



Corporate Management Committee

Thursday, 14 July 2022 at 7.30 pm

Council Chamber, Runnymede Civic Centre,
Addlestone

Members of the Committee

Councillors: T Gracey (Chairman), C Howorth (Vice-Chair), M Cressey, L Gillham, J Gracey, M Heath, N King, R King, I Mullens, M Nuti, D Whyte and M Willingale

In accordance with Standing Order 29.1, any Member of the Council may attend the meeting of this Committee, but may speak only with the permission of the Chairman of the Committee, if they are not a member of this Committee.

AGENDA

- 1) Any report on the Agenda involving confidential information (as defined by section 100A(3) of the Local Government Act 1972) must be discussed in private. Any report involving exempt information (as defined by section 100I of the Local Government Act 1972), whether it appears in Part 1 or Part 2 below, may be discussed in private but only if the Committee so resolves.
- 2) The relevant 'background papers' are listed after each report in Part 1. Enquiries about any of the Agenda reports and background papers should be directed in the first instance to **Mr B Fleckney, Democratic Services Section, Law and Governance Business Centre, Runnymede Civic Centre, Station Road, Addlestone (Tel: Direct Line: 01932 425620). (Email: bernard.fleckney@runnymede.gov.uk).**
- 3) Agendas and Minutes are available on a subscription basis. For details, please ring Mr B A Fleckney on 01932 425620. Agendas and Minutes for all the Council's Committees may also be viewed on www.runnymede.gov.uk.

4) In the unlikely event of an alarm sounding, members of the public should leave the building immediately, either using the staircase leading from the public gallery or following other instructions as appropriate.

5) Filming, Audio-Recording, Photography, Tweeting and Blogging of Meetings

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Filming should be limited to the formal meeting area and not extend to those in the public seating area.

The Chairman will make the final decision on all matters of dispute in regard to the use of social media audio-recording, photography and filming in the Committee meeting.

List of matters for consideration

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Part I

Matters in respect of which reports have been made available for public inspection

1. **Notification of Changes to Committee Membership**
2. **Minutes**

To confirm and sign, as a correct record, the Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 23 June 2022 (To follow).
3. **Apologies for Absence**
4. **Declarations of Interest**

Members are invited to declare any disclosable pecuniary interests or other registrable and non-registrable interests in items on the agenda.
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14. **Fusion 21 Framework - Bellrock FM Ltd** To Follow
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Health and Wellbeing Strategy (Corporate Head of Community Services – Darren Williams)

Synopsis of report:

The Health and Wellbeing Strategy is part of the forthcoming Corporate Business Plan. This report sets the context, highlighting the main section of the Strategy and inviting Members' comments.

Recommendation(s):

Members are asked to comment on the draft Strategy (Appendix A), suggest any additions or revisions for report back to the September meeting of this Committee and approval and sign off by Full Council as part of the Corporate Plan.

1. Context and background of report

- 1.1 The subject of Health and Wellbeing is one that is wide reaching, and which has implications for every resident from the youngest to the oldest. As a borough council, we have a longstanding commitment to supporting the health and wellbeing of residents, from the delivery of prevention services via Community Services to the support provided with access to housing for individuals and families that require it. The council, even in the most challenging financial times, have not stepped back from its commitment to supporting residents.
- 1.2 Given this commitment, shared by officers and members, it is felt that now is the appropriate time for a Health and Wellbeing Strategy to be agreed, so that there is a clear direction and agreed areas of focus that the Council will work towards.

2. Report

Health and Wellbeing Strategy – The Priorities

- 2.1 In writing this strategy it is recognised that the Council cannot “fix” ill health, nor reduce health inequalities on its own. Therefore, the strategy has two areas of focus. These are:
 - Work to address the wider determinants of health locally, to make a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of individuals
 - Work in partnership with others to tackle health inequalities within the borough
 - The first priority is to make a positive impact against the Wider Determinants of Health (WDH), these being the constitutional factors, individual lifestyle factors, environments and conditions which exist in people's daily lives. Such factors are believed to impact individual health by as much as 85%.
 - This is where the breadth of Council activity including Housing, Community Services, Community Safety, Economic Development, Community Development, Parks & Open Spaces, Leisure

Development all can make a positive impact, whilst partnerships with statutory, voluntary, community and faith sector partners can play an equally significant role.

- 2.2 The second focus reflects the role the council now plays within the integrated health and care agenda, and within the North West Surrey Health Alliance. It is recognised that there are health inequalities within the borough, but it would be felt inappropriate to write a strategy that suggests the council alone can resolve this.
- 2.3 Therefore, the priority is to work in partnership to tackle health inequalities, critically working with health and social care partners, together with voluntary, community and faith sector partners to identify the areas of focus and to take a whole systems approach to tackling the identified inequalities.
- 2.4 Within both priorities, whilst collaborating with partners is key, linking to the Councils Empowering Communities Strategy, there is a commitment to engaging residents and understanding the needs within Communities, via a number of potential channels, so that the evidence base/data and the need within communities are both understood when making decisions.

The Evidence Base

- 2.5 Regarding data, the foundation for much of the strategy came from a comprehensive and broad dataset, provided by Public Health via the North West Surrey Alliance, added to using data available from the Surrey Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the updated Indices of Deprivation. A summary of the evidence base is contained within the strategy, whilst full data sets are available as appendices.
- 2.6 As a result of the evidence gathered, the priorities and action plan (see 2.xx) are underpinned by the data collated, which together with the input of residents and partners, provides clarity of the way forward.

Strategy Objectives

- 2.7 In devising an action plan, four key objectives have been identified, influenced by the evidence base. These are:

Healthy Homes:

Ensure that residents of all ages can live in safe, secure, good quality homes, and are supported when necessary to be able to continue to live independently at home

Healthy Communities:

For all residents to be able to engage and participate in their local community, access services, facilities, amenities, leisure, and recreational opportunities locally

Work in Partnership to Tackle Health Inequality:

To work in partnership with statutory agencies, voluntary, community and faith sector organisations, communities, and individual residents to identify and tackle health inequalities and levels of deprivation within the borough

Organisation and Workforce Development:

Develop our organisation and workforce to further support the wider health and wellbeing needs of residents in the borough

Delivering this Strategy

- 2.8 The strategy contains an overview of the intended approach to ensuring that partnership and collaborative working is at the centre of the delivery of the Council's Health and Wellbeing Strategy.
- 2.9 Key to delivery of the strategy has been to ensure it is aligned to the work of the North West Surrey Alliance whilst retaining a focus on the borough as a place.
- 2.10 Therefore, it is proposed that the following will be established to ensure delivery is undertaken in partnership:

Formation of the Runnymede Partnership

Separate to the wider Citizens Panel, it is intended to relaunch the previous Health and Wellbeing Task Group as the Runnymede Partnership, which will have a place-based focus on health and wellbeing related matters in Runnymede. The strategy details the wide range of partners sought to be engaged with

Relaunch of Ward Based Task Groups

It is intended that task groups, focussing on the wards of Chertsey St Anns, Addlestone North, Addlestone South, Egham Hythe and Englefield Green West will be relaunched, to ensure there is local input into parts of the action plan which may support the areas ranked in the lower deciles in the indices of deprivation, and allow for local community and resident ownership of opportunities and priorities.

3. Financial implications

- 3.1 Several elements of the Strategy have financial implications and it is intended that officers will report back on the costs of individual items, but the Strategy's objectives will be aligned with the Medium-Term Financial Plan to ensure that any new initiatives can be fully funded. Individual elements of the Strategy requiring funding will be reported back to this Committee for approval.

4. Equality implications

- 4.1 As each initiative is formulated, an equality impact assessment will be conducted.

(To resolve)

Background papers - none

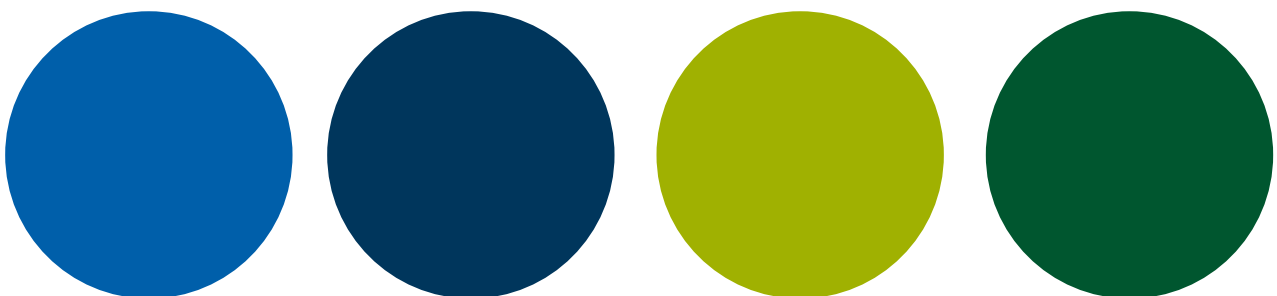
Runnymede Borough Council
Health and Wellbeing Strategy
2022-2026

**Draft version -
subject to approval**



Health and Wellbeing Strategy

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Our focus

Introduction



*Cllr Chris Howorth,
Chair, Community
Services Committee*

To be a Council that cares about the health and wellbeing of its residents, that delivers a range of services and functions to help improve quality of life, and that works in partnership to deliver better outcomes for residents.

These are all principles that Runnymede Borough Council works towards and which set the tone for this Borough-wide Health and Wellbeing Strategy for 2022 – 2026.

Health is a broad subject and when the words health or ill health are used, thoughts turn to the range of highly valued services provided by the NHS and social care services.

This has never been more pertinent than since the Covid pandemic. Friends, families, neighbours, and fellow citizens employed within the NHS, led the country through some of the toughest times in recent memory.

Health or ill health and the ability to improve things and increase opportunity to lead full, active lives is not something that only the NHS has responsibility for.

There are social, economic, and environmental factors that impact individual health and wellbeing.

Known commonly as the Wider Determinants of Health, all public authorities have a responsibility to seek

to improve them for their community.

Runnymede benefits from many of the opportunities that the south east of England, and the county of Surrey, provide.

However, there are mixed levels of deprivation within the Borough. Some of the most affluent communities in the country sit alongside others which are more deprived.

Runnymede Borough Council recognises its responsibilities in working to address the Wider Determinants of Health and to reducing health inequality within our borough. We recognise the need to reduce deprivation and increase opportunity within certain neighbourhoods and communities and maintain standards within others.

Our desire, working with the NHS and other public, private and third sector providers, is to focus on and create the environment in which our residents can live healthier lives both physically and mentally.

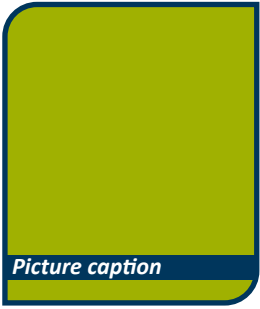
This strategy sets out how the Council will work towards this, with statutory partners and other organisations.

We will do so whilst also empowering individuals and communities to make positive change and improvements to their health and wellbeing.

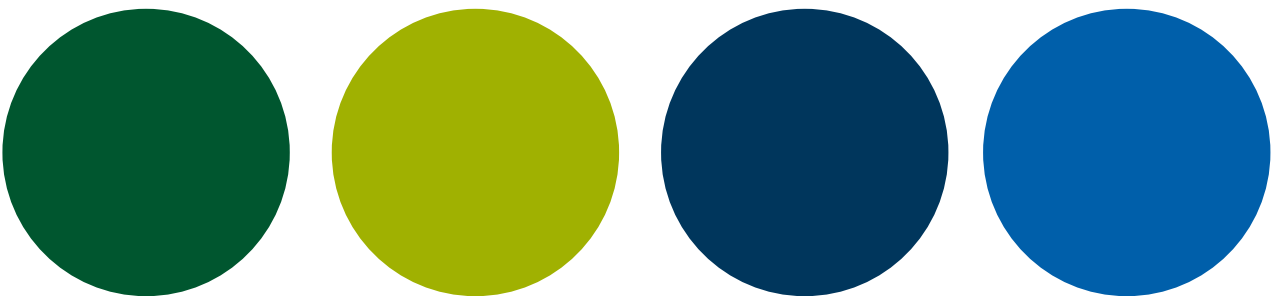


Our focus

Foreword



To come - approximately 350-375 words



Our focus

Strategic focus: Wider determinants of health

We do not seek to replicate the valuable work already carried out by other health providers and professionals, but to augment it and drive change locally.

The purpose of this strategy is not to provide a lens or opinion on health services currently delivered in the borough, or which may be perceived as gaps within a complex health and care system of multiple partners and stakeholders.

It is not a strategy outlining how as a council we can 'fix things'.

This strategy looks beyond the provision of the invaluable health services already provided and shows how we, working with partners, stakeholders, and residents, can improve a range of conditions and environments locally to promote good health

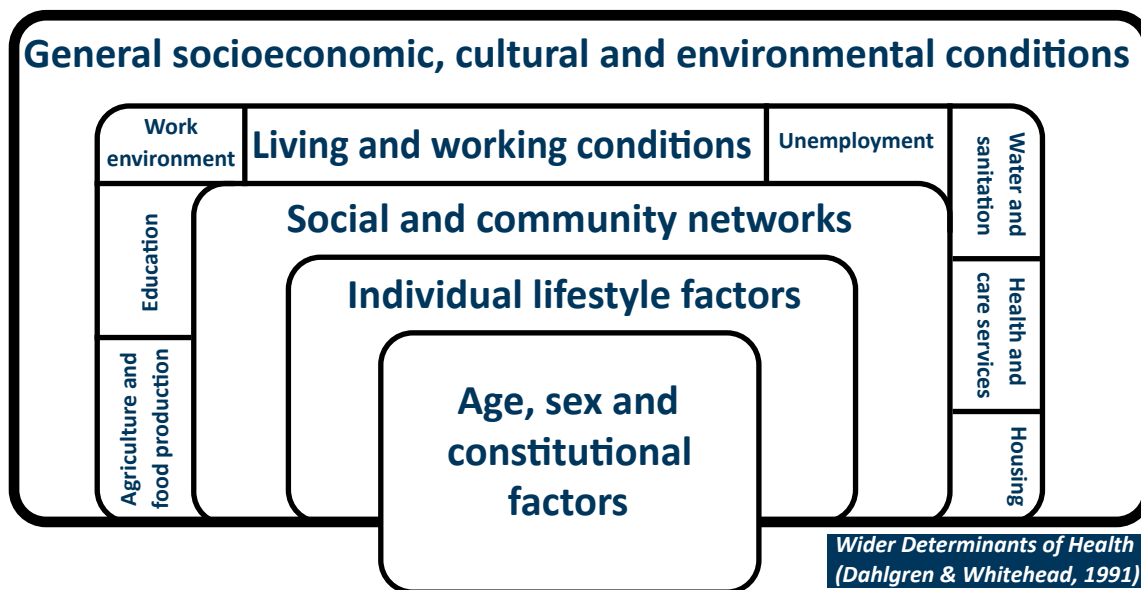
and reduce health inequalities.

