

ASHFIELD DISTRICT COUNCIL



Council Offices,
Urban Road,
Kirkby in Ashfield
Nottingham
NG17 8DA

Agenda

Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Date: **Thursday, 12th January, 2017**

Time: **6.30 pm**

Venue: **Committee Room, Council Offices, Urban Road,
Kirkby-in-Ashfield**

For any further information please contact:

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01623 457318

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Membership

Chairman: Councillor Lee Anderson

Councillors:

Ben Bradley
Christian Chapman
John Knight
Cathy Mason

Amanda Brown
Joanne Donnelly
Paul Roberts
Christine Quinn-Wilcox

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SUMMONS

You are hereby requested to attend a meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee to be held at the time/place and on the date mentioned above for the purpose of transacting the business set out below.



R. Mitchell
Chief Executive

AGENDA

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- 1. To receive apologies for absence, if any.**
- 2. Declarations of Disclosable Pecuniary and Non Disclosable Pecuniary/Other Interests.**
- 3. To receive and approve as a correct record the minutes of the meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee, held on 11 October 2016** 5 - 8
- 4. An Introduction to Fuel Poverty and Affordable Warmth** 9 - 16
- 5. Scrutiny Work Plan 2016-17** 17 - 22

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OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Meeting held in the Council Chamber, Council Offices, Urban Road, Kirkby-in-Ashfield,

on Tuesday, 11th October, 2016 at 6.30 pm

Present: Councillor Lee Anderson in the Chair;

Councillors Amanda Brown, Christian Chapman, John Knight, Cathy Mason, Christine Quinn-Wilcox and Paul Roberts.

Apologies for Absence: Councillor Ben Bradley.

Officers Present: Jodie Archer, Richard Crossland, Edd deCoverly, Mike Joy, Inspector Glenn Longden, Alan Maher and Rebecca Whitehead.

In Attendance: Councillor Cheryl Butler, Councillor David Griffiths and Councillor Nicolle Ndiweni

OS.9 Declarations of Disclosable Pecuniary and Non Disclosable Pecuniary/Other Interests.

Cllr Paul Roberts declared an other interest in relation to Item 4 (Crime & Disorder Scrutiny – Addressing Crime and Disorder Issues in Ashfield)

OS.10 To receive and approve as a correct record the minutes of the meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee, held on 12 September 2016

The minutes of the meeting of the Overview & Scrutiny Committee held on 12 September 2016 were approved as a true record.

OS.11 Crime & Disorder Scrutiny - Addressing Crime and Disorder Issues in Ashfield - REPORT TO FOLLOW

The Chair welcomed everyone to this extraordinary meeting of the Committee, the purpose of which was to consider crime and disorder issues in the District. Members were reminded that under the Police and Justice Act 2006, Overview & Scrutiny had the right to consider these issues and in particular, to scrutinise the performance of the Ashfield Community Safety Partnership. It was explained that the Council and Nottinghamshire Police were both members of this partnership and that the Committee would be able to discuss its work with representatives from both of them.

The Committee were informed that as part of the Council's commitment to European Local Democracy Week, representatives of the Ashfield Youth

Forum had also been invited to take part in the meeting, in order to highlight any crime and disorder issues that were of special importance to young people in the District. However, although the representatives of the Youth Forum had been keen to do this, other pressures on their time had meant that they had been unable to attend on this occasion.

The Youth Forum thanked the Committee for this opportunity and made it clear that they would be keen to take part in any other investigations at a later date. Members welcomed this.

The Committee were also informed that this meeting would be supported by Corporate Communications, who were using Twitter to provide a real time commentary of the discussion on social media.

The Council's Service Director – Place and Communities, Edd DeCoverly, along with the Community Safety Manager (Rebecca Whitehead) and the Community Protection Team Leader (Jodie Archer), then explained the work of the Community Safety Partnership and its approach to tackling crime and disorder in the District. As part of this, Members were informed that over the last five years the Partnership had developed a more strategic approach, with a greater focus on trying to bring together the different agencies to help communities feel safer, by tackling the wider problems which lead to crime and disorder in certain areas and which put some individuals at risk of offending.

