



NOTICE OF MEETING

CABINET

THURSDAY, 29 JUNE 2017 AT 1.00 PM

THE EXECUTIVE MEETING ROOM - THIRD FLOOR, THE GUILDHALL

Telephone enquiries to Joanne Wildsmith, Democratic Services Tel 9283 4057
Email: joanne.wildsmith@portsmouthcc.gov.uk

If any member of the public wishing to attend the meeting has access requirements, please notify the contact named above.

Membership

Councillor Donna Jones (Chair)

Councillor Luke Stubbs
Councillor Simon Boshier
Councillor Jennie Brent
Councillor Ryan Brent

Councillor Hannah Hockaday
Councillor Frank Jonas BEM
Councillor Robert New
Councillor Linda Symes

(NB This Agenda should be retained for future reference with the minutes of this meeting.)

Please note that the agenda, minutes and non-exempt reports are available to view online on the Portsmouth City Council website: www.portsmouth.gov.uk

Deputations by members of the public may be made on any item where a decision is going to be taken. The request should be made in writing to the contact officer (above) by 12 noon of the working day before the meeting, and must include the purpose of the deputation (for example, for or against the recommendations). Email requests are accepted.

AGENDA

- 1 **Apologies for Absence**
- 2 **Declarations of Interests**
- 3 **Record of Previous Decision Meeting - 9 March 2017 (Pages 7 - 14)**

A copy of the record of the previous decisions taken at Cabinet on 9 March 2017 are attached.

RECOMMENDED that the record of decisions taken by Cabinet on 9 March 2017 be agreed as a correct record, to be signed by the Leader.

4 Homeless Working Group (Pages 15 - 32)

This report by the Housing Options Manager details the findings of the Homeless Working Group and makes recommendations on work streams that will assist in the reduction of homelessness. It further seeks clarity on the future of the Homeless Working Group, and to agree support for the recommendations to better understand the causes of homelessness and the solutions needed to reduce the number of homeless rough sleepers.

RECOMMENDED that the Cabinet clarifies the future role of the Homeless Working Group:

- a) **Does the Homeless Working Group continue in its current format;**
- b) **Does it become a steering group to oversee the recommendations moving forward and the preparations for implementing the Homeless Reduction Act; OR**
- c) **Is the group disbanded, and the recommendations moved forward as 'business as normal'**

5 Appointments to Outside Bodies (Pages 33 - 40)

A schedule of nominations has been compiled by Democratic Services (all groups have been asked to put forward nominations). At the Cabinet decision meeting members of the Cabinet will be asked to agree appointments. Please note that some appointments may have more nominations than there are places available.

6 Street Lighting Replacement Programme (Pages 41 - 46)

The report by the Director of Transport, Environment & Business Support seeks to gain approval to fund the installation of LED Street Lighting apparatus, and a Central Management System (CMS) across the City.

RECOMMENDED:

- (1) **That Cabinet approve the Report for submission to Full Council to approve a change to the Capital Programme as set out in 2.2.**
- (2) **That Council give approval to increase the currently approved LED Residential Street Lighting Replacement Capital budget of £3.04m by a further £2.21m to £5.25m in order to upgrade the City Council's Street Lighting with LED lighting and a Central Management System.**
- (3) **That the additional capital budget requirement of £2.21m be financed from Prudential Borrowing.**

7 Membership of Transport for the South East (Pages 47 - 56)

Portsmouth City Council has been invited to join Transport for the South East (TfSE) which is the proposed Sub National Transport Body for the South East of England (SNTBSE). The report by the Director for Transport, Environment and Business Support seeks to gain Cabinet approval for Portsmouth City

Council to jointly join TfSE with Southampton City Council.

RECOMMENDED that the Cabinet agree that:

- **Portsmouth City Council and Southampton City Council jointly join TfSE as a single member with a single vote. The membership cost for the first year is £20k which will be shared between the 2 authorities.**
- **To reflect the joint approach the meetings will be attended by the relevant transport portfolio holder from 1 authority with officer support from the other authority**
- **The success of the joint arrangement should be jointly reviewed with Southampton City Council after a year to ensure that the interests of both cities and the wider Solent area is being represented effectively with this proposed approach**

8 Digital Advertising (Pages 57 - 62)

The purpose of this report is to seek approval for the further investigation of digital poster advertising opportunities and to commence a "multiple lot" procurement for the provision of digital advertising assets within the City.

RECOMMENDED that:

- (i) **in order to explore further the potential digital advertising opportunities within the City, the council embarks on a tender exercise to identify the optimum mix of digital advertising within the city and the most appropriate operating model.**
- (ii) **the tender exercise takes the form of a "multiple lot" strategy reserving the right to choose between lots and award in any combination. The lots being structured as follows:**
 - **Lot 1 - Location Hard Interchange - Model 1**
 - **Lot 1 - Location M275 (iconic structure) - Model 1**
 - **Lot 1 - Location Eastern Road - Model 1**
 - **Lot 1 - Location Way Finders - Model 1**
 - **Lot 2 - Location as per Lot 1 - Model 2**
 - **Lot 3 - Existing advertising sites (subject to serving notice)**
 - **Lot 4 - Toilets (and news-stands)**
 - **Lot 5 - Wireless advertising (Beacon technology)**
- (iii) **Subject to a satisfactory financial appraisal approved by the Section 151 Officer, the Director of Finance & Information Service in consultation with the Leader of the Council be given delegated authority to award in any combination the Lots outlined in recommendation (ii) above.**

- (iv) **Subject to meeting the MTRS spend to save criteria, of payback within 4 years, any "upfront" investment costs arising from the award of Lots 2, 3, 4 or 5 be funded from the MTRS reserve.**

9 Public Health Transformation Fund (Pages 63 - 78)

The purpose of the report by the Director of Public Health is to seek approval from Cabinet to the proposed approach to the creation of a Public Health Transformation Fund.

RECOMMENDED that the Cabinet:

- (1) Note the drivers of public health activity in Portsmouth, and the priority areas;**
- (2) Approve the designation of a Public Health Transformation Fund, as set out in section 7;**
- (3) Authorise the Director of Public Health, the Section 151 officer (or representative) and Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Public Health to approve allocations from the Fund, and keep progress against approved schemes under review.**

10 Resilience in Children's Social Care (Pages 79 - 90)

The report by the Director of Children, Families and Education reviews our current strategy for ensuring children's social care is both safe and sustainable financially. It makes recommendations for additional investment in social work capacity to manage rising cost pressures around alternative care.

RECOMMENDED that Cabinet endorse:

An increase in social work capacity, through an investment of £462K, in order to improve our offer to teenagers and their families in particular, working more proactively within the community to effect whole family solutions and avoid external residential care placements. The increase in social work capacity will be created as follows:

- (i) Increase front-line Social workers staffing numbers by eight so that social work caseloads can be brought down to a level (15 children per FTE) that affords pro-active, timely and risk sensible intervention. This will enable us to drive the highest possible quality social work support to vulnerable children and families, to avoid the need to take them into our care; and**
- (ii) Increase service leader numbers by three; reducing the size of three teams and providing better management oversight.**

11 Transforming Adult Social Care (Pages 91 - 112)

This report seeks approval from Cabinet to the proposed approach to the transformation of adult social care, including the designation of an Adult Social

12 Exclusion of Press and Public

RECOMMENDED that, under the provisions of Section 100A of the Local Government Act, 1972 as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) Act, 1985, the press and public be excluded for the consideration of the following item on the grounds that the report(s) contain information defined as exempt in Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act, 1972.

The public interest in maintaining the exemption must outweigh the public interest in disclosing the information.

Under the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) England Regulations 2012, regulation 5, the reasons for exemption of the listed item is shown below.

Members of the public may make representation as to why the item should be held in open session. A statement of the Council's response to representations received will be given at the meeting so that this can be taken into account when members decide whether or not to deal with the item under exempt business.

(NB The exempt/confidential committee papers on the agenda will contain information which is commercially, legally or personally sensitive and should not be divulged to third parties. Members are reminded of standing order restrictions on the disclosure of exempt information and are invited to return their exempt documentation to the Local Democracy Officer at the conclusion of the meeting for shredding.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Paragraph</u>
13 - Opportunity to Establish a Municipal Energy Company (appendices to the report)	3

(Paragraph 3 relates to the financial or business affairs of a body including the local authority)

13 Opportunity to establish a Municipal Energy Company

A report by the Section 151 Officer is to follow, which will contain some exempt information within the appendices.

The purpose of the report is to consider the Business Case for the establishment of a licensed energy supply company between Portsmouth City Council and a joint venture partner.

Members of the public are now permitted to use both audio visual recording devices and social media during this meeting, on the understanding that it neither disrupts the meeting or records those stating explicitly that they do not wish to be recorded. Guidance on the use of devices at

meetings open to the public is available on the Council's website and posters on the wall of the meeting's venue.

Agenda Item 3

CABINET

RECORD OF DECISIONS of the meeting of the Cabinet held on Thursday, 9 March 2017 at 1.00 pm at the Guildhall, Portsmouth

Present

Councillor Donna Jones (in the Chair)

Councillors Luke Stubbs
Ryan Brent
Jim Fleming
Lee Mason
Linda Symes
Steve Wemyss
Neill Young

9. Apologies for Absence (AI 1)

Councillor Robert New, Cabinet Member had sent his apologies for absence as he was away. Also apologies had been submitted by Councillor Gerald Vernon-Jackson as Leader of the Opposition.

10. Declarations of Interests (AI 2)

There were no declarations of members' interests.

11. Record of Previous Decision Meeting - 9 February 2017 (AI 3)

DECISION: that the record of decisions of the Cabinet meeting held on 9 February 2017 be agreed as a correct record, to be signed by the Leader.

12. Animal involvement at events and circuses on City Council land (AI 4)

Claire Looney, Partnership and Commissioning Manager, presented the report which had been amended following feedback after deferral from the Cabinet meeting of 9 February. She explained the small amendments and the recommendation was now to permit horses and dogs to perform in circuses.

The Cabinet Members had received and read written representations from the animal welfare organisations PETA (voicing their support for the ban on wild animals in circuses) and Animal Defenders International (supporting a ban of wild and domestic animals in circuses and opposing the proposed exception for horses and dogs) setting out their concerns on animal welfare issues, as well as a message from Councillor Robert New (Cabinet Member for Environment & Community Safety) in which he supported the amended report as a workable compromise which included the rigorous inspection regime to ensure the highest standards of animal welfare.

Deputations were heard from the following, whose points included:

- i) Tracey Jones spoke to ask for a complete ban on animal involvement in circuses and a stronger stance on events and she was disappointed in the amendment to allow horses and dogs; she reiterated her concerns relating to animal welfare due to the stress caused to animals by the travelling, storage and training to perform tricks and she felt that the public supported animal-free circuses.
- ii) Mr John Lovatt spoke to support the inclusion of horses and dogs, having had involvement in the Heavy Horse Parade and he felt that children in the city should have access to view these animals and he supported the tradition of the circus.
- iii) Mr David Hibling spoke as the creative director of Zippo's Circus, who spoke for the inclusion of horses and dogs (but not for wild animals which had never been used by their circus); he spoke of their history of performing dogs and horses (and those that performed elsewhere in the city); he made a distinction between animal welfare and animal rights, stating that they took the best care of their animals, conforming to government policies and exceeding them and were open to inspections at each town they visited.
- iv) Mr Martin Burton spoke as a founder and director of Zippo's Circus, who also supported the inclusion of horses and dogs at circuses; when their circus started over 30 years ago it had been without animals then horses had been introduced as audiences had wanted to see them (business had increased by 25%), and then dogs but never wild animals. The horses were stabled at the front so the public could see their conditions them before deciding whether to buy a ticket, and they had written a code of conduct and had advised DEFRA on the issue and held educational open days.

The Cabinet Members then spoke in support of the revised report which they felt were a sensible way forward to include dogs and horses and stressed that animal welfare considerations were paramount and the report set out the safeguards in place so that if there were any concerns raised these would be investigated.

DECISIONS:

(1) That the City Council adopts a clear and robust approach so we can effectively demonstrate our commitment to ensuring that animal welfare is a prime consideration while balancing the need to ensure a broad and varied events programme where animal involvement can appropriately be included, both for entertainment and education purposes.

(2) That the City Council does not permit any events that include captive, endangered or wild animals to take place on City Council land or on any sites where a venue is operated on behalf of the City Council.

(3) That the City Council does not permit any circuses that include any animals to take place on City Council land or on any sites where a venue is operated on behalf of the City Council with the exception of horses and dogs.

(4) That the City Council agrees to permit performances and displays of animals (both domestic and working animals) at events with the provision that documentation and supporting evidence is submitted to the appropriate City Council department for consideration in advance. All paperwork must fully and appropriately demonstrate that the welfare of the animals has been considered and secured when performing, at rest and when in transit to the event and/or circus. This would require the submission of a veterinary certificate, risk assessments and animal welfare policy.

(5) That the City Council will not permit mobile petting zoos, static exhibitions or the sale of animals (which includes invertebrates, reptiles and fish, excluding working animals) at any events on City Council land, or on any sites where a venue is operated on behalf of the City Council, irrespective of whether appropriate documentation is available or not. The exception to this would be Cumberland House Natural History Museum and Butterfly House, Blue Reef Aquarium, schools or similar where the main role of the venue is for educational or conservation purposes and that it can be demonstrated that all appropriate measures have been put in place to safeguard the well-being of the animals, invertebrates and insects on display there.

(6) That only those domestic or working animals performing at the event and/or circus be permitted to be kept on site, excepting domestic pets of members of the circus.

(7) That the wording within the Licence issued by the City Council that permits use of a site for circuses on its land be amended to state that 'the Licensee shall not be permitted to hold a circus show including animals with the exception of horses and dogs (save that domestic pets of circus members shall be permitted to be kept on the Site provided that they are not used to take part in performances or for exhibition purposes).

(8) That the City Council's approach on animal involvement does not restrict pets as therapy sessions in care homes, dog walking, animal grooming or dog shows on City Council land or any sites where a venue is operated on behalf of the City Council, provided that animal welfare is appropriately maintained by those managing the activity. Should the City Council receive any reports or concerns of animal abuse or cruelty at any of these activities, these will be investigated and instructed to cease as necessary.

13. Treasury Management Strategy 2017/18 (AI 5)

Chris Ward, Director of Finance and Section 151 Officer presented his report which would be submitted to Council on 21 March 2017, he explained the provision for the repayment of debt and would also seek endorsement for the Annual Investment Strategy.

RECOMMENDED to Council:

- (1) (a) that the following changes to the 2016/17 Treasury Management Policy Statement as amended by the Mid-Year Review be approved:**
- (i) that the minimum revenue provision for the repayment of government supported borrowing other than finance leases and service concessions (including private finance initiative schemes) is changed from a straight 2% annual provision to a 50 year annuity provision with effect from 2016/17 (paragraph 8.4 of Treasury Management Policy Statement);**
 - (ii) that the Director of Finance and Information Services (Section 151 Officer) be given delegated authority to release the over provision of MRP into the General Fund over a prudent period (paragraph 8.5 of Treasury Management Policy Statement);**
 - (iii) that investments be permitted in enhanced money market funds with a single credit rating of at least AA and that these funds be treated as category 6 (A+) investments to reflect the increased risk of relying on a single credit rating (as opposed to category 4 if two ratings had been obtained - paragraph 11.4 of Treasury Management Policy Statement)**
 - (iv) that investments are only placed with registered social landlords that have a financial viability rating of V1 from the Homes and Communities Agency (paragraph 11.5 of Treasury Management Policy Statement);**
 - (v) that investments in universities be permitted (paragraph 11.13 of Treasury Management Policy Statement);**
 - (vi) that the maximum investment in a single institution in category 7 be increased by £2m from £13m to £15m (paragraph 11.16 of the Treasury Management Policy Statement);**
 - (vii) that investments be permitted in covered bonds that are secured against local authority debt or covered bonds that have a credit rating that meets the**

Council's investment criteria even if the counter party itself does not meet the Council's credit criteria (paragraph 11.19 of Treasury Management Policy Statement);

- (viii) that investments in repos / reverse repos collateralised against index linked gilts, conventional gilts and UK treasury bills be permitted, and that should the counter party not meet our senior unsecured rating then a 102% collateralisation would be required (paragraph 11.20 of Treasury Management Policy Statement);**
- (b) that the treasury management indicators contained in Appendix D be approved;**
- (c) that the attached Treasury Management Policy Statement including the Treasury Management Strategy, Annual Minimum Revenue Provision for Debt Repayment Statement and Annual Investment Strategy for 2017/18, and encompassing the amendments contained in recommendation (1)a and the treasury management indicators contained in Appendix D be approved;**
- (d) that the Director of Finance and Information Services (Section 151 Officer) and officers nominated by him be given delegated authority to (paragraph 3.2 of Treasury Management Policy Statement):**
 - (i) invest surplus funds in accordance with the approved Annual Investment Strategy;**
 - (ii) borrow to finance short term cash deficits and capital payments from any reputable source within the authorised limit for external debt of £607m approved by the City Council on 14 February 2017;**
 - (iii) reschedule debt in order to even the maturity profile or to achieve revenue savings;**
 - (iv) to buy and sell foreign currency, and to purchase hedging instruments including forward purchases, forward options and foreign exchange rate swaps to mitigate the foreign exchange risks associated with some contracts that are either priced in foreign currencies or where the price is indexed against foreign currency exchange rates.**
- (e) that the Chief Executive, the Leader of the City Council and the Chair of the Governance and Audit and Standards Committee be informed of any variances from the Treasury Management Policy when they become apparent, and that**

the Leader of the City Council be consulted on remedial action (paragraph 17.1 of Treasury Management Policy Statement)

- (2) that the Director of Finance and Information Services (Section 151 Officer) submits the following (paragraph 19.1 of Treasury Management Policy Statement):**
- (i) an annual report on the Treasury Management outturn to the Cabinet and Council by 30 October of the succeeding financial year;**
 - (ii) a Mid-Year Review Report to the Cabinet and Council;**
 - (iii) the Annual Strategy Report to the Cabinet and Council in March 2018;**
 - (iv) a quarter 3 treasury management monitoring report to the Governance and Audit and Standards Committee.**

14. Forward Plan Omission - Budget Monitoring Quarter 3 (AI 6)

DECISION: the omission to the Forward Plan for March 2017 was noted and that the necessary public notice has been published.

15. Revenue Budget Monitoring 2016/17 (3rd Quarter) to end December 2016 (AI 7)

Chris Ward, as Director of Finance and Section 151 Officer, presented his report which set out the forecast underspend in revenue outturn for 2016/17 of £1,118,200. He reported that the recent government budgetary announcement would mean extra funding for Adult Social Care for local authorities; whilst the conditions attached to this would need to be set out it could mean up to £4m would be available for PCC. The Leader and Deputy Leader welcomed this announcement to help protect care provision and would await further information on this.

RECOMMENDED to Council:

(1) The forecast outturn position for 2016/17 be noted:

(a) An underspend of £1,287,400 before further forecast transfers from/(to) Portfolio Specific Reserves & Ring Fenced Public Health Reserve

(b) An underspend of £1,118,200 after further forecast transfers from/(to) Portfolio Specific Reserves & Ring Fenced Public Health Reserve.

(2) Members note:

(a) That any actual overspend at year end will in the first instance be deducted from any Portfolio Specific Reserve balance and once depleted then be deducted from the 2017/18 Cash Limit.

(b) That on 14th February 2017 City Council approved that any

underspending for 2016/17 arising at year-end outside of those made by Portfolios (currently forecast at £1,118,200) be transferred to Capital resources.

(3) Directors, in consultation with the appropriate Cabinet Member, consider options that seek to minimise any forecast overspend presently being reported and prepare strategies outlining how any consequent reduction to the 2017/18 Portfolio cash limit will be managed to avoid further overspending during 2017/18.

The meeting concluded at 1.50 pm.

Councillor Donna Jones
Leader of the Council

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 4



Portsmouth
CITY COUNCIL

Agenda item:

Decision maker: Cabinet

Subject: Homeless Working Group

Date of decision: 29th June 2017

Report by: Elaine Bastable, Housing Options Manager

Wards affected: All

Key decision: No

Budget & policy framework decision: No

1. Summary

This report details the findings of the Homeless Working Group and makes recommendations on work streams that will assist in the reduction of homelessness.

2. Purpose of report

To seek clarity on the future of the Homeless Working Group, and to agree support for the recommendations to better understand the causes of homelessness and the solutions needed to reduce the number of homeless rough sleepers.

