

Agenda

Public Document Pack

Dorset County Council



Meeting: Economic Growth Overview and Scrutiny Committee
Time: 10.00 am
Date: Wednesday, 20 March 2019
Venue: Committee Room 1 - County Hall, Colliton Park, Dorchester, Dorset, DT1 1XJ

Ray Bryan (Chairman)	Cherry Brooks
Jon Andrews	Andy Canning
Jean Dunseith	Spencer Flower
Peter Hall	Jon Orrell
Margaret Phipps	David Shortell

Notes:

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- **Public Participation**

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Public Speaking

Members of the public can ask questions and make statements at the meeting. The closing date for us to receive questions is 10.00am on 15 March 2019, and statements by midday the day before the meeting.

Mike Harries

Chief Executive

Date of Publication:
12 March 2019

Contact: David Northover, Senior Democratic Services Officer
County Hall, Dorchester, DT1 1XJ
01305 224175 - d.r.northover@dorsetcc.gov.uk

1. Apologies for Absence

To receive any apologies for absence.

2. Code of Conduct

Members are required to comply with the requirements of the Localism Act 2011 regarding disclosable pecuniary interests.

- Check if there is an item of business on this agenda in which the member or other relevant person has a disclosable pecuniary interest.
- Check that the interest has been notified to the Monitoring Officer (in writing) and entered in the Register (if not this must be done on the form available from the clerk within 28 days).
- Disclose the interest at the meeting (in accordance with the County Council's Code of Conduct) and in the absence of a dispensation to speak and/or vote, withdraw from any consideration of the item.

The Register of Interests is available on Dorsetforyou.com and the list of disclosable pecuniary interests is set out on the reverse of the form.

3. **Minutes**

5 - 10

To confirm and sign the minutes of the meeting held on 26 July 2018.

4. **Public Participation**

To receive any questions or statements by members of the public.

5. **Economic Growth Strategy - Progress**

To consider a report by the Director for Environment, Infrastructure and the Economy on the progress with the current workstreams within the Economic Growth Strategy and to recommend to Dorset Council what the next steps should be in relation to Dorset Council's economic vision in collaboration with the Dorset LEP/LNP. To follow.

6. **Growth through Digital Infrastructure - Progress**

11 - 16

To consider a report by the Director for Environment, Infrastructure and the Economy on progress being made in relation to Superfast, Ultrafast and Mobile Digital Technology and to identify what next steps can be taken.

7. **Transportation and Infrastructure - Progress**

To consider a report by the Director for Environment, Infrastructure and the Economy on the what progress is being made with the Regional Transport agenda and to provide an update on the Transforming Cities Bids in the South East of Dorset. To follow.

8. **Highway Maintenance - Progress**

To consider a report by the Director for Environment, Infrastructure and the Economy on progress being made on the additional maintenance funds which have been allocated by the County Council and DfT and to recommend to Dorset Council that it reviews the Highway Maintenance Policy as soon as practicable, taking into account the recommendations made by the Highway Maintenance Policy Development Panel. To follow.

9. **Outcomes Focused Monitoring Report: March 2019**

17 - 42

To consider a report by the Chief Executive.

10. **Questions from County Councillors**

To answer any questions received in writing by the Chief Executive by not later than 10.00am on Friday 15 March 2019.

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Economic Growth Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Minutes of the meeting held at Durlston Country Park, BH19 2JL
on Thursday, 26 July 2018

Present:

Ray Bryan (Chairman)

Jon Andrews (Vice-Chairman), Jean Dunseith, Spencer Flower, Jon Orrell and David Shortell

Officers Attending: Mike Harries (Corporate Director for Environment and Economy), David Bonner (Data, Intelligence, Insight and Performance Manager), Ken Buchan (Coast and Countryside Service Manager), Ben Lancaster (Rural Practice Team Leader), Annabel King (Senior Ecologist and Head of Natural Environment Team), Giles Nicholson (Greenspace Team Leader), Ali Tuckey (Countryside Ranger and Project Leader Durlston Pleasure Grounds Project) and Fiona King (Senior Democratic Services Officer).

(Note: These minutes have been prepared by officers as a record of the meeting and of any decisions reached. They are to be considered and confirmed at the next meeting of the Committee to be held on **Monday, 15 October 2018.**)

Apologies for Absence

19 Apologies for absence were received from Cherry Brooks, Andy Canning, Peter Hall, and Margaret Phipps.

The Cabinet Member for Natural and Built Environment also conveyed his apologies.

The Chairman expressed disappointment and concern about members lack of attendance especially when so much hard work had been undertaken to produce the information being presented.

Appointment of Vice-Chairman

20 **Resolved**

That Jon Andrews be appointed Vice-Chairman for the remainder of 2018/19.

Code of Conduct

21 There were no declarations by members of disclosable pecuniary interests under the Code of Conduct.

Terms of Reference

22 Members noted the Terms of Reference for the Committee.

Noted

Minutes

23 The minutes of the meeting held on 26 March 2018 were confirmed and signed.

Public Participation

24 There were no public questions received at the meeting in accordance with Standing Order 21(1).

There were no public statements received at the meeting in accordance with Standing Order 21(2).

Highlighting our Natural Capital and the Green Economy

25 Members received the following presentations (attached as an Annexure to these minutes):-

- **Natural Capital and our Green Economy** from the Coast and Countryside Service Manager:-
 - Natural Environment designations covered a large portion of Dorset;
 - 4 ecosystem services explained to members along with the services that sat under them to support them;
 - Pollinators action plan highlighted;
 - Management of countryside sites, County Farms and the provision of environmental advice was key to this area;
 - Mental health and wellbeing benefits and assets highlighted;
 - Economic value – supported in Dorset between 17,000 and 61,000 jobs in the economy which was vital to the economy of Dorset.

- **DCC Country Parks and Nature Reserves** from the Greenspace Team Leader who talked about the green space that Dorset County Council (DCC) managed as well as:-
 - 4 Gypsy and Traveller sites with 50 pitches, the rent from this helped to pay for unauthorised camps and evictions as and when needed;
 - Over 40 countryside sites and Nature Reserves across Dorset were managed by DCC which resulted in £730k income per annum and covered their costs;
 - 3 visitor centres and 2 country parks which attracted 820,000 visitors per year;
 - Improving and making green spaces accessible for everyone – the stepping into nature programme was highlighted which was improving health outcomes for people;
 - Dorset has 73 miles of the South West Coast Path;
 - Nearly 3,000 miles of Rights of Way in Dorset, tourism and health benefits highlighted here. Over £700k of external funding was received last year to help with the upkeep of the Rights of Ways;
 - The number of volunteers used was highlighted and members thanked them for their support;
 - The Chairman highlighted the issue of fires at the present time and the importance of ensuring fire breaks were in place. Whilst staff were doing an excellent job he felt members of the public were not aware of the amount of work taken to do this safety work;
 - Members felt there could be more joint working with the Town and Parish Councils to achieve a shared cost.
 - Following a question about the ease of opening up of old railway lines, the Greenspace Team Leader advised that once it was known who owned the land and once agreement had been reached with all the relevant landowners it was relatively simple to approach external funders e.g Sustrans.
 - Members felt there was a lot of things that the council did of which residents weren't aware. Officers confirmed this was in the process of being addressed with the new lead officer in Communications.

- **Social value of our Countryside – Parks for People** from the Countryside Ranger and Project Leader for the Durlston Pleasure Grounds Project:-
 - Durlston was Dorset's first country park with 340 acres of coast and countryside and attracted 250,00 visitors per year;
 - Durlston had 150+ volunteers and 3.5 permanent members of staff. There was a 114% cost recovery rate at the Park;
 - £902,000 had recently been received from the Heritage Lottery Fund. Officers were trying out different ways to deliver services and the

- additional funding would help with this;
 - Target groups were highlighted: older people who were socially isolated, the disabled, young adults and children;
 - The Country Parks Liaison Panel was highlighted as a good example of member/officer engagement.
- **The County Farms Estate and its added value** from the Rural Practice Team Leader:-
 - The County Farms Estate comprises 2500 Ha (6,200 acres) which is the 9th largest estate held by a local authority and supported 260 local jobs;
 - The DCC aims and objectives were highlighted in conjunction with Section 39 of the Agriculture Act 1970;
 - The Estate structure comprised Starter Farms and Promotion Farms, a total of 44 farms to date and there were no arable farms on the estate;
 - Plans for the future included rebranding the estate, wider environmental, social and economic opportunities and the opportunity to harmonise with the new Dorset Council.
 - In response to a question about tenancies the Rural Practice Team Leader advised that those with longer term tenancies (20 years) were more likely to invest in their farm. One member suggested more arable farming in the future could be a consideration.
 - The Chairman felt this was a great success story of which most residents wouldn't be aware. It was noted that a marketing campaign was currently being worked on.
- **Enhancing our Natural Environment through the Dorset Biodiversity Planning Protocol** from the Senior Ecologist and Head of Natural Environment Team:-
 - European and English legislation highlighted to members;
 - Designated sites and how sites were protected also explained;
 - The Environmental Economy contributed about £1.5bn of gross value added per annum and supported about 30,000 jobs in Dorset;
 - 12% of all employment was tourism related;
 - The use of the Dorset Biodiversity Appraisal Protocol in relation to planning consents was highlighted along with a number of successful outcomes;
 - The Dorset Compensation Framework which was non-statutory was explained and had brought in £3.75m over the last 10 years investment in Dorset's natural environment.