The Committee were informed that the partnership had focused on five so-called 'Partnership Plus' areas in the District, where they had sought to put this more joined up approach into practice. They explained that the approach had proved successful, but that one of the lessons learned was that in order to make further progress, the Council, Police and other agencies would have to do more to integrate their activities on the ground.

The officers explained some of the practical ways in which this was already happening, including the co-location of the Police and the Community Protection Team in the Council's Kirkby Offices, which would take place shortly. They made it clear that the joint initiative to help tackle problems in New Cross was operating well and providing a model for successful partnership arrangement elsewhere.

The Committee then heard from Inspector Glenn Longden, the Inspector for the Ashfield Safer Neighbourhood Policing Team, who reiterated just how effective the partnership approach had been in the District. He explained that one of the drivers for closer working between the different agencies had been the budget reductions implemented during recent years. In this context, he explained the operational changes which the Police Service had made to help adjust to these budget reductions and to accommodate the additional demands which they now faced, such as investigating historic abuse allegations.

Members were informed that they had moved to a 'hub' model for the delivery of specific services, rather than have these located at all Police stations. It made sense, therefore, for the different agencies to work together in order to reduce duplication and get the most out of their limited resources. A lot had already been achieved, including the co-location of the Police with the

Council's Community Protection Team, and which he hoped could be built on further.

The Committee thanked the officers and discussed their comments with them. There was a consensus that the partnership approach had proved successful and a recognition that this had involved a significant culture change, so that co-operation is increasingly seen as the norm rather than the exception and for the focus to be on the wider picture when tackling crime and anti-social behaviour. This was contrasted with the time when there had been little or no co-operation between the different agencies.

Members discussed the partnership initiative to tackle crime and disorder problems in the New Cross Support area. This initiative had proved to be very effective and was increasingly seen as a model for other areas to follow. The Committee welcomed this.

There was an extensive discussion about the need for a visible presence by the different agencies in the community. The Committee made it clear that although it recognised the need to target resources more effectively, local people felt reassured by a uniform presence and this reassurance should be seen as an effective use of resources. Again, it was reiterated that the Council and the Police hoped to be able to do this by working in a more integrated way and so to maximise the effective use of resources.

The complementary roles played by the Police Community Support Officers and the Council's Community Protection Team in providing this reassurance was also discussed. It was suggested that a balance has to be struck, making sure that the uniform presence was in the right place at the right time in order to provide this reassurance in a cost effective way, rather than deployed at times and in places where they would only have a limited impact. The Committee recognised that this would be a sensible approach.

Members also considered the ways in which local people and other organisations could make a contribution to Community Safety by providing intelligence and information which might be a symptom of a bigger problem, such as Domestic Violence. In particular, Members discussed whether more formal arrangements could be put in place for gathering this information - rather than relying on ad hoc reports - involving post staff, waste collectors or those who worked in shops. The officers agreed to investigate this.

Cllr John Knight left the meeting at 7.30pm

Finally, Members discussed the focus of the partnership approach on specific areas. They received an assurance that this did not mean that other areas received a worse service as a consequence. The Committee welcomed this assurance.

A specific question was asked whether it would be possible to break down information about crime & disorder by electoral wards rather than by police beats. It was explained that for technical reasons it would not be possible to do this in a way that would guarantee the same level of accuracy. The Committee accepted this.

At the conclusion of the discussion the Committee thanked the officers for their contributions. It was recognised that significant progress had been made, but it was felt important that this should continue to be monitored; especially in the context of the moves towards greater integration that were now taking place and the co-location of the Police and Council teams together. The Committee agreed therefore that it would like to look again at the issue to see whether progress had been made in six months' time.

RESOLVED

That the Committee review the partnership arrangements to combat Crime & Disorder in the District in six-months' time.

Reasons

The Overview & Scrutiny Committee has the powers to scrutinise crime and disorder issues through the Police and Justice Act of 2006.

The meeting closed at 7.55 pm

Chairman.

Report To:	OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	Date:	12 JANUARY 2017
Heading:	AN INTRODUCTION TO FUEL POVERTY AND AFFORDABLE WARMTH		
Portfolio Holder:			
Ward/s:	ALL WARDS		
Key Decision:	NO		
Subject To Call-In:	NO		

Purpose Of Report

Fuel Poverty and affordable warmth was added to the 2016/17 Scrutiny workplan to explore and understand the impact of fuel poverty and affordable warmth on households, existing policies and strategies to alleviate fuel poverty in both the short and long term and the opportunities for Ashfield District Council to work in partnership to provide assistance and support to residents.

