

OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Monday, 5 October 2015 at 7.15 p.m., Room C1, 1st Floor, Town Hall,
Mulberry Place, 5 Clove Crescent, London, E14 2BG

This meeting is open to the public to attend.

Members:

Chair: Councillor John Pierce

Vice Chair: Councillor Danny Hassell

Councillor Mahbub Alam

Councillor Amina Ali

Councillor Peter Golds

Councillor Denise Jones

Councillor Md. Maium Miah

Councillor Oliur Rahman

Councillor Helal Uddin

Scrutiny Lead for Adult Health and Wellbeing

Scrutiny Lead for Law Probity and Governance

Scrutiny Lead for Communities, Localities &
Culture

Scrutiny Lead for Resources

Scrutiny Lead for Development and Renewal

Co-opted Members:

1 Vacancy

Nozrul Mustafa

Victoria Ekubia

Dr Phillip Rice

Rev James Olanipekun

(Parent Governor Representative)

(Parent Governor Representative)

(Roman Catholic Church Representative)

(Church of England Representative)

(Parent Governor Representative)

Deputies:

Councillor Khales Uddin Ahmed, Councillor Shahed Ali, Councillor Dave Chesterton, Councillor Shafiqul Haque, Councillor Gulam Robbani and Councillor Candida Ronald

[The quorum for this body is 3 voting Members]

Contact for further enquiries:

David Knight, Democratic Services

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London, E14 2BG

Tel: 020 7364 4878

E-mail: david.knight@towerhamlets.gov.uk

Web: <http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/committee>

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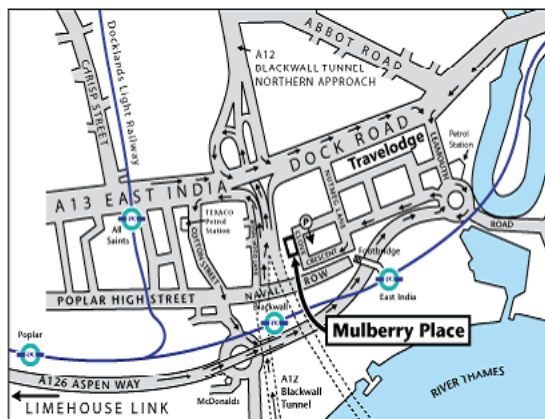
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SECTION ONE

WARD

**PAGE
NUMBER(S)**

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

To receive any apologies for absence.

**2. DECLARATIONS OF DISCLOSABLE
PECUNIARY INTEREST**

1 - 4

To note any declarations of interest made by Members, including those restricting Members from voting on the questions detailed in Section 106 of the Local Government Finance Act, 1992. See attached note from the Interim Monitoring Officer.

3. UNRESTRICTED MINUTES

To confirm as a correct record of the proceedings the unrestricted minutes of the meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee held on 7 September 2015. (To Follow)

4. REQUESTS TO SUBMIT PETITIONS

To receive any petitions (to be notified at the meeting).

5. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS 'CALLED IN'

No decisions of the Mayor in Cabinet (8th September 2015) in respect of unrestricted reports on the agenda were 'called in'.

**6. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR
CONSIDERATION**

6.1 Transparency Commission

5 - 32

1. Open Data – experience of London Borough of Redbridge
A document on the Data Share scheme is provided for consideration.
2. Open Data – perspective from Socrata
A document by Socrata is provided for consideration.
3. Unions' perspective – Unison
4. Unions' perspective – Unite (written submission only)
A written submission by the Unite Union representative is provided for consideration.
5. Update on responses to the Transparency Commission

(Documents to follow)

6. Empowering Ward Members

A written submission by Councillor Golds is provided for consideration.

6 .2 Strategic Performance and Corporate Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring Q1 2015/16 (Month 3) 33 - 88

Zena Cooke, Corporate Director of Resources.
Louise Russell, Service Head for Corporate Strategy & Equality.

6 .3 Overview and Scrutiny Work Programme 2015/16 89 - 96

Louise Russell, Service Head for Corporate Strategy & Equality.

6 .4 Appointments to Inner North East London Standing Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee 2015/16 97 - 106

David Knight, Senior Democratic Services Officer.

7. VERBAL UPDATES FROM SCRUTINY LEADS All Wards

(Time allocated – 5 minutes each)

8. PRE-DECISION SCRUTINY OF UNRESTRICTED CABINET PAPERS

To consider and agree pre-decision scrutiny questions/comments to be presented to Cabinet.

(Time allocated – 30 minutes).

9. ANY OTHER UNRESTRICTED BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR CONSIDERS TO BE URGENT

To consider any other unrestricted business that the Chair considers to be urgent.

10. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

In view of the contents of the remaining items on the agenda the Committee is recommended to adopt the following motion:

“That, under the provisions of Section 100A of the Local Government Act 1972, as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985, the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the meeting for the consideration of the Section Two business on the grounds that it contains information defined as Exempt in

Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act, 1972.”

EXEMPT/CONFIDENTIAL SECTION (Pink Papers)

The exempt committee papers in the agenda will contain information, which is commercially, legally or personally sensitive and should not be divulged to third parties. If you do not wish to retain these papers after the meeting, please hand them to the Committee Officer present.

SECTION TWO

WARD

**PAGE
NUMBER(S)**

**11. PRE-DECISION SCRUTINY OF EXEMPT/
CONFIDENTIAL) CABINET PAPERS**

To consider and agree pre-decision scrutiny questions/comments to be presented to Cabinet.

(Time allocated 15 minutes).

**12. ANY OTHER EXEMPT/ CONFIDENTIAL
BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIR CONSIDERS
URGENT**

To consider any other exempt/ confidential business that the Chair considers to be urgent.

Next Meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Monday, 2 November 2015 at 7.15 p.m. to be held in Room C1, 1st Floor, Town Hall, Mulberry Place, 5 Clove Crescent, London, E14 2BG

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Agenda Item 2

DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS - NOTE FROM THE INTERIM MONITORING OFFICER

This note is for guidance only. For further details please consult the Members' Code of Conduct at Part 5.1 of the Council's Constitution.

Please note that the question of whether a Member has an interest in any matter, and whether or not that interest is a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest, is for that Member to decide. Advice is available from officers as listed below but they cannot make the decision for the Member. If in doubt as to the nature of an interest it is advisable to seek advice **prior** to attending a meeting.

Interests and Disclosable Pecuniary Interests (DPIs)

You have an interest in any business of the authority where that business relates to or is likely to affect any of the persons, bodies or matters listed in section 4.1 (a) of the Code of Conduct; and might reasonably be regarded as affecting the well-being or financial position of yourself, a member of your family or a person with whom you have a close association, to a greater extent than the majority of other council tax payers, ratepayers or inhabitants of the ward affected.

You must notify the Interim Monitoring Officer in writing of any such interest, for inclusion in the Register of Members' Interests which is available for public inspection and on the Council's Website.

Once you have recorded an interest in the Register, you are not then required to declare that interest at each meeting where the business is discussed, unless the interest is a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest (DPI).

A DPI is defined in Regulations as a pecuniary interest of any of the descriptions listed at **Appendix A** overleaf. Please note that a Member's DPIs include his/her own relevant interests and also those of his/her spouse or civil partner; or a person with whom the Member is living as husband and wife; or a person with whom the Member is living as if they were civil partners; if the Member is aware that that other person has the interest.

Effect of a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest on participation at meetings

Where you have a DPI in any business of the Council you must, unless you have obtained a dispensation from the authority's Interim Monitoring Officer following consideration by the Dispositions Sub-Committee of the Standards Advisory Committee:-

- not seek to improperly influence a decision about that business; and
- not exercise executive functions in relation to that business.

If you are present at a meeting where that business is discussed, you must:-

- Disclose to the meeting the existence and nature of the interest at the start of the meeting or when the interest becomes apparent, if later; and
- Leave the room (including any public viewing area) for the duration of consideration and decision on the item and not seek to influence the debate or decision

When declaring a DPI, Members should specify the nature of the interest and the agenda item to which the interest relates. This procedure is designed to assist the public's understanding of the meeting and to enable a full record to be made in the minutes of the meeting.

Where you have a DPI in any business of the authority which is not included in the Member's register of interests and you attend a meeting of the authority at which the business is considered, in addition to disclosing the interest to that meeting, you must also within 28 days notify the Interim Monitoring Officer of the interest for inclusion in the Register.

Further advice

For further advice please contact:-

Melanie Clay, Director of Law Probity and Governance 0207 364 4800

John Williams, Service Head, Democratic Services, 020 7364 4204

APPENDIX A: Definition of a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest

(Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012, Reg 2 and Schedule)

Subject	Prescribed description
Employment, office, trade, profession or vacation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
Sponsorship	<p>Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the relevant authority) made or provided within the relevant period in respect of any expenses incurred by the Member in carrying out duties as a member, or towards the election expenses of the Member.</p> <p>This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.</p>
Contracts	<p>Any contract which is made between the relevant person (or a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest) and the relevant authority—</p> <p>(a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and</p> <p>(b) which has not been fully discharged.</p>
Land	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the relevant authority.
Licences	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the relevant authority for a month or longer.
Corporate tenancies	<p>Any tenancy where (to the Member's knowledge)—</p> <p>(a) the landlord is the relevant authority; and</p> <p>(b) the tenant is a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest.</p>
Securities	<p>Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where—</p> <p>(a) that body (to the Member's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the relevant authority; and</p> <p>(b) either—</p> <p>(i) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or</p> <p>(ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.</p>

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DataShare

Making the Council more transparent

October 2014



The challenge

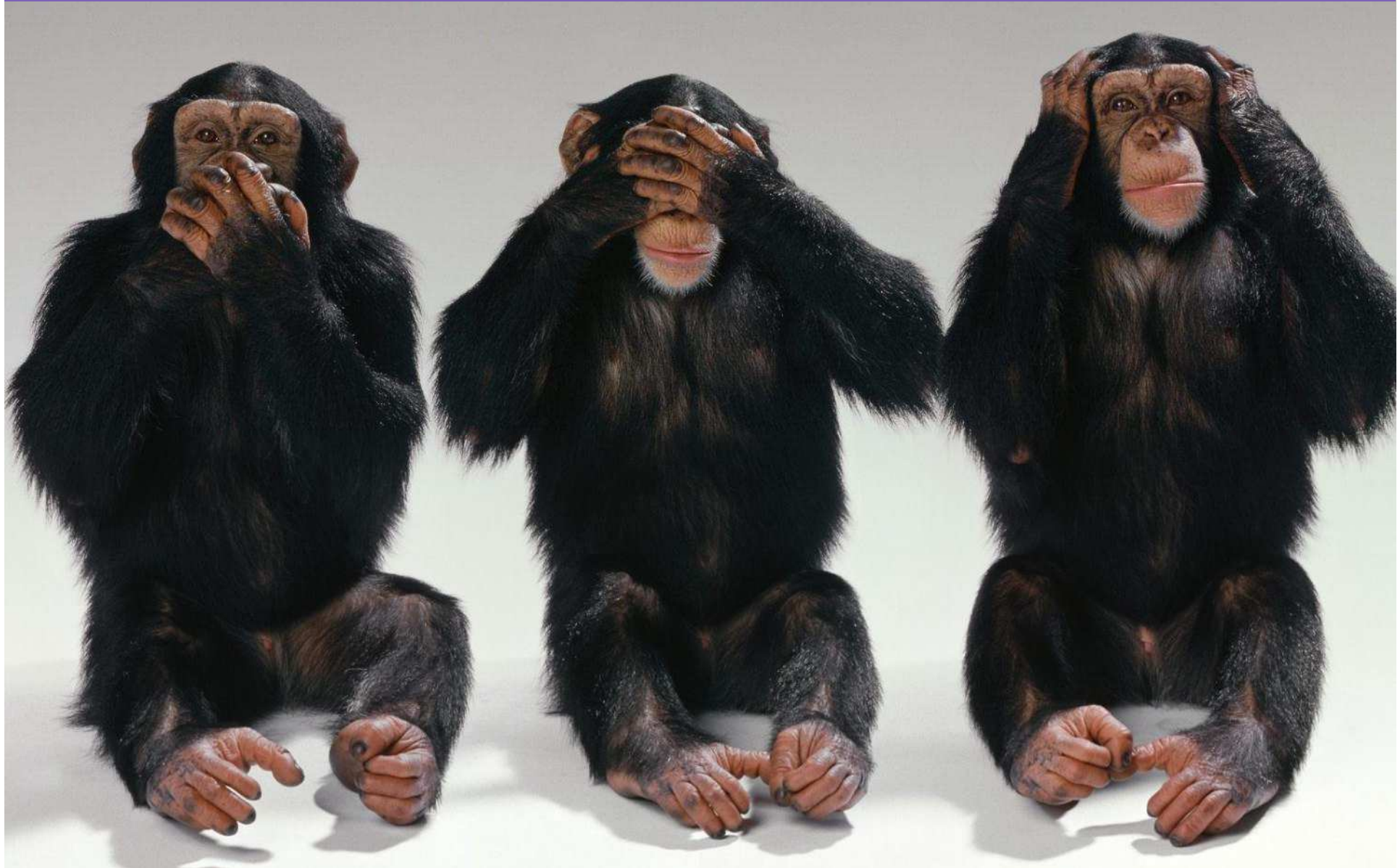
- **Publish ALL electronic data**
- **Accessible for everyone**
- **Facilitate public requests**



For everyone



Open data anyone?



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Adult Social Services

[Children, Young People and Education](#)



Data relating to education and young people such as school performance and location, nurseries and youth justice entrants.

[Council information](#)



News, events, job vacancies and other general council information.

[Democracy](#)



Councillor and committee related data.

[Employees](#)



Employee related data sets including senior staff salaries and head count.

[Environment](#)



Environmental data sets including street scene incidents reported to the Council.

[Finance](#)

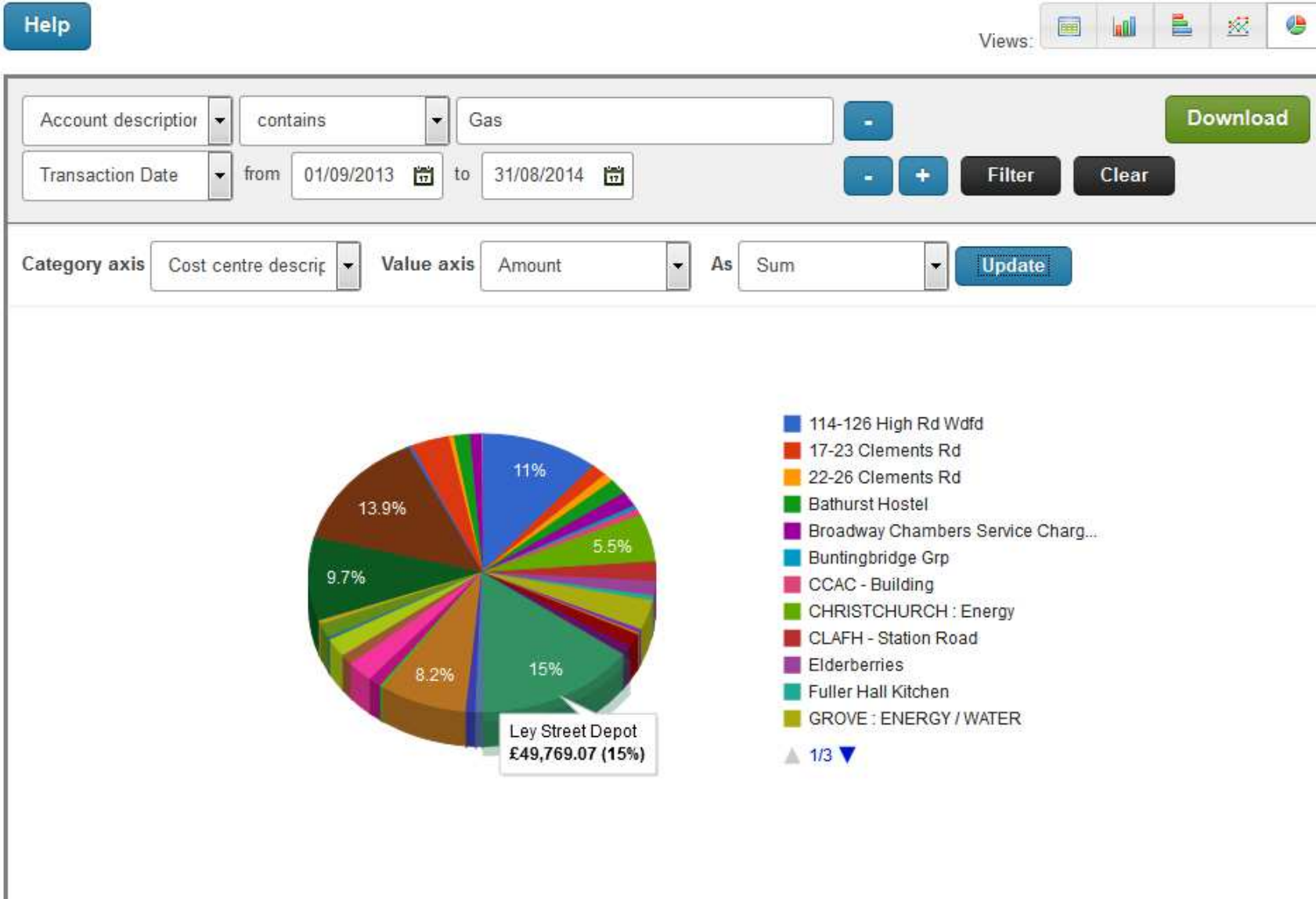


Finance related data sets including spending data and Member Allowances.

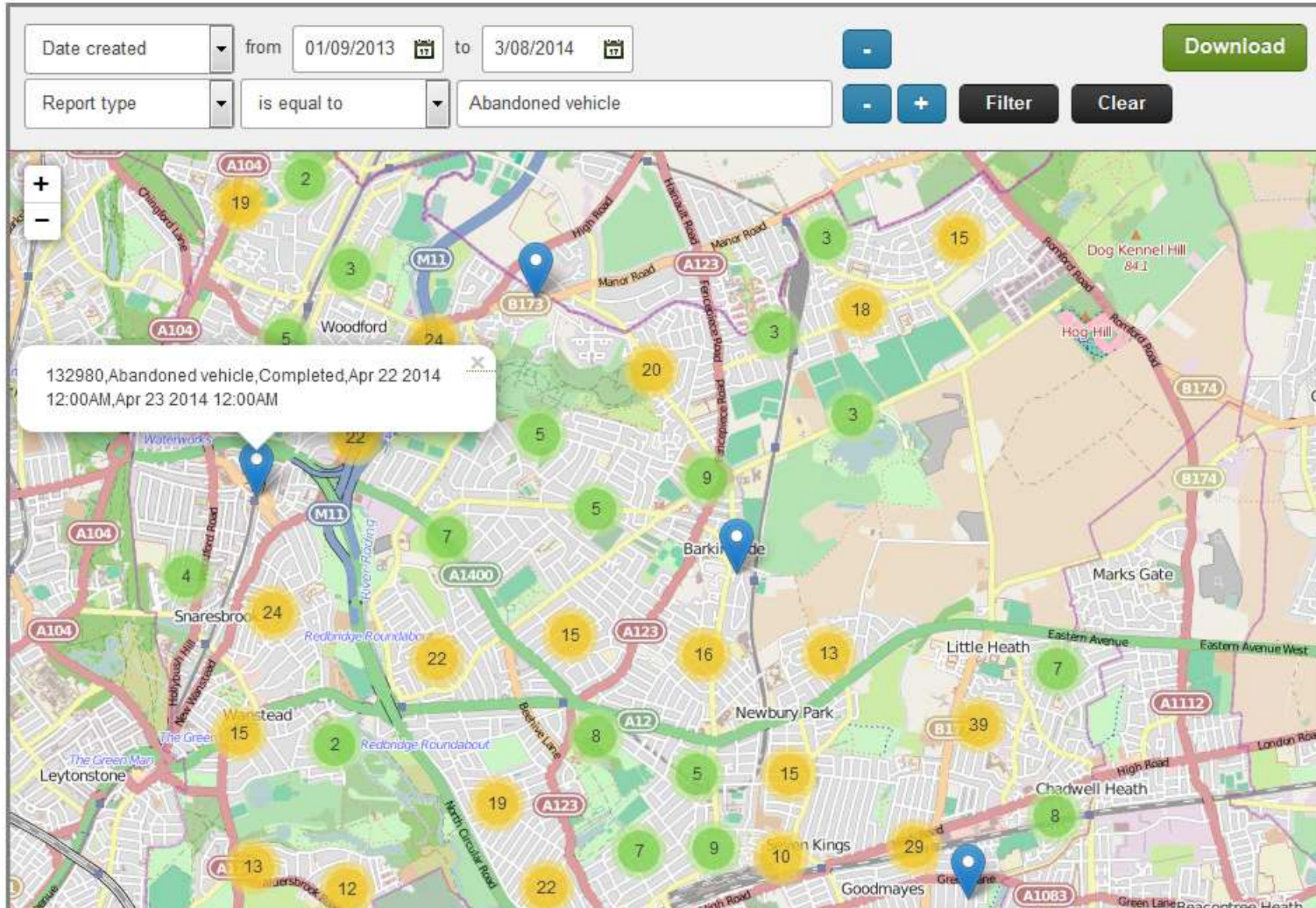
Query it

Cost centre description	Account description	Transaction Date	Amount	Suppli
TRINITY : Energy	Gas	12/09/2013	£860.33	KENT C
Wanstead YC Delegated	Gas	12/09/2013	£584.70	KENT C
Lynton House	Gas	12/09/2013	£613.87	KENT C
Orchard and Manford Office Costs	Gas	12/09/2013	£223.43	KENT C
Orchard and Manford Office Costs	Gas	12/09/2013	£101.65	KENT C
Hyleford	Gas	12/09/2013	£739.53	KENT C
Ley Street Depot	Gas	12/09/2013	£1,138.67	KENT C
Bathurst Hostel	Gas	12/09/2013	£1,222.44	KENT C
own Hall	Gas	12/09/2013	£878.35	KENT
114-126 High Rd Wdfd	Gas	18/09/2013	£16,911.43	VISION I
			£332,621.08	