3. Recommendations

3.1 That the Cabinet clarifies the future role of the Homeless Working Group.

- a) Does the Homeless Working Group continue in its current format, OR
- b) Does it become a steering group to oversee the recommendations moving forward and the preparations for implementing the Homeless Reduction Act , OR
- c) Is the group disbanded, and the recommendations moved forward as 'business as normal'

3.2 That the Cabinet gives support and approval for the following recommendations.

- a) To complete the Safer Portsmouth Partnership complex needs work to understand how services work together (housing, mental health, substance

misuse etc) when dealing with individuals with multiple & complex needs, including findings from Scrutiny Panels.

This piece of work is an action from the SPP Board and has already commenced.

- b) To complete the review of the supported housing provision for the homeless, and use the findings to redesign/recommission services to meet the increased demand and more challenging support needs.

This piece of work is ongoing and part of the preparation for the implementation of the Homeless Reduction Act.

- c) Undertake community asset mapping to maximise the contribution of the voluntary & community sector.
- d) Consider an annual event and/or regular forum that would raise awareness and help co-ordinate the work of voluntary & community sector working groups.

Several meetings have already been held with the voluntary & community sector in relation to c) & d) - incorporated in the work led by Flick Drummond MP, 'Working together for the City'.

- e) Review current enforcement measures and develop a co-ordinated approach to enforcement between police and PCC to reduce duplication of operational responses.

4. Background

The Homeless Working Group was set up in July 2016 in response to the huge increase in the number of homeless people sleeping rough in the City.

4.1 Membership of the Group

Elected Members

Cllr. Paul Godier - Chair
Cllr. Jennie Brent
Cllr Colin Galloway
Cllr Suzy Horton
Cllr Stephen Morgan
Cllr Gemma New
Cllr Tom Wood

Supporting Officers

Rachel Dalby, Director of Regulatory Services & Community Safety
Lisa Wills, Strategy & Partnership Manager
Elaine Bastable, Housing Options Manager
Vicki Plytas, Senior Local Democracy Officer

4.2 The Agreed Scope of the Homeless Working Group

- a) Understand the differences and relationship between homelessness, rough sleepers and begging
- b) Understand what is driving the recent increase in people sleeping rough in the City.
- c) Understand the demand for homeless services and resources available to provide them
- d) Understand whether there is a gap between service provision and demand
- e) Understand any problems with service delivery and what we could do differently
- f) To look at good practice elsewhere and consider whether it could be applied to Portsmouth

5. The Findings

5.1 Understand the differences and relationship between homelessness, rough sleepers and begging

It was important for the group to understand the various definitions of homelessness and agree a focus for the group's work.

Homelessness- the definition within the Homelessness Legislation is that a person is homeless if he or she has no accommodation in the UK, or elsewhere, which is available for his or her occupation and which that person has a legal right to occupy, and it is reasonable for them to occupy that accommodation.

Rough Sleepers - Rough sleepers are defined for the purposes of rough sleeping counts and estimates as:

- people sleeping, about to bed down (sitting on/in or standing next to their bedding) or actually bedded down in the open air (such as on the streets, in tents, doorways, parks, bus shelters or encampments)
- people in buildings or other places not designed for habitation (such as stairwells, barns, sheds, car parks, cars, derelict boats, stations, or 'bashes').

The definition does not include people in hostels or shelter

Begging - is the practice of imploring others to grant a favour, usually a gift of money, with little or no expectation of reciprocation. Whilst some rough sleepers do beg not all beggars are homeless/rough sleepers.

The group decided that to best meet the agreed aims, the work would initially relate to the Homeless as defined by the definition of rough sleeper.

5.2 Understand what is driving the recent increase in people sleeping rough in the City.

The National data

Table 1: Rough sleeping in England, 2010–15						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of rough sleepers	1,768	2,181	2,309	2,414	2,744	3,569
Numerical increase on previous year	N/A	413	128	105	330	825
% change on previous year	N/A	23%	6%	5%	14%	30%

Source: DCLG

- Rough sleeping has increased the most in South East England (up 167%)
 - Up to 80% of rough sleepers have mental health problems (Homeless Links 2014; The unhealthy state of homelessness)
 - National cross party parliamentary enquiry into causes of homelessness - report published August 2016
 'Homelessness is **not caused by any one single issue**, and tackling it therefore requires a **multi-faceted approach** and **collaborative leadership**; causes can be roughly divided into those that are structural/societal or personal/individual'

National summary

- Shortage of social housing - total number of social homes has fallen by 26% since 1979
- Changes to welfare system - two thirds of local authorities in England reported the 2010 -2015 welfare reforms had increased homelessness in their area; more in London (93%) than in the North (49%). (Crisis Homeless Monitor 2016)
- Availability of private rented sector- in London, number of people accepted as homeless due to the end of an assured shorthold tenancy up from 925 to 6790 between 2010 and 2015 (Crisis Homeless Monitor 2016) - the demand for housing pushes up rents, creating a gap between private sector rents and the Local Housing Allowance.

The Portsmouth data

- Number of rough sleepers in Portsmouth is increasing in line with the national trend
- 8 in 2014, 15 in 2015, 37 in 2016 (actual street count) *current estimate @ May 2017 is up to 60*
- Rapid Scoping Homeless Health needs Assessment (Aug 2015) - estimated up to 2000 may be living in the City without a home of their own.

	14/15	15/16
Number of homeless approaches	995	1088
Total number of households accepted	418	498
Number of 'prevention and relief' cases	966	771
Number of homeless acceptances where a private sector tenancy has come to an end	156	212

The gap between private sector rents and the local housing allowance in Portsmouth

Property Type	Average Monthly Rent	Local Housing Allowance Level	Difference
1 Bedroom Flat	£606.38	£504.96	£101.42
2 Bedroom Flat	£750.83	£625.56	£125.27
3 Bedroom Flat	£877.50	£747.93	£129.57
2 Bedroom House	£801.41	£625.56	£175.85
3 Bedroom House	£964.00	£747.93	£216.07
4 Bedroom House	£1,257.12	£1040.00	£217.12

The data for Portsmouth reflects the national summary. We are seeing a rise in homelessness and less availability of affordable private sector accommodation, resulting in an increased demand on a declining social housing stock.

5.3 Understand the demand for homeless services and resources available to provide them

What services do we currently provide?

See appendix (i)

The number of supported bed spaces in the City is 205, of which 160 is for single people

During the past year there have been 387 referrals for supported housing from single people.

The cost of accommodation based homeless services for single people is £1,174, 300 pa and the Homeless Day Service is £200,000 pa

The total local authority expenditure on homelessness is attached (**see appendix (ii)**)

5.4 Understand whether there is a gap between service provision and demand

The Homeless Working Group invited individuals from voluntary & community groups as well as members of the public, to share their experiences of working with rough sleepers.

The issues raised were;

- Lack of suitable accommodation - wet and dry
- Availability and quality of move-on accommodation and support (both social housing and private sector)
- Lack of practical support and advocacy for rough sleepers
- Lack of coordination of voluntary sector
- Some concerns about existing commissioned services
- Access to information about local services available
- Prevalence of mental health issues
- People don't want to engage with the council - another knock back/rejection
- Hard hitting messages about giving to beggars can be difficult
- Lack of understanding by communities - residents, businesses
- Balance required between support and enforcement
- Providing services on the street do not encourage or support change
- Need for immediate support during winter months
- Concerns about the 'vulnerability' assessment as defined in the homelessness legislation

A local survey of rough sleepers was undertaken in Nov 2016

- 22 rough sleepers responded (59% of the estimated cohort in Nov 2016)
- 75% were Portsmouth residents, and their last settled accommodation was in the city.
- 80% had at least one disability/health problem
- 64% had a mental health condition

- 50% were known to substance misuse services.
- 50% had been asked to leave their last accommodation as they couldn't pay the rent.

What rough sleeper's identified as important to them:

- Being treated in a non-judgemental way by caring staff
- More local services (quantity not quality)
- Services open at night and weekends
- Having a roof over their heads
- Support with managing mental health and substance misuse issues
- Practical assistance: lists of employers/landlord who would accept homeless employees/tenants, assistance with managing finances, access to phones/computer with internet access, an interpreter or help with admin such as filling out forms.

5.5 Understand any problems with service delivery and what we could do differently

Summary of Supported housing review information presented to Homeless working group - 01/11/16

The purpose of having supported housing provision in the city is:

'To support clients who have identified support and accommodation needs, and enable clients to obtain the skills and abilities needed to sustain independent living within the community'

- *Terms of Reference (Supported Housing Panels): July 2014*

Looking at the data relating to referrals made to the Single Persons Supported Housing Panel from 2013 to 2016, we highlighted the following:

- The main reasons that single people were referred for supported accommodation were:-
 - I. Sustaining recovery in a substance free environment
 - II. Mental health needs
 - III. Budgeting issues
 - IV. Domestic abuse (perpetrator and victim)
 - V. Emotional support
 - VI. Finding accommodation
- There was an increase in referrals being made, year on year. (This continues to be the case, looking at the current data for 2016/17).
- Around 50% of people referred did not move into a supported housing provision
- A small proportion of people who accessed a supported housing provision attained settled accommodation upon leaving it.

- Some people were re-referred, a number of times. -**see appendix (iii)**

Using the above information, a review of current supported housing provision for single people, young people and families commenced with a focus on the following:

- Why so many referrals do not progress beyond the referral/assessment stage.
- What's happening that means some people are being referred a number of times
- Why do so few people leaving supported housing attain settled accommodation
- Do services have the right things in place to understand a person's support needs and the purpose of making a referral
- Are we asking our supported housing providers to provide people with right support to meet their individual needs? Are we commissioning the right service & do we have the right contract monitoring tools in place.

The review is ongoing and there has been a very positive response from the services providers, who are working with us to challenge current practice and understand the changes needed to improve outcomes for individuals with more complex needs.

5.6 To look at good practice elsewhere and consider whether it could be applied to Portsmouth

Not all 'good practice' can be replicated in other areas, understanding the local context is essential

Some research was undertaken to explore what is happening in other areas, for example:

- Plymouth - 'co-operative' commissioning for complex needs.
'The public sector and citizens making better use of each other's assets, resources, and contributions to achieve better outcomes or improved efficiency'
- Southampton - one stop shop approach
'Offers 24 hr intensive support, accommodation, and crisis intervention'
- Brighton and Hove - hospital pathway team
'Provides support to homeless people on discharge from hospital to ensure that their health recovery is sustained'
- Bournemouth - housing first
'Offers secure long term accommodation with intensive support to individuals who have multiple complex needs and have experienced chronic recurrent homelessness'

Whilst these were all examples of 'good practice' there is no evidence that any of these interventions would be successful if replicated in Portsmouth. The group decided that we needed to fully understand the issues for Rough Sleepers in Portsmouth before considering solutions.

5.7 The Actions taken by the Homeless Working Group;

- Research into what is driving increase in rough sleeping
- Members listened to and worked with volunteers
- Survey with rough sleepers
- Homeless street count
- Service mapping
- Supported housing review
- Joined up work with the Safer Portsmouth Partnership's complex needs priority to reduce duplication
- Joined up work with 'Working together for the City', led by Flick Drummond MP
- Established the Winter Bed Scheme, to provide shelter for rough sleepers during December to March
- Launched new homeless day service, incorporating outreach support for rough sleepers

6 Enforcement

Superintendent Will Schofield attended a meeting on 06/12/2016 and outlined available legislative responses:-

- **Vagrancy Act 1824-** s4-sleeping outdoors,s3-begging
- **S4 the superseded by 1925 Act** -there are some caveats eg have you directed the person to accommodation? As far as he is aware this has never been used.
- **S3- begging** - this is used from time to time but the only sanction is to impose fines and so it is used as a last resort as it is pointless to fine people in these circumstances.
- **Anti-social Behaviour Act 2014-s35 dispersal notice** - where there is likely to be anti-social behaviour, it is possible to use a dispersal notice. This allows clearance of a designated area and lasts for 48 hours. This tends to be used sparingly and is much more commonly used in connection with the night time economy rather than to deal with homelessness. Experience has shown that s35 is only effective if used sparingly.
- **Criminal Behaviour Orders** (these have replaced ASBOs). The fundamental difference though is that a CBO is always post-conviction. LAs and Police can apply for a CBO only if an offence has been committed. These tend to be used for hard core persistent anti-social behaviour.
- **Community Protection Notice** - this aims to prevent unreasonable behaviour that is having a negative impact on the quality of life of the local community. A notice can be issued to anyone over the age of 16 and will require the behaviour to stop and if necessary reasonable steps can be taken to ensure the behaviour is not repeated.
- **Public Space Protection Order** - This is an order that identifies the public place and prohibits specified things being done in the restricted area and/or requires specified things to be done by persons carrying on specified

activities in that area. The order may not have effect for more than 3 years and the Local Authority must consult with the chief officer of the police and the local policing body before issuing the order.

Superintendent Schofield advised that policing across the city varied in experience of dealing with these issues, and a greater consistency of approach is needed. There is a need to develop an overall strategy to integrate all options and take a carrot and stick approach.

There is a need for a co-ordinated approach to enforcement between police and PCC to reduce duplication of operational responses.

7 Conclusion

It is not possible to identify an immediate cost effective solution to reduce rough sleeping without a better understanding of the causes; how services work together; and whether we are commissioning the right services.

The aim of the recommendations in 3.2 is to gain this understanding and work towards appropriate solutions.

8 Equality impact assessment (EIA)

Not relevant at this stage

9 Legal implications

No legal implications at this stage

10 Head of finance's comments

No budget implication at this stage

.....
Signed by:

Appendices:

Background list of documents: Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972

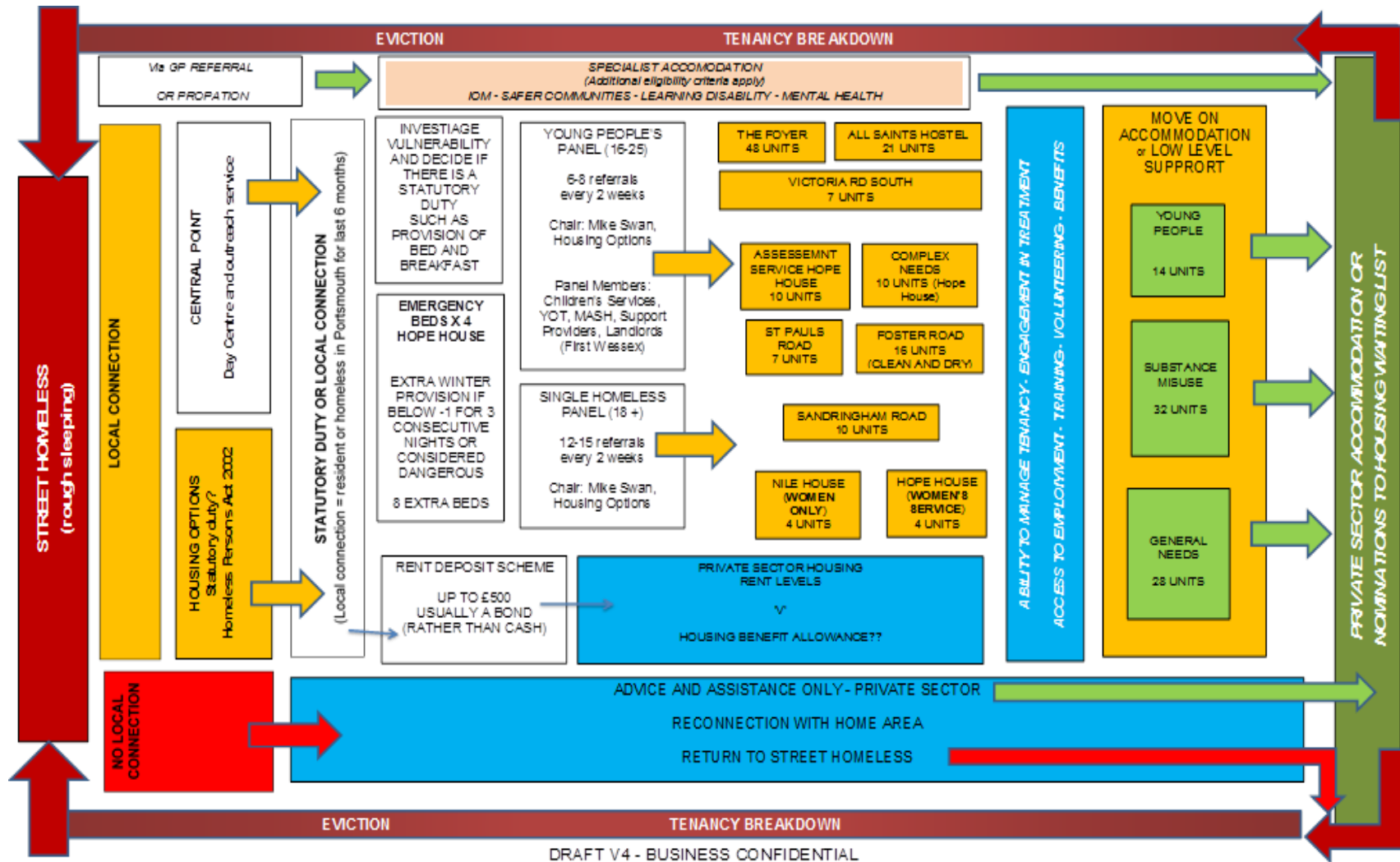
The following documents disclose facts or matters, which have been relied upon to a material extent by the author in preparing this report:

Title of document	Location
-------------------	----------

The recommendation(s) set out above were approved/ approved as amended/ deferred/ rejected by [title of decision maker] on [insert date of meeting].

.....
Signed by: [title of decision maker]

This page is intentionally left blank



This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix (ii)

HOMELESSNESS BUDGET ORIGINAL 2017/18	Homelessness Prevention £'000	Bed & Breakfast £'000	Temporary Accom. £'000	Housing Advisory Service £'000	Homeless Supported Accom. £'000	Substance Misuse Accom. £'000	Community Wardens £'000	Homeless Day Service £'000	TOTAL COST £'000
EMPLOYEES	223.5	0.0	0.0	161.7	0.0	-			
PREMISES	0.0	14.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	-			
TRANSPORT	5.6	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	-			
SUPPLIES & SERVICES	125.1	4.6	0.0	2.8	0.0	-			
AGENCY & THIRD PARTY PAYMENTS	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	2,183.5	330.0	3.0	200.0	
DEPARTMENTAL RECHARGES	0.0	136.0	307.5	0.0	0.0	-			
OTHER INCOME & RECHARGED COSTS	(25.0)	(285.9)	(266.2)	0.0	(89.4)	-			
CLEANING/ENFORCEMENT & STAFF COSTS							39.0		
TOTAL BUDGET	329.2	69.7	60.6	165.0	2,094.1	330.0	42.0	200.0	£ 3,290.6

This page is intentionally left blank

54 CLIENTS (initial referral made 2013):

Generated 117 referral forms to date

85 referrals forms passed on for a support

64 referral forms 'pass' support assessment and joined a waiting list

40 referral forms led to a client moving into a service; 25 of these we re-referrals

15 of the 'refused' referrals were re-referred

23 referrals refused at support assessment stage

4 referral forms closed as housing via other SHS

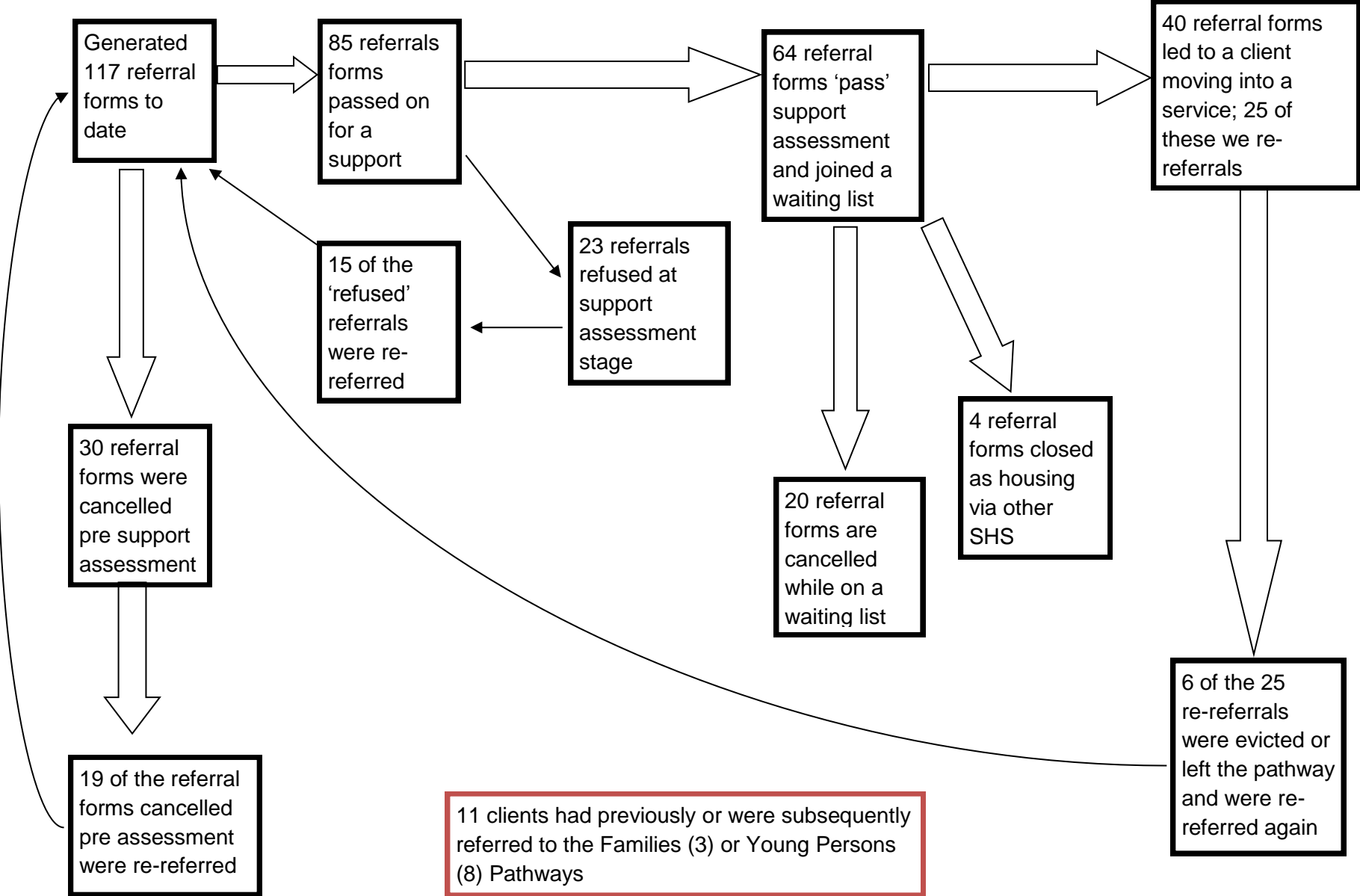
30 referral forms were cancelled pre support assessment

