Notice of Cabinet

Date: Wednesday, 23 November 2022 at 10.15 am



Venue: Committee Room, First Floor, BCP Civic Centre Annex, St Stephen's Rd, Bournemouth BH2 6LL

Membership:

Chairman:

Cllr D Mellor

Vice Chairman:

Cllr P Broadhead

Cllr M Anderson Cllr B Dove Cllr B Dunlop Cllr M Greene Cllr N Greene Cllr J Kelly Cllr K Rampton Cllr M White Lead Members Cllr H Allen Cllr S Baron Cllr N Brooks

Cllr J J Butt Cllr L Fear Cllr T Johnson

All Members of the Cabinet are summoned to attend this meeting to consider the items of business set out on the agenda below.

The press and public are welcome to view the live stream of this meeting at the following link:

https://democracy.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?MId=5016

If you would like any further information on the items to be considered at the meeting please contact: Sarah Culwick (01202 817615) on 01202 096660 or email democratic.services@bcpcouncil.gov.uk

Press enquiries should be directed to the Press Office: Tel: 01202 118686 or email press.office@bcpcouncil.gov.uk

This notice and all the papers mentioned within it are available at democracy.bcpcouncil.gov.uk

GRAHAM FARRANT CHIEF EXECUTIVE





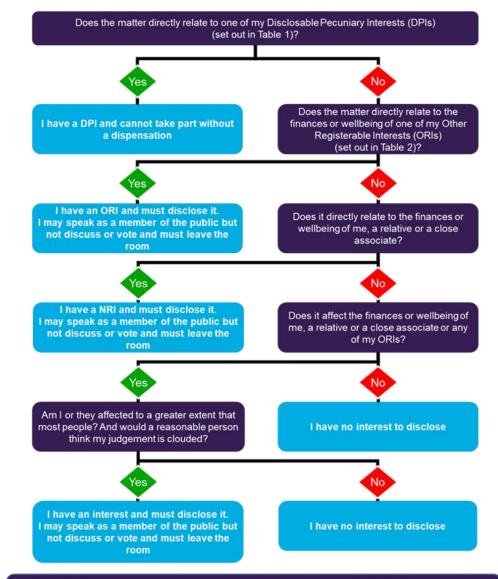
15 November 2022

Maintaining and promoting high standards of conduct

Declaring interests at meetings

Familiarise yourself with the Councillor Code of Conduct which can be found in Part 6 of the Council's Constitution.

Before the meeting, read the agenda and reports to see if the matters to be discussed at the meeting concern your interests



What are the principles of bias and pre-determination and how do they affect my participation in the meeting?

Bias and predetermination are common law concepts. If they affect you, your participation in the meeting may call into question the decision arrived at on the item.

Predetermination Test
At the time of making the decision, did the decision maker have a closed mind?

If a councillor appears to be biased or to have predetermined their decision, they must NOT participate in the meeting.

For more information or advice please contact the Monitoring Officer (susan.zeiss@bcpcouncil.gov.uk)

Selflessness

Councillors should act solely in terms of the public interest

Integrity

Councillors must avoid placing themselves under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in their work. They should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends. They must declare and resolve any interests and relationships

Objectivity

Councillors must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias

Accountability

Councillors are accountable to the public for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this

Openness

Councillors should act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for so doing

Honesty & Integrity

Councillors should act with honesty and integrity and should not place themselves in situations where their honesty and integrity may be questioned

Leadership

Councillors should exhibit these principles in their own behaviour. They should actively promote and robustly support the principles and be willing to challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs

AGENDA	
Items to be considered while the meeting is open to the public	
Apologies	
To receive any apologies for absence from Councillors.	
Declarations of Interests	
Councillors are requested to declare any interests on items included in this agenda. Please refer to the workflow on the preceding page for guidance.	
Declarations received will be reported at the meeting.	
Confirmation of Minutes	7 - 18
To confirm and sign as a correct record the minutes of the Meeting held on 26 October 2022.	
Public Issues	
To receive any public questions, statements or petitions submitted in accordance with the Constitution. Further information on the requirements for submitting these is available to view at the following link:-	
https://democracy.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?CommitteeID=15 1&Info=1&bcr=1	
The deadline for the submission of public questions is 4 clear working days before the meeting.	

The deadline for the submission of a statement is midday the working day before the meeting.

The deadline for the submission of a petition is 10 working days before the meeting.