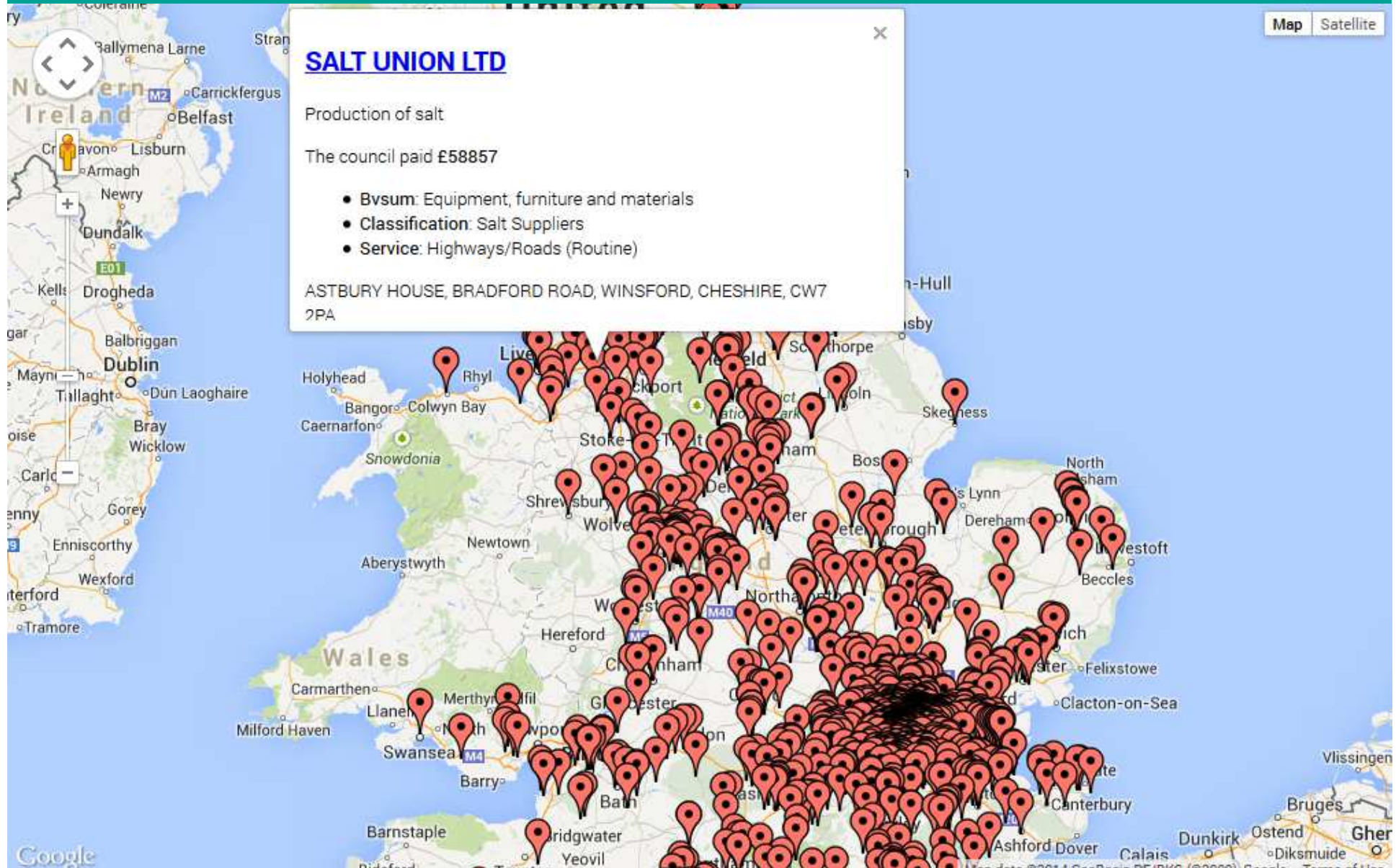
Visualise it



Map it



Mash it up



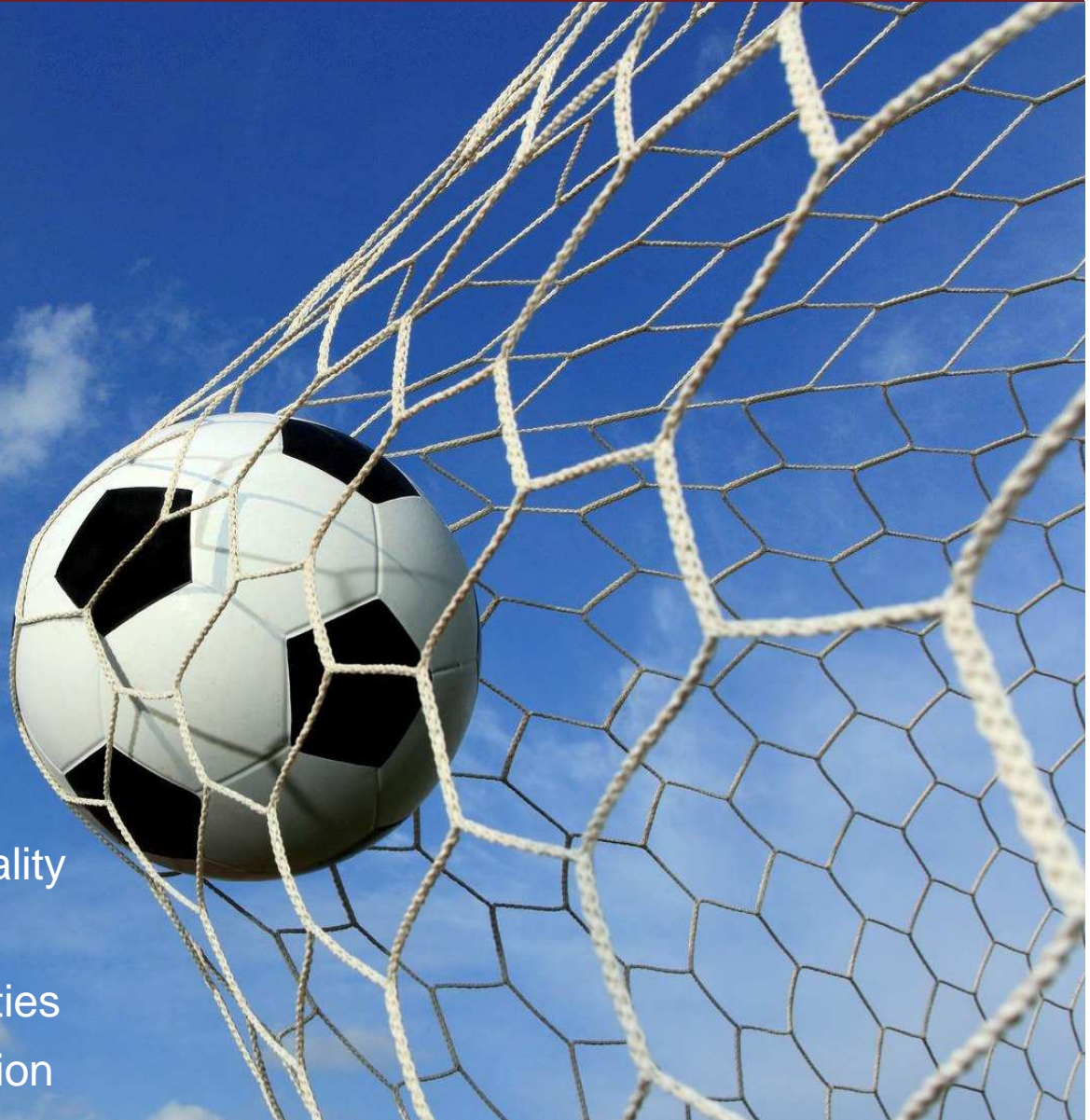
Outcomes

Public

- Interrogate data online 24/7
- Over 220 data sets available
- Can submit their own ideas
- Avoid making FOI requests
- Data available for 3rd party software

Council

- Agility to meet new legislation
- Minimal resources needed
- Potential for efficiency savings
- Mechanism to improve data quality
- New insight on services
- Won £150k grant – 100 Authorities
- National recognition for Innovation



DataShare

data.redbridge.gov.uk



THE OPEN DATA GUIDE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

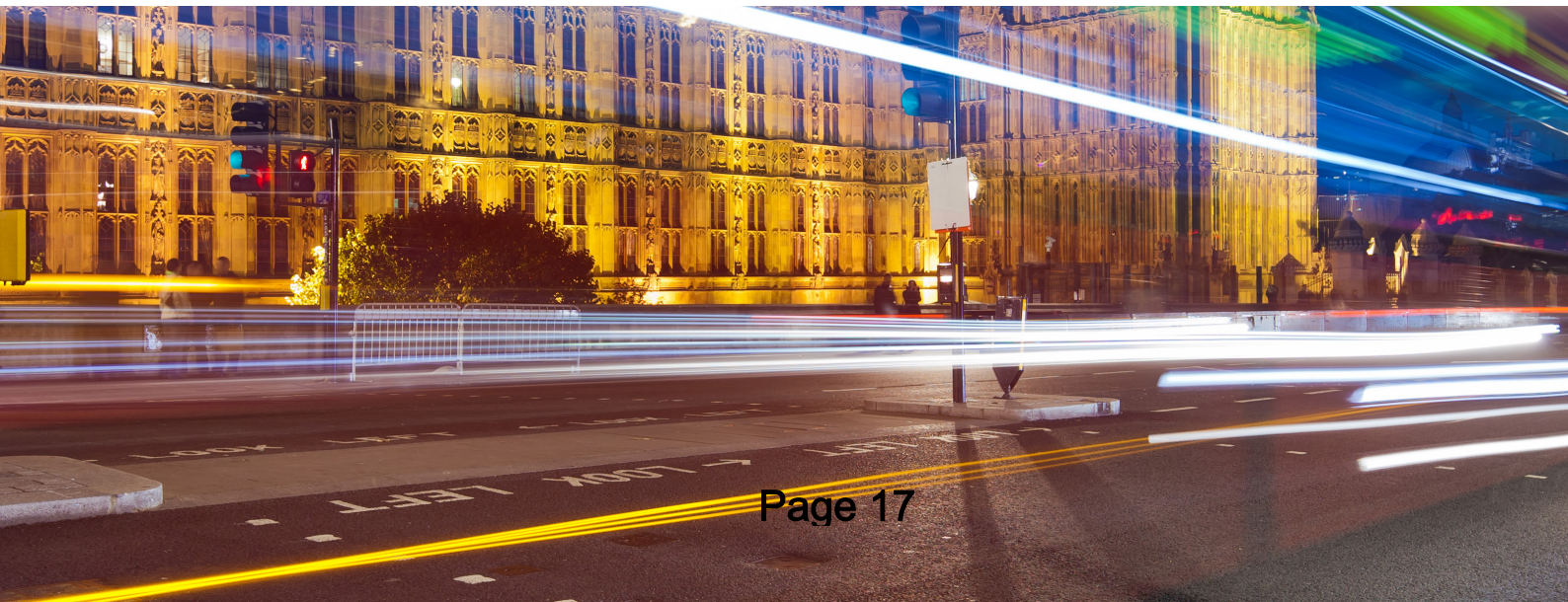


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword from Kevin Merritt	3
The Context	4
Introduction to Open Data	5
Local Government Transparency Code	6
Benefits of Open Data	8
Transitioning to Open Data	10
UK Case Study 1—Bath	11
UK Case Study 2—West Sussex	13
Key Resources	16
About Socrata	16

FOREWORD

from Kevin Merritt



Governments all over the world are under pressure to do more with less, and to keep pace with innovation across society. Regardless of where they are based, common challenges include:

- Dwindling budgets
- Increasing demands on services
- Rising citizen expectations that government will match digital services provided by the private sector
- Eroding confidence in the public sector
- Dampening citizen engagement in activities that are essential to the civic process
- Outdated technical infrastructure

Looking forward, a [McKinsey report](#) predicts that data-driven governments around the world have the potential to free up to \$1 trillion annually in economic value through operational efficiency and improved performance.

Many government leaders are beginning to rise to this challenge of digital government leadership, which relies on data as a natural resource to fuel data-driven decisions. Leaders like Theo Blackwell in Camden, and Sam Mowbray in West Sussex represent great examples of public sector representatives embracing the digital and data revolution. Where others see challenge, these innovators see opportunity, and where others remain closed, they are committed to the benefits of an 'open data first' policy.

Here at Socrata, we are delighted to be playing a leading role in the open data movement, supporting local authority leaders like Theo and Sam as they unlock value in their organisations. The benefits from embracing open data initiatives can be numerous including; encouraging greater community engagement, facilitating improved performance management, supporting data-driven decision-making, and allowing local tech developers to use the data for commercial applications.

We are proud that the UK is our first overseas office, and that we already have a number of innovative local authorities using our solution for the benefit of their communities. Furthermore, we look forward to supporting all of you as we progress along the open data path together.

Kevin Merritt
Founder and CEO

THE CONTEXT

We live in increasingly challenging times: our local governments must support larger and aging populations, while operating with greater financial uncertainty. Local governments can no longer do the things they have always done. Open data represents a unique opportunity for public sector bodies to apply innovative thinking to a resource we already have in abundance — the artifacts of decades of computerization of the core processes of providing local government services. In data we can find new solutions to today's challenges.

Page 19

“Some governments are also having a hard time keeping up with technology-driven citizen mobilization because they lack state-of-the-art information infrastructure that encompasses cloud data management systems, open data platforms, mobile applications, predictive analysis models, online voting and consumer-friendly visualization techniques. The net effect of all this is that democratic government organizations on just about every continent are straining to keep up with the innovative progress that society is making, and, as a result, they're losing relevancy and legitimacy.”

— **Kevin Merritt,**
Techcrunch, March 16, 2015

Open data represents a key opportunity we can all embrace. But what is open data and how can we use it to support our goals?

This short guide shines a light on open data, describes what it is and outlines some of the key benefits for local authorities embracing it. It also assists planners, strategists, data and knowledge-management experts and others in local authorities around the UK who can benefit from using open data to improve the lives of their residents.

INTRODUCTION TO OPEN DATA

What is Open Data?

The [Open Data Institute](#) defines open data as 'data that anyone can access, use and share'. They go on to describe good open data as data that;

- Can be linked to, so that it can be easily shared and talked about
- Is available in a standard, structured format, so that it can be easily processed
- has guaranteed availability and consistency over time, so that others can rely on it
- Is traceable, through any processing, right back to where it originates, so others can work out whether to trust it

We focus on a more practical definition of open data, that describes its use in local government or the broader public sector. Our focus is on open data in the context of local authorities use of data to improve government efficiency and the lives of local people. We define open data simply as:

“Making data that belongs to the public broadly accessible and usable by humans and machines, free of any constraints”.

We like this definition because it is as important to eliminate technological and usability barriers as it is to remove legal barriers, such as distribution and copyright restrictions.

Why? Because the goal of open data is to take this valuable resource we call data, out of government database silos where it sits idle, or at best underutilized, and put it into the hands of people who can unlock its value.

Culture of Openness

Open data is a by-product of a leadership strategy that embraces openness, and one in which greater transparency, public accountability and wider community engagement are key tenets. Open government is about a commitment to hold public meetings; to release public information in all its forms, if not proactively at least in a timely fashion; and to engage the wider public in its decision-making. It also functions as an essential instrument for a better democratic process, as well as a means to place valuable information in the public domain which can then be used to fuel innovation and to build a stronger economy. It is also about having a mindset that goes beyond 'just transparency', instilling a data-driven culture and an increased focus on data-driven decision making as a basis to overcome the many challenges outlined by Merritt in his foreword to this guide.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY CODE (2014)

The [local government transparency code](#) was issued in 2014 to meet the government's desire to 'place more power into citizens' hands, to increase democratic accountability, and to make it easier for local people to contribute to the local decision making process and to help shape public services.'

The code commences by outlining the government's view of data describing how:

"The Government believes that in principle all data held and managed by local authorities should be made available to local people unless there are specific sensitivities (eg. protecting vulnerable people or commercial and operational considerations) to doing so. It encourages local authorities to see data as a valuable resource not only to themselves, but also their partners and local people."

The code, which applies to England only, outlines which local authorities are covered under the code, the information which should be published (both as a minimum as well as a recommendation) and the frequency. Some key guidelines include the desires:

- To publish data in a timely manner (as soon as possible after production)
- To support transparency and accountability
- To release in a way that allows the public, developers and the media to use it
- To ensure its availability is promoted so that residents know how to access it and how it can be used

What data needs to be published?

The code outlines a list of datasets that need to be published both as a minimum, and as a recommendation (incl frequency):

- Expenditure exceeding £500
- Procurement information
- Details of all land and building assets
- Grants to voluntary, community and social enterprise organisations
- An organisation chart (and senior salaries)
- Trade union facility time information
- Parking account (and spaces)
- Fraud
- Waste Contracts

In terms of the method of publication the code prescribes how:

"Public data should be published in a format and under a licence that allows open re-use, including for commercial and research activities, in order to maximise value to the public".

The code concludes by defining a 'five step' journey to a fully open format:

- ☆ Available on the web (whatever format) but with an open license
- ☆☆ As for one star plus available as machine - readable structured data (eg. Excel)
- ☆☆☆ As for two star plus use a non - proprietary format (eg. CSV and XML)
- ☆☆☆☆ All of the above plus open standards WWW Consortium (eg. RDF & SPARQL21)
- ☆☆☆☆ All the above plus links an organisation's data to others' data to provide context

In summary, the local government transparency code outlines in clear detail the obligations of local authorities in terms of open data. However, there is a crucial nuance here. Transparency on it's own is a necessity but is only a starting point. What is really needed is a more transformative approach which seeks to empower our leaders to fix more of society's ills. While the code is a step in the right direction, much more is needed to help our leaders meet their wider objectives, to fulfill their missions, to govern better, and to include increasingly-skeptical residents in the democratic process. The data centric view of the world that open data delivers can be a catalyst for much broader changes, which is why our leaders should embrace it in its entirety.

What are the key benefits of embracing open data?

BENEFITS OF OPEN DATA

An open data first policy and programme will deliver multiple benefits for local authorities:

1. More Effective Democratic Process

Make all your financial data, like budgets, taxes, and expenditures, available online in a usable way. By embracing open data and publishing data sets, you are creating a more effective democratic process with greater transparency and accountability as natural outcomes.

2. Stronger Community Engagement

Opening up data sets, allows the wider community to engage with the council. Participants can range from IT developers looking to build applications on top of the data (which they can look to commercialise) through to citizens keen to participate in their local communities (where residents can support the council with their key aims).

3. Better Data-Driven Decision Making

Shifting focus towards a more data centric view of the world, helps ensure that decisions are more informed and based on hard data. Again it reflects the fact that an open data approach ensures that data is used effectively and as a means to support internal decision making.

4. Outcomes Driven Policy / Improved Performance Management

Councils can set goals, which reflect their priorities, which can then be shared in the public domain. Performance management dashboards bring a visualisation layer (can be traffic light based) making it easy for both managers and the wider to public to monitor performance.

5. Economic Growth/ Leverage your Ecosystem for Innovation

Open data can be used to support entrepreneurship and innovation in the local community. By fostering a sustainable app ecosystem it is possible to build a vibrant developer community around your data, with hackathons and meetups representing some examples of the types of events being run.

6. Reduction in Administration

As more datasets are made available, it is likely that some of the typical inbound queries colleagues receive will be answered within the data. Encouraging local residents to engage with the data, will reduce the burden on front line staff over time. By eliminating paper-based reports and replacing them with interactive, online reports additional admin savings will accrue. Similarly, shifting to the proactive disclosure of frequently requested public information of any kind, can significantly reduce staff time and costs spent on admin.

7. Facilitate Stronger Internal Collaboration

Eliminating data silos and encouraging internal collaboration will drive wider benefits. Convening departments to pool their data to create information resources that support common goals in health, education, and social services, such as reduced childhood obesity and improved early childhood education will ensure a more holistic approach is undertaken.

Sold on the benefits?

TRANSITIONING TO OPEN DATA

Successful open data programmes should include:

1. Executive Sponsorship

Moving towards a more open culture ideally needs to come from the top. Establishing early buy in helps ensure the process gains momentum.

2. Stakeholder Engagement

Open data affects almost every department in a local authority, and the various heads will have different requirements depending on their roles. Having a clear picture of the different roles each department plays and the benefits open data will bring to them will help ensure effective communication and coordination.

3. An Engaged Organisation

A successful open data initiative is a team effort. Gaining early buy-in across the organisation is essential. Some colleagues may have reservations about the implications arising from greater transparency and accountability. Understanding and respecting their concerns is important. However, you will see the highest levels of participation when you have buy-in from colleagues, not just their compliance. Buy-in comes when you can show them how they can use the open data platform to:

- Deliver data and information that supports their existing programmes
- Manage and publish their own performance data
- Save time and money
- Share their data with other departments and partners with which they collaborate
- Increase engagement with their constituents

4. Open Data Policy

An official open data policy is one of the most effective ways to obtain organisational support and to drive transformational change with your open data initiative. Open data policies can take a number of different forms but at the very least should consider;

- The primary goals of the open data initiative
- The data sets to include
- The designated roles of specific stakeholders

Read more about [Open Data Policies](#).

5. Which Data to Publish?

Start by aligning the data release schedule with your goals. This gives the project purpose, discipline, and measurability. The following list represents some key considerations to get started:

- Identify the data that supports strategic goals
- Adapt open data goals to local context
- Start with the data already on the Council's site
- Analyze site traffic to see which data is in most demand
- Analyze freedom of information (FOI) and public information requests to understand the data people want
- Request feedback from residents
- Interview colleagues to get a sense as to which data they recommend you share
- Don't reinvent the wheel. Copy what works from other open data pioneers

6. Launch

The benefit of starting quickly, getting feedback and improving in near real time cannot be overstated and include:

- See what datasets excite, motivate, inform and inspire your residents
- Test the technology, try out several different approaches, discover what's possible. Socialize the new platform with leadership, colleagues, and the local community
- Challenge your community to use real, live data, to build visualisations, and maps
- When you launch a pilot site in beta status, you can be more nimble, set up the right expectations internally and in the local community, and give your collaborators the freedom to experiment with new ideas. This can be liberating experience since a quest for perfection can impede rapid progress

What open data initiatives have been successful in the UK to date?



UK CASE STUDY 1—BATH

In late 2013, the Bath and North East Somerset Council reached out to Bath-area developers at a local coworking space. From those first conversations, a public-private collaboration, called [Bath: Hacked](#), was born.

“The magic is we had two willing parties from the get go,” recalls local software developer and Bath: Hacked organizer, Richard Speigal. *“The local authority clearly had a positive attitude about open data. And the developer community was committed and interested in making data available. Everyone was willing to get stuck in and get their hands dirty to make this happen.”*

Both parties recognized having the council drive an open data program would be a more complicated and time-consuming route. By allowing the developer community to lead the creation of the open data program, the council could leverage the coders' insight and speed. After that initial event, Bath: Hacked met with the team from Socrata. *“When Socrata showed us what they could do, our eyes just about popped,”*

“In March, we had nothing. We met Socrata in mid-June and by August 14th, the datastore was up and running. That turnaround time stirred positive interest and support from the council and helped us start thinking about what to do next with open data.”

— Richard Speigal

recollects Speigal. *“The datastore they’ve built for us has solved so many problems and gotten the community really excited by all the possibilities. If this process had been driven by council, it would have been much more complicated, but Socrata made everything go quickly and easily.”*

The speed with which Socrata was able to provide something meaningful in a short time also caught the eye of Speigal.

Enthusiasm for the new platform led Bath: Hacked participants to ask for additional datasets to be liberated. The council has since moved quickly to accommodate requests for the release of car parking availability, housing prices, crime statistics, historical maps, and other data the community has found useful.

Jon Poole, Research & Intelligence Manager at the Council describes the initiative from the council’s perspective:

“There is something special happening here,” he adds. “We’ve saved the government money [by building an open data platform at virtually no cost to the council], we helped the local community to take ownership of local problems, and we’ve proved that open data isn’t just a big city game.”

Poole concludes, *“The proudest bit is that the council doesn’t have a datastore. The council contributes to it, but it is everyone’s. This data truly belongs to the citizens of Bath and North East Somerset.”*



UK CASE STUDY 2—WEST SUSSEX

West Sussex is another county council that have embraced open data, and have begun to experiment with the opportunities this affords them. When they launched the Socrata platform in the summer of 2014, accountability to local residents was the county’s biggest priority. Being transparent about where taxes were spent and the effectiveness of programmes were important goals for the council, particularly with a reduced budget for public spending.

But the effects of instituting publically viewable performance data went far beyond this initial intent: the very culture and conversations of the council transformed, as did the council’s goal- and budget-setting process, and meetings in general. For Samantha Mowbray, the head of policy and communications at the West Sussex council, one of the biggest benefits has been the *“more open and honest conversations about performance.”*

Changes to Culture and Conversation

When it came to performance, green used to be the only result that counted in West Sussex (under a traffic light system). And not surprisingly, goals were set that allowed departments to achieve green consistently. Mowbray comments, *“People weren’t particularly stretching”* when it came to establishing targets.

Because when every goal is green, the most likely reason is that benchmarks are overly generous. Council Leader Goldsmith [comments](#) *“By the nature of the type of information that’s in there, not everything will be green and we’re certainly not in the business of inventing easy targets so that we can have a dashboard that’s filled entirely with green indicators.”*

When success isn’t reduced to a binary—green is good; anything else is problematic—a more subtle and fact-based conversation can take place. Mowbray found that after Socrata was deployed, the dashboard led to *“a willingness to be honest about how we’re performing.”* People could explain the reasons behind performance, from why it’s below the target to what’s being done to improve it? This opened the door to setting reasonable goals, and to being frank about the budget and investments necessary to achieve benchmarks.

Putting Performance First

With the heightened visibility of performance—freed from filed-away PDFs seen mainly at meetings—its importance has increased. Now, Mowbray feels performance is on an equal footing with the budget.

“Previously,” Mowbray says, *“we were more interested in total spend, rather than what we got for that spend. We’re now having far more rounded conversations about performance and money. Rather than being driven by the cash, we’re driven by what we want to achieve with it.”*

From start to finish, the budgeting and goal setting process transformed with the dashboard available as a resource. Rather than having the budget set early in the year, and performance goals determined and distributed mid-year, the performance dashboard allow what the council wants to achieve to lead the conversation. *“We’re looking at what we’re spending in terms of what we want to achieve, rather than just looking at what we’ve spent in years past,”* comments Mowbray, and *“it’s a far more sophisticated discussion to have than the one we used to have”.*

A Motivational Tool

The West Sussex [performance dashboard](#) targets three key strategic areas:

1. Giving Children the Best Start in Life
2. Championing the Economy
3. Supporting Independence in Later Life

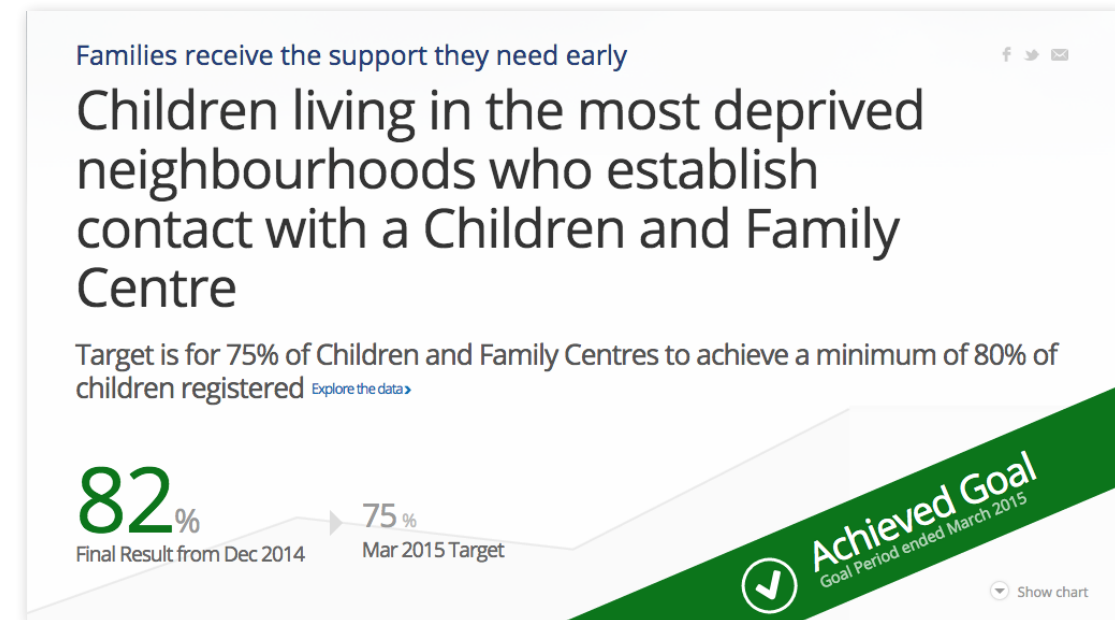
This rich data can not only be visualised but it enables the wider community have ways to connect, give feedback, and to offer suggestions for better performance. Since launch, there have been a million hits to the site: *“Just the fact that you have the confidence to put it out there and that you’ve being open and transparent about what you do really drives your reputation,”* she comments.

