

Agenda

Environment, Health and Housing Committee

Date:	Tuesday, 4 September 2018 at 6:30 pm
Venue:	Town Hall, St Annes, FY8 1LW
Committee members:	Councillor Ben Aitken (Chairman) Councillor Viv Willder (Vice-Chairman) Councillors Frank Andrews, Peter Anthony, Maxine Chew, Gail Goodman JP, Peter Hardy, Angela Jacques, John Kirkham, Roger Lloyd, Graeme Neale, Louis Rigby.

Public Platform

To hear representations from members of the public in accordance with Article 15 of the Constitution.
 To register to speak under Public Platform: see [Public Speaking at Council Meetings](#).

	PROCEDURAL ITEMS:	PAGE
1	Declarations of Interest: Declarations of interest, and the responsibility for declaring the same, are matters for elected members. Members are able to obtain advice, in writing, in advance of meetings. This should only be sought via the Council's Monitoring Officer. However, it should be noted that no advice on interests sought less than one working day prior to any meeting will be provided.	1
2	Confirmation of Minutes: To confirm the minutes, as previously circulated, of the meeting held on 5 June 2018 as a correct record.	1
3	Substitute Members: Details of any substitute members notified in accordance with council procedure rule 22(c).	1
	DECISION ITEMS:	
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DECISION ITEM

REPORT OF	MEETING	DATE	ITEM NO
RESOURCES DIRECTORATE	ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE	4 SEPTEMBER 2018	4
OBESITY, HOT FOOD TAKEAWAYS AND SPATIAL PLANNING			

PUBLIC ITEM

This item is for consideration in the public part of the meeting.

SUMMARY

It is estimated that the NHS in England spent £6.1 billion on overweight and obesity-related ill-health in 2014 to 2015. Tackling obesity requires a whole system approach, with local authorities, health services and commissioners all playing their part. In Lancashire approximately 67% of the adult population are living with excess weight. High levels of excess weight are also prevalent amongst the children of Lancashire, with the highest prevalence being found in the most deprived wards.

Obesity is a complex issue and requires a multifaceted approach. One element of this approach is working together to limit the over proliferation of hot food takeaways. Between 2012 and 2016 every district in Lancashire saw increases in the numbers of fast food outlets, and Lancashire as a whole has seen an increase of 20%. In Lancashire 48.7% of fast food outlets fall within wards that sit in the 20% most deprived nationally.

Based on a review of evidence and implemented planning policies from other areas, the Hot Food Takeaways and Spatial Planning Public Health Advisory Note recommends that local planning authorities consider the development of policies or supplementary planning documents that include:

- A 400m restriction zone for new hot food takeaways surrounding secondary schools – limiting children's access to unhealthy food
- Refusing applications for new hot food takeaways within wards where more than 15% of year 6 pupils and 10% of reception pupils are classed as obese
- Prevent the clustering of too many hot food takeaways in deprived neighbourhoods

At a Full Council meeting at Lancashire County Council on the 19th July 2018, Elected Members voted unanimously in favour of approving these resolutions. The Leader of the County Council; the Cabinet Member for Economic Development, Environment and Planning; the Cabinet Member for Health and Wellbeing and the interim Chief Executive and Director of Resources subsequently wrote to the Chief Executives and Leaders of each of the 12 Lancashire District Councils with a request to support these resolutions at a local level.

RECOMMENDATION

The Environment, Health and Housing Committee is requested to consider the request from Lancashire County Council outlined below:

1. A 400m restriction zone for new hot food takeaways surrounding secondary schools – limiting children's access to unhealthy food; Refusing applications for new hot food takeaways within wards where more than 15% of year 6 pupils and 10% of reception pupils are classed as obese; Prevent the clustering of too many hot food takeaways in deprived neighbourhoods
2. If the Committee support recommendation 1, they are subsequently requested to make a recommendation to the Planning Committee to agree the principle of the policy and look to incorporate it within the Healthy Living SPD which will be prepared in line with the Planning Policy team's work plan.

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS DECISIONS

N/A

CORPORATE PRIORITIES

Spending your money in the most efficient way to achieve excellent services (Value for Money)	
Delivering the services that customers expect of an excellent council (Clean and Green)	√
Working with all partners (Vibrant Economy)	√
To make sure Fylde continues to be one of the most desirable places to live (A Great Place to Live)	√
Promoting Fylde as a great destination to visit (A Great Place to Visit)	√

REPORT

1. The health and wellbeing of individual people and local communities is effected by a wide range of factors, including the built environment. Spatial planning can be used to address a range of health issues such as air quality, physical inactivity, social isolation and obesity.
2. Chapter 8 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is devoted to promoting healthy and safe communities. It advises that planning policies and decisions should aim to ‘enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through ... access to healthier food...’. The NPPF also advises that planning policies and decisions should ‘take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community.’
3. Lancashire County Council’s Director of Public Health is seeking to collaborate with local planning authorities (LPAs) to take account of local health issues and considerations, through the provision of health data and advice.
4. It is widely acknowledged that local planning authorities could help to tackle the increasing health issues of excess weight and obesity in the country through stricter control of the development of hot food takeaways.
5. Hot food takeaways are specified as A5 use class under the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) and LPAs have generally pursued two options when looking to restrict A5 development for health reasons, namely:
 - Refusing applications or restricting opening hours for A5 development that fall within a prescribed proximity to secondary schools (and in some cases also primary schools and youth facilities)
 - Refusing applications for A5 development in deprived areas where there is already deemed to be an oversaturation of such uses as a percentage of the business uses within an area.
6. Seven of the twelve Lancashire districts have significantly higher excess weight prevalence than the national average of 64.8%; Fylde is ranked at number five with 68.1% of the adult population living with excess weight.
7. High levels of excess weight are prevalent amongst the children of Lancashire, with the highest prevalence figures being found in the most deprived wards in the county. In Fylde, 25.3% of year 6 children are living with excess weight.
8. Lancashire County Council Public Health are committed to supporting Lancashire residents to adopt healthier lifestyles through a comprehensive behaviour change approach, including tackling obesity and physical inactivity.
9. Most Lancashire districts have significantly more fast food outlets per 100,000 population than the England average of 87.8. The overall figure for the Lancashire 12 is 121.9 per 100,000 population; Fylde is ranked at eight with rate of 102.5.

10. The National Institute of Clinical Excellence (NICE) states that reducing salt and saturated fat intakes will reduce morbidity and mortality rates from cardiovascular disease. Furthermore, sections of the population who regularly eat fried fast-food may be consuming substantially higher amounts of trans-fats which are a significant health hazard.

11. In light of the overwhelming evidence regarding the detrimental impact of food from hot food takeaways and the informal eating out sector on the health and wellbeing of the local population, Lancashire County Council Public Health have recommended the following principles are included in local plan policies:

- **A 400m restriction zone surrounding secondary schools**

The policy benchmark of a 400m restriction zone surrounding schools (and/or a restriction on A5 use opening hours within the restriction zone) has been tried and tested by an increasing numbers of local authorities at this point. This exclusion approach will help to limit secondary school children's access to unhealthy food at lunchtimes and immediately after school and would work best if implemented alongside healthy eating policies *within* schools. This is an area in which local authorities and schools can work together in partnership for the benefit of children's health.

- **Refusing new A5 uses within wards where more than 15% of year 6 pupils and 10% of reception pupils are classed as obese**

In order for policy such as this to be adopted, there must be evidence in place to demonstrate that there is a problem to be dealt with. This approach is based on targeting those neighbourhoods which have an evident problem because they sit within the top two quintiles nationally for obesity. Data on child excess weight and obesity at ward level is available through www.localhealth.org.uk.

- **Prevent the clustering of A5 uses in deprived neighbourhoods**

Many local authorities already have policies that seek to prevent A5 clustering from the perspective of the character, function, vitality or viability of an area. However these policies are justified, they are also useful for addressing the issue of obesogenic environments.

- **Presentation of local and national evidence and circumstances**

The Hot Food Takeaways and Spatial Planning Public Health Advisory Note contains numerous signposts to data, evidence and guidance, all of which can be used to make the case for Hot Food Takeaway planning policies. Joint Strategic Needs Assessments, mapping exercises, research studies, and public consultations can all contribute to building a compelling, evidence based argument. Lancashire County Council Public Health can assist in pulling together relevant local evidence.

12. If the planning system is to be used as a tool to improve the health of the population, the policies should be joined up with healthy weight strategies and backed by the Health and Wellbeing partnerships and boards. It is hoped that if Lancashire Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) take account of these recommendations, that any resultant local plan policies restricting hot food takeaway developments, will be as robust as possible.

13. A clear evidence base and justified policy wording, should result in the policies being found to be 'sound' by the Planning Inspectorate and subsequently become the adopted policy. It is important that any adopted policy provides strong grounds that enable the policy to be used as grounds for refusal in planning application decision making and that the decision is capable of being upheld at any subsequent appeal proceedings.

14. A review of planning applications over the last 10 years (2009-2018) has revealed that 14 proposals to change the use of premises to hot food takeaways (including those proposed to allow cafes and restaurants to sell takeaway food) were submitted to the council for consideration.

15. The Environment, Health and Housing Committee is requested to consider the recommendations proposed by Lancashire County Council Public Health; if Members support this recommendation they are subsequently requested to make a recommendation to the Planning Committee to agree the principle of the policy and look to incorporate it within the Healthy Living SPD which will be prepared in line with the Planning Policy team's work plan.

IMPLICATIONS	
Finance	There are no direct financial implications arising from the report
Legal	There are no direct legal implications arising from the report
Community Safety	There are no direct community safety implications arising from the report
Human Rights and Equalities	There are no direct human rights and equalities implications arising from this report
Sustainability and Environmental Impact	Introduction of additional litter bin provision along the coastline will have a positive impact on the amenity and cleanliness of the area
Health & Safety and Risk Management	There will be no direct health & safety and risk management implications arising from this report

LEAD AUTHOR	CONTACT DETAILS	DATE
Kathy Winstanley	kathyw@fylde.gov.uk ; 01253 658634	August 2018

BACKGROUND PAPERS		
Name of document	Date	Where available for inspection

Attached documents

Appendix 1 - Obesity, Hot Food Takeaways and Spatial Planning, Public Health Advisory Note, Director of Public Health and Wellbeing, Dr Sakthi Karunanithi MBBS MD MPH FFPH

Obesity, Hot Food Takeaways and Spatial Planning

Tackling obesity requires a whole system approach, with local authorities, health services and commissioners all playing their part.

Lancashire County Council Public Health and Wellbeing is working with district councils to explore how we can implement the following spatial planning initiatives:

A 400m restriction zone for new hot food takeaways surrounding secondary schools – limiting children's access to unhealthy food

Refusing applications for new hot food takeaways within wards where more than 15% of year 6 pupils and 10% of reception pupils are classed as obese

Prevent the clustering of too many hot food takeaways in deprived neighbourhoods

It is estimated that the NHS in England spent £6.1 billion on overweight and obesity-related ill-health in 2014 to 2015.

The health and wellbeing of local communities is affected by a wide range of factors. The built environment is a key factor that spatial planning can be used to improve.

It is estimated that 63.5% of Lancashire's residents are either overweight or obese. According to the child measurement programme, 22.5% of children in reception year and 33.2% of children in year 6 are overweight.

This is a significant public health issue as obesity increases the risk of developing a whole host of diseases, including:

- an increased risk of certain cancers, including being 3 times more likely to develop colon cancer
- more than 2.5 times more likely to develop high blood pressure - a risk factor for heart disease
- 5 times more likely to develop type 2 diabetes

Between 2012 and 2016, Lancashire saw an increase in fast food outlets of 20%, a large proportion of which are situated in our most deprived communities.

We recognise the challenges for new businesses, and the economic activity generated by new hot food takeaways must be viewed in context with the long term cost of obesity to healthcare and the wider workforce and community.



Hot Food Takeaways and Spatial Planning

Public Health Advisory Note

Director of Public Health and Wellbeing, Dr Sakthi Karunanithi MBBS MD MPH FFPH

Introduction

This Public Health Advisory Note covers how local planning authorities could help to tackle the increasing health issues of excess weight and obesity within Lancashire, through stricter control of the development of hot food takeaways. It focuses on a rapid data analysis of weight levels in Lancashire and the prevalence of hot food takeaways. A review of planning policy options, application decisions and recommendations for action by local authorities is provided.

Wider Determinants of Health

The health and wellbeing of individual people and local communities is affected by a wide range of factors. Some factors concern the environment, including the built environment. Spatial planning can be used to address a range of health issues such as air quality, physical inactivity, social isolation and obesity.

Within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), guidance is provided on how health should be considered by the planning system. As part of the delivery of the social dimension of sustainable development, planning has a role in supporting, and developing, strong, vibrant and healthy communities.

One of the core planning principles that underpin both plan-making and decision-taking is for planning "to take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all" (paragraph 17 NPPF). In preparing the proportional evidence base for local plan-making, NPPF also states that

"Local planning authorities should work with public health leads and health organisations to understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population, including expected future changes, and any information about relevant barriers to improving health and well-being." (Paragraph 171)

Lancashire County Council's Director of Public Health, through the Health Equity, Welfare and Partnerships service, is collaborating with Lancashire's local planning authorities (LPAs) to take account of local health issues and considerations, through the provision of local health data and advice.

Obesity

Within Lancashire, obesity is of particular concern, with significantly high levels of overweight adults and children being recorded within the county.

Some local authorities in England have started addressing increasing obesity levels within their populations by using the planning system to restrict hot food takeaways and by extension restricting access to unhealthy food.

The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as 'Use Classes'. In general planning permission is needed to change from use class to another. Hot food takeaways are specified as A5 use class.

LPAs have generally pursued two options when looking to restrict A5 development for health reasons, they are:

- Refusing applications or restricting opening hours for A5 developments that fall within a prescribed proximity to secondary schools and in some cases also primary schools and youth facilities.
- Refusing applications for A5 development in deprived areas where there is already deemed to be an oversaturation of such uses – often defined as a percentage of the business uses within an area.

