### **APPENDIX A**

# Maidstone Borough Council STRATEGIC RISK REGISTER 2011/15

Risk Description 1	The Borough needs a transport network that supports the local economy.	
Vulnerability / contributing factors	Trigger(s) / Event(s)	Potential Impact / Consequences
The Council is not in control of the provision or planning of transport networks – These are controlled by	The Local Transport Plan (LTP) does not meet the Council's transport needs.	Contraction /relocation of business out of the Borough
KCC (Highways) and Network Rail (Rail links)	Network Rail does not provide an adequate rail service for Maidstone	Commuters chose to live elsewhere Existing residents relocate
LEPs are being formed which have a strong influence over transport	LEPs do not meet the Council's priorities	Economic growth stalls
infrastructures	The Council uses its funds to influence the delivery of adequate transport networks	Negative impact on environmental quality - increased road congestion and
There is a lack of appetite in Kent to tackle congestion issues	The Council develops partnerships with Mid and West Kent Councils to achieve a stronger level of influence with transport network providers	pollution The Council is forced to reprioritise its capital investment plans to fund transport improvement schemes.
Maidstone is growing and has an increasing need for good transport networks	Maidstone loses its appeal as a commuter town	Partnerships fail/do not deliver objectives
	Housing development stalls	Housing development stalls

Risk Description 2	The Borough needs a growing economy with rising employment, catering for a range of skill sets to meet the demands of the local economy.	
Vulnerability / contributing factors	Trigger(s) / Event(s)	Potential Impact / Consequences
The local economy depends on local schools and colleges delivering a wide range of education and skills	Changing educational policies (Importance of Teaching – Schools White Paper )	There is a miss-match of skills
Business growth depends on an adequate quality workforce – and will only locate/stay in the Borough if it has a good range of employment skill sets	The Borough comprises a number of low performing schools	Skilled residents are forced to take lower skilled/lower pay employment Skilled residents relocate away from the
A high proportion of employment opportunities within the Borough are provided by the public sector or businesses linked to providing public sector services The Borough currently includes a high number of low wage earners	The LDF is not agreed Planning policies do not support business development Land is not allocated for business development where it is needed and at a pace that is needed	Borough Key decision makers/business opportunities/economic growth goes elsewhere
The Council's Economic Development policy/strategy is in need of review	Developers do not build the required quality of housing in the required locations to attract a good quality workforce	Reduced employment opportunities leading to rising unemployment
	Business leaders decide not to locate their operations in the Borough or leave the area	Economic decline/stagnation

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Risk Description 3	The Borough needs decent affordable housing in the right places across a range of tenures	
Vulnerability / contributing factors	Trigger(s) / Event(s)	Potential Impact / Consequences
The Council has a statutory responsibility to provide housing to certain homeless groups	The Council does not deliver its housing strategy and is unable to deliver a range of affordable housing	Housing quality declines; increase in homelessness results in higher revenue costs to the council
There is a resistance to social housing allocations, particularly in rural areas	There is a revised emphasis on ways of delivering affordable housing	New housing is not delivered and communities become unbalanced or unsustainable
A review of the Affordable Housing DPD under estimates the scale of need for affordable housing	The Council's Affordable Housing strategy needs to be updated to reflect the proposed changes contained in the Localism Bill and responds to the housing market	Our ability to provide a range of affordable diminishes whilst demand for affordable housing increase leading to an increase in homelessness
The planned schemes in the Local Investment Plan are not delivered through lack of funding; housing associations choose not to build/improve property in the borough	The new affordable rent regime is unable to generate the surplus required to invest in new affordable housing; or surpluses are invested in other areas	Homelessness increases
Housing development stalls and the market moves elsewhere	There is a long-term lack of Government investment in housing at a time when the council has less money to invest in affordable housing initiatives	Community cohesion declines and damage is caused to the Council's reputation

The housing market declines and makes Maidstone a less attractive place to live and invest in.	The reduced funding for private sector for housing initiatives leads to a decline in the private rented market or worsening conditions	Economically mobile move out of Maidstone; worsening housing conditions that lead to an increase in pressure on the council for social housing
Increase in poverty amongst existing low earners; Maidstone becomes a more attractive proposition for London authorities to house their homeless households due to increased restrictions in their own areas	Changes to the welfare system including local housing allowance; new Universal Benefit places a cap on housing benefit	Increased homelessness and welfare dependency; migration into Maidstone from London for high needs households looking for cheaper private rented accommodation.
Vulnerable households or those with dependents fall into a spiral of repeat homelessness as tenancies expire	The tenure strategy is ill-conceived or does not address housing need	Increase in homelessness that results in additional use of inappropriate accommodation such as B&B communities become fragmented and more transitory