This report provides an overview of the current information available, statistics and partnership opportunities already in place addressing the issue.

Recommendation(s)

Members are requested to;

- **Discuss the information contained within this report;**
- **Consider the next steps in reviewing this topic.**

Reasons For Recommendation(s)

Topics added to the workplan for consideration should have expected outcomes to add value to the services delivered by the Council and it's partners and/or improve the quality of lives of Ashfield residents. Members are required to consider the information provided and discuss any further details necessary to review this topic appropriately.

Alternative Options Considered (With Reasons Why Not Adopted)

As detailed in the report

Detailed Information

The Topic of fuel poverty and affordable warmth was added to the workplan following consultation on issues currently affecting Ashfield residents. The Health and Wellbeing Agenda is seen as being a priority for Ashfield District Council with Cabinet appointing its own portfolio holder to lead on this area. The Service Director for Corporate Services has also been appointed as the lead officer to support this agenda.

Health and Wellbeing encompasses many different agendas – it is about our physical, mental, social and environmental well being. So by working holistically on all of these aspects a person's life can be improved. If a person has a home that is warm, safe and affordable, has access to relevant and appropriate health care, has a social network that meets their needs and is able to access services and facilities within their neighbourhood that enables them to remain active and to participate independently for longer – then this reduces the burden on acute services that have to deal with the fall out of actions not having been delivered holistically.

In 2014, the number of households in fuel poverty in England was estimated at 2.38 million, representing approximately 10.6 per cent of all English households. This is an increase from 2.35 million households in 2013 (a change of around 1.4 per cent).

The *average* fuel poverty gap (the amount needed to meet the fuel poverty threshold), fell by 2.1 per cent between 2013 (£379) and 2014 (£371). The *aggregate* fuel poverty gap across *all* fuel poor households also reduced over this period, from £890 million to £882 million (0.9 per cent).

The relative nature of the fuel poverty indicator makes it difficult to isolate accurately absolute reason for change. However, in summary:

- Some households close to the fuel poverty threshold have seen a lower than average increase in disposable income and, therefore, have been pushed into fuel poverty;
- Fuel prices have increased more than energy efficiency gains, leaving households with higher energy costs in 2014 compared to 2013. However, fuel poor households have seen *smaller* increases in energy costs than the overall population, which has reduced the fuel poverty gap.

What is Fuel Poverty?

There are two definitions:

Low Income High Cost Definition

Following the independent review of fuel poverty by Professor Hills, in July 2013 the Government adopted a new definition for Fuel Poverty - This new Low Income High Cost (LIHC) definition finds a household to be fuel poor if:

- their income is below the poverty line (taking into account energy costs); and
- their energy costs are higher than is typical for their household type.

The 'fuel poverty gap' is the difference between a household's modelled energy costs and what their energy costs would need to be (reduce to) for them to no longer be fuel poor. The bigger the gap the more severe the issue. This LIHC definition is the Governments official measurement of fuel poverty, previously fuel poverty was measured using the following definition:

10% Definition

A household is said to be in fuel poverty if it spends more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain an adequate level of warmth (usually defined as 21oC for the main living area and 18oC for other occupied rooms. This broad definition of fuel costs also includes modelled spending on water heating, lights, appliances and cooking. The new LIHC definition finds fewer households to be in fuel poverty than under the 10% definition.

Fuel poverty is caused by a combination of factors including:

- low household income
- homes with poor energy efficiency
- under occupancy
- fuel prices.

Fuel poverty can have a range of effects including:

Worsening health – cold homes can increase the risks of strokes and heart attacks. Cold conditions are also thought to lower resistance to respiratory infections and exacerbate asthma and Chronic Obstructive and Pulmonary Disorder (COPD).

Excess winter deaths – during the months of December to March the number of deaths recorded (winter deaths) nationally well exceeds the average death rate for the remainder of the year. A significant number of these are thought to be linked to cold conditions particularly amongst the elderly.