More recently, another form of restriction has started to emerge that takes into account the obesity rate within the surrounding area – an approach that we explore, along with the others, later in this document.

It must be recognised that spatial planning can only help reduce obesity and excess weight as part of a multifaceted approach, which should include a range of interventions and partners.

Recommendations

In light of the information and evidence presented in this document, we recommend the following principles are included in local plan policies:

1. A 400m restriction zone surrounding secondary schools

The policy benchmark of a 400m restriction zone surrounding schools (and/or a restriction on A5 use opening hours within the restriction zone) has been tried and tested by an increasing numbers of local authorities at this point. This exclusion approach will help to limit secondary school children's access to unhealthy food at lunchtimes and immediately after school and would work best if implemented alongside healthy eating policies *within* schools. This is an area in which local authorities and schools can work together in partnership for the benefit of children's health.

2. Refusing new A5 uses within wards where more than 15% of year 6 pupils and 10% of reception pupils are classed as obese

In order for policy such as this to be adopted, there must be evidence in place to demonstrate that there is a problem to be dealt with. This approach is based on targeting those neighbourhoods which have an evident problem because they sit within the top two quintiles nationally for obesity.

Data on child excess weight and obesity at ward level is freely available through www.localhealth.org.uk and is updated every year through the National child measurement programme (which displays an indicator based on the past three years of aggregated data). North Tyneside's adopted policy (DM3.7ⁱ) is a good example of this.

3. Prevent the clustering of A5 uses in deprived neighbourhoods

Many local authorities already have policies that seek to prevent A5 clustering from the perspective of the character, function, vitality or viability of an area. However these policies are justified, they are also useful for addressing the issue of obesogenic environments.

A good example of this kind of policy can be found in Gatesheadⁱⁱ, who have adopted policies that restrict A5 uses to just 5% of total commercial uses within an area, and allow no more than two consecutive A5 uses in any one length of frontage.

4. Presentation of local and national evidence and circumstances

This documents contains numerous signposts to data, evidence and guidance, all of which can be used to make the case for Hot Food Takeaway planning policies. Joint Strategic Needs Assessmentsⁱⁱⁱ, mapping exercises, research studies, and when possible, public consultations can all contribute to building a compelling, evidence

based argument. Lancashire County Council Public Health can assist in pulling together relevant local evidence.

5. Partnership Buy-in

If the planning system is to be used as a tool to improve the health of the population, the policies should be joined up with healthy weight strategies and backed by the Health and Wellbeing partnerships and boards.

It is hoped that if Lancashire Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) take account of these recommendations, that any resultant local plan policies restricting hot food takeaway developments, will be as robust as possible.

A clear evidence base and justified policy wording, should result in the policies being found to be 'sound' by the Planning Inspectorate and subsequently become the adopted policy.

It is important that any adopted policy provides strong grounds that enable the policy to be used as grounds for refusal in planning application decision making and that the decision is capable of being upheld at any subsequent appeal proceedings.

Excess weight and obesity

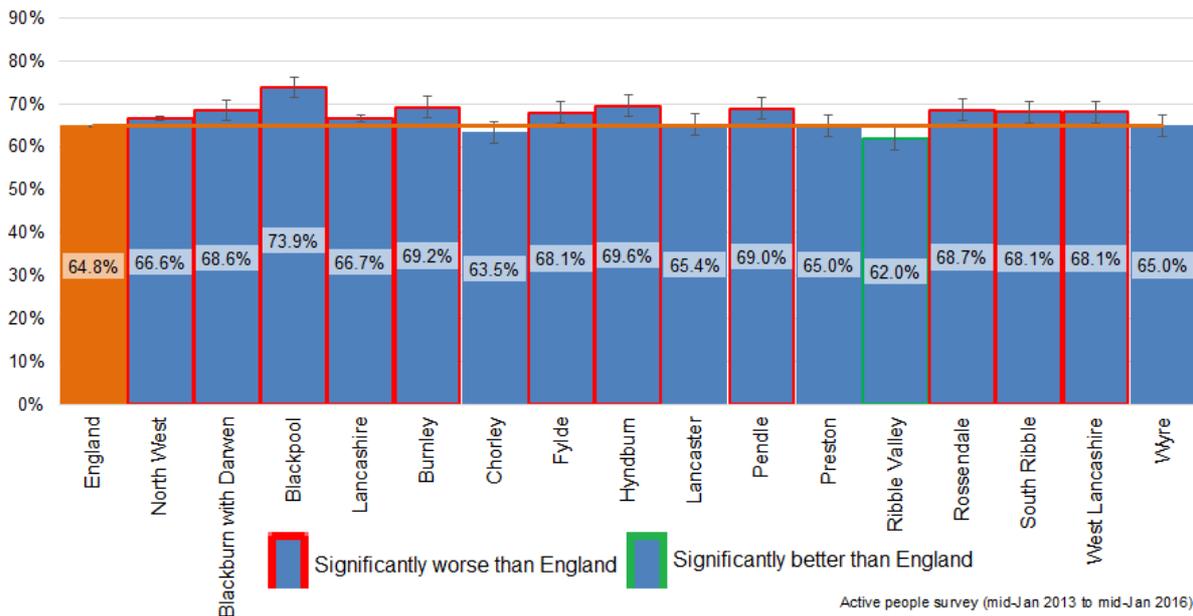
Excess weight and obesity in adults

Excess weight and obesity are important indicators of population health. The prevalence of these conditions is linked to numerous chronic physical and mental conditions, which places a burden on those people affected and also on the resources of local health services.

England has an obesity prevalence of 26.2% and one of the highest rates of unhealthy weight when compared with other western countries^{iv}. In 2014, 58% of women and 65% of men were recorded as overweight or obese. Obesity prevalence in England has increased from 15% in 1993 to 26% in 2014.

Figure 1, shows that the estimated proportion of adults with excess weight in Lancashire is significantly above the England average for the survey period mid Jan 2013 to mid-Jan 2016 (*Sport England Active People Survey*^v). Within the Lancashire 12 authority areas, the survey results suggest that 66.7% of the adult population are living with excess weight. This is significantly above the England prevalence of 64.8% and when applied to the latest population estimates (2015), it equates to 649,659 people.

Figure 1: Estimated adult (16+) excess weight prevalence at a national, regional, upper tier and district level



Within Lancashire 12, seven districts have significantly higher excess weight prevalence than the national average, Hyndburn (69.6%), Burnley (69.2%), Pendle (69.0%), Rossendale (68.7%), Fylde (68.1%), South Ribble (68.1%) and West Lancashire (68.1%). Additionally, the estimates for the neighbouring unitary authorities of Blackburn with Darwen (68.6%) and Blackpool (73.9%), are also significantly higher than England.

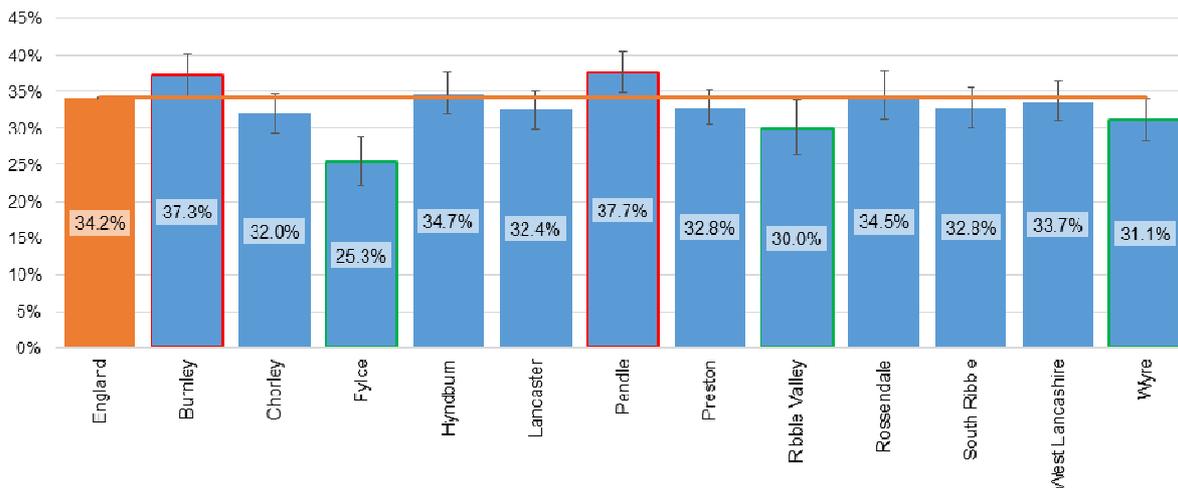
Excess weight and obesity in children

Public Health England states^{vi} that one in three children nationally are overweight or obese by the time they leave primary school and obesity prevalence in the most deprived 10 per cent of children in England is approximately twice that among the least deprived 10 per cent.

High levels of excess weight are prevalent amongst the children of Lancashire 12, with the highest prevalence figures being found in the most deprived wards in the county.

The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2015/16 found a total of 7,146 reception and Year-6 age children from across the Lancashire-12 were living with excess weight. Figure 2 displays the proportion of children with excess weight by district.

Figure 2: Excess weight in year 6 children by Lancashire district 2015/16

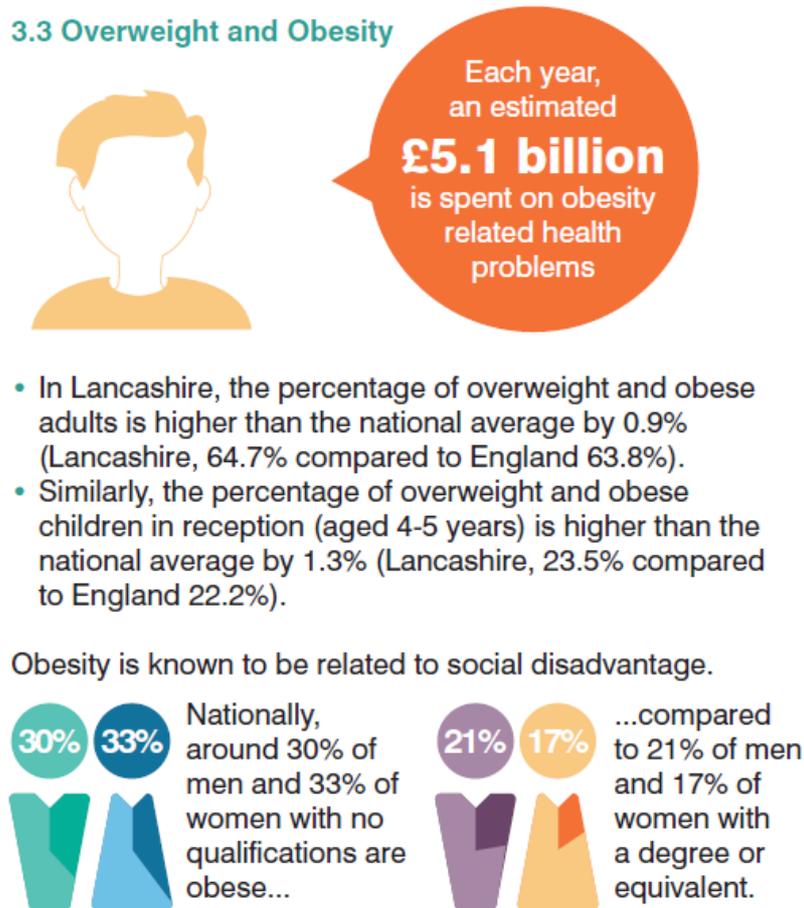


Public Health Outcomes Framework^{vii}

Public Health Interventions

Lancashire's Director of Public Health, Dr Sakthi Karunanithi, in his 2016 annual report *Securing our Health and Wellbeing*^{viii}, identifies the need to enable sustainable behaviour and lifestyle changes as a key action. Lancashire County Council Public Health will continue to support Lancashire residents to adopt healthier lifestyles through a comprehensive behaviour change approach, including to tackle obesity and physical inactivity.

Figure 3. Excerpt from 'Securing our Health and Wellbeing' Report of the Director of Public Health and Wellbeing 2016



Lancashire County Council was the first two-tier authority to become a signatory of the Healthy Weight Declaration^{ix} which was designed by Food Active to support local government to exercise their responsibility in developing and implementing policies which promote healthy weight.

The Healthy Weight Declaration shows commitment to reducing unhealthy weight in our communities, protecting the health and well-being of staff and citizens and making an economic impact on health and social care and the local economy by striving to:

- *Engage with the local food and drink sector (retailers, manufacturers, caterers, out of home settings) where appropriate to consider responsible retailing (such as not selling energy drinks to under 18s), offering and promoting healthier food and drink options, and reformulating and reducing the portion sizes of high fat, sugar and salt (HFSS) products;*
- *Consider how commercial partnerships with the food and drink industry may impact on the messages communicated around healthy weight to our local communities. Funding may be offered to support research, discretionary services (such as sport and recreation and tourism events) and town centre promotions;*
- *Review provision in all our public buildings, facilities and 'via' providers to make healthy foods and drinks more available, convenient and affordable and limit access to high-calorie, low-nutrient foods and drinks (this should be applied to public institutions such as schools, hospitals, care homes and leisure facilities where possible);*
- *Increase public access to fresh drinking water on local authority controlled sites;*
- *Consider supplementary guidance for hot food takeaways, specifically in areas around schools, parks and where access to healthier alternatives are limited;*
- *Advocate plans with our partners including the NHS and all agencies represented on the Health and Wellbeing Board, Healthy Cities, academic institutions and local communities to address the causes and impacts of obesity;*
- *Protect our children from inappropriate marketing by the food and drink industry such as advertising and marketing in close proximity to schools; 'giveaways' and promotions within schools; at events on local authority controlled sites;*
- *Support action at national level to help local authorities reduce obesity prevalence and health inequalities in our communities;*
- *Ensure food and drinks provided at public events include healthy provisions, supporting food retailers to deliver this offer;*
- *Support the health and well-being of local authority staff and increase knowledge and understanding of unhealthy weight to create a culture and ethos that normalises healthy weight;*
- *Invest in the health literacy of local citizens to make informed healthier choices;*
- *Ensure clear and comprehensive healthy eating messages are consistent with government guidelines.*
- *Consider how strategies, plans and infrastructures for regeneration and town planning positively impact on physical activity;*
- *Monitor the progress of our plan against our commitments and publish the results.*

Lancashire County Council also commissions the Active Lives and Healthy weight services which involves five providers delivering programmes covering all 12 Lancashire districts. In every district the provider has two distinct, but often closely related, programmes.