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Risk Description 4	Maidstone needs a clean and attractive environment for people who live in and visit the borough	
Vulnerability / contributing factors	Trigger(s) / Event(s)	Potential Impact / Consequences
<ul> <li>The Council has limited influence on delivering the required built environment</li> <li>Funding pressures to reduce spending on street cleansing and grounds maintenance, including parks and open spaces</li> <li>The Council is largely dependent on its in-house contractor (MBS) to deliver a clean and attractive environment</li> <li>The Council has an ongoing responsibility for the public realm</li> <li>Public perception of 'run down' parts of the town</li> <li>The prolonged economic downturn leads to stalled investment in improvements to the built environment</li> </ul>	Ongoing lack of investment - both for the delivery of new, and the maintenance of the current environment Bad planning decisions are made Supply chain failure High Street regeneration project Poor public perception could develop Reduced RSG Negative press opinion / lack of press support Greater involvement from the private and voluntary (CSO) sector Private sector and CSO fail to engage The Council reviews how leisure and	Declining standards of cleansing services Increased litter and graffiti Public realm infrastructure becomes dilapidated Built environment becomes dilapidated Poor customer satisfaction Visitor numbers decline – retail and tourism Residents move out of the Borough or chose not to move to the Borough or chose not to move to the Borough Business leaves/ does not locate to the Borough Economic growth stalls
Priorities for delivering leisure and culture services have changed (Localism Bill)	cultural services are provided	Failure/closure of leisure and culture facilities

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	Reputational damage due to Localism failure

#### **Risk Scenario: Priority 3: Corporate and Customer Excellence**

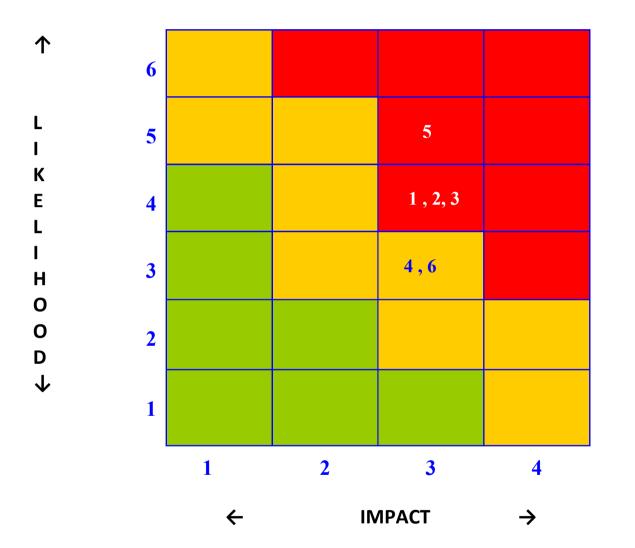
Risk Description 5	The Council needs to ensure that residents are not disadvantaged because of where they live or who they are; vulnerable people are assisted and the level of deprivation is reduced.	
Vulnerability / contributing factors	Trigger(s) / Event(s)	Potential Impact / Consequences
The council has a commitment to assist vulnerable people	Ineffective partnership working Consequences of welfare reform	Service failure Increased deprivation
Partnership working and the funding it brings is essential to enable services to be effectively delivered	Reduction in preventative measures	Declining community cohesion Increased demand on council services
Demand for council services is increasing while funding is decreasing Lack of clarity on what communities need and how best to deliver support to	Lack of buy-in to the 'Big Society' vision	Reprioritisation of expenditure is required across council services Failure to deliver economic prosperity
meet these needs The 'Big Society' is expected to deliver effective solutions Vulnerable people are dependent on benefits support	Lack of ability to deliver the 'Big Society' vision Benefits reforms	Failure to deliver a skilled and healthy workforce Displacement from London places greater demand on Council housing services
Government decentralisation provides opportunities for the Council to take on new responsibilities	The council commits to new responsibilities and opportunities	The Council receives new funding streams

	The Council takes on new services

Risk Description 6	The Council needs to deliver value for money council services that resident are satisfied with.	
Vulnerability / contributing factors	Trigger(s) / Event(s)	Potential Impact / Consequences
<ul> <li>The Council needs to deliver value for money services</li> <li>The Council needs to deliver the services that the public/local business wants</li> <li>Government decentralisation delegates greater control to the Council</li> <li>There is a need to manage customer/partner expectations</li> <li>There is an expectation that the cost/value of council services can be compared with other local council services</li> <li>It is difficult to accurately and reliably compare costs and value for money across councils' services</li> <li>Accurate and timely performance data is required</li> </ul>	The Council fails to deliver on its promises Councils set local service standards which do not meet customer/ business expectations Inadequate communications Benchmarking is ineffective	Public dissatisfaction Loss of credibility leading to reduced external funding Loss of partnership opportunities Post code lottery for services Service costs increase Political instability Poor business decisions are made
There is an expectation to deliver	The Council selects the wrong	

services through partnerships/ shared services or outsourcing	commissioning 'model'	The service fails or does not provide value for money
The ability to deliver value for money services depends on a productive workforce with people in the right place at the right time	The council has insufficient skills and capacity to deliver services Organisational change is not managed well	Governance failure Decline in staff morale and engagement and high Staff turnover Damage to the to the Council's reputation

## **Risk Prioritisation Matrix**



LIKELIHOOD 6 = Very High 5 = High 4 = Significant 3 = Low 2 = Very Low 1 = Minimal

#### IMPACT

4 = Major

- 3 = Severe
- 2 = Medium
- 1 = Negligible