

## Comparison of Business Case Assumptions

**There is an MHCLG requirement for transparency of the differences in assumptions applied to each LGR proposal being submitted across Greater Essex. A high-level summary of the most significant differences between the three proposals that we currently have visibility of is set out below.**

Assumption	3UA Model	4UA Model (Rochford)	4UA Model (Thurrock)	5UA Model
<b>Transition Costs</b>	Increasing costs as the number of unitary authorities increase, from £60m to £106m – the 3UA proposal is £74m.	Increasing costs as the number of unitary authorities increase, from £62m to £70m – the 4UA (Rochford) proposal is £66m.	Similar total costs for each unitary authority option, between £81m to £94m – the 4UA (Thurrock) proposal is £81m.	Similar total costs for each unitary authority option, between £74m to £76m – the 5UA proposal is £74m.
<b>ICT Costs (included in Transition Costs above)</b>	£40m (average of £13m per unitary authority) & scaling of costs for additional unitaries (similar to other LGR proposals).	£30m (average of £7.5m per unitary authority) – no scaling applied for different numbers of unitaries.	7% (c.£5.6m – average of £1.4m per unitary authority) of implementation costs are estimated to be in relation to systems consolidation	£16m (average of £3.2m per unitary authority) – no scaling applied for different numbers of unitaries.
<b>Redundancy Costs (included in Transition Costs above)</b>	£8.6m – reducing as the number of unitaries increase (similar to other LGR proposals).	£7.8m – assumed to reduce as the number of unitaries increase	46% (c. £37m) of implementation costs are estimated to be in relation to workforce exit (including redundancy)	£19.1m – increasing as the number of unitaries reduce (3UA = £26.3m).
<b>Social Care Benefits</b>	No specific Social Care savings applied. Key risk identified that current performance levels could be negatively impacted by reorganisation – risk of £114m additional cost by 2040 if performance reduces to statistical neighbour performance levels.	No specific initial Social Care cost savings applied – the focus should be on maintaining and improving practice and performance.	No savings are assumed from Social Care budgets.  Key risk identified that if the current growth in working-age adult social care support continues, this will lead to a total increased cost to local authorities of at least 50% – or £6bn more per year.	£93.5m annual Social Care transformation savings are assumed could be realised based on national rather than local insight. Includes £14.2m reduction in Looked After Children accommodation costs and £79.3m saving for adult social care based on a reduction in commissioning costs, with no significant one-off implementation costs.

			Highlights the risk to social care performance of merging existing unitaries through LGR.	
<b>Pay Harmonisation</b>	Assumes that the impact of pay harmonisation is an unquantified risk at this stage and that the number of unitaries makes no material difference to the overall impact.	No specific pay harmonisation assumption applied but identified as a critical and complex enabler to a successful reorganisation. Some impact is expected as the number of unitary authorities is reduced.	Identifies risk of harmonising terms and conditions leading to risk of recruitment and retention challenges driving potential additional costs.	Assumes a key risk of £28m for 3UA model compared to an opportunity of £500,000 for 5UA model.
<b>Management of Thurrock Debt</b>	Assumes that following Government support, residual debt of £400m will be managed through the South Essex unitary (proposed to include Thurrock).	Assumes that following Government support, residual debt of £400m will need to be managed – options to address to be subject to Government confirming future measures for managing the Thurrock debt.	Assumes that following Government support, residual debt of £400m will be managed through the West Essex unitary (proposed to include Thurrock).	No explicit modelling assumption in the business case that the current Thurrock debt is reduced by vesting day.
<b>Pay Back Period</b>	Forecast to payback in 2.7 years before additional opportunities from transformation and public service reform are taken into account.  In other options modelled, the 4 unitary options have a payback of 6.1 years, and the 5 option pays back in over 50 years. The 2 unitary option has the lowest payback of 1.8 years.	Forecast to payback in 4.5 years; Additional opportunities subject to confirmation in business case.  In other options modelled, the 3 unitary option has the fastest payback of 2.4 years, and the 5 option does not pay back within the timescales of the modelling.	Forecast to payback within 4 years.  In other options modelled, the 3 unitary option has a payback of within 4 years and the 5 unitary option has a payback of over 10 years.	No options are expected to payback without the delivery of additional transformation savings; 5UA is forecast to incur the highest cost unless the assumed pay harmonisation risk for the 3UA option is realised.  With the inclusion of transformation savings, the 5UA case is forecast to payback in 4.5 years, marginally faster than the other 2 options modelled in this case, but all options with a payback of under 5 years, unless the assumed pay harmonisation risk for the 3UA option is realised.