20 referral forms are cancelled while on a waiting list

19 of the referral forms cancelled pre assessment were re-referred

11 clients had previously or were subsequently referred to the Families (3) or Young Persons (8) Pathways

6 of the 25 re-referrals were evicted or left the pathway and were re-referred again



This page is intentionally left blank

Appointing body	Name of Body	Period of service	Number of Appointees required	Appointees	Notes	Nominations
Children & Social Care	Motiv8 (Registered charity and Company)	Annual	1	Ryan Brent June 2016	The board meets quarterly at 9.30 in different venues.	Ryan Brent
	Portsmouth Fostering Panel	3 years	1	Hannah Hockaday July 2014	Meets twice a month 9-5pm at Hestre Road Adoption Centre.	Hannah Hockaday
Education	Education Advisory Board	Annual	Cabinet Member for Education, spokespersons and Chair of Education, Children & Young People Scrutiny Panel	Neill Young, Alicia Denny, vacancy (Labour spokesperson) and Suzy Horton and Will Purvis	Meets every term at 4pm in the Civic Offices.	Hannah Hockaday Suzy Horton (opposition spokesperson) Neill Young (Chair of ECYP Scrutiny Panel)
	Elementary Education Act Trust board	Annual	5	Ryan Brent, Donna Jones, Hugh Mason and Neill Young	It meets approximately twice a year in the daytime at the Civic Offices.	Hannah Hockaday Ryan Brent Donna Jones Hugh Mason
	Standing Advisory Council for Religious Education	4 Years	4	Neill Young, Ryan Brent, David Tompkins and Suzy Horton June 2016	At least 2 must be Cllors. Meets 3 times a year at 4.30pm on a Weds for 2 hours in Civic Offices,	Jim Fleming to replace Neill Young
	University of Portsmouth Nominations Committee	Annual	1	David Tompkins (June 2016)	Does not need to be a cllr. Meets when needed for 1-2 hours at University House.	David Tompkins
Culture Leisure & Sport	Aspex Visual Arts Trust (Registered Charity and Company)	Annual	1 (observer)	John Ferrett June 2016	Does not need to be a Cllr. 6 meetings a year for about 2 hours on a Monday or Thursday 12.30 or 4.30pm at Aspex. The Sneior Arts Officer also attends	John Ferrett
	Baffins Community Association (Registered Charity)	Annual	1	Steve Hastings June 2016	Meets every six weeks at 1pm at the centre in Westover Road.	Alicia Denny Darren Sanders

Page 33

Agenda Item 5

Culture Leisure & Sport	Buckland Community Association (Registered Charity)	Annual	2	Colin Galloway and Ian Lyon (June 2016)	Meets monthly on 4th Tuesday of the month at 7.30pm at the centre.	Colin Galloway Ian Lyon Leo Madden
	City of Portsmouth Sports Council	Annual	3	Scott Harris, Jim Fleming and Linda Symes June 2016	Meets 4 times a year at different venues at 6.15pm.	Scott Harris Linda Symes Ryan Brent
	Cosham Community Association – Management Committee (Registered Charity)	Annual	1	Hannah Hockaday (June 2016)	Meets monthly on 3rd Weds of the month at 7.30pm for about an hour at the centre.	Hannah Hockaday
	Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme – Hampshire Forum (Registered Charity)	Annual	1	Steve Hastings (19/8/16 - via MIS)	Does not need to be a Cllr. Meets 3-4 times a year at 7.30pm for about an hour at the Castle, Winchester.	Ryan Brent
	Eastney Area Community Association (Registered Charity)	Annual	1	Jennie Brent (June 2016)	Meets every third Weds of the month at 6pm in the community centre (except August & December).	Jennie Brent
	Farlington Marshes Management Committee	Annual	4	Ken Ellcome, Simon Boshier, Steve Wemyss, Lynne Stagg June 2016	Meets as and when required usually once a year at the Civic Offices.	Ken Ellcome Simon Boshier Steve Wemyss Lynne Stagg
	Fratton Community Association	Annual	1	Dave Ashmore June 2016	Meets monthly from 6-7.30pm at the centre.	Dave Ashmore
	Hampshire Archives Trust - Annual Meeting	Annual	1	Linda Symes June 2016	The Executive Committee meets 3 times a year. There are approx 5 visits a year.	Linda Symes
	International boatbuilding Training College Portsmouth	Annual	1	Alicia Denny (June 2016)	Meets monthly in the Dockyard.	Alicia Denny Lynne Stagg
Kings Theatre Trust Ltd (Charitable Company)	Annual	3	Hugh Mason, Neill Young and Linda Symes (June 2016)	Not necessarily elected members. Meets monthly on Fridays 4pm at the theatre. They are expected to attend other events as and when required. The representatives become directors of the company.	Hugh Mason Neill Young Linda Symes	

Culture Leisure & Sport	Landport Community Association (Registered Charity)	Annual	1	Yahiya Chowdhury (June 2016)	Meets monthly in the morning for about 2 hours at the centre	Yahiya Chowdhury
	Maritime Archaeology Trust (formerly Hants & Isle of Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology).	Annual	1	Peter Eddis (June 2016)	One AGM in October. 3 Management Committee meetings and 3 finance committee meetings per year. Mostly in Southampton.	Alicia Denny Peter Eddis
	Mary Rose Trust (Registered Charity and Company)	Annual	2 nominations (for Trust approval) + Lord Mayor ex officio	John Ferrett, Linda Symes , David Fuller (June 2016)	Meeting once a year. 6 Oct 2017 at 11:30.	John Ferrett Linda Symes David Fuller
	Milton Village Community Association (Registered Charity)	Annual	1	Ben Dowling (10 Nov 16- Cabinet)	Meetings on fourth Weds of each month at 6pm (except for August and December.	Ben Dowling
	New Theatre Royal Trust (Registered Charity and Company)	Annual	1 or 2	Neill Young and Susan Aistrope (June 2016)	The trust prefers elected members. The representatives become directors of the company. Meets bi-monthly 5-7pm at the theatre	Neill Young Susan Aistrope
	Overlord Embroidery Trust Liaison Committee	Annual	Cabinet Member for Culture, Leisure & Sport + 2 others.	Linda Symes, Frank Jonas and Simon Boshier (June 2016)	One annual meeting with the Overlord Embroidery Trustees at the D-Day Museum.	Linda Symes Frank Jonas Simon Boshier
	Paulsgrove Community Association (Registered Charity)	Annual	1	John Ferrett (June 2016)	Meets monthly on Tuesdays at 7pm for 2-3 hours at the centre.	John Ferrett
	Peter Ashley Activity Centre Management Committee (Registered Charity)	Annual	Only 1 Councillor required now.	Hannah Hockaday and Jim Fleming (June 2016)	Meets every 6 - 8 weeks at 7.15pm for 2-3 hours at Fort Purbrook.	Hannah Hockaday Jim Fleming
	Portsmouth Royal Dockyard Historical Trust	Annual	1	Scott Harris (June 2016)	Meets once a year for its AGM & Board meetings at 19 College Road. Groups of Board members may meet as required at other times	Alicia Denny Lynne Stagg
	Royal Naval Museum and HMS Victory (Friends)	Prefers indefinite whilst a councillor	1	Rob Wood	No details available.	Alicia Denny

Culture Leisure & Sport	Stacey Community Centre Management Committee	Annual	1	Steve Hastings June 2016	Meets monthly on first Wednesday at 7pm at Stacey Centre for about 2 hours.	Alicia Denny Darren Sanders
	Stamshaw & Tipner Community Centre Association (GMC)	Annual	1	Ian Lyon February 2016	Meets monthly at 7pm on first Monday at the Centre.	Colin Galloway
	Warrior Preservation Trust	2 years	1	Donna Jones June 2015	Meets quarterly: March; June, September and December 9.30-1pm. There is occasional trust representation and committee work.	Donna Jones Lynne Stagg
Environment and Community Safety	Coastline - Standing Conference on Problems Associated with the Coastline (SCOPAC)	Annual	1	Rob New (June 2016)	Meets 3 times a year at 10am in Havant. One of those meetings is a site visit to the coastline at one of the LAs within the region.	Rob New Hugh Mason
	LGA Coastal Issues Special Interest Group	Annual	1	Rob New (June 2016)	Meets 4 times a year on Thursdays at 11am in London and one field trip meeting hosted by a coastal authority.	Rob New
	Portchester Crematorium Joint Committee	Annual	2 Cabinet Members	Rob New and Lee Mason (June 2016)	Must be Cabinet Members. Meets 4 times a year on Mondays at 2pm in Portsmouth, Gosport, Havant or Fareham.	Rob New Frank Jonas
	Project Integra Strategic Board	Annual	1 + deputy	Rob New and Donna Jones (deputy). (June 2016)	A formal joint committee between the partner authorities. A deputy may be appointed. The Member and deputy must be Cabinet Members. Meets 3 times a year 10-12.30 in Basingstoke & Deane, Fareham and Hants council offices.	Rob New Donna Jones (deputy)

Environment and Community Safety	Safer Portsmouth Partnership	Ongoing	Since June 2016 only Cabinet Member for Environment & Community Safety	Rob New (June 2016)	Meets every 4 months.	Rob New
	Solent Sea Rescue Organisation	Annual	1	Steve Hastings (June 2016)	Meets 6 times a year on various days and at various venues in the region	Steve Hastings
	Southern Inshore Fisheries & Conservation Authority (formerly Southern Sea Fisheries Cttee)	Annual	1	Matthew Winnington (June 2016)	Meets 4 times a year at various venues around the region. 2017: 21 Sept & 14 Dec.	Matthew Winnington
Health & Social Care	Portsmouth Disability Forum (Registered Charity and Company)	Annual	2	Jennie Brent (reappointment) - June 2016)	Meets 4 times a year in the afternoon at the Frank Sorrell Centre 10.30 - 1.30pm.	Jennie Brent + vacancy
Housing	Portsmouth and Havant Joint Housing Group	Annual	5	Darren Sanders, Steve Wemyss, Luke Stubbs, Colin Galloway and Neill Young (June 2016)	Appointments must reflect political proportion of the council.	Jennie Brent Darren Sanders
Housing	Portsmouth & District Friendly Society Homes	4 years	3 nominations	Ben Dowling, Gerald Vernon-Jackson CBE (May 2013) and Steve Wemyss (March 2017)	Administers 26 flats in Glasgow Road, Milton. Registered charity.	Jennie Brent Ben Dowling Gerald Vernon-Jackson
Leader	Fratton Big Local	Annual	1 Fratton Ward Councillor	Julie Bird (24 June 16 via MIS)	Meetings are on the first Tuesday of the month at Fratton Community Centre. This appointment is open to Fratton Ward Councillors.	Julie Bird
	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Community Foundation	5 years	1 nomination. Must be an elected member.	Hugh Mason (2013)	4 board meetings per year plus up to 4 sub committee meetings. Individual needs local knowledge of the the voluntary and/ or business sectors in Portsmouth.	Lee Mason Hugh Mason
	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Local Government Association	Annual	3	Donna Jones, Lee Mason and Gerald Vernon-Jackson (June 2016)	Must be elected members. Meets 4 times a year at different council offices.	Donna Jones Lee Mason Gerald Vernon-Jackson

Page 37

Leader	Honor Waites Almhouses	4 years	1	Hugh Mason June 2013	Charity to assist single women in Wymering parish who are suffering hardship.	Hugh Mason
	Improvement & Efficiency South East (IESE) LGA representative	Annual	1	Darren Sanders (June 2016)	Meets twice a year.	Ryan Brent
	Port Advisory Board	On-going	1 ex-officio (Cabinet Member for PRED) + 5 Plus deputies if required	Donna Jones, Jim Fleming, Frank Jonas, John Ferrett and Gerald Vernon-Jackson (2016)	Chaired by the Caineit Member fo PRED.	Simon Boshier to replace Jim Fleming.
	Portsmouth Naval Base Property Trust	3 years	2	Lee Mason and Linda Symes (J2015)	Meets 5-6 times a year.	Frank Jonas to replace Lee Mason
	Public Service Board	Ex officio for the Leader.	1	Donna Jones (June 2016)	Meets every 6-8 weeks. Replaced Portsmouth Local Strategic Partnership.	Donna Jones
	PUSH (Partnership for Urban South Hampshire) Joint Committee	Annual	1 + 1 deputy	Donna Jones and Luke Stubbs (deputy) June 2016)	The Joint Committee meets 6 times a year at 6pm at Fareham for 2-3 hours. A deputy should be appointed.	Donna Jones Luke Stubbs (deputy)
	PUSH Overview & Scrutiny Committee	For time being	1 + deputy	John Ferrett (June 2016)	Meets on an ad hoc basis about twice a year generally at 6 pm at Fareham.	John Ferrett
	SIGOMA (Special Interest Group of Municipal Authorities administered by the LGA)	Annual	1 + deputy	Lee Mason (June 2016)	A deputy may also be appointed. Meets quarterly on Fridays at lunchtimes for about 2 hours at various venues.	Lee Mason
	St Thomas's Cathedral Council	Annual	1	Ryan Brent (June 2016)	It meets 3 times a year at 7pm in Cathedral House, St Thomas's Street	Ryan Brent
PRED	Building Control Partnership	Annual	1	Ben Dowling (June 2016)	New - June 2016.	Donna Jones Ben Dowling
	Hampshire Buildings Preservation Trust – Annual Meeting (Registered Charity)	Annual	1	Lee Mason June 2016	AGM meeting 3 November 2017.	Lee Mason

PRED	Minerals and Waste Development Framework Members' Steering Group	Annual	Ex officio for Cabinet Member PRED.	Donna Jones (June 2016)	Formerly Material Resources Strategy Group. Meets 4 times a year in Bournemouth and Winchester.	Donna Jones
Page 39	PATCH Ltd (Registered Company)	Annual	Up to 3	Yahiya Chowdhury, Steve Wemyss and Rob Wood (June 2016)	Promotes physical regeneration of the Somerstown/ North Southsea area.	Ryan Brent Rob Wood
	Solent Forum	Annual	1	Donna Jones (June 2016)	Two meetings per annum in Portsmouth and Southampton.	Donna Jones
	Tourism South East (Registered Company)	Annual	2	Steve Hastings (19/8/16 via MIS) Scott Harris* (was Julie Swan - changed via MIS 24/6)	The representatives become directors of the company. Plus the relevant Strategic Director as a non-voting representative. Meets once a year in September during the day in venues around the region.	Steve Hastings Scott Harris
RESOURCES	Caen/ Portsmouth / Firendship Committee	3 years	5 including the Leader and Lord Mayor + 2	Robin Sparshatt, Peter Eddis, Terry Hall, Lee Mason, Will Purvis, Donna Jones & David Fuller (2015)	No remuneration or expenses.	Linda Symes to replace Robin Sparshatt
	Solent Transport Joint Committee (formerly known as Transport for S Hants - Joint Committee)	Annual	Ex-officio Cabinet Member for T&T	Jim Fleming (June 2016)	Meets two or three times a year at council offices in Southampton, Winchester, Isle of Wight and Portsmouth at 2pm	Simon Boshier
	South East Employers	Annual	2 (+ 2 deputies may also be appointed to attend full meetings of SEE on behalf of the authority's representatives)	Lee Mason, John Ferrett with standing deputies Stephen Morgan and Jim Fleming (June 2016)	Must be cllrs. Reps should not be employees of another LA or an employee or official of any of the local government unions. Meetings of SEE are held during the day – usually 3-4 a year in London or Winchester.	Lee Mason John Ferrett with Stephen Morgan and Jim Fleming as standing deputies

Traffic and Transportation	National Parking Adjudication Service Management Committee	Ex officio Cabinet Member for T&T	1	Jim Fleming (June 2016)	Meets 3 or 4 times a year, usually in Manchester. No attendance from Portsmouth is currently required.	Simon Boshier
	Transport Liaison Group	Annual	4 ex officio (usually Cabinet Member + group spokespersons)	Jim Fleming, Lynne Stagg, Stephen Morgan and Yahiya Chowdhury (June 2016)	Cabinet Member for Traffic & Transportation chairs the meetings. Meets 3 times a year on Thursdays at 10am for about 3 hours in the Civic Offices	Simon Boshier Yahiya Chowdhury (Spokesperson) Lynne Stagg (spokesperson)



Title of meeting:	Cabinet Meeting & Council Meeting
Date of meeting:	29th June 2017 (Cabinet), 11 th July 2017 (Council)
Subject:	LED Replacement Programme
Report by:	Alan Cufley, Director of Transport, Environment and Business Support
Wards affected:	All
Key decision:	Yes
Full Council decision:	Yes

1. Purpose of report

- 1.1. To gain approval to fund the installation of LED Street Lighting apparatus, and a Central Management System (CMS) across the City.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1. That Cabinet approve the Report for submission to Full Council to approve a change to the Capital Programme as set out in 2.2.
- 2.2. That Council give approval to increase the currently approved LED Residential Street Lighting Replacement Capital budget of £3.04m by a further £2.21m to £5.25m in order to upgrade the City Council's Street Lighting with LED lighting and a Central Management System.
- 2.3. That the additional capital budget requirement of £2.21m be financed from Prudential Borrowing.

3. Background

- 3.1 In 2005 the City Council entered into a PFI Highways Maintenance Contract with Ensign Highways Ltd, with services delivered by Colas Ltd. The Contract required the Service Company to invest in the Network to bring the Highways up to a certain standard and then maintain this over a 25 year period. The first 5 years of the Contract included a Core Investment Period which included upgrading the City Council's street lighting. During this period 10,000 of the City Council's 15,000 street lights were replaced and upgraded with Sodium Discharge lighting this included both the replacement of columns and luminaires. The remaining 5,000 lighting columns were deemed to comply with the standards as set out in the Contract and Highways Standards.

- 3.2** Although the Service Company bear the risk for the maintenance of the Street Lighting apparatus the price risk for electricity remains with the Council, as does the volume of energy consumed.
- 3.3** The Council's Street Lighting apparatus currently consumes around 6.5m kilowatt hours (kwh) of electrical energy per annum at a cost of 12.196p per kwh, amounting to an annual cost of £797,000 per annum. This figure excludes electrical energy consumed for illuminated traffic sign lighting, subways and other illuminated furniture on the project network.
- 3.4** In 2013 the Council approved a budget of £3.04m to upgrade the City's Street lighting apparatus in residential areas of the City only. This project progressed to the Procurement stage but was put on hold. This new project to which this report refers to looks at replacing all Street Lighting on the network and this is why a further £2.21m is being sought. However the project does not include Heritage and Ornate lighting as the current costs of either replacing these luminaires or retrofitting them outweighs the benefits of replacing them. The Council does intend to investigate this further in the future on a case by case basis.
- 3.5** Since 2013 the technology associated with LED lighting has vastly improved and there are now more manufacturers in the market place, this has meant that for a like for like comparison had this scheme been completed in 2013 it may have cost the Council an additional £1.5m.
- 3.6** Back in 2013 the Council carried out a pilot street lighting installation scheme to test the energy saving capabilities of LED lighting, and to ensure that current lighting levels could be achieved using this type of apparatus. The energy savings achieved using LED lighting were around 40% to 50%. The Service Company have now carried out Soft Market Testing with a number of different luminaire suppliers, and these suppliers are now claiming that savings of around 60% are achievable from the introduction of LED street lighting.
- 3.7** The new proposed project is to replace all the street lighting on the project Network, this will involve replacing all of the existing luminaires, and hopefully without the re-siting or replacement of any additional lamp columns. If any lamp columns do need replacing because of their structural condition, then the cost of this will be met by Ensign under the PFI Highways Maintenance Agreement. This allows the Council to reduce the capital cost of the project whilst maintaining the City's lighting levels to those set out in Highways Standards.