In order to gain feedback from members, officers asked the following questions and encouraged members to respond directly to the Coast and Countryside Service Manager (k.buchan@dorsetcc.gov.uk) by email outside of the meeting:-

- How can we make better use of our Natural capital to promote Dorset to new business investment?
- What else would you like to see the County Farm Estate deliver to help the people and economy of Dorset?
- Designated sites are the jewels in the crown of our countryside. Should we expect development in the vicinity of these sites to contribute financially towards the upkeep and enhancement of the sites and the wider ecological network?
- How can small DCC countryside sites and rights of way increase the community benefits they generate with limited resources?
- How can we measure the overall value of the countryside sites, rights of way and farms? Direct income can be measured, but what about the economic value of improving health and wellbeing, strengthening communities,

stimulating other local businesses and providing good opportunities for training and social benefit?

- What are members hopes and priorities for the natural environment moving forward?

Following a question from a member about the amount of work being done in conjunction with Town and Parish Councils, the Senior Ecologist advised that officers were currently working with them on neighbourhood plans and welcomed their help with surveys etc.

The Chairman thanked the officers for their detailed and very informative presentations. He was keen to protect what Dorset had but to also find opportunities to make it more commercial in order to generate more income and was a firm believer in members and officers working together as a team and felt that this meeting had been a really good example of this.

Resolved

That the presentations and questions be shared with all members of the County Council and also with members of the Dorset Shadow Council along with a narrative providing the context for the meetings focus.

Proposal to Amend Adopted Highway Policy

26 Members received a report by the Cabinet Member for Natural and Built Environment which had been considered and approved by the Cabinet at their meeting on 18 July 2018.

The report had sought the Cabinet's approval to amend the current Adopted Highways Policy so that it clearly set out revised delivery options for such works. The proposed policy amendment would provide additional delivery options to current practice and would provide Dorset County Council with the choice to design and/or construct highway improvements under specific conditions.

Resolved

That members supported the Cabinet's decision to approve the amended Adopted Highways Policy.

Outcomes Focused Monitoring Report: July 2018

27 The Committee considered a report by the Corporate Director for the Environment and Economy which included the most up to date available data on the population indicators within the 'prosperous' outcome and also included information on performance measures and risk management information.

The Intelligence, Insight and Performance Manager highlighted the percentage of residents educated to level 4 (or equivalent) and above to members. The Chairman expressed concern that this would affect economic growth in the future and had asked the Chairman of the People and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee for more details, as this fell within their remit. In respect of the education being provided and the specific areas this drop in performance was affecting, a solution needed to be found as this affected all members not just those on the scrutiny committees. The falling figures were a concern as big businesses would not relocate to the area if there was a recognised skills shortage.

Following a question about apprenticeships, the Corporate Director advised that there may be a smaller number of providers offering apprenticeships and that more research would be needed the factors behind the decline in the number of apprenticeships.

Members also considered the Annual Report for the Economic Growth Overview and Scrutiny Committee 2017-18. The report summarised and communicated the key elements of the work of the Committee, its purpose, the work it had been directly involved in along with the outcomes that had been achieved to strengthen the Council's operating framework as a direct result of its involvement.

The Chairman was pleased to see so many positives within the report but did have a couple of areas he wished to return to and add to the work programme for the Committee :- Broadband and Mobile telecommunications.

Resolved

That the following items be added to the Committee's work programme:- Broadband and Mobile telecommunications.

Work Programme

28 The Committee considered its work programme and gave consideration to the inclusion of a number of items which had been discussed earlier in the meeting.

The Chairman also felt that the Committee needed to look at the road programme for Dorset and advised members that the final report from the Policy Development Panel for Highways Maintenance Management was nearly complete and would be presented to the Cabinet in September 2018.

Resolved

That the Committee's Work Programme be updated accordingly.

Questions from County Councillors

29 No questions were asked by members under Standing Order 20(2).

Meeting Duration: 10.00 am - 1.00 pm

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Economic Growth Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Dorset County Council



Date of Meeting	20 March 2019
Officer	Dugald Lockhart
Subject of Report	Growth through Digital Infrastructure - Progress
Executive Summary	<p>This report provides a retrospective view of the achievements of the Superfast Dorset programme, and sets out in summary form the next steps that will need to be taken by the new Dorset Council and its partners to ensure that a fully future-proof digital infrastructure, both fixed and mobile, is available to meet the significant future data demands on modern digital smart places.</p> <p>This report will be supplemented by a short presentation to the committee.</p>
Impact Assessment: <i>Please refer to the protocol for writing reports.</i>	Equalities Impact Assessment: (Note: If this report contains a new strategy/policy/function has an EQIA screening form been completed?)
	Use of Evidence: Coverage details sourced from think broadband https://www.thinkbroadband.com/ and internal Superfast Dorset project data
	Budget: None directly in this report
	Risk Assessment: High - Broadband Infrastructure in Dorset remains critically reliant on Openreach – Dorset CC has experienced contract management issues through the superfast programme, these issues are not unique to Dorset.
	Outcomes: Included in body of report

Recommendation	To note the content of this report
Reason for Recommendation	
Appendices	None
Background Papers	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/evaluation-of-the-economic-impact-and-public-value-of-the-superfast-broadband-programme https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/future-telecoms-infrastructure-review https://www.thinkbroadband.com/
Officer Contact	Name: Dugald Lockhart, Programme Lead, Superfast Dorset Tel: 01305 224207 Email: d.a.lockhart@dorsetcc.gov.uk

1 Progress

The council’s investment through the Superfast Dorset programme has had a tremendous impact on the broadband quality and availability across Dorset, particularly the rural areas. However there remains much to do to provide coverage to the hardest to reach premises. Progress is outlined in the summary table in a “we said – we did” form.

We Said	We Did
<p>Greater availability of superfast broadband across Dorset will provide a platform and catalyst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to drive economic growth 	<p>An independent assessment of the impact the national superfast rollout has had in its first years (2012-2016) found:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> £9 billion surge in turnover for businesses benefitting from the faster connections now available £690 million net increase in Gross Value Added to the UK economy A reduction of almost 9,000 individuals claiming jobseekers allowance, as well as a reduction in long term claimants by 2,500 in programme areas, accompanied by the creation of 49,000 local jobs Programme has delivered £12.28 benefit for businesses for every £1 invested by the Government and local authorities <p>An independent assessment of the 2015 SME connection voucher programme delivered £5 of short-term benefit for every £1 invested – across the Dorset project area this equates to over £5m of benefit (at no direct cost to Dorset County Council).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to transform public services 	<p>Greater availability of superfast broadband has enabled Dorset County Council to make significant savings in the running costs of its wide area network</p> <p>Providing connectivity to residents, businesses and communities enables public services to deliver services digitally.</p> <p>Better broadband and full fibre provides the foundation for the strategic ambition of Dorset council to create a digital place.</p> <p>Superfast Dorset currently working with CCG to support access to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improved health information telehealth, telecare medical practice initiatives such as e-consult.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to deliver digital inclusion 	<p>65 trained and active volunteer digital champions</p> <p>Since October 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2719 total tutorials, 1,902 total volunteer hours 1,036 individual learners have benefited <p>Currently every month</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 350 tutorials 150 learners 200 volunteer hours
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to bring new opportunities to individuals and communities across Dorset. 	<p>Access to faster, more reliable superfast broadband delivered by Superfast Dorset: 85,030 (Jan 2019)- opening up on-line opportunities for families and individuals.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% (as close as practicably possible) superfast broadband 	<p>Current superfast coverage 97.3% (Dorset project area)</p>