5. Recommendations from the Overview and Scrutiny Committees

To consider recommendations from the Overview and Scrutiny Committees on items not otherwise included on the Cabinet Agenda.

6. Finance Strategy Update Report

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4.

The October Cabinet report set out how a balanced budget for 2023/24 would be delivered and this was shared with DLUHC on the 24 October 2022. As set out in October report, having undertaken this work the challenge is now translating this work into a detailed implementation workstream and strength testing the deliverability of the assumptions that had been made with a robust evidence base. Of particularly importance will be those around service savings and efficiencies to avoid double-counting savings especially with those be delivered by the transformation programme.

This November report presents an update on this workstream and highlights that the consequences of the initial work around implementation is that further "below the line" budget proposals have been established 19 - 48

	which are those that would be the most challenging to deliver.	
	[PLEASE NOTE: Should the Cabinet wish to discuss the detail of Appendix A the meeting will be required to move into Confidential (Exempt) Session]	
7.	Mid-Year Corporate Performance Report	49 - 96
	BCP Council's priorities and values, underpinning how we will work to develop and deliver services, are set out in the Corporate Strategy which was adopted by Full Council in November 2019.	
	Refreshed vision and ambition statements are set out in the Big Plan, providing a wider context and further drive to deliver the Corporate Strategy.	
	Delivery plan actions are refreshed annually affording the opportunity to celebrate the progress already made and ensure future planned actions remain relevant and are in line with the council's wider vision and ambitions.	
	The appended report shows a positive performance story against the actions and the key peformance measures that Cabinet agreed in February 2022. Individual exception reports provide explanations and planned actions to address areas in need of improvement.	
	Each of the priority updates are cross referenced to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the Levelling up Goals. Reported progress has also been aligned to the six domains of the Equality and Human Rights Commission performance framework.	
8.	Flexible Housing scheme at Summers Avenue, Bournemouth	97 - 150
	This scheme is being brought forward from programme 5 (hardest to reach) of CNHAS - approved by Cabinet on the 29 th September 2021.	
	of CNHAS - approved by Cabinet on the 29 th September 2021. The BCP owned site currently consists of 2x 1-bedroom bungalows at 1 Summers Avenue and 10 Tonge Road, Bournemouth, residing in the protected Heathland zone. The existing properties present ongoing significant maintenance issues for BCP Council which are not sustainable	
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The necessary building works are to be procured directly with the internal Construction Works Team, subject to capacity and budgets being acceptable. They will be built using the design & construction principles as set out in the approved CNHAS Strategy to ensure they provide high levels of thermal efficiency, space and amenity and minimise the need for retrospective environmental upgrades in the foreseeable future - refer para 6. 151 - 168 Housing and Property Compliance Update (Housing Revenue Account) This report provides information on how the council meets its responsibilities in ensuring that all council housing within the Housing Revenue Account is managed in a way that meets compliance with current health and safety legislation, best practice and regulatory standards to ensure the health and safety of residents. It also sets out issues concerning compliance and demonstrates how these are being managed. The report provides performance information to the end of quarter 2, 2022/23. There are no significant issues of non-compliance to report but a recent internal audit of the Bournemouth neighbourhood identified several issues which are set out which impact upon assurance. There is also a concern in gaining access to homes in Bournemouth to carry out lift inspections. There are increased responsibilities placed on social landlords to manage the health and safety of residents primarily included in the new Building Safety Act 2022 although many of its provisions require further secondary legislation. The Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarm (Amendment) Regulations 2022 require the council to fit carbon monoxide alarms to all its homes by 1 October 2022. The council wrote to the Regulator of Social Housing as not all homes were compliant. We informed them that our programme to fit the alarms had already commenced and by February 2023 all our homes will be compliant. The Regulator's expectations are that plans are put in place to ensure compliance and has replied confirming that there has been no breach of regulatory standards. With the creation of the new inhouse housing management service, BCP Homes, work is required to align policies and procedures regarding property compliance. Future changes will also be made to the regulatory regime overseen by the Regulator through the Social Housing Regulation Bill. Following the white paper, the charter for social housing residents, new national tenant satisfaction measures will be reported on from April 2023 and will include those relating to maintaining building safety. In preparation for these changes, we will continue to take steps to improve our existing monitoring and recording of compliance work. An Advisory Board has been established to support the work of the new BCP Homes service and the Portfolio Holder for People and Homes. The Board, consisting of independent, resident and councillor members will provide an additional element of oversight and assurance around many areas including property compliance.