4. Reasons for the recommendation

- 4.1** The investment of £5.25m in the Council's lighting stock will significantly reduce the Council's ongoing electricity consumption and generate significant savings, even after taking account of the cost of borrowing.
- 4.2** Following soft market testing the Council has been able to better understand the type of energy reductions it should expect to achieve. The scenario below suggests that if

the implementation of the LED project saved 37% of the energy currently consumed over a 20 year period, the saving in energy is expected to total approximately £7.77m, assuming energy prices were to grow by 3% per annum over this period. The table below shows detailed cost and savings generated by the project over a 20 year period.

	£m	£m
Capital Cost		5.25
Energy Savings	(7.77)	
Carbon Tax Savings	(0.51)	
PFI Service Payment Savings	(2.62)	
Total Saving		(10.90)
Borrowing Costs (3.8% over 20 years)		0.94
Net Saving		(4.75)

- 4.3** A detailed and robust Financial Appraisal has been carried out that demonstrates that the project is expected to be fully paid back after 11 years, delivering a favourable NPV of approximately £3.5m over the 20 year term.
- 4.4** As mentioned above, the appraisal assumes annual energy increases of 3%, however, since the start of the contract in 2004 energy prices have actually increased by around 6% per annum. The government Department for the Environment and Climate Change are forecasting that this trend will continue in the future, which would increase the energy savings from £7.77m to £11m over the life of the project. The financial appraisal has been carried out on a prudent basis to demonstrate that the project is still viable even at half the anticipated increase in energy price.
- 4.5** The table below shows the range of savings that could be made if the cost of energy increased or if the Council explored initiatives such as dimming and trimming and further decreased it's energy consumption. However this will not be implemented until such time as a full impact and risk assessment has been carried out.
- 4.6** Dimming is where you can choose to dim the light omitted from a Street Light, often at periods of low traffic movement. Trimming is where you can choose the lights to come on later in the evening or earlier in the morning

	Increase In Energy		
	3%	6%	9%
% of Energy Saved 40%	£ 331,000	£ 371,000	£ 415,000
% of Energy Saved 50%	£ 412,000	£ 446,000	£ 472,000
% of Energy Saved 60%	£ 506,000	£ 536,000	£ 566,000

- 4.7** As a result of moving to an LED lighting solution, and Central Management System, the Council anticipates that it will be able to reduce the cost of maintaining the current street lighting stock. The Council is in talks with its Highways Maintenance Contractor with a view to reducing its current annual payments to the Contractor by approximately £200,000.
- 4.8** Additionally there are a number of other advantages that the Council is likely to enjoy as a result of this investment:
- a) The CMS system will identify lamp outages so where the only way to detect when a light is faulty is to employ a night time scout, the system will automatically monitor, detect, and report these faults.
 - b) Currently because the street lighting stock mainly consists of Sodium lighting the lamps need replacing every 4 years, this involves a programme of bulk lamp replacement, and in some cases lamps which are still working are removed and replaced with new. With the LED lighting this has a greater lifespan of 20 years plus, and has a very small failure rate, and so this bulk lamp replacement is no longer required.
 - c) The Central Management System will allow the Council to control its lighting timings and levels remotely for the first time. In future the Council could choose to reduce lighting levels at certain points during the night, and even change when the lights come on and go off. However this will not be implemented until such time as a full impact and risk assessment has been carried out. The CMS system also allows the Council to increase lighting levels for special events being held or if there was a major incident, the current lighting apparatus does not offer this same flexibility.
- 4.9** Additionally based on the appraisal above, the City Council is able to apply for Salix loan funding of £2.7m. This is a short term interest free loan facility that reduces the need for the Council to borrow from its usual provider, the Public Works Loans Board. The Council always seeks to maximise the amount funded by this Salix facility.

5. Equality Impact Assessment

- 5.1** A full equality impact assessment is not required as the recommendation has a positive impact for Disability groups, and does not have a negative impact on any of the remaining protected characteristics as described in the Equality Act 2010. These include Age, Race, Gender, Sexual orientation, Religion or belief, the relationships between these groups, and other socially excluded groups.

6. Legal Implications

- 6.1** The Highways Act empowers local authorities to light roads, but does not place a duty to do so. The City Council has a duty of care to road users, and has an

obligation to light obstructions on the highway. The City Council has a statutory duty under the Highways Act, to ensure the safety of the highway, and this includes any lighting equipment placed on the highway. The Electricity at Work Regulations imposes a duty on the owners and operators of electrical equipment to ensure its safety.

- 6.2** Installation and maintenance costs/obligations are to be considered in line with the City Council's PFI Contract and that all reference to energy usage is updated in accordance with the energy efficient infrastructure being proposed.
- 6.3** The recommendations set out above would help secure best value for the City Council and in accordance with the Local Government Act 2003
- 6.4** The City Council is under a general Duty of Best Value to *"make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness" in accordance with Section 3 of the Local Government Act 1999 (as amended by s137 of the Local Government & Public Involvement in Health Act 2007).*
- 6.5** The City Council should consider overall value, including economic, environmental and social value in regards to the above recommendations.
- 6.6** The City Council is under a duty to consult representatives of a wide range of local persons; this is not optional. In the interests of economy and efficiency, it is not necessary for authorities to undertake lifestyle or diversity questionnaires of suppliers or residents.
- 6.7** It is within the City Council's powers to approve the recommendations set out above.

7. Director of Finance's comments

- 7.1** The Director of Finance comments are included within the main body of the report.

.....
Signed by:
Alan Cufley
Director of Transport, Environment and Business Support

Background list of documents: Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972

The following documents disclose facts or matters, which have been relied upon to a material extent by the author in preparing this report:

Title of document	Location
None	

The recommendation(s) set out above were approved/ approved as amended/ deferred/ rejected by on

.....

Signed by:
Councillor Donna Jones
Leader of the Council

(End of report)

Agenda Item 7



Portsmouth
CITY COUNCIL

Agenda item:

Title of meeting: Cabinet

Date of meeting: 29th June 2017

Subject: Membership of Transport for the South East - a sub-national transport body for SE England

Report From: Director for Transport, Environment and Business Support

Wards affected: All

Key decision: No

Full Council decision: No

1. Purpose of report

1.1. Portsmouth City Council has been invited to join Transport for the South East (TfSE) which is the proposed Sub National Transport Body for the South East of England (SNTBSE). This report seeks to gain Cabinet approval for Portsmouth City Council to jointly join TfSE with Southampton City Council.

2. Recommendations

2.1. Cabinet is recommended to agree that:

- Portsmouth City Council and Southampton City Council jointly join TfSE as a single member with a single vote. The membership cost for the first year is £20k which will be shared between the 2 authorities.
- To reflect the joint approach the meetings will be attended by the relevant transport portfolio holder from 1 authority with officer support from the other authority
- The success of the joint arrangement should be jointly reviewed with Southampton City Council after a year to ensure that the interests of both cities and the wider Solent area is being represented effectively with this proposed approach

3. Background

3.1. The South East of England is a powerful motor for national prosperity, adding more than £200 billion to the UK economy which, for example, is more than Scotland and Wales combined. Economic growth is dependent on, and underpinned by, the effectiveness of transport networks. The scale of the South East's economy is reflected in the national and international importance of its transport network. The area includes both of the nation's busiest airports in Heathrow and Gatwick (alongside smaller airports like Southampton), a string of major ports including Dover, Portsmouth and Southampton, many of the country's most vital motorways and trunk roads and crucial railway links to London, the rest of Britain and to mainland Europe.

- 3.2. Within the South East (SE) region it is felt that the UK can no longer take the South East's economic success for granted. In parts of the SE region, such as the Solent, the infrastructure deficit is actively holding back the potential contribution to economic growth. Under-investment has left the area's infrastructure under significant pressure. Urgent investment is now needed in its road, rail and bus network to meet the pressures on growth and to ensure a system that is resilient for travellers and businesses. We can clearly see this in the Portsmouth area with the M27 experiencing significant congestion and slow rail journey times to London and within the Solent area. TfSE is part of the suggested solution to this problem acting as a strong united voice on transport issues within the South East.
- 3.3. The Cities and Local Government Devolution Act 2016 makes changes to the Transport Act 2008, creating enabling powers for a Sub National Transport Body (SNTB) to prepare a Transport Strategy. There is a clear expectation that the Transport Strategy prepared by a SNTB will contain the proposals for the promotion and encouragement of sustainable, safe, integrated, efficient and economic transport facilities and services within the area of the SNTB. The key objective underpinning the Transport Strategy should be the promotion of economic growth. The proposal to create TfSE is using these powers.
- 3.4. The TfSE initiative is led by south east local authorities including the South East Seven councils (Brighton and Hove; East Sussex; Hampshire; Kent; Medway; Surrey and West Sussex), together with the Solent area authorities (Isle of Wight; Portsmouth; and Southampton) and with the Berkshire local authorities (Bracknell Forest; Reading; Slough; West Berkshire; Windsor and Maidenhead; and Wokingham). It is expected the five Local Enterprise Partnerships (Coast to Capital; Enterprise M3; Solent; South East; and Thames Valley Berkshire) will also have representation.
- 3.5. TfSE will speak with a single voice on the area's transport needs, priorities and investment plans. If it is successful it will directly influence the decisions of national and regional infrastructure providers and operators (for example Network Rail, Highways England, ports, airports). Investment in new infrastructure will unlock the further growth potential of the area, including in housing and jobs where lack of transport infrastructure has been a major barrier to further development. Directing this investment from within our own area will be the most effective way to keep us moving and growing. Within the Solent area we have particular growth ambitions and need for growth and so TfSE could help us achieve these significant strategic objectives.
- 3.6. A successful integrated transport system must be economically, socially and environmentally sustainable. This is recognised by Government. Its legislation for Sub-National Transport Bodies will move strategic planning of investment from national level to areas like the South East, to 'those that know their economies and customers best.' The government's Industrial Strategy speaks of the need to: 'build on the particular strengths of different places and address factors that hold places back.' TfSE will mean that the South East's priorities can influence major projects in road, rail and other types of infrastructure. TfSE would develop a single integrated transport strategy for the South East to secure investment where it is most needed and to improve services for all. This would build on existing local transport plans and align spending programmes for the area (for example from Network Rail and Highways England). Working with the South East's travellers

and businesses is vital as TfSE's priority it to bring clear benefits to all who rely on the area's transport network.

3.7. With Government agreement it is expected that TfSE will begin full operation from 2018-19. Attached as Appendix 1 is the proposed Constitution of TfSE and attached as Appendix 2 is a diagram which shows how TfSE will relate to existing bodies and organisations. The cost of membership of TfSE will be £20,000 for the first year. A meeting of TfSE in the autumn will then agree future funding contributions (with match funding sought from DfT) to enable the developing work programme for TfSE to be pursued.

3.8. The proposed timetable for the development of TfSE is:

2017

Shadow STB established;

Development of the Transport Strategy;

Develop Governance arrangements and draft Proposal to Government;

2018

Finalise Governance arrangements, constitution and Proposal to Government

Publish draft Transport Strategy; and

Undertake Transport Strategy consultation

2019

Agreement to the Proposal by Government;

Preparation by Government of the Order establishing the STB; and

Parliamentary process and sign-off of the Order.

Transport for the South East established (April)

4. Reasons for the recommendations

4.1. TfSE has the potential to be a powerful lobbying voice for the SE in regards to transport infrastructure. The Solent area has a significant infrastructure deficit which is holding back economic growth and productivity. Whilst part of the solution to this is the creation of the Solent Combined Authority, a powerful voice for the wider region on transport funding also has the potential to be a powerful asset for the area. If TfSE is effective it will enable more transport infrastructure resource to come to the region.

4.2. Having made a joint submission, with Southampton and the Isle of Wight, to the Secretary of State to create the Solent Mayoral Combined Authority it makes sense to jointly link on this body bearing in mind the importance of transport and infrastructure to the agenda for the proposed Solent Mayoral Combined Authority. However, the Isle of Wight have decided that they wished to be an individual member on TfSE and so on this basis it is proposed that Portsmouth and Southampton jointly join TfSE to reflect the desire of the needs of the Solent

coming through with 1 voice. It is likely that issues will be discussed and agreed at Solent Transport to help create this single voice for the sub-region.

- 4.3. If this is agreed then it is proposed that the relevant portfolio holder from one authority will attend, supported by the relevant officer from the other authority. Initially it is suggested that the Southampton portfolio holder will be supported by the Portsmouth officer. However, as stated above, there will be a chance for a political discussion about the issues at Solent Transport meetings. This arrangement will mean that the membership costs will be shared between the two authorities but equally that the two authorities only have 1 vote.
- 4.4. It is suggested that this approach is reviewed in 12 months' time to check that is working appropriately and that the interests of the Solent and the two cities are being adequately represented through this joint arrangement with Southampton. This review could consider whether we would wish to maintain the current arrangements, become individual members or withdraw from TfSE. The review would need to be undertaken jointly with Southampton City Council. We are currently discussing with colleagues how to ensure that the constitution allows for local authorities, that were part of shared membership arrangements, to join in their own right if they wish to follow that route.

5. Equality impact assessment (EIA)

- 5.1 There will be a need to undertake an initial EIA around any sub national transport strategy that the Council needs to agree but not about the setting up of TfSE.

6. City Solicitor comments

- 6.1 The Cities and Local Government Devolution Act (CLGDA) 2016 makes changes to the Transport Act 2008, comprising enabling powers for a Sub National Transport Body (STB) to prepare a Transport Strategy
- 6.2 The CLGDA 2016 sets out the expectation that an STB's Transport Strategy will be "a document containing the STB's proposals for the promotion and encouragement of sustainable, safe, integrated, efficient and economic transport facilities and services to, from and within the area of the STB" and, "facilitate the development and implementation of transport strategies for the area."
- 6.3 Other functions include:
- 6.3.1 Provision of advice to the secretary of state about the exercise of transport functions in relation to the area.
- 6.3.2 Coordinating transport functions in relation to the area that are exercisable by different constituent authorities, with a view to improving the effectiveness and efficiency in the carrying out of the functions.
- 6.4 Should a combined authority be established, and become a member of the STB, the legislation would require that the whole of that area form part of the STB.

7. Director of Finance and Information Services comments

- 7.1 The membership cost of joining Transport for the South East is anticipated to total £20,000 per annum. It is anticipated that this cost will be shared equally between Portsmouth and Southampton City Council, with Portsmouth's share being funded from existing Traffic and Transport budgets.

.....
Signed by: Alan Cufley, Director for Transport, Environment and Business Support

Background list of documents: Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972

The following documents disclose facts or matters, which have been relied upon to a material extent by the author in preparing this report:

Title of document	Location

The recommendation(s) set out above were approved/ approved as amended/ deferred/ rejected by on

.....
Signed by:
Cllr Donna Jones, Leader of the Council on behalf of the Cabinet

- APPENDIX 1 Draft Constitution of Shadow Board
- APPENDIX 2 Diagram showing the relationship of TfSE to other transport bodies

Shadow Partnership Board Draft Constitution

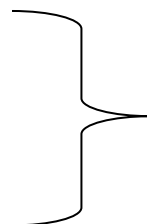
TRANSPORT FOR THE SOUTH EAST (TfSE)

CONSTITUTION OF THE SHADOW SUB-NATIONAL TRANSPORT BODY (SSTB)

1. **Constituent Authorities**

The constituent authorities are the local transport authorities situated wholly or partly in the South East region of England, namely:-

Brighton & Hove City Council
East Sussex County Council
Hampshire County Council
Isle of Wight Council
Kent County Council
Medway Council
Portsmouth City Council
Southampton City Council
Surrey County Council
West Sussex County Council
&
Bracknell Forest Council,
Reading Borough Council,
Slough Borough Council,
West Berkshire Council,
Royal Borough of
Windsor and Maidenhead
Wokingham Borough Council



Represented by the Berkshire Local
Transport Body Partnership (BLTB)

2. **Area of the SSTB**

The area of the SSTB is the area of the constituent authorities

3. **Name of the SSTB**

The name of the SSTB will be **Transport for the South East (TfSE)**

4. **Terms of Reference**

The Terms of Reference of TfSE will be those that TfSE may from time to time at its discretion determine but will include:

- Developing an overarching Transport Strategy for the area of the TfSE
- Developing responsibilities and accountabilities (including their delegation) for TfSE including governance and assurance arrangements
- Preparing a submission to Government in relation to the creation of a statutory Sub National Transport Body for the area of the TfSE

Any amendments to the Terms of Reference will be considered a change to the Constitution for the purposes of the voting arrangements set out in paragraph 5.5 and 5.6.

5. Membership

- 5.1 Each Constituent Authority, with the exception of those set out in paragraphs 5.2 and 5.3, will appoint one person as a member of TfSE and shall be entitled to one vote. The person appointed shall be that organisations elected mayor, chair, leader, committee or cabinet member for transport.
- 5.2 Bracknell Forest Council, Reading Borough Council, Slough Borough Council, West Berkshire Council, the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead and Wokingham Borough Council, who are Constituent Authorities and through their Joint Committee Berkshire Local Transport Body (BLTB), will appoint one person as a member of TfSE, and Councils shall therefore be entitled to one vote between them. The person appointed shall be an elected mayor, chair, leader, committee or cabinet member from one of the 6 authorities.
- 5.3 Portsmouth City Council and Southampton City Council will jointly appoint one person as a member of TfSE, and shall therefore be entitled to one vote between them. The person appointed shall be an elected mayor, chair, leader, committee or cabinet member for transport from one of the 2 authorities.
- 5.4 The Constituent Authorities will appoint, another of their councillors as a substitute to act as a member of the TfSE in the absence of the person appointed. Such appointments will reflect the levels of representation set out in paragraphs 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 above.
- 5.5 There will be a presumption that decisions are normally agreed by consensus. In exceptional circumstances where consensus cannot be achieved a formal vote shall be taken. Subject to paragraph 5.6, the matter shall be decided by a simple majority of those members present and voting.
- 5.6 Notwithstanding paragraph 5.5 the following decisions will require the support of more than 75% of the members present and voting to be carried:
- The approval and revision of TfSE's transport strategy
 - The approval of TfSE's annual budget
 - The approval of the submission to Government in relation to the establishment of a statutory Sub National Transport Body
 - Any changes to TfSE's constitution.

6. Co-opted Members

- 6.1 The TfSE can appointment persons who are not elected members of the constituent authorities to be co-opted members of TfSE
- 6.2 Persons who may be appointed as co-opted members will include:
- (a) the person appointed by TfSE as Chair of the Transport Forum
 - (b) two people nominated collectively by the Local Enterprise Partnerships.

(c) A person nominated by the National Parks, to represent environmental and protected landscapes organisations

(d) A person nominated by the District and Borough Authorities

6.3 Co-opted members will be non-voting members of TfSE, except to the extent that the voting members of TfSE resolve that such members should have voting rights.

6.4 Co-opted members will be able to appoint a substitute to act as a member of the TfSE in the absence of the person appointed.

6.5 The LEP members may collectively agree to withdraw their representative(s) and nominate a new member or members to represent them by giving written notice of this to the Chair no less than two clear days in advance of the next meeting of the Board.

7. Election and role of Chairman and Vice-Chairman

7.1 The Chairman and Vice-Chairman will be elected on a simple majority of those members present and voting for a term of one year.

7.2 The first election will take place at the inaugural meeting of the TfSE and at the meeting scheduled nearest to the 12 month anniversary of the inaugural meeting, every year thereafter.

7.3 In the absence of the Chairman the Vice-Chairman will Chair the meeting

7.4 In the event of a tied vote, the Chairman will have a casting vote.

8. Quorum

8.1 The Quorum shall be 5 voting members of TfSE, of which three must be members appointed by constituent authorities pursuant to section 4 above.

9. Executive Arrangements

9.1 TfSE will not operate formal statutory executive arrangements

9.2 TfSE may delegate the discharge of its functions to a committee, sub-committee or officer, or to another local authority. As such, TfSE may establish a committee(s) to discharge any functions.