<p>connectivity at 30Mbit/s by 2020</p>	<p>Approximately 3,500 more premises will be delivered through contract already in place during 2019.</p>										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% connectivity to ultrafast services and businesses able to access faster services as required. 	<p>48.65% (South west of England) – This is a somewhat redundant measure since government launched full-fibre agenda. Full-fibre coverage figure for the new Dorset council area is only 2.6% (6.3% nationally)</p> <p>Connectivity for Businesses - Gigabit Voucher Scheme DCMS launched in April 2018 the £67m Programme. It provides up to £2,500 per business or up to £500 per resident (when aggregated with businesses) toward the installation of a full fibre connection.</p> <p>Dorset project area statistics:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="475 622 1129 707"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Connected</th> <th colspan="2">Pipeline</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mar-19</td> <td>220</td> <td>£533,860</td> <td>298</td> <td>£693,089</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Connected		Pipeline		Mar-19	220	£533,860	298	£693,089
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Mar-19	220	£533,860	298	£693,089							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% take up of superfast services by residents and businesses 	<p>Overall take-up 55.5% against initial contractual target of 20%.</p> <p>Ongoing initiatives to raise awareness of availability and benefits include Digital Norm, a new mascot demonstrating that taking a superfast service is the norm in Dorset. Campaign enabled by successful bid of £20,000 to DCMS Superfast Take-up Fund.</p> <p>Increased levels of take-up currently forecast to generate over £10m of gainshare funds for further investment into broadband improvements.</p>										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of premises with access to at least 2Mbps. 	<p>The Better Broadband Subsidy scheme provides all those with the poorest speeds with subsidised access to alternative technologies (eg satellite, fixed wireless, 4G) which will deliver speeds in excess of 2Mbps - in practice speeds are usually in excess of 10Mbps</p> <p>The Better Broadband Subsidy Scheme was launched in December 2015 to provide up to £350 to upgrade end users on less than 2Mbps to functional broadband. Prior to May 2016 BDUK were centrally issuing codes, in Dorset they issued 68 of which 30 have been redeemed which are included in the numbers below (December 2018).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="564 1393 1059 1594"> <thead> <tr> <th>Description</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Applications received</td> <td>1419</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total codes issued</td> <td>1078</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total codes redeemed</td> <td>623</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Description	Number	Applications received	1419	Total codes issued	1078	Total codes redeemed	623		
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Applications received	1419										
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2 Next steps

Superfast

Delivery through existing contract with BT will continue through 2019, all with full fibre. Change control and procurement activity underway to provide even more coverage - all of this will be full fibre targeted in rural areas, where delivery becomes more complex, more expensive and slower to achieve.

Full fibre agenda

Government announced its ambition for the whole of the UK to have access to full fibre infrastructure by 2033, and 50% by 2025, in the [Future Telecoms Infrastructure Review](#) (FTIR) published in July 2018. This programme is being managed by the Local Full Fibre Network (LFFN) team in DCMS.

Full details of the Rural Gigabit Connectivity (RGC) programme, Government's largescale intervention to achieve 'Outside-In', are expected in April /May 2019. This will focus on the final 10% of the UK, which is likely to include significantly more than 10% of Dorset. Ongoing discussions with DCMS show this is likely to include a range of interventions Dorset has been piloting successfully.

Dorset was the first area of the UK to benefit from the Public-Sector Building Upgrade programme with Cheselbourne school. We are managing a further expansion of this pilot activity with DCMS, DfE and DCC school's teams to a further 19 schools across Dorset. We are also working to include several libraries in the same pilot funding from DCMS.

Digital Infrastructure Strategy refresh

A revised strategy for the new Dorset Council will be required.

Mobile and 5G

Public sector interventions in improving mobile coverage have proved to be very difficult to achieve. Further work on this is required and will be a central part of the revised strategy. A leading technology organisation has suggested that, without public intervention, small cell 5G will not come to Dorset until at least 2025.

3 Conclusion

Great progress has been made in improving digital connectivity through the Superfast Dorset programme.

Policy and technology have evolved considerably over the recent period. The full fibre agenda, market analysis and stimulation, emergent 5G opportunities and challenges and smart place applications will all need the active engagement of the new Dorset Council in order that ambitions for digital place can be realised.

Mike Harries

Director Environment and Economy

March 2019

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Economic Growth Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Dorset County Council



Date of Meeting	20 th March 2019
Officer	<p><u>Local Members</u> All Members</p> <p><u>Lead Director</u> Mike Harries, Chief Executive Officer</p>
Subject of Report	Outcomes Focused Monitoring Report: March 2019
Executive Summary	<p>The 2017-19 Corporate Plan sets out the four outcomes towards which the County Council is committed to working, alongside our partners and communities: to help people in Dorset be Safe, Healthy and Independent, with a Prosperous economy. The People and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee has oversight of the Healthy and Independent corporate outcomes.</p> <p>The Corporate Plan includes objective and measurable population indicators by which progress towards outcomes can be better understood, evaluated and influenced. No single agency is accountable for these indicators - accountability is shared between partner organisations and communities themselves. This is the third monitoring report for 2018-19. As well as the most up to date available data on the population indicators within the “Prosperous” outcomes, the report includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance measures by which the County Council can measure the contribution and impact of its own services and activities on the outcomes; • Risk management information, identifying the current level of risks on the corporate risk register that relate to our outcomes and the population indicators associated with them. <p>The Economic Growth Overview and Scrutiny Committee is encouraged to consider the information in this report, scrutinise the evidence and commentaries provided, and decide if it is</p>

	<p>comfortable with the trends. If appropriate, members may wish to consider and identify a more in-depth review of specific areas, to inform their scrutiny activity.</p>
Impact Assessment:	<p>Equalities Impact Assessment: There are no specific equalities implications in this report. However, the prioritisation of resources to challenge inequalities in outcomes for Dorset’s people is fundamental to the Corporate Plan.</p>
	<p>Use of Evidence: The outcome indicator data in this report is drawn from a number of local and national sources, including Business Demography (ONS) and the Employer Skills Survey (UK CES). There is a lead officer for each outcome on this group whose responsibility it is to ensure that data is accurate and timely and supported by relevant commentary.</p>
	<p>Budget: The information contained in this report is intended to facilitate evidence driven scrutiny of the interventions that have the greatest impact on outcomes for communities, as well as activity that has less impact. This can help with the identification of cost efficiencies that are based on the least impact on the wellbeing of customers and communities.</p>
	<p>Risk: Having considered the risks associated with this report using the County Council’s approved risk management methodology, the level of risk has been identified as:</p> <p>Current: Medium</p> <p>Residual: Low</p> <p>However, where “high” risks from the County Council’s risk register link to elements of service activity covered by this report, they are clearly identified.</p>
	<p>Outcomes: The Overview and Scrutiny Committees each have a primary focus on one or more of the outcomes in the County Council's Outcomes Framework: Safe, Healthy, Independent and Prosperous. The Economic Growth Overview and Scrutiny Committee has oversight of the Prosperous corporate outcomes, and this outcome are therefore the primary focus of this report.</p>
	<p>Other Implications: None</p>
Recommendation	<p>That the committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considers the evidence of Dorset’s position regarding the outcome indicators in Appendix 1; and: • Identifies any issues requiring more detailed consideration through focused scrutiny activity.

Reason for Recommendation	The 2017-19 Corporate Plan provides an overarching strategic framework for monitoring progress towards good outcomes for Dorset. The Overview and Scrutiny Committees provide corporate governance and performance monitoring arrangements so that progress against the corporate plan can be monitored effectively.
Appendices	1. Outcomes Monitoring Report March 2019 – Prosperous
Background Papers	Dorset County Council Corporate Plan 2017-19, Cabinet, 28 June 2017 https://www.dorsetforyou.gov.uk/corporate-plan-outcomes-framework
Officer Contact	Dr David Bonner (Strategic Insight, Intelligence and Performance Manager, Insight, Intelligence and Performance) Email David.Bonner@dorsetcc.gov.uk Tel 01305 225503 Anne Gray (Insight, Intelligence and Performance) Email a.e.gray@dorsetcc.gov.uk Tel 01305 224575

1. Corporate Plan 2017-19: Dorset County Council's Outcomes and Performance Framework

- 1.1 The corporate plan includes a set of **population indicators**, selected to measure progress towards the four outcomes. No single agency is accountable for these indicators - accountability is shared between partner organisations and communities themselves. For each indicator, it is for councillors, officers and partners to challenge the evidence and commentaries provided, and decide if they are comfortable that the direction of travel is acceptable, and if not, identify and agree what action needs to be taken.
- 1.2 Each indicator has one or more associated **service performance measures**, which measure the County Council's own specific contribution to, and impact upon, corporate outcomes. For example, one of the population indicators for the "Prosperous" outcome is "The rate of start-ups of new business enterprises". A performance measure for the County Council on this is "the number of new enterprises created or safeguarded at the Dorset Enterprise Park", since the Enterprise Park is one of the ways in which we strive to help businesses start and grow.
- 1.3 Unlike the population indicators, the County Council is directly accountable for the progress (or otherwise) of performance measures, since they reflect the degree to which we are making the best use of our resources to make a positive difference to the lives of our own customers and service users.
- 1.4 Where relevant, this report also presents **risk management** information in relation to each population indicator, identifying the current level of risks on the corporate register that relate to our four outcomes.

