £1,200k of Traffic Signal Asset Renewal Schemes and this element of the budget is being transferred to the Local Transport Plan.

37 Several transport capital programme schemes were to be implemented in early 2020/21, but were delayed due to the impact of the lockdown measures. However, by July a new zebra crossing had been installed on Haxby Road, and three of the traffic signal upgrade schemes had been completed (Monkbar Junction; Tadcaster Road/ Pulleyn Drive; and Hull Road/ Lilac Avenue).

38 Additional work to improve safety at Hull Road (near Owston Avenue) and in the area around Lord Deramore's Primary School, implement The Groves

Experimental TRO scheme, and upgrade traffic signals at the Hull Road/Osbaldwick Link Road junction, will be carried out between August and October. Other schemes in the programme will continue to be developed for implementation later in the year.

- 39 In addition to the transport capital programme funding, the council was awarded £156k capital from Tranche 1 of the government's Emergency Active Travel Fund for measures to support walking and cycling whilst there are still social distancing restrictions. The measures include creating more space for pedestrians at pinch points, extension of the Footstreets area, extension of Park & Cycle facilities at Park & Ride sites, improvements to cycle facilities between Park & Ride sites and the city centre, and additional cycle parking in the city centre. This work has been progressed over the summer, and will continue throughout the year. The council has also submitted a bid for funding from the Emergency Active Travel Fund Tranche 2 grant for further work to support walking and cycling, and is waiting for the outcome of the bid
- 40 Two new schemes have been added to the capital programme to reflect new external funding received – the Highways Pothole and Challenge fund; and Highways Tadcaster road scheme. Funds of £1.815m have been received from the DfT in relation to the Pothole and Challenge fund the detail of which has yet to be determined. There had been a budgeted assumption of £0.184m of external funding to be received for Potholes so this line has been amended in the programme and replaced with the £1.815m, and additional £1.631m of external funding. The council was also successful with a further £5m awarded to deliver a comprehensive scheme on Tadcaster Road. This is in addition to the resurfacing work and signal work that has already been undertaken on the road
- 41 The York Station Frontage scheme is at an advanced state of design and development. Funding of £14.55m has now been allocated through the Transforming Cities Fund, subject to WYCA assurance processes, which when added to funding awarded through the West Yorkshire Transport Fund will provide a budget of almost £26m. In July 2020, a planning addendum was published to address comments received from the public and stakeholders in the 2019 planning application and listed building consent. The main themes of the addendum address the sensitive heritage aspects of the proposed reconstructed Parcel Square as well as the proposed Network Rail lead multi-storey car park as well as minor highways issues. The planning addendum consultation period finished on 20th August 2020 and an

October planning committee is anticipated. The current programme anticipates full scheme completion in spring 2023.

- 42 Aligned to the future fleet replacement programme agreed by Executive in March 2020 Fleet are proposing in 2020/21 to replace 31 vehicles that will consist of 24 electric powered light commercials, 1 Hybrid light commercial response vehicle and 6 Euro VI diesel powered HGV's. Additionally there will be 12 pieces of large plant replaced. The vehicles & plant identified to be replaced in the first phase are ones that are a long term hire that are an additional cost to the council and vehicles & plant that are age expired which are becoming uneconomical to repair. Therefore this approach will not only start the move to becoming an environmentally friendly fleet but will ensure service delivery through a reliable fleet and create cost savings for the council long term. This proposal is in keeping with the ambition to be carbon neutral by 2030. The first phase of vehicles are primarily required for Building Services (8 vehicles), Highways (12 vehicles, 8 plant) and Public Realm (4 vehicles and 4 plant). The additional financing costs are included in service revenue budgets.

Regeneration & Asset Management

- 43 A number of amendments have been made as part of this report resulting in a net decrease to the capital programme of £751k in 2020/21. Key variances are summarised in the table below, referenced to further narrative.