But what’s perhaps most striking is the dashboard’s impact on staff, where it’s become something of an internal communications tool, popularizing both the council’s vision and what’s being done to deliver the vision. As nearly anyone who has made a New Year’s resolution is aware, it’s easy to forget or disregard goals. With the performance dashboard, goals are too visible to be neglected. *“You can so easily see the vision and what we’re trying to achieve,”* Mowbray says, *“rather than needing to look it up in a dusty performance report.”*

The effect bleeds into meetings, too. No longer is the data months old, with a feeling of irrelevance. Now, it’s a matter of checking the reports just prior to the meeting. And, no longer are massive printouts prepared prior to meetings—it’s a savings in terms of paper, staff time, and printing costs.

“Moving from paper to digital and giving residents the opportunity to see our performance at the same time opens our accountability.”

— Louise Goldsmith
West Sussex County Council Leader.



West Sussex’s Path to Performance Data

One word keeps coming up in conversation with Mowbray: bravery. Revealing performance may be laudable, and result in positive feedback from the press and public, but it can also feel vulnerable, especially when targets aren’t achieved. Even now, there’s an ongoing dialogue about the value of explaining metrics that are marked as needing improvement, rather than just removing them from the site.

Mowbray is uniquely placed to assess what makes the difference for overcoming internal resistance. She credits the “leadership style” of Louise Goldsmith, who pushed transparency consistently, and made it clear that all data, even in areas that need improvement, should be visible. And of course, the positive response from the press and public is also a tremendous encouraging force.

But for Mowbray, it’s even more interesting to think about can be done next with the performance data. *“I can see exactly how you’d use the data to engage the public in those very difficult conversations”* including discussions about prioritizing what to achieve with limited resources.

“In March, we had nothing. We met Socrata in mid-June and by August 14th, the datastore was up and running. That turnaround time stirred positive interest and support from the council and helped us start thinking about what to do next with open data.”

— Louise Goldsmith
West Sussex County Council leader.

KEY RESOURCES

[Socrata UK Open Data Guide \(2015\)](#)

Organizations and Events

Leading open data organizations in the UK:

- [Bath Hacked](#)
- [Data.Gov.UK](#)
- [Local Government Association](#)
- [New Local Government Network](#)
- [Open Data Challenge Series \(NESTA\)](#)
- [Open Data Institute](#)
- [Open Data User Group](#)
- [Open Knowledge Foundation](#)
- [Shakespeare Review \(2013\)](#)
- [Transparency and Open Data](#)
- [UK Local Digital](#)
- [Young Rewired State](#)

Additional Resources:

- [Beyond Transparency: Open Data and the Future of Civic Innovation](#)
- [Local Government Transparency Code \(2014\)](#)
- [Local Transparency Guidelines](#)

ABOUT SOCRATA

Socrata helps over 250 governments in dozens of countries worldwide to improve transparency, provide better service to local residents, and to facilitate data-driven decision-making, including the European Commission, London Borough of Camden, Bristol City Council, Surrey County Council, and others. Socrata is based in Seattle with offices in London and Washington D.C.

Contact

To learn more about how Socrata can help you with your open data goals contact us today:

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Email: emea@socrata.com

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**UNITE TOWER HAMLETS
COMMENTS TO OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY TRANSPARENCY
COMMISSION
SEPTEMBER 2015**

It is understood that an announcement will be made soon that East End Life will be weekly until Christmas/ fortnightly until March and then comply with the Government directive on such Council publications. This would not appear to be a good start in keeping residents better informed about Council activity, processes and decisions and alternatives need to be considered.

The Mayor and elected members can make more transparent decisions if they make these in public and the process is physically transparent, with an opportunity for public participation and engagement. There appears to be a trend for decisions to be made in private without public scrutiny and input. An example was the decision making process for grant allocation under the last Mayoral administration which in part led to the Secretary of State's imposition of Commissioners. The same principles of transparency must apply to Commissioner decision making, as the introduction of "special measures" should not be an excuse for a lack of transparency and accountability which is effectively a disenfranchisement of local residents.

Unite considers some simple steps towards transparency in governance would be:-

- That Cabinet/ Committee agendas are published and circulated in accordance with the spirit of statutory Access to Information requirements (5 working days before a meeting).
 - ✓ Availability of one copy of the agenda at the Town Hall Reception at 5pm, or later, on the statutory publication date does not comply with the spirit of the statute Posting or couriering the next day, or later, significantly reduces the opportunity for Members/public to read/digest the contents of the agenda and engage with the decision making process.
 - ✓ The agenda should, unless there are very exceptional circumstances, contain all minutes/ reports detailed on the agenda rather than an agenda with several reports marked 'to follow' and then late publication/circulation of several supplementary agendas 1 or 2 days later, or worse... papers circulated at the meeting. This approach is not conducive to fully informed discussion and smooth decision making by Members, who may not have received all the papers or who have to flick between several agenda packs to find the information they feel merits discussion. Again it significantly reduces the opportunity for Members or the public to read/digest and engage with the decision making process. A new approach would require a directive from the new CE and CMT support.

- The restoration of the provision within the Council's Constitution for public deputations at Cabinet/Committee meetings providing appropriate notice is given and criteria met (as with petitions) as this provision was deleted from the Constitution and limits the scope for engagement and controversial debate.
- Review of the criteria around exemption of Cabinet/ Committee reports from publication to ensure it is fit for purpose. It is thought this was revised by Officers in more recent controversial political times to “manage” public or backbench Member engagement in the decision making process and prevent leaks. This can lead to the farcical position of Members having the constitutional right to Call In Mayoral/ Cabinet decisions for scrutiny but being unable to read the information forming the basis of the decision and formulate a case for Call In. There should be a mechanism, independent of Officers and Mayor/Members involved in the decision making process, to validate the legitimacy of exemption from publication of reports ...Chair of OSC (as with urgent decision making)? Speaker of Council? Chair of Standards Committee?
- More Council meetings should be held outside the Town Hall, whether in Council buildings or community venues, as the accessibility of Mulberry Place does not assist public engagement with the decision making process.
- The Council and Democracy webpage is not easy to navigate when looking for some things which are fundamental...old Cabinet reports for example are buried at the end of a long route with the signposting not obvious to the public.

Unite considers that there tends to be a lack of transparency surrounding the appointment of senior officers or their departure from the Council whether interim or otherwise, this leads to an unproductive culture of gossip and intrigue. Whilst understanding there is a committee process for senior officer appointments and an imperative to protect personal data and privacy, a consistent and transparent approach is needed based on an organisational culture of openness.

Council decision making would be more transparent and accountable if where decisions are Called In for scrutiny at the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and are referred on, the referral should be to a committee or person other than the original decision maker for determination.

Participatory or Ward Budgets

Introduction

The involvement of non executive ward councillors has been a topic that has been considered in ongoing legislation since the establishment of the strong leader/cabinet model and later the executive mayoral model of local government.

The 1997-10 Labour government introduced a number of measures and these were strengthened by the parliamentary contributions made during the legislative process.

In 2008 the Secretary of State, The Rt Hon Hazel Blears MP, commissioned SQW, Cambridge Economic Associates (CEA) and Geoff Fordham Associates (GFA), to undertake a study of Participatory Budgeting in England. The work was thus commissioned by one Government (Labour) and completed under another (Coalition Conservative).

The Conservative led government fully accepted the report and councils continue to adopt local models:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6152/19932231.pdf

There has been considerable flexibility as to how this involvement is structured and there are a many examples of councils ranging from small shire districts to county councils and Birmingham City, the largest single tier authority in the country.

Current legislative framework

The rules which allow a local authority to make funding available for Ward Budgets are contained within Section 1 of the Localism Act 2011 under the General Power of Competence provision.

Allocation of funds

Firstly individual councils allocate a fund for ward budgets, providing elected members with flexibility in the deployment of their allocated WB within the powers available to them under the Localism Act.

There are many ways of initiating these funds. Most involve members and a ward forum or area committee. The standard model involves the area committee identifying priorities for local action annually. Subsequent Applications for ward budget funding must be able to demonstrate that they contribute to the agreed priorities for the area for that year. Agreed priorities may, therefore, differ from area to area. Elected Members have the power to approve projects if, in their opinion, they address an issue of local need.

There are within these structures arrangements to comply with the Localism Act.

Applications are not eligible for political or religious purposes nor if received from individuals or from profit making enterprises and neither are applications eligible that are demonstrably for the benefit of an individual or private enterprise. An exception to this rule may be made, at the discretion of the area committee, where the project is in specific response to an issue of Community Safety subject to advice from the Council's Legal Services and a specific supporting report from the police service the fire and rescue service or the authorities own safety officers.

Ward Budgets can be utilised for either capital or revenue expenditure up to the allocation limits for each, but should not be used to create a reliance on year-on-year support. Accordingly, ward budget funding support is normally only eligible for individual projects for a maximum of one financial year. As can be seen in the South Holland District Council example, the overall sum, if not the project can be rolled over.

Structures and examples

Councils use very different structures, however there is an acceptance that a majority party will not use their power to intervene in wards where the minority or opposition councillors are themselves a majority.

This has proven to be popular and successful, as can be seen in the examples of Westminster and Birmingham City Councils.

Westminster City Council currently allocates £46,000 per ward, although this has reduced from previous levels. The councillors are required to publish a report , which can be found on the council website.

This is the report of Westbourne ward, represented by three minority Labour councillors:

http://transact.westminster.gov.uk/docstores/publications_store/strat/westbourne_2008-10spending.pdf

This the report for Regent's Park ward, represented by three majority Conservative councillors:

http://transact.westminster.gov.uk/docstores/publications_store/strat/regents_park_2008-10spending.pdf

Birmingham has district committees, based on the ten parliamentary constituencies. The City currently has forty wards, each with three councillors, and all with extremely large electorates. Two of the districts, Edgbaston and Sutton Coldfield have a majority of councillors who are part of the minority within the council.

Hertfordshire County Council, as do most county councils, has single member electoral divisions. Launched in 2009, the member locality budget enables each elected member of the County Council to spend up to £10,000 on worthwhile projects in their community that promote social, economic or environmental wellbeing.

Particularly popular is this making funds available for road improvements within each electoral division.

South Holland District Council, in Lincolnshire, a small council in resources terms, but not in area, allocates £5,000 per member for ward budgets, but there are restrictions in election year. The council later resolved to permit the local councillors to carry over unspent funds into a subsequent financial year.

<http://www.sholland.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/80C0FDE9-FDAF-46DD-B0D5-A4A81955FFDE/0/Cabinet3April2012Item9.pdf>

The way forward

Tower Hamlets has been there before. In the 2011 consultation Tower Hamlets Council was one that had been used as an example.

The main issue will be to decide an appropriate sum, establish exactly what this can be used for and build a structure which involves local residents and the ward councillors.


This summer, 2015, the London Borough of Hillingdon was able to say:

- *“The highly popular ward budget scheme has made a welcome return, a scheme that gives each ward in the borough its own budget to spend on local projects.”*

We have examples of very different authorities rolling out popular and successful programmes. It should not be difficult for Tower Hamlets to do the same.

Cllr Peter Golds
Scrutiny Lead; Law and Probity
September 2015

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<p>Non-Executive Report of the:</p> <p>Overview and Scrutiny</p> <p>05 October 2015</p>	 <p>TOWER HAMLETS</p>
<p>Report of: Zena Cooke – Corporate Director of Resources</p>	<p>Classification: Unrestricted</p>
<p>Strategic Performance and Corporate Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring Q1 2015/16 (Month 3)</p>	

Originating Officer(s)	Kevin Miles – Chief Accountant
Wards affected	All

Reasons for Decision

This monitoring report details the financial outturn position of the Council at the end of Quarter 1 for 2015/16 compared to budget, and service performance against targets. This includes projected year-end position for the:

- General Fund Revenue, Housing Revenue Account and Capital Programme;
- Summary of the movement on Reserves
- An overview of performance for all of the reportable strategic measures.

Recommendations:

The Overview and Scrutiny Committee is recommended to:

- Consider and comment on the matters set out in the report.

1. Summary

1.1 This report appends the monitoring report for Cabinet which details the financial position of the Council at the end of June 2015 (Month 3) compared to budget. The report includes details of;

- General Fund Revenue and Housing Revenue Account;
- Capital Programme;
- Performance of strategic measures.

This report is due to be tabled before Cabinet on 6th October 2015.

2. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

2.1 This is an information item only

3. COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

3.1 The comments of the Chief Financial Officer can be found under section 6 of the attached report to Cabinet. This details the Financial Regulations and the responsibility of senior managers to spend within budgets.

4 LEGAL COMMENTS

4.1 The Council is required by section 9F of the Local Government Act 2000 to have an Overview and Scrutiny Committee and to have executive arrangements that ensure the committee has specified powers.

4.2 Consistent with this obligation, Article 6 of the Council's Constitution provides that the Overview and Scrutiny Committee may review and scrutinise the performance of the Council in relation to its policy objectives and performance targets. The provision of quarterly performance information is consistent with this function. The legal comments relating to the Council's duties in respect of performance monitoring are set out in the body of the appended report for Cabinet.

5. ONE TOWER HAMLETS CONSIDERATIONS

Considerations dealing with the delivery of the One Tower Hamlets theme are included within the attached report.

6. BEST VALUE (BV) IMPLICATIONS

Efficiencies for 2015/16 are incorporated within the estimated forecast outturn

7. SUSTAINABLE ACTION FOR A GREENER ENVIRONMENT

An element of the attached report monitoring report deals with environmental milestones within the 'Great Place to Live' theme.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

Risk Management implications are detailed within the attached report.

9. **CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION IMPLICATIONS**

There are no specific crime and disorder reduction implications in the attached report.

Linked Report

- **Corporate Revenue, Capital Monitor and Performance Monitoring Report 2015/16 Quarter 1 (Month 3)**

Appendices


- **Corporate Revenue, Capital Monitor and Performance Monitoring Report 2015/16 Quarter 1 (Month 3)**
 - **Appendix 1** - lists revenue and capital budget / target adjustments (including virements).
 - **Appendix 2** - provides the General Fund budget outturn forecast by Directorate and explanations of any major variances.
 - **Appendix 3** – provides the budget outturn forecast for the HRA
 - **Appendix 4** – provides the projected Capital Monitoring outturn position
 - **Appendix 5** – provides a summary of the Strategic Measures
-

Local Government Act, 1972 Section 100D (As amended)

List of “Background Papers” used in the preparation of this report.

No Background papers were used in the preparation of this report.

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Cabinet 6 th October 2015	 TOWER HAMLETS
Report of: Zena Cooke – Corporate Director of Resources	Classification: Unrestricted
Strategic Performance and Corporate Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring Q1 2015/16 (Month 3)	

Lead Member	Cllr Edgar, Cabinet Member for Resources
Originating Officer(s)	Kevin Miles , Chief Accountant & Louise Russell , Service Head Corporate Strategy and Equality
Wards affected	All Wards
Key Decision?	No

Executive Summary

This monitoring report details the financial position of the Council at the end of June 2015 (Month 3) compared to budget. The report includes details of;

- General Fund Revenue
- Housing Revenue Account;
- Capital Monitor Q1
- Performance Monitoring Report

Recommendations:

The Mayor in Cabinet is recommended to:

1. Note the Council's financial performance compared to budget for 2015/16 as detailed in Sections 2 to 5 and Appendices 1-4 of this report.
2. Review and note performance for strategic measures and Strategic Plan activities in Appendix 5.
3. Note details of Ashington East Capital Programme included in the report titled 'Housing Resources and Capital Delivery', agenda item 5.4

1. REASONS FOR THE DECISIONS

- 1.1. Good financial practice requires that regular reports be submitted to Council/Committee setting out the financial position of the Council against budget, and its service performance against targets.
- 1.2. The regular reporting of the Strategic Performance and Corporate Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring should assist in ensuring that Members are able to scrutinise officer decisions.

2. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 2.1 The Council reports its anticipated annual outturn position against budget for both revenue and capital net spend. It also reports its strategic performance.
- 2.2 Significant variations, trends and corrective action are reported in the body and appendices of the report. No alternative action is considered necessary beyond that included below and this report is produced to ensure that Members are kept informed about decisions made under the delegated authority.

3. DETAILS OF REPORT

1.2 General Fund

As at the end of June 2015, the net projected General Fund outturn position is £291.222m. This represents a £0.141m underspend. This is less than 0.05%, on the approved budget of 291.363m.

The current position is summarised below

Narrative	£m
Budget	291.363
Resources – operational variances	(0.058)
Legal, Probity and Governance – operational variances	(0.065)
Development & Renewal – operational variances	(0.018)
Forecast Outturn – Per system	291.222

1.3 HRA

The HRA is projecting an underspend position of 0.465m for 2015/16. This is 0.5% of the total budgeted income of £92.1m.

1.4 Capital Programme

Directorates have spent 3% of their capital budgets for the year (£6.9m against budgets of £211.1m). Further information is provided in section 5 of the report and Appendix 4.

1.5 More detailed financial information is contained in the following report appendices:

- **Appendix 1** - lists revenue and capital budget / target adjustments (including virements).
- **Appendix 2** - provides the General Fund budget outturn forecast by Directorate and explanations of any major variances.
- **Appendix 3** – provides the budget outturn forecast for the HRA
- **Appendix 4** – provides the projected Capital Monitoring outturn position
- **Appendix 5** – provides a summary of the Strategic Measures

2. FINANCE OVERVIEW

2.1 The following table summarises the current expected outturn position for the General Fund.

SUMMARY	Latest Budget £'000	Budget to Date £'000	Actual to Date £'000	Forecast Outturn £'000	Variance £'000
Law, Probity and Governance	9,291	2,323	(115)	9,226	(65)
Communities, Localities and Culture	79,295	15,944	7,742	79,295	0
Development and Renewal	15,887	3,972	5,044	15,869	(18)
Education, Social Care and Wellbeing	212,259	53,066	39,093	212,259	0
Resources	7,438	1,858	14,900	7,380	(58)
Corporate Costs / Capital Financing	(32,807)	(8,994)	2,851	(32,807)	0
Total	291,363	68,169	69,630	291,222	(141)

Variances are explained in the detailed budget analysis in Appendix 2. The summary position for each service directorate is set out below.

2.3 Law Probity and Governance £65k Underspend

The LP&G directorate is showing a small underspend as a result of vacancies in the Corporate Management structure.

2.4 Communities, Localities & Culture Nil

The CLC directorate is forecasting a nil variance at the end of the financial year.

2.5 Development and Renewal £18k Underspend

The D&R directorate is forecasting a small underspend for the financial year

2.6 Education, Social Care and Wellbeing Nil

There is significant overall pressure which is reflected within divisional budgets, particularly in Adults Social Care however the drawdown of grants, reserves, and the potential to evidence growth pressures for extra central resources allows a balanced position to be reflected.

There remain risks affecting the budget position, some of which may improve the position, others may make the position worse. At present there are savings of £2.493m which are yet to be allocated across the directorate - £500k of these relate to the Admin review, which leaves £1.993m as savings which need to be delivered, mitigated, or a case made for additional corporate resources via a target adjustment due to slippage/non-deliverability.

The Schools Budget is reporting a forecast unallocated DSG at year-end of £2.926m

From the 1st July (period 4) the ESCW Directorate will be split between Children's Services and Adults Services, and reported as separate directorates.

2.7 Resources £58k Underspend

There are small underspends in the resources directorate

2.8 Corporate Costs & Capital Financing

Nil

A breakeven position is forecast for the financial year. Spend to date variance is due to items such as depreciation and minimum revenue provision being processed at year-end.

3. Housing Revenue Account £0.46 m Underspend

The overall projected HRA underspend is the net result of a number of variances, the main variance for HRA income is that rental income is forecast to be lower than budgeted due to the high number of Right to Buy sales taking place – in the first three months of 2015/16 there were 49 sales. In addition, energy costs are forecast to be lower than budgeted, although this is a volatile budget and will be closely monitored.

4. CAPITAL

4.1 The capital budget for 2015/16 now totals £211.1m, increased from the £172.0m reported to Cabinet in February 2015 as part of the budget-setting process. The increase is due to slippage from 2014/15 being incorporated into the current year budget.

4.2 Details of all the changes to the capital budget are set out in Appendix 1.

4.3 Total capital expenditure to the end of Quarter 1 represented 3% of the revised capital programme budget for 2015/16 as follows:

	Annual Budget as at 30-Jun-15	Spent to 30-Jun-15	% Budget Spent
	£m	£m	%
TOTALS BY DIRECTORATE:			
Education, Social Care and Wellbeing	24.060	1.490	6%
Communities, Localities and Culture	17.885	-0.142	-1%
Development and Renewal	11.324	1.673	15%
Building Schools for the Future (BSF)	1.015	0.581	57%
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	154.308	3.332	2%
Corporate	2.504	0.000	0%
GRAND TOTAL	211.096	6.934	3%

This compares with 7% at the same stage last year. Expenditure tends to be heavily profiled towards the latter half of the year as new schemes are under development at the start of the year.

4.4 Projected capital expenditure for the year compared to budget is as follows:

	Annual Budget as at 30-Jun-15	Projection 31-Mar-16	Forecast Variance
	£m	£m	£m
TOTALS BY DIRECTORATE:			
Education, Social Care and Wellbeing	24.060	23.449	-0.611
Communities, Localities and Culture	17.885	17.778	-0.107
Development and Renewal	11.324	9.137	-2.187
Building Schools for the Future (BSF)	1.015	1.015	0.000
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	154.308	103.960	-50.348
Corporate GF provision for schemes under development	2.504	1.122	-1.382
GRAND TOTAL	211.096	156.461	-54.635

Programme slippage of £54.635m is currently being projected. The projection does not reflect an underspend but is due to timing differences between years. Any amount of slippage will be spent in future years. The main reasons for the variance are as follows:

- New Housing Supply – retained RTB receipts (£24.1m)**
 Provision was set aside in the 2015/16 HRA budget report for the use of these capital resources on new-build schemes in order to spend £14.5m of 1-4-1 receipts held by the Authority. A number of new-build schemes are being assessed by Cabinet for their viability and whether they are affordable.
- Housing Capital programme (£18.2m)**
 In light of the summer budget announcements and the need to maximise the use of 1-4-1 receipts, and the stock condition survey that is currently being undertaken, uncommitted elements of the HRA capital programme are being reviewed. £10.9m of the projected slippage relates to a provision that was set aside in the 2015/16 HRA budget report for schemes under development.
- New Affordable Housing – Ashington Estate East (£6.1m)**
 The scheme is being reviewed in the light of the changes in the budget including the need to utilise RtB receipts, and the need to review the technical aspects of a difficult scheme to ensure value for money and the best design for affordable homes. Further detail of this project is contained in agenda item 5.4 titled ‘Housing Resources and Capital Delivery’.
- Community Buildings Support Fund (£1.5m)**
 This project is currently under review.

- **Whitechapel Civic Centre (£1.4m)**

Following the decision of the Mayor in Cabinet on 28 July 2015, a further report will be considered by Cabinet in respect of the delivery and procurement options for the new civic centre. At this stage it has been assumed that £1.12 million of the residual £2.5 million of resources earmarked for the project will be spent this year, with the further report including the financial requirements of the full project.

- 4.5 The total approved budget, taking into account the whole life of all capital schemes, is currently £1,014.5m against which £1,001.0m is forecast. The £13.5m underspend relates to the HRA scheme for new affordable housing at Ashington Estate East.

The breakdown by directorate is shown below:

	All years budget as at 30-Jun-15	Projection (all years)	Variance
	£m	£m	£m
Education, Social Care and Wellbeing	116.301	116.301	0.000
Communities, Localities and Culture	64.373	64.373	0.000
Development and Renewal	30.973	30.973	0.000
Building Schools for the Future (BSF)	332.146	332.146	0.000
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	458.714	445.214	-13.500
Corporate	12.000	12.000	0.000
GRAND TOTAL	1,014.507	1,001.007	-13.500

- 4.6 Capital receipts received in 2015/16 from the sale of Housing and General Fund assets as at 30th June 2015 are as follows:

Capital Receipts		
	£m	£m
Sale of Housing assets		
Receipts from Right to Buy (49 properties)	5.796	
less pooled amount paid to DCLG	-0.444	
		5.352
Sale of General Fund assets		
None	0.000	
		0.000
Total Capital Receipts 2015/16		5.352

Retained Right to Buy receipts must be set aside to meet targets on housing provision as set out in regulations governing the pooling of housing capital receipts, so they must be ring-fenced for this purpose and are not available for general allocation.