1. **Active Lives** – a 12 week free programme of 1 session per week, aimed at getting the individual more active through a variety of ways from simple chair-based exercise, to "Couch to 5k". Sessions are either delivered in existing

Leisure Centre venues, or out in the community, for example Scout Huts or organised local events like Health Melas. Physical activity levels are tracked to show increased activity at 12 weeks (end of programme), 6 months and 12 months, to establish that activity regimes have been embedded in client lifestyles.

- 2. Healthy Weight** – similar to above with a 12 week programme designed to help clients address their weight through a variety of means. The clients are weighed before and after and there is an expectation that they will lose at least 3% and longer term 5% of their weight. Clients are weighed at the end of the 12 weeks, then at 6 months and finally at 12 months to track progress.

Hot food takeaways

Prevalence of Hot food takeaways

Hot food takeaway's fall within the A5 planning use category and are described as "for the sale of hot food for consumption off the premises".

As Figure 3 displays, Lancashire and most of its district authorities have significantly more fast food outlets per 100,000 population than England. Fast food outlets are distinctive from hot food takeaways and are defined as premises that prepare and supply food that is available quickly, covering a range of outlets including, but not limited to, burger bars, kebab & chip shops, fish & chip, and sandwich shops. It excludes outlets classed as bakeries, as well as those considered to be cafés or restaurants. However, in the case of large fast food chains, all outlets including those classified as cafes and restaurants are included in the figures.

- The districts of Burnley, Hyndburn, Pendle, Preston and Rossendale have the highest concentration of fast food outlets in Lancashire, and the concentration rates are significantly higher than the England average. The two neighbouring authorities of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool also recorded rates significantly above the National average.
- Every district in Lancashire has seen increases in the numbers of fast food outlets when compared with 2012, and Lancashire as a whole has seen an increase of 20%.

Public Health England has calculated that the total number of Fast Food outlets across England was 47,928, of which 1,282 were based in the Lancashire-12. Giving the area a crude outlet concentration rate of 121.85, significantly above the England rate of 87.8.

HOT FOOD TAKEAWAYS AND SPATIAL PLANNING – PUBLIC HEALTH ADVISORY NOTE

Figure 4: Fast food outlet density in Lancashire and comparisons between 2012 and 2016

LA name	2012				2016				Difference	
	Count of outlets	Rate per 100,000 population	Local rank	Significance from England	Count of outlets	Rate per 100,000 population	Local rank	Significance from England	Actual	%
England	40,486	77.5	-	-	47,928	87.8	-	-	7,442	16%
Blackpool with Darwen	163	116.4	4	High	188	128.1	5	High	25	13%
Blackpool	241	172.2	1	High	271	192.9	1	High	30	11%
Lancashire-12	1,028	87.9	-	High	1,282	121.9	-	High	254	20%
Burnley	102	119.6	3	High	132	151.2	2	High	30	23%
Chorley	89	84.4	8	-	109	97.7	11	-	20	18%
Fylde	62	81.0	10	-	79	102.5	8	-	17	22%
Hyndburn	101	124.5	2	High	114	142.1	3	High	13	11%
Lancaster	119	84.4	9	-	127	89.9	13	-	8	6%
Pendle	80	89.6	7	-	118	131.3	4	High	38	32%
Preston	151	111.8	5	High	176	125.3	6	High	25	14%
Ribble Valley	38	65.5	13	-	56	96.4	12	-	18	32%
Rosendale	63	93.5	6	-	86	124.3	7	High	23	27%
South Ribble	78	72.0	12	-	111	101.8	10	-	33	30%
West Lancashire	57	51.7	14	Low	63	56.3	14	Low	6	10%
Wyre	88	79.0	11	-	111	102.1	9	-	23	21%

Source: Public Health England^x

HOT FOOD TAKEAWAYS AND SPATIAL PLANNING – PUBLIC HEALTH ADVISORY NOTE

Figure 5, demonstrates that the largest proportion (48.7%) of fast food outlets fall within the most deprived 20% of wards nationally. Giving this quintile a crude rate per 100,000 of 167.02 significantly above the Lancashire-12 average of 121.85 and significantly above the crude rate recorded for all other deprivation quintiles.

Figure 5^{xi}: Fast food outlets in Lancashire-12, grouped by the deprivation quintile of the ward the outlet falls within.

IMD Quintile 2015 (1 = most deprived, 5 = least)	All-age population	Count of outlets	% of total	Outlets per 1,000 population	Significance from Lancashire-12
1	373,599	624	48.7%	167.02	High
2	176,248	226	17.6%	128.23	-
3	160,351	170	13.3%	106.02	-
4	209,136	178	13.9%	85.11	Low
5	132,750	84	6.6%	63.28	Low
Grand Total	1,052,084	1,282	-	121.85	-

A recent development in the mapping of food environments is Feat (Food environment assessment tool) which has been developed by the Centre for Diet and Activity Research and the MRC Epidemiology Unit at the University of Cambridge. It allows for detailed exploration of the geography of food retail access across England:

Feat is underpinned by the latest scientific evidence about how food access in our neighbourhoods affects our dietary choices, body weight and health. It will allow you to map, measure and monitor access to food outlets at a neighbourhood level, including changes over time.

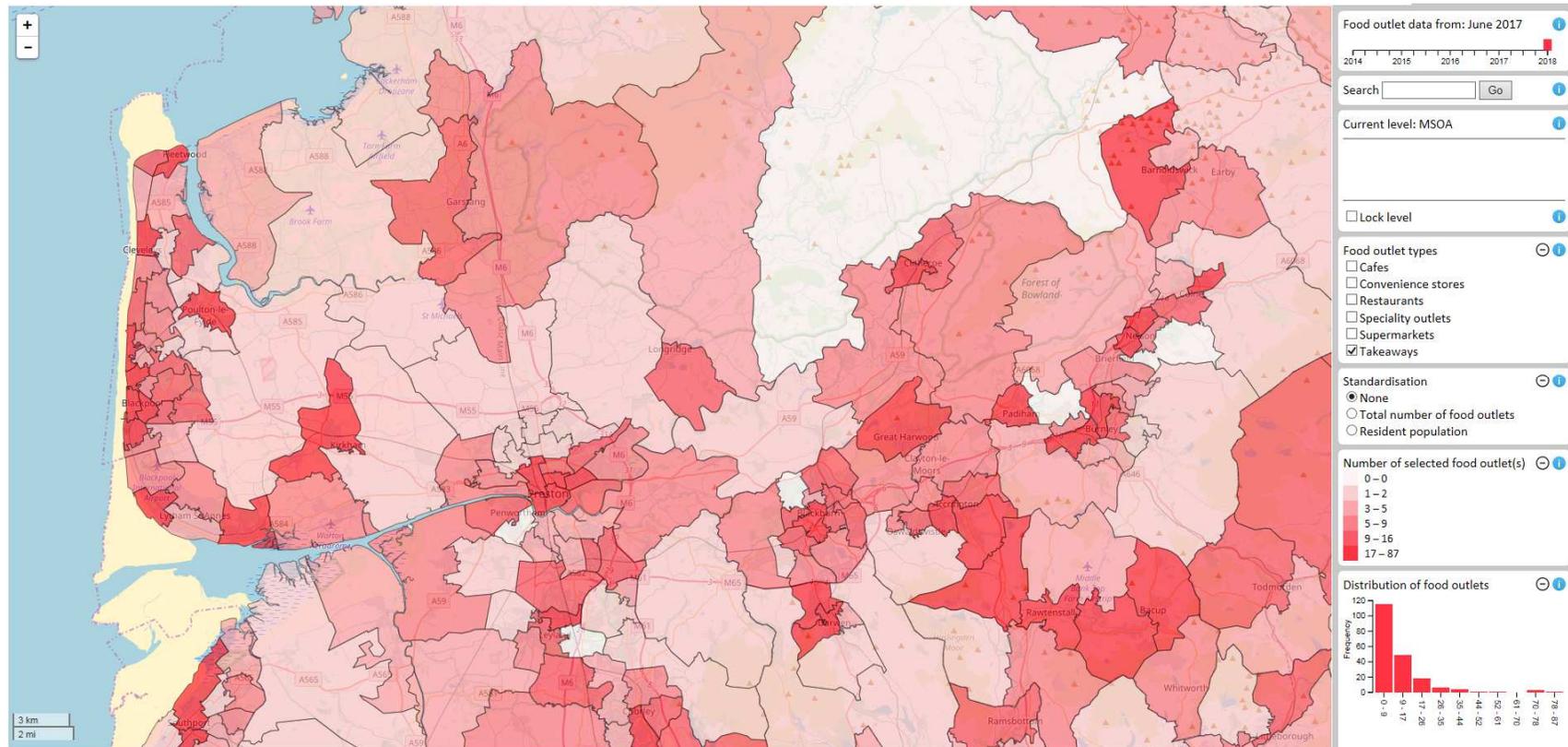
It is designed around the needs of professionals in public health, environmental health and planning roles, locally and nationally. Use it to:

- *Generate local evidence for use in the development of Obesity Strategies, Local and Neighbourhood Plans, JSNAs and Strategic Planning Documents.*

HOT FOOD TAKEAWAYS AND SPATIAL PLANNING – PUBLIC HEALTH ADVISORY NOTE

- Support planning decisions
- Compare food access between neighbourhoods, and see where is changing fastest
- Target interventions, and test the effectiveness of planning policies

Figure 6^{xii}: The Feat Tool mapping Hot Food Takeaway density at ward level



National Guidance

Government planning guidance, which is situated on the central government website^{xiii}, contains a section on health and wellbeing (last updated July 2017) which states:

Planning can influence the built environment to improve health and reduce obesity and excess weight in local communities. Local planning authorities can have a role in enabling a healthier environment by supporting opportunities for communities to access a wide range of healthier food production and consumption choices.

Local planning authorities can consider bringing forward, where supported by an evidence base, local plan policies and supplementary planning documents, which limit the proliferation of certain use classes in identified areas, where planning permission is required. In doing so, evidence and guidance produced by local public health colleagues and Health and Wellbeing Boards may be relevant. Policies may also request the provision of allotments or allotment gardens, to ensure the provision of adequate spaces for food growing opportunities.

Local planning authorities and planning applicants could have particular regard to the following issues:

- *proximity to locations where children and young people congregate such as schools, community centres and playgrounds*
- *evidence indicating high levels of obesity, deprivation and general poor health in specific locations*
- *over-concentration and clustering of certain use classes within a specified area*
- *odours and noise impact*
- *traffic impact*
- *refuse and litter*

The National Institute of Clinical Excellence (NICE) states in their 2010 guidance document NICE Guidance ph25^{xiv}, on the prevention of cardiovascular diseases, that reducing salt and saturated fat intakes for the population will reduce morbidity and mortality rates from cardiovascular disease. Furthermore, sections of the population who regularly eat fried fast-food may be consuming substantially higher amounts of trans-fats (Industrially-produced trans-fatty acids) which are a significant health hazard.

The guidance explains that food from hot food takeaways and the 'informal eating out sector' comprises a significant part of many people's diet. In recognition that LPAs have powers to control fast-food outlets, the guidance contains the following recommendations on the subject of planning restrictions:

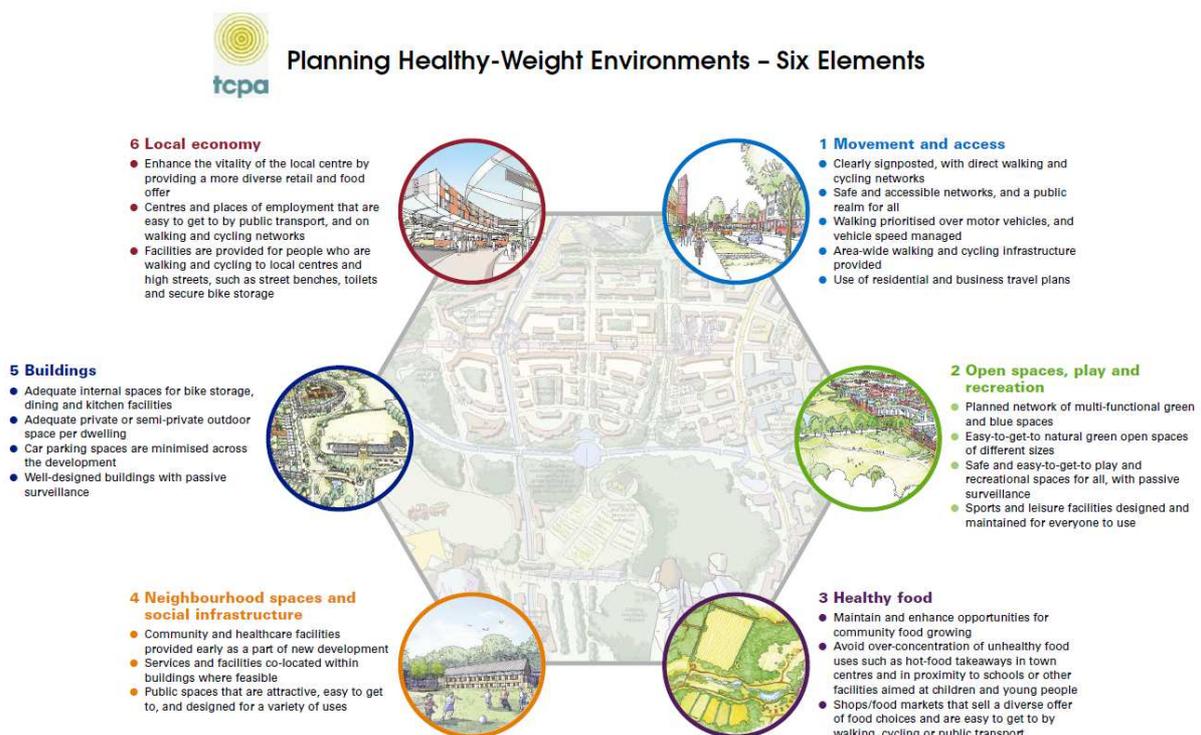
- Encourage local planning authorities to restrict planning permission for takeaways and other food retail outlets in specific areas (for example, within walking distance of schools). Help them implement existing planning policy guidance in line with public health objectives.
- Review and amend 'classes of use' orders for England to address disease prevention via the concentration of outlets in a given area. These orders are set out in the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 and subsequent amendments.