Scheme	Amendment	Amount 20/21 £m	Amount 21/22 £m	Amount 23/24 £m	Amount 24/25 £m	Further Details – Paragraph ref
Northern Forest	Re-profile	1.050	-	(0.450)	(0.600)	44
29 Castlegate	Re-profile	(0.270)	0.270	-	-	45

- 44 On 27th August Executive approved the purchase of 150 acres of land for £1.65m to create a woodland as part of the council's contribution to the White Rose Forest initiative. This will also add revenue costs of £50k to the 2021/22 budget as the borrowing will be undertaken sooner than anticipated, leading to an increase in debt charges. The remaining capital budget will be used to plant trees and to consider options over purchasing additional

parcels of land. Further revenue costs will also be incurred in the ongoing maintenance of the site

- 45 A report on 29 Castlegate regarding the future options for the property will be taken to Executive shortly. If a decision is made to carry out further building improvements then the length of the procurement process means it is unlikely that work will begin until 2021/22 and therefore the budget has been slipped.
- 46 The Castle Gateway project is the subject of a separate report elsewhere on this agenda.
- 47 Delivery of the Guildhall project was approved by Executive in February 2019 with Full Council confirming the budget at their March 2019 meeting. The project will deliver a once in a generation renewal of the Guildhall complex to make it fit for community, business and council use in the 21st century. Sensitive refurbishment, structural stabilisation and redevelopment, with complete renewal of services and the installation of a Green Energy River Water Source Heat pump are key to securing its future, with a riverside restaurant unit alongside.
- 48 The construction phase of the project commenced on 16 Sept 2019 with principal contractor Vinci taking possession of the site. The project was scheduled to complete in 77 weeks, however, although progress has been strong a number of issues have arisen in relation to identified risks. The critical underpinning to the north annex tower proved both technically challenging and complex to resolve with multiple ground obstructions encountered. This vital work to stabilise the tower was successfully completed in March – several weeks behind programme. High river levels in December 2019 and in January 2020 delayed first the site crane erection and subsequently the removal of excavation spoil from site. Capital expenditure on the Guildhall project totalled £3.525m in 2019/20.
- 49 Since then, despite the extensive pre construction investigations and evaluations, archaeological discoveries have resulted in further delay. However, as of 22 June the archaeological evaluation works were completed and construction work re-started in that area. Progress to end of July was particularly strong with some lost time recovered. The impact of Covid 19 on the site has been effectively managed by the contractor, with the site remaining open, but there is the ongoing risk of impact and associated additional costs. Spend to 30 June 2020 was £1.35m.

50 These additional delays have meant that it is presently considered that these additional costs cannot be contained within the agreed contingency and this has been represented in Vinci reports. The project team are working to evaluate options for value engineering and cost saving, to manage the project budget. However, there is also a need to recognise that project continues for a further year with inherent risks. These will be reviewed and the result of all available measures will be reported to Members in a future capital monitoring report.

Community Stadium

51 The Community Stadium capital scheme has a budget of £1.865m in 2020/21. The construction of the York Stadium Leisure Complex is practically complete but with some fairly significant works remaining to the estate highway. The core building fabric works are now complete, with only a small number of trades still working on site to progress the final stages of minor works, known in the industry as 'snagging'.

52 For the York Stadium Leisure Complex to open to both the public, and all tenants, the Stadium must, amongst other things, gain all required safety and licence certification. The systems test has now been held and work is now ongoing from that in order to finalise the safety certificate and safety documentation. There are likely to be a number of financial issues and settlement of claims to resolve after the stadium is completed, that will take a number of months to resolve and these may result in some financial impact to the Council. There are also a number of other Covid related matters to finalise however opening is still expected across the stadium and leisure site in autumn 2020.

Customer & Corporate Services

53 A number of minor amendments have been made as part of this report resulting in a net decrease to the capital programme of £349k in 2020/21.

54 Work on the Crematorium waiting room refurbishment has been delayed due to the pandemic. It is hoped that some work will commence this financial year, however at this time a variation of £150k into 2021/22 is reported. A further update will be provided at monitor 2.