5. **STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

2014/15 Final Outturn Reporting Update

5.1 Since the year end performance reporting was undertaken, final outturns for the following outstanding performance measures are now available and are included in appendix 5.

- ***Percentage of CAF reviews with an improved average score*** – the final outturn for 2014/15 was 70.6% against a minimum expectation of 74.5%.
- ***Social Care-related quality of life*** – the final outturn for 2014/15 financial year was 18.3 (out of a maximum score of 24) for the self-reported experience of social care users. The minimum expectation of 18.5 was missed.
- ***Self-Directed Support*** – in 2014/15 the proportion of people using social care who receive self-directed support or a direct payments was 64.7%. The minimum expectation of 61.7% was exceeded.
- ***Smoking quitters*** – in 2014/15 the smoking quit rate per 100,000 residents aged 16 or above was 626.18 equating to 1,364 residents achieving the four week smoking quit target. This measure did not meet the minimum expectation set of 833.
- ***People Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI)*** – the final outturn for people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents was 114.3. The outturn is a three year rolling average of 2012, 2013 and 2014. Performance was better than the minimum expectation of 119.3 but the target (112 or lower) was missed. The number of people killed or seriously injured in each year was 168, 87 and 88 respectively.
- ***Children Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI)*** – the final outturn for children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents was 5.7. The number of children killed or seriously injured was 11, 4 and 2 across the three year rolling period 2012, 2013 and 2014. Performance was better than the target of 8 (or lower).

5.2 There is one measure where the 2014/15 year-end outturn is still outstanding:

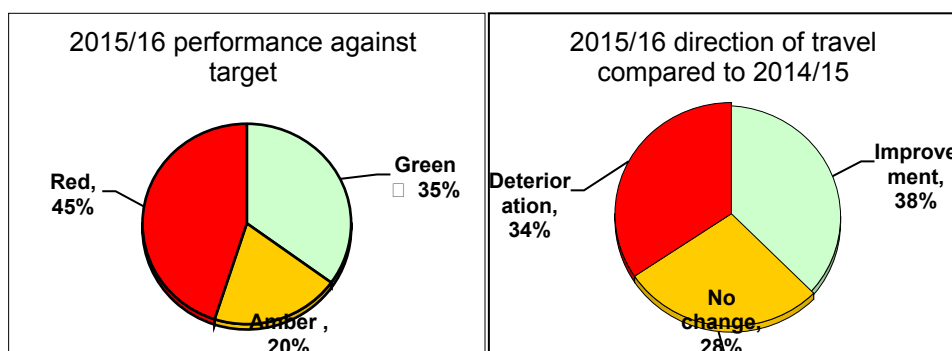
- **Percentage of overall council housing stock that is non-decent**
– year end data is expected shortly after quality checks have been completed.

Strategic Performance Measures – Quarter 1 (March-June 2015)

- 5.3 The strategic measures enable the Council to monitor progress against its priorities outlined in the Strategic Plan. The strategic measures reflect the Council's continued commitment to set itself stretching targets. They are reviewed on an annual basis as part of the refresh of the Strategic Plan to ensure that they remain fit for purpose. Where necessary, there will also be in-year reviews of the measures.
- 5.4 Appendix 5 illustrates the latest performance against our strategic measures. Performance against the current target is measured as either 'Red', 'Amber' or 'Green' (RAG). Should performance be worse than the minimum expectation – indicated as the dotted red line, it is marked as 'Red'. Should it be at or better than the minimum expectation, but below the target – indicated as the solid green line, it is 'Amber'. Where performance is at or better than the target, it is 'Green'. Performance is also measured against the equivalent quarter for the previous year, as a 'direction of travel'. Where performance is deteriorating compared to the same time last year, it is indicated as a downward arrow (↓), if there is no change (or less than 5% change, or no statistically significant change for survey measures) it is neutral (↔), and where performance has improved compared to the previous year, it is indicated as an upward arrow (↑).
- 5.5 The number of strategic measures available for reporting fluctuates between periods due to the different reporting frequencies of the measures. Of the 58 measures in the strategic set, including subset of measures, 33 are reportable this quarter, including the 6 2014/15 outturns mentioned above. Of these:
- Seven (35%) are meeting or exceeding their target (Green), with five of these an improvement from last year (↑); one a deterioration (↓); and one remaining unchanged (↔);
 - Four (20%) are better than the minimum expectation but below the target (Amber), two of these are improving (↑); and two have remained unchanged (↔) compared to last year's performance;
 - Nine (45%) are below the minimum expectation (Red), with five measures having improved since this time last year (↑), performance remaining unchanged for four measures (↔), and three deteriorating (↓); and

- For those measures where targets have not yet been set (e.g. because of a lag in 2014/15 outturn data) performance against target cannot be reported; however, one has improved since last year, two have maintained performance and seven have deteriorated.

5.6 Annual targets for the Smoking Quitters measure has not yet been set. Annual and in-year targets have not been set for the Job Starts measure. The Total Notifiable Offences and the 7 MOPAC measures have yet to have targets agreed by the Community Safety Partnership. It is expected that the target-setting exercise for these measures will be included as part of the Quarter 2 monitoring report.



5.7 Performance Summary

Areas of strong performance, where the target has been exceeded, include:

- **Percentage of council tax collected**
At the end of Q1, 26.93% of Council Tax had been collected against a target of 24.25%.
- **Percentage of non-domestic rates collected**
At the end of Q1, 29.82% of Council Tax had been collected against a target of 24.9%.
- **Lets to overcrowded households**
Between April-June 2015, 279 overcrowded families were rehoused against a quarterly target of 234. At the end of Q1, 29.36% of the annual target has been achieved. The outturn is 58% higher than this time last year, when 171 families were rehoused due to overcrowding. The total number of lets is greater compared to this time last year, however it is still low compared to previous years.
- **Overall employment rate – gap between the Borough and London average**

The employment rate in Tower Hamlets is 69.7% compared to the London average of 71.7 percent; a gap between Tower Hamlets and the London average of 2 percentage points. The target of ensuring the gap is less than 2.5 percentage points has been exceeded, and this also represents a considerable improvement from this time last year, when this gap was 5.9 percentage points.

□

- ***JSA Claimant Rate (gap between the Borough and London average rate)***

The Q1 performance shows a 0.3 percentage point gap between Tower Hamlets and London – the target of 0.55 percentage point maximum gap has been exceeded. The JSA Claimant Rate for Tower Hamlets was 2.4% and the London Average was 1.9%. The trend is positive compared to this time last year when the gap was 0.8 percentage points.

The number of residents on JSA has reduced; in June 2015, 4,588 working aged residents in the borough were claiming JSA compared to 6,643 in June 2014.

High Risk Areas

5.8 As part of the monitoring of our performance each quarter, analysis is undertaken to identify those measures at risk of not achieving their annual target. This includes measures that are below the minimum expectation target and have deteriorated since the corresponding quarter for the previous year.

- ***Number of working days / shifts lost to sickness absence per employee***

At the end of June 2015, the average days lost per FTE was 8.42 days. This is 2.32 days above the end of year target of 6.1 days; an increase of 0.02 (0.27%) compared to last month; and an increase of 1.30 (15.39%) days compared to the same period last year. Short term absence has decreased from 3.69 to 3.66 days but long term has increased from 4.70 to 4.75 days.

Action taken over the last few months includes:

- Since March 2015, non-compliant managers have been identified and written to by their Corporate Director. Directorate People Panels, supported by HR Business Partners, monitor and review compliance in completing sickness absence returns. Improving compliance has resulted in improved accuracy of sickness absence reporting. The top

30 cases of sickness absence cases are considered by Directorate People Panels each month with a view to ensuring consistency and appropriate pace for action.

- Since May 2015, areas of the organisation which are consistently high are put onto special measures. These are monitored by Directorate People Panels and SMTs in conjunction with HR Business Partners.
- Guidance relating to the Sickness Absence Procedure has been reviewed by HR Strategy and the HR Business Partners to ensure it is clear and unambiguous.
- Since July 2015, zero hours posts have been removed from the calculation of sickness absence to ensure a consistent method of calculation.

- ***Smoking quitters***

This is an annual outturn. In 2014/15 the smoking quit rate per 100,000 residents aged 16 or over was 626. The minimum expectation of 833 was missed. The 2014/15 outturn was a deterioration on the previous year's performance of 862 residents per 100,000.

The total number of people supported to quit smoking was 3,600; this led to 1,364 quits which is in line with performance across London due, in the main, to a fall in smoking prevalence. Statistics from the NHS Stop Smoking Service in England for 2014/15 ranked Tower Hamlets quit rate as 13th out of the 33 London boroughs.

We are refining the targeting of our services, to people with the most capacity to benefit and protect others from harm (e.g. pregnant smokers) and ensuring enhanced support is available to those with high tobacco addiction e.g. people with mental health or long term conditions. Although this has the greatest potential to reduce health inequalities, these groups require more intensive interventions, along with a number of unsuccessful attempts to stop smoking, and the effect on the quit rate will be smaller. With approximately still around 45,000 smokers in Tower Hamlets the challenge remains and a range of actions have been implemented:

- Extensive work with the core primary providers including training and advice on optimum prescribing.
- Local campaigns in partnership with providers for Stoptober (October), New Year and No Smoking Day (March).
- Implementation of a new data collection system for community pharmacies and the two specialist stop smoking/tobacco services.

- An increase of satellite clinics throughout the borough.
- Increase of service provision for all BAME groups.
- Close partnership working with Barts to increase referrals from secondary care and maternity services including an increase referrals into stop smoking support from pregnant mums who smoke.
- ***Average time between a child entering care and moving in with adoptive family (time to adoption)***

The Q1 outturn for this measure was 762 days; the minimum expectation target of 614 days was missed. The previous reported figure (645) was based on a 3 year rolling average in accordance with the DFE Adoption Scorecard definitions. Now that the Adoption Leadership Board (ALB) has taken over collection and publication of adoption data, they have reverted to a single year annual figure. Our performance for 2014/15 was 759 days under this definition. The reported 762 days is the rolling year to end of June, so is in line with the previous period based on the new definition. It is worth noting that the old “three year rolling” definition would show us at 634 days up to end of June 2015, and the actual figure for Q1 performance is 229 days (that is, there has been one adoption between April and June that took 229 days from the child entering care until placement with adopters). Improving adoption performance remains a priority and Children’s Services is setting up a new permanence team and increasing the pool of available adopters to support this.

We’re currently in the process of amending all internal reporting to be in line with how ALB are publishing their data.

The performance figure measures the time between a child entering care, and them being placed with adoptive parents following a placement order awarded by the courts. Difficulty matching children with suitable adopters can cause delay in the process. It is particularly hard to find suitable adopters for black and minority ethnic children, sibling groups and those with special educational need / complex health needs. In addition, delays can occur in court processes particularly if a case is contested. Finally because of the small number in the cohort for this indicator (21 in 2014-15), the average time figure can be skewed by small number of very complex cases- over half of our adoptions in 2014-15 were completed in less than the national average time, but the average time was dragged up by very few complex cases (see chart below). Nationally, the average time for this process was 533 days in 2014/15.

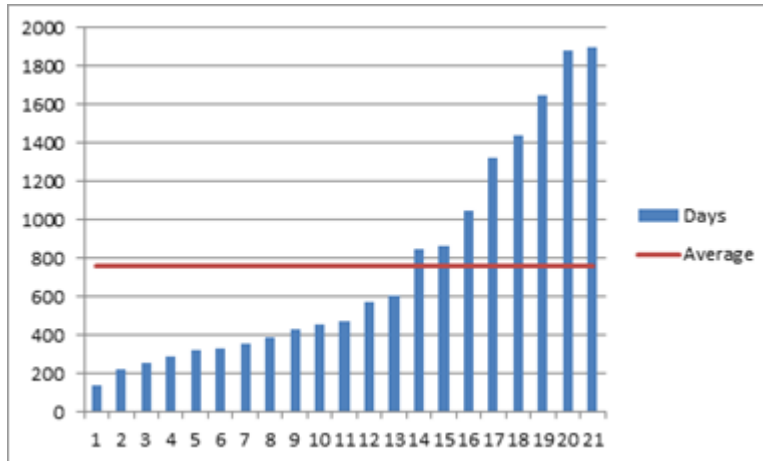


Figure 1: distribution of time to adopt

6. COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

- 6.1 Under Financial Regulations it is the responsibility of senior managers to contain expenditure within budgets and, where necessary, management action will need to be taken over the remainder of the financial year to avoid overspend.
- 6.2 Any ongoing revenue overspend during 2015/16 will have a negative impact on the Medium Term Financial Plan. At present a broadly break-even position for Directorates is predicted for 2015/16, however there are cost pressures within social care that potentially require the use of earmarked reserves during the year.

7. LEGAL COMMENTS

- 7.1 The report provides performance information, including by reference to key performance indicators and the budget. It is consistent with good administration for the Council to consider monitoring information in relation to plans and budgets that it has adopted. For the same reason, it is reasonable for the Council to consider the views of residents about the borough and how the Council is discharging its functions.
- 7.2 Section 3 of the Local Government Act 1999 requires the Council as a best value authority to “make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness”. Monitoring of performance information is an important way in which that obligation can be fulfilled.
- 7.3 The Council is required by section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs. The

Council's chief finance officer has established financial procedures to ensure the Council's proper financial administration. These include procedures for budgetary control. It is consistent with these arrangements for Members to receive information about the revenue and capital budgets as set out in the report.

- 7.4 When considering its performance and any procurement, the Council must have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful conduct under the Equality Act 2010, the need to advance equality of opportunity and the need to foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not (the public sector equality duty). The Council's targets are formulated by reference to its public sector equality duty and monitoring performance against those targets should help to ensure they are delivered.

8. ONE TOWER HAMLETS CONSIDERATIONS

The Council's Strategic Plan and Strategic Indicators are focused upon meeting the needs of the diverse communities living in Tower Hamlets and supporting delivery of One Tower Hamlets. In particular, strategic priorities include the reduction of inequalities and the fostering of strong community cohesion and are measured by a variety of strategic indicators

9. BEST VALUE (BV) IMPLICATIONS

Best Value implications for 2015/16 are incorporated within the forecast outturn.

10. SUSTAINABLE ACTION FOR A GREENER ENVIRONMENT

An element of the monitoring report deals with environmental milestones within the Great Place to Live theme.

11. RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

In line with the Council's risk management strategy, the information contained within the Strategic Indicator Monitoring will assist the Cabinet, Corporate Directors and relevant service managers in delivering the ambitious targets set out in the Strategic Plan. Regular monitoring reports will enable Members and Corporate Directors to keep progress under regular review.

There is a risk to the integrity of the authority's finances if an imbalance occurs between resources and needs. This is mitigated by regular monitoring and, where appropriate, corrective action. This report provides a corporate

overview to supplement more frequent monitoring that takes place at detailed level.

The explanations provided by the Directorates for the budget variances also contain analyses of risk factors.

12. CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION IMPLICATIONS

The Strategic Indicator set contain a number of crime and disorder items under the Safe & Cohesive theme, however there are no specific crime and disorder reduction implications.

Linked Reports, Appendices and Background Documents

Linked Report

- NONE.

Appendices

- **Appendix 1** - lists revenue and capital budget / target adjustments (including virements).
- **Appendix 2** - provides the General Fund budget outturn forecast by Directorate and explanations of any major variances.
- **Appendix 3** – provides the budget outturn forecast for the HRA
- **Appendix 4** – provides the projected Capital Monitoring outturn position
- **Appendix 5** – provides a summary of the Strategic Measures

Background Documents – Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements)(Access to Information)(England) Regulations 2012

- NONE

Officer contact details for documents:

- N/A

CONTROL BUDGET 2015/16	Total General Fund	Education, Social Care and Wellbeing	Communities, Localities and Culture	Development and Renewal	Law, Probity and Governance	Resources	Corporate Costs	Central Items
2015/16 Original Budget at Cash Prices	291,362,495	212,375,897	80,543,136	15,979,045	9,331,841	9,244,592	14,196,200	(50,388,216)
Approved Savings 2015/16 - Employment Options (Outside Restructure & Vacant Posts Deletion)	0	(21,038)	(711,481)	(91,000)		(183,252)	1,006,771	
Approved Savings 2015/16 - Employment Options (Restructure)	0	(95,205)	(319,000)				562,205	(148,000)
Reversal of Approved Service Growth 2015/16 -(Welfare Reform – Measures to Protect Vulnerable Residents)	0					(1,600,000)		1,600,000
Approved Savings 2015/16 - Employment Options (Restructure)	0			(219,592)	(40,702)	(23,700)	283,994	
Corporate Landlord Model Transfer of Ideas Stores Staff	0		(218,958)	218,958				
	0							
	0							
	0							
	0							
Total Adjustments	0	(116,243)	(1,249,439)	(91,634)	(40,702)	(1,806,952)	1,852,970	1,452,000
Revised Current Budget 2015/16	291,362,495	212,259,654	79,293,697	15,887,411	9,291,139	7,437,640	16,049,170	(48,856,216)

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Corporate Monthly Budget Monitoring		Budget Original	Budget Current	Budget To Date	Actuals	Variance To Date	Forecast Previous	Forecast Current	Variance Forecast v. Budget	% Variance Forecast v. Budget	Comments
June 2015		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	%	
CHE Directorate of Law, Probity and Governance											
GEN General Fund Account											
Expenditure		17,755	17,714	4,428	620	-3,808	1,906	17,649	-65	-0.37%	
Income		-8,423	-8,423	-2,105	-735	1,370	0	-8,423	0	0.00%	
Net Expenditure		9,332	9,291	2,323	-115	-2,438	1,906	9,226	-65	-0.70%	
Net Expenditure Directorate: CHE		9,332	9,291	2,323	-115	-2,438	1,906	9,226	-65	-0.70%	
COM Communities & Localities											
GEN General Fund Account											
Expenditure		135,299	134,121	27,705	16,207	-11,498	131,497	132,205	-1,916	-1.43%	
Income		-54,756	-54,826	-11,761	-8,465	3,296	-51,987	-52,910	1,916	-3.49%	
Net Expenditure		80,543	79,295	15,944	7,742	-8,202	79,510	79,295	-0	0.00%	
Net Expenditure Directorate: COM		80,543	79,295	15,944	7,742	-8,202	79,510	79,295	-0	0.00%	
COP Corporate Cost and Central Items											
GEN General Fund Account											
Balance Sheet		-50,308	-48,856	-12,214	203	12,417	-48,856	-48,856	0	0.00%	
Capital Expenditure		4,551	4,356	2,026	287	-1,739	0	4,356	0	0.00%	
Expenditure		12,095	14,143	1,807	2,415	608	0	14,143	0	0.00%	
Income		-2,450	-2,450	-613	-54	559	0	-2,450	0	0.00%	
Net Expenditure		-36,112	-32,807	-8,994	2,851	11,845	-48,856	-32,807	0	0.00%	
Net Expenditure Directorate: COP		-36,112	-32,807	-8,994	2,851	11,845	-48,856	-32,807	0	0.00%	
DEV Development & Renewal											
GEN General Fund Account											
Expenditure		72,298	71,307	17,826	14,228	-3,598	7,125	72,218	911	1.28%	
Income		-56,319	-55,420	-13,854	-9,184	4,670	1,066	-56,349	-929	1.68%	
Net Expenditure		15,979	15,887	3,972	5,044	1,072	8,191	15,869	-18	-0.11%	
Net Expenditure Directorate: DEV		15,979	15,887	3,972	5,044	1,072	8,191	15,869	-18	-0.11%	
ESW Education, Social Care & Wellbeing											
GEN General Fund Account											
Expenditure		270,400	279,406	69,851	46,209	-23,642	281,012	281,380	1,974	0.71%	
Income		-58,024	-67,147	-16,785	-7,116	9,669	-68,763	-69,121	-1,974	2.94%	
Net Expenditure		212,376	212,259	53,066	39,093	-13,973	212,255	212,259	0	0.00%	
Net Expenditure Directorate: ESW		212,376	212,259	53,066	39,093	-13,973	212,255	212,259	0	0.00%	
RES Resource Services											
GEN General Fund Account											
Expenditure		296,893	296,687	74,169	82,912	8,743	23,790	298,083	1,396	0.47%	
Income		-287,649	-289,249	-72,311	-68,012	4,299	-18,766	-290,703	-1,454	0.50%	
Net Expenditure		9,244	7,438	1,858	14,900	13,042	5,024	7,380	-58	-0.78%	
Net Expenditure Directorate: RES		9,244	7,438	1,858	14,900	13,042	5,024	7,380	-58	-0.78%	
Net Expenditure Total		291,363	291,363	68,169	69,515	1,346	258,030	291,222	-141	-0.05%	

Law Probity and Governance - Summary by Service Area

This directorate is projected to show a small underspend of 65K at year end, although there are variances within the separate votes lines, overall these will be contained with the overall net budget for LPG.

	Budget Original	Budget Current	Budget To Date	Actuals	Forecast Current	Variance Forecast v. Budget	% Variance Forecast v. Budget	Service Area Explanation
Service Area: C11 Corporate Management								
Expenditure	2,118	2,118	530	124	2,066	(52)	-2.5%	This underspend is due to vacancy held within LPG (former Chief Executive post)
Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	2,118	2,118	530	124	2,066	(52)	-2.5%	
Service Area: C13 Legal Services								
Expenditure	5,096	5,096	1,273	1,709	5,092	(4)	-0.1%	
Income	(4,283)	(4,283)	(1,070)	(426)	(4,283)	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	813	813	203	1,283	809	(4)	-0.5%	
Service Area: C18 Communications								
Expenditure	2,578	2,578	645	507	2,648	70	2.7%	Additional expenditure incurred managing and responding to high profile media activity and public relations - will be contained within overall LPG budget.
Income	(2,553)	(2,553)	(638)	(244)	(2,553)	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	25	25	7	263	95	70	280.0%	
Service Area: C19 Registrars & Democratic Services								
Expenditure	4,970	4,929	1,232	778	4,929	0	0.0%	
Income	(597)	(597)	(150)	(65)	(597)	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	4,373	4,332	1,082	713	4,332	0	0.0%	
Service Area: C20 Business Support								
Expenditure	848	848	212	159	848	0	0.0%	
Income	(833)	(833)	(208)	0	(833)	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	15	15	4	159	15	0	0.0%	
Service Area: C54 Corporate Strategy & Equalities								
Expenditure	2,145	2,145	536	331	2,066	(79)	-3.7%	Underspend represents posts left vacant, and underspends in the grant making process.
Income	(157)	(157)	(39)	0	(157)	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	1,988	1,988	497	331	1,909	(79)	-4.0%	
Directorate Summary								
Net Expenditure	17,755	17,714	4,428	3,608	17,649	(65)	-0.4%	
Net Income	(8,423)	(8,423)	(2,105)	(735)	(8,423)	0	0.0%	
Net Variance	9,332	9,291	2,323	2,873	9,226	(65)	-0.7%	

Communities & Localities - Summary by Service Area

Overall this directorate is projected to be on budget at year end. Individual variances are due to recharge adjustments that are put through at year end, and timings of contract payments. These are closely monitored to ensure that any delays do not affect either the councils cashflow position or endanger the councils standing with its debtors or creditors.

	Budget Original	Budget Current	Budget To Date	Actuals	Forecast Current	Variance Forecast v. Budget	% Variance Forecast v. Budget	Service Area Explanation
Service Area: CPR Public Realm (Parking Control)								
Expenditure	8,042	7,942	1,456	1,303	8,042	100	1.3%	
Income	(8,042)	(7,942)	(4,012)	(4,200)	(8,042)	(100)	1.3%	
Net Expenditure	0	0	(2,556)	(2,897)	0	0	0.0%	
Service Area: CAL Cultural Services								
Expenditure	24,331	23,683	4,649	4,231	23,811	99	0.4%	
Income	(8,194)	(8,096)	(2,047)	(1,803)	(8,224)	(99)	1.2%	
Net Expenditure	16,137	15,587	2,602	2,428	15,587	(0)	0.0%	
Service Area: CMS CLC Management & Support								
Expenditure	3,286	3,280	820	833	1,895	(1,746)	-53.2%	This is a recharge put through at the end of year
Income	(3,286)	(3,286)	0	0	(1,901)	1,746	-53.1%	
Net Expenditure	0	(6)	820	833	(6)	0	0.0%	
Service Area: CPR Public Realm								
Expenditure	63,977	63,805	12,923	5,393	63,046	(759)	-1.2%	Variance reflects the payments and receipts of contracted sums
Income	(19,995)	(20,263)	(3,995)	(412)	(19,504)	759	-3.7%	
Net Expenditure	43,982	43,542	8,928	4,981	43,542	0	0.0%	
Service Area: CSC Safer Communities								
Expenditure	35,361	35,109	7,782	4,420	35,109	0	0.0%	
Income	(15,239)	(15,239)	(1,707)	(2,047)	(15,239)	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	20,122	19,870	6,075	2,373	19,870	0	0.0%	
Service Area: CSI Service Integration								
Expenditure	300	300	75	27	300	0	0.0%	
Income	0	0	0	(3)	0	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	300	300	75	24	300	0	0.0%	
Directorate Summary								
Expenditure	135,297	134,119	27,705	16,207	132,203	0	0.0%	
Income	(54,756)	(54,826)	(11,761)	(8,465)	(52,910)	0	0.0%	
Net Variance	80,541	79,293	15,944	7,742	79,293	0	0.0%	

Corporate Cost and Central Items - Summary by Service Area

This service represents the corporate centre.