9.

10. WISE Fly Tipping Enforcement Review

On 25 May 2022 Cabinet considered the report <u>Fly-tipping and Fly Posting</u> <u>Enforcement Pilot Review</u> and resolved that the pilot be extended and a further report be presented in November 2022 with recommendations for the service long-term.

This report outlines the work carried out since May 2022 with the Councils Communications Team and Waste Compliance Officers in line with recommendations made to Cabinet, it summarises some of the learning from other Local Authorities and provides an update on the performance and data of the pilot.

The report considers the long-term plans to meet the challenges facing the Council with regards to environmental crimes and makes recommendations with regard to the way forward.

11. Urgent Decisions taken by the Chief Executive in accordance with the Constitution

The Chief Executive to report on any decisions taken under urgency provisions in accordance with the Constitution.

12. Cabinet Forward Plan

To consider the latest version of the Cabinet Forward Plan for approval.

No other items of business can be considered unless the Chairman decides the matter is urgent for reasons that must be specified and recorded in the Minutes.

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BOURNEMOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH AND POOLE COUNCIL

CABINET

Minutes of the Meeting held on 26 October 2022 at 10.15 am

Present: Cllr P Broadhead (Vice-Chair, in the Chair), Cllr M Anderson, Cllr M Greene, Cllr J Kelly, Cllr K Rampton and Cllr M White

Present Cllr B Dove and Cllr N Greene virtually: Lead Members: Cllr H Allen, Cllr N Brooks, Cllr J J Butt and Cllr S Barron

Also in Cllr T Johnson attendance:

virtually:

Also in Cllr R Burton (Chairman of the Childrens Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee) and Cllr A Hadley

Apologies: Cllr D Mellor (Chairman) and Cllr B Dunlop

60. <u>Declarations of Interests</u>

Cllr B Dove declared a potential interest in agenda item 10, SEND Mainstream Banding as a family could potentially be impacted, she would not take part in discussions in this item.

Cllr N Brooks declared for transparency that, in relation to agenda item 11, Highcliffe and Walkford Neighbourhood Plan, had led on this process on behalf of the Parish Council.

61. <u>Confirmation of Minutes</u>

The Minutes of the meeting held on 28 September 2022 were confirmed and signed as a correct record.

62. <u>Public Issues</u>

The Democratic Services Officer advised that there had been no questions, statements or petitions received from members of the public on this occasion.

63. <u>Recommendations from the Overview and Scrutiny Committees</u>

Cabinet was advised that there were no additional recommendations from the Overview and Scrutiny Committees on items not otherwise indicated on the Cabinet Agenda on this occasion.

64. Finance Strategy Update Report

The Deputy Leader of the Council presented a report, a copy of which had been circulated to each Member and a copy of which appears as Appendix 'A' to these Minutes in the Minute Book.

Cabinet was advised that in response to the Councils request for a £76m Capitalisation Direction covering a three-year period, the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) issued a minded to £20m offer for 2022/23 only, subject to various conditions which included the requirement for the Council to produce a full plan for addressing its budget gap in 2023/24 and share that with DLUHC by the end of September 2022. It was subsequently acknowledged this position would be set out in this October report.

Cabinet was informed that this report demonstrates that the Council has made further good progress in prudently positioning itself to deliver, and also sets out how it would achieve, a balanced budget for 2023/24.

In relation to this Cabinet was advised that the challenge now will be translating this work into a detailed implementation workstream and strength testing the deliverability of the assumptions that have been made particularly those around service savings and efficiencies and to avoid double-counting savings across the transformation programme.

In addition, Cabinet was informed that the report sets out that work is now being undertaken to determine if the Council can avoid drawing down on a capitalisation direction for 2022/23 by bringing forward in the region £20m of non-strategic asset disposals by 31 March 2023.

The Chair advised that there had been productive discussions at the Corporate and Community Overview and Scrutiny Committee the preceding evening.

A non-Cabinet member referred to the disposal of assets at this time and raised concerns that this was not a good time financially to be making these decisions. The Councillor also raised concerns regarding a number of schemes which were no longer able to progress due to the current hold on many items of revenue expenditure. In response to a comment the Chair confirmed that the Council was in a better position than many other Councils, and were ahead in a number of areas in addressing inflationary pressures in comparison with other Councils. The Chair also advised that any income generation from potential asset disposals had been taken into account and at present negative equity was not expected to impact the disposals.