- 1.5 Outcome lead officers work to ensure that the commentaries on each page of these monitoring reports reflect the strategies the County Council has in place to improve each aspect of each outcome for residents. The commentary seeks to explain the strategies we have in place to make improvements – such as smoking cessation – and then report on the success of those strategies.
- 1.6 Members are encouraged to consider all the indicators and associated information at Appendix 1, scrutinise the evidence and commentaries provided, and decide if they are comfortable with the direction of travel. If appropriate, members may wish to consider a more in-depth review of specific areas.

2. Overview

2.1 Prosperous

- 2.1.1 Productivity:** There was no update on the previous report where the data showed a very small gain in productivity over the year. Whilst this does narrow the gap to the UK, the situation is little changed and the gap is still significant.
- 2.1.2 Births of new enterprises:** There was no update on the previous report where the number of business births fell in Dorset, as they did in England as a whole. The number dropped by about 10% over the year, much in line with the England average. However, in the previous two years, growth in business births was considerably below the national average suggesting cause for concern.
- 2.1.3 Children achieving the ‘Basics’ measure at KS4:** The provisional figure given in the previous report was confirmed showing Dorset is now in line with or above National and the South West for all indicators. Dorset saw the second highest improvement in Progress 8 in England from 2017. Wholesale changes in the curriculum and exam system have caused some volatility in the system, this has affected some schools in Dorset who are now adjusting to the changes.
- 2.1.4 Residents aged 16-64 qualified to Level 4+:** There has been no update to this dataset since the previous report. There has been no real change in the last five years except that in 2017 it became statistically evident that Dorset is below the national average.
- 2.1.5 Lower quartile house prices to earnings:** There has been no update to this dataset since the previous report. The ratio of lower quartile earnings to lower quartile house prices rose for the third consecutive year meaning that properties in Dorset are likely to have become less affordable. This has also happened nationally, but the gap continues to widen at a greater rate in Dorset, meaning Dorset properties are becoming increasingly less affordable relative to the national picture.
- 2.1.6 Superfast broadband coverage:** Superfast broadband (24Megabits per second / Mbps) across the Superfast Dorset partnership (Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole) is **97%** and above the UK average of **95%**, and across DCC Dorset is in line with the UK average. This shows approximately 10,000 premises spread across the county remain in need of access to superfast broadband. Although superfast broadband coverage in the UK is ahead of many countries, full fibre network coverage is below the global average. The UK has only **5%** full fibre coverage, and in DCC Dorset this is **3%** and across the Superfast Dorset partnership area this is **7%**. The Superfast Dorset programme’s third contract is currently deploying fibre to the premises, which increases access to superfast broadband by 4,000 premises or approximately 1%.

2.1.7 Apprenticeship starts: In Dorset, Apprenticeship starts of all ages expressed as a percentage of residents aged 16-64 years is above the national average. However, the number of starts dropped over the year both locally and nationally as a reaction to the significant major national changes to Apprenticeships which started on 1 May 2017. These include the introduction of an employer levy to fund Apprenticeships, changes to the apprenticeship curriculum, the introduction of end point assessment by independent organisations and the requirement for training providers delivering Apprenticeships to be registered on a national database. In percentage terms, the decline in starts over the year was lower locally than nationally, but this represents a significant drop of 760 in the number of local starts.

2.2 Areas for focus

2.2.1 Most key datasets have not been updated since the previous report. Increasing productivity is the very evident message underlying the Government's Modern Industrial Strategy, and the call to action for industry, commerce, Local Enterprise Partnerships and local authorities. Productivity is typically measured, as here, as GVA (Gross Value Added) per hour worked. The UK lags behind the other G7 nations, including Germany, France, the United States of America and Italy, and the South West of England typically lags behind London and the South East. Thus, Dorset will always lag behind the national average, distorted by London and South East.

2.2.2 Productivity is a blunt measurement. It is more helpful to consider Dorset's progress and performance against the various factors which actually contribute to productivity, and which we need to improve to achieve the inclusive and sustainable economic growth we are seeking to achieve.

2.2.3 These factors include: -

- Improving the skills of the workforce
- Investment in digital and physical infrastructure
- Innovation in the way we provide goods and services
- Increasing enterprise through business creation, growth and exporting

2.2.4 Whilst PO1 indicates a marginal improvement in productivity for Dorset, we need to look beyond this indicator, and seek to do so with other indicators and outcomes.

2.2.5 Officers have identified the need for a more joined up approach to apprenticeships that addresses all aspects of the council's involvement as a levy payer and employer, as a commissioner of services, in its economic development functions around meeting the skills needs of the area and in its statutory functions to promote all post 16 education and training options to young people. Apprenticeships starts in Dorset saw a significant decline over the year (down by 760).

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People in Dorset are Prosperous

Outcome Sponsor - Matt Piles
Director for Environment and the Economy



Outcomes Focused Monitoring Report

March 2019










Dorset's Economy is Prosperous

Outcomes Focused Monitoring Report Produced by Insight, Intelligence and Performance

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OVERVIEW: Direction of travel

P01: Productivity: GVA per hour worked - indexed to UK=100 (Calendar year)	2015 84.9	2016 85.3	
P02: Rate of births of new business enterprises (Calendar year)	2016 81.8	2017 73.7	
P03: Percentage of children achieving the 'Basics' measures at Key Stage 4 (Academic year)	2017 40%	2018 44%	
P04: residents aged 16-64 educated to level 4 (or equivalent) and above (Calendar year)	2016 36%	2017 33%	
P05: Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (As at April in calendar year)	2016 10.3	2017 10.9	
P06: Rates of coverage of superfast broadband (Monthly)	Dec 2018 95.6%	Jan 2019 95.6%	
P07: Apprenticeship starts as % of population aged 16-64 (Academic year)	2016/17 2.4%	2017/18 2.0%	

OVERVIEW: Areas for focus

Most key datasets have not been updated since the previous report. Increasing productivity is the very evident message underlying the Government's Modern Industrial Strategy, and the call to action for industry, commerce, Local Enterprise Partnerships and local authorities. Productivity is typically measured, as here, as GVA (Gross Value Added) per hour worked. The UK typically lags behind the other G7 nations, including Germany, France, the United States of America and Italy, and the South West of England lags behind London and the South East. Thus, Dorset will always lag behind the national average, distorted by London and South East.

Productivity is a blunt measurement. It is more helpful to consider Dorset's progress and performance against the various factors which actually contribute to productivity, and which we need to improve to achieve the inclusive and sustainable economic growth we are seeking to achieve. These factors include: -

- Improving the skills of the workforce
- Investment in digital and physical infrastructure
- Innovation in the way we provide goods and services
- Increasing enterprise through business creation, growth and especially exporting

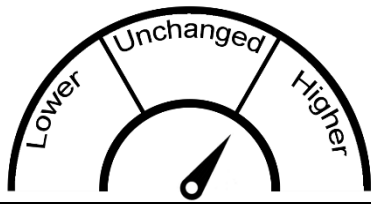
Whilst PO1 indicates a marginal improvement in productivity for Dorset, we need to look beyond this indicator, and seek to do so with other indicators and outcomes.

Officers have identified the need for a more joined up approach to apprenticeships that addresses all aspects of the council's involvement as a levy payer and employer, as a commissioner of services, in its economic development functions around meeting the skills needs of the area and in its statutory functions to promote all post 16 education and training options to young people. Apprenticeships starts in Dorset saw a significant decline over the year (down by 760).

PROSPEROUS P01: Productivity: GVA per hour worked - indexed to UK=100

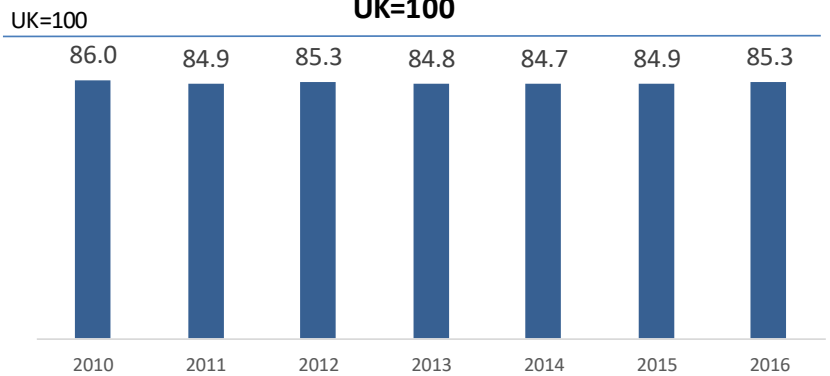
Outcome Lead Officer David Walsh; Population Indicator Lead Officer Anne Gray

Trend: over the year



Benchmarking: Whilst the gap to the UK has narrowed it is still significant.