As far back as 1948, the World Health Organisation viewed health as 'a state of complete physical, mental, and social wellbeing, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity' (World Health Organization, 1948).

Good or bad health is not just the result of individual behaviours, genetics, and medical care.

A significant factor in health outcomes is down to the social, economic, and environmental factors that shape people's lives, commonly referred to as the wider determinants of health.

Influences on health



A range of factors contribute to determining health or ill health. This diagram places at the centre the 'constitutional factors' of age, sex, and genetics.

Around this core, are the wider determinants of health, the individual lifestyle factors, environments, and conditions which exist in people's daily lives.

These factors are broader and wider reaching, as opposed to the constitutional factors.

The impact of wider determinants of health is supported by research undertaken by McGiniss et al (2002), in which it was identified that social circumstances and environmental exposure together

with health behaviour, impacts individual health by 85%, with access to health care only having a 15% impact.

Therefore, this strategy has two focuses:

- ▶ **Work in partnership with others to tackle health inequalities within the borough, and**
- ▶ **Work to address wider determinants of health locally, to make a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of individuals.**

Research and evidence

Evidence base

Research has been undertaken to help inform this strategy and to provide a focus to the action plan. Here we set out a snapshot of data as examples. A full breakdown including sources is available in the appendices.

People

An increase of over 26% of residents aged 65+ is projected, rising from 15,276 in 2020 to 19,300 by 2030.

Runnymede has a higher percentage of working age residents, at 65.6% of the population, (Surrey average 61.1%).

From the 2011 Census, 50.8% of households were considered to be deprived, compared to a Surrey wide percentage of 46.6%.

Census data shows there were 7,402 (9.2%) people providing unpaid care within the Borough. These statistics are consistent with Surrey as a whole.

Data from 2019 showed 9.3% (1,879) of children in Runnymede live in relative low-income families and 8% (1,620) of children live in absolute poverty.

In 2020, 22% of adults in Runnymede were physically inactive, compared to 19% across Surrey.

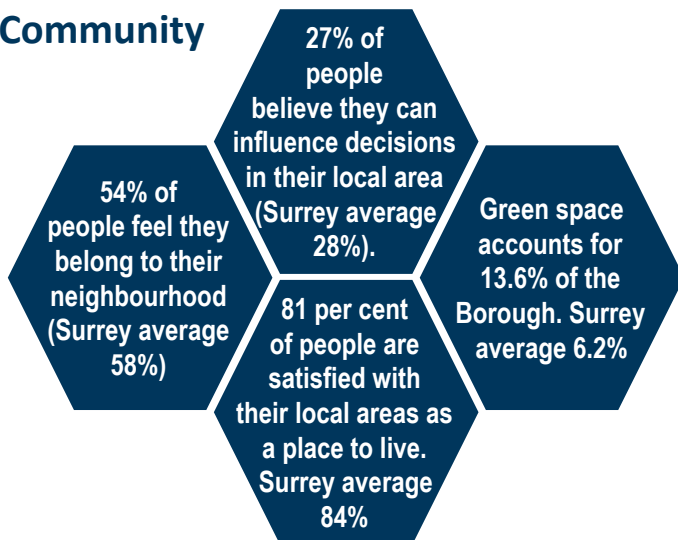
In 2020, 36.3% of children and young people in Runnymede were less active (less than an average of 30 minutes per day), compared to 28.2% across Surrey.

Levels of childhood obesity increase from 7.1% at school reception year to 17% at year six. (Surrey average: 5.9% / 13.7%).

There are seven lower super output areas of the borough within the 15 areas in NW Surrey with the most patients with mental health conditions

ONS Census data from 2011 identified that there were 11,155 people with limiting long term illness in Runnymede. This equates to 13.9% of the population compared with a 13.5% Surrey wide percentage.

Community



Crime and anti-social behaviour

Between September 2020 and August 2021 there were 9,094 recorded crimes, a rate of 100.7 per 1,000 population (Surrey average 79.7 per 1,000.) Of those, violent crimes accounted for 2,342 incidents and anti-social behaviour 2,931 incidents.

Housing

Average house prices are £566,475 (Surrey average £602,838). Except for detached properties, house prices are lower than the Surrey average.

The affordability gap is significant. The cheapest 25% of house prices, deemed to be affordable housing, shows an affordability gap of £71,513, whilst for other properties, the affordability gap is £160,763.

Physical and mental health

At 11.8%, Runnymede has the highest percentage Surrey residents who often or always felt lonely.

Hospital admissions relating to Coronary Heart Disease, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease and Myocardial Infraction are significantly higher in Runnymede than the rest of Surrey.

Data tells us that in Runnymede, only 30.3% the population eat five or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day, compared to 32.5% Surrey wide.

Research and evidence

Relevant external strategies and guidance

Runnymede recognises the need for its Health and Wellbeing Strategy to be part of the golden thread with other strategies and nationwide/countywide policies and plans, to ensure there is alignment with priorities identified for our Borough. It is recognised there are important national and local strategies impacting on this agenda, four key strategies are highlighted within this section.

North West Surrey Alliance priorities

Runnymede is a member of the North West Surrey Alliance and was involved in its initial formation as an Integrated Care Partnership in 2018. The alliance focuses on the integration of health and care partners, to deliver positive outcomes across a range of priorities, at a local level.

In 2020, Alliance partners agreed a shared vision, set of values and core objectives. The relevant points are:

- Help people to prevent ill health and manage their own care,
- Use collective resources to support those with the highest need,
- Deliver planned, responsive, joined up health and care services,
- Deliver innovative solutions supported by technological and digital infrastructure,
- Provide services as close to people's homes as possible,
- Create one team to facilitate the best holistic care and to attract and retain the best talent,
- Focus on prevention and the wider determinants of health outcomes, and
- Work with communities to build new partnerships between the public sector, local citizens, community groups, the voluntary sector and local businesses.

Delivery of these objectives is intended through priority areas:

- Developing place-based teams around Primary Care Networks,
- Frailty, local hubs, and community response,
- Integrated discharge, and
- Service configuration and borough developments.

NHS England Long Term Plan

The NHS Long Term Plan aims to make the NHS fit for the future. The plan sets out a range of aims – making sure everyone gets the best start in life, delivering world class care for major health problems and supporting people to age well. The plan provides a framework for local systems to develop plans, based on principles of collaboration and co-design.

The NHS Long Term Plan is split into seven chapters, the relevant sections are:

Chapter 1: A new service model for the 21st century.

Chapter 2: More action on prevention and health inequalities, specifically to cut smoking, reduce obesity, limit alcohol related A&E admissions and to lower air pollution.

Chapter 5: Digitally enabled care will go mainstream across the NHS.

Surrey Health and Wellbeing Strategy

The Surrey Health and Wellbeing Board was set up according to the duties in the Government's Health and Social Care Act 2012.

In 2019, it published its 10-year Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Surrey. The strategy sets out how different partners across Surrey can work together with local communities to tackle the wider determinants of health and improve wellbeing.

The Surrey Health and Wellbeing Strategy focused on three key priorities. These are:

▶ Helping people to lead a healthy life

Wide focus on wider determinants of health:

- Excess weight and physical activity,
- Substance misuse and alcohol,
- Housing,
- Domestic abuse,
- Preventing serious conditions and diseases,
- Healthy environment, and
- Living independently and dying well.

Active Surrey Movement for Change Strategy

Active Surrey is the not-for-profit active partnership that works collaboratively to help all residents realise the benefits of a more active way of life. In support of the Surrey Health and Wellbeing plan, Active Surrey released a new physical activity strategy, outlining the high-level priorities for Surrey. This strategy is called “Movement for Change”, focussing on people of all ages becoming engaged with undertaking physical activity. The strategy has two key areas of commitment, these being:

Make it easier for everyone to be active – challenging sedentary habits and creating active environments which make it safer and easier for everyone to find ways to integrate movement into their lives.

Tackling inequalities head on – Unashamedly focusing on those who will derive the most benefit from a more active lifestyle.

The Movement for Change strategy intends to meet its two key commitments through four priority focus areas, these are:

- Positive experiences of being active for young people.
- Connecting communities.
- Creating active environments.
- Linking physical activity with health and wellbeing.



Young athletes who took part in our Sportability festival

► Supporting the mental health and emotional wellbeing of people

A focus on the emotional wellbeing of residents by preventing poor mental health and supporting those with mental health needs, through:

- Accessing the right help and resources,
- Emotional wellbeing of mothers and families throughout and after pregnancy, and
- Social isolation.

► Supporting people to fulfil their potential

Enabling residents to generate aspirations and fulfil their potential.

- Children and young people develop skills for life.
- Support adults to succeed professionally and/or through volunteering.

Further information on this strategy is available from www.healthysurrey.org.uk.

Research and evidence

Co-ordination with internal corporate strategies

This strategy is one of five corporate strategies which underpin the Council's 2022-26 Corporate Business Plan to ensure consistency across our operations. Here we set out how our health and wellbeing work dovetails with activities on empowering our communities, economic development, climate change and organisational development.

Empowering our Communities

Much of the action plan produced for this strategy and making positive changes to individual health and wellbeing and the communities in which residents live, will require a collaborative effort with residents.

The Empowering our Communities Strategy outlines the Council's commitment to engaging with its residents and communities. It sets out how it will adopt an approach based on need, that is understood from residents and supported by data. These commitments will shape the Council's approach to delivering its action plan.

Climate Change

The impact of a local environment on individual health and wellbeing and as a measure of deprivation is highlighted in this strategy. In addition, the data in Appendix A, identifies the levels of air pollution in the borough compared to other areas of Surrey.

The Climate Change strategy has its own action plan to address. As far as possible, issues within Runnymede that contribute to health inequality and officers leading on the Health and Wellbeing strategy, will be engaged with some of this work.

Economic Development

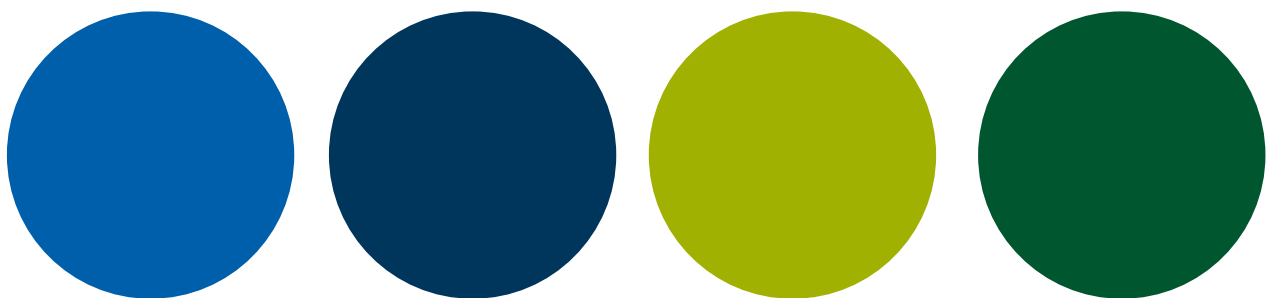
The data in the appendices to this strategy highlights inequality in relation to education, employment, skills and training. This is supported in data relating to individual measures of deprivation, within the five identified wards, where education, skills and training is in the lower deciles across all areas.

The Borough's economic prosperity, together with access to employment have a significant impact on the health and wellbeing of residents and it is intended that cross cutting themes, will mean a joint approach across different areas of the Council.

Organisational Development

The Organisational Development Strategy will focus on Runnymede as a Council and its own development as an employer and as an anchor organisation.

The Health and Wellbeing Strategy identifies areas where the Council and its workforce can develop in supporting residents and employees with their health and wellbeing needs. This will align to the wider objectives of the Council through the Organisational Development Strategy.



Objectives of this strategy

The Council's strategic aims in relation to health and wellbeing can be placed under three main objectives, with a fourth relating to internal change necessary to enable the outward focused work.

Having analysed the data, indices of deprivation and other strategies, three clear over-arching objectives have emerged. The indices of deprivation and data around poor-quality accommodation, disability, frailty, ill health and poverty, informs a focus on “healthy homes” within this strategy.

The second objective focuses on “healthy communities” and this is informed by a wide range of data sets, including:

- Indices of deprivation
- Community safety
- Access to sport, leisure and recreation,
- Access to facilities and services
- Connectivity
- Poverty

The Council recognises it cannot address health and wellbeing in isolation and a partnership approach is required to make meaningful, long lasting change.

Therefore, our third objective identifies actions which are achievable within local partnerships with statutory, voluntary, community and faith partners, and with communities and individual residents.

The action plan details the intention for the newly formed Runnymede Partnership to be the delivery mechanism for objective 3 – “Working in Partnership to Tackle Health Inequality”. It is intended that a whole system approach to this will be undertaken, with an action plan for objective 3 developed jointly.