RESOLVED that Cabinet: -

- (a) Acknowledges the materially improved financial position for 2022/23 which is now expected to produce a surplus of at least £7.8m, excluding transformation costs. This is in the context of an additional c£25m of in year cost of living pressures;
- (b) Acknowledges the plan to deliver a balanced budget for 2023/24 and that its deliverability will now be tested as part of the implementation process;

- (c) Authorises officers to commence the work to ensure the deliverability of the budget including any necessary consultations as required;
- (d) Acknowledge the intent to consider the extent to which a capitalisation direction can be avoided in 2022/23 by bringing forward the disposal of non-strategic assets; and
- (e) Agree that the current expenditure controls remain in place to generate additional in-year savings.

RECOMMENDED that Council: -

- Approve £1.9m of investment in 2022/23 in a specific transformation workstream in Children's Services as set out in appendix A; and
- 2) Approve the further release of earmarked reserves as set out in appendix C.

Voting: Unanimous Portfolio Holder: Leader of the Council

65. <u>Cost of Living Pressures</u>

The Portfolio Holder for Communities, Health and Leisure presented a report, a copy of which had been circulated to each Member and a copy of which appears as Appendix 'B' to these Minutes in the Minute Book.

Cabinet was advised that the report set out the impacts of cost of living pressures on the Council and our communities and describes some of the Council's responses, working with key public and private sector partners to support our communities.

In relation to this Cabinet was informed that pressures are being seen across our communities arising from the significant increase in energy prices and the effects of rapidly increasing inflation on a wide range of items and commodities, and that the Council itself is also suffering from these impacts with increasing costs and therefore faces the need to increase fees and charges to reflect the increased cost of production and of providing services.

The Chair and other councillors urged the local press to cover the support being outlined within the paper to ensure that as wide an audience as possible is made aware of the support available during this period. A Cabinet member commended the Portfolio Holder for the work in bringing this together

RESOLVED that Cabinet: -

- (a) Notes the pressures that are being felt by many of our communities and supports the actions taken to alleviate those; and
- (b) Supports the proposed approach to reassessing fees and charges levied by the Council for services.

Voting: Unanimous

Portfolio Holder: Leader of the Council

66. <u>Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman Annual Report 2021/22</u> and Complaints Update

The Deputy Leader of the Council presented a report, a copy of which had been circulated to each Member and a copy of which appears as Appendix 'C' to these Minutes in the Minute Book.

Cabinet was advised that The Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman (LGSCO) provides an independent and impartial service to investigate complaints about Councils, or actions taken by another body on behalf of the Council, and that the LGSCO provides a report annually which details the number of enquiries, investigations and resolved complaints for each authority in the previous financial year. BCP Council's annual report for 2021/22 was cirucalted to all Cabinet members with the report.

Further to this Cabinet was informed that the report shows that the number of complaints upheld by the LGSCO is comparable to that of like organisations, that compliance with recommendations is at 100% compared to 99% average in others, and that it notes that we are below average for providing a satisfactory remedy to complaints before they reached the LGSCO and notes delays in receiving responses from the Council, which we are working to ensure improves in the future.

In addition Cabinet was advised that the covering report includes a comparison of this council's performance to its CIPFA neighbours which aligns with the findings of the Ombudsman and that the LGSCO investigated more complaints from this council than its neighbours, and it also includes some detail on the number of complaints to BCP Council during 2021/22 however, inconsistencies within identification, recording and monitoring of complaints remains a challenge so detailed analysis is not possible.

The Chair placed on record Cabinet's thanks to those colleagues working within the complaints department for the work they do. The Chair also commented that a number of these issues came through the Planning department and commended the work which had been done to make improvements within this area.

RESOLVED that Cabinet received and noted the content of the report. Voting: Unanimous

Portfolio Holder: Leader of the Council

67. <u>The Future of Care Technology</u>

The Portfolio Holder for People and Homes presented a report, a copy of which had been circulated to each Member and a copy of which appears as Appendix 'D' to these Minutes in the Minute Book.

Cabinet was advised that a diagnostic review and options appraisal was carried out on the future of care technology within adult social care at BCP Council, and that officer recommendation is for a full-service transformation, providing a single care technology offer across Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole at the forefront of adult social care services.