55 The phase 2 refurbishment works at the Registry Office has been delayed due to the pandemic. However the work on the repository to house archives

needs to be completed urgently this year. At this point full spend is projected and a further update at monitor 2 will follow

- 56 Work on the Hazel Court Welfare facilities scheme is expected to be completed between January and March 2021. The purpose of this scheme is to reconfigure existing internal accommodation to improve the staff welfare facilities within the Amenity Block

Customer & Corporate Services - IT

- 57 The current capital budget available for 2020/21 is £2.737m. Dependant on confirmation of the proposed Wi-Fi upgrade this year which will be outside of the Voice and Data Managed Service re-procurement, ICT are currently forecasting full spend in year and potentially, should the Wi-Fi proposal be approved (£650k), the need to draw down additional budget from future years.
- 58 In addition to this, it was agreed by CMT in July, that there is a need to invest in essential ICT kit to support the continued delivery of services across the Council and facilitate the ongoing homeworking arrangements for staff. This will be a cost to the Development Plan. There will be a lead in time to identifying the kit required as well as being able to source, configure and roll out. An early estimate of the cost in this financial year is £220k. Therefore the current projection is a nil variance against the budget and a further update will be provided at Monitor 2.
- 59 With regard to the Wi-Fi procurement, the process to procure a technology provider to deliver the council's essential managed network services was in progress in March 2020 when the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in procurement process being halted. This should have resulted in an award in August 2020, and the new supplier would have been in the process of planning replacing critical year one 'end of life' equipment including the council's Wi-Fi system which was put in place in 2013 and is no longer fit for purpose. The MSA procurement process has now recommenced with a likely award date of February 2021 – with 3-4 months minimum implementation time for new Wi-Fi equipment after a period of handover. This is a serious concern as the current is at end of life, is unsupported and unreliable. It is strongly recommended that the work to replace and upgrade our Wi-Fi platform is undertaken outside of the delayed MSA procurement via a procurement framework as a matter of urgency. This will additionally support flexibility in, and growth of, using wireless mobile technology in the

council's offices arising from new ways of working due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Summary

60 As a result of the changes highlighted above the revised 5 year capital programme is summarised in Table 2.

Gross Capital Programme	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Children, Education & Communities	15.667	21.809	3.000	-	-	40.476
Health, Housing & Adult Social Care – Adult Social Care	3.262	1.106	0.638	0.660	0.682	6.258
Health, Housing & Adult Social Care – Housing & Community Safety	48.754	61.300	40.199	36.790	10.716	197.759
Economy & Place – Transport, Highways & Environment	61.379	32.692	36.792	27.385	9.536	167.784
Economy & Place – Regeneration & Asset Management	45.109	81.384	52.220	0.650	0.500	179.863
Community Stadium	1.865	-	-	-	-	1.865
Customer & Corporate Services	2.448	0.574	0.200	0.200	0.200	3.622
IT Development Plan	2.737	2.440	2.420	2.420	2.420	12.437
Revised Programme	181.221	201.215	135.469	68.105	24.054	610.064

**Table 2 Revised 5 Year Capital Programme
Funding the 2020/21 – 2024/25 Capital Programme**

61 The revised 2020/21 capital programme of £181.221m is funded from £49.378m of external funding and £131.843m of internal funding. Table 3 shows the projected call on resources going forward.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Gross Capital Programme	181.221	201.215	135.469	68.105	24.054	610.064
Funded by:						
External Funding	49.378	104.135	70.601	22.536	5.300	251.950
Council Controlled Resources	131.843	97.080	64.868	45.569	18.754	358.114

Total Funding	181.221	201.215	135.469	68.105	24.054	610.064
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Table 3 – 2020/21 –2024/25 Capital Programme Financing

62 The Council controlled figure is comprised of a number of resources that the Council has ultimate control over. These include Right to Buy receipts, revenue contributions, supported (government awarded) borrowing, prudential (Council funded) borrowing, reserves (including Venture Fund) and capital receipts

63 During Executive meetings in October 2016 and July 2017, Members decided to ultimately finance the purchase of property at Hospital Fields Road and Swinegate from Capital receipts. Therefore it should be noted that all future capital receipts are assumed to be used for this purpose in the medium term. This strategy will deliver significant revenue savings, and reduce the need for savings within the revenue budget.