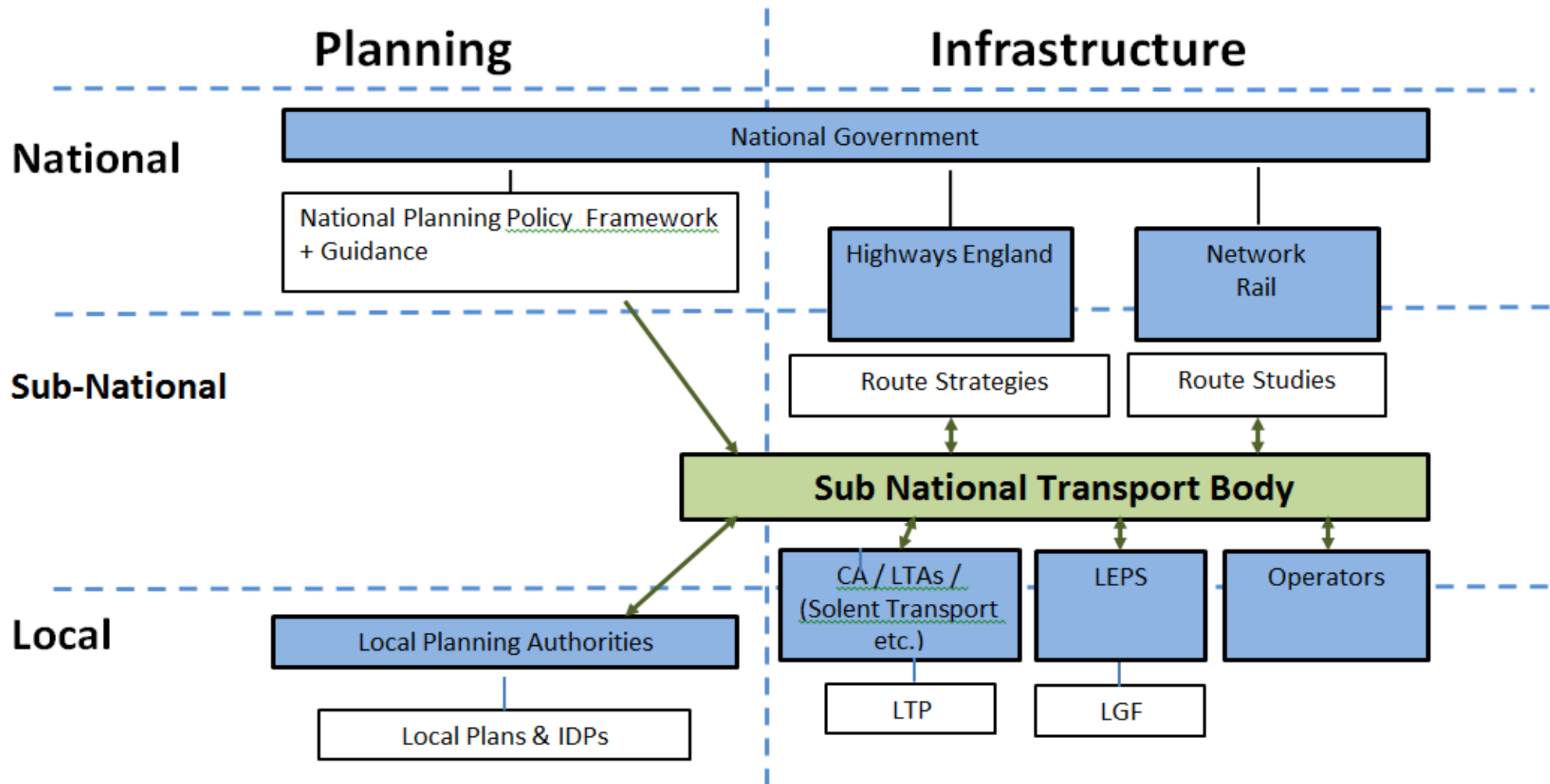
9.3 The functions of agreeing a budget and the transport strategy of TfSE will **not** be delegated functions and will only be determined by a meeting of the full TfSE.

10. Executive Body

10.1 TfSE may establish an executive officer body of its own, but may also delegate the discharge of agreed functions to the officers of the Constituent Authorities in accordance with a scheme of delegation or on an ad hoc basis.

How a Sub National Transport Body fits within existing transport structures

Page 55



This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 8

Agenda item:

Decision maker: Cabinet 29th June 2017
Subject: Digital Advertising
Report by: Director of Finance & Information Service
Wards affected: All
Key decision (over £250k): No

1. Purpose of Report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek approval for the further investigation of digital poster advertising opportunities and to commence a "multiple lot" procurement for the provision of digital advertising assets within the City.

2. Recommendations

2.1 It is recommended that:

- (i) in order to explore further the potential digital advertising opportunities within the City, the council embarks on a tender exercise to identify the optimum mix of digital advertising within the city and the most appropriate operating model.
- (ii) the tender exercise takes the form of a "multiple lot" strategy reserving the right to choose between lots and award in any combination. The lots being structured as follows:
 - Lot 1 - Location Hard Interchange - Model 1
 - Lot 1 - Location M275 (iconic structure) - Model 1
 - Lot 1 - Location Eastern Road - Model 1
 - Lot 1 - Location Way Finders - Model 1
 - Lot 2 - Location as per Lot 1 - Model 2
 - Lot 3 - Existing advertising sites (subject to serving notice)
 - Lot 4 - Toilets (and news-stands)
 - Lot 5 - Wireless advertising (Beacon technology)
- (iii) Subject to a satisfactory financial appraisal approved by the Section 151 Officer, the Director of Finance & Information Service in consultation with the Leader of the Council be given delegated authority to award in any combination the Lots outlined in recommendation (ii) above.
- (iv) Subject to meeting the MTRS spend to save criteria, of payback within 4 years, any "upfront" investment costs arising from the award of Lots 2, 3, 4 or 5 be funded from the MTRS reserve.

3. Background

- 3.1 A key strand of the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy is to transform to an entrepreneurial council through income generation.
- 3.2 Digital is an emerging poster advertising format with only 10% of UK poster advertising sites being digitised. However, income from these sites represents 50% of total market revenue.
- 3.3 Suitable digital poster advertising sites within the city therefore offer potentially significant income generation opportunities for the Council.
- 3.4 Digital poster advertising locations identified, at this stage, as being suitable for further investigation are:
 - I. The Hard Interchange
 - II. M275 (iconic structure)
 - III. Eastern Road
- 3.5 In addition to sites used solely for poster advertising, other formats may also be suitable to not only generate advertising revenue for the council, but to also provide new or enhanced facilities for residents and visitors including toilets, news-stands and way finders for example at no additional cost to the Council (see appendix 1).
- 3.6 Research into how the advertising sector operates has identified two potential digital advertising operating models:

Model 1

Income share arrangement with a provider. The provider is responsible for acquiring, installing, operating and maintaining the digital assets and managing the sale of advertising. The Council would receive a proportionate share of either the net or gross advertising revenue.

Model 2

The Council acquires, installs, operates and maintains the digital assets itself and appoints an agent to manage the sale of advertising. The agent receives a commission on advertising sales and the Council retains all net advertising income.

- 3.7 Advantages of one model over the other include:
 - I. The associated commercial risk of Model 1 is significantly lower than model 2.
 - II. The Council's potential income share under model 1 will be significantly lower than that of model 2 as a result of the lower commercial risk.
 - III. Model 1 would require no "upfront" investment from the Council whilst Model 2 would require "upfront" investment. It is anticipated that Model 2 would meet the spend to save criteria for investment to be funded from the MTRS Reserve as pay back is likely to be within two to three years.

IV. Both models assume the appointment of an agent to manage the sale of advertising due to the specialist nature of the advertising sales market.

3.8 In order to explore the potential digital advertising opportunities within the city further, it is recommended that the council embarks on a tender exercise to identify the optimum mix of digital advertising within the city and the most appropriate operating model.

3.9 It is recommended that the tender exercise takes the form of a "multiple lot" strategy reserving the right to choose between lots and award in any combination. The lots being structured as follows:

- Lot 1 - Location Hard Interchange - Model 1
- Lot 1 - Location M275 (iconic structure) - Model 1
- Lot 1 - Location Eastern Road - Model 1
- Lot 1 - Location Way Finders - Model 1
- Lot 2 - Location as per Lot 1 - Model 2
- Lot 3 - Existing advertising sites (subject to serving notice)
- Lot 4 - Toilets (and news-stands)
- Lot 5 - Wireless advertising (Beacon technology)

4 City Solicitor's Comments

4.1 The City Solicitor is satisfied that it is within the Council's powers to approve the recommendations as set out.

5 S. 151 Officer Comments

5.1 The costs associated with conducting the tender exercise will be met from within existing cash limits. The decision to award any of Lots 1 to 5 will only be taken following a robust and thorough financial appraisal approved by the Section 151 officer.

6. Equalities Impact Assessment

6.1 This report does not require an Equalities Impact Assessment as there are no proposed changes to PCC's services, policies, or procedures included within the recommendations.

.....

Chris Ward
Director of Finance & Information Service

Background List of Documents –

Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972

The following documents disclose facts or matters which have been relied upon to a material extent by the author in preparing this report –

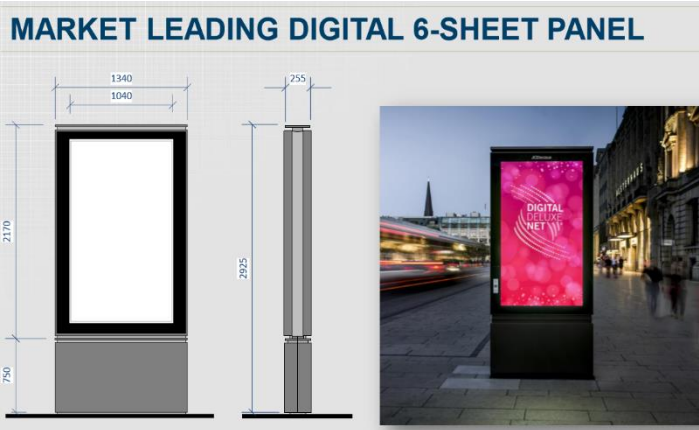
Title of Document	Location
Market analysis	Assistant Director of Contracts, Procurement and Commercial, Finance and Information Service
Outline Financial Appraisal	Deputy Director of Finance

The recommendations set out above were:

Approved / Approved as amended / Deferred / Rejected by the Cabinet on 29th June, 2017

Signed:

Example Digital Advertising Formats



Other Example Formats



This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 9



Portsmouth
CITY COUNCIL

Agenda item:

Title of meeting: Cabinet

Date of meeting: 29th June 2017

Subject: Public Health Transformation Fund

Report From: Director of Public Health

Report by: Kelly Nash, Corporate Performance Manager

Wards affected: All

Key decision: No

Full Council decision: No

1. Purpose of report

- 1.1 To seek approval from Cabinet to the proposed approach to the creation of a Public Health Transformation Fund.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 Cabinet is recommended to:
- i. Note the drivers of public health activity in Portsmouth, and the priority areas;
 - ii. Approve the designation of a Public Health Transformation Fund, as set out in section 7;
 - iii. Authorise the Director of Public Health, the s151 officer (or representative) and Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Public Health to approve allocations from the Fund, and keep progress against approved schemes under review.

3. Background

- 3.1 Responsibility for Public Health transferred from the NHS to local government in 2013. The function of Public Health promotes and protects public health and wellbeing.
- 3.2 The Portsmouth City Council Public Health Team aims to prevent ill-health and prolong lives, through a co-ordinated effort with partners, both inside and outside the council.
- 3.3 The key objectives for Public Health Portsmouth are:
- Improving health for the poorest fastest;

- Increasing healthy life expectancy; and
- Reducing demand for services and improving quality of care.

3.4 The team have clear principles that guide the way of working, and so public health practice in Portsmouth will:

- be population and systems focused
- provide value for money through evidence informed practice, effective use of population data and evaluation
- support the development of public expertise for the wider workforce, including through the Making Every Contact Count approach
- promote self-efficacy towards independence to improve health and wellbeing
- uphold the parity of esteem between mental and physical health
- embed a Health in All Policies approach

4. Mandated Services

4.1 The transfer of responsibility for Public Health to local government in 2013 brought with it a legal responsibility for councils to improve the health of their populations, not just through their specific public health functions. Specifically, the Director of Public Health has responsibility for the delivery of mandated services delivered through the ring-fenced Public Health grant (£18.187m for 2017/18):

- Appropriate access to Sexual Health Services
- Ensuring plans are in place to protect the health of Portsmouth residents (including immunisation and screening plans)
- Ensuring the Clinical Commissioning Group receives the public health advice they need to support the commissioning of services (Core Offer)
- National Child Measurement Programme
- NHS Health Check Assessment
- Ensuring the mandated responsibilities for children 0-5
- Commissioning of local Healthwatch.

5. National Advice

5.1 Public Health England have identified 6 preventative interventions that have been implemented, proven to be effective and are estimated to improve health and wellbeing and save money to the health and/or care system within a five-year horizon. These are:

- Alcohol: identification and brief advice (IBA) in primary care
- Alcohol: alcohol care teams (ACT) in secondary care
- Tobacco: screening, advice and referral in secondary care
- Hypertension: improved management of hypertension in primary care
- Contraception: increase uptake of long-acting reversible contraceptives (LARC) in general practice, maternity and abortion pathways
- Falls: implement a fracture liaison service (FLS) in secondary care

6. Local priorities

- 6.1 Local health and wellbeing priorities are set by the Health and Wellbeing Board and reflected in the local Health and Wellbeing Strategy. Progress against these priorities is tracked through the annual summary of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. The Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Portsmouth is due to be refreshed in the coming year, and emerging areas of focus are to:
- Reduce the harms from tobacco
 - Reduce the harms from physical inactivity
 - Improve access to health and social care support in the community
 - Reduce the harms from alcohol and other substance misuse
 - Reduce the drivers of poverty
 - Support independence and self-care

7. Organisational priorities

- 7.1 The priorities for the city council have been identified as:
- Raising educational standards
 - Encouraging regeneration and investment
 - Empowering residents to be healthy and independent
 - Being entrepreneurial and efficient
 - Providing excellent customer service
- 7.2 Taken together, there is a clear link between the achievement of the national requirements for public health, the local priorities and achievement of the priorities for the organisation.
- 7.3 ***Raising Educational Standards***
Education is the stepping stone for children to achieve success in later life. We must make education achievement for all our young children the very best it can be. This will give our children the best opportunities in life and in the longer term, reduce the need for our services.
- 7.4 We know that children in the city do not achieve as well in their education as children in other areas, and that this is particularly true if they are economically disadvantaged. The percentage of pupils that are eligible and claiming free school meals is higher than the national average, reflecting low incomes in the city.
- 7.5 The work of public health in supporting this priority is essential, making sure that children get off to the best start. This includes support for maternity services (including supporting expectant mothers to stop smoking in pregnancy) and for the commissioning of the Healthy Child programme, including the health visiting support that helps families ensure their children develop well and are ready for school. It includes working in schools to ensure they are healthy and vibrant environments that support learning.

7.6 ***Encouraging regeneration and investment***

Regenerating and encouraging investment is key to creating aspirations and opportunities that all our residents can benefit from and enhancing Portsmouth as a great place to live. In the longer term, this will reduce the need for our services. That's why the council and partners are working to make the city an attractive place to live, work and visit.

7.7 Public Health have a key role in supporting this objective in the city, by providing support to the frameworks that guide our regeneration programmes, including the refresh of the Portsmouth Plan and the Local Transport Plan, with a focus on reducing congestion and car use through the promotion of active modes of travel.

7.8 It is important to recognise that a city that is performing well against indicators of health and wellbeing will also be an attractive location for business - it is likely that there will be higher levels of skills in the resident population and better physical and mental health, making for a strong local workforce. Housing condition, educational standards and access to services and facilities will be better, encouraging businesses and their workforces to invest in an area. There are intrinsic links between the economic and social wellbeing of a city, and the physical and mental health of its population, summed up as "a healthy city is a wealthy city".

7.9 ***Empowering our residents to be healthy and independent***

For residents to be able to make the most of their opportunities and live independently they must be safe and healthy. A great city supports those who are most in need, and works to provide opportunities for everyone. We need to help all our residents make the most of opportunities so they can live the best and healthiest life possible and live independently. In the longer term this will reduce the need for our services.

7.10 We know that there are major inequalities in health and wellbeing outcomes across the city, in particular, between genders (shorter male life expectancy) and between different areas of the city. The most deprived areas are affected by higher rates of unemployment, smoking, alcohol consumption, mental ill-health. There are a number of people with complex needs, and an increase in levels of homelessness and rough sleeping in the city.

7.11 The Council's essential care services (Adults and Children's Social Care) face severe demographic pressures and represent a large proportion of the City Council's controllable budget. It is an area of critical risk and huge responsibility for us. Currently, we have nearly 1,000 people living in our care homes, including nearly 800 people over the age of 65. We are also, at any one time, looking after around 330 children who, for whatever reason, cannot be at home with their families.

7.12 To respond to the acute needs we have in the city, and at the same time try and prevent needs arising in the future, we are changing the way we deliver services, and working in partnership with colleagues in health services more than ever before.

7.13 The role of public health in supporting residents to live healthy lives is core, and responses include the commissioning of specialist services, including sexual health

and substance misuse services, and the provision of advice and support through the Wellbeing Service. The service also has a role to play in ensuring that preventative approaches are woven through work on the local health and care system, and that the relationships between issues are considered to develop holistic responses (for example in addressing the issue of adults with complex needs and the impact on society of the toxic trio of substance misuse, mental health and unhealthy relationships and domestic abuse).

- 7.14 ***Being entrepreneurial and efficient and providing excellent customer service***
Public Health practice seeks to achieve value for money through promoting evidence-based approaches that have been demonstrated to be effective, and of benefit to both individuals and the wider system. This way of working ensures that money spent is being spent efficiently and effectively. Innovation is supported, but robust evaluation is critical.
- 7.15 The Directorate has recently restructured to reduce the cost of operations to the city council, and to reflect that much public health practice will be delivered by other parts of the organisation, with advice from a streamlined group of advisors. This is also reflected in the public health financial strategy. Significant savings have also been made from commissioned services.
- 7.16 The service is wherever possible seeking to ensure that interventions and support are delivered at the closest point possible to the customer, and are tailored to the needs of communities and individuals. Previous examples of this work have included the Rapid Participatory Appraisals in communities, and the delivery of Wellbeing Service work in community locations.

8. Public Health Priorities and actions, 2017/18

- 8.1 Taking all of the above drivers into account, the priorities for Public Health in Portsmouth for 2017/18 are:
1. Population priority: Reduce smoking and tobacco use towards the national average from current baseline
 2. Population priority: Improve physical activity rates from current baseline with a focus on walking and cycling
 3. Population priority: Reduce self-harm and suicide from the current baseline
 4. Population priority: Reduce rates of drug-related deaths from the current baseline
 5. System priority: Mitigate against the health effects of child poverty
 6. System priority: Reduce health and social care needs in later life
 7. System priority: Reduce the social impact of the 'toxic trio'
- 8.2 The Directorate has agreed an action plan which sets out how the plan will be delivered through the Public Health Directorate, and through the wider local authority. Progress will be measured against key milestones, and also against the Public Health Outcomes Framework, which sets desired outcomes and indicators to assist with the monitoring of the health of the population.

9. Public Health financial strategy

- 9.1 Portsmouth City Council receives an annual Public Health ring-fenced grant allocation in order to perform the range of functions set out in statute (including the provision of sexual health services, health protection and the delivery of prescribed services for children 0-5) and other functions that will either:
- Reduce the inequalities between the people in the area, with respect to the benefits they can obtain from that part of the health service provided; or
 - Improve the take up of, and outcomes from, its drug and alcohol misuse treatment services.
- 9.2 In 2015, the Chancellor confirmed in the Autumn Statement that local authority funding for Public Health would be reduced by an average of 3.9% in real terms per annum until 2020, equating to a reduction in cash terms of 9.6% over the same period.
- 9.3 This represents a significant financial challenge. In Portsmouth City Council, In Portsmouth, we use the grant in three main ways:
- commissioning services that are required to fulfil the statutory functions (including sexual health and substance misuse services)
 - directly delivering services and programmes, through the Public Health directorate
 - delivering services and programmes that support improved outcomes delivered across the authority through the redistribution of public health grant.
- 9.4 The approach has been to assume that an element of ring-fenced public health grant is passported to the portolio as a cash-limited budget; and that a proportion is redistributed through the wider authority to support delivery of activity in support of public health objectives outside of the directorate.
- 9.5 The expectation is that this will continue as the basis of the financial strategy for public health until 2019/20.
- 9.6 Analysis has shown that Portsmouth's pattern of expenditure on public health related activity does not necessarily reflect the areas that have been identified as the priorities for the area; or reflect the pattern of expenditure in areas with similarities to Portsmouth. Future work for the directorate will focus on ensuring that resources are being directed to the areas of highest priority, both within the directorate and through redistribution across the authority.