The evidence from within the data provides some of the potential areas of focus including:

- Loneliness
- Mental health
- Childhood obesity
- Physical inactivity

The final objective is the Council's commitment to strengthening the organisation and its workforce to support the delivery of the Health and Wellbeing strategy.

Below is a summary of each objective and the aim behind them. A detailed set of actions which will deliver these objectives are set out in the appendices to this strategy.

1

Healthy Homes: Ensure residents of all ages can live in safe, secure, good quality homes and are supported when necessary to be able to continue to live independently.

2

Healthy Communities: For all residents to be able to engage and participate in their community, access services, facilities, amenities, leisure, and recreational opportunities locally.

3

Working in partnership to tackle health inequality: To work with statutory agencies, voluntary, community and faith sector organisations, communities and residents to identify and tackle health inequalities and deprivation.

4

Organisation and Workforce Development: Develop our organisation and workforce to further support the wider health and wellbeing needs of residents in the Borough.

Delivering this strategy

This strategy outlines the Council's ambitions in relation to health and wellbeing, improving the lives of residents and the communities they live in, and working to address health inequalities within the Borough.

Runnymede Partnership

Primarily in relation to Objective 3, but also having oversight of the wider delivery of the Action Plan, will be a new Runnymede Partnership, made up of representatives from the below listed partners and others identified. This will replace the former Runnymede Health and Wellbeing Task Group.

There must be connectivity between the strategy, the work of the Runnymede Partnership and the North West Surrey Alliance.

In addition to having appropriate representation from partners within its membership, the Runnymede Partnership is included within the transformation structure for NW Surrey, linked to the Building Healthy Places workstream.

Our partners

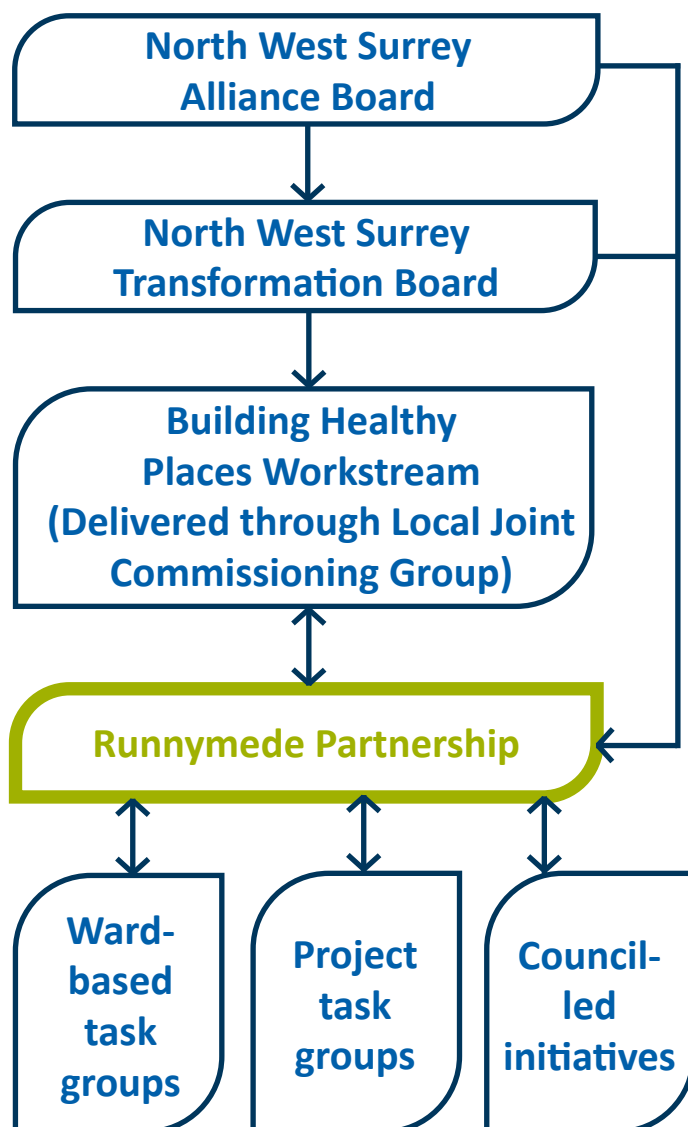
Whilst the Council will lead in many aspects of the action plan, it is recognised that our ambition cannot be achieved in isolation, and therefore working in partnership will be critical. Those we intend to work in partnership with include:

- North West Surrey Alliance
- Ashford & St Peters Hospital
- Surrey Heartlands
- Other councils
- Active Surrey
- COCO Primary Care Network
- SASSE 2 Primary Care Network
- SASSE 3 Primary Care Network
- Royal Holloway University of London
- Voluntary, Community and Faith Sector organisations
- Individual residents and local communities

In delivering this strategy it is intended that there will be a blend of Council led initiatives, local engagement, organic community development through empowering communities, and with partners leading on initiatives and projects that support common objectives.

Integrating this strategy within the North West Surrey Alliance

This diagram outlines the place the Runnymede Partnership will hold within the North West Surrey Alliance partnership structures.



Delivery

Oversight and governance

The Council is keen to ensure that this strategy does not only set out an initial action plan, but that it remains a live strategy, and that the action plan is reviewed and refreshed annually.

To achieve this, internal governance will be organised to review progress against action plans and to agree future action plans.

This will consist of key service areas within the Council. Future action plans will be drawn from individual service areas' forward plans and wider corporate objectives.

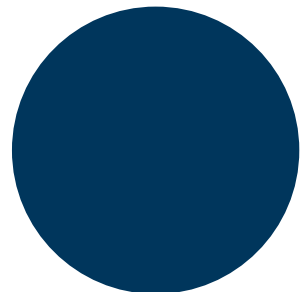
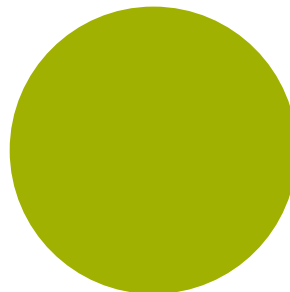
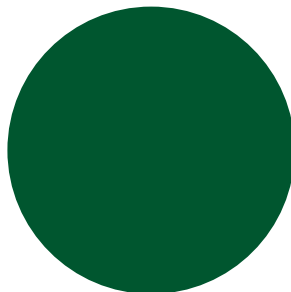
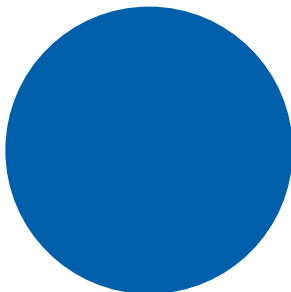
An annual report on the strategy, both its achievements and future plans, will be given to Community Services Committee, enabling elected

members to have oversight of the delivery of the strategy.

Objective three which focuses on partnership working will be refreshed annually via the Runnymede Partnership, place-based task groups and as part of the wider work within the NW Surrey Alliance.

This diagram outlines the process of planning and oversight of the Health and Wellbeing Strategy action plan.

Annual Action Plan process



Delivery

Existing service provision supporting this strategy

The Council is proud of its commitment to supporting residents in a range of ways which positively impact individual health and wellbeing. This section summarises current functions which provide support, addressing a range of needs and issues. It includes services we are obliged to provide, and those we choose to deliver.

Safer Runnymede

Monitors the Council's CCTV 24/7 and receives community alarm monitoring calls, mobilising support where necessary and supports residents with emergency issues linked to Housing, Environmental Health, and other areas.

Alarms and Telecare

Provides 24/7 support to vulnerable residents using personal pendants and environmental centres within the home.

Community Safety

Works with other statutory services and within communities to identify issues relating to crime and anti-social behaviour and takes appropriate measures to reduce the impacts on communities.

Safeguarding

We have a statutory responsibility in relation to safeguarding and the protection of vulnerable children and adults, and a dedicated internal policy for the management of safeguarding exists. There is a multi-agency approach to identifying and supporting those at risk.

Hospital discharge service

Working as a cluster of five councils, Runnymede leads on the delivery of a platform which enables partners to make referrals to services, to support residents returning home from hospital.

Referrals can be made at any time, and with some services available at short notice, the model can assist residents at home or at A&E, supporting potential reductions in hospital admissions etc.

Community development

Delivers initiatives, projects and events with residents and voluntary, community and faith sector organisations through task and project groups.

Regeneration

Works to develop and enhance housing, leisure, and recreational facilities, local services, and amenities, in turn creating opportunities for employment.

Day centre services

Safe and secure facilities for older residents to meet with others for activities and social events, enabling access to services and reducing social isolation.

Environmental health

Operating across a diverse array of issues underpinning the public health agenda, from enforcing housing standards, tackling noise and statutory nuisances and air pollution. Issuing permits, supporting consumers, workers and businesses through food and health and safety work and addressing public health issues through supporting infectious disease controls.



Our transport service connects individuals unable to use mainstream public transport, with services, amenities, and activities within their community.

Family Support Programme

The Family Support Programme positively changes how families engage with multiple agencies, enabling services to be accessed through a single conversation and with one family plan.

Intensive support is offered with a family coordinator working with each member of the family.

Social Prescribing

GPs, nurses and other professionals refer people to local, non-clinical services through social prescribing which supports those with social, emotional, or practical needs. Many schemes are focused on improving mental health and physical wellbeing. Runnymede hosts three Social Prescribing Link Workers within Community Services.



Through our parks and open spaces, we provide access to recreation and exercise for residents. This includes provision of play and exercise equipment, sports pitches and the development of facilities and resident engagement activities.

Home Improvement Agency and Disabled Facilities Grants

Provides information, advice, and support to families of children with disabilities and adults of all ages, in support of them continuing to live safely and independently at home. Part of this includes management of a grant application process and distribution of Disabled Facilities Grants to enable aids and adaptation within homes.

Housing

Helping people access health related services via floating targeted support and improving housing conditions.

▶ Housing management

Management of our housing tenancies involves collecting rent, tackling anti-social behaviour impacting Council tenants, delivering cleaning and caretaking services to flat blocks and managing Independent Retirement Living sites.

▶ Housing technical services

Manages the Council's housing physical assets. This involves repairs, improvements to housing stock and management of compliance requirements such as annual gas services and electrical safety certification.

▶ Housing solutions

Support for residents who become or are threatened with homelessness, management of our Housing

Register, residents living in our temporary accommodation and management of residents living within the Council's portfolio of privately rented properties.

Private housing

Dealing with reports of poor conditions with the private sector housing. The service also deals with licencing of houses of multiple occupancy.

Meals at Home

Supports vulnerable residents to live independently at home through provision of a hot lunch service and tea pack, delivered daily.

Voluntary sector grants

Grants are awarded annually to local anchor voluntary sector organisations in the Borough. Ad hoc small grants are awarded to new initiatives which align with priorities of the Council, and which meet unmet needs within local communities. Rent grant aid is provided to organisations who are in Council owned accommodation.

Handyperson service

A shared service with three other councils which supports vulnerable residents of all ages with minor aids and adaptations at home, repairs, and small DIY tasks.

It supports the wider health and care system through undertaking works in a timely manner to achieve prompt hospital discharges etc.

Runnymede Borough Council

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**UK Shared Prosperity Fund Investment Plan
(Chief Executive’s Office, Howard Collins, Bid Writer and Grants Officer)**

**Synopsis of report:
Investment Plan submission to UK Shared Prosperity Fund (DLUHC)**

Recommendation(s):

To approve and adopt the projects and high-level budgets for submission to DLUHC for 1/8/22 to unlock RBC’s £1 million allocation.

Delegated authority be given to the Chief Executive, in consultation with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee to make any changes to the project package, if required by changing circumstances.

1. Context and background of report

1.1 Government’s UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) is a Levelling Up funding mechanism, with local authorities pre-allocated an amount – in RBC’s case £1 million. This is to improve communities and decrease inequalities under the headings:

- Community and Place
- Supporting Local Business
- People & Skills

1.2 In order to unlock this funding, local authorities are required to submit an Investment Plan, which Community Development and Economic Development officers are currently drafting.

2. Report and, where applicable, options considered and recommended

2.1 Following extensive discussions across Senior Leadership Team, suitable UKSPF projects came forward from Community Development and Economic Development Officers, plus a request from the Chief Executive for Citizens’ Panel start-up funding.

2.2 An initial appraisal by the Council’s Bid Writer and Grants Officer recommended projects best fitting the fund and made some suggested budget amendments to fit the £1 million envelope. Further negotiations between Economic Development and Community Development Officers resulted in the following recommended package, in summary:

Community Development	25,000	Sports and leisure club development grants
Community Development	350,000	Management of communities through the launch of Joint Enforcement Team.
Community Development	75,000	Deprived neighbourhood improvements projects
Economic Development	45,300	Public realm improvements to Chertsey and Egham town centres

Economic Development	60,000	Bollards/pedestrianisation of Chertsey town centre
Economic Development	90,000	Shop frontage grants for Chertsey town centre
Economic Development	25,000	High Street markets/events in all towns. Visitor/tourist economy
Economic Development	120,000	Including comms, wayfinding and interpretation.
Economic Development	159,700	Business Growth Hub – providing/facilitating business advice, support and access to finance
Citizens' Panel	50,000	Start up/development of Citizens' Panel
	1,000,000	Total

2.3 This rounded package has been agreed, in principle, by Corporate Leadership Team, and relevant officers have budgeted and profiled them across three years, according to DLUHC parameters.

3. Policy framework implications

3.1 All nominated projects fit with one or more of the proposed Corporate Plan themes of

- Health and wellbeing
- Economic recovery and prosperity
- Empowering communities
- Climate change and sustainability

4. Resource implications/Value for Money (where applicable)

4.1 This report gives an outline of projects proposed to be submitted as RBC's Investment Plan for UKSPF within our £1 million allocation from the fund. Once approved and submitted, each individual project within it will be subject to a fully developed business case being worked up, including assessment of any ongoing resource implications.