In 2014 as part of the Planning Healthy Weight Environment project^{xv} supported by Public Health England (PHE), the Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA) have identified six elements for a Healthy Weight Environment, which are shown in figure 7. The TCPA recommend a range of interventions within the planning and design of a new development, or for an existing community, that will help in creating environments which supports healthier lifestyle choices. These can be used by a range of different decision-makers and actors in policy development and in assessing planning applications for schemes.

One of the themes is healthy food environments, food growing and access to healthy food retail including the following recommendation:

"Avoid over-concentration of unhealthy food uses such as hot-foot takeaways in town centers and in proximity to schools or other facilities aimed at children and young people".

Figure 7^{xvi}



Evidence for planning controls

A number of councils around the country have sought to include policies on hot food takeaways within their development plan documents. The evidence to justify the planning policies, comes from a variety of sources, but some of the most prominently featured include the following:

Understanding the relationship between food environments, deprivation and childhood overweight and obesity. Healthy Place May 2014^{xvii}

This study took a large cross sectional English sample, quantifying the association between weight status in children aged 4–5 and 10-11 years, characteristics of the food environment, and area deprivation. A positive association was found between the density of unhealthy food outlets in a neighbourhood and the prevalence of overweight and obesity in children:

A higher presence of food outlets selling unhealthy food is linked to higher levels of children who are overweight and obese, while the opposite is true for food outlets selling a range of healthier food

Associations between exposure to takeaway food outlets, takeaway food consumption, and body weight in Cambridgeshire, UK: population based, cross sectional study, March 2014^{xviii}

This Population based, cross sectional study, using data on individual participants' diet and weight, and objective metrics of food environment exposure concluded that:

Exposure to takeaway food outlets in home, work, and commuting environments combined was associated with marginally higher consumption of takeaway food, greater body mass index, and greater odds of obesity.

Consumption of takeaway and fast food in a deprived inner London Borough: are they associated with childhood obesity? BMJ January 2012^{xix}

This was cross-sectional study of 193 schoolchildren aged between 11 and 14 years old focusing on body mass index and frequency of food and drinks purchased from fast food outlets and takeaway outlets over a weekly period. This study concluded that:

Taste, quick access and peer influence were major contributing factors. These schoolchildren are exposed to an obesogenic environment, and it is not surprising that in this situation, many of these children are already overweight and will likely become obese as adults.

The association between the geography of fast food outlets and childhood obesity rates in Leeds, UK. November 2010^{xx}.

This study covered 476 lower super output areas, with the main outcome measures being: the number of fast food outlets per area and the distance to the nearest fast food outlet from the child's home address and the weight status of the child. This study concludes that:

"There is a positive relationship between the density of fast food outlets per area and the obesity status of children in Leeds. There is also a significant association between fast food outlet density and areas of higher deprivation."

The studies included here represent a selection of some of the most recent research conducted in the UK. A range of links to other relevant studies and guidance documents have been included in the appendix.

Hot food takeaway planning policies

A number of Lancashire district councils are currently implementing or consulting on hot food takeaway policies, but for context we undertook a rapid review of a selection of non-Lancashire local authority local plans and followed these up with telephone interviews with planning officers from the relevant authorities.

It is clear that a growing number of LPAs around the country are seeking to use the planning system to restrict hot food takeaway development. Alongside considerations of highway and amenity impact, the subject of health is becoming more prominently referenced within these planning policies, as the national obesity epidemic becomes more evident.

Restrictions around schools are also becoming more common, with a 400m (approximately 5 to 10 minutes' walk) benchmark distance for creating hot food takeaway exclusion zones around schools. Secondary schools are the main focus of such exclusion zones, however there are authorities such as Bradford^{xxi} that have written policies recommending the refusal of any new A5 uses within a 400m radius of secondary and primary schools, youth facilities, recreation grounds and parks.

Bradford

The Bradford example is interesting as it attempts to address the issue from three directions: school proximity, over concentration and opening hours; giving the LPA the power to decide whether or not the opening hours of a new establishment will be beneficial. This policy sits within a supplementary planning document and was formally adopted by the Council executive in November 2014:

With regard to proposals which fall outside the city centre, town centres, district centres and local centres, hot food takeaways will be resisted where the proposal will:

- a) *Fall within 400m of the boundary of an existing primary or secondary school or youth centred facility (e.g. YMCA, after school clubs).*
- b) *Fall within 400m of a Recreation Ground or Park boundary.*

The hours of opening of hot food takeaways will be controlled to ensure that amenity is appropriately protected.

When determining the appropriate hours of opening for hot food takeaways regard will be had to:

- a) *The likely impacts on residential amenity;*
- b) *The existence of an established late night economy in the area;*
- c) *The character and function of the immediate area, including existing levels of background activity and noise; and*
- d) *The potential benefits of the proposal for the wider community.*

Outside designated centres, within an area that is primarily residential in character, the hours of opening will be restricted to 08:00 - 23:00 on Mondays to Saturdays, with no opening on Sundays and bank holidays. Extended hours will only be permitted where it can be clearly demonstrated that there would be no unacceptable impact on residential amenity.

Gateshead

The 2017 Local Government Chronical Award for Public Health was awarded to Gateshead Council for its approach to helping curb obesity through planning restrictions. The council's Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was introduced in 2015 with the aim of addressing over proliferation of hot food takeaways.

The SPD insists that the council can go beyond traditional planning considerations by taking local people's health into account.

Policy CS14

The wellbeing and health of communities will be maintained and improved by:

- 1. Requiring development to contribute to creating an age friendly, healthy and equitable living environment through:

 - i. Creating an inclusive built and natural environment,*
 - ii. Promoting and facilitating active and healthy lifestyles,*
 - iii. Preventing negative impacts on residential amenity and wider public safety from noise, ground instability, ground and water contamination, vibration and air quality,*
 - iv. Providing good access for all to health and social care facilities, and*
 - v. Promoting access for all to green spaces, sports facilities, play and recreation opportunities.**
- 2. Promoting allotments and gardens for exercise, recreation and for healthy locally produced food.*
- 3. Controlling the location of, and access to, unhealthy eating outlets.*

Planning Inspectors Martin Pike in his report^{xxii} on the local plan had this to say concerning the policy:

I note the objection to the statement in paragraph 12.10 that the Councils will consider controlling the proliferation of unhealthy food outlets in subsequent plans. However, there is clear evidence of poor health in Gateshead and Newcastle which is partly caused by unhealthy eating, and

easy access to clusters of unhealthy food outlets exacerbates the problem. In principle, therefore, such an approach is sound.

North Tyneside

North Tyneside Council based their planning stipulations not only on clustering and school proximity, but also the percentage of overweight children within the area:

DM3.7 Hot Food Take-aways

Proposals for A5 hot food take-aways will be permitted unless:

- a) It would result in a clustering of A5 uses to the detriment of the character, function, vitality and viability of the defined centres or it would have an adverse impact on the standard of amenity for existing and future occupants of adjacent land and buildings.*
- b) There are two or more consecutive A5 uses in any one length of frontage. Where A5 uses already exist in any length of frontage, a gap of at least two non A5 use shall be required before a further A5 use will be permitted in the same length of frontage.*

To promote healthier communities the Council will:

- c) Prevent the development of A5 use within a 400m radius of entry points to all middle and secondary schools, as shown on the Policies Map.*
- d) Prevent the development of A5 use in wards where there is more than 15% of the year 6 pupils or 10% of reception pupils classified as very overweight*.*
- e) Assess on an individual basis, the impact hot food take-aways have on the well-being of residents.*

North Tyneside's hot food takeaway policy, which was adopted as part of their local plan^{xxiii}, has been used to refuse applications and has been examined by the Planning Inspectorate as part of the appeals process.

In an appeal decision report^{xxiv} in September 2017, Planning Inspector Graeme Robbie had this to say concerning the policy:

I have noted the appellant's argument that they consider LP policy DM3.7 to be a flawed policy, one that amounts to a blanket approach and is 'too blunt a tool' with which to address health and wellbeing. However, the LP has recently been subject to Examination, LP policy DM3.7 modified in response, and the LP adopted since the publication of the Framework. Moreover, the National Planning Policy Framework (the Framework) sets out three dimensions to sustainable development at paragraph 7 and the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles. These include supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities by, amongst other

things, creating a high quality built environment that reflects the community's needs and supports its health, social and cultural well-being. Section 8 of the Framework seeks to promote healthy communities and recognises that the planning system can play an important role in creating healthy and inclusive communities. Planning Practice Guidance (the Guidance) also states that the link between planning and health has long been established. I am satisfied that LP policy DM3.7 is consistent with the Framework and the Guidance in this respect.

Manchester

Manchester City Council adopted their Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document^{xxv} in March 2017. The document states that:

Reducing children's exposure to foods contributing towards obesity such as those sold in hot food takeaways, can reduce access to foods high in fat, salt and sugar. The aim of the policy is to ensure that during times when children are making food choices, such as lunch time and after school, the environment and availability of hot food takeaways is not encouraging unhealthy choices. The use of a 400m buffer is considered to be approximately a 5 minute walk and a reasonable distance from schools within which to control environments to the benefit of children.

Again, when an application for an A5 use was refused as a result of this policy, an appeal was made to the Planning Inspectorate. Planning Inspector Geoff Underwood included the following in his decision^{xxvi}:

Whilst I have not found material harm in respect of the development's effect on regeneration, the character and amenity of the area or parking and servicing, the avoidance of harm in these respects do not amount to positive considerations in support of the proposal. For the above reasons the development harms the area's wholesale trade function and fails to make a positive contribution to the health and wellbeing of residents, contrary to the development plan as supported by supplementary guidance. The appeal is therefore dismissed.

Appendix

Further examples of relevant studies:

Spatial Planning for Health (PHE, 2017)

An evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/625568/Spatial_planning_for_health_an_evidence_resource.pdf

Health Behaviours in Lancashire (LCC, 2015 updated 2017)

A joint strategic needs assessment

<http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/901322/20170425-health-behaviours-in-lancashire-final-v18.pdf>

Tipping the Scales (LGA, 2016)

A collection of case studies on the use of planning powers to limit hot food takeaways, published by the Local Government Association in

<https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/tipping-scales-case-studi-bff.pdf>

Waltham Forest (LGA, 2016)

Local Government Association article on restricting hot food takeaways to reduce health inequalities.

<https://www.local.gov.uk/waltham-forest-banning-hot-food-takeaways-reduce-health-inequalities>

Building the foundations: Tackling obesity through planning and development (TCPA/PHE, 2016)

Tackling obesity through planning and development

<https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/building-foundations-tack-f8d.pdf>

Tipping the scales: (TCPA, 2016)

Case studies on the use of planning powers to limit hot food takeaways

<https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/tipping-scales-case-studi-bff.pdf>

Planning healthy weight environments (TCPA/PHE, 2014)

A TCPA Reuniting Health with Planning Project

<https://www.tcpa.org.uk/Handlers/Download.ashx?IDMF=7166d749-288a-4306-bb74-10b6c4ffd460>

Obesity and the environment briefing (LGA/PHE, 2013, updated 2014)

Regulating the growth of fast food outlets

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/296248/Obesity_and_environment_March2014.pdf

Planning healthier places (TCPA/PHE, 2013)

Report from the reuniting health with planning project

<https://www.tcpa.org.uk/Handlers/Download.ashx?IDMF=aa575f46-652d-4d21-b16f-a02332f4db92>

Takeaways Toolkit (GLA, 2012)

Tools, interventions and case studies to help local authorities develop a response to the health impacts of fast food takeaways

<https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/takeawaystoolkit.pdf>

A Tale of Two ObesCities**(City University of New York and London Metropolitan University 2010)**

Municipal Responses to Childhood Obesity Collaborative

A much cited document comparing the obesity problems of both London and New York. The restriction of hot food takeaways through planning or "zoning" is recommended:

City University of New York and London Metropolitan University (September 2010) A Tale of Two ObesCities.

https://www.monroecollege.edu/uploadedFiles/Site_Assets/PDF/childhood_obesity.pdf

i http://www.northtyneside.gov.uk/pls/portal/NTC_PSCM.PSCM_Web.download?p_ID=569641

ii <http://www.gateshead.gov.uk/DocumentLibrary/Building/PlanningPolicy/SPD/Hot-Food-Takeaway-SPD-2015.pdf>

iii <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight/health-and-care/lifestyle/healthy-weight.aspx>

iv <http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN03336/SN03336.pdf>

v <https://www.sportengland.org/media/11498/active-lives-survey-yr-1-report.pdf>

vi (Building the foundations: Tackling obesity through planning and development)
<http://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/building-foundations-tack-f8d.pdf>

vii <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework/data#page/0>

viii <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/898727/public-health-annual-report-2016.pdf>

ix <http://www.foodactive.org.uk/guest-blog-lancashire-the-first-two-tier-authority-to-adopt-the-declaration/>

x <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/obesity-and-the-environment-briefing-regulating-the-growth-of-fast-food-outlets>

xi <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/902372/healthy-weight-in-lancashire.pdf>

xii <http://www.feat-tool.org.uk/>

xiii <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/health-and-wellbeing>

xiv <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ph25>

xv <https://www.tcpa.org.uk/Handlers/Download.ashx?IDMF=7166d749-288a-4306-bb74-10b6c4ffd460>

xvi <https://www.tcpa.org.uk/healthyplanning>

xvii <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4018665/>

xviii <http://www.bmj.com/content/348/bmj.g1464>

^{xix} Patterson R, Risby A, Chan M-Y. Consumption of takeaway and fast food in a deprived inner London Borough: are they associated with childhood obesity? BMJ, Open 2012

^{xx} Fraser LK and Edwards KL. The association between the geography of fast food outlets and childhood obesity rates in Leeds, UK. Health and Place. 2010
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20691630>

^{xxi} <https://www.bradford.gov.uk/media/3039/hotfoodtakeawaysupplementaryplanningdocument.pdf>

^{xxii} <http://www.gateshead.gov.uk/DocumentLibrary/Building/PlanningPolicy/Core-Strategy-Documents/Inspectors-Final-Report.pdf>

^{xxiii} http://www.northtyneside.gov.uk/pls/portal/NTC_PSCM.PSCM_Web.download?p_ID=569641

^{xxiv} Appeal Ref: APP/W4515/W/17/3178059

^{xxv} http://www.manchester.gov.uk/downloads/download/6651/hot_food_takeaway_supplementary_planning_documents

^{xxvi} Appeal Ref: APP/B4215/W/17/3174366

INFORMATION ITEM

REPORT OF	MEETING	DATE	ITEM NO
RESOURCES DIRECTORATE	ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE	4 SEPTEMBER 2018	

OUTSIDE BODIES

PUBLIC ITEM

This item is for consideration in the public part of the meeting.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

On 16 April 2018, the Council made a number of appointments to outside bodies. These appointments followed from recommendations from the programme committees for appointments from within their respective memberships.