	Budget Original	Budget Current	Budget To Date	Actuals	Forecast Current	Variance Forecast v. Budget	% Variance Forecast v. Budget	Service Area Explanation
Corporate Costs & Central Items								
Expenditure	16,646	18,499	3,833	2,702	18,499	0	0%	
Income	(2,450)	(2,450)	(613)	(54)	(2,450)	0	0%	
Central Items	(50,308)	(48,856)	(12,214)	0	(48,856)	0	0%	
Net Expenditure	(36,112)	(32,807)	(8,994)	2,648	(32,807)	0	0%	

Development & Renewal - Summary by Service Area

Small variances shown within the Planning and Building Control service area.

	Budget Original	Budget Current	Budget To Date	Actuals	Forecast Current	Variance Forecast v. Budget	% Variance Forecast v. Budget	Service Area Explanation
Service Area: JAM Corporate Property & Capital Delivery								
Expenditure	17,394	16,714	4,179	4,078	17,613	898	5.4%	Budget adjustment due to be actioned in p4. Coding adjustment required to correct Corporate Landlord model.
Income	(16,521)	(15,623)	(3,906)	(687)	(16,519)	(896)	5.7%	
Net Expenditure	873	1,091	273	3,391	1,094	2	0.2%	
Service Area: JEE Economic Development								
Expenditure	3,501	3,431	858	675	3,431	0	0.0%	
Income	(1,518)	(1,518)	(379)	33	(1,518)	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	1,983	1,913	479	708	1,913	0	0.0%	
Service Area: JES Resources								
Expenditure	7,075	7,024	1,757	1,230	7,024	0	0.0%	
Income	(709)	(709)	(177)	145	(709)	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	6,366	6,315	1,580	1,375	6,315	0	0.0%	
Service Area: JHO Housing Options								
Expenditure	34,421	34,330	8,582	6,393	34,330	0	0.0%	
Income	(30,565)	(30,565)	(7,641)	(8,062)	(30,565)	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	3,856	3,765	941	(1,669)	3,765	0	0.0%	
Service Area: JPB Planning & Building Control								
Expenditure	6,401	6,302	1,574	1,214	6,314	12	0.2%	Vacancies incorporated as part of saving process. Review of Infrastructure Planning Budget underway
Income	(4,728)	(4,728)	(1,182)	(381)	(4,760)	(32)	0.7%	
Net Expenditure	1,673	1,574	392	833	1,554	(20)	-1.3%	
Service Area: JRS Regen Strategy and Sustainability								
Expenditure	3,506	3,506	876	638	3,506	0	0.0%	
Income	(2,278)	(2,278)	(569)	(232)	(2,278)	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	1,228	1,228	307	406	1,228	0	0.0%	
Directorate Summary								
Net Expenditure	72,298	71,308	17,826	14,228	72,218	911	1.3%	
Net Income	(56,319)	(55,421)	(13,854)	(9,184)	(56,349)	(928)	1.7%	
Net Variance	15,979	15,887	3,972	5,044	15,869	(18)	-0.1%	

Education, Social Care & Wellbeing - Summary by Service Area

Variances with the service will be internally managed. This report will be split from period 4 into Adult Care and Children Services.

	Budget Original	Budget Current	Budget To Date	Actuals	Variance To Date	Forecast Current	Variance Forecast v. Budget	% Variance Forecast v. Budget	Service Area Explanation
Service Area: GLA Learning & Achievement									
Expenditure	74,440	74,440	18,610	5,957	(12,653)	73,218	(1,222)	-1.6%	Schools transactions posted at year end
Income	(3,177)	(3,177)	(795)	529	1,324	(3,207)	(30)	0.9%	
Net Expenditure	71,263	71,263	17,815	6,486	(11,329)	70,011	(1,252)	-0.7%	
Service Area: GRE ESCW Resources									
Expenditure	5,979	6,157	1,539	19	(1,520)	5,898	(259)	-4.2%	Schools transactions posted at year end
Income	(331,830)	(331,830)	(82,957)	(37)	82,920	(330,602)	1,228	-0.4%	
Net Expenditure	(325,851)	(325,673)	(81,418)	(18)	81,400	(324,704)	969	-0.3%	
Service Area: GSC Childrens Social Care									
Expenditure	706	787	197	75	(122)	910	123	15.6%	DSG Schools transactions posted at year end
Income	(363)	(363)	(91)	0	91	(460)	(97)	26.7%	
Net Expenditure	343	424	106	75	(31)	450	26	6.1%	
Service Area: GSH Schools									
Expenditure	291,670	291,411	72,851	124,595	51,744	291,670	259	0.1%	
Income	(37,427)	(37,427)	(9,358)	(34,973)	(25,615)	(37,427)	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	254,243	253,984	63,493	89,622	26,129	254,243	259	0.1%	
Service Area: ACS Commissioning & Health									
Expenditure	22,023	21,614	5,403	3,736	(1,667)	21,526	(88)	-0.4%	Lower than anticipated costs for early retirement and underspends in the supporting people vote.
Income	(1,402)	(967)	(241)	(41)	200	(985)	(18)	1.9%	
Net Expenditure	20,621	20,647	5,162	3,695	(1,467)	20,541	(106)	-0.5%	
Service Area: APH Public Health									
Expenditure	29,503	29,503	7,376	513	(6,863)	27,802	(1,701)	-5.8%	Public Health is no longer forecasting for the free school meals as it is now assumed that the funding will be from the saving already made at the start of the year.
Income	0	0	0	(47)	(47)	0	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	29,503	29,503	7,376	466	(6,910)	27,802	(1,701)	-5.8%	

	Budget Original	Budget Current	Budget To Date	Actuals	Variance To Date	Forecast Current	Variance Forecast v. Budget	% Variance Forecast v. Budget	Service Area Explanation
Service Area: ASC Adults Social Care									
Expenditure	79,495	81,189	20,299	16,366	(3,933)	89,451	8,262	10.2%	Continuing pressures on ACS budgets for Care Packages and Home care budgets.
Income	(6,154)	(7,918)	(1,980)	279	2,259	(9,960)	(2,042)	25.8%	
Net Expenditure	73,341	73,271	18,319	16,645	(1,674)	79,491	6,220	8.5%	
Service Area: GDS ESCW Directors Services									
Expenditure	408	408	102	33	(69)	392	(16)	-3.9%	
Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	408	408	102	33	(69)	392	(16)	-3.9%	
Service Area: GLA Learning & Achievement									
Expenditure	27,667	27,650	6,911	5,635	(1,276)	27,419	(231)	-0.8%	
Income	(9,065)	(9,065)	(2,265)	(766)	1,499	(8,637)	428	-4.7%	Review of SLA income underway to establish if income target is achievable,
Net Expenditure	18,602	18,585	4,646	4,869	223	18,782	197	1.1%	
Service Area: GRE ESCW Resources									
Expenditure	46,319	53,760	13,440	9,109	(4,331)	47,267	(6,493)	-12.1%	Variance to cover internal overspends on adult care packages
Income	(36,505)	(44,000)	(11,001)	(6,213)	4,788	(44,161)	(161)	0.4%	
Net Expenditure	9,814	9,760	2,439	2,896	457	3,106	(6,654)	-68.2%	

Page 61

	Budget Original	Budget Current	Budget To Date	Actuals	Variance To Date	Forecast Current	Variance Forecast v. Budget	% Variance Forecast v. Budget	Service Area Explanation
Service Area: GSC Childrens Social Care									
Expenditure	48,785	49,082	12,271	10,818	(1,453)	51,323	2,241	4.6%	High agency cover staffing costs, and uncertainties around take up on the Looked after Children service.
Income	(4,898)	(5,197)	(1,298)	(328)	970	(5,378)	(181)	3.5%	
Net Expenditure	43,887	43,885	10,973	10,490	(483)	45,945	2,060	4.7%	
Service Area: GSH Schools									
Expenditure	16,200	16,200	4,049	(1)	(4,050)	16,200	0	0.0%	
Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	16,200	16,200	4,049	(1)	(4,050)	16,200	0	0.0%	
GF Directorate Summary									
Expenditure	643,195	652,203	163,048	176,855	13,807	653,076	873	0.1%	
Income	(430,821)	(439,944)	(109,986)	(41,597)	68,389	(440,817)	(873)	0.2%	
Net Expenditure	212,374	212,259	53,062	135,258	82,196	212,259	0	0.0%	

Page 62

Resources - Summary by Service Area

There are a number of small variances on this directorate, chiefly penalties in the performance of the IT Contract. The net effect of this is an overall underspend of 58K

	Budget Original	Budget Current	Budget To Date	Actuals	Forecast Current	Variance Forecast v. Budget	% Variance Forecast v. Budget	Service Area Explanation
Service Area: R10 Director of Resources								
Expenditure	715	715	179	127	700	(15)	-2.1%	
Income	(709)	(709)	(177)	0	(709)	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	6	6	2	127	(9)	(15)	-2.1%	
Service Area: R11 Customer Access								
Expenditure	4,458	4,366	1,091	761	4,366	0	0.0%	
Income	(2,119)	(2,119)	(530)	(10)	(2,119)	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	2,339	2,247	561	751	2,247	0	0.0%	
Service Area: R12 Corporate Finance								
Expenditure	4,401	4,401	1,100	725	4,386	(15)	-0.3%	
Income	(4,126)	(4,126)	(1,032)	(316)	(4,111)	15	-0.4%	
Net Expenditure	275	275	68	409	275	0	0.0%	
Service Area: R13 Human Resources								
Expenditure	8,435	8,369	2,092	1,745	8,401	32	0.4%	
Income	(8,740)	(8,740)	(2,185)	(188)	(8,740)	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	(305)	(371)	(93)	1,557	(339)	32	-8.6%	
Service Area: R14 ICT								
Expenditure	11,437	11,389	2,847	1,074	12,088	699	6.1%	Potential underspend resulting from clawbacks against contract performance
Income	(11,433)	(11,433)	(2,858)	(421)	(12,232)	(799)	7.0%	
Net Expenditure	4	(44)	(11)	653	(144)	(100)	227.3%	
Service Area: R15 Revenue Services								
Expenditure	8,200	8,200	2,049	1,091	8,200	0	0.0%	
Income	(5,637)	(5,637)	(1,409)	(328)	(5,637)	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	2,563	2,563	640	763	2,563	0	0.0%	
Service Area: R16 Procurement								
Expenditure	730	730	182	184	752	22	3.0%	
Income	(747)	(747)	(187)	(9)	(747)	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	(17)	(17)	(5)	175	5	22	-129.4%	

	Budget Original	Budget Current	Budget To Date	Actuals	Forecast Current	Variance Forecast v. Budget	% Variance Forecast v. Budget	Service Area Explanation
Service Area: R17 Risk Assessment								
Expenditure	1,698	1,698	425	4,462	1,650	(48)	-2.8%	
Income	(1,851)	(1,851)	(462)	(116)	(1,798)	53	-2.9%	
Net Expenditure	(153)	(153)	(37)	4,346	(148)	5	-3.3%	
Service Area: R19 Benefits								
Expenditure	256,266	256,266	64,066	73,814	256,264	(2)	0.0%	
Income	(251,821)	(253,421)	(63,355)	(66,591)	(253,421)	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	4,445	2,845	711	7,223	2,843	(2)	-0.1%	
Service Area: R62 Transformation Projects								
Expenditure	87	87	22	(1,150)	810	723	831.0%	One off project related expenditure on the transformation programme
Income	0	0	0	(33)	(723)	(723)	0.0%	Funded through earmarked reserves to be drawn down at year end
Net Expenditure	87	87	22	(1,183)	87	0	0.0%	
Service Area: R99 Rechargeable Works								
Expenditure	466	466	116	79	466	0	0.0%	
Income	(466)	(466)	(116)	0	(466)	0	0.0%	
Net Expenditure	0	0	0	79	0	0	0.0%	
Directorate Summary								
Net Expenditure	296,893	296,687	74,169	82,912	298,083	1,396	0.5%	
Net Income	(287,649)	(289,249)	(72,311)	(68,012)	(290,703)	(1,454)	0.5%	
Net Variance	9,244	7,438	1,858	14,900	7,380	(58)	-0.8%	

Page 54

Corporate Monthly Budget Monitoring		Original Budget	Current Budget	Budget to Date	Hard Comms	Actuals	Current Forecast	Variance Current Forecast v. Current Budget	% Variance Current Forecast v. Current Budget	Explanation of any variance that is considered to be significant and all variances greater than £100k
June 2015	HRA	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	%	
Service Area: HRA Housing Revenue Account										
INCOME										
DIRECTLY CONTROLLED INCOME BUDGETS										
Dwelling & Non Dwelling Rents										
	Income	-72,900	-72,900	-18,151	0	-16,894	-72,200	700	-0.96%	When setting this budget it was assumed that 200 Right to Buy sales would take place in 2014/15, and 150 in 2015/16. There were actually 255 sales in 2014/15, and the forecast assumes that there will be more than 150 sales this year. As at the end of June 2015, 49 sales had taken place. RISK: Depending on the number of sales that take place this year there may be further pressure on this budget.
	Net Expenditure	-72,900	-72,900	-18,151	0	-16,894	-72,200	700	-1.0%	
Tenant & Leaseholder Service Charges										
	Income	-18,871	-18,871	-13,905	0	-13,921	-19,230	-359	1.90%	Leaseholder Service Charge income is forecast to be higher than budgeted as a result of additional income being received due to the projected number of right to buy sales.
	Net Expenditure	-18,871	-18,871	-13,905	0	-13,921	-19,230	-359	1.9%	
INDIRECTLY CONTROLLED INCOME BUDGETS										
Investment Income Received										
	Income	-225	-225	0	0	-6	-217	8	-3.56%	
	Net Expenditure	-225	-225	0	0	-6	-217	8	-3.6%	
Contributions Towards Expenditure										
	Income	-115	-115	0	0	0	-115	0	0.00%	
	Net Expenditure	-115	-115	0	0	0	-115	0	0.0%	
TOTAL INCOME		-92,111	-92,111	-32,056	0	-30,821	-91,762	349		

Corporate Monthly Budget Monitoring		Original Budget	Current Budget	Budget to Date	Hard Comms	Actuals	Current Forecast	Variance Current Forecast v. Current Budget	% Variance Current Forecast v. Current Budget	Explanation of any variance that is considered to be significant and all variances greater than £100k
June 2015	HRA	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	%	
EXPENDITURE										
DIRECTLY CONTROLLED EXPENDITURE BUDGETS										
Repair & Maintenance										
	Expenditure	22,298	22,298	5,602		5,415	22,298	0	0.00%	
	Net Expenditure	22,298	22,298	5,602	0	5,415	22,298	0	0.0%	
Supervision & Management	Expenditure	23,623	23,623	5,310		4,596	23,548	-75	-0.32%	Tower Hamlets Homes collects water bill payments on behalf of Thames Water and receives an element of commission. It is currently forecast that more commission will be received than budgeted.
	Net Expenditure	23,623	23,623	5,310	0	4,596	23,548	-75	-0.3%	
Special Services, Rents, Rates & Taxes	Expenditure	15,690	15,690	3,230	14	1,499	14,953	-737	-4.70%	It is currently forecast that there will be an underspend on HRA buildings insurance. In addition a substantial underspend is forecast on the energy budget due to energy prices being lower than budgeted although this will continue to be closely monitored.
	Net Expenditure	15,690	15,690	3,230	14	1,499	14,953	-737	-4.7%	
INDIRECTLY CONTROLLED EXPENDITURE BUDGETS										
Provision for Bad Debts										
	Expenditure	1,400	1,400	0	0	0	1,400	0	0.00%	This budget was increased in order to mitigate against the risk that bad debt would increase due to welfare reform, but due to delays in implementing some of the reforms it is currently anticipated that the full level of provision will not be needed in 2015/16. However, the final position will not be known until the end of the year when the bad debt provision is calculated.
	Net Expenditure	1,400	1,400	0	0	0	1,400	0	0.0%	
Capital Financing Charges										
	Expenditure	29,100	29,100	0	0	0	29,100	0	0.00%	This budget assumes a Revenue Contribution to Capital (RCCO) of just under £10m; if this budget is not all needed to fund the HRA capital programme in 2015/16 then the resulting underspend will carry forward in HRA balances and be earmarked to be used to fund capital in future years.
	Net Expenditure	29,100	29,100	0	0	0	29,100	0	0.0%	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		92,111	92,111	14,142	14	11,509	91,299	-812	-0.9%	
Contribution from Reserves		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	
TOTAL HRA		0	0	-17,914	14	-19,312	-463	-463		

Appendix 4 - Capital Monitoring Q1

	All Years		In Year - 15/16					Future Years	All Years	
	Approved Budget	Spend to 31st March 2015	Revised Budget 15/16	Spend as at Q1	Projected Spend	Projected Variance	Spend (%)	Total Future Budget	Projected Spend	Variance
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%	£m	£m	£m
Education, Social Care and Wellbeing	116.301	64.808	24.060	1.490	23.449	-0.611	6%	27.433	116.301	0.000
Communities, Localities and Culture	64.373	41.557	17.885	-0.142	17.778	-0.107	-1%	4.930	64.372	0.000
Development & Renewal	30.973	18.918	11.324	1.673	9.137	-2.187	15%	0.730	30.973	0.000
Building Schools for the Future	332.146	331.131	1.015	0.581	1.015	0.000	57%	0.000	332.146	0.000
HRA	458.714	194.208	154.308	3.332	103.960	-50.348	2%	110.199	445.214	-13.500
Corporate	12.000	9.496	2.504	0.000	1.122	-1.382	0%	0.000	12.000	0.000
Grand Total	1,014.507	660.117	211.096	6.934	156.461	-54.635	3%	143.292	1,001.006	-13.500

Appendix 4 - Quarter 1 Capital Monitoring 2015-16

	All Years		In Year - 15/16					Future Years (FY)		FY Total	All Years			Variance %
	Approved Budget	Spend to 31st March 2015	Revised Budget 15/16	Spend to Q1	Projected Spend	Projected Variance	2015/16 Spend (%)	REASONS FOR CURRENT YEAR VARIANCES	16/17	17/18 Onwards	Budget	Projected Spend	Variance	
	A	B	C	D	E	E-C	D/C		F	G	H = F+G	I	I-A	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	
Education, Social Care and Wellbeing (ESCW)														
Mental health services	0.274	0.213	0.061	-	0.061	0.000	0%	Order placed, expenditure to start in 2nd quarter	-	-	-	0.274	-	0%
E-Marketplace purchase and delivery	0.074	0.059	0.015	-	0.015	- 0.000	0%	Remaining budget carried forward from 2014/15. To be reviewed.	-	-	-	0.074	-	0%
Tele Care/Telehealth Equipment	0.400	0.205	0.195	-	0.195	- 0.000	0%	Main spend to occur in Q4	-	-	-	0.400	-	0%
Ronald Street Roof Replacement	0.051	0.051	-	-	-	-	N/A		-	-	-	0.051	-	0%
Development of Learning Disability Hubs	0.508	0.504	0.004	-	0.004	0.000	0%	Budget represents Final Account payment - not due til final quarter	-	-	-	0.508	-	0%
ADULTS TOTAL	1.307	1.032	0.275	-	0.275	- 0.000	0%		-	-	-	1.307	-	0%
Condition & Improvement	5.634	2.781	2.853	0.088	2.852	-	3%	Works starting over school holiday period. Spend anticipated Q3	-	-	-	5.634	-	0%
Bishop Challoner - Community Facilities	0.600	-	0.600	-	-	- 0.600	0%	Project still subject to further discussion between parties.	-	-	-	0.600	-	0%
Universal Free School Meals - Kitchen Upgrade	0.384	0.316	0.068	0.000	0.068	-	0%	Equipment installed remaining works/budget to be reviewed	-	-	-	0.384	-	0%
Basic Need/Expansion	102.183	55.806	18.947	1.323	18.947	-	7%	Appointment of contractors for new schemes requires negotiation on cost/contract resulting in some slippage on start on site date and spend.	19.430	8.000	27.430	102.183	-	0%
Primary Capital Programme	4.844	4.704	0.140	0.011	0.140	-	8%	Final Account has been in dispute - adjudication process. Payment by Q3	-	-	-	4.844	-	0%
RCCO	0.010	-	0.010	-	-	- 0.010	0%	Contractor in Administration, awaiting outcome.	-	-	-	0.010	-	0%
Provision for 2yr Olds	1.339	0.169	1.167	0.068	1.167	- 0.000	6%	Projects required Commissioners/Cabinet approval. Commissioners approval obtained, spend to follow.	0.003	-	0.003	1.339	-	0%
ESCW TOTAL	116.301	64.808	24.060	1.490	23.449	- 0.610	6%		19.433	8.000	27.433	116.301	-	0%

All Years		In Year - 15/16						Future Years (FY)		FY Total	All Years			
Approved Budget	Spend to 31st March 2015	Revised Budget 15/16	Spend to Q1	Projected Spend	Projected Variance	2015/16 Spend (%)	REASONS FOR CURRENT YEAR VARIANCES	16/17	17/18 Onwards	Budget	Projected Spend	Variance	Variance %	
A	B	C	D	E	E-C	D/C		F	G	H = F+G	I	I-A		
£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
Communities, Localities & Culture														
Transport														
TfL schemes including safety, cycling and walking	22.651	13.026	4.695	0.033	4.599	- 0.095	1%	Projects in design and development stage. No contract cost incurred to date. Anticipated contract spend due in 2nd half of the year.	2.465	2.465	4.930	22.651	-	0%
Public Realm improvements	3.501	1.411	2.090	- 0.238	2.090	0.000	-11%	Projects in design and development stage. No contract cost incurred to date. Anticipated contract spend due in 2nd half of the year.	-	-	-	3.501	-	0%
Bartlett Park Masterplan - Highways	1.732	0.313	1.419	0.005	1.419	-	0%	Contract process underway for landscape works.	-	-	-	1.732	-	0%
Highway improvement programme	3.084	3.084	-	-	-	-	N/A		-	-	-	3.084	-	0%
Developers Contribution	7.253	3.194	4.059	- 0.002	4.059	-	0%	Projects in design and development stage. No contract cost incurred to date. Anticipated contract spend due in 2nd half of the year.	-	-	-	7.253	-	0%
OPTEMS	0.963	0.766	0.197	0.012	0.175	- 0.022	6%	Programme of works to be approved by the funder.	-	-	-	0.963	-	0%
Transport Total	39.183	21.794	12.460	- 0.190	12.343	- 0.117	-2%		2.465	2.465	4.930	39.183	-	0%
Parks														
Millers Park/Island Gardens	0.206	0.203	0.003	-	0.003	- 0.000	0%	Awaiting Retention payment.	-	-	-	0.206	-	0%
Poplar Park	0.201	0.165	0.036	-	0.036	0.000	0%	Awaiting contractor invoices.	-	-	-	0.201	-	0%
Schoolhouse Lane Multi Use Ball Games Area	0.100	0.093	0.007	-	0.007	0.000	0%	Awaiting Retention payment.	-	-	-	0.100	-	0%
Victoria Park Masterplan	10.071	10.071	-	-	-	-	N/A		-	-	-	10.071	-	0%
Victoria Park sports hub	2.486	0.368	2.118	0.008	2.118	0.000	0%	Contract process underway.	-	-	-	2.486	-	0%
Victoria Park - Changing Block Extension & Upgrade	0.354	0.354	-	-	-	-	N/A		-	-	-	0.354	-	0%
Pennyfields	0.045	0.045	-	-	-	-	N/A		-	-	-	0.045	-	0%
Christ Church Gardens	0.350	-	0.350	-	0.350	-	0%	Extended project approvals being sought..	-	-	-	0.350	-	0%
Mile End Hedge	0.165	0.113	0.052	0.022	0.052	0.000	43%		-	-	-	0.165	-	0%
Trees - Boroughwide	0.021	0.021	-	- 0.002	-	-	N/A		-	-	-	0.021	-	0%
Conversion of Lawn area to York stone paving	0.055	0.036	0.019	- 0.001	0.019	- 0.000	-4%		-	-	-	0.055	-	0%
Cemetery Lodge	0.071	0.002	0.069	0.044	0.069	- 0.000	64%		-	-	-	0.071	-	0%
Albert Gardens	0.025	0.011	0.015	- 0.009	0.015	0.000	-63%	Awaiting contractor invoices.	-	-	-	0.025	-	0%
Parks Total	14.149	11.480	2.668	0.061	2.669	0.001	2%		-	-	-	14.149	-	0%