10. Public Health Transformation Fund

- 10.1 As well as the annual grant, there is a legacy of some underspent funding from previous years, including when Public Health was still a Primary Care Trust function, amounting to £4.8m. As this funding is from the Public Health grant, it must be spent in accordance with the grant conditions.

- 10.2 Given the pressures on the care and health system in the city -including the system of support for children and families - and the objective to reduce demand on services and promote prevention and independence, it is proposed that this made available to support prevention or demand management projects which will be transformational in terms of improving population health outcomes, and helping the organisation ensure sustainable services in the future.
- 10.3 In order to be eligible for funding, projects must demonstrate their suitability against the following criteria:
1. **Overall fit with the Council's objectives** - providing services consistent with the Council's responsibilities and priorities, and that are not statutory functions. The council's priorities are:
 - a. Be efficient and entrepreneurial
 - b. Raise education standards
 - c. Encourage regeneration and investment
 - d. Empower residents to be healthy and independent
 - e. Provide excellent customer service
 2. **Overall fit with the Public Health Outcomes Framework** - the full PHOF can be found at (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>) and all proposals must demonstrate how they will support improvements against these outcomes. The framework is divided into five areas: overarching outcomes (health expectancy and inequality); improving the wider determinants of public health; health improvement; health protection; and healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality. In Portsmouth, we have a particular focus on:
 - a. reducing the harms from tobacco
 - b. reducing the harms from physical inactivity
 - c. improving access to health and social care support in the community
 - d. reducing the harms from alcohol and other substance misuse
 - e. reducing the drivers of poverty
 - f. supporting independence and self-care

Projects supporting these issues will be particularly welcomed.

3. **Deliverability** - proposals need to have been costed robustly and there must be high confidence in their deliverability.
4. **Sustainability** - awards from the PH Transformation Fund are one-off (although could fund projects across more than one year) so projects need to demonstrate an operating model that will endure without further funding, or demonstrate that objectives will have been achieved within the funding window. If these are pilot projects, there must be confidence in the likelihood that this could be scaled.

5. **Cost avoidance** - an illustration should be provided of how the proposal avoids costs elsewhere in the health and care system.
 6. **Evidence base** - proposals must describe the evidence base for the proposal that gives confidence that that the benefits will be achieved.
 7. **Potential for further transformation** - would the project enable further transformation, for example, partnering across the sector, social enterprise, volunteering opportunities, workforce development.
- 10.4 Proposals will need to be subject to a rigorous analysis against the criteria before funding is released, and therefore officers will be asked to set out the schemes on a proforma, addressing the criteria set out. In broad terms, schemes that support a demand management approach will be prioritised.
 - 10.5 Proposals will be considered by a panel consisting of the Director of Public Health, the s151 officer (or representative) and the Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Public Health.
 - 10.6 A condition of receiving funding is that schemes will report against progress on a regular basis to the panel (to be decided on a case by case basis). The panel will meet regularly to review new proposals, and progress against approved schemes. The panel will reserve the right to withdraw funding (and therefore potentially halt) any scheme should it emerge that the intended benefits are unlikely to be realised. Funding will also be conditional on commitment to evaluation of the scheme, with the appropriate methodology to be advised by a Consultant in Public Health.
11. **Reasons for recommendations**
 - 11.1 There are significant population and system level challenges that need to be addressed in Portsmouth. There is a clear plan and approach for how these will be tackled through the business as usual activity of the organisation. There is an opportunity to use previous underspending of the public health grant in a transformational way, to support demand management and prevention, and in doing so, support the longer term sustainability of the health and care system in the city (including services for children and families).
 12. **Equality impact assessment**
 - 12.1 A preliminary EIA was completed for the document and concluded that there will be no negative impact on any of the protected characteristics arising from the proposal to create a Public Health Transformation Fund. Any individual projects or measures arising from the strategic approach outlined will be subject to impact assessments in their own right. The preliminary EIA is attached as Annex 1.
 13. **City Solicitor comments**
 - 13.1 The legal implications are set out in the body of this report.

14. Director of Finance and Information Services comments

The financial implications and information are set out in the body of this report.

.....
Signed by: Jason Horsley, Director of Public Health

Appendices:
Appendix 1 - Preliminary EIA

Background list of documents: Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972

The following documents disclose facts or matters, which have been relied upon to a material extent by the author in preparing this report:

Title of document	Location

The recommendation(s) set out above were approved/ approved as amended/ deferred/ rejected by on

.....
Signed by: Name and Title

This page is intentionally left blank

Equality Impact Assessment

Preliminary assessment form v5 / 2013

www.portsmouth.gov.uk

The preliminary impact assessment is a quick and easy screening process. It should:

- identify those policies, projects, services, functions or strategies which require a full EIA by looking at:
 - negative, positive or no impact on any of the equality groups
 - opportunity to promote equality for the equality groups
 - data / feedback
- prioritise if and when a full EIA should be completed
- justify reasons for why a full EIA is not going to be completed

Directorate:

Director of Public health

**Function e.g. HR,
IS, carers:**

Transformation

Title of policy, service, function, project or strategy (new or old) :

Public Health Transformation Fund

Type of policy, service, function, project or strategy:

- Existing
- New / proposed
- Changed

Q1 - What is the aim of your policy, service, function, project or strategy?

Responsibility for Public Health transferred from the NHS to local government in 2013. The function of Public Health promotes and protects public health and wellbeing.

The Portsmouth City Council Public Health Team aims to prevent ill-health and prolong lives, through a co-ordinated effort with partners, both inside and outside the council.

The key objectives for Public Health Portsmouth are:

- Improving health for the poorest fastest;
- Increasing healthy life expectancy; and
- Reducing demand for services and improving quality of care.

Portsmouth City Council receives an annual Public Health ring-fenced grant allocation in order to perform the range of functions set out in statute (including the provision of sexual health services, health protection and the delivery of prescribed services for children 0-5) and other functions that will either:

- Reduce the inequalities between the people in the area, with respect to the benefits they can obtain from that part of the health service provided; or
- Improve the take up of, and outcomes from, its drug and alcohol misuse treatment services.

As well as the annual grant, there is a legacy of some underspent funding from previous years. As this funding is from the Public Health grant, it must be spent in accordance with the grant conditions. Given the pressures on the care and health system in the city -including the system of support for children and families - and the objective to reduce demand on services and promote prevention and independence, it is proposed that this made available to support prevention or demand management projects which will be transformational in terms of improving population health outcomes, and helping the organisation ensure sustainable services in the future.

Q2 - Who is this policy, service, function, project or strategy going to benefit or have a detrimental effect on and how?

The anticipation is that the development of transformational projects in support of the health of the city's population will benefit residents, visitors and businesses in the city by ensuring that people have a longer healthy life expectancy, a reduced demand for services and improved quality of services. The criteria for support being made available from the fund are that there is:

1. Overall fit with the Council's objectives - providing services consistent with the Council's responsibilities and priorities, and that are not statutory functions.
2. Overall fit with the Public Health Outcomes Framework - the full PHOF can be found at (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>) and all proposals must demonstrate how they will support improvements against these outcomes. The framework is divided into five areas: overarching outcomes (health expectancy and inequality); improving the wider determinants of public health; health improvement; health protection; and healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality. In Portsmouth, we have a particular focus on:
 - a. reducing the harms from tobacco
 - b. reducing the harms from physical inactivity
 - c. improving access to health and social care support in the community
 - d. reducing the harms from alcohol and other substance misuse
 - e. reducing the drivers of poverty
 - f. supporting independence and self-care

- 3. Deliverability
- 4. Sustainability
- 5. Cost avoidance
- 6. Evidence base
- 7. Potential for further transformation - would the project enable further transformation, for example, partnering across the sector, social enterprise, volunteering opportunities, workforce development.

Q3 - Thinking about each group below, does, or could the policy, service, function, project or strategy have a negative impact on members of the equality groups below?

Group	Negative	Positive / no impact	Unclear
Age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Race	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transgender	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sexual orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religion or belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy and maternity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other excluded groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If the answer is "negative" or "unclear" consider doing a full EIA

Q4 - Does, or could the policy, service, function, project or strategy help to promote equality for members of the equality groups?

Group	Yes	No	Unclear
Age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Race	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Transgender	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sexual orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Religion or belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy or maternity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other excluded groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If the answer is "no" or "unclear" consider doing a full EIA

Q5 - Do you have any feedback data from the equality groups that influences, affects or shapes this policy, service, function, project or strategy?

Group	Yes	No	Unclear
Age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Race	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Transgender	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sexual orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Religion or belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy and maternity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other excluded groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If the answer is "no" or "unclear" consider doing a full EIA

Q6 - Using the assessments in questions 3, 4 and 5 should a full assessment be carried out on this policy, service, function or strategy?

yes No

Q7 - How have you come to this decision?

This is a high-level framework for allocation of funds and detailed appraisals of projects will set out the implications for key groups. At this development stage, there are no identified negative impacts for the protected groups, and a number of positive direct and indirect impacts, particularly around age, gender and income expected, given the criteria for projects to receive funding. It is expected that as individual projects within the framework progress, these will be subject to individual equalities impacts assessments to ensure that there are no negative impacts, and indeed that positive impacts are maximised.

If you have to complete a full EIA please contact the Equalities and diversity team if you require help
Tel: 023 9283 4789 or email:equalities@portsmouthcc.gov.uk

Q8 - Who was involved in the EIA?

Kelly Nash, Corporate Performance Manager, PCC

This EIA has been approved by: Jason Horsley

Contact number: 023 9243 7685

Date: 2nd June 2017

Please email a copy of your completed EIA to the Equality and diversity team. We will contact you with any comments or queries about your preliminary EIA.

Telephone: 023 9283 4789

Email: equalities@portsmouthcc.gov.uk

This page is intentionally left blank



Title of meeting:	Cabinet
Date of meeting:	29 th June 2017
Subject:	Resilience in Children's Social Care
Report from	Alison Jeffery, Director of Children, Families and Education
Wards affected:	All
Key decision:	No
Full Council decision:	No

1. Purpose of report

- 1.1 This report reviews our current strategy for ensuring children's social care is both safe and sustainable financially. It makes recommendations for additional investment in social work capacity to manage rising cost pressures around alternative care.

2. Recommendations

It is recommended that Cabinet endorse:

- 2.1 An increase in social work capacity, through an investment of £499K, in order to improve our offer to teenagers and their families in particular, working more proactively within the community to effect whole family solutions and avoid external residential care placements. The increase in social work capacity will be created as follows:
- (i) Increase front-line Social workers staffing numbers by eight so that social work caseloads can be brought down to a level (15 children per FTE) that affords proactive, timely and risk sensible intervention. This will enable us to drive the highest possible quality social work support to vulnerable children and families, to avoid the need to take them into our care; and
 - (ii) Increase service leader numbers by three; reducing the size of three teams and providing better management oversight

3. Background

3.1 Child protection services have been in the spotlight for decades, with the ultimate aim to keep vulnerable children safe. Analysis of local authority child protection services continues to show that children do not always get the right help at the right time, because thresholds for social work intervention are not well understood or are too high and resourcing levels are inadequate to meet the level of real demand. This can leave children being left at risk of harm.

In 2012 Portsmouth City Council implemented a transformation programme - 'Social Work Matters' - which was aimed at improving capacity and capability in the system. The programme had 4 inter-related elements:

- Strengthening the professional social work capacity - by remodelling the structure of the teams
- Freeing up social workers to spend more time with children and families - by transferring administrative tasks to business support staff
- Moving to a service focused on child outcomes - through a workforce development programme
- Reducing unnecessary bureaucratic processes - having an IT system that supports best practice

3.2 The first three elements of the programme have had positive impacts on outcomes for children. The fourth is being implemented this year with the transition to a new case management system. Our experience locally, and from other local authorities who have implemented similar programmes, is that investment in social work staffing and their professional support arrangements do secure improved outcomes for vulnerable children. In addition to this, costs in the (care) system can be reduced through effective intervention with families, reductions in the length of time children remain in the care system, and earlier use of in-house foster care placements where possible rather than expensive agency care or residential care (particularly external residential care).

3.3 In the financial year 2016/17 Children's Social Care reduced the (mainly managerial) staffing budget by almost £1 million. This was on the assumption that the workforce in children's social care was stable and capable and that the Social Work Matters Skills Academy was fully implemented and successfully driving workforce development. Part of the thinking was also to reduce demand into social care through better targeted early help.

Fig 1: Staffing levels in children's social care:

	2015	2016
% Newly Qualified staff	15%	18%
Total number of staff	382	316

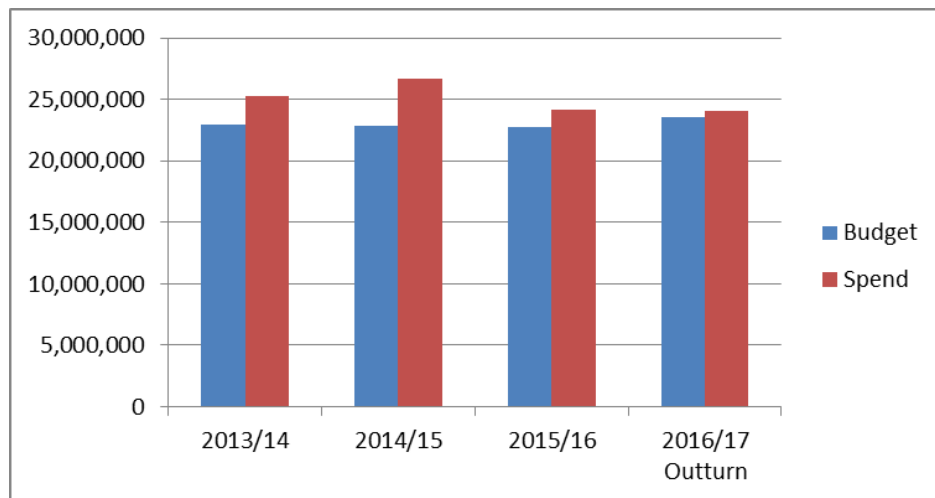
% Staff turnover	21.9%	14.3%
-------------------------	-------	-------

- 3.4 In the event, 2016-2017 saw a significant rise in demand, particularly for support for teenagers, the causes of which are considered below. While significant restructuring and recommissioning was undertaken in order to create increased capacity for targeted early help, that capacity, while greater than 12 months ago, is still modest compared with other areas, as a result of budget savings taken in that area 2014-2015. It is also as yet untested in that the newly restructured city council targeted service has only been in place two weeks, and the new commissioning specification for health visiting only since April 2017.
- 3.5 The increased demand for social care support in 2016, set out in detail below, has created significantly increased workloads, impeding the ability of social workers to undertake high quality work with young people and families so as to avoid the need for alternative care. Against this background we have seen a very significant rise in the number of young people for whom expensive external residential placements have been necessary, leading to a significant overspend in the care budget.
- 3.6 Increased caseloads pose a threat to the quality of work social workers can do. They also threaten the attractiveness of Portsmouth as an employer for social workers. Maintaining a stable workforce is the first essential element in a sustainable system as without it the authority is at risk of being required to recruit agency staff. Not only are these staff more expensive in themselves, they can also be more inclined to take risk averse decisions about alternative care, adding to care costs.

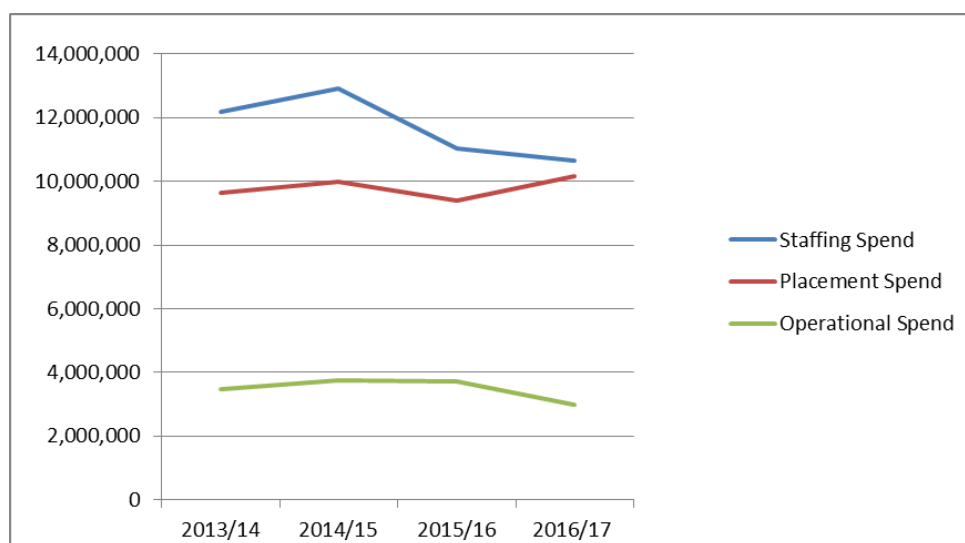
4. Spending Patterns and Demand Analysis

- 4.1 Between April 2013 and March 2016 Children's Social Care in Portsmouth has over-spent against the allocated budget of amounts between £1.4 and £3.8 million. The significant spending relates to staffing and care placements - as can be seen by the graph below:

Fig 2a, b and c: Spending patterns in children's social care:



Year	Budget	Spend	Deficit	Deficit
2013/14	22,989,200	25,283,275	2,294,075	9.98%
2014/15	22,814,517	26,670,402	3,855,885	16.90%
2015/16	22,724,852	24,123,104	1,398,252	6.15%
2016/17	23,516,400	24,061,949	545,549	2.32%



4.2 In the last financial year April 2016-March 2017 the service reduced the over spend to £0.5 million. However, the cost of looked after children placements exceeded the available budget by £1.6m. This overspend was mitigated by one-off savings made throughout the year in both staffing and other operational costs, but the spending pattern highlights a significant anticipated pressure on care placements for 2017-18 as shown in the table below.

Fig 3: Costs of care placements:

FTE Nos	Annual Average Forecast	Total Forecast	Budget Available	Potential Underlying
---------	-------------------------	----------------	------------------	----------------------

		Placement Costs	Expenditure 2017/18	2017/18	Deficit
Placements					
In-House					
Foster Care	206	23,523	4,845,738	4,397,250	448,488
IFAs	32.43	44,871	1,455,152	1,941,000	-485,848
Adoption	64	8,371	535,744	1,118,400	337,883
ROs	20	4,834	96,680		
SGOs	131	6,289	823,859		
					300,523
External residential	16.02	163,560	2,620,229	1,237,100	1,383,129
			10,377,402	8,693,750	1,683,652

- 4.3 The high cost placements tend to be external residential placements and in the last year we saw these numbers rise significantly in comparison with previous years. This growth is currently forecast to continue into 2017-18:

Fig 4: Demand for external residential care placements

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Average Nos (FTE)	7.51	13.61	17.1

- 4.4 Between March 2016 and April 2017 the service has experienced a significant rise in the number of looked after children. Numbers of looked after children have historically fluctuated between 300 and 320 (April 2012 - March 2016) but in the last financial year this increased to 362. Much of this increase relates to the increase of unaccompanied asylum seeking children coming into the city through the Port, with the average number of unaccompanied minors looked after in 2012 at 6, moving to 44 in 2017.
- 4.5 In addition to the significant increase in the numbers of unaccompanied minors, the service has generally seen a rise in the number of adolescents presenting complex and risky behaviours and requiring a social work intervention - see tables below:

Fig 4: Demand into children's social care

		Snapshot Picture end Dec					Total % increase 2012-2016
	Ages	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Referrals	0-5	949	866	770	834	954	27%
	6-13	727	741	681	790	1049	
	14+	282	273	293	367	479	
Total Referrals		1958	1880	1744	1991	2482	

Fig 5: Number of assessments completed by children's social care

		Snapshot Picture end Dec	Total %

Assessments	Ages	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	increase 2012- 2016 48%
	0-5	751	768	719	757	876	
	6-13	582	659	647	736	970	
	14+	212	232	277	321	433	
Total Assessments		1545	1659	1643	1814	2279	

4.6 Much of the increase in demand and expenditure can be understood by the expectations on children's social care to safeguard the wellbeing of children, including the provision of alternative care arrangements as necessary. Over the past 5 years these expectations have included:

- A robust and coordinated response for children going missing, being exploited and/ or being trafficked
- Completing care proceedings within a 26 week timescale
- Support for care leavers up until they reach 24 years old
- Arrangements to allow young people to 'stay put' in foster care provision

4.7 Across the country these additional expectations have created pressure on children's social care services. The regulatory framework has also increased the requirements under the registration process for residential units and created shorter targeted (thematic) inspections of safeguarding duties. A lot of attention has been given to the quality of social work practice, including the systems local authorities have in place to support social work intervention.