In line with the Protocol for Members on Outside Bodies (Part 5f of the Council's Constitution), every member serving on an outside body is required to complete a reporting form every six months, which is submitted to the relevant programme committee to which the external partnership relates.

Included as an appendix to this report are: returned completed reporting forms and a list of outstanding reports/ details of those bodies which have not met.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Elected member representatives to the Outside Bodies

LINK TO INFORMATION

[Outside Bodies Reports and Summary](#)

WHY IS THIS INFORMATION BEING GIVEN TO THE COMMITTEE?

The information is provided to maintain an understanding of the work of the outside bodies, and remain abreast of any issues that may have an impact on the residents of the borough or the council.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Contact Tracy Manning, Director of Resources – tracy.manning@fylde.gov.uk

Outside Body	Councillor	Report Status
Environment, Health & Housing Committee, 4/9/18 meeting		
Children's Partnership Board (formally the Children's Trust)	Gail Goodman	Attached
Citizens Advice Fylde	Louis Rigby	
Citizens Advice Fylde	John Singleton	Nil report.
Citizens Advice Fylde	Linda Nulty	Attached
Community Safety Partnership	Ben Aitken	Attached
Council for Voluntary Services, BWF	Gail Goodman	Attached
East Lytham Working Group	Roger Lloyd	Pending Confirmation Nil return
Fylde & Wyre Health & Wellbeing Partnership	Viv Willder	Attached
Fylde Coast LGBT Strategic Partnership	Shirley Green	Nil report
Fylde Coast Women's Aid	Viv Willder	Nil report
Fylde Peninsular Water Management Group	Ben Aitken	Attached
Just Good Friends	Viv Willder	Attached
Just Good Friends	Gail Goodman	Nil report.
Lancashire Health & Wellbeing Board	Viv Willder	Attached
LCC Health & Scrutiny Committee	Viv Willder	Attached
Local Liaison Committee Springfield Works	Roger Lloyd	Attached
Local Liaison Committee Springfield Works	Ben Aitken	Attached
MATAC	Roger Lloyd	Attached
Ormerod Trust	Angela Jacques	Attached
Police and Crime Commissioners Panel	Ben Aitken	Attached
Police and Crime Commissioners Panel	Liz Oades	Nil return
Registered Providers Partnership(RSO) (formerly RSL)	Ben Aitken	Attached
YMCA Housing (Face to Face)	Viv Willder	Attached

Outside Bodies - Member Reporting Form

Details

Councillor Name and Role on
Outside Body (for example,
Observer, Trustee, Director)

Cllr Gail Goodman JP.- Rep.

Email

cllr.ggoodman@fylde.gov.uk

Period this report covers
(date):

7 March 2018

Name of Outside Body:

Fylde, Lancaster & Wyre Children's Partnership Boa

How often does the
organisation meet? And how
often have you attended?

Every four months and I have attended all meetings

Key issues arising for Fylde
Borough Council

Agenda items - *Safeguarding/Children Looked After/SEND In the Fylde 228 referrals were received and these appear to be increasing. 20% of these were closed ,and 80% referred to other services. Of these - 39.9% referrals by Police 20% by Education, 14% by Health and remaining Voluntary referrals. LAC - decreased by 18 children with 29 into care Children in Need - 113 plans opened over 3 months and achieved 70%. *Children and Family Wellbeing- 358 families across Fylde and Wyre with 851 children and 12 full time workers in Education. *Sheraton Trophy - Award from Council to inspirational young people with referrals to come in from all Agencies. *AOB - my suggestion in Meeting with Family Magistrates as problems have been experienced in the past with Safeguarding and LAC.

Examples of issues could be those that may affect decisions regarding budget setting, challenges for residents, policy changes that affect partnership working etc

Who did you inform of these
issues within Fylde Borough
Council?

None at present

In the light of these meetings,
is it worthwhile for the

Council to continue to have a
representative/representatives
on this body?

Yes
From this Partnership Board I was elected to represent the Children's Services Scrutiny Meeting held every month at Lancashire County Council, County Hall, Preston. Minutes are not required by FBC - but the dates so far include, Wed 14 March 2018 Wed 11 April Tues 22 May Wed 10th July Such issues as the ongoing Action Plan to the Ofsted Inspection of SEND services by Lancs CC will be noted.

Any further comments?

Outside Bodies - Member Reporting Form

Details

Councillor Name and Role on Outside Body (for example, Observer, Trustee, Director) Cllr Gail Goodman JP - Rep.

Email cllr.ggoodman@fylde.gov.uk

Period this report covers (date): 10 July 2018

Name of Outside Body: Fylde, Lancaster & Wyre Children's Partnership Boa

How often does the organisation meet? And how often have you attended? Every four months - I have attended all meetings.

Key issues arising for Fylde Borough Council

*Safeguarding issues - Social Care Ofsted's judgement was Good. Referrals - just under half from the Police - 897 with Health and Education being unchanged. Very few received from the Judiciary/CAFCASS More referrals now for older children.. A higher infant mortality rate in the Wyre (Fleetwood). And more males than female children referred. Lancaster has the highest rate of females between 10 and 15 years referred. *Children and Social Care - the Safeguarding Board has been abolished and replaced with the Multi Agencies Board including the Local Authorities and Police.. Serious case reviews have been replaced with a National Panel responsible for reviews. Section 11. GT ensures safeguarding. A new Business Plan involving Children's Priorities, Joint Priorities and Adult Priorities. (Joint Priorities can include both children and adult including Domestic Abuse, Missing from Home, Dementia and Online Safety. *Safeguarding Awareness Week was 25 June 2018 and there will be Launch in Sept/Oct on the misuse of Cannabis and "The Effect on ability to Parent". *Children and Family Well Being - Power Point show on Service Offer - in the first year to April 2017 there was a response to 8,660 families and 17,333 children in the Troubled Families Programme. *SEND - challenging times in the community and involving Training for Councillors through SEND afternoon around the area (see further comments). * Teenage Suicide - Parents coming together and providing support and counselling. e.g. leaving telephone numbers and counselling available in public places.

Examples of issues could be those that may affect decisions regarding budget setting, challenges for residents, policy changes that affect partnership working etc

Who did you inform of these issues within Fylde Borough Council? None at present.

In the light of these meetings, is it worthwhile for the Council to continue to have a representative/representatives on this body? Yes

Any further comments?

** SEND meeting at the Children's Wellbeing Centre in Sydney Street, St Annes on Sea. 17 July 2018 - 12.30 to 2.30pm This was the last of 15 events organised around the County involving parents, some 160 carers, health workers and councillors from Local Authorities. I attended and was introduced to Gareth Jenkins, the Communications Manager. Also attending was David Middleton from the Fylde, Lancaster and Wyre Children's Partnership Board. A great deal of information following the Ofsted Inspection in November 2017 was shared, and the ongoing Action Plan, involving a Multi Agency Commitment, a new SEND partnership Board and Team, 5 newly agreed working groups and these events already mentioned. Working together with parents and carers expressing their needs and experiences is key. 5 Critical areas for consideration - -Engagement -Strategy Plan -Areas to Services -Identifying and -Meeting Needs. Several groups of officers, parents and reps. considered several pertinent questions and fed back during the session.

Outside Bodies - Member Reporting Form

Details

Councillor Name and Role on
Outside Body (for example,
Observer, Trustee, Director)

Cllr.L Nulty - Management Committee member

Email

cllr.lnulty@fylde.gov.uk

Period this report covers
(date):

To 20/8/18

Name of Outside Body:

Citizens Advice

How often does the
organisation meet? And how
often have you attended?

Every 6 to 8 weeks Attended most meetings

Key issues arising for Fylde
Borough Council

Changes in Management. Kim Cook retired after 20 years with Fylde CAB as Manager/CE. Job split to 2 part time posts of CE -Kathryn Crameri appointed ,and Admin post, thus allowing CE more time to concentrate on current issues, new requirements, sustainability of the service, etc. Citizens Advice very busy every day including phone service and outreach appointments at St. Annes held in Town Hall twice a week. Various projects on-going including Domestic Abuse help. Universal Credit will be rolled out in Fylde shortly so it is anticipated lots of advice will be needed then.

Examples of issues could be those that may affect decisions regarding budget setting, challenges for residents, policy changes that affect partnership working etc

Who did you inform of these
issues within Fylde Borough
Council?

CA link with Tracey Manning

In the light of these meetings,
is it worthwhile for the
Council to continue to have a
representative/representatives
on this body?

Yes

Any further comments?

Funding of this service by FBC very much appreciated and much needed by members of the public in all areas of Fylde

Outside Bodies - Member Reporting Form

Details

Councillor Name and Role on Outside Body (for example, Observer, Trustee, Director)

Ben Aitken rep

Email

Period this report covers (date):

May-

Name of Outside Body:

Fylde Safety Partnership

How often does the organisation meet? And how often have you attended?

Every four months Missed last due to meeting clash.

Key issues arising for Fylde Borough Council

Regularly looks at the links between Safety groups-Police and Fire, as well as Wellbeing. Key issues such as crime figures are considered.

Examples of issues could be those that may affect decisions regarding budget setting, challenges for residents, policy changes that affect partnership working etc

Who did you inform of these issues within Fylde Borough Council?

Committee

In the light of these meetings, is it worthwhile for the Council to continue to have a representative/representatives on this body?

Yes

Any further comments?

Details

Councillor Name and Role on
Outside Body (for example,
Observer, Trustee, Director)

Cllr. Gail Goodman JP - attending

Email

cllr.ggoodman@fylde.gov.uk

Period this report covers
(date):

27 July 2018

Name of Outside Body:

Citizens'Advice Bureau (CVS)

How often does the
organisation meet? And how
often have you attended?

This is merely a launch event - and my invitation (from CVS- my own representation) and attendance, to ascertain importance of newly organised group meetings.

Key issues arising for Fylde
Borough Council

*The launch of the South Shore CAB took place on Friday 27 July 2018 at 10am at the Old Library, Highfield Road Community Centre. It was opened by Bian Coope and Cllr. Alistair Humphries from Blackpool CC. It was well represented from organisations such as the Red Cross, Mental Health Team, and the Police, many of whom had information stands for visitors. It was surprising to hear that there is a debt crisis in the country with Stoke on Trent being the highest town in debt, and Blackpool the 5th. Another voluntary group opening in an area of deprivation is an achievement for Blackpool and one of which FBC should acknowledge. Tracey Hopkins, the CEO of CAB gave a run down of those who seek the services of CAB and a recent survey to ascertain the benefits of their advice. Some statistics quoted from the results of 78% of persons accessing CAB in the last year and its help, highlighted - 4 out of 5 persons were less depressed. 1 in 2 had more money with which to live. 1 in 4 had more secure housing The morning's launch afforded much interest in South Shore which encourages our continued reports upon the CAB in our own Borough..

Examples of issues could be those that may affect decisions regarding budget setting, challenges for residents, policy changes that affect partnership working etc

Who did you inform of these
issues within Fylde Borough
Council?

None at present.

In the light of these meetings,
is it worthwhile for the
Council to continue to have a
representative/representatives
on this body?

Yes

Any further comments?

Note - that this was an additional meeting to which I had been invited through the CVS, which I represent as an Outside Body.

Outside Bodies - Member Reporting Form

Details

Councillor Name and Role on
Outside Body (for example,
Observer, Trustee, Director)

Viv Willder FBC Representative

Email

cllr.vwillder@fylde.gov.uk

Period this report covers
(date):

May 2018 to July 2018

Name of Outside Body:

Fylde & Wyre Heath and Wellbeing Partnership

How often does the
organisation meet? And how
often have you attended?

At least every quarter.... From last September.....4...

Key issues arising for Fylde
Borough Council

No Issues that are key....

Examples of issues could be those that may affect decisions regarding budget setting,
challenges for residents, policy changes that affect partnership working etc

Who did you inform of these
issues within Fylde Borough
Council?

Kathy Winstanley (She is also on the Partnership)

In the light of these meetings,
is it worthwhile for the
Council to continue to have a
representative/representatives
on this body?

Yes

Any further comments?

The Whyndyke Garden Village has had the 106 monies signed off and the Master Plan would be pulled together and consultation on site will be held shortly. Also plans for the Health facilities are on the way. An update....FYLDE COAST HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE CAREER ACADEMY...to get a Representative from "our" CCG (NHS Clinical Commissioners Group) to join the Steering Group...and the Career Academy by the individual organisations so that an update can be given asap. FLEETWOOD WALK IN CENTRE Regenda has made contact with CCG's Head of Estates...need further discussions on a vacant area near the Walk In Centre...15,000 sq ft currently vacant with a price tag of £40K per year.