Increased accidents – mobility and dexterity reduce when people are cold which can increase the risk of falls and injury as well as potentially affecting arthritis.

Social exclusion – people can be reluctant to invite friends to their homes when they are cold, which can result in an increased sense of social isolation.

Many of the effects of fuel poverty set out above are potentially preventable and, in addition to the benefits to the individuals themselves, could result in significant savings in health care costs.

Dwelling characteristics: A combination of features affects the levels of fuel poverty:

- Buildings constructed with *solid* walls have a higher prevalence of fuel poverty compared to those with *cavity* walls;
- Both older and larger buildings see higher levels of fuel poverty compared to new builds and smaller dwellings;
- Households with *no* boiler or a *non-condensing* boiler have higher levels of fuel poverty compared to those with *condensing* boilers;
- The level and depth of fuel poverty is also greater for households *not* connected to the gas grid.

Location: Regional differences affect the level and depth of fuel poverty and are related to the age of the housing stock, climatic conditions and relative income levels across the country.

- The North East, Yorkshire and the Humber, West Midlands and the South West of England have the highest proportion of households in fuel poverty compared to the East and South East;
- Rural areas have a much higher proportion of households that are not connected to the gas grid, and therefore, a higher level and depth of fuel poverty.

Household characteristics: Fuel poverty varies across household characteristics due to differences in income, different energy requirements, or a combination of both.

- Households living in *private rented* houses have the highest prevalence of fuel poverty whereas *owner occupied* households have the lowest;
- *Single parent* households have the highest levels of fuel poverty and households consisting of only those *aged 75 and over* have the lowest prevalence;
- *Unemployed* households have higher levels of fuel poverty;
- Households paying for fuel by *pre-payment* meters have the highest levels of fuel poverty for both gas and electricity; however, they have the lowest fuel poverty gap.

The Governments Position on Fuel Poverty

In December 2014, the Government introduced a new statutory fuel poverty target for England. The target is to ensure that as many fuel poor homes as reasonably practicable achieve a minimum energy efficiency rating of a Band *C1*, by 2030. To support the implementation of this target, the Government published 'Cutting the cost of keeping warm: a fuel poverty strategy for England', in March 2015. The strategy also set out interim milestones to lift as many fuel poor homes in England as is reasonably practicable to Band *E* by 2020; and Band *D* by 2025, alongside a strategic approach to developing policy to make progress towards these targets.

A household is considered to be fuel poor if it has higher than typical energy costs and would be left with a disposable income below the poverty line if it spent the required money to meet those costs. It captures the fact that fuel poverty is distinct from general poverty: not all poor households are *fuel* poor, and some households would not normally be considered *poor* but could be pushed into fuel poverty if they have high energy costs. Fuel poverty is therefore an overlapping problem of households having a low income *and* facing high energy costs.

Fuel poverty levels are projected to decrease in 2015 and then increase slightly in 2016. The average fuel poverty gap is projected to decrease in 2015 and remain at this level in 2016.

Fuel Poverty in Ashfield

As previously mentioned in this report the measure used to determine fuel poverty that has been adopted states that a household is living in fuel poverty if;

- It has an income below the poverty line (including if meeting the required energy bill would push the household below the poverty line) and
- Has higher than typical energy costs

This low income / high fuel cost indicator enables the Council to measure the extent as well as the depth of the problem by calculating both the number of fuel poor households and gauging to what extent they are affected. This gap between actual income and income required is utilised to gain a better understanding around fuel poverty and enables government to focus efforts on the nature and causes of the worst levels of fuel poverty.