All Years		In Year - 15/16						Future Years (FY)		FY Total	All Years			
Approved Budget	Spend to 31st March 2015	Revised Budget 15/16	Spend to Q1	Projected Spend	Projected Variance	2015/16 Spend (%)	REASONS FOR CURRENT YEAR VARIANCES	16/17	17/18 Onwards	Budget	Projected Spend	Variance	Variance %	
A	B	C	D	E	E-C	D/C		F	G	H = F+G	I	I-A		
£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
Culture and major projects														
Tennis courts	0.233	0.137	0.096	0.004	0.096	-	4%	Awaiting contractor invoices.	-	-	-	0.233	-	0%
Mile End Stadium Track resurfacing and Astro Turf	0.376	0.245	0.131	-	0.127	- 0.004	0%	Awaiting Retention payment.	-	-	-	0.376	-	0%
Public Art Projects	0.250	0.011	0.239	-	0.239	-	0%	Awaiting developer confirmation of spend proposal	-	-	-	0.250	-	0%
Mile End Park Capital	0.212	0.212	-	- 0.000	-	-	N/A		-	-	-	0.212	-	0%
Bancroft Library Phase 2b	0.645	0.493	0.153	-	0.153	0.000	0%	Awaiting contractor invoices.	-	-	-	0.645	-	0%
Watney Market Ideas Store	4.401	4.348	0.053	-	0.053	- 0.000	0%	Awaiting Retention payment.	-	-	-	4.401	-	0%
St Georges Pool	0.106	0.030	0.076	-	-	- 0.076	0%	Equipment now purchased. Underspend has been reallocated to cover increased costs for John Orwell astro turf project following tender process.	-	-	-	0.106	-	0%
Brick Lane Mural	0.045	-	0.045	-	0.045	-	0%		-	-	-	0.045	-	0%
Banglatown Art Trail & Arches	2.021	1.500	0.521	- 0.019	0.521	- 0.000	-4%	Review scheme is currently underway.	-	-	-	2.021	-	0%
Stepney Green Astro Turf	0.451	0.431	0.020	0.001	0.020	- 0.000	5%		-	-	-	0.451	-	0%
John Orwell Sports Centre	0.296	0.096	0.200	0.002	0.288	0.088	1%	Budget increased following PCOP and RCDA approval following tender process	-	-	-	0.296	-	0%
Culture and Major projects total	9.036	7.502	1.534	- 0.013	1.542	0.008	-1%		-	-	-	9.036	-	0%


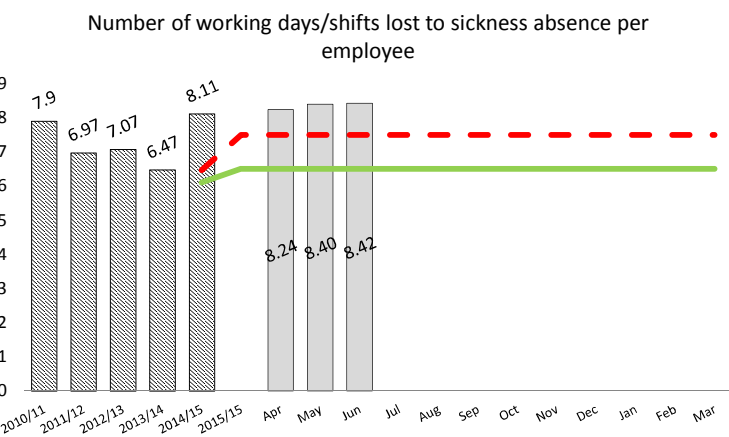
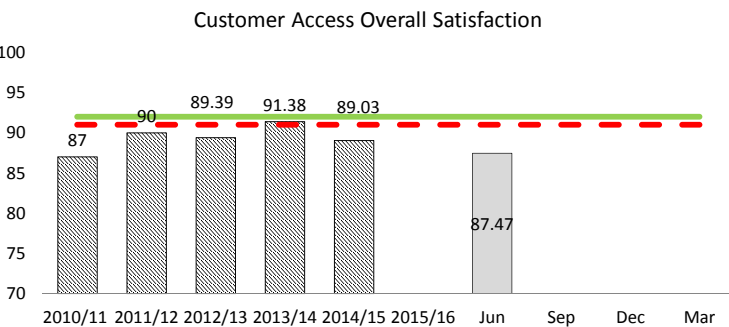
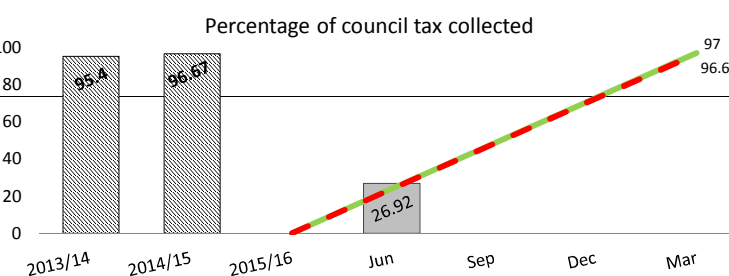
All Years		In Year - 15/16						Future Years (FY)		FY Total	All Years			
Approved Budget	Spend to 31st March 2015	Revised Budget 15/16	Spend to Q1	Projected Spend	Projected Variance	2015/16 Spend (%)	REASONS FOR CURRENT YEAR VARIANCES	16/17	17/18 Onwards	Budget	Projected Spend	Variance	Variance %	
A	B	C	D	E	E-C	D/C		F	G	H = F+G	I	I-A		
£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
Other														
CCTV Improvement and Enhancement	0.601	0.440	0.161	-	0.161	0.000	0%	Awaiting PCOP approval for new scheme.	-	-	-	0.601	-	0%
Generators @ Mulberry Place & Anchorage House	0.250	0.241	0.009	-	0.009	-	0%	Awaiting contractor invoices.	-	-	-	0.250	-	0%
ICT Solution - PSI Handhelds	0.550	-	0.550	-	0.550	-	0%	Awaiting contractor invoices.	-	-	-	0.550	-	0%
Contaminated land survey and works	0.603	0.099	0.504	-	0.504	-	0%	Survey works to be carried out following tender process.	-	-	-	0.603	-	0%
Other Total	2.004	0.781	1.224	-	1.224	0.000	0%		-	-	-	2.004	-	0%
CLC TOTAL	64.373	41.557	17.885	- 0.142	17.778	- 0.108	-1%		2.465	2.465	4.930	64.372	-	0%


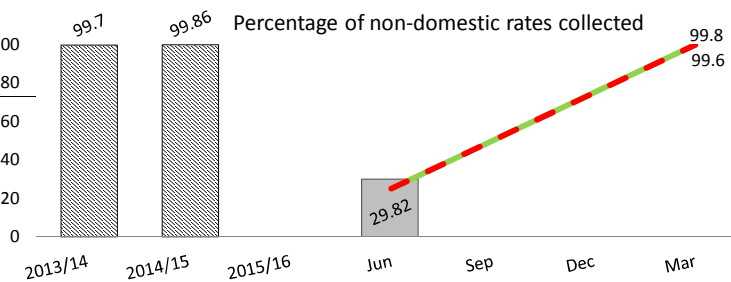
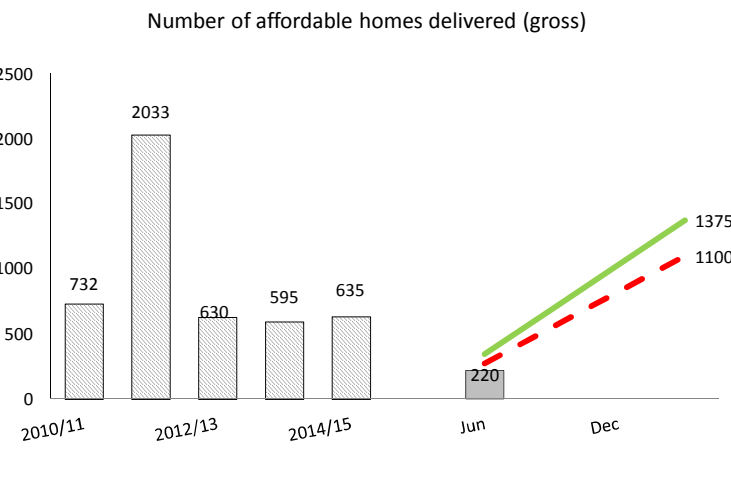
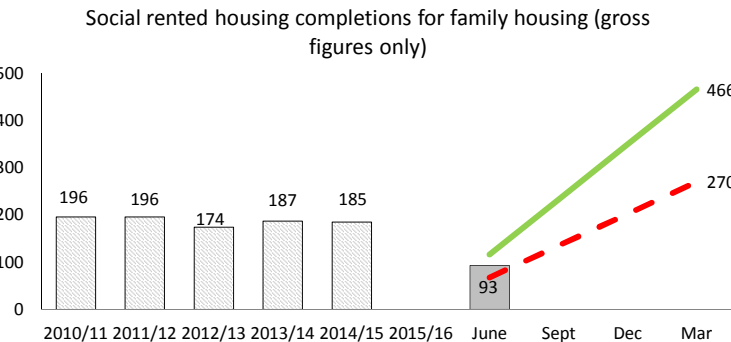
All Years		In Year - 15/16						Future Years (FY)		FY Total	All Years				
Approved Budget	Spend to 31st March 2015	Revised Budget 15/16	Spend to Q1	Projected Spend	Projected Variance	2015/16 Spend (%)	REASONS FOR CURRENT YEAR VARIANCES	16/17	17/18 Onwards	Budget	Projected Spend	Variance	Variance %		
A	B	C	D	E	E-C	D/C		F	G	H = F+G	I	I-A			
£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%	
Development & Renewal															
Millennium Quarter	0.387	0.061	0.326	-	0.326	-	0%	-	-	-	0.387	-	0%		
Bishops Square	0.264	0.200	0.064	-	0.064	-	0%	-	-	-	0.264	-	0%		
Town Centre & High Street Regeneration	0.067	0.068	-0.000	-0.005	-0.000	-	N/A	-	-	-	0.067	-	0%		
Regional Housing Pot	7.080	6.399	0.681	-	0.681	-	0%	-	-	-	7.080	-	0%		
High Street 2012	9.133	7.308	1.825	1.303	1.825	-	71%	-	-	-	9.133	-	0%		
Disabled Facilities Grant	4.742	3.045	0.967	0.276	0.967	-	28%	0.730	-	0.730	4.742	-	0%		
Private Sector Improvement Grant	1.866	0.609	1.257	0.020	0.600	-0.657	2%	Resources are ring-fenced and any underspends will be carried forward into 2015/16 to fund ongoing commitments.		-	-	-	1.866	-	0%
Installation of Automatic Energy Meters	0.107	0.107	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	0.107	-	0%		
Facilities Management (DDA)	0.074	0.022	0.052	-	-	-0.052	0%	-	-	-	0.074	-	0%		
Community Buildings Support Fund	2.000	0.499	1.501	0.023	0.023	-1.479	1%	This project is currently under review.		-	-	-	2.000	-	0%
Community Facilities	0.650	0.580	0.070	-	0.070	-	0%	-	-	-	0.650	-	0%		
S106 Schemes	4.603	0.021	4.582	0.056	4.582	-	1%	-	-	-	4.603	-	0%		
D&R TOTAL	30.973	18.918	11.324	1.673	9.137	-2.188	15%	0.730	-	0.730	30.973	-	0%		


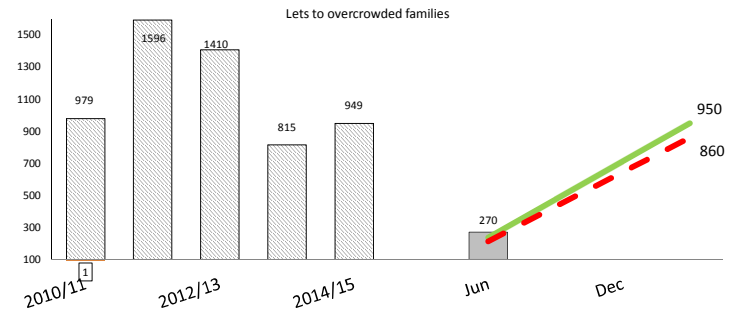
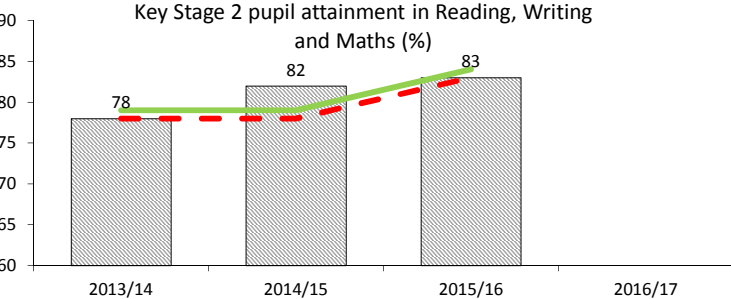
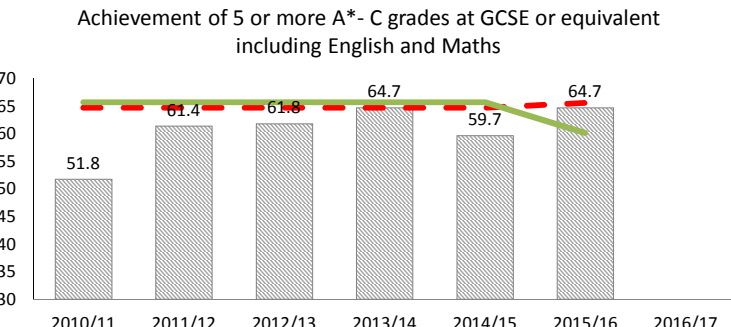
	All Years		In Year - 15/16					Future Years (FY)		FY Total	All Years			
	Approved Budget	Spend to 31st March 2015	Revised Budget 15/16	Spend to Q1	Projected Spend	Projected Variance	2015/16 Spend (%)	REASONS FOR CURRENT YEAR VARIANCES	16/17	17/18 Onwards	Budget	Projected Spend	Variance	Variance %
	A	B	C	D	E	E-C	D/C		F	G	H = F+G	I	I-A	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
<u>Buildings Schools for the Future</u>														
BSF Design and Build Schemes	311.381	310.123	1.257	0.513	1.257	-	41%		-	-	-	311.381	-	0%
ICT infrastructure schemes	18.615	19.082	-0.467	0.069	-0.467	-	-15%		-	-	-	18.615	-	0%
Wave 5 BSF (previously LPP)	2.150	1.926	0.224	-	0.224	-	0%		-	-	-	2.150	-	0%
BSF Total	332.146	331.131	1.015	0.581	1.015	-	57%		-	-	-	332.146	-	0%
<u>Housing Revenue Account</u>														
Decent Homes Backlog	184.987	122.974	52.013	4.032	50.000	-2.013	8%	The residual Decent Homes programme is currently being reviewed by Tower Hamlets Homes. An updated position will be provided in future Cabinet reports.	10.000	-	10.000	184.987	-	0%
Housing Capital Programme	78.253	28.503	21.750	-0.161	14.500	-7.250	-1%	In light of the summer budget announcements and the need to maximise the use of 1-4-1 receipts, and the stock condition survey that is currently being undertaken, uncommitted elements of the HRA capital programme are being reviewed.	14.000	14.000	28.000	78.253	-	0%
Housing Capital Programme - Provision for schemes under development	10.905	-	10.905	-	-	-10.905	0%	Provision was set aside in the 2015/16 HRA budget report for the use of these capital resources. In light of the summer budget announcements and the need to maximise the use of 1-4-1 receipts, the potential use of these resources is being assessed.	-	-	-	10.905	-	0%
Ocean Estate Regeneration	27.870	27.013	0.856	-1.930	0.856	-	-225%	Expenditure is showing as negative in the current year due to an adjustment carried out in 2015/16 between the Ocean programme and High Street 2012 in order to correct the cumulative position.	-	-	-	27.870	-	0%
Blackwall Reach	14.419	10.615	3.805	0.028	3.805	-	1%		-	-	-	14.419	-	0%
Fuel Poverty and Insulation Works on HRA Properties	4.307	1.025	3.282	0.106	3.282	-	3%		-	-	-	4.307	-	0%
New Affordable Housing at Bradwell St Garages	3.058	1.968	1.090	0.425	1.090	-	39%		-	-	-	3.058	-	0%
New Affordable Housing - Ashington Estate East	13.920	0.392	6.124	0.027	0.027	-6.097	0%	Following the approval of this project, the tendering process resulted in significant cost increases. The scheme is therefore under review and for the purposes of this report no further expenditure is assumed.	7.404	-	7.404	0.419	-13.500	-97%
New Affordable Housing -Extensions	3.607	0.309	3.298	0.040	3.298	-	1%		-	-	-	3.607	-	0%
New Affordable Housing -Watts Grove	27.198	0.591	10.827	0.716	10.827	-	7%		15.780	-	15.780	27.198	-	0%
New housing supply - Local Growth Fund	11.289	0.016	3.931	-	3.931	-	0%		7.342	-	7.342	11.289	-	0%
New housing supply - retained 1-4-1 RTB receipts	50.333	0.028	25.540	0.001	1.457	-24.083	0%	Provision was set aside in the 2015/16 HRA budget report for the use of these capital resources on new-build schemes in order to spend £14.5m of 1-4-1 receipts held by the Authority. A number of new-build schemes are being assessed by Cabinet for their viability and whether they are affordable.	24.765	-	24.765	50.333	-	0%
New housing supply - Housing Covenant	26.868	0.020	9.940	-	9.940	-	0%		15.314	1.594	16.908	26.868	-	0%
Short Life Properties	1.700	0.753	0.947	0.048	0.947	-	5%		-	-	-	1.700	-	0%
D&R - Indicative Schemes as agreed at Budget Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A		-	-	-	-	-	N/A
HRA Total	458.714	194.208	154.308	3.332	103.960	-50.348	2%		94.605	15.594	110.199	445.213	-13.500	-3%


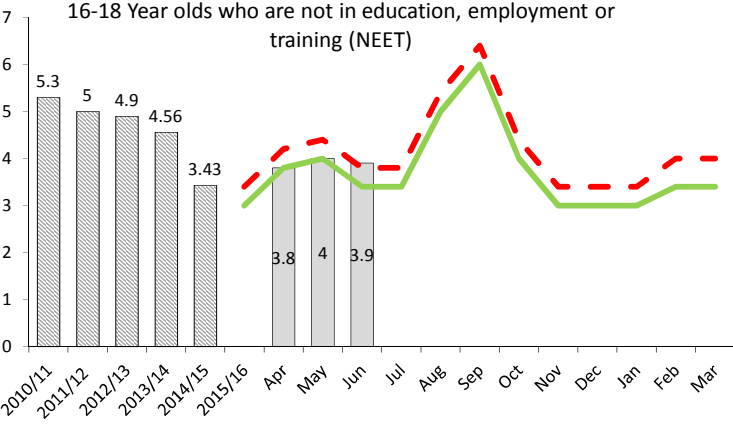

All Years		In Year - 15/16						Future Years (FY)		FY Total	All Years			
Approved Budget	Spend to 31st March 2015	Revised Budget 15/16	Spend to Q1	Projected Spend	Projected Variance	2015/16 Spend (%)	REASONS FOR CURRENT YEAR VARIANCES	16/17	17/18 Onwards	Budget	Projected Spend	Variance	Variance %	
A	B	C	D	E	E-C	D/C		F	G	H = F+G	I	I-A		
£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
Whitechapel Civic Centre	12.000	9.496	2.504	-	1.122	- 1.382	0%	Following the decision of the Mayor in Cabinet on 28 July 2015, a further report will be considered by Cabinet in respect of the delivery and procurement options for the new civic centre. At this stage it has been assumed that £1.12 million of the residual £2.5 million of resources earmarked for the project will be spent this year, with the further report including the financial requirements of the full project.	-	-	-	12.000	-	0%
Corporate Total	12.000	9.496	2.504	-	1.122	- 1.382	0%		-	-	-	12.000	-	0%
Total	1,014.506	660.116	211.097	6.934	156.460	- 54.637	0.033		117.233	26.059	143.293	1,001.004	- 13.500	-1.3%


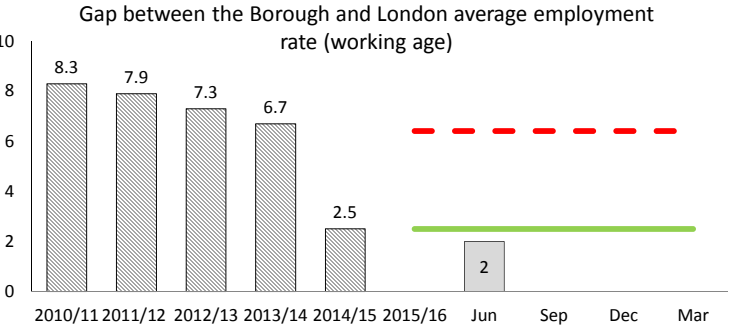
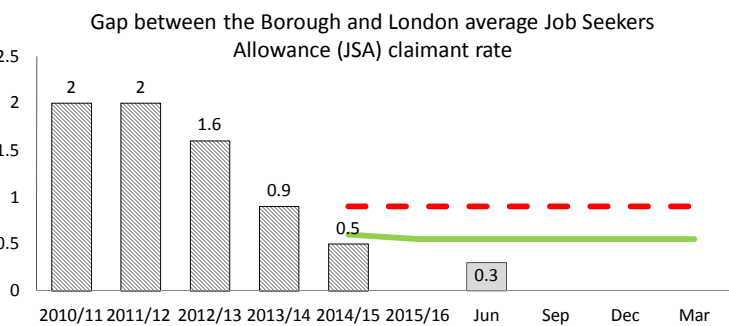
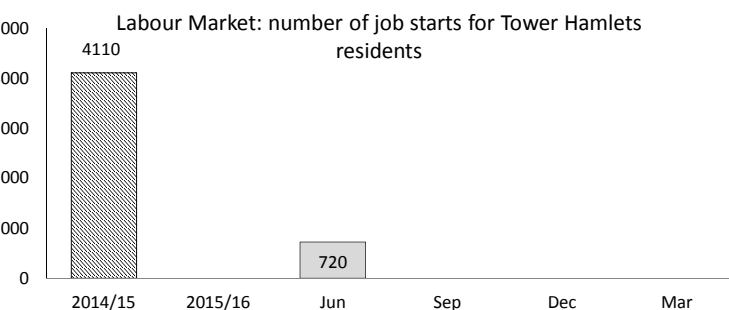
Description	Minimum ----- Target -----		Annual Actual (2014/15)	Q1 Minimum Expectation (2015/16)	Q1 Target (2015/16)	Q1 Actual	Variance (performance against target)	Direction of Travel (comparing 14/15 and 13/14 actual)
	One Tower Hamlets							
Percentage of LP07 or above Local Authority staff that are women (%) Measured in: % Good Performance: Higher	Percentage of staff that are LP07 or above that are women 		49.89	50.00	55.00	49.28	N/A	↔
The Workforce to Reflect the Community Strategy is under review. The total FTE of all staff at LPO7 and above in this quarter is 247.43. The total FTE of women at LPO7 and above is 121.93. The anticipation is that over the course of the year there will be an increase in women at senior positions and this change is already beginning to take shape at CMT level.								
Percentage of LP07 or above Local Authority staff that are from an ethnic minority (%) Measured in: % Good Performance: Higher	Percentage of earners that are LP07 or above of LA staff that are from an ethnic minority 		23.34	25.00	35.00	24.80	N/A	↔
The Workforce to Reflect the Community Strategy is under review. The total FTE of all staff at LPO7 and above in this quarter is 247.43. The total FTE of minority ethnic staff at LPO7 and above is 61.36. The expectation is that with initiatives such as Take a Chance and mentoring that there will be a gradual, but positive, impact on the number of senior BME managers.								
Percentage of LP07 or above Local Authority staff who have a disability (excluding those in maintained schools) (%) Measured in: % Good Performance: Higher	Percentage of earners that are LP07 or above of LA staff that have a disability 		9.29	10.00	11.80	8.78	N/A	↑
The Workforce to Reflect the Community Strategy is under review. The total FTE of all staff at LPO7 and above to make a declaration as to whether they do or don't have a disability in this quarter is 223.31. The total FTE of disabled staff at LPO7 and above is 19.6. For this indicator, very small changes in the number of staff can have a dramatic effect on performance.								