4.8 The Children and Social Work Act became law in April 2017. The Act enshrines a series of changes to the social work profession, including:

- The creation of a new organisation, Social Work England, to take-over from the HCPC as the profession's regulator.
- A requirement for the new regulator to obtain the Education Secretary's approval for professional standards.
- New powers for the Education Secretary to set 'improvement standards' for social workers, and introduce assessments for practitioners. Social workers will as a result be attracted to employers who can offer lower caseloads and better managerial support.

5. Summary of Concerns

5.1 As demand has increased into children's social care so caseloads have risen. It is well evidenced that lower caseloads afford better opportunities for risk-sensible, timely interventions - avoiding reactive decisions, which can lead to emergency (costly) placements and children remaining in care for longer.

- 5.2 The most important factor for social workers seeking employment is manageable caseloads. Portsmouth City Council has been successful in recruiting and retaining social workers whilst caseloads have been low. As caseloads rise, our ability to attract the best staff is compromised.
- 5.3 Reactive intervention with chaotic adolescents engaging in risky behaviour can lead to emergency placements - often requiring the use of external residential provision. This can be costly. Our numbers of adolescent referrals, assessments and placements have increased over the past year and continue to do so.
- 5.4 Placing adolescent children in crisis situations can lead to poor placement decisions and create further disruption through placement moves and this can be costly.
- 5.5 This year Ofsted challenged the quality of care being provided to a number of young people in our residential provision. This led to three young people moving to external residential provision at high cost and a number of beds being held vacant for a period of time. Whilst the challenge has been resolved satisfactorily, the cost to the local authority has exceeded £250,000.
- 5.6 Every external residential placement avoided creates significant cost avoidance for the local authority. In the last two years, the number of young people placed in external residential care increase significantly - by 10 (an estimated annual cost of £1.6 million).

6. A Proposed Solution

- 6.1 There is evidence to indicate that better social work decisions and more timely responses are made with lower case-loads and robust management oversight. There is a direct relationship between the number of children a social worker is working with and the quality of the work undertaken - including better risk management.
- 6.2 An additional eight social workers will afford opportunity to create specific adolescent pathways - addressing risks associated with exploitation, re-engaging with education and building/sustaining healthier relationships.
- 6.3 The cost of a pro-active, timely and risk sensible service is recovered if external residential placements can be avoided and need diverted or contained by intervening differently. The service only needs to avoid 4 high cost placements to recover £600,000
- 6.4 The addition of three service leaders will allow us to:
 - (i) Afford specific management capacity to both residential units, rather than stretching one service leader to cover both. Ofsted have indicated our current management arrangement is not satisfactory to meet the care standards expected. The additional management oversight will allow us to target children for our internal residential placements appropriately.

- (ii) Split the through care team into a child in care team and care leavers team. This will ensure that there is better oversight of the quality of care and that young people leaving our care have access to the best support. The increase in service leader availability in these teams will afford opportunity to target those children in external residential care so as to bring them back safely to local resources.
- (iii) Split the central locality team into two smaller teams. The current size of the team (32 staff) has contributed to significant turnover in this team with staff voicing that they are not feeling adequately supported. Two smaller teams will afford better management grip over the work and better support of staff.

- 6.5 The longer-term strategy is to create a sustainable children's system is by reducing demand into children's social care. In 2016/17 we launched our early help and prevention strategy to target children and families below the threshold of social work intervention and provide timely services to prevent their needs escalating to children's social care. Achieving this will afford us an opportunity to reshape the workforce - thereby reducing or avoiding costs and creating savings.
- 6.6 Extensive audit work of adolescents in residential placements has been undertaken to understand where opportunities for pro-active intervention could have been provided to achieve different outcomes. This has highlighted opportunities to intervene earlier with children aged 7, 8 and 9 to prevent escalation of need and to potentially avoid need for residential placement later down the line.
- 6.7 Portsmouth City Council is currently judged as requiring improvement. The inspection framework has been reshaped and Ofsted has indicated that they will be inspecting all authorities requiring improvement in early 2018.

7. Summary; Reasons for recommendations

- 7.1 Keeping children safe while also keeping the overall costs of children's social care sustainable requires regular review of the local service and investment strategy. The right balances have to be struck and demand at different levels managed carefully, from preventative to the highest cost level.
- 7.2 Over the last 12 months there have been three developments in parallel:
- (i) Against previous trend data, there has been a significant increase in demand on children's social care - in terms of referrals, assessments and care placements, for teenagers in particular, which has placed significant pressure on the service in terms of caseloads, care days and care placements.
 - (ii) Savings were made from April 2016 in staffing within children's social care, particularly management and business support. These were judged to be

safe to make given trend data over the previous 5 years and workforce development investment in the previous 3 years through the "Social Work Matters" programme. Particularly given the increased demand this year, they have left management stretched, however.

- (iii) Spend on early help was refocussed, bringing together Children's Centres, Troubled Families and Public Health Delivery to create a new targeted early help service, integrating this with Health Visiting and School Nursing, and increasing volunteer-led delivery of other preventative support. This has created the platform for stronger demand management in 2017/2018 at the lower levels of need but the new service has only just been established and its impact, expected to be first seen over the next quarter, will need to be closely monitored.

7.3 Financially, while staffing costs have been reduced, not just through the planned savings but also through the management of vacancies, our care costs increased because we were obliged to place a larger number of children than usual in expensive external residential placements. Currently, the Children and Families portfolio is predicted to overspend in 2017/2018 by £1.6 million; £1.3 million being attributable to these placements.

7.4 We believe that one factor behind the increase in external placements this year has been rising case-loads for social workers. With lower case-loads, social workers are better able to manage risk in the community, avoiding the need for care proceedings, and particularly expensive emergency placements. Rising case-loads are concerning, not just because they make the management of demand at the highest level more difficult but also because they have other adverse consequences, around inspection outcomes and the attractiveness of the city council as an employer. The aim of the early help refocussing in 2016/2017 is to provide a stronger platform for the management of demand into social care, keeping case-loads lower long term. In the short term, however, we believe that an investment in additional posts within front line community social work teams would be an appropriate rebalancing of our spend profile this year, to reduce the overall safeguarding and financial risks which we now face.

7.5 In addition to these posts, investment in our own internal residential care service could also help reduce the need for external placements.

8. Equality impact assessment

8.1 The impact of these proposals would be to strengthen support for more vulnerable children and families, maximising the chances of children staying with their birth families rather than entering the care of the local authority. They would have a positive impact on this group of children and families; there no protected groups which would be affected adversely.

9. Legal implications

- 9.1 The proposals are expected to reduce the need for the city council to use its legal powers to pursue care orders for children and young people. If successful the proposals would reduce demand for legal services support.

10. Director of Finance's comments

- 10.1 For 2017-18, the initial financial projection for the Children's & Families Portfolio is for an overspend of £1.6m due to the cost of placements; £1.3 million being attributable to the cost of external residential placements, as shown in Fig 3. The financial projection is based on the current children in placement in April 2017 and assumes that they will continue in their current placement until the end of the financial year; unless a placement end date is available. This projection is expected to change as children leave and enter placements throughout the financial year.
- 10.2 The proposals contained within this report seek to increase social work capacity by increasing both the number of Social Workers by eight and Service Leaders by three.
- 10.3 As highlighted within the report, it is intended that this investment in resources will enable better social work decisions and more timely responses to be made with lower case-loads and robust management oversight. As a consequence, it is anticipated that this would lead to a reduction in both the current cost of placements as well as help to avoid unnecessary future high cost placements.
- 10.4 Whilst it is anticipated that the proposed strategy will lead to a reduction in the cost of placements, it may take some time for the changes to embed and have a visible impact on the projected overspend. The intention is that the investment in staffing of £499,000 will be funded from the anticipated reduction in placement costs. However, there is inevitably a risk that the costs will not be fully offset by the reduction in placement costs in year 1, and that the projected overspend for 2017/2018 may increase. The financial position of the Portfolio will be monitored and reported regularly to both the management team and the Cabinet Member during the financial year to enable corrective action to be taken where possible.

Signed by: Director of Children, Families and Education

Appendices:

Background list of documents: Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972

The following documents disclose facts or matters, which have been relied upon to a material extent by the author in preparing this report:

Title of document	Location

The recommendation(s) set out above were approved/ approved as amended/ deferred/ rejected by on

.....
Signed by:

This page is intentionally left blank



Agenda item:

Title of meeting: Cabinet

Date of meeting: 29th June 2017

Subject: Transforming Adult Social Care

Report From: Director of Adults' Services & Director of Finance and Information Services

Report by: Kelly Nash, Corporate Performance Manager

Wards affected: All

Key decision: No

Full Council decision: No

1. Purpose of report

- 1.1 To seek approval from Cabinet to the proposed approach to the transformation of adult social care, including the designation of an Adult Social Care Transformation Fund.

2. Recommendations

2.1 Cabinet is recommended to:

- i. Note the acknowledged pressure on adult social care, and the local position
- ii. Endorse the principles for developing the "blueprint" for social care
- iii. Endorse the measures being taken to ensure financial stability and sustainability in the service
- iv. Approve the designation of an Adult Social Care Transformation Fund amounting to £8.5m, as set out in section 7
- v. Authorise the Director of Adult Services, the s151 officer (or representative) and Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Public Health, in consultation with the Leader, to approve allocations from the Fund, and keep progress against approved schemes under review.

3. Background

- 3.1 Adult Social Care is an increasingly high profile area of local authority business. There is acknowledgement at national level that social care is under increasing pressure, for a variety of reasons, including increasing demand; and that the quality of the social care system is critical to ensuring the health services remain viable in the medium to long term.

- 3.2 The Department for Communities and Local Government produced a pre-budget report in March 2017 highlighting some of the national drivers of demand and cost, in particular:
- Demographic changes - the King's Fund report that the number of people in their 80s and 90s has increased by almost a third in the last 10 years; and is set to double in the next 20 years. It is highlighted that many people in this age bracket will have at least two health conditions, and many will have dementia. This requires a mixture of healthcare and social care. As well as helping people to live for longer, improved medical science and living conditions also mean that younger people live longer with disabilities or complex health conditions, requiring complex health and social care responses.
 - Care Act 2014 - reformed and modernised social care law, and whilst the sector was broadly enthusiastic about the changes introduced, there were concerns about potential increases in demand for services, leading to higher costs. The King's Fund highlighted that the legislation had "substantially added to both the expectations and statutory duties of local authorities without necessarily being reflected in the money they get."
 - National Living Wage (NLW) - In July 2015, the Government announced the National Living Wage for those aged 25 and over. While the NLW gave care workers, amongst whom recruitment and retention is a significant issue, a needed increase in pay, it did add to the funding pressures on councils.
 - Deprivation of Liberty safeguards - A Supreme Court judgement in March 2014 changed the definition of "deprivation of liberty" under the Mental Capacity Act 2005, resulting in more people who have been deprived of their liberty for treatment, care or protection from harm coming forward for council safeguarding assessments. Some funding was made available in 2015-16 to meet increased costs, but not to the level required (a national pot of £25m against a requirement estimated at £127m)
- 3.3 A number of measures have been introduced in the recent past to try and address some of these challenges, including:
- Better Care Fund - the Spending Round 2013 announced the creation of a Better Care Fund (BCF): local health bodies and councils would pool existing funding into the BCF and agree joint plans for closer working between health and social care. In 2015, the Government announced that additional funding for social care would be made available in an "improved BCF" although this was "backloaded", commencing at very modest levels in 2017/18 and rising in 2018/19 and 2019/20.
 - The social care precept - the social care precept allows councils to raise council tax by up to 6% over the 3 year period 2017/18 to 2019/20 with a maximum increase of 3% in any single year to fund social care. This for example could be 2% each year, or 3% in 2017-18 and 2018-19 only, or any other combination not exceeding 6% in aggregate.
 - The adult social care support grant - A "one-off" £240m national funding allocation funding for adult social care support grant for 2017-18, distributed according to

relative need, as a short term measure. Intended to compensate, in part, for the "backloading" of the "improved Better Care Fund". This however, was funded by cutting the New Homes Bonus scheme and in financial terms the City Council experienced a net increase in funding of just £0.1m.

4. Local position

4.1 The cumulative effect of these high-level changes on Portsmouth means that the amount of savings to be found over the next 3 years to 2019/20 is estimated to be £4.6m, relating to budget savings required to contribute to the Council's overall Corporate Savings requirements (£3.8m) and the demographic cost pressures (£0.8m). This is described below:

- There is an underlying budget deficit of £1.2m per annum (after precept funding of £2m and assuming agreed savings of £1.4m from 2017/18 are achieved)
- There is an estimated future savings requirement in the next two years of £1.3m to be achieved (it should be noted that the Adult Social Care portfolio has consistently been protected from savings requirements in relative terms over many years)
- There is a projected demographic pressure beyond 2017-18 of £0.4m in the next two years.

4.2 However, there are also opportunities, as between 2017/18 and 2019/20 additional funding will be available and some "one-off" savings have been identified as described below:

- Grant for Adult Social Care as announced in the Spring budget 2017 of £7m will be available, although on a reducing basis over the next 3 years and reducing to zero by 2020/21
- The Social Care precept may generate an estimated additional £2.1m in 2018/19 and 2019/20 and will be on-going.
- There are a number of "one-off" savings amounting to £0.7m that have been identified in 2017/18.

4.3 In broad terms, it can be assumed that the identified demographic pressures of £0.8m and other, as yet unidentified but likely cost pressures can be funded from the Adult Social Care precept of £2.1m. This leaves the "one-off" funding of £8.5m to be used to invest in the transformational change of adult social care services in Portsmouth which is required in order to deliver the ongoing £3.8m remaining savings requirement (i.e. after funding all likely demographic and other cost pressures). It is important to note however, that the £8.5m will be required not only to address the on-going savings requirement of £3.8m over the period to 2019/20 but also to prepare the service to be able to make further savings beyond 2019/20 as the austerity period continues. This paper sets out the vision for the service in the short to medium term, the overall strategy for achieving financial sustainability, and the process for developing and implementing transformational change. These opportunities and risks are set out in Annex 1.

5. The vision - a blueprint for adult social care in Portsmouth

- 5.1 There is an extensive legal framework around social care, setting out the obligations of the authority to its vulnerable residents. However, we are clear that when working with people we need to ensure that we are helping them to achieve the outcomes they want - so we are defining our purpose as "helping people live the life they want to live, in the way they want to live it."
- 5.2 If we are to deliver on this purpose, then by 2020, we want adult social care in Portsmouth to be:
- delivering individual services to people that meet their needs and help them achieve the outcomes they want to achieve, and keep them safe;
 - working in a way that recognises the strengths that people have, and have access to in their networks and communities - and draws on these to meet their needs;
 - working efficiently and responsively, centred around the needs of the customers; and
 - financially stable and sustainable.
- 5.3 We will achieve this vision by:
- Reshaping the social care workforce - the changes in the nature of social care for adults mean that we need to think about the workforce, and how we ensure that the right skills are in the right place. We need to think about how we will rebalance the numbers of qualified and unqualified social workers, and ensure that there is the right skill mix, for staff to pull on, so that a "team around the worker" model can be effectively operated. This will also include looking at the wider landscape, and the external workforce, including in domiciliary care.
 - Changing our approach to customers - the adult social care directorate has been an early adopter of the systems development approach, which looks at services from both a customer perspective to identify what customers want; and from an organisational perspective to ensure this is delivered as quickly as possible, cutting out unnecessary bureaucracy and waste. Successful work is now being rolled into the service to become business as usual, and the service is committed to extending this approach to other areas of the business, placing people receiving services at the heart of the service design. We are also considering how we can roll out other approaches to ensure that work is person-centred and provides greater choice and control. This includes developing approaches such as integrated personal commissioning and more brief interventions to address issues at the point of need, and provide greater choice in how needs are met.
 - Managing demand for services - we will consider where there are opportunities to intervene earlier to prevent escalation to higher levels of need. We will consider the opportunities provided by technology to support earlier intervention, as well as considering the role of information, advice and guidance in empowering customers and their own networks to support their own needs.
 - Continuing to integrate with health partners where that is relevant to support holistic care and continuity of care - this will include moving the service to

SystemOne to support the vision of an integrated Portsmouth Care Record; but also considering how social care functions as part of a single system of health and care services in the city, supporting areas of work including preventing admissions to hospital and overcoming delayed transfers of care.

- New models of care and support for people including through accommodation - this will include considering the offers around sheltered housing, extra care housing, residential care, nursing care, independent living, shared lives, domiciliary care and 24 hour care
- Developing the relationship with external partners, including providers and the voluntary and community sector - this will include developing outcomes-based approaches to commissioning of services, and embedding open-book accounting principles and practices to ensure mutual transparency and accountability.

5.4 These principles form the core of a "blueprint for social care" in Portsmouth, which will complement the Blueprint for Health and Care, a statement of commitments to the residents of Portsmouth which sets out the range of ways in which health and care services will work together to ensure more co-ordinated, accessible and effective services in the city. These principles will be developed within the directorate, so that they are given meaningful effect in future service transformation, and set the clear rationale for future changes.

6. Moving towards financial stability and sustainability

6.1 Alongside the implementation of the blueprint for adult social care, there is a need for a rigorous financial approach. The 2016/17 outturn position for adult social care was a deficit of £700k. This was following various one-off adjustments that had the effect of materially improving the position. Currently, the forecast for the outturn position in 2017/18 is a deficit of approximately £1.2m, assuming that all of the £1.3m savings approved by full Council will be achieved. Therefore, it is critical to the ongoing sustainability of services that:

- Cost drivers and risks are fully understood and mitigated wherever possible;
- Financial management and governance in the service is sound and consistent; and
- Opportunities to make savings, or avoid costs, identified, optimised and realised

6.2 There is a plan to eliminate the underlying deficit. This may involve using some of the Transformation Fund to pump prime projects that will improve the ongoing revenue costs of the service. However, it is hoped that the service will be able to work itself out of the deficit as much as it is able in order to use the Transformation Fund for service transformation and ensure long term sustainability.

6.3 The plan for the elimination of the deficit includes the following proposals:

- the formulation of an Adult Social Care accommodation strategy to include the review of future service needs and the current property portfolio.
- reviewing running costs of in-house residential units to better understand the cost drivers, and reviewing occupancy levels

- Ensuring that all contract management is in line with contracts agreed by relevant parties
- accelerating the review into more assistive technology where appropriate.

6.4 The service needs to address the underlying deficit, produce and implement achievable savings plans, and mitigate the future cost pressures. The increase in funding available on a one-off basis provides the opportunity to do this in a managed way, encouraging innovative thinking and genuinely transformative action.

6.5 Cost drivers

An analysis of trends affecting costs in the portfolio has identified that:

- The ratio of domiciliary care to residential clients has steadily increased from 3.4:1 in April 2013 to 6.6:1 in December 2016. This is not supported by either a halving of people in residential homes, or a doubling of population over the same period.
- The increase in volumes of domiciliary care packages from 738 in April 2014 to 920 in March 2017 is driven by the under 75 years age group (rising from 138 to 212)
- The average weekly cost of a domiciliary care package has increased from £114 in April 2014 to £143 in March 2017. The highest increases are in the under 75 year age group, rising from an average of £109 to £161.
- The increase in volumes of care packages are in the most expensive package band group.
- The length of time a client receives a domiciliary care package has increased: 4% of clients received care for more than 3 years in 2014/15, compared with 24% in 2016/17.

6.6 Work is underway to understand the reasons for these trends, as some seem counter-intuitive. Once understood, it will be possible to identify where there may be scope to reduce longer term costs and take pressure of limited cash resources.

6.7 Management and governance

Work is also underway to ensure that senior managers within the service are clear about the composition of service budgets, and their authority to operate within these budgets. Managers have this year been involved in a zero-based budgeting process, and therefore have had a stronger voice in determining budgets for services (albeit that the available cash limit to support the requirement is some £1.2m short of the forecast budget needed). It is expected that this detailed knowledge of the assumptions used in setting the budget, coupled with an enhanced programme of monitoring, will ensure that the portfolio has a strong grip on the financial position throughout the year.

6.8 The complex nature of much spend in the service also means that there is a need ensure that the high level governance relating to transformation and finance is correct. A recent review of how inflationary increases are awarded to suppliers identified opportunities to improve the scrutiny given to this process, and enable informed decisions to be taken. This includes embedding principles of open book accounting in the relationship with suppliers, to ensure transparency when anything other than an inflationary increase is required. This approach is resource intensive,

but should help reduce costs to the council in the short to medium term, and support improved quality of provision.