Council Plan

64 The information contained in this report demonstrates progress in achieving the priorities set out in the Council Plan.

Implications

65 This report has the following implications:

- **Financial** - are contained throughout the main body of the report
- **Human Resources (HR)** – There are no HR implications as a result of this report
- **One Planet Council/ Equalities** – The capital programme seeks to address key equalities issues that affect the Council and the public. Schemes that address equalities include the Disabilities Support Grant, the Schools Access Initiative, the Community Equipment Loans Store (CELS) and the Disabilities Discrimination Act (DDA) Access Improvements. All individual schemes will be subject to Equalities Impact Assessments
- **Legal Implications** - Whilst this report itself does not have any legal implications, the schemes within the capital programme will themselves will be in receipt of legal advice where necessary
- **Crime and Disorder** - There are no crime and disorder implications as a result of this report.
- **Information Technology** – The information technology implications are contained within the main body of the report,

- **Property** - The property implications of this paper are included in the main body of the report which covers the funding of the capital programme from capital receipts.
- **Other** – There are no other implications

Risk Management

66 There are a number of risks inherent in the delivery of a large scale capital programme. To mitigate against these risks the capital programme is regularly monitored as part of the corporate monitoring process, and the project management framework. This is supplemented by internal and external audit reviews of major projects. In addition, the Capital Asset Board meet monthly to plan, monitor and review major capital schemes to ensure that all capital risks to the Council are monitored and where possible minimised

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**Report
Approved**



Date 18/9/20

Wards Affected: *All*

For further information please contact the author of the report

Specialist Implications:

Legal – Not Applicable

Property – Not Applicable

Information Technology – Not Applicable

Annexes

Annex A – Capital Programme 2020/21 to 2024/25

	2020/21 Mon1 Adj £000	2020/21 Mon 1 Reprofile £000	2020/21 Revised Mon 1 Budget £000	2020/21 Mon 1 Reprofile £000	2021/22 Revised Mon 1 Budget £000	2020/21 Mon 1 Reprofile £000	2022/23 Revised Mon 1 Budget £000	2020/21 Mon 1 Reprofile £000	2023/24 Revised Mon 1 Budget £000	2020/21 Mon 1 Reprofile £000	2024/25 Revised Mon 1 Budget £000	Gross Capital Programme To be Funded 20/21 - 24/25 £000
CEC - CHILDREN, EDUCATION & COMMUNITIES												
NDS Devolved Capital	26		221		0		0		0		0	221
DFE Maintenance			1,431		0		0		0		0	1,431
Basic Need	-7,000		1,236		8,500		0		0		0	9,736
Archbishop Holgate's School Expansion	104		4,308		0		0		0		0	4,308
Fulford School Expansion 2020 Phase 1 and 2	7,000	-6,200	800	5,200	5,200	1,000	1,000		0		0	7,000
Westfield Primary School Kitchen and Dining Facilities Expansion			29		0		0		0		0	29
Fulford School Expansion			9		0		0		0		0	9
Family Drug & Alcohol Assess/Recovery Facility			100		0		0		0		0	100
Expansion and Improvement of Facilities for Pupils with SEND			1,032		0		0		0		0	1,032
Children & Young Peoples services & Building based provision review			12		0		0		0		0	12
Southbank Expansion			910		0		0		0		0	910
Centre of Excellence for Disabled Children (Lincoln Court)			3,130		0		0		0		0	3,130
Healthy Pupils Capital Fund			93		0		0		0		0	93
Schools Essential Building Work		-2,058	500	2,058	2,058		0		0		0	2,558
Schools Essential Mechanical & Electrical Work		-2,051	500	2,051	2,051		0		0		0	2,551
Children in Care Residential Commissioning Plan		-1,300	58	1,300	1,300		0		0		0	1,358
Adaptions to Foster Carer Homes			100		0		0		0		0	100
Improving School Accessibility			500		0		0		0		0	500
CEC - Communities					0		0		0		0	
Haxby Library Reprovision		-700	43	700	700		0		0		0	743
Energise Roof			130		0		0		0		0	130
Libraries as Centres of Learning and Opportunity for all: Acomb & Clifton			0		2,000		2,000		0		0	4,000
York Theatre Royal			500		0		0		0		0	500
National Centre for Early Music	-170		25		0		0		0		0	25
HH&ASC - ADULT SOCIAL CARE & ADULT SERVICES COMMISSIONING												
Major Items of Disability Equipment			150		135		139		143		147	714
Disabled Support Grant			216		230		240		250		260	1,196
Telecare Equipment and Infrastructure			382		251		259		267		275	1,434
OPA-Burnholme Sports Facilities			48		0		0		0		0	48
OPA-Haxby Hall			544		0		0		0		0	544
OPA-Lowfields Enabling Work			243		0		0		0		0	243
OPA-Ashfield Estate Sports Pitches			862		0		0		0		0	862
OPA-Community Space at Marjorie WaiteCourt		-300	717	300	300		0		0		0	1,017
Proof of Concept for robotics & AI within social care			100		100		0		0		0	200
HH&ASC - HOUSING & COMMUNITY SAFETY												
Major Repairs & Modernisation of Local Authority Homes		-2,153	10,278	1,961	10,235	192	8,763		8,034		7,541	44,851
Assistance to Older & Disabled People			590		600		610		620		630	3,050
Local Authority Homes - Phase 1			40		0		0		0		0	40
Local Authority Homes - Phase 2		-2,000	1,103	2,000	4,000		0		0		0	5,103
Local Authority Homes - New Build Project		-4,600	0	4,600	37,700		26,400		23,750		0	87,850
Local Authority Homes - Project Team		-850	649	850	1,900		1,050		1,730		0	5,329
LA Homes - Hospital Fields/Ordnance Lane			1,321		0		0		0		0	1,321
LA Homes - Burnholme			1,323		0		0		0		0	1,323
Lowfield Housing			19,562		4,000		500		0		0	24,062
Duncombe Barracks			599		0		0		0		0	599
Water Mains Upgrade			60		60		350		0		0	470
LA Homes Energy Efficiency Programme		-100	1,309	100	350		250		250		0	2,159
Disabled Facilities Grant (Gfund)			1,868		1,985		2,106		2,236		2,375	10,570
IT Infrastructure			778		0		0		0		0	778
Empty Homes (Gfund)			100		0		0		0		0	100
Housing Environmental Improvement Programme			236		170		170		170		170	916
Shared Ownership Scheme	348		4,437		0		0		0		0	4,437
Lincoln Court Independent Living Scheme			1,613		0		0		0		0	1,613
Extension to Marjorie Waite Court		-300	2,800	300	300		0		0		0	3,100
Extension to Glen Lodge			88		0		0		0		0	88
ECONOMY & PLACE - TRANSPORT, HIGHWAYS & ENVIRONMENT												
Highway Schemes	-1,200		7,320		6,997		6,997		6,997		7,000	35,311
Highways - Pothole and Challenge Fund	1,815		1,815		0		0		0		0	1,815
Highways - Tadcaster Road	5,000		5,000		0		0		0		0	5,000
Highways & Transport - Ward Committees			1,877		250		250		0		0	2,377
Special Bridge Maintenance (Struct maint)			971		0		0		0		0	971
Replacement of Unsound Lighting Columns			442		578		644		644		66	2,374
Highways Drainage Works			352		200		200		200		200	1,152
Drainage Investigation & Renewal			951		700		700		700		700	3,751
Pothole Spotter Trial			1		0		0		0		0	1
Wheeled Bins in Back Lane and Terraced Areas			61		0		0		0		0	61