DCC Dorset GVA per hour worked: indexed to UK=100



What are the indicators/performance measures telling us?

There was a further very small gain in productivity over the year. Whilst this does narrow the gap to the UK, the situation is little changed and the gap is still significant. There are many potential influences on productivity including skills, competitiveness, infrastructure (including digital) and investment. Closing this productivity gap could add an estimated £1.4 billion per annum to total GVA in Dorset. Note: this is an annual dataset with the next update due around March 2019.

What has changed and why?

No change in the last quarter as GVA is an annual dataset. There has been minimal change in the last five years.

What are the issues and how can we address them?

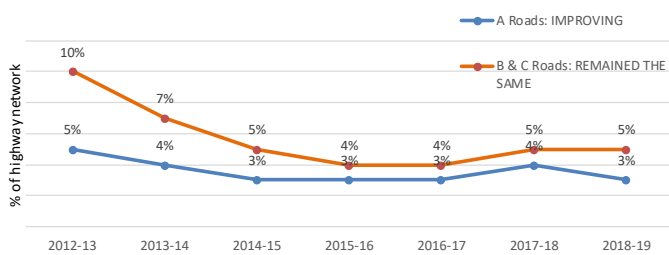
Improving productivity leads to economic growth giving the potential for Dorset businesses to offer better quality jobs with higher pay to local people, which should raise living standards. Improving the skills of our residents will open more opportunities to them and improve their quality of life.

We can help by:

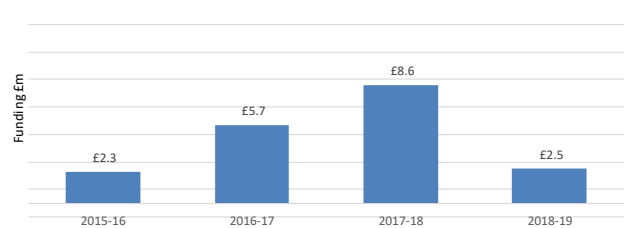
- supporting infrastructure such as improving broadband connectivity and maintaining and improving highways
- searching for funding opportunities together with partner organisations

Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines

% of highway network where maintenance should be considered



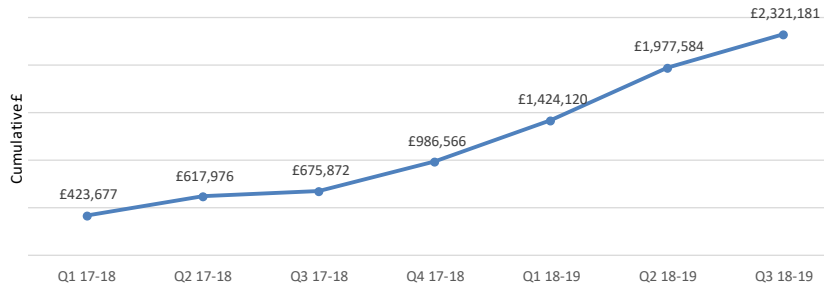
Funding secured for the delivery of transport improvement schemes



- Principal road condition has improved this year. This could be attributed to National Productivity Investment Fund (NPIF) investment on sections of the A350 in poor condition, to improve safety and journey times, as well as trials of micro-planing and redressing failed sites.
- The amount of funding secured for transport improvements is in part a reflection of the bidding opportunities open to us and government’s overall priorities for its distribution.
- Non-Principal road condition maintained, with increased surface dressing programme providing good value treatment with increased network coverage.
- Also, recent improvements in road defects being repaired on time and highway inspections being completed on time, both relevant to the productivity of businesses. More information on these can be found in the SAFE report.

Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines

**Leader indicative allocation invested in active interventions
(cumulative)**



Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		

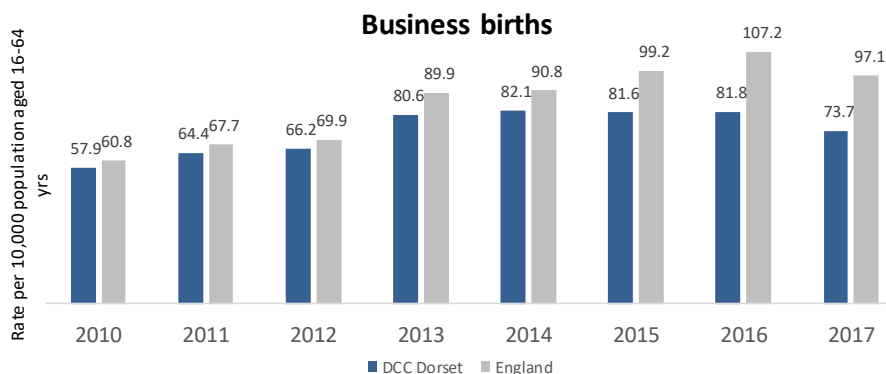
PROSPEROUS P02: Births of new enterprises per 10,000 population aged 16-64 yrs

Outcome Lead Officer David Walsh; Population Indicator Lead Officer Anne Gray

Trend: over the year



Benchmarking: Dorset's gap to the England average narrowed slightly over the year.



What are the indicators/performance measures telling us?

The number of business births fell in Dorset, as they did in England as a whole. The number dropped by about 10% over the year, much in line with the England average. However, in the previous two years, growth in business births was considerably below the national average suggesting cause for concern.

What has changed and why?

This is an annual dataset – the next update is expected around November. As reported previously, the number of business births fell in Dorset, as they did in England as a whole.

At the same time, the Dorset population aged 16-64 also fell very slightly, but there was a marginal increase nationally. This led to a slight narrowing of the gap between Dorset and England.

Economic activity at the Dorset Innovation Park continues to increase steadily with growing occupation of small workspace units and expansion of one of the established businesses. Commercial interest in the Park remains positive, and the Local Development Order has now been adopted, thereby enabling fast track planning for development.

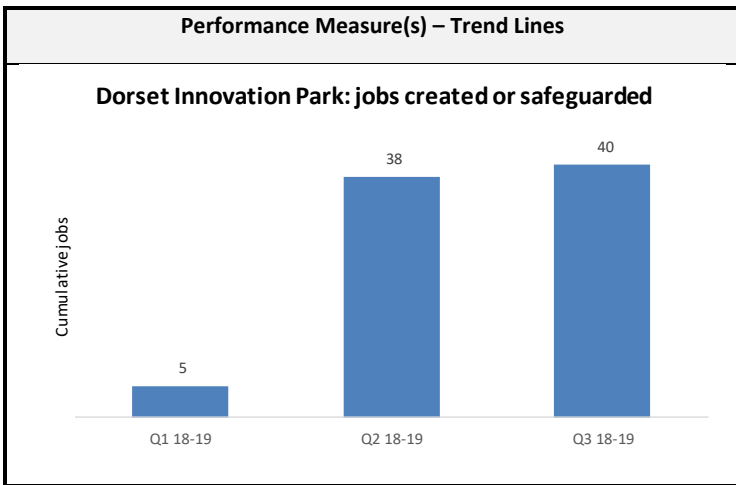
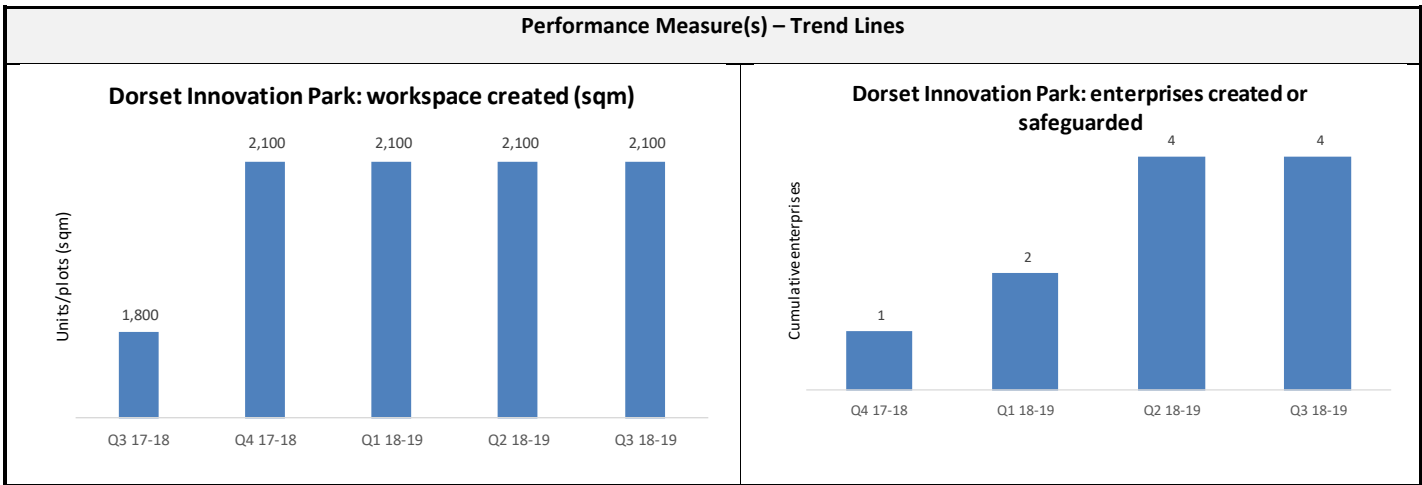
What are the issues and how can we address them?