Cabinet was informed that this option mainstreams care technology through a sustained programme of culture change, enabling more people to access care technology and delay, reduce or prevent the need for costly, long-term care and support, and that a one-off transformation investment of £500,000 will be required and funded through the flexible use of capital receipts.

- 5 -

In relation to this Cabinet was informed that the £1.552m additional service costs over 5 years will be funded in part by prudential borrowing (£493,000), and the remaining with revenue funding, and that ultimately, service costs will be met through a reduction in care cost.

Cabinet was further advised that this option will deliver a net financial benefit of £3.3m over 5 years.

The Cabinet were shown a video which provided an example of the way in which this technology was being employed -a copy of which is available with the papers for this meeting.

A non-Cabinet member commended the work but raised some concerns including costs and suitability. The Portfolio Holder commented in response that it required a culture change and acknowledged that it wasn't for everybody but could be employed in a number of different situations to have a positive impact on people's lives.

RESOLVED that Cabinet approves: -

- (a) The full-service transformation of care technology within adult social care, as set out in appendix 2 of this report, to maximise benefits for both the public and the Council;
- (b) A £500,000 one off transformation investment to mobilise and implement the care technology model funded through the flexible use of capital receipts; and
- (c) £493,000 of additional investment for the care technology service cost over 5 years funded through prudential borrowing.

Voting: Unanimous Portfolio Holder: People and Homes

68. <u>SEND Mainstream Banding</u>

The Portfolio Holder for Council Priorities and Delivery presented a report, a copy of which had been circulated to each Member and a copy of which appears as Appendix 'E' to these Minutes in the Minute Book.

Cabinet was advised that the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) provides funding for pupils with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND), and that this grant is ring-fenced but not sufficient to cover the growing number of pupils requiring support and rising costs of provision.

Cabinet was informed that the council is prohibited from contributing additional funds to the grant with the result the deficit is growing annually as considered in the Medium Term Financial Plan report on the meeting agenda.

Cabinet was advised that the proposal in this paper is one item in the action plan developed to manage the deficit, and that it is being recommended that mainstream schools are provided with higher funding levels for pupils with education, health and care plans (EHCPs) so that a greater proportion than currently can remain in mainstream schools instead of being placed in higher cost specialist provision.

In relation to this Cabinet was informed that there is a risk that despite the extra funding, an insufficient number of higher cost placements will be avoided with the result that net savings will not materialise.

The paper had been considered by the Children's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee and the Chairman of the Committee advised that the Committee were very much in favour of having a change and supported option 2 and asked for the reasons for option 1 now being supported. The Portfolio Holder advised that this was probably an issue of affordability but as this was just a matter for Cabinet to note, would respond to the Committee Chairman outside of the meeting.

RESOLVED that Cabinet note the increase in funding values for pupils with Education Health and Care Plans (EHCP) as contained in the body of this report following on from consultation with stakeholders. Implementation of the adopted new banding value option will commence from November 2022.

Voting: Unanimous Portfolio Holder: Council Priorities and Delivery

69. <u>Highcliffe & Walkford Neighbourhood Plan</u>

The Portfolio Holder for Development, Growth and Regeneration presented a report, a copy of which had been circulated to each Member and a copy of which appears as Appendix 'F' to these Minutes in the Minute Book. Cabinet was advised that neighbourhood planning gives local people the opportunity to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and shape the development and growth of their local area. BCP Council as the Local Planning Authority has a legal duty to support and advise town/parish councils and neighbourhood forums through the process to prepare neighbourhood plans, following statutory legislation, regulations and procedure.

In relation to this Cabinet was informed that the Highcliffe & Walkford Parish Council is preparing a Neighbourhood Plan, which is at an advanced stage having been through independent examination, and that the examiner's report (dated 12 July 2022) has concluded that subject to modifications, it meets basic conditions and legal requirements, and can now proceed to referendum.

Cabinet was asked to accept the findings of the examiner including his recommended modifications; approve the Local Planning Authority's decision statement; and approve the modified Neighbourhood Plan for referendum on 15 December 2022.

The Chair advised that if at referendum there is a majority vote (50% plus 1) in favour of the neighbourhood plan, then the neighbourhood plan will come back to Council to become a 'Made' plan for the Highcliffe & Walkford Neighbourhood area and it was expected to go through Council in January 2023. It would then form part of the statutory development plan, and used alongside the Christchurch Local Plan to determine planning applications in the Highcliffe & Walkford Parish Council area.