Outside Bodies - Member Reporting Form

Details

Councillor Name and Role on Outside Body
(for example, Observer, Trustee, Director) Ben Aitken rep

Email

Period this report covers (date): May-

Name of Outside Body: Fylde Peninsula Water Management Group

How often does the organisation meet?
And how often have you attended? Every four months Attend all

Key issues arising for Fylde Borough
Council Very important with so many possibilities. Group have looked at meeting period and the Brief of the Group, especially bringing in other linked Agencies. Next meeting is early in September followed by the crucial November quality results. Examples of issues could be those that may affect decisions regarding budget setting, challenges for residents, policy changes that affect partnership working etc

Who did you inform of these issues within
Fylde Borough Council? The Committee

In the light of these meetings, is it
worthwhile for the Council to continue to
have a representative/representatives on
this body? Yes

Any further comments? Working very closely with U.U. And the Environment Agency in order to achieve Excellent water quality in all areas.

Outside Bodies - Member Reporting Form

Details

Councillor Name and Role on Outside Body (for example, Observer, Trustee, Director) Viv Willder Trustee

Email cllr.vwillder@fylde.gov.uk

Period this report covers (date): May 2018 to July 2018

Name of Outside Body: Just Good Friends

How often does the organisation meet? And how often have you attended? They meet Tuesday, Wednesday Friday, Saturday and Sunday every week in different locations I have been 4 times at the "Palace".

Key issues arising for Fylde Borough Council No issues that I can see...they are a registered Charity so do try and fundraise when they can 300 members at the last count.
Examples of issues could be those that may affect decisions regarding budget setting, challenges for residents, policy changes that affect partnership working etc

Who did you inform of these issues within Fylde Borough Council? Will come under E H H and the Officers

In the light of these meetings, is it worthwhile for the Council to continue to have a representative/representatives on this body? Yes

Any further comments? Since it started....many people's lives have changed....they have a fitness group.....a travel group.....and Tesco have recently held " Bags Of Help" and the monies from the sale of carrier bag ...goes to the group. Every Sunday...St Ives Hotel have a table for "Just Good Friends" so that the members can have a good meal.

Outside Bodies - Member Reporting Form

Details

Councillor Name and Role on Outside Body (for example, Observer, Trustee, Director) Viv Willder FBC Representative

Email cllr.vwillder@fylde.gov.uk

Period this report covers (date): May 2018 to July 2018

Name of Outside Body: LCC Health and Wellbeing Board

How often does the organisation meet? And how often have you attended? About 5 times a year...extra ones ...workshops etc All FULL details can be accessed by logging onto LCC website. Trawl to meetings. Open up Health and Wellbeing Meetings/Committee.

Key issues arising for Fylde Borough Council Fylde And Wyre....not always on the Agenda...but this year have been on twice....huge parts of Lancashire are dealing with similar issues in the NHS.
Examples of issues could be those that may affect decisions regarding budget setting, challenges for residents, policy changes that affect partnership working etc

Who did you inform of these issues within Fylde Borough Council? All documents I pass onto Kathy Winstanley

In the light of these meetings, is it worthwhile for the Council to continue to have a representative/representatives on this body? Yes

Any further comments? Since a change in the LCC structure....more information is now being presented...for instance the "Our Health Our Care" presentation. And the "Better Care Fund and Delayed Transfers of Care" The CCG Groups are working together...so that there is a cohesive outcome for all. Chorley and South Ribble Greater Preston Morecambe Bay West Lancashire East Lancashire Fylde and Wyre

Outside Bodies - Member Reporting Form

Details

Councillor Name and Role on Outside Body (for example, Observer, Trustee, Director)	Viv Willder Co-opted Member
Email	cllr.vwillder@fylde.gov.uk
Period this report covers (date):	May 2018 to July 2018
Name of Outside Body:	Health Scrutiny Committee
How often does the organisation meet? And how often have you attended?	About 4/5 times a year. I only started on this from May...but going to a workshop shortly to be able to interact more fully. Although as a Co-opted Member I cannot vote!
Key issues arising for Fylde Borough Council	All the items on the Agenda etc are really just for recommendation. Presentations are given for update. We can discuss certain amendments/ideas...which if the full committee agree, will be implemented. Examples of issues could be those that may affect decisions regarding budget setting, challenges for residents, policy changes that affect partnership working etc
Who did you inform of these issues within Fylde Borough Council?	Kathy Winstanley
In the light of these meetings, is it worthwhile for the Council to continue to have a representative/representatives on this body?	Yes
Any further comments?	Being new to this Outside body...I find that other items (Health etc) are from agencies...already agreed. Just information item/s

Details

Councillor Name and Role on Outside Body (for example, Observer, Trustee, Director)	Roger Lloyd
Email	Cllr.rlloyd@fylde.gov.uk
Period this report covers (date):	Nov2017/march 2018
Name of Outside Body:	Springfields stakeholders
How often does the organisation meet? And how often have you attended?	Every 6 months nearly all the meetings
Key issues arising for Fylde Borough Council	<p>Safety record remains good and they are still recruiting apprenticeships ,500 students visited last month .The workforce is however shrinking as the orders decline for work.</p> <p>Westinghouse who runs Springfields works is still in receivership and an offer has been made by a Canadian consortium Brookfield Buisness Partners in Jan 2018. Hopefully Brookfield will formally take over later in the year present contracts will not be affected.</p> <p>Contingency plans are well in place for low level waste disposal if the Freckleton marsh disposal facility closes and members were shown a proposed on site area that would be used to dispose of low level waste</p>
	Examples of issues could be those that may affect decisions regarding budget setting, challenges for residents, policy changes that affect partnership working etc
Who did you inform of these issues within Fylde Borough Council?	
In the light of these meetings, is it worthwhile for the Council to continue to have a representative/representatives on this body?	Yes
Any further comments?	

Outside Bodies - Member Reporting Form

Details

Councillor Name and Role on Outside Body (for example, Observer, Trustee, Director) Ben Aitken rep

Email

Period this report covers (date): April-

Name of Outside Body: Springfield Works Liaison Committee

How often does the organisation meet? And how often have you attended? Every four months Regularly

Key issues arising for Fylde Borough Council This committee looks at all aspects of safety and is very routine. The most important issue at the April meeting was that of waste disposal at Clifton Marsh and the possibility of using a site at the works.

Examples of issues could be those that may affect decisions regarding budget setting, challenges for residents, policy changes that affect partnership working etc

Who did you inform of these issues within Fylde Borough Council? Committee

In the light of these meetings, is it worthwhile for the Council to continue to have a representative/representatives on this body? Yes

Any further comments?

Details

Councillor Name and Role on Outside Body (for example, Observer, Trustee, Director)	Cllr Roger Lloyd
Email	Cllr.rlloyd@fylde.gov.uk
Period this report covers (date):	Feb March 2018
Name of Outside Body:	Tasking and coordinating
How often does the organisation meet? And how often have you attended?	Approximately once a month
Key issues arising for Fylde Borough Council	"The homeless reduction act". Is soon to come into force. This act will enable authorities in the Fylde to pay for the homeless to be sent back to their designated authority provided they have lived less than 6 months in the Fylde. The police have registered another increase in domestic abuse and they can't at the moment see this trend decreasing A noise App is being used by progress housing to help build a picture for evidence of anti social behaviour. Inspector Mick Jones was congratulated for his efforts in helping tackle the cocaine problem that is rife in Lytham.
	Examples of issues could be those that may affect decisions regarding budget setting, challenges for residents, policy changes that affect partnership working etc
Who did you inform of these issues within Fylde Borough Council?	
In the light of these meetings, is it worthwhile for the Council to continue to have a representative/representatives on this body?	Yes
Any further comments?	

Details

Councillor Name and Role on Outside Body (for example, Observer, Trustee, Director)	Cllr Roger Lloyd
Email	Cllr.rlloyd@fylde.gov.uk
Period this report covers (date):	April
Name of Outside Body:	Task and co-ordinating
How often does the organisation meet? And how often have you attended?	Approx once a month
Key issues arising for Fylde Borough Council	<p>There is an increase of police time being taken up with mental health related incidents, especially with patients going missing from the Vic . The police are being given a permanent room to facilitate them at the Vic.</p> <p>There are indications that the drug spice is being mixed with cannabis and given to youngsters.</p> <p>There have been a spate of accidents on Clifton Drive 6 in the last month.</p> <p>All the pop up camps on the A583 are to be moved by the police and a camera has now been installed near the gates of Cuadrillas site.</p>
	Examples of issues could be those that may affect decisions regarding budget setting, challenges for residents, policy changes that affect partnership working etc
Who did you inform of these issues within Fylde Borough Council?	
In the light of these meetings, is it worthwhile for the Council to continue to have a representative/representatives on this body?	Yes
Any further comments?	

Details

Councillor Name and Role on Outside Body (for example, Observer, Trustee, Director)	Roger Lloyd
Email	Cllr.rlloyd@fylde.gov.uk
Period this report covers (date):	May/June
Name of Outside Body:	Task and co-ordinating
How often does the organisation meet? And how often have you attended?	Usually once a month, missed 2 meetings
Key issues arising for Fylde Borough Council	<p>The main issue was the immanent closure of St Annes police station, probably in the next two or three weeks...there will be a police presence at st annes fire station. You will still be able to contact the police on 08451253545</p> <p>The new police centre Division HQ for those of you that don't know is next to Tesco in Blackpool</p> <p>Anti social behaviour is a problem in St Annes with St Annes experiencing 3 times as many incidents as the rest of FBC put together.</p> <p>There are 2 cctv vans in the Fylde but only one is operational</p>
	Examples of issues could be those that may affect decisions regarding budget setting, challenges for residents, policy changes that affect partnership working etc
Who did you inform of these issues within Fylde Borough Council?	
In the light of these meetings, is it worthwhile for the Council to continue to have a representative/representatives on this body?	Yes
Any further comments?	

Outside Bodies - Member Reporting Form

Details

Councillor Name and Role on Outside Body (for example, Observer, Trustee, Director)

Angela Jacques Trustee

Email

angelajacques46@yahoo.com

Period this report covers (date):

1 st February to 30 th July

Name of Outside Body:

Ormerod Trust

How often does the organisation meet? And how often have you attended?

Usually ever 2 months but have had extra due to a possible merger. Have been 11 meetings of which I have attended 10. Was on holiday for the one I missed.

Key issues arising for Fylde Borough Council

None apart from the old council building was not suitable for a possible new HQ for Ormerod after viewing.

Examples of issues could be those that may affect decisions regarding budget setting, challenges for residents, policy changes that affect partnership working etc

Who did you inform of these issues within Fylde Borough Council?

In the light of these meetings, is it worthwhile for the Council to continue to have a representative/representatives on this body?

Yes

Any further comments?

It is mainly County council issues because a lot of the service users are funded by them.

Outside Bodies - Member Reporting Form

Details

Councillor Name and Role on
Outside Body (for example, Ben Aitken represents
Observer, Trustee, Director)

Email

Period this report covers
(date): April to 25July

Name of Outside Body: PCC Panel

How often does the
organisation meet? And how
often have you attended? Every two months All attended

Key issues arising for Fylde
Borough Council

Normal AGM. Panel advised PCC to reconsider the move on the Fire and Rescue amalgamation. EGM -Panel advised the PCC not to appoint a deputy, due to spending curbs. He was to advertise the following day. He may not listen to the Panel, on this. Despite cross party cooperation against him. On the Fire Service issue, he did listen to the Panel. Halting governance process but he will proceed with collaboration and discussion. The PCC Examples of issues could be those that may affect decisions regarding budget setting, challenges for residents, policy changes that affect partnership working etc

Who did you inform of these
issues within Fylde Borough
Council? The Leader and Mrs Tracy Manning for the latter

In the light of these meetings,
is it worthwhile for the
Council to continue to have a
representative/representatives
on this body? Yes

Any further comments? Waiting to see how the Panel react to any appointment, against their recommendation.

Outside Bodies - Member Reporting Form

Details

Councillor Name and Role on Outside Body (for example, Observer, Trustee, Director) Viv Willder FBC representative

Email cllr.vwillder@fylde.gov.uk

Period this report covers (date): May 2018 to July 2018

Name of Outside Body: YMCA Housing and Young People (Face to Face)

How often does the organisation meet? And how often have you attended? Roughly every Quarter. Recently had an AGM of the YMCA Fylde Coast and YMCA Lytham St Annes & Fylde.

Key issues arising for Fylde Borough Council Working together as one of the Local Councils for the YMCA's vast organisation really works well....so no issues as far. as I can see

Examples of issues could be those that may affect decisions regarding budget setting, challenges for residents, policy changes that affect partnership working etc

Who did you inform of these issues within Fylde Borough Council? Kirsrtine Riding

In the light of these meetings, is it worthwhile for the Council to continue to have a representative/representatives on this body? Yes

Any further comments? 2017/2018 is the third YMCA Fylde Coast impact report. Figures recently recorded... 24 YMCA's in 14 Local Authorities. 30,569 young people and adults in 2017/2018 29,860 hours of 1 to 1 support. The YMCA worked with. 102 schools. 58 Youth Groups. 18 Corporate Groups. Outdoor Learning for 7175 children, young people and adults. New Housing for 18 to 25 in work (Patterson House) in St Anne's with 106 monies from FBC. Fully fitted white goods and carpets throughout. All taken!

INFORMATION ITEM

REPORT OF	MEETING	DATE	ITEM NO
MANAGEMENT TEAM	ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE	4 SEPTEMBER 2018	6
GENERAL FUND REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING REPORT 2018/19 - POSITION AS AT 31ST JULY 2018			

PUBLIC ITEM

This item is for consideration in the public part of the meeting.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the General Fund (GF) Revenue Budget of the Council as at 31st July 2018 and specifically for those areas under the remit of the Committee.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Chief Financial Officer – the report is based upon information extracted from the financial ledger system of the Council for the period to July 31st 2018.

LINK TO INFORMATION

General Fund Revenue Budget monitoring Report to 31st July 2018:

<http://www.fylde.gov.uk/council/finance/budget-monitoring/2018-19/>

WHY IS THIS INFORMATION BEING GIVEN TO THE COMMITTEE?