4.2 These will be refined from the outline submissions from Economic Development, Community Development and Chief Executive's Office (for Citizens' Panel).

5. Legal implications

5.1 The Council has the power under the Localism Act 2011 to do anything an individual can do provided that it is not otherwise prohibited from doing so.

5.2 Compliance with any restrictions that the Council is subject to in relation to the proposals outlined in this report will be monitored as matters progress and where necessary brought back to this Committee.

6. Equality implications

- 6.1 Once funding is received, EIAs will be undertaken on individual projects as part of planning and implementation.

7. Environmental/Sustainability/Biodiversity implications

- 7.1 Once funding is received, any Environmental/Sustainability/Biodiversity implications will be assessed on individual projects as part of planning and implementation.

8. Other implications (where applicable)

- 8.1 Once funding is received, all implications will be assessed by individual projects as part of planning and implementation.

9. Timetable for Implementation

- 9.1 Investment Plans to be submitted by 1/8/22.
Approval and funding received from October 2022 onwards.
Projects to be delivered 22/23, 23/24 and 24/25 (with the majority in 24/25 due to UKSPF profiling requirements for RBC allocation)

10. Conclusions

- 10.1 Officers recommend that:

1. The project package proposed to put forward for UKSPF Investment Plan be agreed by Corporate Management Committee for submission to meet the deadline of 1/8/22
2. Corporate Management Committee grant delegated authority to the Chief Executive to make changes to the project package if required by changing circumstances. Any such changes would be made in consultation with the Chairman and Vice -Chairman of the Committee.

(To resolve)

Background papers

Project proposals submitted by Darren Williams (Head of Community Development), Paul Hadfield and Azra Mukadam (Economic Development Officers).

UK Shared Prosperity Fund prospectus.

Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan – Phase 2 Feasibility Works (Planning Policy-Rachel Raynaud)

Synopsis of report:

This report provides an update on the phase 1 work undertaken to develop a Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan and seeks approval for the release of funds for phase 2 feasibility work.

Recommendation(s):

To approve the release of £161,000 revenue funding (held in the Council's Surrey Future Feasibility Fund) as match funding to enable completion of phase 2 of the Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan.

1. Context of report

1.1 The Government have produced an updated Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy (CWIS) outlining their ambition to make cycling and walking a natural choice for shorter journeys, or as part of longer journeys by 2040. The CWIS sets out the following targets to achieve by 2025:

- To double cycling to 1.6 billion cycle stages in 2025.
- To increase walking stages to 300 stages per person per year.
- To increase the percentage of children that usually walk to school to 55% in 2025.

1.2 Measures to transform cycling and walking include:

- the creation of a national cycling and walking commissioner and inspectorate
- higher standards for permanent infrastructure across England
- getting GPs to prescribe cycling and exercise
- creating a long-term budget for cycling and walking similar to that for roads.

1.3 Over £1 billion of Government funding has been made available to local bodies that may be invested in cycling and walking over the next five years. In order to be in a position to bid for funding, local authorities will need to have up-to-date feasibility studies in place which identify appropriate costed schemes.

1.4 A Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) is a key transport planning document that has been defined by the Department for Transport (DfT), which aims to deliver improved facilities for existing active users whilst also encouraging a mode shift for new users. An LCWIP is intended to facilitate a long-term approach to developing active travel proposals over a period of approximately 10 years and identifies costed schemes to enable funding bids to be submitted.

1.5 A report on the delivery of phase 1 of the LCWIP was presented to this Committee on 21 January 2021. At that meeting the Committee approved the following:

- 1) £20,000 revenue funding as match funding to enable commencement of phase 1 of a Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan for Runnymede Borough to commence in the financial year 2020/2021 with withdrawal of funding required in 2021/22.
 - 2) The £20,000 revenue funding referred to at 1 above be met from the Council's contribution to the Surrey Infrastructure Feasibility Fund and be released only when Surrey County Council's contribution of £40,000 is confirmed.
 - 3) Members agreed in principle to match fund stage 2 of the plan development, but that on completion of phase 1 a report was brought to Members to provide an update on the phase 1 work, and to seek approval for the Council to release funds for stage 2 feasibility work.
- 1.6 Atkins were commissioned by Surrey County Council (SCC) and Runnymede Borough Council (RBC) to develop a Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) for the Borough in 2021 and submitted their phase 1 report in June 2022.

2 Report and, where applicable, options considered

- 2.1 The primary objective for the LCWIP is to increase the number of people walking and cycling in the Borough. This includes aims to:
- Make cycling a safe, attractive and convenient mode of transport for people of all ages, and confidence.
 - Expand the existing cycle network and establish a continuous travel network for the Borough.
 - Increase inter mobility with improved connectivity in the areas around transport and major employment hubs such as railway stations and high streets, as well as other key destinations.
 - To make Runnymede an area where people can have an excellent quality of life supporting the population's social and economic aspirations
- 2.2 The RBC LCWIP has considered the full extent of the Borough, with an emphasis on links between key trip attractors and destinations that will encourage a greater mode share for the active travel modes of walking and cycling. The development of the plan is split into two phases with phase 1 including:
- Review of previous studies, strategies and guidance.
 - Background data analysis.
 - Draft active travel network development.
 - Stakeholder engagement to refine the draft proposed network.
 - Preliminary corridor assessments undertaken using a multi-criteria assessment framework (MCAF).
 - Site visits and formal assessments using standardised tools - Walking Route Audit Tool (WRAT) and Route Selection Tool (RST).
 - Concept design development.
 - Further stakeholder engagement to review the concept designs.
 - Programme prioritisation and cost estimation.

- 2.3 Targeted stakeholder engagement was carried out in phase 1 to ensure that the views and knowledge of key stakeholders were taken into account. Before the start of the project, a “Call for Ideas” was conducted via Commonplace, an interactive mapping tool where members of the public could identify issues and opportunities within Surrey’s active travel network. During the project two sets of workshops were held with representatives from SCC and RBC, local cycling and walking groups, local businesses and other local stakeholder groups as well as elected members. The first set of workshops presented the existing issues and the identification of walking and cycle routes. The second set of workshops reviewed the proposed infrastructure interventions.
- 2.4 Key findings from the review of previous studies and data analysis, and stakeholder engagement sessions were used to inform the walking and cycling route selection process. The assessment framework involved two stages. Firstly, a ‘long-list’ assessment using both qualitative and quantitative criteria to reduce the number of options down to 10 Core Walking Zones (CWZs) and respective walking routes (see page 121 & 125 of the report) and 19 cycle routes (page 82 of the report). Following a further assessment to evaluate these options in more detail (including stakeholder consultation, audits, site visits and further engagement with SCC and RBC officers), the second stage involved developing a ‘short list’ of options. These Phase 1/prioritised routes included four cycle routes and three CWZs (Figure 4 & 5 page 11 of the report). Routes not selected as Phase 1/prioritised routes, may be developed at a later stage. As the project developed, interdependencies became more evident between the walking and cycle routes. These interdependencies are reflected in the route prioritisation, costing and intervention approach.
- 2.5 The short list was derived by quantifying stakeholder input, potential usage and design and access. This included considering the feasibility of the proposed schemes as well as the potential of the improvements to encourage new walking and cycling and to what degree the selected routes will foster pedestrian and cycle access to and from key destinations. The categories were subsequently weighted. The weightings were intended to give a slightly higher input to the design factors, as proposed interventions with a greater anticipated impact over the existing condition could support a more substantial uplift in walking and cycling.
- 2.6 The next stage of the LCWIP implementation is to advance the design concepts for the first phase of active travel corridors to a feasibility level of design and assessment. This will allow a more detailed review of individual routes/interventions, evaluation of constraints, and refinement of the proposed design measures. During this process public engagement will be a key element of developing high-quality and attractive routes for local users. The progression of these schemes, either as a work package or individual schemes, will likely be subject to external factors such as funding applications or potential inter-dependencies with other proposals within the local area.
- 2.7 The LCWIP should be reviewed and updated periodically, and additional active travel opportunities may also be identified and incorporated into the LCWIP in response to major new development sites, and as walking and cycling networks mature and expand.

3. **Policy framework implications**

3.1 Surrey's emerging fourth Local Transport Plan (LTP4) is due to be considered by SCC's Cabinet in July 2022. It is anticipated that the emerging LTP4 will further advance strategies to support and encourage walking and cycling, particularly in the context of the climate emergency declared by the UK in July 2019 and set a pathway towards net-zero carbon emissions by 2050. Key policy areas emerging in LTP4 that are particularly pertinent to the LCWIP include:

- Planning for place: supporting '20-minute neighbourhoods' which are planned so that people can meet the majority of their needs locally, within a 20-minute walk or cycle ride.
- Active travel and personal mobility: improving conditions for walking and cycling and aiming to develop facilities to LTN 1/20 guidance.

3.2 Surrey Climate Change Strategy seeks investment in initiatives and infrastructure to encourage more people to walk and cycle and Action Ref. PPAT 2.0 of the Runnymede Borough Council Climate Change Strategy 2022-2030 seeks to facilitate and encourage active transport in the Borough to reduce traffic congestion and emissions and improve air quality and health and wellbeing.

3.3 The Runnymede 2030 Local Plan Policy SD3: Active and Sustainable Transport seeks to support schemes and development proposals which enhance the accessibility and connectivity between people and places by active and sustainable forms of travel.

4. **Resource implications (where applicable)**

4.1 Funding for this scheme is held in an earmarked reserve, from which RBC's £161,000 contribution to phase 2 costs will be taken. Overall, between the two phases the funding split between RBC and SCC is approximately 50:50.

4.2 Outline costs have been estimated by Atkins for the shortlisted design measures identified in phase 1. The estimates are reflective of the early concept stage and are intended to provide an indicative, rough order-of-magnitude cost only. Details of how the indicative costs estimates were produced and what they include/do not include are set out on page 161 of the report. It should be noted that to obtain funding from Government for active travel improvements, proposals need to accord with updated Cycle Infrastructure Design (Local Transport Note 1/20) published in 2020. LTN 1/20 is intended to support the delivery of the high-quality infrastructure necessary to achieve the ambitions of the CWIS. Inclusive cycling is an underlying theme, so that people of all ages and abilities are considered and empowered to take up cycling. LTN 1/20 is being integrated into the LCWIP process, establishing the design aspirations of schemes identified as part of the LCWIP.

4.3 There are a number of potential sources of funding available to deliver improvements identified in a LCWIP:

- Integrated Transport and Maintenance Block funding: This is provided annually to Surrey County Council by the Department for Transport

(DfT) to enable investment in various transport and highway projects and programmes.

- Government grants: Government frequently provides opportunities for local authorities to bid competitively for funding opportunities, with differing themes and objectives depending on the focus of the funding such as Emergency Active Travel Fund and the Active Travel Fund. Government funding can also be made available for active travel improvements such as the cycle rail fund to improve cycle facilities at railway stations.
- CIL

4.4 To date the above Government funding streams have not required match funding, however this cannot be guaranteed in the future.

4.5 Officer input into phase 2 will be undertaken using existing staff resources.

5. **Legal implications**

5.1 None for the purpose of this report.

6. **Equality implications**

6.1 Age is a characteristic protected by the Equalities Act 2010. Improving walking and cycling provision within the Borough will help those residents without access to a car to travel. This is likely to include larger numbers of both younger and older residents. A full Equalities Impact Assessment will be undertaken as part of the phase 2 works.

7. **Environmental/Sustainability/Biodiversity implications**

7.1 In June 2019, parliament passed The Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendments) Order 2019, which now requires the Government to reduce the UK's net emissions of greenhouse gasses by 100% relative to 1990 levels by 2050. Nationally it is the Governments ambition to make walking and cycling the national choice for shorter journeys, as well as short sections of longer journeys.

7.2 In Surrey 46% of carbon emissions are transport related, and as part of Surrey County Council's Climate Change Strategy investing in initiatives and infrastructure to encourage more people to walk and cycle are an important priority in achieving this vision.

7.3 Action Ref. PPAT 2.0 of the Runnymede Borough Council Climate Change Strategy 2022-2030 seeks to facilitate and encourage active transport in the Borough to reduce traffic congestion and emissions and improve air quality and health and wellbeing.

8. **Other implications (where applicable)**

8.1 Not applicable

9. **Conclusions**

9.1 It is recommended that Members of the Corporate Management Committee approve the release of £161,000 revenue funding (held in the Council's

Surrey Infrastructure Feasibility Fund) as match funding to enable completion of phase 2 of the Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan.

(To resolve)

Background papers

To access the report please click on the following link:

<https://FiletransferGB.atkinsglobal.com/message/TUht3YLkpFilKoll8xRvo0>

Agenda Item 8

Treasury Management Annual Report 2021/22 (Corporate Head of Finance – Paul French)

Synopsis of report:

This is the annual report on treasury management activity and performance for the 2021/22 financial year

Recommendations:

None - For information only

1. **Background Information**

- 1.1 The Council's treasury management activity is underpinned by CIPFA's (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) Code of Practice on Treasury Management ("the Code"), and the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities ("the Prudential Code"). These require local authorities to produce annually Prudential Indicators and a Treasury Management Strategy Statement on the likely financing and investment activity. The Code also recommends that members are informed of treasury management activities at least twice a year.
- 1.2 The Council's Treasury Management Strategy for 2021/22 was approved by this Committee at its meeting on 21 January 2021 and was subsequently approved at Full Council on 9 February 2021. This report sets out the Council's performance against the criteria in these reports for 2021/22.
- 1.3 Treasury management is defined as: "The management of the local authority's investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks."
- 1.4 No treasury management activity is without risk; The Council regards the successful identification, monitoring and control of risk to be the prime criteria by which the effectiveness of its treasury management activities will be measured. Accordingly, the analysis and reporting of treasury management activities focuses on their risk implications for the organisation, and any financial instruments entered into to manage these risks.
- 1.5 The regulatory environment places responsibility on members for the review and scrutiny of treasury management policy and activities. This report is therefore important in that respect, as it provides details of the outturn position for treasury activities and highlights compliance with the Council's policies previously approved by Members.
- 1.6 In its oversight role, the Overview and Scrutiny Select Committee considered this report on 7 July 2022.