A non-Cabinet Councillor speaking as lead from Highcliffe and Walkford Parish Council advised of the work and potential impacts from the proposed neighbourhood plan and thanked all those who had been involved with its development.

RESOLVED that Cabinet:-

- a. Accept the findings of the independent examiner's report (Appendix 1) and recommendation that the area for referendum will the neighbourhood plan area. (Appendix 2);
- b. Approve the Local Planning Authority's Decision Statement and list of modifications (Appendix 3);
- c. Approve the Highcliffe & Walkford Neighbourhood Plan (2020-2028), as modified (Appendix 4 – to follow);
- d. Recommend that the modified Highcliffe & Walkford Neighbourhood Plan proceeds to referendum on 15 December 2022; and
- e. Agree that authority be delegated to the Interim Director of Planning in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Development, Growth and Regeneration to agree any further minor changes to the Neighbourhood Plan before it goes to the referendum.

Voting: Unanimous Portfolio Holder: Development, Growth and Regeneration

70. Avenue Road and Commercial Road Development Brief

The Portfolio Holder for Development, Growth and Regeneration presented a report, a copy of which had been circulated to each Member and a copy of which appears as Appendix 'G' to these Minutes in the Minute Book.

Cabinet was advised that the Development Brief sets out principles for the intensification of part of Bournemouth Town Centre, focussed around the former Marks and Spencer site and neighbouring Avenue Centre, but also including surrounding sites, and that this Development Brief demonstrates the good opportunity that exists to respond positively to the economic, social and environmental needs of Bournemouth Town Centre and its high street; to promote new commercial and community space, new homes and enhanced public realm.

In relation to this Cabinet was advised that the Development Brief has been prepared following developer interest in the sites and the need to test with stakeholders how the area could best accommodate change and intensification, and also to provide further clarification to existing planning policy and assist with decision making.

Cabinet was informed that the Development Brief is being brought to Cabinet to agree the content and to seek agreement to turn it into a Planning Supplementary Document (SPD), and that this will involve further stakeholder and public consultation, before coming back to Cabinet for reporting of results, amendments and then adoption.

The Chair proposed a number of small changes to the recommendations outlined at 'b' in the report to ensure that further work and consultation could be carried out effectively.

RESOLVED that:-

- (a) Cabinet agrees the contents of the Development Brief;
- (b) Cabinet delegates authority to the Interim Director of Planning, in consultation with the Portfolio holder for Development, Growth and Regeneration, to:
 - (i) make any amendments required by Cabinet to the contents of the Development Brief;
 - develop the contents of the Development Brief into a draft Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), following further consideration of process required and views of stakeholders;
 - (iii) Subject to completion of (ii), undertake a period of public consultation on the draft SPD; and
 - (iv) bring back to Cabinet for consideration, the results of the public consultation and proposed amendments to the Draft SPD, with a view to adoption of a final version

Voting: Unanimous Portfolio Holder: Development, Growth and Regeneration

71. <u>Urgent Decisions taken by the Chief Executive in accordance with the</u> <u>Constitution</u>

Cabinet was advised that there were no urgent decisions taken by the Chief Executive in accordance with the Constitution to report on this occasion.

72. Cabinet Forward Plan

The Deputy Leader advised that the latest Cabinet Forward Plan had been published on the Council's website. Cabinet noted the latest published Forward Plan.

73. Exclusion of Press and Public

In relation to the following item of business the Cabinet

RESOLVED that under Section 100 (A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraphs 1 and 2 in Part I of Schedule 12A of the Act and that the public interest in withholding the information outweighs such interest in disclosing the information.

74. Children's Services - Pay review

The Portfolio Holder for Children and Young People presented a report, a copy of which had been circulated to each Member and a copy of which appears as Appendix 'H' to these Minutes in the Minute Book.

RECOMMENDED that Option 5 as outlined in Appendix 2 be approved.