Description	 --- Minimum — Target	Annual Actual (2014/15)	Q1 Minimum Expectation (2015/16)	Q1 Target (2015/16)	Q1 Actual	Variance (performance against target)	Direction of Travel (comparing 14/15 and 13/14 actual)
<p>Number of working days/shifts lost to sickness absence per employee</p> <p>Measured in: Number (the aggregate of working days lost due to sickness absence divided by the average number of FTE staff) Good Performance: Lower</p>	<p>Number of working days/shifts lost to sickness absence per employee</p> 	8.11	7.50	6.50	8.42	RED	↓
<p>Customer Access Overall Satisfaction (telephone contact)</p> <p>Measured in: % Good Performance: Higher</p>	<p>Customer Access Overall Satisfaction</p> 	89.03	91.00	92.00	87.47	RED	↔
<p>Percentage of Council Tax Collected</p> <p>Measured in: % Good Performance: Higher</p>	<p>Percentage of council tax collected</p> 	96.67	24.15	24.25	26.92	GREEN	↔
<p>At the end of June 2015, the average days lost per FTE was 8.42 days. This is 2.32 days above the end of year target of 6.1 days; an increase of 0.02 (0.27%) compared to last month; and an increase of 1.30 (15.39%) days compared to the same period last year. Short term absence has decreased from 3.69 to 3.66 days but Long term has increased from 4.70 to 4.75 days.</p> <p>Summary of the actions taken over the last few months: Since March 2015, non-compliant managers have been identified and written to by their Corporate Director. Directorate People Panels supported by HR Business Partners monitor and review compliance. The top 30 cases of sickness absence cases are considered by Directorate People Panels each month with a view to ensuring consistency and appropriate pace for action. Since May 2015, areas of the organisation which have consistently high sickness levels are put onto special measures. This is monitored by Directorate People Panels and SMTs in conjunction with HR Business Partners. Since July 2015, zero hours posts have been removed from the calculation of sickness absence to ensure a consistent method of calculation. In addition, guidance relating to the sickness absence procedure has been reviewed by HR Business Partners and HR Strategy to ensure it is clear and unambiguous.</p>	<p>Contact Centre wait times continue to be impacted by the reduction in staff resources following 2015/16 savings. This increase in wait times is the likeliest driver for the dip in customer satisfaction. However the shift has been from satisfied to neither/nor (ie from "good service" to "average service"), leaving the level of active dissatisfaction very low at 2-3%.</p>	<p>Council Tax collection is performing well and is currently ahead of target and up on previous year's performance.</p>					

Description	 Minimum Target	Annual Actual (2014/15)	Q1 Minimum Expectation (2015/16)	Q1 Target (2015/16)	Q1 Actual	Variance (performance against target)	Direction of Travel (comparing 14/15 and 13/14 actual)
Percentage of Non-Domestic Rates Collected Measured in: % Good Performance: Higher		99.86	24.95	24.90	29.82	GREEN	↓
Business Rate collection is on target for the first quarter of 2015/2016.							
Great Place to Live							
Number of affordable homes delivered (gross) Measured in: Number (the sum of social rent housing and intermediate housing - low cost home ownership and intermediate rent) Good Performance: Higher		635	275	344	220	RED	↑
Tower Hamlets has a strong track record of housing delivery and continues to provide amongst the highest numbers of affordable homes in the country. Whilst the quarterly target has been missed (344), 220 affordable homes have been delivered in quarter 1, 14% higher than this time last year. Our current prediction is for the completion of 1251 affordable units in this financial year. It is worth noting that performance for quarter 1 was expected to be higher, as over 500 units due for completion in quarter 4 of last year were reported as having slipped into quarter 1. However, despite these schemes achieving technical completion for the purposes of GLA grant claims, a number of them are still not complete, i.e. ready for occupation, in LBTH terms. Four different large schemes have been held up by problems such as legal documentation, contractor dispute, vandalism and utility delays. These delays are expected to be resolved soon and should lead to a high outturn for quarter 2. As is regularly reported, there can be no action plan to remedy quarterly underperformance, as the distribution of completions will never fall into an equal four quarter split. The number of units delivering in each quarter is dependent on the contractors' performance on site and other technical issues relating to completion of schemes. There is nothing that the council can do to influence the actual date of handovers.							
Number of affordable social rented housing completions for family housing (gross) Measured in: Number (a count of the number of affordable housing - local authority, housing associations, and co-operative tenants. Family housing is 3 bedrooms or more) Good Performance: Higher		785	67	116	93	AMBER	↑
93 family units were delivered in Q1, 66% higher than this time last year. Whilst delivery is below the target for the quarter (116), it is above our minimum expectation at 47% of all the rented units produced, influenced by the very high proportion of family units in the Indecon scheme.							

Description	 Minimum Target	Annual Actual (2014/15)	Q1 Minimum Expectation (2015/16)	Q1 Target (2015/16)	Q1 Actual	Variance (performance against target)	Direction of Travel (comparing 14/15 and 13/14 actual)
<p>The number of overcrowded families rehoused, lets to overcrowded households</p> <p>Measured in: Number (count of lets to overcrowded housing applicants and tenants of CHR partner landlords lacking one or more bedrooms) Good Performance: Higher</p>		949	212	237	270	GREEN	↑
<p>270 overcrowded families rehoused against a quarterly target of 234, 58% higher than this time last year.</p> <p>The total number of lets is greater compared to this time last year, however it is still low compared to previous years. The Council operates a choice based lettings scheme and has very little influence over the outcome of lets as offers are made in priority order, with an increased demand from other higher priority applicants who are not overcrowded, therefore there is never an equal movement in performance. This has been further compounded to by the increase in the number of lets to Band 3 applicants who are adequately housed. Housing options continue to be promoted to TH residents, through daily housing advice to applicants, mutual exchange events, and Lettings Open Day events, especially to those that are overcrowded to ensure lets are maximised to them.</p>							
<p>Prosperous Community</p>							
<p>Key Stage 2 pupil attainment in Reading, Writing and Maths (KS2 RWM) (%)</p> <p>Measured in: % Good Performance: Higher</p>		83 (P)	83.0	84.0	N/A	AMBER	↔
<p><u>Provisional</u></p> <p>The provisional result for KS2 results shows that 83% of pupils achieved level 4 or above, one percentage point higher than last year's result. Results are broken down as follows: English GPS 85% Reading (test) 91% Writing (teacher assessment) 88% Maths (test) 90%</p>							
<p>Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths.</p> <p>Measured in % Good performance: Higher</p>		64.7 (P)	60.10	65.60	N/A	AMBER	↑
<p><u>Provisional</u></p> <p>Provisional results as of August 2015 show that 64.7% of pupils attained 5 A*-C GCSE grades including English & Maths in the 2014/15 academic year. This represents a 5 percentage point increase on the previous year's performance and brings the LA average back to where it had been in 2012/13, before rule changes in 2013/14 led to drops in performance both locally and nationally. We expect provisional national and LA level data to be made available by the DfE in October when we will be able to benchmark LBTH performance against that of comparators, with final returns to be released in December.</p>							

Description		Annual Actual (2014/15)	Q1 Minimum Expectation (2015/16)	Q1 Target (2015/16)	Q1 Actual	Variance (performance against target)	Direction of Travel (comparing 14/15 and 13/14 actual)														
<p>16 to 19 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) (%)</p> <p>Measured in: % Good Performance: Lower</p>	 <p>16-18 Year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>NEET Data (2010/11 to 2015/16)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>NEET (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2010/11</td><td>5.3</td></tr> <tr><td>2011/12</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>2012/13</td><td>4.9</td></tr> <tr><td>2013/14</td><td>4.56</td></tr> <tr><td>2014/15</td><td>3.43</td></tr> <tr><td>2015/16</td><td>3.43</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	NEET (%)	2010/11	5.3	2011/12	5	2012/13	4.9	2013/14	4.56	2014/15	3.43	2015/16	3.43	3.43	3.80	3.40	3.90	RED	
Year	NEET (%)																				
2010/11	5.3																				
2011/12	5																				
2012/13	4.9																				
2013/14	4.56																				
2014/15	3.43																				
2015/16	3.43																				
<p>The outturn for quarter 1 indicates that we are off target for the first quarter. This is quite normal at this stage as we expect the figures to be higher during this period. The main reason for this is that all year 11 school leavers automatically become NEET; this year this has meant that an additional 2647 young people were added to the NEET list. We expect to see the figures decline around September/October as September offers are confirmed for all year groups (12-14).</p> <p>A NEET fair was held on the 22nd July and a further one is being planned for late September/early October to assist those that did not obtain their results or get any confirmed places. It will also assist those who have been long term NEET with an increased focus on apprenticeships and employment. Further to this, we will be continuing to track young people on a monthly basis to provide support through Targeted Youth Support, Careers Service and other partner agencies including those from the voluntary community sector. A range of personal development programmes and Positive Activities are being delivered throughout the summer and will continue into quarter 2 for NEET young people. We have improved by 1 percentage point in comparison to figures this time last year (June 14) and 1 percentage point better than the England average of 4.9 %; we are on course to meet our target.</p>																					

Description	 Minimum Target	Annual Actual (2014/15)	Q1 Minimum Expectation (2015/16)	Q1 Target (2015/16)	Q1 Actual	Variance (performance against target)	Direction of Travel (comparing 14/15 and 13/14 actual)
Overall employment rate - gap between the Borough and London average rate (working age) (ppts) Measured in: percentage points Good Performance: Gap - Lower		2.50	6.40	2.50	2.00	GREEN	↑
JSA Claimant Rate (gap between the Borough and London average rate (working age) (ppts) Measured in: percentage points Good Performance: Gap - Lower		0.50	0.90	0.55	0.30	GREEN	↑
Labour Market: number of job starts for Tower Hamlets Residents Measured in: % Good Performance: Higher		4110	Not Set	Not Set	720	N/A	N/A

The latest employment rate stats for the period April 2014 - March 2015 continues to show a positive trend upwards in the Borough's employment rate, now at 69.7%. The employment rate gap between TH and the London average has also further reduced by 0.5ppts since last quarter's update. The employment rate at 69.7% is the highest it has been for the Borough since recording began in 2004. It is worth noting that the employment rate data is taken from the Annual Population Survey, which provides survey based estimates, the methodology of which means that there may be variations in outturns and confidence levels from one quarter to the next.


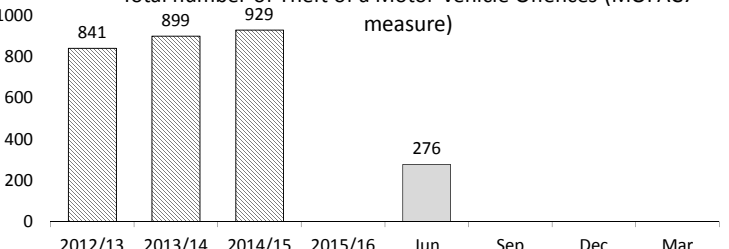
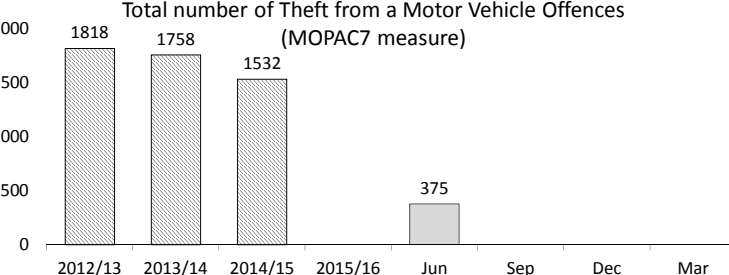
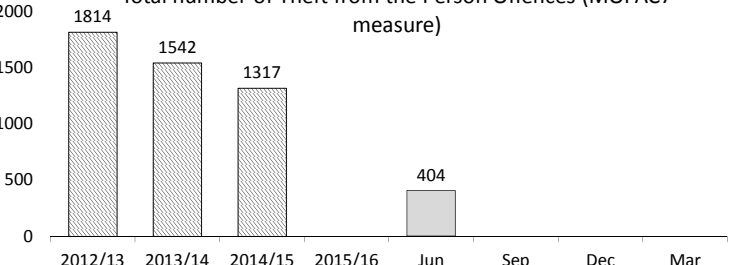
The employment rate for LBTH is 69.7% compared to the London average of 71.7% and the Great Britain average of 72.7%.


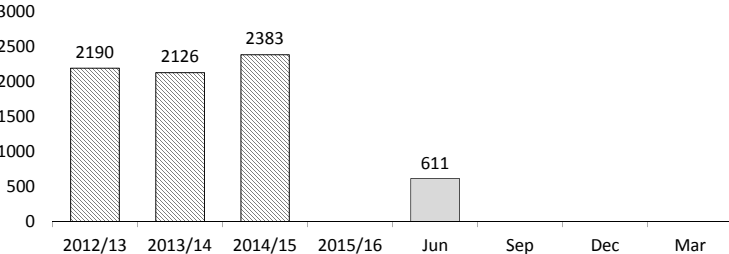
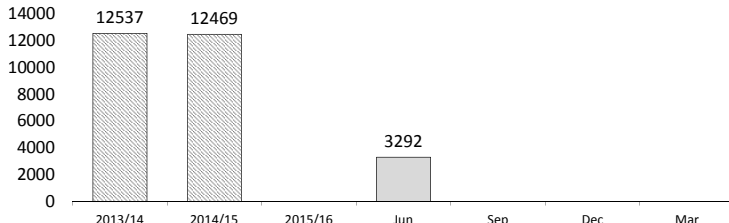
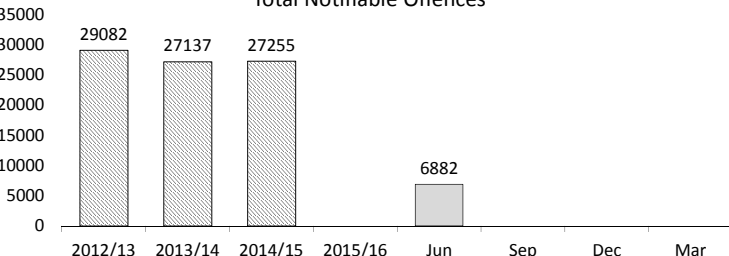
Target met. A positive month on month reduction continues in the numbers of JSA claimants for TH. The current gap of 0.3ppts is 0.2ppts lower than this time last year. The stock of JSA claimants was 4,525 in June 2014, this is 31% lower than June 2015 and the lowest its been since recording began in June 2006. There are 2,020 fewer JSA claimants in Tower Hamlets from June 2014 to June 2015. The quarterly reduction also standing at 650 since March 2015. The dataset published on NOMIS does not include claimants of Universal Credit who are claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed, this is yet to be introduced for TH.

The JSA Claimant Rate for LBTH is 2.3% compared to the London average of 1.9% and the Great Britain average of 1.7%.

720 TH residents achieved job start in Q1 through collective partnership reporting (Excludes THH, as not available at time of submission). An outturn for Q1 2014/15 was not provided so no direction of travel can be calculated. Targets under review with new administration.

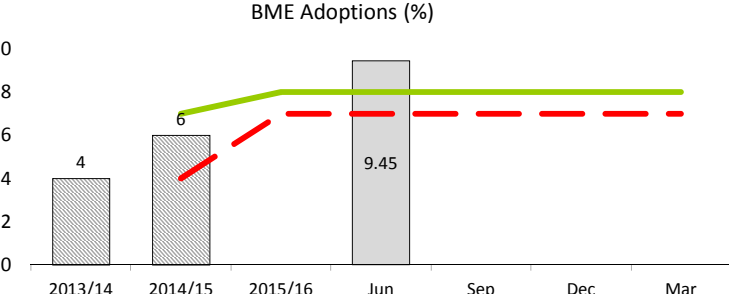
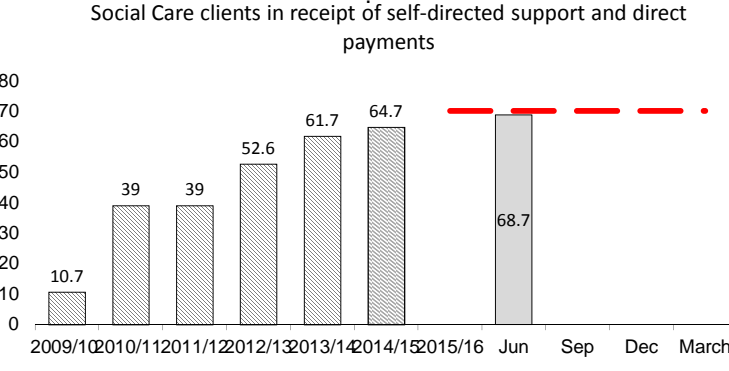
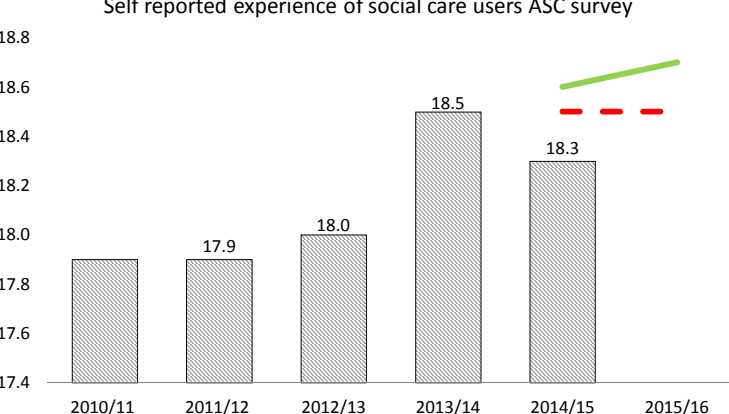
Description	Minimum Target		Annual Actual (2014/15)	Q1 Minimum Expectation (2015/16)	Q1 Target (2015/16)	Q1 Actual	Variance (performance against target)	Direction of Travel (comparing 14/15 and 13/14 actual)
	Safe and Cohesive Community							
Number of Robbery incidents (MOPAC 7 measure) Measured in: Number (part of the MOPAC set. Including personal and business properties) Good Performance: Lower	Total number of Robbery Offences (MOPAC7 measure)		1,162	N/A	N/A	273	N/A	↓
			The London Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime [MOPAC] created a basket of seven crime indicators and set an overall target of a 20% reduction for the life of the MOPAC Policing and Crime Plan 2013-16; there are no individual borough reduction targets for individual crimes. The strategic measures report on the base data of these MOPAC indicators. Data taken from the met.police.uk website indicates that for the period between April-June 2015 there were 273 offences compared to 251 in the same period last year.					
Number of Violence with Injury incidents (MOPAC 7 measure) Measured in: Number (part of the MOPAC set. Murder, wounding/GBH, assault with injury) Good Performance: Lower	Total Violence with Injury (MOPAC7 measure)		2,731	N/A	N/A	769	N/A	↓
			Data taken from the met.police.uk website indicates that between April-June 2015/16 there were 769 violence with injury offences compared to 608 in the same period last year.					
Number of Burglary Incidents (MOPAC 7 measure) Measured in: Number (part of the MOPAC set. Theft or attempted theft from residential or non-residential property) Good Performance: Lower	Total number of Burglary Offences (MOPAC7 measure)		2,415	N/A	N/A	584	N/A	↔
			Data taken from the met.police.uk website indicates that between April-June 2015/16 there were 584 Burglary offences compared to 558 in the same period last year.					

Description		Annual Actual (2014/15)	Q1 Minimum Expectation (2015/16)	Q1 Target (2015/16)	Q1 Actual	Variance (performance against target)	Direction of Travel (comparing 14/15 and 13/14 actual)
<p>Theft of a Motor Vehicle (MOPAC 7 measure)</p> <p>Measured in: Number (part of the MOPAC set) Good Performance: Lower</p>	<p>Total number of Theft of a Motor Vehicle Offences (MOPAC7 measure)</p> 	929	N/A	N/A	276	N/A	↓
<p>Theft from a Motor Vehicle (MOPAC 7 measure)</p> <p>Measured in: Number (part of the MOPAC set) Good Performance: Lower</p>	<p>Total number of Theft from a Motor Vehicle Offences (MOPAC7 measure)</p> 	1,532	N/A	N/A	375	N/A	↓
<p>Theft from the Person (MOPAC 7 measure)</p> <p>Measured in: Number (part of the MOPAC set) Good Performance: Lower</p>	<p>Total number of Theft from the Person Offences (MOPAC7 measure)</p> 	1,317	N/A	N/A	404	N/A	↓

Description		Annual Actual (2014/15)	Q1 Minimum Expectation (2015/16)	Q1 Target (2015/16)	Q1 Actual	Variance (performance against target)	Direction of Travel (comparing 14/15 and 13/14 actual)
<p>Vandalism (criminal damage) (MOPAC 7 measure)</p> <p>Measured in: Number (part of the MOPAC set) Good Performance: Lower</p>	<p>Total number of Criminal Damage Offences (MOPAC7 measure)</p> 	2,383	N/A	N/A	611	N/A	↓
<p>Data taken from the met.police.uk website indicates that between April-June 2015/16 there were 611 vandalism / criminal damage offences compared to 566 in the same period last year.</p>							
<p>Total MOPAC 7 incidents</p> <p>Measured in: Number (includes MOPAC 7 crimes: robbery, burglary, criminal damage, theft from and theft of a motor vehicle, theft from the person, violence with injury) Good Performance: Lower</p>	<p>MOPAC 7 Total</p> 	12,469	N/A	N/A	3,292	N/A	↓
<p>Data taken from the met.police.uk website indicates that between April-June 2015/16 there were 3,292 total MOPAC7 offences compared to 2,853 in the same period last year.</p>							
<p>Total Notifiable Offences (number)</p> <p>Measured in: Number Good Performance: Lower</p>	<p>Total Notifiable Offences</p> 	27,255	N/A	N/A	6,882	N/A	↔
<p>Data taken from the met.police.uk website indicates that between April-June 2015/16 there were 6,882 total notifiable offences compared to 6,686 in the same period last year. A 5% tolerance for direction of travel applied to all measures means that performance compared to last year remains unchanged.</p>							

Description	Legend		Performance Metrics					
	--- Minimum	— Target	Annual Actual (2014/15)	Q1 Minimum Expectation (2015/16)	Q1 Target (2015/16)	Q1 Actual	Variance (performance against target)	Direction of Travel (comparing 14/15 and 13/14 actual)
Number of people killed or seriously injured (3 year average) Measured in: Number Good Performance: Lower			114.3	114.3	107.0	N/A	AMBER	↔
Number of Children killed or seriously injured (3 year average) Measured in: Number Good Performance: Lower			5.7	5.7	4.5	N/A	GREEN	↑

Description	Minimum		Target		Annual Actual (2014/15)	Q1 Minimum Expectation (2015/16)	Q1 Target (2015/16)	Q1 Actual	Variance (performance against target)	Direction of Travel (comparing 14/15 and 13/14 actual)										
	Minimum		Target																	
Healthy and Supportive Community																				
<p>Smoking Quitters</p> <p>Measured in: rate per 100,000 of population (aged 16+) of four-week smoking quitters who have attended NHS Stop Smoking Services . Good Performance: Higher</p>	<p>Stopping Smoking (Rate per 100,000)</p> <table border="1"> <tr><th>Year</th><th>Rate per 100,000</th></tr> <tr><td>2011/12</td><td>1881</td></tr> <tr><td>2012/13</td><td>1585</td></tr> <tr><td>2013/14</td><td>862</td></tr> <tr><td>2014/15</td><td>626.2</td></tr> </table>				Year	Rate per 100,000	2011/12	1881	2012/13	1585	2013/14	862	2014/15	626.2	626.2	Not Set	Not Set	N/A	RED	↓
Year	Rate per 100,000																			
2011/12	1881																			
2012/13	1585																			
2013/14	862																			
2014/15	626.2																			
<p>14/15 Annual Outturn: The annual outturn shows the smoking quit rate per 100,000 population aged 16 and above. The annual minimum expectation of 833 was missed. The total number of people supported to quit smoking during 2014-15 was 3,600. This led to 1,364 quits which is in line with performance across London due in the main to a fall in smoking prevalence.</p> <p>We are refining our targeting of services to people with the most capacity to benefit and protect others from harm e.g. pregnant smokers and ensuring enhanced support is available to those with high tobacco addiction e.g. people with mental health or long term conditions. Although this has the greatest potential to reduce health inequalities more intensive interventions are required, along with a number of unsuccessful attempts to stop smoking. This targeting of services is likely to lead to a small reduction in the successful quit rate as these residents often have greater addiction to nicotine. With approximately 45,000 smokers in Tower Hamlets the challenge remains. Actions implemented include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local campaigns in partnership with providers for Stoptober (Oct), New Year and No Smoking Day (March); An increase of satellite clinics throughout the borough; Increase of service provision for all BAME groups; Close partnership working with Barts to increase referrals; Raising awareness of national legislation e.g. smokefree cars, standardised packaging and the local government and NHS tobacco declarations. 																				
<p>Average time between a child entering care and moving in with adoptive family (Time to adoption)</p> <p>Measured in: Days Good Performance: Lower</p>	<p>Time to Adoption</p> <table border="1"> <tr><th>Year</th><th>Days</th></tr> <tr><td>2013/14</td><td>550</td></tr> <tr><td>2014/15</td><td>645</td></tr> <tr><td>2015/16</td><td>762</td></tr> </table>				Year	Days	2013/14	550	2014/15	645	2015/16	762	645	614	566	762	RED	↓		
Year	Days																			
2013/14	550																			
2014/15	645																			
2015/16	762																			
<p>The previous reported figure (645) was based on a 3 year rolling average in accordance with the DFE Adoption Scorecard definitions. Now that the Adoption Leadership Board has taken over collection and publication of adoption data, they have reverted to a single year annual figure. Our performance for 14/15 was 759 days under this definition. The reported 762 days is the rolling year to end of June, so is in line with the previous period based on the new definition. It is worth noting that the old "three year rolling" definition would show us a 634 days up to end of June 2015, and the actual figure for Q1 the actual performance is 229 days (that is, there has been one adoption between April and June that took 229 days from entering care until placement with adopters). Improving adoption performance remains a priority and Children's Services is setting up a new permanence team and increasing the pool of available adopters to support this.</p>																				
<p>The performance figure measures the time between a child entering care, and them being placed with adoptive parents following a placement order awarded by the courts. Difficulty matching children with suitable adopters can cause delay in the process. It is particularly hard to find suitable adopters for black and minority ethnic children, sibling groups and those with special educational need/ complex health needs. In addition, delays can occur in court processes particularly if a case is contested. Finally because of the small number in the cohort for this indicator (21 in 2014-15), the average time figure can be skewed by small number of very complex cases- over half of our adoptions in 2014-15 were completed in less than the national average time, but the average time was pushed up by very few complex cases. Nationally, the average time for this process was 533 days in 2014-15.</p>																				

Description		Annual Actual (2014/15)	Q1 Minimum Expectation (2015/16)	Q1 Target (2015/16)	Q1 Actual	Variance (performance against target)	Direction of Travel (comparing 14/15 and 13/14 actual)
<p>Percentage of ethnic minority background children leaving care who are adopted (BME adoptions)</p> <p>Measured in: % Good Performance: Higher</p>		6.0	7.0	8.0	9.45	GREEN	↑
<p>Target exceeded. In 2015-16 the way this measure is calculated has changed from a three year average to annual average. The Q1 outturn relates to 12 BME children out 127 BME care leavers whereas last year's outturn of 6% was based on 24 out of 438 children (based on a three year average).</p>							
<p>Proportion of people using social care who receive self-directed support, and those receiving direct payments</p> <p>Measured in: % Good Performance: Higher</p>		64.7	70.00	TBC	68.70	RED	↑
<p>This is the first Qtr. 1 performance reporting under the new definition. Its scope has been limited to people who receive long-term support only for whom self-directed support is most relevant, and this will better reflect the Council's progress in delivering personalised services. In the end of Qtr. 1 the performance was 68.7% (YTD) against an annual target of 70%. The direction of travel is looking positive with a 4 percentage point improvement since the last reporting period. Changes to adult social care practice as a result of Care Act (which make non self-directed support less likely) will further support improvement over the remainder of the year as service users are reviewed under the new practice framework. Numerator: 2128 (The number of service users receiving either Direct Payment, Part Direct Payment or managed Personal Budget). Denominator: 3098 (Service user Clients (aged 18 or over) accessing long term community support).</p>							
<p>Social Care-related quality of life</p> <p>Measured in: % Good Performance: Higher</p>		18.3 (P)	18.50	18.70	N/A	RED	↔
<p>2014/15 Annual outturn: This measure is an average quality of life score based on responses to the Adult Social Care Survey. Performance at year end was 18.3 out of maximum possible score of 24. The score was lower than the minimum expectation because the overall response rate to the survey was lower compared to the previous year and this impacted the number of responses received for this composite measure. This measure uses responses to survey questions covering the eight domains identified in the ASCOT; control, dignity, personal care, food and nutrition, safety, occupation, social participation and accommodation.</p> <p>In future the service intends to increase the response rates by using methods as follows (depending on availability of resources):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing interpreter via phone - Providing Interpreter via face to face interview - Following up by telephone after sending second reminder - Conducting additional telephone interviews. 							