The table below shows that 15% of households in the district are living with fuel poverty, which is above average compared to 13% regionally and 11% nationally

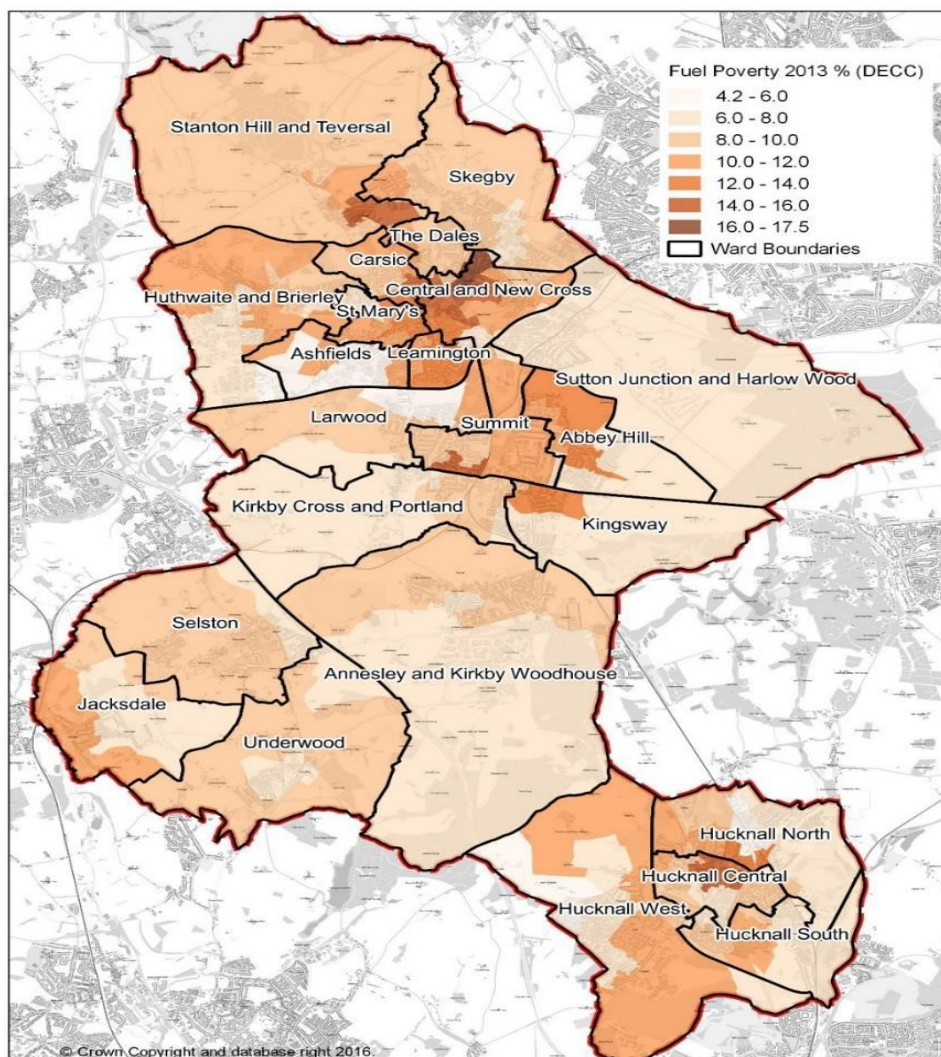
Indicator	All stock				Private sector stock				
	Ashfield (no.)	Ashfield (%)	2012 EHS Regional (%)	2012 EHS England (%)	Ashfield (no.)	Ashfield (%)	2012 EHS Regional (%)	2012 EHS England (%)	
No. of dwellings	55,876	-	-	-	46,216	-	-	-	
HHSRS category 1 hazards	All hazards	8,838	16%	17%	15%	7,579	16%	19%	17%
	Excess cold	1,798	3%	6%	6%	1,202	3%	7%	7%
	Fall hazards	6,436	12%	11%	9%	5,914	13%	12%	10%
Disrepair	3,405	6%	6%	5%	3,157	7%	7%	6%	
Fuel poverty (10%)	10,695	19%	18%	15%	8,689	19%	18%	15%	
Fuel poverty (Low Income High)	8,632	15%	13%	11%	7,152	15%	13%	11%	
Low income households	13,260	24%	20%	33%	5,914	13%	12%	24%	

Ashfield current position

- 29% of households have one member of their family who has a long term health condition or disability;
- the Ashfield district has higher than average levels of fuel poverty due to both low earnings / income and large numbers of older housing stock without a cavity (built early 1900s);
- the district has fewer excess winter deaths at 10.6% compared to 17.4% nationally;
- of the 4577 private rented sector homes, 30% are living in fuel poverty.