Low business births may reflect several issues such as

- A lack of innovation/dynamism in local economy;
- A lack of available/suitable employment land and premises in the right location;
- Change in the working age population.

We can help by providing the right conditions to encourage businesses to grow but also stay in the local area, such as appropriate employment land and premises, and by investing in local infrastructure to help provide the operating conditions businesses need. By actively promoting inward investment, we encourage potential investors and 2017-18 saw 14 new inward investment wins in the Dorset LEP area bringing in about 245 new jobs.

The extent of uncertainty associated with Brexit is as yet unknown and is affecting the economy nationwide.



Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		

PROSPEROUS P03: Percentage of children achieving the 'Basics' measures at Key Stage 4

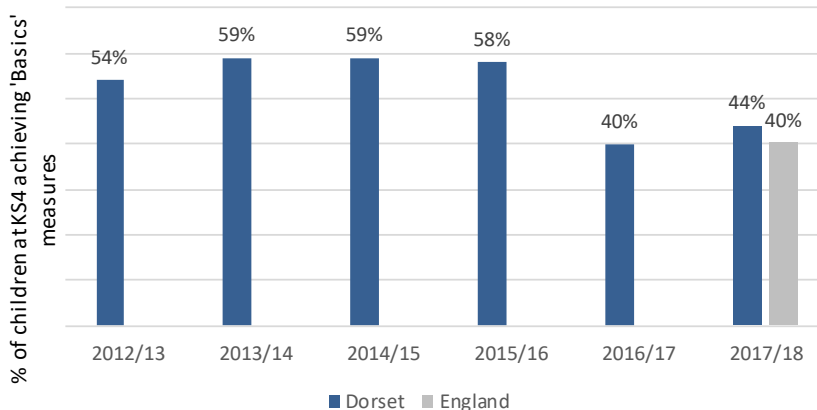
Outcome Lead Officer David Walsh; Population Indicator Lead Officer Doug Gilbert

Trend: over the academic year



Benchmarking: Better than the England average

Achievement of 'Basics' measures at Key Stage 4



What are the indicators/performance measures telling us?

Achievement at the end of Key Stage 4 (age 15). The Basics measures (English and Maths GCSE pass, at grade 4+ or grade 5+, are a useful indicator of pupils ready to move onto further education, apprenticeships or jobs with training. Progress 8 is a measure of progress from the end of primary (Key Stage 2) to the end of Key Stage 4 and is the key measure of school effectiveness at secondary level.

What has changed and why?

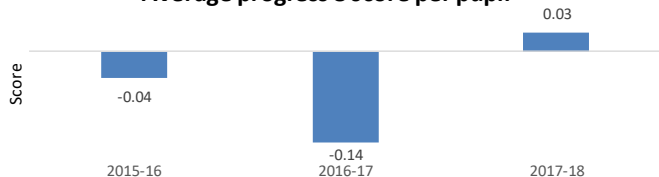
The 2018 figure, previously provisional, has now been confirmed. Dorset is now in line with or above National and the South West for all indicators. Dorset saw the second highest improvement in Progress 8 in England from 2017. Wholesale changes in the curriculum and exam system have caused some volatility in the system, this has affected some schools in Dorset who are now adjusting to the changes.

What are the issues and how can we address them?

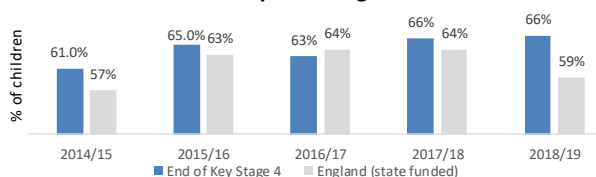
Achievement in Weymouth and Portland is still a cause for concern.

Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines

Average progress 8 score per pupil



Basics: Standard pass in English and Maths



Corporate Risk

09a Unable to provide sufficient school places (Basic Need)

Score

HIGH

Trend

UNCHANGED

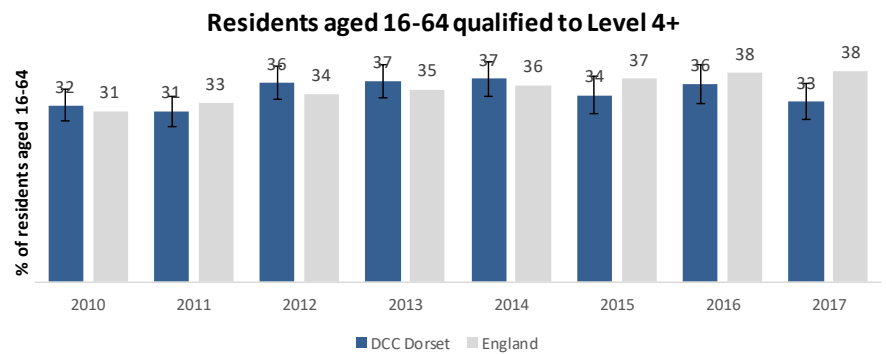
PROSPEROUS P04: Percentage of residents aged 16-64 qualified to level 4 (or equivalent) and above

Outcome Lead Officer David Walsh; Population Indicator Lead Officer Anne Gray

Trend: over the year



Benchmarking: Below the England average



What are the indicators/performance measures telling us?

The data come from a sample survey and has associated confidence intervals which are shown as error bars. Taking into account the range of error, there is no real difference in Dorset's performance in 2017 compared to the previous year, even though it looks as though it has gone down. However, there is a difference to the England average: even at best (the top of the error bar), Dorset is below the England average. This suggests a cause for concern.

Apprenticeship starts at higher level: as nationally, the number of apprenticeship starts overall fell over the year, but the number of higher apprenticeship starts rose. However, the percentage of higher level starts in Dorset is below the England average.

What has changed and why?

No change in the last quarter as this is an annual dataset (update expected April 2019). There has been no real change in the last five years except that in 2017 it became statistically evident that Dorset is below the national average.

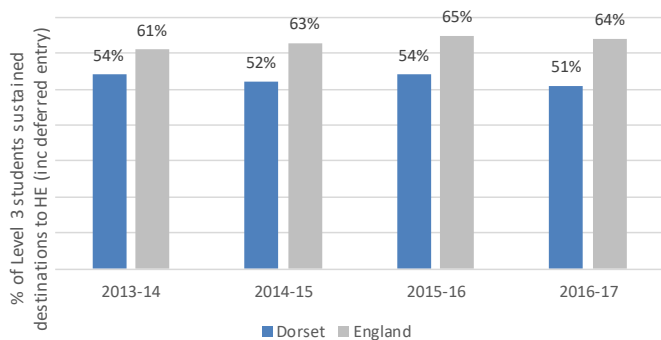
What are the issues and how can we address them?

- Level 4 skills are key to future jobs. Over the next decade Dorset will need 45% of workers to have higher level skills as technological advances mean that many more jobs will be automated and new types of job will be created.
- Demographic change means that the workforce is ageing.
- Raising skill levels in the workforce would help reduce skill shortage vacancies, especially for skilled trade occupations.
- Higher skill levels give workers the opportunity to apply for better jobs which can improve quality of life through better pay and job satisfaction.
- A higher skilled labour pool will encourage inward investment thus raising the quality of jobs and productivity through competition and the potential development of clusters.
- The percentage of Level 3 students progressing from Dorset schools to Higher Education has shown little change over the past 4 years and the gap between the proportion of Dorset students progressing and England has grown from 7% in 2014 to 13% in 2017. The work of the Careers & Enterprise Company and ensuring that schools meet their Careers related statutory duties is important in addressing this. It is also important to promote local higher skills employment opportunities to inspire local residents.

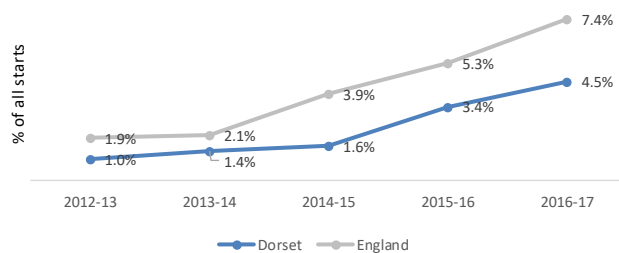
Dorset County Council works with partners to ensure they understand that increasing the number of young people entering Higher Education and upskilling adults to Level 4 helps the local economy meet its needs. DCC and partners work together to ensure that all young people and their parents are aware of all post 16 opportunities and are supported and encouraged to use this knowledge when making decisions. As part of the Western Dorset Growth Strategy, sector skills plans are being developed for growth sectors to understand and present opportunities for meeting those sectors skills needs. The construction sector plan is currently under development and has identified a need for more provision and a higher profile for training the current workforce. DCC leads the DCC Skills and Progression Board which holds the overview of post 16 learning provision in schools and FE Colleges. This helps promote a shared understanding that raising skills at level 4 will help support the local economy as well as open opportunities for both young people and adults.

Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines

Students going to HE after KS5



Percentage of all apprenticeships starts at higher level



Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		

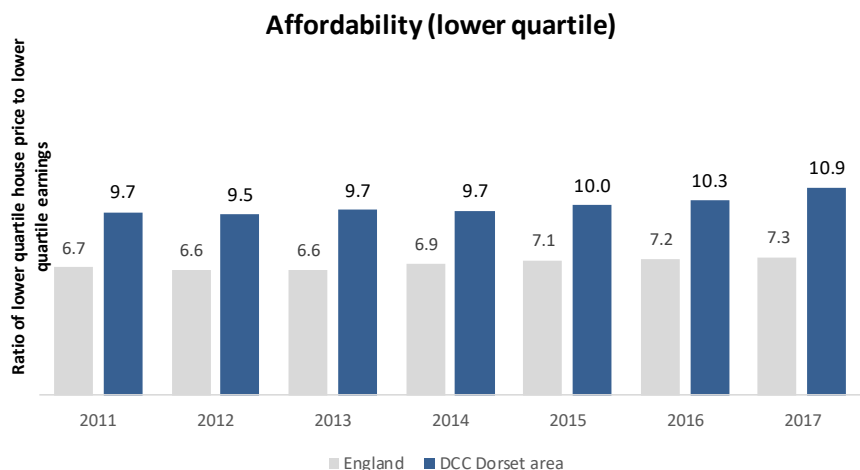
PROSPEROUS P05: Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (workplace based)

Outcome Lead Officer David Walsh; Population Indicator Lead Officer Anne Gray

Trend: over the year



Benchmarking: Above the England average



What are the indicators/performance measures telling us?

For those wishing to become property owners, 'higher' is not a positive trend. The ratio of lower quartile earnings to lower quartile house prices has risen for the third consecutive year meaning that properties in Dorset are likely to have become less affordable. This has also happened nationally, but the gap continues to widen at a greater rate in Dorset, meaning Dorset properties are becoming increasingly less affordable relative to the national picture. Weymouth and Portland actually saw a slight fall in lower quartile earnings between 2016 and 2017 (a fall of £153) while lower quartile house prices remained static here. All other parts of the DCC Dorset area saw a modest rise in incomes but a more significant increase (in both actual and relative terms) in house prices for the respective lower quartiles. Whilst published lower quartile median earnings rose in Dorset over the year, the data are from a sample survey with associated statistical error which means that no true change is evident. If the same range of error is applied to the house price ratio then it is hard to discern a real increase.

What has changed and why?

No change in the last quarter as this is an annual dataset (update expected April 2019). The differences since the previous year are relatively modest but corroborate a continuing negative trend.

What are the issues and how can we address them?

The underlying causes of this remain unchanged:

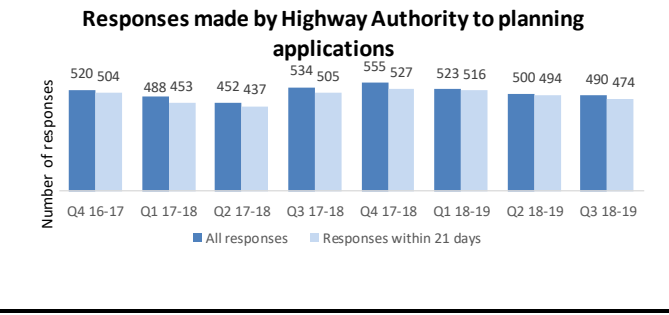
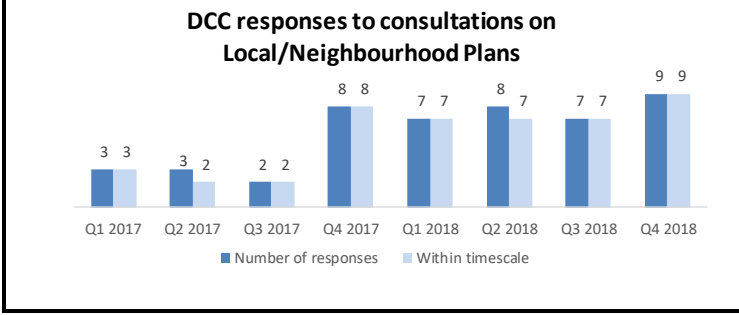
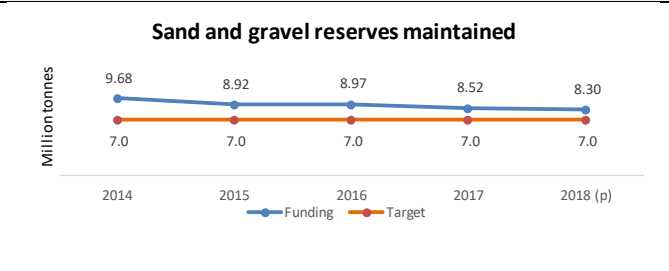
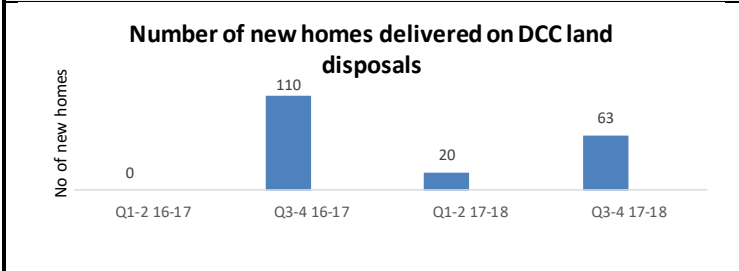
- Relatively lower earnings in Dorset
- Relatively lower productivity in Dorset
- More people working part-time and more in lower paid sectors
- Higher house prices
- Constraints on housing land supply

Addressing these issues should focus on improving productivity, skills development, employment opportunities, and improved supply of all housing, including affordable units.

Dorset County Council is neither the Housing Authority nor the Planning Authority in respect of housing. We work closely with our District and Borough Council partners to facilitate the delivery of housing, economic growth and infrastructure and ensure a ready supply of construction materials through our role as the Mineral Planning Authority. We can also control and influence the development and use of land that we own. Plans are in place to use County Council land for a range of innovative solutions to address the needs of social care clients and carers. These include "care villages", which will include care services, extra care housing, and key worker accommodation. There are also proposals to supplement this with modern prefabricated modular housing, which is purpose built, quick to provide, flexible and relatively inexpensive (see [Supply of housing to meet need of people with Adult Social Care need](#), Cabinet 7-03-18).

The first planning application for modular housing for 18 dwellings in Wareham has now been submitted to planning authority for consideration.

Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines



Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		

PROSPEROUS P06: Rates of coverage of superfast broadband

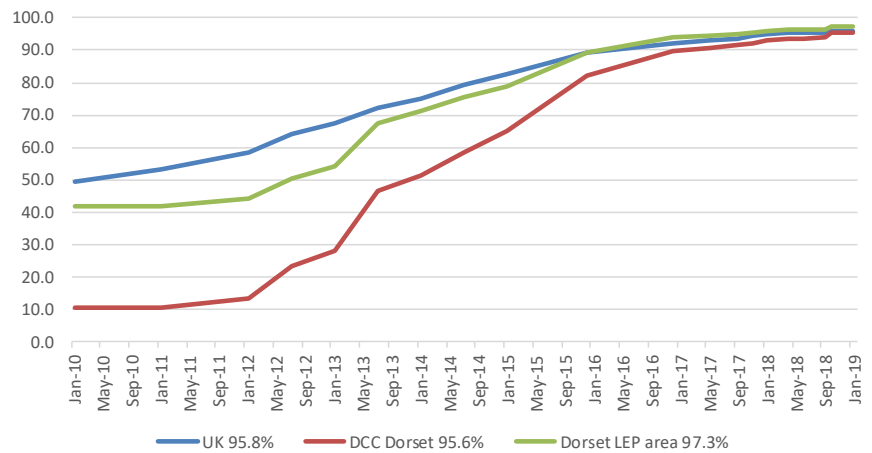
Outcome Lead Officer David Walsh; Population Indicator Lead Officer Pete Bartlett

Trend: over the month



Benchmarking: Comparable to UK

Percentage of superfast broadband coverage Jan 2019



What are the indicators/performance measures telling us?