Description	Legend		Performance Metrics					
	Minimum	Target	Annual Actual (2014/15)	Q1 Minimum Expectation (2015/16)	Q1 Target (2015/16)	Q1 Actual	Variance (performance against target)	Direction of Travel (comparing 14/15 and 13/14 actual)
Percentage of CAF reviews with an improved score Measured in: % Good Performance: Higher	Percentage of CAF reviews with an improved score		70.6	75.0	78	N/A	RED	↑
			<p>2014/15 Annual outturn: The outturn for 2014-15 was 70.6 percent against a minimum expectation of 74.5 percent. The target has been missed.</p> <p>The detailed analysis of the sampled reviews has yet to be undertaken and will be presented to the Family Wellbeing Strategy Group in September 2015. The action plan will follow on from discussion at this meeting in the light of the detailist. It should however be noted that the target for 14/15 was increased following a significant leap in outcome between 12/13 and 13/14. The outcome for 14/15 (although below this target) is still above that for 12/13 and it may be that the increase experienced in 13/14 was exceptional. Taking a three year trend the drop in outcome is less significant. In 14/15 there was also an increase in volume of assessments; part of the detailed analysis will unpick whether this increase in volume has had an impact on the progress indicator and if so why.</p>					

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Non-Executive Report of the: Overview & Scrutiny Committee 5 th October 2015	
Report of: Service Head for Corporate Strategy & Equality	Classification: Unrestricted
Overview and Scrutiny Work Programme 2015/16	

Originating Officer(s)	Mark Cairns
Wards affected	All wards

Summary

This report provides Overview and Scrutiny Committee with the draft 2015/16 work programme informed by a Committee workshop session facilitated by an external consultant.

Recommendations:

The Committee is recommended to:

- Agree the work programme attached as Appendix 1.

1. DETAILS OF REPORT

- 1.1 At its first meeting of the year on 7th July, the Committee decided to hold a “Transparency Commission”, which would be the focus of its next three meetings (late July, September and October). Therefore, its conventional work programme would only begin with its November meeting, lasting to the end of the year.
- 1.2 For this reason, as well as the delays to the wider committee calendar resulting from the election of a new Mayor, workplanning and its preparation has taken place at a later stage than is typical this year. Briefings were prepared for each committee portfolio lead by directorate SPP teams with input from the corporate SPP team, including a summary of services within the portfolio, key challenges and opportunities, performance information, perception and satisfaction data, forward plan items, and possible topics for review or challenge sessions.
- 1.3 Following this, a dedicated work programme development session was held on 1st September, with all Committee members invited, including co-optees.

This was facilitated by a consultant with considerable experience of development with O&S members.

- 1.4 At the session, members of the committee learned about the optimum conditions for carrying out a successful work programme, and received an officer overview of the main priorities of the council and the challenges it faces. Following this, members discussed these in small groups, and then proposed topics for the work programme. All members were then asked to indicate their support for those topics proposed by others. The draft work programme has largely been developed from those receiving the most member support.
- 1.5 The table below sets out the proposed topics, arranged by portfolio and suggested method for scrutiny. For reference, at spotlight sessions the attendee will be questioned and held to account by the committee on a range pertinent issues within their remit, and need not be focused on a report. Reviews allow members to examine a topic in-depth over multiple sessions with directorate support, with a view to developing a report with recommendations for improvement. Challenge sessions have a similar purpose, but with only one session and typically in slightly less depth.

Portfolio	Topic	Method of Scrutiny	Service lead
CLC	Crime and disorder including council-police relationship, crime performance, and plans regarding police savings	Spotlight sessions (2)	Andy Bamber
	Youth Service	Spotlight session	Andy Bamber
	Enforcing 20mph speed limit	Agenda item	Simon Baxter
	Recycling	Challenge session	Simon Baxter
	Prevent	Review	Andy Bamber
	Progress update: challenge session on extensions in conservation areas	Agenda item (progress update on earlier challenge session)	Owen Whalley
D&R	Homelessness	Challenge session	Jackie Odunoye
Children's Service	Relationship with academies, and new arrangements for support of schools	Agenda item	Kate Bingham, Terry Parkin
	School Governors	Agenda item	Terry Parkin
	LSCB review of child sexual exploitation	Agenda item	Nacima Patel
	Progress update: review on improving	Agenda item (progress update	Terry Parkin

Portfolio	Topic	Method of Scrutiny	Service lead
	post-16 educational attainment	on earlier review)	
	Places for two year-olds	Agenda item	Terry Parkin
	Special Educational Needs	Review	Terry Parkin
	Planning for school places	Agenda item	Kate Bingham
LPG	Electoral processes	Agenda item	John Williams, Louise Stamp

- 1.6 The proposed scrutiny topic areas have been used to develop a programme for the Committee's meetings in 2015-16 (Appendix 1). In addition to these, the programme includes the Transparency Commission work which has already commenced, and the investigation into the sale of Poplar Town Hall, which remains to be completed from the previous year's Committee. Items are also included which have routinely been included in the OSC work programme in the past, such as the quarterly budget and finance report, the annual complaints and information governance report, and reporting on covert surveillance under RIPA powers – at present, it is anticipated that this will continue. It also includes progress updates which are due on a review and challenge session carried out in previous years, and items which officers anticipate the Committee would likely welcome, such as at least one further spotlight with the Mayor, early discussion of a future gambling policy, and consideration of an LSCB review into child sexual exploitation. The Committee's annual report to full Council is also scheduled for the end of the year.
- 1.7 Consideration of budget proposals has been provisionally scheduled for the early November meeting, following discussion with the Service Head for Finance and Procurement. However, extraordinary meetings for budget scrutiny in January and February remain in the Committee's calendar for the time being.
- 1.8 Naturally, this programme will be subject to change as the year progresses – for example, more Mayor's spotlights may be agreed. It will also have to account for decisions which are called in.

2. COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

- 2.1 There are no financial implications as a result of the recommendations within this report.

3. LEGAL COMMENTS

- 3.1. The Council is required by Section 9F of the Local Government Act 2000 to have an Overview and Scrutiny Committee and to have executive arrangements which ensure the committee has specified powers. Consistent with that obligation Article 6 of the Council's Constitution provides that the Overview and Scrutiny Committee may consider any matter affecting the area or its inhabitants and may make reports and recommendations to the Full Council or the Executive, as appropriate, in connection with the discharge of any functions

4. ONE TOWER HAMLETS CONSIDERATIONS

- 4.1 There are no direct implications from this report.

5. BEST VALUE (BV) IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 There are no direct implications from this report. However, in selecting topics for its work programme, the Committee should have regard to contributing to the continuous improvement of the council, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

6. SUSTAINABLE ACTION FOR A GREENER ENVIRONMENT

- 6.1 There are no direct implications from this report.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 There are no direct implications from this report.

8. CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1 The work programme proposes two opportunities for the Committee to examine crime and disorder reduction issues, and question the police borough commander, through spotlight sessions.

Linked Reports, Appendices and Background Documents

- Appendix 1 – work programme

Linked Report

- NONE

Appendices

- State NONE if none [and state EXEMPT if necessary].

Local Government Act, 1972 Section 100D (As amended)
List of “Background Papers” used in the preparation of this report

- NONE

Officer contact details for documents:

- N/A

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Appendix 1 – OSC Work Programme

Meeting date	Spotlight/agenda items & lead officer
5 Oct 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Performance and Budget Report: Q1 (Kevin Miles & Louise Russell) • Transparency Commission
2 Nov 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget Scrutiny (provisional) (Zena Cooke)
30 Nov 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency Commission Report • Complaints and Information Governance Annual Report (David Galpin) • Planning for school places (Kate Bingham) • Crime and disorder spotlight (first), with Borough Commander and Safer Communities - including council-police relationship, crime performance, and plans regarding police savings (Borough Commander, Andy Bamber)
4 Jan 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gambling policy consultation (Dave Tolley) • Strategic Performance and Budget Report: Q2 (Kevin Miles & Louise Russell) • Electoral processes (John Williams, Louise Stamp) • Enforcing 20mph speed limit (Simon Baxter)
18 Jan 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget Scrutiny (provisional) (Zena Cooke) • Progress update: challenge session on extensions in conservation areas (Owen Whalley) • Reporting use of covert surveillance (David Galpin)
1 Feb 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School Governors (to invite participation by Young Mayor) (Terry Parkin) • Progress update: review on improving post-16 educational attainment (Terry Parkin) • Spotlight on Youth Service (Andy Bamber)
8 Feb 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget Scrutiny (provisional) (Zena Cooke)
29 Feb 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and disorder spotlight (second) with Borough Commander and Safer Communities - including council-police relationship, crime performance, and plans regarding police savings (Borough Commander, Andy Bamber) • Places for 2 Year olds (Terry Parkin) • Relationship with academies, and new arrangements for support of schools (Kate Bingham, Terry Parkin)
4 Apr 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Performance and Budget Report: Q3 (Kevin Miles & Louise Russell) • Mayor's spotlight • LSCB review of child sexual exploitation • Recycling challenge session report
9 May 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview & Scrutiny Annual Report • SEN review report • Prevent review report (to invite participation by Young Mayor) • Homelessness challenge session report

Reviews:


- Transparency Commission
- Prevent
- SEN

Challenge Sessions

- Youth Service
- Homelessness

TBC:

- Potential earlier budget scrutiny work
- Potential additional mayoral spotlights
- Call ins

Non-Executive Report of the: Overview and Scrutiny Committee Monday 5 th October 2015	 TOWER HAMLETS
Report of: John S Williams - Service Head, Democratic Services	Classification: Unrestricted
Appointments to Inner North East London Standing Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee 2015/16	

Originating Officer(s)	David Knight, Senior Democratic Services Officer
Wards affected	All

1. Summary

- 1.1 This report provides a background to the establishment of Inner North East London Standing Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee and asks the Committee to appoint 3 Members for the duration of the municipal year.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That Overview and Scrutiny Committee appoint *Cllr Amina; Ali Cllr Shahed Ali; and Cllr Dave Chesterton* who have been drawn from the membership of the Health Scrutiny Panel to represent the authority on the Inner North East London Standing Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee (INEL SJHOSC) to respond to consultations and represent the interests of the Borough on health matters.
- 2.2 That the appointments be made according to political proportionality rules as set out in INEL JHOSC Terms of Reference. In accordance with current proportionality, two Members are to be appointed from the largest Political Group and one from the next largest Political Group.
- 2.3 That these appointments be for the duration of the 2015/16 municipal year or until successors are appointed.
- 2.4 That the Members appointed participate to represent the interests of the Borough on health matters.
- 2.5 That the terms of reference of the Standing Joint Health Scrutiny Committee as circulated by the host/coordinating authority (London Borough of Hackney) be noted

3. Background

- 3.1 Local Authority (Overview and Scrutiny Committee Health Scrutiny Functions) Regulations 2002 provides that local authorities may establish joint overview and scrutiny committees with general or specific health-related functions. Under Regulation 10 of these provisions, the Secretary of State may also make a direction requiring that local authorities establish a Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee in

those areas where a substantial variation or development to health services affects more than one area. Only the joint committee may then report back and the NHS need only report to and attend the joint committee.

- 3.2 At its meeting on 21st September 2011, the Council established a standing joint health overview and scrutiny committee to consider health matters where there are substantial variations or development to health services affecting more than one local authority area. The joint committee comprises representatives from the London Boroughs of Tower Hamlets, Newham, Hackney and the City of London.

4. Matters for Consideration

- 4.1 Appointments to the Standing Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee enables the interests of the Authority and its residents to continue to be represented and its Members have served in this capacity in past NHS consultations such as those concerned with changes to mental health in-patient services, London cancer services and IVF services.
- 4.2 Under current legislation the Secretary of State may also require local authorities to meet jointly to consider consultations which substantially change services. The Standing Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee is well placed to consider such consultations alongside any other work programme areas that participating boroughs consider appropriate.
- 4.3 For Information, the attached Appendices set out the Terms of Reference and Procedure Rules for the Joint Committee.

5. Standing Joint Health Scrutiny Committee

- 5.1 The Standing Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee (INEL SJHOSC) comprising the London Boroughs of Tower Hamlets, Newham, Hackney and City of London will meet as required to consider and respond to reviews and consultations on healthcare matters and services.
- 5.2 The appointment of the named representatives to INEL SJHOSC permits the healthcare interests of the borough to be represented therefore it is important that Tower Hamlets is able to continue to participate in the work of this body.
- 5.3 The terms of reference for this body have been drawn up by London Borough of Hackney and are attached for information.

6. Legal Comments

- 6.1 Sections 190 and 191 of the Health and Social Care Act 2012 conferred a non-executive statutory health scrutiny function upon the Council. Under Section 244 of the NHS Act 2006, local authorities are no longer required to have a Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee to discharge health functions. The Council chose to continue its existing Health Scrutiny Panel upon the setting up of the Health and Wellbeing Board.
- 6.2 Under the Local Authority (Public Health, Health and Wellbeing Boards and Health Scrutiny) Regulations 2013, the Council may be required to form a Joint Health Scrutiny Committee with other boroughs. This is to facilitate consultation by local

health providers that are planning changes to the way they deliver services, which could be considered to be substantial changes. The Joint Health Scrutiny Committee should to review and scrutinise matters relating to the health services and make reports and recommendations on such matters.

- 6.3 The arrangements for the Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee must comply with the relevant provisions of the Local Authority (Public Health, Health and Wellbeing Boards and Health Scrutiny) Regulations 2013. The Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee is established under Regulation 30(1), which enables two or more local authorities to appoint a joint overview and scrutiny committee and arrange for health scrutiny functions to be exercisable by the joint committee, subject to such terms and conditions as the authorities consider appropriate. Under Regulation 30(6) the Joint Health and Overview and Scrutiny Committee may not discharge any functions other than health scrutiny (relevant functions) in accordance with Regulation 30.
- 6.4 The joint committee is subject to Section 9FA of the Local Government Act 2000, in the same way as is the Council's own Overview and Scrutiny Committee. The joint committee may not include any member of the executive of one of the participating authorities. Those provisions also deal with: (1) the power to appointment sub-committees and the exercise of functions by those sub-committees; (2) the power to co-opt non-voting members; (3) the requirement to comply with the access to information provisions of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972; (4) the duty to allocate seats according to the requirement for political balance; and (5) the power to require members and officers to attend and answer questions.
- 6.5 It is proposed that the Council should appoint 3 members to the joint committee and that each of the participating authorities should appoint up to this number. The setting of the number of members of the committee is a matter falling within the arrangements that the authorities may make and is specifically permitted by Section 102(2) of the Local Government Act 1972.
- 6.6 At its meeting on 21st September 2011 the Council delegated to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee its power to make appointments to the joint committee. This delegation is permissible pursuant to the power in Section 101(1)(a) of the Local Government Act 1972.
- 6.7 The proposed appointments comply with the statutory requirements to maintain political balance and do not include a member of the executive.

7 Comments of the Chief Financial Officer

- 7.1 Any costs arising from the establishment of the INEL JOSOC, including occasional hosting by Tower Hamlets of meetings of the Joint Committee, are minimal and can be met from the existing budgets for Overview and Scrutiny and Democratic Services.

8 One Tower Hamlets Considerations

- 8.1 Participation in the Joint O&S Committee will ensure efficient scrutiny of any NHS consultations affecting the four Inner North-east London authorities to the benefit of all local communities.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 (AS AMENDED) SECTION 100D
LIST OF "BACKGROUND PAPERS" USED IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS REPORT**

Background paper

**Name and telephone number of and address where
open to inspection**

**Establishment Of Inner North East London Standing
Joint Overview And Scrutiny Committee (Council 21st
September 2011)**

Democratic Services 0207 364 4881

JOINT HEALTH OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

**INNER NORTH EAST LONDON JOINT
OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. Consider and respond to any health matter which:
 - *Impacts on two or more participating authorities or on the sub region as a whole, and for which a response has been requested by NHS organisations under Section 244 of the NHS Act 2006, and*
 - *All 4 participating authorities agree to consider as an INEL JOSOC*

2. To constitute and meet as a Committee as and when participant boroughs agree to do so subject to the statutory public meeting notice period.

**Inner North East London Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee
(INEL JOSC)
Committee Procedure Rules**

1. Establishment

- 1.1. The establishment of the committee is for London boroughs: London Borough of Hackney, London Borough of Newham, London Borough of Tower Hamlets and the City of London Corporation. This is in accordance with s.245 of the NHS Act 2006 and the Local Authority (Overview and Scrutiny Committees Healthy Scrutiny Functions) Regulations 2002.

2. Chair

- 2.1. The INEL JOSC will elect the Chair and Vice Chair at the first formal meeting of the INEL JOSC. The preference is the Chair and the Vice Chair will be drawn from different participating authorities.
- 2.2. Members of the Committee interested in either post will provide a written submission to the Committee support officer a week before the first meeting.
- 2.3. The written submissions will be circulated to all the Members of the INEL JOSC and at the first meeting one Member will nominate for the position of Chair / Vice Chair and a second Member will second the nomination.
- 2.4. A vote (by show of hands) will follow and the results will be collated by the supporting Officer.
- 2.5. It is assumed that in addition to Chairing the meetings of the INEL JHOSC the Chair and Vice Chair will act as the member steering group for the INEL JOSC.
- 2.6. The appointments of Chair and Vice Chair will be for a period of two municipal years, following which the JOSC will again elect a Chair and Vice-chair on the basis of the provisions contained in clauses 2.1 to 2.5 above. If the INEL JOSC wishes to or is required to change the appointed Chair or Vice Chair, an agenda item should be requested supported by three of the four constituent Authorities following which the appointments will be put to a vote.

3. Membership of Committee

- 3.1. London Borough of Hackney, London Borough of Newham and London Borough of Tower Hamlets will each nominate up to 3 members of the INEL JOSC. The City of London Corporation will nominate up to two members. Appointments will be until further notice. Individual boroughs may change appointees at any time providing they have acted in

accordance with their own procedure rules) but should inform the supporting officers of any such changes.

- 3.2. Political proportionality rules apply to this Committee and each participating Borough's nomination should represent the political proportionality of their Borough.

4. Co-optees

- 4.1. If the Committee chooses it can co-opt non-voting persons as it deems appropriate to the Committee.
- 4.2. Confirmed appointments of co-optees will be for a duration as determined by the JOSC.

5. Substitutions

- 5.1. Named substitutes may attend Committee meetings in lieu of nominated members. Continuity of attendance is strongly encouraged.
- 5.2. It will be the responsibility of individual committee members and their local authorities to arrange substitutions and to ensure the supporting officer is informed of any changes prior to the meeting.
- 5.3. Where a named substitute is attending the meeting, it will be the responsibility of the nominated member to brief them in advance of the meeting.

6. Quorum

- 6.1. The quorum of a meeting of the INEL JOSC will be the presence of a member from each of three of the four participating authorities. In an instance where only three authorities choose to participate in responding to a consultation, quorum will be the presence of a member from two of the three participating authorities. Where only two authorities choose to participate in a consultation, quorum will be the presence of a member from both authorities.

7. Voting

- 7.1. Members of the INEL JOSC should endeavour to reach a consensus of views. In the event that a vote is required, each member present will have one vote. In the event of there being an equality of votes the Chair of the meeting will have the casting vote.
- 7.2. Where the Committee has reviewed a topic or proposed service change and it wishes to make recommendations to a statutory health body, the Committee shall produce a single final report, agreed by consensus and reflecting the views of all the scrutiny committees involved.

8. INEL JOSC Role, Powers and Function

- 8.1. The INEL JOSC can co-operate with any other Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee, joint health overview and scrutiny committee or

committee established by two or more local authorities within the greater London area.

- 8.2. INEL JOSC will have the same statutory scrutiny powers as an individual health overview and scrutiny committee that is:
- accessing information requested
 - requiring members, officers or partners to attend and answer questions
 - making reports or recommendations to any NHS body or unitary authority with social care responsibility.
- 8.3. Efforts will be made to avoid duplication. The individual health overview and scrutiny committees of individual authorities shall endeavour not to replicate any work undertaken by the INEL JOSC. All scrutiny statutory powers for that topic being reviewed will be transferred to the INEL JOSC.

9. Support

- 9.1. The lead administrative and research support will be provided by the Health Scrutiny officer from the London Borough of Hackney with assistance as required from the officers of the participating borough.
- 9.2. Meetings of the JOSC will be rotated between participating authorities as agreed by the JOSC. The host authority for each meeting of the INEL JOSC will be responsible for arranging appropriate meeting rooms; ensuring that refreshments are available providing spare copies of agenda papers on the day of the meeting; and producing minutes of the meeting within five working days.
- 9.3. Each authority will identify a key point of contact for all arrangements and Statutory Scrutiny Officers are at all times to be kept abreast of arrangements for the JOSC.

10. Meetings

- 10.1. Meetings of the INEL JOSC will be held in public unless the public is excluded by resolution under section 100a (4) Local Government Act 1972 / 2000 and will take place at venues in one of the four INEL authorities. Accessibility issues may mean that locations in the authorities main Council Office i.e. Council Chamber would be the preferred option.
- 10.2. However, there may be occasions on which the INEL JOSC may need to hold site visits outside of the formal Committee meeting setting. Arrangements for these site visits will be made by the officers nominated to support the INEL JOSC with assistance from the officers of the borough being visited.
- 10.3. A written record of information from any site visit undertaken will be made for noting purposes for the INEL JOSC.

11. Agenda

- 11.1. The agenda will be prepared by the officer supporting the INEL JOSC guided by the Chair. The officer will send, by email, the agenda to all members of the INEL JOSC, the Statutory Scrutiny Officers and their support officers.
- 11.2. It will then be the responsibility of each borough to:
 - publish official notice of the meeting
 - put the agenda on public deposit
 - make the agenda available on their Council website; and
 - make copies of the agenda papers available locally to other Members and officers of that Authority and stakeholder groups as they feel appropriate.

12. Local Overview and Scrutiny Committees

- 12.1. The INEL JOSC will invite participating authority's health overview and scrutiny committees and other partners to make known their views on the proposal(s) or review(s) being conducted.
- 12.2. The INEL JOSC will consider those views in making its conclusions and comments on the proposals outlined or reviews

13. Representations

- 13.1. The INEL JOSC will identify and invite witnesses to address the committee and may wish to undertake consultation with a range of stakeholders. However as a general principle the committee will consider any written or verbal submissions from individual members of the public and interest groups that represent geographical areas in Inner North East London that are contained within one of the participating local authority areas.
- 13.2. The INEL JOSC will specifically request that the NHS bodies conducting consultations consider reviews undertaken by participating Borough's Overview and Scrutiny Committees. Summaries of the key points from these submissions will be appended to the INEL JOSC's final report for submission to the consulting NHS body decision making board.

14. Timescale

- 14.1. This Inner North East London Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee (INEL JOSC) is constituted until further notice and insofar as it continues to have the support of the constituent participating authorities. It may be dissolved upon agreement of the participating authorities.