6.9 *Opportunities to make savings and avoid costs*

As with all portfolios in the authority, Adult Social Care has a savings requirement and proposals have been put forward to, and accepted by, full council for 2017/18 and beyond. The service has instigated a rigorous process for ensuring that projects required to deliver savings are on track to deliver; and to ensure that where there is a projected shortfall against savings target, alternative options are brought forward. Annex 2 sets out these savings and the current expectation around their delivery.

6.10 However, there are potential additional opportunities that can be considered too. For example, the service has a sizeable portfolio of operational buildings (care homes and residential settings, day centres etc) and there is a need to ensure that this portfolio is providing the best possible value for money for the service. It is therefore proposed that a property strategy for the service is delivered, that can then be considered alongside the strategies for other health and care organisations in the city to ensure that the health and care estate is operating in the most cost-effective way for the taxpayer, and delivering the best possible outcomes to residents.

6.11 However, as previously highlighted, the potential pressures on adult social care are such that traditional approaches to savings will not be sufficient to address the challenge. Work to ensure that services for customers are intelligence-led, and where appropriate, applied at the earliest intervention, will lead to the avoidance of future costs, but a wider, and more ambitious, approach to identifying and implementing transformational approaches is required.

7. Supporting innovation and transformation of adult social care

7.1 To enable a more radical approach to service transformation, it is proposed that the £8.5m opportunity identified in paragraph 4.2 is designated for an Adult Social Care transformation fund (ASCTF). The intention of this fund is to pump-prime and support transition to schemes that will lead to significant reductions in costs for social care (including reducing future costs arising from demographic pressures) after the one-off expenditure is incurred.

7.2 The blueprint for social care is a starting point in articulating the improved services, ways of working and value for money that need to be driven, to ensure that people who need services the most receive help that will help them live the life they want to lead. It is therefore recommended that the funding will be released when there is a good fit with the blueprint principles national conditions of grant usage, and a demonstration of the capacity to sustain or enable further transformational change. The criteria for awards from the ASCTF are therefore proposed as:

1. **Overall fit with the blueprint for social care** - all proposals must demonstrate how they will support achievement of the blueprint for social care:
 - Reshaping the workforce
 - Changing the approach to people in receipt of a service (efficiency, personalised services, choice)

- Managing demand (early intervention, care technology, IAG)
 - Integrated services and continuity of care
 - New models of care
 - Developing relationship with external partners
 - Reducing the costs of service delivery to ensure that it is an affordable and sustainable service.
2. **Compliance with national conditions of grant usage** (please note that only draft conditions are currently available):
- i. the grant paid is to be spent on Adult Social Care and used to meet adult social care needs, reducing pressures on the NHS, and stabilising the social care provider market;
 - ii. Portsmouth City Council must:
 - 1. Pool the grant with the Better Care Fund, unless we choose to seek ministerial exemption
 - 2. Work with its CCG partners and providers to manage transfers of care; and
 - 3. Provide quarterly reports to the Secretary of State
 - iii. The funding is intended to enable local authorities to quickly provide stability and extra capacity in local care systems. Therefore, local authorities are able to spend the grant, subject to the conditions set, as soon as plans have been locally agreed.
3. **Deliverability** - proposals need to have been costed robustly and there must be high confidence in their deliverability - this will include demonstrating that critical stakeholders who are required to make the scheme deliver are on board (so for example, for schemes aiming to reduce admissions or improve hospital discharges, schemes must be supported by local NHS acute and community partners).
4. **Sustainability** - awards from the Adult Social Care Transformation Fund are one-off (although could fund projects across more than one year) so projects need to demonstrate an operating model that will endure without further funding, or demonstrate that objectives will have been achieved within the funding window.
5. **Scalability** - for small schemes or pilots, scalability and viability need to be demonstrated
6. **Cost avoidance** - an illustration should be provided of how the proposal avoids costs (this could potentially be elsewhere within the health and care system, although in this case there may be a need for further discussion about the requirements for a risk/gain share agreement or utilising an alternative source of funding for the proposal).
7. **Evidence base** - what is the evidence base for the proposal that gives confidence that the benefits will be achieved?
8. **Potential for further transformation** - would the project enable further transformation?

9. Whole-system approach - schemes need to demonstrate that they are part of an inter-related model of care and show consideration of the impact on the whole system (health, care, housing etc).

10. Evaluation - how will the impact of the scheme be evidenced and evaluated (with particular reference to the BCF metrics of reducing admissions to residential homes, the effectiveness of reablement and delayed transfers of care).

- 7.3 Schemes that could be supported by the ASCTF might therefore include hospital discharge schemes, admissions avoidance schemes, spend to save schemes to alleviate demographic pressures, or early intervention schemes, as examples.
- 7.4 Proposals will need to be subject to a rigorous analysis against the criteria before funding is released, and therefore officers will be asked to set out the schemes on a proforma, addressing the criteria set out. In broad terms, schemes that support a demand management approach or promote market capacity and stabilisation will be prioritised.
- 7.5 Proposals are to be considered by a panel consisting of the Director of Adult's Services, the s151 officer (or representative) and the Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Public Health. The panel will be advised by the Director of Better Care to ensure alignment. The fund will be linked to BCF governance arrangements and reported through these to the CCG Board and Health and Wellbeing Board.
- 7.6 A condition of receiving funding is that schemes will report against progress on a regular basis to the panel (to be decided on a case by case basis). The panel will meet regularly to review new proposals, and progress against approved schemes. The panel will reserve the right to withdraw funding (and therefore potentially halt) any scheme should it emerge that the intended benefits are unlikely to be realised.
- 7.7 In addition, there are also funding streams in the authority to support the achievement of outcomes for public health, and the development of the relationship with the voluntary and community sector (Capacity and Transition Fund). When proposals are received, they will also be considered for their possible fit with these programmes, should they be more appropriate sources of funding.

8. Reasons for recommendations

- 8.1 Long-term sustainability in the adult social care system can only be achieved by looking at how we reduce demand for highest cost services; focus resource on areas of greatest need; and reduce the costs of services that are necessary to support the most vulnerable. The programme set out in the paper represents a coherent package of measures aimed at ensuring affordability, by taking this window of opportunity to encourage and support innovation and transformation.

9. Equality impact assessment

- 9.1 A preliminary EIA was completed for the document and concluded that there will be no negative impact on any of the protected characteristics arising from the strategy to transform social care for adults. Any individual projects or measures arising from the strategic approach outlined will be subject to impact assessments in their own right. The preliminary EIA is attached as Annex 3.

10. Legal Implications

- 10.1 As stated in the body of the report (paragraph 5.1) there is an extensive statutory/legal framework for the provision of local authority social care services, setting out the obligations of the Council to its vulnerable residents and those obligations will be central to all individual spending decisions.
- 10.2 The recommendations in this report, however, relate primarily to a high-level strategy and governance mechanism for determining spending decisions to meet the Council's priorities and statutory duties going forward so that the Council's specific obligations to individual vulnerable residents are not directly engaged by those recommendations.
- 10.3 Within this, however, it is noted that the recommendations (and in particular recommendations (ii) and (iii)) will assist the Council in a strategic way in meeting significant overarching statutory duties, principally as follows:
- the general duty of Best Value under the Local Government Act 1999 whereby the Council "must make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness"; and
 - the Council's statutory duties under the Health and Social Care Act 2012 and the Care Act 2014 to promote the integrated provision of local authority social care services and NHS health services where so doing promotes the wellbeing of people with care needs and their carers, contributes to prevention or improves the quality of care.

11. Director of Finance and Information Services comments

- 11.1 The financial implications and information are set out in the body of this report.

.....
Signed by: Innes Richens, Director of Adults' Services and Chris Ward, Director of Finance and Information Services

Appendices:
Appendix 1 - Transformation Fund
Appendix 2 - Savings Proposals
Appendix 3- Preliminary EIA

Background list of documents: Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972

The following documents disclose facts or matters, which have been relied upon to a material extent by the author in preparing this report:

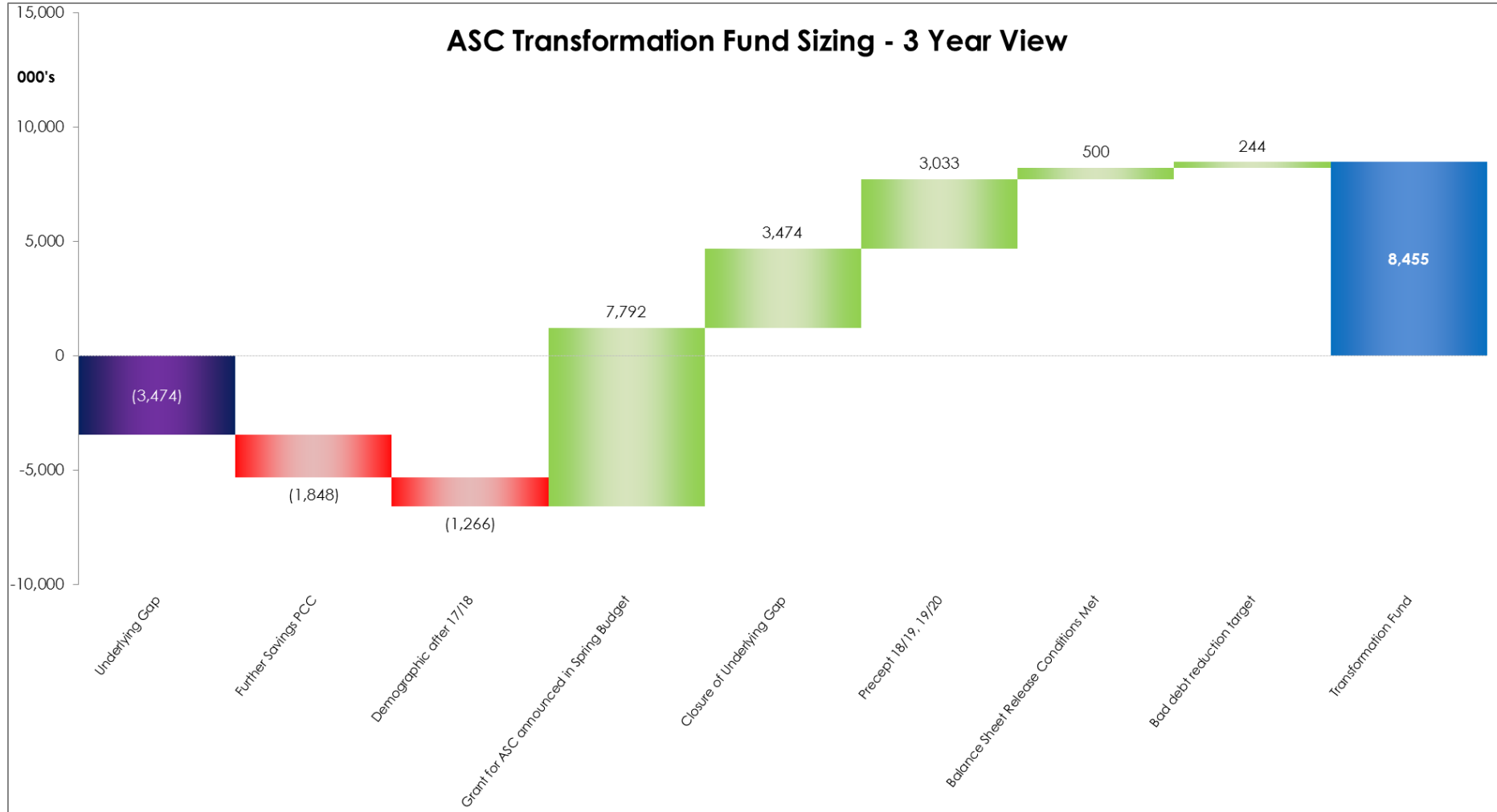
Title of document	Location

The recommendation(s) set out above were approved/ approved as amended/ deferred/ rejected by on

.....
Signed by: Name and Title

This page is intentionally left blank

Annex 1 - ASC Transformation Fund illustration



This page is intentionally left blank

Annex 2 - Adult Social Care agreed savings

Savings proposal	Saving	Delivery status
Direct Payments to be delivered only using prepaid cards. This reduces the risk of fraudulent spend, allows for the recovery of surpluses and greater control over the expenditure being incurred.	£120,000	Likely to be exceeded
Set Direct Payment rate for Personal Assistants at National Living wage. This will only apply to new Personal Assistants recruited in 17/18 and onwards.	£20,000	Yet to see the impact of this initiative. For personal assistants the market in Portsmouth means that this cannot be rigidly applied, but this rate has been set as a starting point for discussion around payment.
Review of high cost Learning Disability cases	£100,000	This is unlikely to materialise
A new framework for supported living will be tendered for in the new year.	£30,000	Our hourly rates average out at £2 less than neighbouring Authorities. While this has produced savings it has reduced the market and a significant number of organisations on the framework do not respond to tenders. We have a number of options around how we construct the framework and these include higher weighting on quality as opposed to cost or setting a rate and the procuring on quality alone. Both of these will increase costs rather than produce savings.
The deregistration of appropriate Learning Disability care homes and the transfer to supported living accommodation - also the development of Nessa Street and the resultant cost savings of the new facility.	£112,000	Confident of over-achievement against this saving.
Increased use of Assistive Technology within the Learning Disability environment- primarily as a way of providing night cover in a more efficient way.	£50,000	Reduction in night cover whether as a result of AT or on call arrangements will produce savings
Review of the Carers Service - To include staffing, accommodation and service options	£130,000	Work has yet to start , but it is expected that savings will be realised
Review of high cost Older Persons and Physical Disability Packages of care cases	£50,000	Negotiations are required with CCG relating to ECR agreements for higher cost support. Some of the individuals in receipt of high cost support are out of area and therefore Portsmouth CCG will not be the responsible CCG. Paper to be drafted to indicate ASC view of what is incidental and ancillary to the provision of social care and what is more than incidental and ancillary.
Review of low cost packages of care with the possibility of a percentage of non personal care clients to be	£50,000	Negotiations ongoing with Voluntary Sector provider.

transferred to a willing VCS. This saving is the cost differential on the hourly rate.		
Adult Mental Health Service Review (assumes a 2.5% efficiency saving on service provision)	£75,000	Work is underway to review current staffing structure and there is a project reviewing all high cost placements, with a view to moving on accommodation being sourced.
Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (Adults element) Staffing restructure	£50,000	Work has started to identify the savings, this is expected to be achieved.
General staffing savings from existing vacancies throughout Adult Social Care.	£150,000	Plan to be agreed
Only use preferred providers for domiciliary care packages where possible. Work with preferred suppliers to develop block contract arrangements particularly around out of hospital care to reduce the need for the use of third tier providers.	£75,000	Negotiations in January with 3rd tier provider. ICS are in negotiation with market to discuss block contract arrangements.
Efficiency saving in In-House Care homes	£150,000	Finance to assist in review of detail unit costs to target areas for efficiency savings
Replace two Qualified Social Worker posts at QAH (vacancies) with Independent Support Assistant for less complex cases	£20,000	Achieved
Impact of Community Independence Service implementation - the new team will work with clients referred by social care community teams to provide re-ablement focussed short term intervention reducing long term care costs.	£50,000	Figures not yet available to suggest the success of this service. This may be a cost avoidance, rather than a saving, if users of the CIS become independent of ongoing care this could realise an avoidance of the costs of up to 2 hours of care a week.
Increased occupancy at Harry Sotnick House Nursing Home-Reduced commissioning costs and increased income	£170,000	HSH has decided to cease admissions, following discussion with CQC. The company needs to work on putting in place permanent management arrangements that provide stability to the home's ability to provide care and support. This situation is under regular review.
Total	£1,382,000	

Equality Impact Assessment

Preliminary assessment form v5 / 2013

www.portsmouth.gov.uk

The preliminary impact assessment is a quick and easy screening process. It should:

- identify those policies, projects, services, functions or strategies which require a full EIA by looking at:
 - negative, positive or no impact on any of the equality groups
 - opportunity to promote equality for the equality groups
 - data / feedback
- prioritise if and when a full EIA should be completed
- justify reasons for why a full EIA is not going to be completed

Directorate:

Director of Adult services

**Function e.g. HR,
IS, carers:**

Transformation

Title of policy, service, function, project or strategy (new or old) :

Transforming Adult Social Care

Type of policy, service, function, project or strategy:

- Existing
- New / proposed
- Changed

Q1 - What is the aim of your policy, service, function, project or strategy?

Adult Social Care is an increasingly high profile area of local authority business. There is acknowledgement at national level that social care is under increasing pressure, for a variety of reasons, including increasing demand; and that the quality of the social care system is critical to ensuring the health services remain viable in the medium to long term. In Portsmouth, there is a potential funding opportunity to support transformational change.

This paper sets out the vision for the service in the short to medium term, the overall strategy for achieving financial sustainability, and the process for developing and implementing transformational change.

There is an extensive legal framework around social care, setting out the obligations of the authority to its vulnerable residents. However, we are clear that when working with people we need to ensure that we are helping them to achieve the outcomes they want - so we are defining our purpose as "helping people live the life they want to live, in the way they want to live it."

If we are to deliver on this purpose, then by 2020, we want adult social care in Portsmouth to be:

- delivering individual services to people that meet their needs and help them achieve the outcomes they want to achieve, and keep them safe;
- working in a way that recognises the strengths that people have, and have access to in their networks and communities - and draws on these to meet their needs;
- working efficiently and responsively, centred around the needs of the customers; and
- financially stable and sustainable.

Q2 - Who is this policy, service, function, project or strategy going to benefit or have a detrimental effect on and how?

The anticipation is that the development of transformational projects in support of social care in the city will benefit residents by supporting better outcomes through improved services and responses; and businesses by supporting a better relationship with service providers. The criteria for support being made available from the fund are that there is:

- a. an overall fit with the blueprint for social care - all proposals must demonstrate how they will support achievement of the blueprint for social care:
 - o Reshaping the workforce
 - o Changing the approach to people in receipt of a service (efficiency, personalised services, choice)
 - o Managing demand (early intervention, care technology, IAG)
 - o Integrated services and continuity of care
 - o New models of care
 - o Developing relationship with external partners
 - o Reducing the costs of service delivery to ensure that it is an affordable and sustainable service.
- b. Compliance with national conditions of grant usage local care systems.
- c. Deliverability
- d. Sustainability
- e. Scalability - for small schemes or pilots, scalability and viability need to be demonstrated
- f. Cost avoidance - proposals should avoid costs

g. Evidence base - what is the evidence base for the proposal that gives confidence that that the benefits will be achieved?

h. Potential for further transformation - would the project enable further transformation?

i. Whole-system approach - schemes need to demonstrate that they are part of an inter-related model of care and show consideration of the impact on the whole system (health, care, housing etc).

j. Evaluation - how will the impact of the scheme be evidenced and evaluated (with particular reference to the BCF metrics of reducing admissions to residential homes, the effectiveness of reablement and delayed transfers of care).

Q3 - Thinking about each group below, does, or could the policy, service, function, project or strategy have a negative impact on members of the equality groups below?

Group	Negative	Positive / no impact	Unclear
Age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Race	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transgender	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sexual orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religion or belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy and maternity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other excluded groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If the answer is "negative" or "unclear" consider doing a full EIA

Q4 - Does, or could the policy, service, function, project or strategy help to promote equality for members of the equality groups?

Group	Yes	No	Unclear
-------	-----	----	---------

Age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Race	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Transgender	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sexual orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Religion or belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy or maternity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other excluded groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If the answer is "no" or "unclear" consider doing a full EIA

Q5 - Do you have any feedback data from the equality groups that influences, affects or shapes this policy, service, function, project or strategy?

Group	Yes	No	Unclear
Age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Race	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Transgender	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sexual orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Religion or belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy and maternity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other excluded groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If the answer is "no" or "unclear" consider doing a full EIA

Q6 - Using the assessments in questions 3, 4 and 5 should a full assessment be carried out on this policy, service, function or strategy?

yes No

Q7 - How have you come to this decision?

This is a high-level framework for allocation of funds and detailed appraisals of projects will set out the implications for key groups. At this development stage, there are no identified negative impacts for the protected groups, and a number of positive direct and indirect impacts, particularly around age, gender and income expected, given the criteria for projects to receive funding. It is expected that as individual projects within the framework progress, these will be subject to individual equalities impacts assessments to ensure that there are no negative impacts, and indeed that positive impacts are maximised.

If you have to complete a full EIA please contact the Equalities and diversity team if you require help
Tel: 023 9283 4789 or email:equalities@portsmouthcc.gov.uk

Q8 - Who was involved in the EIA?

Kelly Nash, Corporate Performance Manager, PCC

This EIA has been approved by: Innes Richens

Contact number: 023 9289 9500

Date: 2nd June 2017

Please email a copy of your completed EIA to the Equality and diversity team. We will contact you with any comments or queries about your preliminary EIA.

Telephone: 023 9283 4789

Email: equalities@portsmouthcc.gov.uk

This page is intentionally left blank