Superfast broadband (24Megabits per second / Mbps) across the Superfast Dorset partnership (Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole) is **97%** and above the UK average of **95%**, and across Dorset is in line with the UK average.

This shows approximately 10,000 premises spread across the county remain in need of access to superfast broadband. Although superfast broadband coverage in the UK is ahead of many countries, full fibre network coverage is below the global average. The UK has only **5%** full fibre coverage, and in DCC Dorset this is **3%** and across the Superfast Dorset partnership area this is **7%**.

What has changed and why?

The Superfast Dorset programme's third contract is currently deploying fibre to the premises, which increases access to superfast broadband by 4,000 premises or approximately 1%.

Premises continue to be built and there is no mandatory requirement for these to be provided with superfast broadband at present. Government is consulting on changes to planning and building regulations to close off this issue in the future.

What are the issues and how can we address them?

Achieving universal coverage of superfast broadband is the stated policy ambition in the Local Broadband Plan and Digital Infrastructure Strategy. Superfast Dorset has launched a fourth procurement to expand coverage into areas still in need of superfast.

Government announced its ambition for the whole of the UK to have access to full fibre infrastructure by 2033, and 50% by 2025, in the [Future Telecoms Infrastructure Review](#) (FTIR) published in July 2018. This programme is being managed by the Local Full Fibre Network team in the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sports (DCMS).

Full-fibre networks are more reliable than copper-based networks, and cheaper to maintain and operate. They are technologically essential to meet ever-increasing speed requirements, and for supporting high capacity mobile broadband networks, particularly emerging 5G networks.

A future large-scale Government infrastructure investment is described in the FTIR of £3-5 billion, details of which are expected in the April 2019 Comprehensive Spending Review. It is anticipated this will focus on an 'outside in' approach targeting the final (most rural) 10% of the UK premises first.

Currently the LFFN programme is utilising £295m funding for 3 waves of pilot projects around the UK, and a further £200m announced in the 2018 Budget for Public Sector Building Upgrade pilot work.

Superfast Dorset and Bournemouth Borough Council are partnering on an application to Wave 3 of the LFFN programme. The multi-million-pound bid focuses on a new high capacity fibre network serving public sector buildings with future commercial opportunities to serve businesses. Dorset was the first area of the UK to benefit from the Public-Sector Building Upgrade programme with Cheselbourne school receiving subsidy fully funding a contract connecting them to full fibre from Wessex Internet. This deployment then allowed for businesses and residents to connect to full fibre through either commercial connection charges or with Gigabit Vouchers.

Superfast Dorset is managing a further expansion of this pilot activity with DCMS, Department for Education and DCC schools teams to seek funding for a further 19 schools across Dorset.

We are also working the Dorset NHS Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) to secure Government funding for the installation of full fibre to GP surgeries across the county, from the same pilot programme.

Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		

PROSPEROUS P07: Apprenticeship starts as % of population aged 16-64

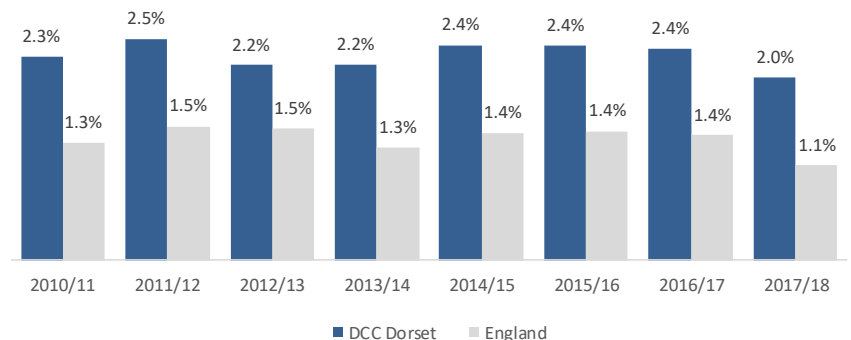
Outcome Lead Officer David Walsh; Population Indicator Lead Officer Anne Gray

Trend: over the academic year



Benchmarking: Above the England average

Apprenticeship starts as percentage of population aged 16-64 years



What are the indicators/performance measures telling us?

In Dorset, Apprenticeship starts of all ages expressed as a percentage of residents aged 16-64 years is above the national average. However, the number of starts dropped over the year both locally and nationally as a reaction to the significant major national changes to Apprenticeships which started on 1 May 2017. These include the introduction of an employer levy to fund Apprenticeships, changes to the apprenticeship curriculum, the introduction of end point assessment by independent organisations and the requirement for training providers delivering Apprenticeships to be registered on a national database. The decline in starts over the year was lower locally than nationally. The working age population continued to fall in Dorset over 2016 to 2017¹, but rose slightly nationally.

What has changed and why?

The number of apprenticeship starts fell locally and nationally. Although in percentage terms the local decline was lower than nationally, this represented a significant fall of 760 in the number of local starts.

What are the issues and how can we address them?

Qualifications of young people and skill levels in the workforce are a driver of productivity so the availability of good quality Apprenticeships is important for Dorset. The actual number of Apprenticeship starts in Dorset dropped by 760 over the last year, down from 5,560 to 4,800. The number of starts has been affected by significant national changes to Apprenticeships started on 1 May 2017. These include the introduction of an employer levy to fund and pay for Apprenticeships, changes to the apprenticeship curriculums, the introduction of end assessment, and the requirement for training providers delivering apprenticeships to be registered on a national database. These are coupled with the long-standing challenges of:

- Employer awareness of Apprenticeships and the breadth of vocational areas on offer and the introduction of higher level Apprenticeships;
- Employers unaware of additional funding for Apprenticeships in small businesses;
- Low number of Apprenticeship opportunities in rural areas;
- Wider awareness of Apprenticeships as a route to employment and perception of this by schools/parents/young people as a 'second class' option.

The Dorset LEP has reformed its Skills Board which will look to support Apprenticeship starts, Dorset CC is expected to receive an invitation to join in April 2019 following local government reform.

Apprenticeship data is currently limited to published information, conversations with the Dorset LEP and Bournemouth & Poole Boroughs are underway to facilitate access to more detailed datasets.

The Careers & Enterprise Company, hosted by Dorset CC, supports schools and colleges to offer a good quality careers programme which supports young people receiving information about all provision options post 16. Dorset CC has successfully

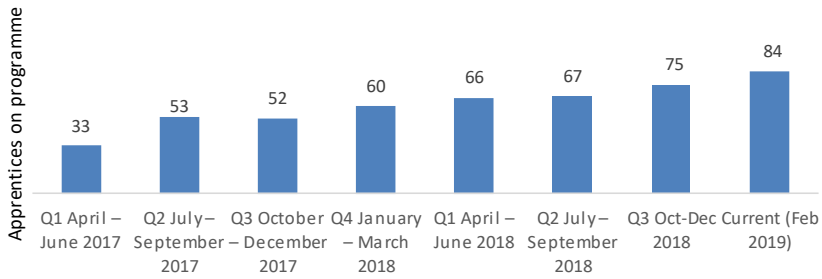
¹ 2018 population updates expected in June

bid for funding to provide additional information for parents and young people to support their decision making about their future careers.

Discussions have been held with DCC procurement around achieving social value and support apprenticeship delivery.

Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines

DCC apprentices on programme



Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		

Corporate Risks that feature within PROSPEROUS but are not assigned to a specific POPULATION INDICATOR (All risks are drawn from the <u>Corporate Risk Register</u>)		
17c - Insufficient professional capability/capacity to deliver the full programme of change for Local Government Reorganisation within the identified timescales without impacting negatively on Forward Together savings programme	HIGH	UNCHANGED
14g - The implications of Brexit (impacts on Dorset businesses and employees)	HIGH	UNCHANGED
07a - Failure to sustain an effective relationship across the Dorset Waste Partnership	MEDIUM	UNCHANGED
08a - Failure to maximise income generation opportunities and debt recovery across the Adult & Community Services Directorate	MEDIUM	IMPROVING
08d - Sustainability of our traded education services	MEDIUM	WORSENING
15c - Major service failure associated with transport provision for schools	MEDIUM	IMPROVING
02f - Future negative school improvement inspection	MEDIUM	UNCHANGED
01m - Failure to deliver effective home to school transport within a balanced budget (Mainstream and SEN)	MEDIUM	IMPROVING
09f - failure to adapt services and communities to the impacts of a changing climate	MEDIUM	UNCHANGED

Key to risk assessments	
Corporate Risk(s)	
High level risk in the Corporate Risk Register and outside of the Council's Risk Appetite	HIGH
Medium level risk in the Corporate Risk Register	MEDIUM
Low level risk in the Corporate Risk Register	LOW

CONTACT

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