	2020/21 Mon1 Adj £000	2020/21 Mon 1 Reprofile £000	2020/21 Revised Mon 1 Budget £000	2020/21 Mon 1 Reprofile £000	2021/22 Revised Mon 1 Budget £000	2020/21 Mon 1 Reprofile £000	2022/23 Revised Mon 1 Budget £000	2020/21 Mon 1 Reprofile £000	2023/24 Revised Mon 1 Budget £000	2020/21 Mon 1 Reprofile £000	2024/25 Revised Mon 1 Budget £000	Gross Capital Programme To be Funded 20/21 - 24/25 £000
Built Environment Fund			1,758		0		0		0		0	1,758
Fleet Acquisition	2,408		2,408		0		0		0		0	2,408
Rowntree Park Lodge			121		0		0		0		0	121
Better Play Areas			300		0		0		0		0	300
Litter Bin Replacement Programme			242		0		0		0		0	242
Knivesmire Culverts			227		0		0		0		0	227
Better Bus Area Fund			312		0		0		0		0	312
Local Transport Plan (LTP) *	1,356		4,334		1,570		1,570		1,570		1,570	10,614
Hyper Hubs			2,692		0		0		0		0	2,692
York City Walls Restoration Programme			1,011		716		376		336		0	2,439
Flood Defences			317		0		0		0		0	317
Scarborough Bridge			498		0		0		0		0	498
WYTF - YORR			4,081		15,620		13,198		3,280		0	36,179
WYTF - Station Frontage			5,834		3,638		2,000		0		0	11,472
WYTF - Dualling Study			0		0		0		0		0	0
Potholes	-184		0		0		0		0		0	0
Osbalwick Beck Maintenance			60		0		0		0		0	60
Fordlands Road Flood Defences			486		0		0		0		0	486
National Cycle Network 65 Targeted Repairs			409		0		0		0		0	409
Non Illuminated Structural asset renewal			146		0		0		0		0	146
Hazel Court conversion of storage area to operational hub			20		0		0		0		0	20
CCTV Asset Renewal			157		157		0		0		0	314
Public Realm footpaths			20		0		0		0		0	20
Smarter Travel Evolution Programme			2,194		0		0		0		0	2,194
City Fibre Network			360		50		0		0		0	410
Car Park Improvements			278		0		0		0		0	278
Fleet & Workshop Compliance			312		100		0		0		0	412
A1079 Drainage Improvements (A64 to Kexby Roundabout)			440		0		0		0		0	440
Stonegate Natural Stone Renewal			152		0		0		0		0	152
Flood Scheme Contributions			1,000		500		0		0		0	1,500
Gully Repair Engineering works			48		0		0		0		0	48
Clean Air Zone			1,633		0		0		0		0	1,633
Wayfinding			284		0		0		0		0	284
River Bank repairs			167		0		0		0		0	167
Traffic control/ reduction and public realm improvements in Bishophill/ Micklegate			230		0		0		0		0	230
Waste Vehicle Replacement			6,600		0		0		0		0	6,600
EV Charging Asset Replacement			1,435		0		0		0		0	1,435
A19 Flood Alleviation Scheme			48		0		0		0		0	48
Flood Sign Renewal and Rainfall monitoring			200		0		0		0		0	200
York Outer Ring Road - Dualling			1,775		1,616		10,857		13,658		0	27,906
ECONOMY & PLACE - REGENERATION & ASSET MANAGEMENT									0			
LCR Revolving Investment Fund			300		0		0		0		0	300
York Central Infrastructure			22,838		80,000		51,120		0		0	153,958
York Central			75		0		0		0		0	75
Holgate Park Land – York Central Land and Clearance			397		0		0		0		0	397
Asset Maintenance + Critical H&S Repairs	25		412		250		250		250		250	1,412
Community Asset Transfer			175		0		0		0		0	175
One Planet Council - Energy Efficiency			672		250		250		250		250	1,672
Castle Gateway (Picadilly Regeneration)	-859		0		0		0		0		0	0
Guildhall			14,280		0		0		0		0	14,280
Critical Repairs and Contingency			274		0		0		0		0	274
Commercial Property Acquisition incl Swinegate	-54		208		0		0		0		0	208
Shambles Health & Safety			27		0		0		0		0	27
Built Environment Fund - Shopping Area Improvements			19		0		0		0		0	19
Air Quality Monitoring (Gfund)			61		14		0		0		0	75
Shambles Modernisation - Power			180		0		0		0		0	180
Northern Forest		1,050	1,650		600		600		-450		150	3,000
Castle Gateway (Picadilly Regeneration)	859		3,541		0		0		0		-600	3,541
29 Castlegate		-270	0	270	270		0		0		0	270
CUSTOMER & CORPORATE SERVICES - COMMUNITY STADIUM												
Community Stadium			1,865		0		0		0		0	1,865
CUSTOMER & CORPORATE SERVICES												
Fire Safety Regulations - Adaptations	-25	-57	20	57	57		0		0		0	77
Removal of Asbestos		-100	102	100	150		0		0		0	252
Mansion House Restoration			46		0		0		0		0	46
Project Support Fund			577		200		200		200		200	1,377
Registrars			0		0		0		0		0	0
Photovoltaic Energy Programme			231		0		0		0		0	231