2. **Prudential and Treasury Indicators and Compliance**

- 2.1 In compliance with the requirements of the Code this report provides members with a summary report of the treasury management activity during 2021/22. Officers can confirm that during the year, the Council complied with all its legislative and regulatory requirements and its Treasury Management Statement and Treasury Management Practices.

2.2 During the year the Council operated within the treasury and prudential indicators set out in the Council's Treasury Management Strategy and in compliance with the Council's Treasury Management Practices and a prudent approach was taken in relation to all investment activity with priority being given to security and liquidity over yield.

2.3 A full set of prudential and treasury indicators for 2021/22 are set out in Appendix A

3 Risk management

3.1 The Council will aim to achieve the optimum return (yield) on its investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity. The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) for 2021/22, which includes the Annual Investment Strategy, sets out the Council's investment priorities as being:

Credit risk

Counterparty credit quality is assessed and monitored with reference to credit ratings; credit default swaps; GDP of the country in which the institution operates; the country's net debt as a percentage of GDP; any potential support mechanisms and share price.

Liquidity risk

In keeping with the DLUHC Guidance on Investments, the Council maintains a sufficient level of liquidity through the use of Money Market Funds and call accounts.

Yield

The Council seeks to optimise returns commensurate with its objectives of security and liquidity.

4 Economic background

4.1 The following section was provided by the Council's Treasury Advisors, Link Asset Services and reflects the market position in April 2022:

4.2 Over the last two years, the coronavirus outbreak has done huge economic damage to the UK and to economies around the world. After the Bank of England took emergency action in March 2020 to cut Bank Rate to 0.10%, it left Bank Rate unchanged at its subsequent meetings until raising it to 0.25% at its meeting on 16th December 2021, 0.50% at its meeting of 4th February 2022 and then to 0.75% in March 2022.

4.3 The UK economy has endured several false dawns through 2021/22, but with most of the economy now opened up and nearly back to business-as-usual, the GDP numbers have been robust and sufficient for the MPC to focus on tackling the second-round effects of inflation, now that the CPI measure has already risen to 6.2% and is likely to exceed 8% in April.

4.4 Gilt yields fell towards the back end of 2021, but despite the war in Ukraine gilt yields have shot higher in early 2022. At 1.38%, 2-year yields remain close to their recent 11-year high and 10-year yields of 1.65% are close to their recent six-year high. These rises have been part of a global trend as central banks have suggested they will continue to raise interest rates to contain inflation.

4.5 Historically, a further rise in US Treasury yields will probably drag UK gilt yields higher. There is a strong correlation between the two factors. However, the squeeze on real household disposable incomes arising from the 54% leap in April utilities prices as well as rises in council tax, water prices and many phone contract prices, are strong headwinds for any economy to deal with. In addition, from 1st April 2022,

employees also pay 1.25% more in National Insurance tax. Consequently, inflation will be a bigger drag on real incomes in 2022 than in any year since records began in 1955.

- 4.6 Average inflation targeting was the major change in 2020/21 adopted by the Bank of England in terms of implementing its inflation target of 2%. The key addition to the Bank's forward guidance in August 2020 was a new phrase in the policy statement, namely that "it does not intend to tighten monetary policy until there is clear evidence that significant progress is being made in eliminating spare capacity and achieving the 2% target sustainably". That mantra now seems very dated. Inflation is the "genie" that has escaped the bottle, and a perfect storm of supply side shortages, labour shortages, commodity price inflation, the impact of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and subsequent Western sanctions all point to inflation being at elevated levels until well into 2023.
- 4.7. During the pandemic, the governments of western countries have provided massive fiscal support to their economies which has resulted in a big increase in total government debt in each country. It is therefore very important that bond yields stay low while debt to GDP ratios slowly subside under the impact of economic growth. This provides governments with a good reason to amend the mandates given to central banks to allow higher average levels of inflation than we have generally seen over the last couple of decades. Both the US Federal Reserve and Bank of England have already changed their policy towards implementing their existing mandates on inflation, (and full employment), to hitting an average level of inflation. Greater emphasis could also be placed on hitting subsidiary targets e.g. full employment before raising rates. Higher average rates of inflation would also help to erode the real value of government debt more quickly.

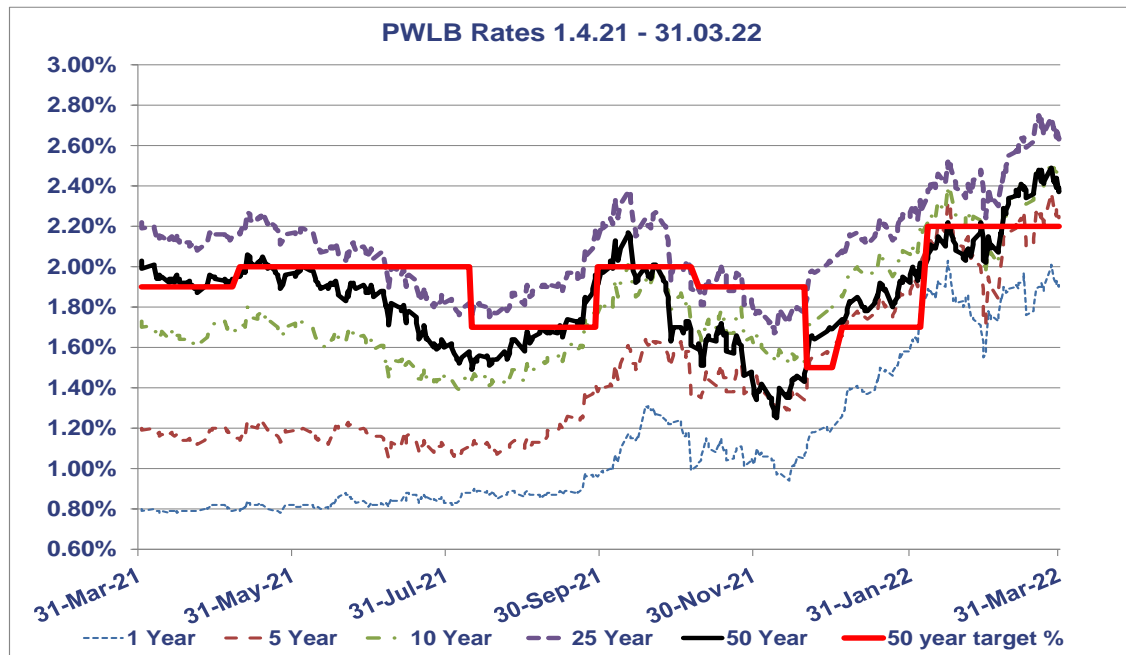
5 Borrowing Activity in 2021/22

- 5.1 The Council's underlying need to borrow for capital expenditure is termed the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). This figure is a gauge of the Council's indebtedness. The CFR results from the capital activity of the Council and resources used to pay for the capital spend. It represents the 2021/22 unfinanced capital expenditure, and prior years' net or unfinanced capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for by revenue or other resources.
- 5.2 Part of the Council's treasury activities is to address the funding requirements for this borrowing need. Depending on the capital expenditure programme, the treasury service organises the Council's cash position to ensure that sufficient cash is available to meet the capital plans and cash flow requirements. This may be sourced through borrowing from external bodies, (such as the Government, through the Public Works Loan Board [PWLB], or the money markets), or utilising temporary cash resources within the Council.
- 5.3 During 2021/22, the Council maintained an under-borrowed position. This meant that the capital borrowing need, the CFR, was not fully funded with loan debt, as cash supporting the Council's reserves, balances and cash flow was used as an interim measure. This strategy was prudent as investment returns were low and minimising counterparty risk on placing investments also needed to be considered.
- 5.4 Table 1 sets out the borrowing activity for the year.

Table 1 – Borrowing activity in 2021/22				
	Opening Balance £'000	New borrowing £'000	Borrowings repaid £'000	Closing balance £'000
HRA - PWLB	101,956	0	1,956	100,000
General Fund - PWLB	520,336	20,000	41,336	499,000
General Fund - Other	5,000	50,000	269	54,731

	627,292	70,000	43,561	653,731
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- 5.5 During the year the Council repaid a £40million loan to the PWLB and replaced it with the prearranged £40million annuity loan with Phoenix Life as agreed by the Corporate Management Committee in 2018. This represents the Council's first and only Annuity loan which repays an element of the principal sum borrowed each year and in 2021/22 £269,000 was repaid as can be seen in the above table.
- 5.6 Interest rate forecasts expected only gradual rises in medium and longer-term fixed borrowing rates during 2021/22 and the two subsequent financial years until the turn of the year, when inflation concerns increased significantly. Internal, variable, or short-term rates, were expected to be the cheaper form of borrowing until well in to the second half of 2021/22. The actual PWLB rates during the year were as follows:



- 5.7 There are strict criteria set out that forbid councils from borrowing more than, or in advance of, their needs purely in order to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed. The Council has undertaken no such borrowing.
- 5.8 The Council operates two “loans pools”, one for the HRA and one for the General Fund to comply with the HRA ring fence requirements. The HRA average interest rate for the year was 3.38% and the General Fund was 2.31%. A schedule of the outstanding loans at the end of the year is set out at Appendix B.

6 Interest rates in 2021/22

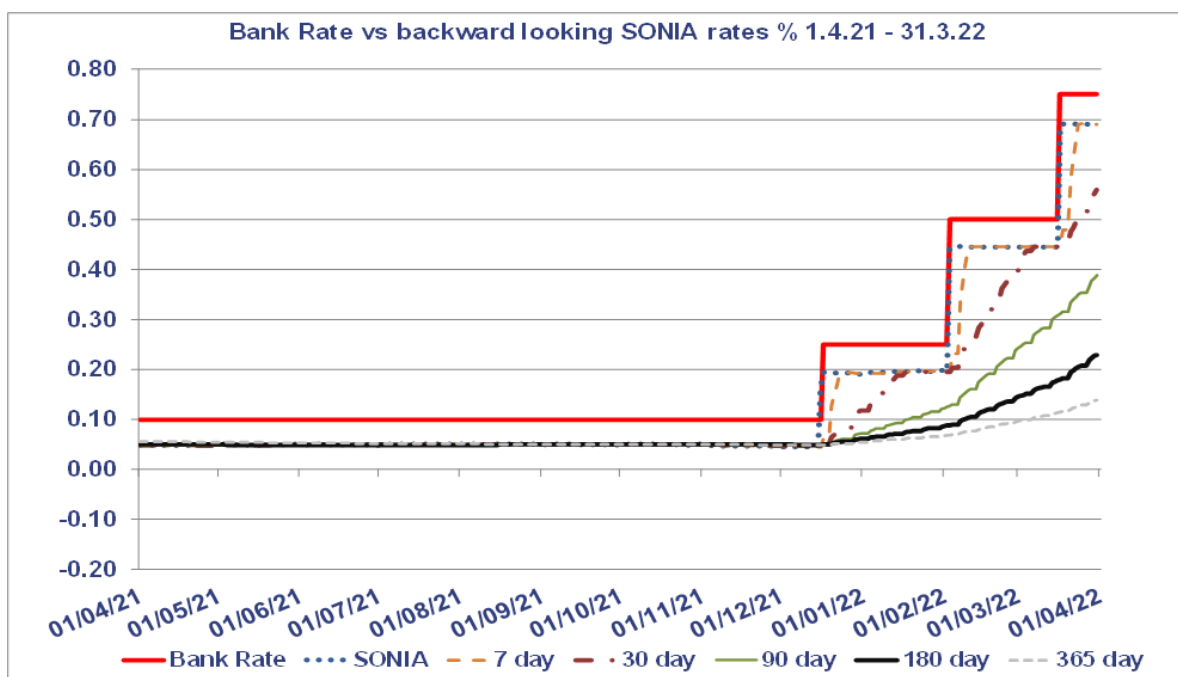
- 6.1 Investment returns remained close to zero for much of 2021/22. Most local authority lending managed to avoid negative rates and one feature of the year was the continued growth of inter local authority lending. The expectation for interest rates within the treasury management strategy for 2021/22 was that Bank Rate would remain at 0.1% until it was clear to the Bank of England that the emergency level of rates introduced at the start of the Covid-19 pandemic were no longer necessitated.
- 6.2 The Bank of England and the Government also maintained various monetary and fiscal measures, supplying the banking system and the economy with massive amounts of cheap credit so that banks could help cash-starved businesses to survive the various lockdowns/negative impact on their cashflow. The Government also supplied huge amounts of finance to local authorities to pass on to businesses. This meant that for most of the year there was much more liquidity in financial markets than there was demand to borrow, with the consequent effect that investment earnings rates remained low until towards the turn of the year when inflation concerns

indicated central banks, not just the Bank of England, would need to lift interest rates to combat the second-round effects of growing levels of inflation (CPI was 6.2% in February).