This information is provided to enable the committee to consider and scrutinise periodic revenue budget monitoring reports for those areas under the remit of the Committee.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Contact: Paul O'Donoghue, Chief Financial Officer.

Tel 01253 658566 e-mail: paul.o'donoghue@fylde.gov.uk

GENERAL FUND REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING REPORT 2018/19 –

POSITION AS AT 31ST JULY 2018

Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the General Fund (GF) Revenue Budget of the Council as at 31st July 2018. The report includes a narrative description of the most significant variances from the profiled latest budget and details any actions required to address these. Appendix A to this report shows the value of the most significant variances (those in excess of £5k) for all of the Council services by Committee and provides a brief explanation for each variance.

1. Background

- 1.1 The Council operates a system of Revenue Budget Monitoring which revolves around the production of detailed monthly monitoring reports for budget holders. Significant variances from the expected budget position at the point of monitoring, both for expenditure and income, are summarised in monitoring reports which are periodically reported to each Programme Committee for information purposes. This report therefore details the findings and issues emerging from budget monitoring carried out to 31st July 2018.
- 1.2 It should be noted that work continues on improving budget profiling across the Council in order that budget profiles more accurately reflect the spending pattern of individual budgets across the financial year. This serves to enhance budget monitoring and focus attention on true variances rather than budget profiling issues. This is a continuous process with budget holders so that the improved profiling continues to refine the budget monitoring system.
- 1.3 Council approved the 2018/19 budget at its meeting on 5th March 2018. Subsequently on 25th June 2018 the Finance and Democracy Committee approved the financial outturn position for 2017/18. The impact of those approvals, including savings and growth options approved at Council and slippage from 2017/18 approved by the Finance and Democracy Committee, are now reflected in the financial ledger of the Council and therefore this report monitors expenditure and income against the updated approved budgets.

2. Budget Rightsizing Exercise

- 2.1 For a number of years the Council has carried out an annual budget rightsizing exercise to analyse underspends which have occurred over the last 3 financial years and to adjust current and future year budgets to better reflect the level of resource requirement in the context of current financial constraints. This process will be repeated during the second quarter of 2018/19 and any resulting changes to budgets will be reflected in later updates to the Councils Financial Forecast.

3. Budget Areas to Note

There are a number of budget areas to note on this General Fund Budget Monitoring report:

i. Employee Costs

The budget forecast which was approved by Budget Council in March 2018 assumes reduced payroll costs as a result of 'turnover savings' (delays in the recruitment to vacant posts) of £200,000 per annum from 2018/19 onwards. The actual level of savings achieved in relation to direct employee costs for the current year to date shows a level of turnover savings in excess of this. This budget will be kept under review during the remainder of the financial year.

ii. Sale of Sand (Sand-winning)

Income from the sale of sand has continued on an improving trend, largely as a result of an uplift in the contract price, together with sustained higher demand than was experienced in earlier years as a consequence of greater levels of activity in the construction industry. This income budget will be reviewed as part of the budget right-sizing exercise and may be increased to reflect a revised income expectation.

iii. Fleet Costs

There are a number of favourable variances in respect of vehicle costs in the period to date. Some are due to the fact that a number of new vehicles have been acquired in the past 6 months, replacing older and more expensive to maintain vehicles. Additionally fuel costs for the first part of the year have been lower than anticipated. This budget will be kept under review during the remainder of the financial year and adjusted as necessary.

iv. Car Park Income

The sustained period of good weather in the early part of the year has led to an increase in the number of visitors to the area resulting in a higher level of parking income as compared to the budget. The budget will be reviewed as part of the right-sizing exercise and adjusted as necessary.

v. Disabled Facilities Grant Fee income

The significant increase in the level of Disabled Facilities Grant funding from central government in recent years has the effect of also increasing the level of fees receivable by Fylde Council for the management of grant-funded works as more grants are able to be awarded. Additionally the grant management fee level has been increased to 15% in line with that levied by other councils. This budget will be reviewed as part of the right-sizing exercise and adjusted as necessary.

4. Conclusions

External pressures outside the Council's control are impacting on all local authorities. Instructions remain in place that officers should not commit to any unnecessary expenditure and should seek to maximise efficiencies. This approach has a downward impact on costs incurred by the Council and may result in an under-spend against budget this year.

Regular budget monitoring reports are an integral part of the Council's financial monitoring framework. These will be available on the Council's website.

Finance staff work continuously with budget holders across the Council, and are heavily reliant upon budget-holders to be able to understand and quantify the potential impact of in-year hotspot variances within their areas of responsibility.

We are still at the early part of 2018/19 and it is therefore not possible to draw any firm conclusions on the in-year financial position. The financial risks facing the Council, as set out in the MTFs to Council in March 2018 still remain. Instructions issued by Management Team that budget holders are to remain prudent in order to build up additional balances are still in place.

REVENUE MONITORING 2018/19 - Period 4 to July 31st 2018 (Variances in excess of £5k)

Appendix A

Key	Color	Description
	BLUE	Variance currently showing but expected to be on target at year end
	GREEN	Favourable variance against latest budget
	AMBER	Adverse variance against latest budget
	RED	Projected adverse outturn variance

Service Area	Detailed Description	Full Year Budget	Budget as at Period 4	Actual & Commitments as at Period 4	Variance as at Period 4	FAV / ADV	Variance	Alert	Budget Holder	Budget Holder Comments
		£	£	£	£		%			
FINANCE & DEMOCRACY COMMITTEE / CORPORATE CROSS CUTTING BUDGETS										
All Council services	Employee costs including basic pay, pension, NI, and overtime, plus agency costs	8,909,937	3,048,951	3,008,922	-40,029	FAVOURABLE	-1.3%		Corporate	The budget forecast which was approved by Budget Council in March 2018 assumes reduced payroll costs as a result of 'turnover savings' (delays in the recruitment to vacant posts) of £200,000 per annum from 2018/19 onwards. The actual level of savings achieved in relation to direct employee costs for the current year to date shows a level of turnover savings in excess of this. This budget will be kept under review during the remainder of the financial year.
TOURISM & LEISURE COMMITTEE										
Lytham-Leisure (Strategic)	Games Site Fees	-59,000	-38,308	-44,311	-6,003	FAVOURABLE	-15.7%		Lisa Foden	A long period of favourable weather conditions during the first part of the financial year had led to increased patronage at a number of leisure sites, resulting in this increase in games site income. This budget will be kept under review during the remainder of the financial year and adjusted as necessary.
Coast and Countryside	Sale of Sand (sandwinning)	-300,000	-100,080	-131,421	-31,341	FAVOURABLE	-31.3%		Marie Percival	Income from the sale of sand has continued on an improving trend, largely as a result of an increase in the contract price, together with sustained higher demand than was experienced in earlier years. This budget will be reviewed as part of the right-sizing exercise and adjusted as necessary.
OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE										
Fleet	FMS Material Cost	147,670	49,333	34,944	-14,389	FAVOURABLE	-29.2%		Kathy Winstanley / Steve Fulton	There are a number of favourable variances in respect of vehicle costs. Some are due to the fact that a number of vehicles have been acquired in the past 6 months, replacing older and more expensive to maintain vehicles. Additionally fuel costs for the first part of the year have been lower than anticipated. This budget will be kept under review during the remainder of the financial year and adjusted as necessary.
	Fuel Costs	318,906	106,376	90,971	-15,405	FAVOURABLE	-14.5%			
	Tyres - Renewal	35,086	11,834	5,725	-6,109	FAVOURABLE	-51.6%			
Utilities/Business Rates	Business Rates	235,441	235,441	220,541	-14,900	FAVOURABLE	-6.3%		Marie Percival	The budget for business rates charges in respect of Council properties is greater than the revised level of charges under the new 2017 rating list. The budget will be reviewed as part of the right-sizing exercise and adjusted as necessary.

REVENUE MONITORING 2018/19 - Period 4 to July 31st 2018 (Variances in excess of £5k)

Appendix A (cont'd)

Key	Color	Description
	BLUE	Variance currently showing but expected to be on target at year end
	GREEN	Favourable variance against latest budget
	AMBER	Adverse variance against latest budget
	RED	Projected adverse outturn variance

Service Area	Detailed Description	Full Year Budget	Budget as at Period 4	Actual & Commitments as at Period 4	Variance as at Period 4	FAV / ADV	Variance	Alert	Budget Holder	Budget Holder Comments
		£	£	£	£		%			

OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (Cont'd)

Car Parks	Car Parking Fees	-575,000	-230,000	-273,140	-43,140	FAVOURABLE	-18.8%		Andrew Loynd	The sustained period of good weather in the early part of the year has led to an increase in the number of visitors to the area resulting in a higher level of parking income as compared to the budget. The budget will be reviewed as part of the right-sizing exercise and adjusted as necessary.
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ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH & HOUSING COMMITTEE

Housing Standards	Disabled Facilities Grant Fees	-55,000	-18,344	-45,395	-27,051	FAVOURABLE	-147.5%		Kirstine Riding	The significant increase in the level of Disabled Facilities Grant funding from central government in recent years has the effect of also increasing the level of fees receivable by Fylde Council for the management of grant-funded works as more grants are able to be awarded. Additionally the grant management fee level has been increased to 15% in line with that levied by other councils. This budget will be reviewed as part of the right-sizing exercise and adjusted as necessary.
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DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Development Management	Consultants Fees	51,000	17,012	8,268	-8,744	FAVOURABLE	-51.4%		Mark Evans	Consultants are appointed as and when necessary to provide specialist advice on complex planning applications and projects. Accordingly the budget spend is dependant upon the nature of planning applications submitted during the year. The budget will continue to be monitored during the remainder of 2018/19 and adjusted as necessary.
Planning Appeals	Planning Appeal Hearing Costs	80,000	26,688	60,915	34,227	ADVERSE	128.2%			Expenditure on planning appeals is dependant upon the number and nature of planning appeals. A number of planning appeals (following the refusal of major planning applications) have taken place during the first part of the year. There are two known further public inquiries scheduled to be held during the remainder of the financial year (relating to Fylde Fisheries and Sanderlin Way) which it is hoped can be contained within the remaining approved budget.

INFORMATION ITEM

REPORT OF	MEETING	DATE	ITEM NO
MANAGEMENT TEAM	ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE	4 SEPTEMBER 2018	7
CAPITAL PROGRAMME MONITORING REPORT 2018/19 – POSITION AS AT 31st JULY 2018			

PUBLIC ITEM

This item is for consideration in the public part of the meeting.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the approved Capital Programme of the Council as at 31st July 2018 and specifically for those schemes under the remit of the Committee.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Chief Financial Officer – the report is based upon information extracted from the financial ledger system of the Council for the period to July 31st 2018.

LINK TO INFORMATION

Capital Programme monitoring Report to 31st July 2018:

<http://www.fylde.gov.uk/council/finance/budget-monitoring/2018-19/>

WHY IS THIS INFORMATION BEING GIVEN TO THE COMMITTEE?

This information is provided to enable the committee to consider and scrutinise the Capital Programme monitoring reports for those schemes under the remit of the Committee.

FURTHER INFORMATION

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CAPITAL PROGRAMME MONITORING REPORT 2018/19 –

POSITION AS AT 31ST JULY 2018

Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide an in-year progress update in respect of those schemes within the Capital Programme that have been approved for delivery in 2018/19, together with an update on the overall Five Year Capital Programme of the Council. This report includes a narrative description of the most significant risks to the Capital Programme and details any actions required to address these. Appendix A to this report provides an update by Committee on schemes scheduled for commencement or delivery in 2018/19. Appendix B provides a summary of the latest position for the 5 year Capital Programme and Appendix C provides details of the financing of the programme.

1. Background

The Council approved the Capital Programme on 5th March 2018. That update showed a balanced capital programme position from 2018/19 onwards. This report includes year to date expenditure and sets out the latest phasing of the programme and any additions or changes since the capital programme was presented to Council in March 2018. The Programme has also been rolled forward to include the year 2022/23.

2. Notes on Specific Schemes

There are a number of schemes for which further information is provided below:

i) Coast Protection Scheme

The total scheme cost is £19.83m, being funded by an Environment Agency grant of £19.43m and a contribution from Fylde Council of £0.4m. Work started on site in December 2017 and work is progressing well with the replacement hard sea defences at Church Scar with the contractor being ahead of programme. The concrete sloping revetment is close to completion and the contractor has started to cast the promenade. Work is scheduled to be started in September on the sheet piling around Fairhaven Lake, four months ahead of schedule. The Coastal Defence Team have approached the Environment Agency to secure funding to enable the Granny's Bay hard sea defences to be delivered following completion of the Fairhaven Scheme in 2019/20. A further report will be brought to members to take this scheme forward.

ii) Promenade Gardens Water Play Facility

The project involves the creation of an interactive water play area e.g. water jet plaza with ornamental features and a variety of interactive play facilities performing a range of play functions. The contractor has excavated over 7 meters deep to install the water tank and piping however coastal ground conditions have made this element particularly challenging and time consuming to complete. The contractor is currently finishing the installation of the underground water management system which activates the splash pad fountains and jets, with the colourful play features then due for installation. The facility will be an important addition to the facilities available on the promenade for families to use. Construction is now proceeding well and the Splash facility should be completed and open to the public over the coming weeks, and as such an official opening date hasn't been scheduled yet. An update will be publicised once the date for completion is confirmed. The Promenade Gardens Friends group have been involved in the inception, design and delivery of the project.

iii) Town Hall Arts Store Improved Storage Facilities

The store room conversion is now virtually complete with some minor elements to be installed. The racking system is currently being manufactured by a specialist supplier and should be complete within the next 4 weeks. Options for the dehumidifier system are currently being explored. Once the dehumidifier and racking are installed, there will be a period to let the room acclimatise and settle and it is envisaged the artworks will be hung on the newly installed racking in the refurbished art room before November.

iv) Regeneration schemes

The principal focus for regeneration scheme are those relating to Ansdell, Kirkham, Lytham and St. Annes along with a smaller number of 'village' schemes. In respect of Ansdell (Woodlands Road), funding was agreed for a further phase of environmental enhancements at the southerly end, following the format of earlier phases. The next phase of works has been approved and agreement has now reached with property owners and Lancashire County Council, which is to act as the main contractor for the scheme. Work is to commence early September and will be undertaken in two phases and completed by the end of this financial year.