Fuel poverty in Ashfield

The district map below indicates high concentrations of fuel poverty in the darker shaded areas



Wider benefits of tackling fuel poverty

The following points summarise the wider benefits of tackling fuel poverty in the district;

- Reduced household energy bills and potentially more disposable income to spend locally;
- Reduced number of hospital admissions and reduced hospital stays;
- Increased life expectancy particularly in less prosperous neighbourhoods ;
- Improved respiratory health and mental health of occupants;
- Improvements to general health and fewer visits to the GP;
- Households that are warmer with reduced levels of damp and mould;
- Improvement works generate employment in the local area;
- Reduced reliance on state intervention.

Next Steps

In adding the topic of fuel poverty and affordable warmth to the Scrutiny Workplan, Members will now need to ascertain how Scrutiny can add value to the topic. To consider the topic fully Members will need to;

- Gain an understanding of what action is currently being taken;
- Consider the different services involved in delivering improvements in this area;
- Consider the partnership work currently being undertaken with external providers;
- Review the work being undertaken by the Health and Well Being board on this topic;
- Discuss what further action can be taken such as education, advice, support and partnership working;
- Agree appropriate interview list with service areas / partners.

Implications

Corporate Plan:

Reducing fuel poverty and improving affordable warmth forms part of our corporate priorities and key activities in relation to health and well-being, housing and place and communities.

Legal:

There are no legal implications contained in this report.

Finance:

There are no financial implications contained in this report. Any financial considerations as a result of consideration of this topic will be fully consulted with Finance before any recommendations are approved.

Budget Area	Implication
General Fund – Revenue Budget	None
General Fund – Capital Programme	None

Housing Revenue Account – Revenue Budget	None
Housing Revenue Account – Capital Programme	None

Human Resources / Equality and Diversity:

There are no Human Resources / Equality and Diversity implications contained in this report. Any such considerations will be fully consulted upon before any recommendations are approved.

Other Implications:

No further implications have been identified at this stage of the review. Any identified will be supported with advice from relevant sections.

Reason(s) for Urgency (if applicable):

None

Background Papers

Cutting the cost of keeping warm: a fuel poverty strategy for England
Ashfield District Council Corporate Plan 2016-2019
Housing Strategy for Ashfield 2016-2020

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Agenda Item 5



Report To:	OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	Date:	12 JANUARY 2017
Heading:	SCRUTINY WORKPLAN 2016-17		
Portfolio Holder:			
Ward/s:	ALL		
Key Decision:	NO		
Subject To Call-In:	NO		

Purpose Of Report

The Scrutiny workplan is a standing item on the Overview and Scrutiny Agenda. This report aims to focus Members on reviewing and managing the Scrutiny workplan. Members are requested to review current topics remaining on the 2016/17 workplan and consider potential new topics for the 2017/18 refresh. In doing so Members should discuss potential future review topics taking into account reasons for any future review, potential value added, timescales and priorities.

The workplan will be a live document and ongoing consultation will continue to be undertaken with Service Directors, Third Tier Officers and Members. Community engagement will also form part of an ongoing consultation process. All suggestions received will be discussed by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee with the aim of developing a sound, informed and flexible workplan that will add value to the community and the work carried out by the Council and its partners.

Recommendation(s)

- Note the ongoing topics on the 2016-17 workplan
- Consider any additional future topics for the 2017/18 workplan that may benefit from Scrutiny involvement

Reasons For Recommendation(s)

Consulting, reviewing and agreeing items for the Scrutiny workplan 2017/18 provides guidance and direction for the work undertaken by Scrutiny in the coming year.

Alternative Options Considered (With Reasons Why Not Adopted)

No alternative options have been considered, as agreeing the Scrutiny workplan is part of the Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules within the Council's Constitution.

Detailed Information

What is a Work Plan?

The Scrutiny Work Plan outlines the areas of work which are expected to be scrutinised over the coming months / year by or on behalf of the Council's Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Panels A and B. Topics added to the workplan should have expected outcomes to add value to the services delivered by the Council and its partners and/or improve the quality of lives of Ashfield residents.

It is recognised that there is a need for flexibility in the work plan so as to allow relevant issues to be dealt with as and when they arise. It is suggested that the number of items placed on the workplan should be limited to no more than 8.