- 6.3 While the Council has taken a cautious approach to investing, it is also fully appreciative of changes to regulatory requirements for financial institutions in terms of additional capital and liquidity that came about in the aftermath of the financial crisis. These requirements have provided a far stronger basis for financial institutions, with annual stress tests by regulators evidencing how institutions are now far more able to cope with extreme stressed market and economic conditions.
- 6.4 Investment balances have been kept to a minimum through the agreed strategy of using reserves and balances to support internal borrowing, rather than borrowing externally from the financial markets. External borrowing would have incurred an additional cost, due to the differential between borrowing and investment rates as illustrated in the charts shown above and below. Such an approach has also provided benefits in terms of reducing counterparty risk exposure, by having fewer investments placed in the financial markets

Change to interest rate benchmarks

- 6.5 LIBOR (the London Inter-bank Offered Rate) a globally accepted key benchmark interest rate for over 35 years, was replaced by the reformed sterling overnight index average (SONIA) from 31 December 2021. LIBOR was a forward looking rate where you can borrow today for a three-month (or other) period and know how much interest you will need to pay at the end of that period. It was therefore vulnerable to manipulation because it is calculated using forecasts submitted by selected banks.
- 6.6 SONIA is published daily and measures the cost of overnight borrowing on a backward looking basis. If you borrow today for a three-month period you will not know your interest costs upfront but, at the end of the period, your interest will be calculated by reference to each daily SONIA rate during that period. As such, SONIA and LIBOR are not readily comparable as LIBOR was forward looking and SONIA backward looking, but as a tool for measuring performance, SONIA is a more accurate measure of the market conditions at the time of our investments.
- 6.7 The new SONIA rates during the period were as follows:



	Bank Rate	SONIA	7 day	30 day	90 day	180 day	365 day
High	0.75	0.69	0.69	0.56	0.39	0.23	0.14
High Date	17/03/2022	18/03/2022	25/03/2022	31/03/2022	31/03/2022	31/03/2022	31/03/2022
Low	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Low Date	01/04/2021	15/12/2021	16/12/2021	16/12/2021	16/12/2021	07/06/2021	13/12/2021
Average	0.19	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.06
Spread	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.51	0.34	0.18	0.09

- 6.8 The Council's actual interest rate performance during the year was 0.36%. The Council's overall performance compares favourably with the new average SONIA rates as can be seen in the above table.
- 6.9 The Council's Treasury Management Strategy sets out a lower rate of interest for the Housing Revenue Account based on the risk free nature of the account. This lower rate is achieved by deducting the credit risk margin from the actual rate achieved by the Council. The resulting interest rate applicable to the HRA during 2021/22 was 0.24%.
- 6.10 One reason for the Council's favourable interest rate was due to the investment in two Pooled Funds (operated by CCLA (Churches, Charities and Local Authorities) Investment Management Limited). These allow the Council to diversify into asset classes other than cash without the need to own and manage the underlying investments. Investments in these funds are long term in nature and over long term horizons they provide investors with strong levels of interest (in the form of dividends) relative to other forms of investment. However past performance has also shown that the capital values of these assets can be subject to large fluctuations (both up and down) over relatively short time frames.
- 6.11 The movement of the Council's two CCLA pooled funds is as follows:

Table 2 – Pooled Funds in 2021/22				
	Original Investment £	Value 31 March 2021 £	Value 31 March 2022 £	Annual Return %
CCLA Property Fund	2,000,000	2,305,553	2,710,240	3.8
CCLA Diversified Income Fund	2,000,000	1,987,139	2,079,266	2.2

The differences between the Original Sums invested and the Values at 31 March 2022 are held on the Council's Balance Sheet in the Pooled Investments Adjustment Account.

- 6.12 Another good performer for the Council has been its investment with the Funding Circle, a platform for lending to small businesses based throughout the UK. This investment vehicle has averaged a 5% return over the life of the investments for the Council. Unfortunately, In March 2022 the Council received the following confirmation from The Funding Circle:

“After two years of the platform being paused for new investment from retail investors as we navigated and adapted to the Covid pandemic, we have taken the decision to permanently close the retail platform for new investments. This includes buying and selling loans through the Secondary Market. We will continue to manage your loan portfolio on an ongoing basis until all your remaining loans have been repaid or recovered”

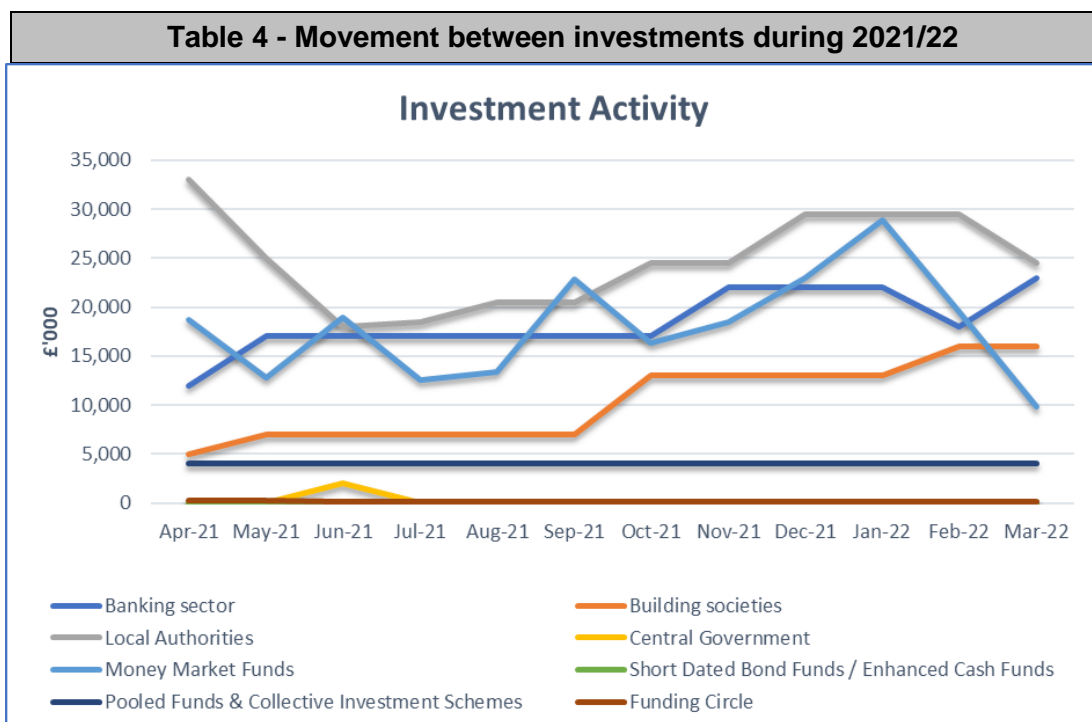
During the pandemic the Council had been slowly withdrawing its investment in The Funding Circle as loans and interest were repaid and will keep doing so until all loans have matured.

7 Investment Outturn for 2021/22

- 7.1 The Council's investment policy is governed by DLUHC investment guidance and is reflected in the Annual Investment Strategy approved by the Council each year. This policy sets out the approach for choosing investment counterparties and is based on credit ratings provided by the three main credit rating agencies, supplemented by additional market data, (such as rating outlooks, credit default swaps, bank share prices etc.). The investment activity during the year conformed to the approved strategy, and the Council had no liquidity difficulties.
- 7.2 Investments of £77.424million were held by the Council at 31 March 2022 with Investment turnover principally driven by the availability of counterparties that meet the criteria set out in the Annual Investment Strategy. Table 3 summarises investment activity during the course of the year, split between the sectors of the counterparties that the funds were invested with.

Table 3 - Investment activity in 2021/22					
	Opening Balance		New Investments	Investments Recalled	Closing Balance
	£000		£000	£000	£000
Specified Investments					
Banking sector	12,000		32,000	21,000	23,000
Building societies	5,000		42,000	31,000	16,000
Local Authorities	33,000		29,500	38,000	24,500
Central Government	0		2,000	2,000	0
Money Market Funds	12,490		124,135	126,805	9,820
Unspecified Investments					
Short Dated Bond Funds / Enhanced Cash Funds	0		0	0	0
Pooled Funds & Collective Investment Schemes	4,000		0	0	4,000
Funding Circle	206		0	102	104
	66,696		229,635	218,907	77,424

- 7.4 The monthly movement in balances between these categories is set out in Table 4 below and reflects the available counterparties and investment rates at that time.



- 7.5 A full list of investments held at 31 March 2022 is set out in Appendix C.
- 7.6 In addition to the normal money markets, the Council also invests in its own companies by way of loans provided to them for the purchase of assets from the Council (that the Council cannot hold itself) and via working capital loans. All such Loan Agreements have been approved by Full Council at rates set in accordance with European Commission competition rules. The table below sets out these loans and the income to the Council.

Loan Type	Original Investment £	Annual Interest £	Interest Rate %
Development Loans - AddlestoneOne	25,326,000	1,276,433	5.04
Development Loans - Other	1,000,000	48,600	4.86
Working Capital Loans	445,000	33,553	7.54
Working Capital Loans	300,000	22,080	7.36
Working Capital Loans	1,500,000	103,600	7.40
Totals	28,571,000	1,484,266	

- 7.7 The Council's cash balances comprise revenue and capital resources and cash flow monies (creditors etc). Interest earned on these balances is derived from in-house managed investments. The table below shows gross investment income achieved in 2021/22 alongside the interest paid on borrowings:

Table 7 – Net investment income / Debt interest 2021/22			
	Original Estimate £'000	Revised Estimate £'000	Outturn £'000
Investment income earned	91	213	126
Dividend income earned	120	120	152
Interest on loans to RBC companies	1,477	1,484	1,484
Gross investment income	1,688	1,817	1,762
Management expenses	(50)	(36)	(37)
Interest paid on deposits and other balances	(2)	(1)	(2)
Debt interest	(18,523)	(16,642)	(16,174)
Net Investment Income / (Debt interest)	(16,877)	(14,562)	(14,451)

This is broken down between services as follows:

General Fund	(13,461)	(11,171)	(11,111)
Housing Revenue Account	(3,246)	(3,391)	(3,340)
Net Investment Income / (Debt interest)	(16,877)	(14,562)	(14,451)

- 7.8 Aside from the parameters set in the Annual Investment Strategy, the main factors that determine the amount of investment income are the level of interest rates, cash flow and the level of reserves and balances. The impact of capital cash flows – receipts from sales and timing of capital projects – also has a significant impact on cash flows.

8. **Legal Implications**

- 8.1 The powers for a local authority to borrow and invest are governed by the Local Government Act 2003 and associated Regulations. A local authority may borrow or invest for any purpose relevant to its functions, under any enactment, or for the purpose of the prudent management of its financial affairs. The Regulations also specify that authorities should have regard to the CIPFA Treasury Management Code, the Government Investments Guidance and the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities when carrying out their treasury management functions.

9. **Council Policy**

- 9.1 This is set out in the Treasury Management Policy Statement, the Annual Investment Strategy, and associated Practices and Schedules.

- 9.2 The Council's treasury management policy statement states:

“The Council regards the successful identification, monitoring and control of risk to be the prime criteria by which the effectiveness of its treasury management activities will be measured. Accordingly, the analysis and reporting of treasury management activities will focus on their risk implications for the organisation, and any financial instruments entered into to manage these risks.”

- 9.3 It is the security of investments that has always been the main emphasis of our treasury strategy. In balancing risk against return, Officers continue to place emphasis on the control of risk over yield.

10. Conclusions

- 10.1 The financial year continued the challenging investment environment of previous years. The management of counterparty risk remains our primary treasury management priority. The criteria in the Annual Investment Strategy are continuously reviewed to minimise risk as far as reasonably possible whilst retaining the ability to invest with secure institutions.

(for information)

Background Papers - None

Treasury Indicators 2021/22

Capital Expenditure – This prudential indicator is a summary of the Council’s capital expenditure plans, and financing requirements. Any shortfall of resources results in a funding borrowing need.

Capital Expenditure	2020/21 Actual £000s	2021/22 Estimate £000s	2021/22 Revised £000s	2021/22 Actual £000s
HRA	3,271	7,916	10,156	5,696
General Fund	35,489	67,367	62,508	29,688
Non-Financial Investments				
- Investment Properties	8,143	470	442	0
- Capital Loans	150	14,431	6,445	0
Total	47,053	90,184	46,737	35,384
Financed by:				
Capital Receipts	1,799	20,049	15,606	2,279
Earmarked Reserves	2,847	1,238	3,430	331
Capital Grants & Contributions	199	545	4,986	1,203
Revenue	3,259	6,716	9,331	5,029
Total	8,104	28,548	33,353	8,842
Net financing need for the year	38,949	61,636	46,198	26,542

The net financing need for non-financial investments included in the above table against expenditure is shown below:

	2020/21 Actual £000s	2021/22 Estimate £000s	2021/22 Revised £000s	2021/22 Actual £000s
Capital expenditure	8,293	14,091	6,887	0
Financing costs met	150	14,431	6,445	0
Net financing need for the year	8,143	470	442	0
Percentage of total net financing need	21%	1%	1%	0%

The Council’s borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement) - The Council’s Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), is simply the total historic outstanding capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for from either revenue or capital resources. It is essentially a measure of the Council’s underlying borrowing need. Any capital expenditure, which has not immediately been paid for, will increase the CFR.

	2020/21 Actual £000s	2021/22 Estimate £000s	2021/22 Revised £000s	2021/22 Actual £000s
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CFR:				
- HRA	101,956	101,956	101,956	101,956
- General Fund	100,684	124,380	143,881	144,322
- Non-Financial Investments	441,171	446,537	433,102	432,661
CFR at 1 April	643,811	672,876	678,939	678,939
Net financing need for the year	38,948	61,636	46,198	26,542
Less MRP/VRP and other financing movements	(3,820)	(3,973)	(4,275)	(4,275)
CFR at 31 March	678,939	730,539	720,862	701,206

The CFR does not increase indefinitely, as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) is a statutory annual revenue charge which broadly reduces the borrowing need in line with each asset's life and so charges the economic consumption of capital assets as they are used.

The CFR includes any other long term liabilities (e.g. PFI schemes, finance leases). Whilst these increase the CFR, and therefore the Council's borrowing requirement, these types of schemes include a borrowing facility and so the Council is not required to separately borrow for these schemes. The Council currently has no such schemes, however the introduction of International Financial Reporting Standard 16: Leases during 2022/23 will change that as assets embedded into contracts are brought on to the Council's balance sheet as finance leases.