In Kirkham, the £60,000 scheme has now been completed well within the approved budget. This will allow for further works to enhance the town centre environment to be undertaken.

In the case of Lytham, it is felt to be more appropriate to take a more comprehensive approach to the regeneration and environmental enhancements of Lytham town centre. This is based on the creation of a series of design zones and identifying an individual scheme for each area, each being connected through the overall design approach. The immediate phases are Park Street and Market Square a scheme for which are now being developed for presentation to the relevant committees. The second priority area will be a full assessment of the environment of Clifton Street as there have been particular issues with trees and paved areas. It is hoped that one phase of the regeneration scheme can be completed this financial year.

The next approved phase in St Annes will be the enhancement of Wood Street (Phase 3). The scheme has been prepared in draft and consultation has taken place and will continue. The scheme will be delivered in two phases, the first of which will include the refurbishment of the Council car park, which will be completed in this calendar year. The second phase will be commenced in Spring 2019.

3 Conclusions

- 3.1 Actual expenditure to 31st July 2018 is £5.841m against a full year budget of £18.961m. This equates to 30.8% of the latest budget. Certain schemes will be adjusted or re-phased into 2019/20 as part of future Financial Forecast updates to members during the year.
- 3.2 The current Capital Programme as updated is showing a balanced position for 2018/19 onward. The Capital Programme and the associated financing will be subject to discussion with members during the months in the lead up to the annual budget setting process for 2019/20.
- 3.3 Any additional expenditure which is not fully-funded by external finance would normally require the generation of capital receipts or further borrowing (the latter placing further pressure on the Revenue Budget from the consequent repayment costs). However Budget Council on 4th March 2013 approved the creation of a Capital Investment Reserve to finance future capital expenditure. As at 31st March 2018 the forecast balance of the reserve was £4.063m after a favourable 2017/18 outturn position allowed for the transfer to the reserve of an additional sum of £0.560m in 2017/18, and including a further planned transfer into the reserve in respect of 2018/19 of £0.844m. Of this £2.008m is currently committed to deliver approved schemes in the years 2018/19 and 2019/20 leaving a forecast unallocated balance on the reserve of £2.055m. An updated position in respect of the Capital investment Reserve will be included within the Financial Forecast Update to be presented to the Finance and Democracy Committee in November this year and to Council the following month. Additional future projects will be subject to further consideration as part of the budget setting process for 2019/20. Whilst it remains the case that this reserve is the preferred source of finance for any further additions to the Capital Programme, continuing contributions to the reserve are required in order to maintain a sustainable funding source for future years.

CAPITAL PROGRAMME - 2018/19 IN-YEAR SCHEME MONITORING REPORT - AS AT 31/07/18

Appendix A

APPROVED SCHEMES	Financing Source	Approved Budget 2018/19 £000	Slippage B/F from 2017/18 £000	Adjustments from 05/03/18 £000	Updated Budget 2018/19 £000	Expenditure to 31/07/18 £000	Variance £000	Comments
TOURISM & LEISURE COMMITTEE								
Ashton Gardens Depot	Proceeds from the sale of surplus Council Assets	63		0	63		63	This scheme has been tendered and an update report is to be presented to the September meeting of Tourism & Leisure Committee. Any changes will be reflected in the next update of the Financial Forecast.
St Annes Pool	No external finance - funded by borrowing/general asset disposal receipts	93		0	93		93	No expenditure is currently planned for 2018/19. If not required in this financial year the budget will be re-phased into 2019/20 and this will be reflected in the next update of the Financial Forecast.
Fairhaven Lake & Promenade Gardens - First round	Capital Investment Reserve	107	5	0	112	30	82	It is anticipated that this scheme will be completed to budget in 2018/19.
Promenade Gardens Water Play Facility	Capital Investment Reserve	150	0	109	259	115	144	It is anticipated that this scheme will be completed to budget in 2018/19.
Promenade Footways	No external finance - funded by borrowing/general asset disposal receipts	40	0	0	40	40	0	This scheme has been completed to budget during 2018/19.
Staining Playing Fields Development Scheme	Capital Investment Reserve	50	0	0	50		50	It is anticipated that this scheme will be completed to budget in 2018/19.
Town Hall Arts Store Improved Storage Facilities	Capital Investment Reserve	50	0	0	50		50	It is anticipated that this scheme will be completed to budget in 2018/19.
Sub total		553	5	109	667	185	482	
OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE								
Replacement Vehicles	Capital Investment Reserve / Borrowing	1,398	19	0	1,417	1,190	227	It is anticipated that all vehicle purchases will be completed to budget in 2018/19.
Car Park Improvements	No external finance - funded by borrowing/general asset disposal receipts	60	0	0	60		60	It is proposed that this budget will be used towards a scheme to resurface the Town Hall car park and a report will be presented to members outlining scheme proposals
Coastal Cleansing and the Provision of Beach Bins	Capital Investment Reserve	0	0	25	25		25	It is anticipated that this scheme will be completed to budget in 2018/19.
Public Transport Improvements	S106 Developer Contributions	18	0	30	48		48	It is anticipated that this scheme will be completed to budget in 2018/19.
Fairhaven and Church Scar Coast Protection Scheme	Specific Government Grant (Environment Agency) / Capital Investment Reserve	12,000	-170	0	11,830	2,721	9,109	Delivery of the scheme remains on schedule. Any changes or re-phasing will be reflected in future updates of the Financial Forecast.
Fairhaven and Church Scar Coast Public Realm Works	Capital Investment Reserve	360		0	360		360	It is anticipated that this budget will be re-phased into 2019/20 and that this will be reflected in the next update of the Financial Forecast.
Sub total		13,836	-151	55	13,740	3,911	9,829	

APPROVED SCHEMES	Financing Source	Approved Budget 2018/19 £000	Slippage B/F from 2017/18 £000	Adjustments from 05/03/18 £000	Updated Budget 2018/19 £000	Expenditure to 31/07/18 £000	Variance £000	Comments
ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH & HOUSING COMMITTEE								
Disabled Facilities Grants Programme	Specific Grant (Better Care Fund) / External Contributions / Grant repayments	929	245		1,174	487	687	The grant allocation has been increased by a further £81k for 2018/19 to a total of £1,010k. This revised allocation will be reflected in the next update of the Financial Forecast. It is anticipated that the majority of the grant allocation will be spent in 2018/19.
Housing Needs Grant	DFG Grant Repayments	0			0		0	It is anticipated that this scheme will be completed to budget in 2018/19.
Affordable Housing Scheme - 93 St Albans Road Refurbishment	S106 Developer Contributions	74			74		74	It is anticipated that this scheme will be completed to budget in 2018/19.
Affordable Housing Scheme Sunnybank Mill, Kirkham	S106 Developer Contributions	460			460		460	It is anticipated that this scheme will be completed to budget in 2018/19.
Affordable Housing Scheme - Keenan Mill	S106 Developer Contributions	840			840	840	0	This scheme has been completed to budget during 2018/19.
Church Road Methodist Church, St Annes	S106 Developer Contributions	275	275		550	275	275	It is anticipated that this scheme will be completed to budget in 2018/19.
Affordable Warmth Scheme	Specific Grant (Lancashire County Council)	0	31		31	9	22	It is anticipated that this scheme will be completed to budget in 2018/19.
Rapid Deployment CCTV Replacement Projects	Specific Grant (LSP Performance Reward Grant)	38			38		38	It is anticipated that this scheme will be completed to budget in 2018/19.
Cemetery and Crematorium - Infrastructure Works	Capital Investment Reserve	294			294		294	The scheme is currently being developed and a report will be presented to committee to approve the details of the scheme and to request a draw down of funding. The report will include the likely timing/phasing of the works.
Lytham Park Cemetery - Windbreak Canopy	Capital Investment Reserve	60		50	110	18	92	It is anticipated that this scheme will be completed to budget in 2018/19.
Sub total		2,970	551	50	3,571	1,629	1,942	
PLANNING COMMITTEE								
St Annes Regeneration Schemes	S106 Developer Contributions	67	8	190	265		265	The scheme will be commenced during 2018/19 but it is anticipated that it will not be fully completed by 31st March 2019. Consequently it is proposed that a part of this budget will be re-phased into 2019/20. This will be reflected in future updates of the Financial Forecast.
Wood Street St Annes - Public Realm Scheme	Capital Investment Reserve	50			50		50	It is anticipated that this scheme will be completed to budget in 2018/19.
Lytham Regeneration Schemes	S106 Developer Contributions	130			130		130	The proposals for Lytham Town Centre are to be reviewed as part of a reassessment of the wider regeneration scheme and a revised proposal will be placed before committee for consideration in due course.
Kirkham Town Centre - Public Realm Scheme	Capital Investment Reserve	29			29		29	It is anticipated that this scheme will be completed to budget in 2018/19.
Kirkham Public Realm Improvements	S106 Developer Contributions	21			21		21	It is anticipated that this scheme will be completed to budget in 2018/19.
M55 Link Road	S106 Developer Contributions	0	108	250	358	116	242	This relates to the use s.106 monies for design work on the scheme to construct a new link road from the M55 to St Annes. It is anticipated that the design works will be completed to budget in 2018/19.
Coastal Footpath Enhancements	S106 Developer Contributions	0		20	20		20	It is anticipated that this scheme will be completed to budget in 2018/19.
Ansdell / Fairhaven - Public Realm Scheme	Capital Investment Reserve	110			110		110	It is anticipated that this scheme will be completed to budget in 2018/19.
Sub total		407	116	460	983	116	867	
Total Expenditure		17,766	521	674	18,961	5,841	13,120	

UPDATED 5 YEAR CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2018/19 TO 2022/23 - BY SCHEME

	Estimate 2018/19 £000	Estimate 2019/2020 £000	Estimate 2020/2021 £000	Estimate 2021/2022 £000	Estimate 2022/2023 £000
TOURISM & LEISURE COMMITTEE					
Ashton Gardens Depot	63				
St Annes Pool	93				
Fairhaven Lake & Promenade Gardens - First Round	112				
Fairhaven Lake & Promenade Gardens Restoration	0	120			
Fairhaven HLF Project Underwriting	0				
Promenade Gardens Water Play Facility	259				
Promenade Footways	40	40	40	40	40
Staining Playing Fields Development Scheme	50				
Town Hall Arts Store Improved Storage Facilities	50				
Sub total	667	160	40	40	40
OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE					
Replacement Vehicles	1,417	471	547	77	323
Car Park Improvements	60	30	30	30	30
Coastal Cleansing and the Provision of Beach Bins	25				
Public Transport Improvements	48	48	48	48	30
Fairhaven and Church Scar Coast Protection Scheme	11,830	5,000			
Fairhaven and Church Scar Coast Public Realm Works	360				
Sub total	13,740	5,549	625	155	383
ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH & HOUSING COMMITTEE					
Disabled Facilities Programme	1,174	929	929	929	929
Housing Needs Grant	0				
Affordable Housing Scheme - 93 St Albans Road	74				
Affordable Housing Scheme - Sunnybank Mill, Kirkham	460				
Affordable Housing Scheme - Keenan Mill	840				
Church Road Methodist Church, St Annes	550				
Affordable Warmth Scheme	31				
Rapid Deployment CCTV Replacement Projects	38				
Cemetery and Crematorium - Infrastructure Works	294				
Lytham Park Cemetery - Windbreak Canopy	110				
Sub total	3,571	929	929	929	929
PLANNING COMMITTEE					
St Annes Regeneration Schemes	265				
Lytham Regeneration Schemes	130				
Kirkham Public Realm Improvements	21				
M55 Link Road - S106 monies for design work	358				
Coastal Footpath Enhancements	20				
Ansdell / Fairhaven - Public Realm scheme	110				
Kirkham Town Centre - Public Realm scheme	29				
Wood Steet St Annes - Public Realm scheme	50				
Sub total	983	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditure	18,961	6,638	1,594	1,124	1,352

UPDATED 5 YEAR CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2018/19 TO 2022/23 - FINANCING

	Estimate 2018/19 £000	Estimate 2019/2020 £000	Estimate 2020/2021 £000	Estimate 2021/2022 £000	Estimate 2022/2023 £000
FINANCING:					
Capital Receipts - General Asset Sales	45	45	45	45	45
Capital Receipts - Right to Buy Receipts	25	25	25	25	25
Capital Receipts - (Accommodation Project)	63				
Better Care Fund / Disabled Facilities Grant	1,174	929	929	929	929
Disabled Facilities Grant Repayments - 'Housing Needs Grants'	0				
Section 106 Monies - St Annes	265				
Section 106 Monies - Lytham	130				
Section 106 Monies - Kirkham	21				
Section 106 Monies - Affordable Housing, Sunnybank Mill	460				
Section 106 Monies - Church Road Methodist Church, St Annes	450				
Section 106 Monies - M55 Link-Road	358				
Section 106 Monies - Affordable Housing, Keenans Mill	840				
Section 106 Monies - Public Transport Improvements	48	48	48	48	18
Section 106 Monies - Refurbishment of 93 St Albans Road, St Ann	74				
Capital Investment Reserve	1,707	302			
M55 Link-Road Reserve					
Other External Finance (see analysis below)	11,711	5,000	0		
Direct Revenue Finance	136				
Prudential Borrowing	1,454	289	547	77	335
Total Financing	18,961	6,638	1,594	1,124	1,352

Total surplus (-) / shortfall in year	0	0	0	0	0
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Cumulative surplus (-) / shortfall	0	0	0	0	0
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See note below for external funding available to finance the above schemes:

Other External Finance: Analysis

LSP Performance Reward Grant	38				
Environment Agency - Fylde Coastal Preliminaries	11,430	5,000			
Lancashire County Council - Affordable Warmth Scheme	31				
Community Housing Grant Fund - Church Road Methodist Church	100				
Heritage Lottery Fund - Fairhaven	112				
	11,711	5,000	0	0	0