Sources of Work Plan Ideas

Numerous sources of information can help to inform topic selection, including:

- Concerns that have been raised by the public relating to Council delivered services
- Issues of community concern – not necessarily services delivered by the Council
- Issues that have been flagged up by reviews, audits or inspections (past and present).
- Issues relating to Councils outcomes, objectives and priorities
- Consultations and interviews
- Underperformance
- "Stakeholders" concerns – raised by the Council's partners or the users of services
- Partnership objectives
- Cabinet Members, Chief Executive or Service Directors presentations about the pertinent issues that are emerging and any opportunities or threats on the horizon.
- Central government priority changes.
- Analysis of customer complaints.
- Improvement Plans.
- Forward Plan
- Budgetary analysis.

Scrutiny is also encouraged to think about external Scrutiny and the monitoring of other public bodies, and how its activities will engage partner organisations, the media and the public.

Selecting a Work Plan Topics

The Overview and Scrutiny Committee should use effective processes to select topics that will contribute towards the best possible workplan for Scrutiny. This means looking at the sources of information that may help and using them to choose the right topics. This involves:

- Drawing out and discussing what matters most to Councillors and to the community at large.

- Finding out about any research that has been completed or that is planned
- Prioritising topics.
- Looking at what the Scrutiny function has done before.
- Considering what added value is expected as a result of Scrutiny involvement
- Considering whether the topic is already being reviewed elsewhere
- Planning how to get the best from the Committee and Panel meetings

It is also important to note that Overview & Scrutiny have limited time and resources and therefore workplans need to be manageable. It is not possible to include every topic suggested by Members, Service Directors or the Public in the workplan. Successful Scrutiny is about looking at the right topic in the right way and Members will need to be selective whilst also being able to demonstrate clear arguments in favour of including or excluding topics.

Risks

A common pitfall for Overview & Scrutiny can be the inclusion of topics on the work plan that are unmanageable, of limited interest to the community, purely for informational purposes, have few outcomes and fail to ‘add value’ to the work of the Council or the well being of the community. As such the selection and prioritisation of topics is critical to the effectiveness of Overview & Scrutiny as such processes can ensure clearer focus, particularly in poor or weak areas of performance or major issues of concern to the wider community.

Remaining Topics on the 2016/17 Scrutiny Workplan

Topic	Panel	Update
How are we working with other support services to tackle homelessness?	Scrutiny Panel B	Underway
Cemeteries - Home Made Kerb Sets	Scrutiny Panel A	Underway
Impact of car parking usage in town centres	TBC	TBC
Community Grant Process and Area Committees/Enhancing community engagement in local issues	TBC	TBC
Local Health Issues and Inequalities	Overview and Scrutiny Committee	TBC
Street Cleaning / Dog Fouling – How can we improve education and identification	Scrutiny Panel B	TBC

Implications

Corporate Plan:

The Scrutiny work plan should include issues based on performance, priority objectives and community concerns, many of which contribute to the Councils priorities, vision and outcomes

contained in the Corporate Plan 2016 – 2019;

- Health and wellbeing of our residents.
- Economic Regeneration
- Place and Communities.
- Organisational Improvement
- Housing

Legal:

Consultation with Elected Members on items for the Scrutiny workplan is in accordance with procedure rules set out in the Councils Constitution.

Finance:

There are no immediate direct financial implications contained in the report, however Scrutiny reviews suggested and agreed for the workplan will consider financial implications and seek appropriate advice where applicable at the earliest opportunity.

Budget Area	Implication
General Fund – Revenue Budget	None
General Fund – Capital Programme	None
Housing Revenue Account – Revenue Budget	None
Housing Revenue Account – Capital Programme	None

Human Resources / Equality and Diversity:

Where there are HR / equality and diversity implications identified through items agreed for the Scrutiny workplan, these will be consulted upon and considered as part of the wider workforce planning and equalities agendas.

Other Implications:

Unison / GMB will be consulted upon reviews that have potential staffing issues in a timely manner.

Reason(s) for Urgency (if applicable):

None

Background Papers

Scrutiny Workplan 2016/17

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RUTH DENNIS
ASSISTANT CHIEF EXECUTIVE (GOVERNANCE)

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