Current Portfolio Position - The Council's treasury portfolio position is summarised below. The table shows the actual external debt (the treasury management operations), against the underlying capital borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement - CFR), highlighting any over or under borrowing.

	2020/21 Actual £000s	2021/22 Estimate £000s	2021/22 Revised £000s	2021/22 Actual £000s
External Debt at 1 April	-	660,431	627,629	-
Expected change in Debt	-	59,680	46,198	-
Actual gross debt at 31 March	627,629	720,111	673,827	654,084
Capital Financing Requirement	678,939	730,539	720,862	701,206
Under / (over) borrowing	51,310	10,428	47,035	47,122

The under borrowed position is due to internal borrowing. This is temporary funding of capital expenditure using positive cash flows and internal balances. A small part of this difference (approximately £450,000) represents the value of balances held on behalf of local trusts (e.g. Cabrera Recreation Ground Trust, Runnymede Pleasure Ground Trust etc). This gives the Trusts certainty of income and quick access if needed.

Within the Actual gross debt at 31 March figures shown above, the level of debt relating to non-financial investments is:

	2020/21 Actual £000s	2021/22 Estimate £000s	2021/22 Revised £000s	2021/22 Actual £000s
Debt at 31 March	432,661	489,675	464,940	442,178

Percentage of total external debt	69%	68%	69%	68%
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The Operational Boundary – This is the limit beyond which external debt is not normally expected to exceed. In most cases, this would be a similar figure to the CFR, but may be lower or higher depending on the levels of actual debt. **The authorised limit for external borrowing.** – A further key prudential indicator represents a control on the maximum level of borrowing. This represents a limit beyond which external debt is prohibited, and this limit needs to be set or revised by the Full Council. It reflects the level of external debt which, while not desired, could be afforded in the short term, but is not sustainable in the longer term. This is the statutory limit determined under Section 3 (1) of the Local Government Act 2003. The Government retains an option to control either the total of all Councils' plans, or those of a specific Council, although this power has not yet been exercised.

	2021/22 £000s
Operational Boundary	737,857
Authorised Limit	759,704
Actual Borrowings	653,731

This limit includes a “cushion” to allow for the non repayment of any borrowing at the required time and headroom for rescheduling of debts (i.e. borrowing new money in advance of repayment of existing). This was not required during the year.

Interest Rate exposure - The upper limits on variable interest rate exposure indicator is set to control the Council's net exposure (taking borrowings and investments together) to interest rate risk. Its intention is to ensure that the Council is not exposed to interest rate rises which could adversely impact the revenue budget.

	2020/21 Actual £000s	2021/22 Estimate £000s	2021/22 Revised £000s	2021/22 Actual £000s
Upper limits on fixed interest rates based on net debt	573,250	690,907	669,744	586.309
Upper limits on variable interest rates based on net debt	0	0	0	0

The Upper Limit on fixed interest rates is calculated using the maximum allowed debt (The Authorised Borrowing Limit/Actual borrowing) less Fixed Term investments.

As the Council does not borrow at variable rates of interest, the Upper limits on variable interest rates are zero.

Investment Treasury Indicator and Limit - total principal funds invested for greater than 364 days. These limits are set with regard to the Council's liquidity requirements and to reduce the need for early sale of an investment and are based on the availability of funds after each year-end.

	2020/21 Actual £000s	2021/22 Estimate £000s	2021/22 Revised £000s	2021/22 Actual £000s
Upper limits on Principal sums invested for over 364 days	0	3,000	1,000	0

There were no investments made for a period of greater than 364 days at the 31 March 2022.

Maturity structure of fixed interest rate borrowing (Upper Limit)

	2020/21 Actual %	2021/22 Estimate %	2021/22 Revised %	2021/22 Actual %
Under 12 months	0	25	25	2
12 months to 2 years	1	25	25	2
2 years to 5 years	9	25	25	5
5 years to 10 years	8	50	50	12
10 years to 20 years	13	100	100	12
20 years to 30 years	7	100	100	3
30 years to 40 years	0	100	100	8
40 years to 50 years	62	100	100	56

As the Council does not borrow at variable rates of interest, the upper limit on this type of debt will always be nil, therefore no table has been produced for variable interest rate borrowing.

Borrowings as at 31 March 2022					
	Principal Sum £'000	Original Term (Years)	Annual Interest £	MATURITY	%
Housing Revenue Account					
PWLB - 500495	10,000	15	301,000	28 Mar 2027	3.01%
PWLB - 500498	10,000	20	332,000	29 Mar 2032	3.32%
PWLB - 500500	10,000	20	332,000	29 Mar 2032	3.32%
PWLB - 500501	10,000	20	332,000	29 Mar 2032	3.32%
PWLB - 500493	10,000	25	344,000	27 Mar 2037	3.44%
PWLB - 500496	10,000	25	344,000	27 Mar 2037	3.44%
PWLB - 500503	10,000	25	344,000	27 Mar 2037	3.44%
PWLB - 500494	10,000	30	350,000	28 Mar 2042	3.50%
PWLB - 500497	10,000	30	350,000	28 Mar 2042	3.50%
PWLB - 500499	10,000	30	350,000	28 Mar 2042	3.50%
	100,000		3,379,000	Average Rate:	3.38%
General Fund					
London Borough of Sutton	5,000	1	7,500	18 Oct 2022	0.15%
London Borough of Barking & Dagenham	5,000	3	90,000	20 Dec 2022	1.80%
PWLB - 507919	10,000	5	195,000	17 Oct 2023	1.95%
Sheffield Combined Authority	5,000	2	25,000	19 Oct 2023	0.50%
PWLB - 507920	10,000	6	205,000	17 Oct 2024	2.05%
PWLB - 504312	10,000	10	256,000	17 Aug 2025	2.56%
PWLB - 506855	10,000	10	219,000	23 Jan 2028	2.19%
PWLB - 505012	4,000	12	86,400	08 Jun 2028	2.16%
PWLB - 507919	6,000	9	150,000	22 Dec 2028	2.50%
PWLB - 504520	15,000	15	414,000	04 Dec 2030	2.76%
PWLB - 176998	10,000	11	226,000	30 Mar 2031	2.26%
PWLB - 410351	10,000	11	167,000	28 Sep 2032	1.67%
PWLB - 505233	10,000	30	244,000	12 Jul 2046	2.44%
Phonenix Life Limited	39,731	40	1,149,646	02 May 2061	2.88%
PWLB - 505335	20,000	45	376,000	01 Sep 2061	1.88%
PWLB - 508328	10,000	43	247,000	31 Dec 2061	2.47%
PWLB - 508377	10,000	43	249,000	18 Jan 2062	2.49%
PWLB - 505968	15,000	45	351,000	04 Apr 2062	2.34%
PWLB - 505969	15,000	45	351,000	04 Apr 2062	2.34%
PWLB - 505972	20,000	46	470,000	05 Apr 2063	2.35%
PWLB - 505433	10,000	47	207,000	29 Sep 2063	2.07%
PWLB - 508192	10,000	45	243,000	12 Dec 2063	2.43%
PWLB - 508226	10,000	45	239,000	13 Dec 2063	2.39%
PWLB - 505434	14,000	48	289,800	29 Sep 2064	2.07%
PWLB - 505668	20,000	48	514,000	20 Jan 2065	2.57%
PWLB - 507420	40,000	47	980,000	29 May 2065	2.45%
PWLB - 507145	10,000	48	228,000	27 Mar 2066	2.28%
PWLB - 507416	40,000	48	984,000	25 May 2066	2.46%
PWLB - 505611	20,000	50	524,000	16 Dec 2066	2.62%
PWLB - 506991	10,000	50	240,000	05 Mar 2067	2.40%
PWLB - 507425	20,000	49	480,000	30 May 2067	2.40%
PWLB - 506125	10,000	50	230,000	12 Jun 2067	2.30%
PWLB - 506887	15,000	50	367,500	08 Feb 2068	2.45%
PWLB - 506888	15,000	50	367,500	08 Feb 2068	2.45%
PWLB - 507407	20,000	50	490,000	23 May 2068	2.45%
PWLB - 177081	40,000	50	932,000	30 Mar 2070	2.33%
PWLB - 434500	10,000	50	167,000	09 Nov 2071	1.67%
	553,731		12,794,346	Average Rate:	2.31%
Total Borrowings	653,731		16,173,346	Annual Interest	

Investments as at 31 March 2022					
	£'000		ORIGINAL TERM	MATURITY	%
Banks					
<u>Access Accounts</u>					
Santander Business Reserve Account	4,000		**** 95 Day Notice A/C ****		0.400
Lloyds Bank PLC	4,000		**** 95 Day Notice A/C ****		0.050
<u>Term Deposits</u>					
Landesbank Hessen Thuringen Girozentrale - London	1,000		6 mth	19 Apr 2022	0.350
National Bank of Kuwait	4,000		2 mth	23 May 2022	0.850
DBS Bank	1,000		6 mth	20 Jul 2022	0.470
Goldman Sachs International Bank	5,000		6 mth	10 Oct 2022	1.305
<u>Certificates of Deposit</u>					
Nat West Bank	1,000		1 yr	18 May 2022	0.120
Nat West Bank	2,000		1 yr	01 Jul 2022	0.120
Credit Suisse	1,000		6 mth	30 Sep 2022	1.470
Total Banks	23,000	30%			
Building Societies					
Skipton BS	3,000		3 mth	08 Apr 2022	0.070
Coventry BS	3,000		3 mth	08 Apr 2022	0.130
Yorkshire BS	3,000		3 mth	04 May 2022	0.430
Leeds BS	3,000		3 mth	20 Jun 2022	0.640
Nationwide BS	4,000		6 mth	09 Sep 2022	0.790
Total Building Society	16,000	21%	(50% Limit)		
Local Authorities					
Thurrock Council	5,000		5 mth	20 May 2021	0.120
London Fire Commissioner	5,000		1 yr	10 Jun 2022	0.100
Monmouthshire CC	2,000		8 mth	10 Jun 2022	0.060
Blackpool Borough Council	2,000		1 yr	10 Jun 2022	0.050
Mid- Suffolk District Council	2,500		1 yr	29 Jun 2022	0.100
Plymouth City Council	5,000		11 mth	14 Jul 2022	0.100
Chesterfield Borough Council	3,000		1 yr	15 Jul 2022	0.090
Total Local Authorities	24,500	32%			
Money Market Funds					
Aberdeen Liquidity Sterling Fund	-		***** On Call *****		Variable
Aviva Investors Sterling Liquidity Fund - Class 3	-		***** On Call *****		Variable
CCLA - Public Sector Deposit Fund	2,000		***** On Call *****		Variable
Insight Liquidity Fund PLC	7,820		***** On Call *****		Variable
Total Money Market Funds	9,820	13%			
Pooled Funds & Collective Investment Schemes					
CCLA Property Fund	2,000		**** 3 mth settlement ****		Variable
CCLA Diversified Income Fund	2,000		**** 3 mth settlement ****		Variable
Total Pooled Funds	4,000	5%			
Funding Circle					
Lending to small and medium sized companies	104		**** up to 5 years ****		Variable
Total Other Investments	104	0%	(with the ability to sell loans)		
Total Investments	77,424				

Annual Appointments to Outside Bodies – 2nd Canvass (Law and Governance – Carol Holehouse)

Synopsis of Report:

This report updates the Committee on nominations received following the second canvass for nominations for outside bodies due for renewal this year.

Recommendation:

The Committee considers the nominations received and makes appointments

1. In accordance with the new procedure for appointments to outside bodies as agreed at Corporate Management on 20th January 2022. A report and nominations received was prepared and presented to the Committee on 26th May. There were several outside bodies where no nominations were received it was therefore agreed that a further nomination round would be undertaken to invite nominations to those outside bodies and a report thereon will be made to the July meeting.
2. The report attached at Appendix 'A' lists all the remaining appointments to outside bodies due for renewal and nominations received. For ease of reference nominations received are highlighted in blue text. Voting on appointments will be by hand and no debate or new nominations are allowed at this stage.
3. For those outside bodies where no nominations are made, the outside bodies will be informed accordingly.
4. For the assistance of Members, Officers have been able to categorise the nature of each body listed for appointment in Appendix 'A' as follows:
 - A: These bodies are internal Council bodies or are formal joint Committees or joint working groups set up with other authorities. Members serve on them as Council Members and as far as liability is concerned are covered by the Council's insurances.
 - B: These bodies are independent of the Council but are advisory or consultative and appointees have a representative function rather than an executive one. The purpose of the appointment is to speak on behalf of Runnymede Borough Council. Appointees should not find themselves participating in any act which incurs legal liabilities.
 - C: These bodies are independent outside bodies and the appointees are placed there to act as Trustees, members of the Management Committee, or some similar role. They are not there to act as Council representatives but to use their judgement in the best interests of the Charity. In many cases, while acting on the outside body, they will be under a positive legal duty to act in its best interests rather than those of the Council. Council insurance does not cover them, but **Members of the Council are currently covered by an indemnity** when

appointed by the Council, which the Council has agreed to provide. Representatives who are not Members of the Council, however, are not covered by the Council's indemnity.