	2020/21 Mon1 Adj £000	2020/21 Mon 1 Reprofile £000	2020/21 Revised Mon 1 Budget £000	2020/21 Mon 1 Reprofile £000	2021/22 Revised Mon 1 Budget £000	2020/21 Mon 1 Reprofile £000	2022/23 Revised Mon 1 Budget £000	2020/21 Mon 1 Reprofile £000	2023/24 Revised Mon 1 Budget £000	2020/21 Mon 1 Reprofile £000	2024/25 Revised Mon 1 Budget £000	Gross Capital Programme To be Funded 20/21 - 24/25 £000
West Offices - Major repairs			237		0		0		0		0	237
Crematorium Waiting Room		-150	100	150	150		0		0		0	250
Replacement of 2 Cremators		-17	153	17	17		0		0		0	170
Registry office Phase 2 Refurbishment			80		0		0		0		0	80
Hazel Court welfare facilities			100		0		0		0		0	100
Capital Contingency												
Capital Contingency			802		0		0		0		0	802
CUSTOMER & CORPORATE SERVICES - IT												
IT Development plan			2,737		2,320		2,420		2,420		2,420	12,317
IT Superconnected Cities		-120	0	120	120		0		0		0	120
GROSS EXPENDITURE BY DEPARTMENT												
CEC - CHILDREN, EDUCATION & COMMUNITIES	-40	-12,309	15,667	11,309	21,809	1,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	40,476
HH&ASC - ADULT SOCIAL CARE & ADULT SERVICES COMMISSIONING	0	-300	3,262	300	1,016	0	638	0	660	0	682	6,258
HH&ASC - HOUSING & COMMUNITY SAFETY	348	-10,003	48,754	9,811	61,300	192	40,199	0	36,790	0	10,716	197,759
ECONOMY & PLACE - TRANSPORT, HIGHWAYS & ENVIRONMENT	9,195	0	61,379	0	32,692	0	36,792	0	27,385	0	9,536	167,784
ECONOMY & PLACE - REGENERATION & ASSET MANAGEMENT	-29	780	45,109	270	81,384	0	52,220	-450	650	-600	500	179,863
CUSTOMER & CORPORATE SERVICES - COMMUNITY STADIUM	0	0	1,865	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,865
CUSTOMER & CORPORATE SERVICES	-25	-324	2,448	324	574	0	200	0	200	0	200	3,622
CUSTOMER & CORPORATE SERVICES - IT	0	-120	2,737	120	2,440	0	2,420	0	2,420	0	2,420	12,437
TOTAL BY DEPARTMENT	9,449	-22,276	181,221	22,134	201,215	1,192	135,469	-450	68,105	-600	24,054	610,064
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	9,449	-22,276	181,221	22,134	201,215	1,192	135,469	-450	68,105	-600	24,054	610,064
TOTAL EXTERNAL FUNDING	6,747	-6,468	49,378	5,468	104,135	1,000	70,601	0	22,536	0	5,300	251,950
TOTAL INTERNAL FUNDING	2,702	-15,808	131,843	16,666	97,080	192	64,868	-450	45,569	-600	18,754	358,114

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