4. For each appointment in Appendix 'A', whether the person appointed must be, should preferably be, or need not be a Member of the Council, is denoted by the following:
 - 1) * Denotes person MUST be a Member of the Council
 - 2) ** Denotes person appointed should preferably be a Member of the Council
 - 3) *** Denotes person appointed need not be a Member of the Council

(To resolve)

Background Papers

None

RUNNYMEDE BOROUGH COUNCIL
OUTSTANDING EXTERNAL APPOINTMENTS DUE TO BE MADE IN 2022

NAME OF ORGANISATION/TYPE OF REPRESENTATION	APPOINTMENTS DURATION	CURRENT REPRESENTATIVE(S) AND ACTION REQUIRED
<p>ADDLESTONE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE</p> <p>* C Management Committee function: Must be a Member of the Council</p> <p>Number of meetings per annum: 4 Frequency: Quarterly Time: 6pm Venue: Currently at Treasurer's home address in Addlestone</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 YEAR</p>	<p>Current Representatives: Member: Councillor J Broadhead Deputy: Vacancy</p> <p>Action:</p> <p>One Councillor representative to be appointed as Deputy</p> <p>Councillor S Jenkins has put his name forward</p>
<p>ASHFORD & ST PETER'S NHS TRUST</p> <p>* B Representative function: Must be a Member of the Council</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2 YEARS</p>	<p>Current Representative: Former Councillor Mark Adams</p> <p>Action:</p> <p>One Councillor Representative to be appointed</p> <p>Councillor M Cressey has put his name forward</p>

<p>BASINGSTOKE CANAL JMC</p> <p>*A: must be a Member of the Council</p> <p>Number of meetings per annum: 3 Frequency: Every 4 Months Time: Usually mornings Venue: Basingstoke Canal Centre, Mytchett Canal Centre</p>	<p>1 YEAR</p>	<p>Current Representatives:</p> <p>Councillor S Lewis (Member)</p> <p>Vacancy (Deputy)</p> <p>Action:</p> <p>One Councillor representative to be appointed as Deputy</p>
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<p>CHERTSEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE</p> <p>* B Representative function: Must be a Member of the Council</p> <p>Number of meetings per annum: 10 Frequency: Every Month (except August and December) Time: Noon Venue: The Boat House Restaurant, Chertsey</p>	<p>1 YEAR</p>	<p>Current Representatives:</p> <p>Member: Vacancy Deputy: Vacancy</p> <p>Action:</p> <p>One Councillor representative to be appointed as Member; and</p> <p>One Councillor representative to be appointed as Deputy</p> <p>Councillor S Saise-Marshall has put her name forward</p>
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<p>HEATHROW COMMUNITY NOISE FORUM</p> <p>*B Councillor Representative ***B Community Representative</p> <p>Number, frequency, time and venue of meetings not known</p>	<p>1 YEAR</p>	<p>Current Representatives:</p> <p>Member: Vacancy Deputy: Vacancy</p> <p>Action:</p> <p>One Councillor representative to be appointed as Member; and</p> <p>One Councillor representative to be appointed as Deputy</p>
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<p>PATROL- Parking and Traffic Regulations Outside London Adjudication Joint Committee and the Traffic Penalty Tribunal</p> <p>* B Member of the Council with Officer support will receive and vet papers and attend/advise as necessary</p> <p>Subject to any major unforeseen issues arising, there are no meetings to attend.</p>	<p>1 YEAR</p>	<p>Current Representative:</p> <p>Vacancy</p> <p>Action: One <u>Nominal</u> Member Representative to be appointed</p>
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<p>RUNNYMEDE OPEN AWARDS CENTRE – FORMALLY DUKE OF EDINBURGH’S AWARD</p> <p>*** B Advisory/consultative role. Need not be a Member of the Council</p>	<p>1 YEAR</p>	<p>Current Representatives:</p> <p>Councillor S Walsh (Member) Vacancy (Deputy)</p> <p>Action:</p> <p>One Councillor representative to be appointed as Deputy</p>
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<p>SOUTH EAST EMPLOYERS</p> <p>* B Representative role: Must be a Member of the Council</p> <p>Meetings: Every 2 weeks Venue: London or Winchester</p>	<p>1 YEAR</p>	<p>Current Representatives:</p> <p>Councillor L Gillham (Member) Vacancy (Deputy)</p> <p>Action:</p> <p>One Councillor representative to be appointed as Deputy</p>
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<p>STAINES SHOPMOBILITY</p> <p>* B Representative function: Must be a Member of the Council</p> <p>Number of meetings per annum: 10-12 Frequency: Ad hoc – roughly every 5 weeks Time: Daytime Venue: Spelthorne Borough Council Offices</p>	<p>1 YEAR</p>	<p>Current Representative:</p> <p>Councillor M Harnden (Member) Vacancy (Deputy)</p> <p>Action:</p> <p>One Councillor representative to be appointed as Deputy</p>
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<p>THAMES BASIN HEATH SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP BOARD</p> <p>* C Note: Member Representative MUST have Planning Committee experience</p> <p>Number of meetings per annum: Ad-hoc – (3 max.) Frequency: As necessary Time: Daytime Venue: Throughout Surrey but predominantly at Surrey Heath</p>	<p>1 YEAR</p>	<p>Current Representatives:</p> <p>Councillor P Snow Vacancy (Deputy)</p> <p>Action:</p> <p>1 Councillor representative as Deputy to be appointed</p> <p><u>Appointments are usually the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Planning Committee</u></p>
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<p>VIRGINIA WATER COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION</p> <p>* B Council representative function</p> <p>Number of meetings per annum: AGM (1) Frequency: Annual Time: 8pm Venue: Virginia Water Community Centre</p>	<p>1 YEAR</p>	<p>Action: 2 Councillor representatives from the Virginia Water Ward be appointed</p> <p>Councillor C Howorth and J Hulley have put their names forward</p>
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Urgent Action – Standing Order 42 (Law and Governance – Bernard Fleckney)

A copy of proforma 1001 detailing action taken after consultation with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee is attached at Appendix 'A'.

(For information)

Background Papers

None

RUNNYMEDE BOROUGH COUNCIL

CONSULTATION WITH APPROPRIATE CHAIRMAN AND VICE- CHAIRMAN FOR URGENT ACTION TO BE TAKEN UNDER STANDING ORDER 42

TO: Cllrs T Gracey & C Howorth
Chairman and Vice- Chairman of the Corporate Management Committee

FROM: Linda Norman/Andy Vincent

OFFICER REFERENCE: Resources to support the Homes for Ukraine Scheme **DATE:** 20 June 2022

1.Synopsis of report:

To seek authority to recruit two additional members of staff on temporary contracts to support the delivery of the Homes for Ukraine Scheme.

The Homes for Ukraine Scheme has been in place since March 2022.

£10,500 of grant funding for public services is provided per individual, for a twelve-month period. In order to access this funding authorities are required to completed 5 checks of the host family.

These checks are resource intensive. Runnymede Borough Council cannot continue to deliver this from existing resources. Recruiting additional staff members to support this scheme and help facilitate these checks will be cost neutral to the authority as it can be funded from the grant funding.

There are concerns that a number of the existing Homes for Ukraine Scheme placements will breakdown. Evidence of these arrangements breaking down can be seen in a number of other local authorities. It is proposed that Runnymede Borough Council recruits a temporary resource to support Ukrainian families/individuals where their living arrangements have broken down. This will enable the authority to minimise the length of time they spend in emergency accommodation and quickly be rematched with an alternative host family.

Although the funding will be taken from two different areas, it is anticipated that both posts will work together to administer the scheme and prevent homelessness in an effective and efficient manner.

2.Reasons why this matter cannot wait for a Committee Decision.

There is an urgent need to find additional resources to support the Homes for Ukraine Scheme.

With current resource pressures on the Customer Services, Environmental Health, Housing and Community Services teams it means that the current temporary arrangements cannot continue.

It is also anticipated that there will be a rise in Ukrainian families/individuals seeking assistance from the local authority as homeless as relationships break down or sponsor families approach the end of the minimum six-month period. Supporting these households to find an alternative placement through the Homes for Ukraine Scheme will also need some additional staff resource. As part of the Government requirements, further mandatory checks are required on new sponsors before refugees can be placed with them. Additional staff will enable the authority to implement these checks in an efficient manner, thus minimising the cost implications from providing households with expensive emergency accommodation whilst rematches are made.

3.Recommendations

That a proportion of the Homes for Ukraine grant funding is used to pay for an additional temporary member of staff to administer the scheme and undertake welfare visits. They should be appointed on a fixed 12-month contract with a view to a possible extension should the scheme continue beyond the first year.

That Homeless Support Grant is used to recruit an additional temporary member of staff to deal with homeless applications from Ukrainian households and rematch them to local hosts who have expressed an interest in the supporting the Homes for Ukraine Scheme.

4.Context of report

75 host households in Runnymede have been matched with Ukrainian families through the Homes for Ukraine Scheme with a further 248 residents expressing an interest in hosting should the need arise.

Each host welcoming individuals to Runnymede via the Homes for Ukraine Scheme is required to successfully pass 5 checks before they are able to host a Ukrainian family/individual.

Upon completion of the checks, a Government grant of £10,500 is released to the Local Authority (in our case Surrey County Council). This grant is designed to cover the cost of additional public services for each individual for a 12-month period. A proportion of this grant will be passed onto Runnymede Borough Council to cover the additional costs of administering the Homes for Ukraine Scheme.

Funding via the welfare benefit system is also provided to cover the for living expenses for the Ukrainian family/individual.

The five checks are as follows: -

1. An accommodation check to confirm that the property does exist and is suitable
2. A physical identification check of the sponsor, involving verification of original identification documentation.
3. A Disclosure of Baring Service (DBS) Check on the host and all members of their families and where the guests are under 18, an enhanced DBS check is required
4. Physical validation that the guest has arrived and is on the appropriate 'Homes for Ukraine Scheme' visa
5. A welfare check of the family once arrived at the property

Arrivals from Ukraine commenced in late March 2022. The above checks and administration have been undertaken internally – primarily by Customer Services. Resource pressures and the longevity of the conflict means that the current short-term arrangements cannot continue.

There are also concerns that a number of the existing hosting arrangements will breakdown and Ukrainians will turn to the Local Authority for assistance with accommodation. There is evidence of this happening in other authorities, with individuals approaching the authority as homeless and requiring accommodation.

Processes have been put in place to enable families/individuals to be rematched with hosts from the UK. This process needs administering to ensure that the expense of accommodating families in emergency accommodation is kept to a minimum.

A proportion of the £10,500 per refugee government grant has been apportioned to homelessness costs. Although this amount will only pay for a very short time in emergency accommodation

Runnymede Borough Council will be required to provide emergency accommodation i.e. hotel accommodation as it is furnished – Ukrainian families are unlikely to have access to furniture enabling them to live in cheaper temporary accommodation.

5. Report and, where applicable, options considered

Runnymede Borough Council have been administering the Homes for Ukraine Scheme utilising existing resources.

Unfortunately with other resource pressures and with the conflict continuing internal resources cannot be relied upon to continue to facilitate this process.

Grant funding is available to support this scheme. It is proposed to utilise this funding to recruit a temporary staff member to help support the scheme and to enable Customer Services staff to focus on providing services to existing residents.

It is anticipated that this role will be entirely funded from government grant and therefore will be cost neutral to the authority.

There is also a concern that potentially a considerable number of hosting arrangements will breakdown before the 12-month period signed up to by the host. Hosts have to provide a minimum of six months accommodation and enquiries are already being received indicating that hosts do not want to continue beyond the initial six month period.

The cost implications of placing Ukrainian families/individuals in emergency accommodation will be significant for the authority. It is proposed to recruit an individual to support the authority to assist households presenting as homeless, and also to ensure that their stay in emergency accommodation is as short as possible and they are rematched with a host family as soon as possible.

This role can be funded from the authority's Homeless Support Grant and therefore will not impact on the Council's core funding.

6. Policy framework implications

This resource underpins the Council's Corporate Theme of 'Supporting Local People and also supports the Council's commitment to supporting the Government's 'Homes for Ukraine' Scheme

7. Financial and Resource implications (where practicable)

It is proposed to recruit two temporary roles to support the functions described above

The roles will be recruited at Band 10 (£33,798 to £37,525) and will be retained for a period of 12 months.

Funding for one post is anticipated to be met from the Council's share of the £10,500 tariff payable per guest. An initial apportionment of these funds between Surrey Districts and Boroughs and the County Council has been agreed, with a review point after three months. After allowing for a contingency amount for both general expenditure and homelessness costs, the balance of funding is to be split 50/50, providing £4,075 per individual to cover RBC's costs in supporting the scheme. No funding has been confirmed by Government beyond year 1 of the Scheme. Direct costs have been low to date but are expected to rise as greater support is required to support existing matches and the rematching of households. Early indications of approx. 170 guests would mean funding to RBC of £692 750, assuming no change is made to the funding split.

Funding for the second post can be covered from the Homeless Support Grant, supporting the Council's statutory duty for the relief of Homelessness.

8. Legal implications

Local Authorities have a legal duty to assist households who approach them as homeless.

Central government has confirmed that Ukrainian families/individuals have access to this support.

The Homes for Ukraine Scheme also is being delivered via the homelessness legal framework – which ensures that 'vulnerable' families have access to long term accommodation. This current arrangement is in place for Ukrainian families for a period a 12 months.

9. Equality implications

Equality implications need to be considered when households are placed with a host family.
For example mobility needs need to be taken into account when considering the accommodation.
Welfare checks with host families are designed to identify any other concerns which need addressing

10. Other implications

None

11. Background papers

12. Chief Officer(s) Decision

Signature of authorised officer .. [redacted]

I have been consulted and am in agreement with the above

Signature(s) and position(s) of other relevant Chief Officer, Corporate Heads, or authorised representatives

[redacted]

[redacted]

17/06/22

20/6/22

NB: this must include the Assistant Chief Executive or his authorised representative where the decision involves expenditure, loss of income, or future implications for budget or financial forecast.

13. Chief Executive's Decision

Signature of Chief Executive .. [redacted]

I have been consulted and am in agreement with the above

14. Chairman and Vice-Chairman Comments

I concur in the Chief Officer's decision

Signed

[redacted]

Date

23 June 2022

Signed

[redacted]

Date

23 June 2022

I have the following further comments:

Exclusion of Press and Public

Officers' Recommendation that –

the press and public be excluded from the meeting during discussion of the following reports under Section 100A (4) of the Local Government Act 1972 on the grounds that the reports in question would be likely to involve disclosure of exempt information of the description specified in paragraph 3 of Schedule 12A of the Act.

(To resolve)

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

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