Note: That the information contained within the report and appendix remains exempt. Voting: Unanimous Portfolio Holder: Children and Young People

The meeting ended at 12.06 pm

CHAIRMAN

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

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Agenda Item 6

CABINET



Report subject	Finance Strategy Update Report				
Meeting date	23 November 2022				
Status	Public Report				
Executive summary	The October Cabinet report set out how a balanced budget for 2023/24 would be delivered and this was shared with DLUHC on the 24 October 2022. As set out in October report, having undertaken this work the challenge is now translating this work into a detailed implementation workstream and strength testing the deliverability of the assumptions that had been made with a robust evidence base. Of particularly importance will be those around service savings and efficiencies to avoid double-counting savings especially with those be delivered by the transformation programme.				
	This November report presents an update on this workstream and highlights that the consequences of the initial work around implementation is that further "below the line" budget proposals have been established which are those that would be the most challenging to deliver.				
Recommendations	It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet:				
	1) Acknowledges the update of the plan to deliver a balanced budget for 2023/24 and the testing of the implementation process.				
	2) Recognises the continued improvement to the in-year position with a surplus of £8.5m now projected				
	3) Acknowledges that further "below the line" proposals have been identified to replace any proposals that cannot now be delivered, or which have been deferred into a future year.				
	It is RECOMMENDED that Council:				
	4) Approve the disposal of Non-Strategic Asset Sales as set out in <u>confidential</u> appendix A, subject to achieving the estimated sales value, with the decision delegated to the Leader or Deputy Leader of the Council and Chief Finance Officer.				

	5) Approve a pooled budget arrangement in relation to section 117 Aftercare as set out in appendix B.
Reason for recommendations	Further to a recommendation agreed by Cabinet on the 7 September 2022, an update on the Councils financial strategy will be a standing item on the Cabinet agenda until such time as a balanced budget for 2023/24 has been delivered.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Drew Mellor, Leader, and Portfolio Holder for Finance & Transformation
Corporate Director	Graham Farrant, Chief Executive
Report Author	Adam Richens, Chief Finance Officer, and S.151 Officer adam.richens@bcpcouncil.gov.uk
Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Decision

Background

- 1. Through detailed public reports to the Cabinet in June, twice in September and in October 2022, the council has reflected on a material change to the risk profile of its budget. Salient factors associated with this position can be summarised as.
 - Cost of living inflationary pressures (with the consumer price index currently at 10.1%), estimated to be around £25m in 22/23 and £30m for 2023/24. These pressures are similar to those consistently being reported by other local authorities nationally.
 - High levels of financial planning uncertainty due to the constant changes and variations to the costs of goods, materials and services required to deliver council operations.
 - Amendment of government guidance which has left the council with a significant funding shortfall in respect of its approved £68m transformation programme.
 - A level of reserves (unearmarked) which is below the 5% of net revenue expenditure threshold often used as a benchmark within the sector.
 - An application to the government under its Exceptional Finance Support programme to be allowed to finance its transformation programme via borrowing (what is referred to as a capitalisation direction) and to spread the cost over a 20-year period.
 - A "minded to" offer from the government of the ability to spread the £20m 2022/23 transformation cost, subject to an external finance and governance review, on the condition that it balances the 2023/24 budget by the end of September 2022 and in the expectation of future asset sales to avoid the need for a further capitalisation direction in both 2023/24 and 2024/25.

- 2. The public report to Cabinet on the 26 October met the requirement to balance the 2023/24 budget by the end of September, in that it identified the potential actions that now will be necessary to balance the 2023/24 budget based on the current assumptions. This position was achieved after including £42.6m in savings and efficiencies (16% of the Councils Net Revenue Expenditure) made up of £9.6m of currently unitemised transformation related third party spend savings, £0.6m of currently unidentified savings in Children's Services, and £32.4m of specific service-based savings and efficiencies of which £4.6m were noted as being the most challenging. These savings are set in the context of a £53m investment into the cost of delivering council services across all areas in 2023/24
- 3. As authorised by Cabinet, council officers have now commenced the work to ensure the deliverability of the budget via the progression of the savings and efficiency proposals including any necessary consultations and ensuring there is robust supporting evidence.
- 4. In addition, the Cabinet at its October meeting made a commitment to.
 - consider the extent to which a capitalisation direction can be avoided in 2022/23 by bringing forward the disposal of non-strategic assets by the 31 March 2023.
 - continue to apply an in-year expenditure control designed to deliver savings and efficiencies in 2022/23 which can be used to support the 2023/24 budget, and to support the council as it moves through its transformation programme.

Autumn Statement 2022

- 5. Following changes within national Government an original fiscal statement planned for the 31 October 2022 has now upgraded to an Autumn Statement on 17 November, to include an economic forecast from the Office for Budget Responsibility. As this is after the release date for this report, the December finance report to Cabinet will reflect on any implications for the councils and its medium-term financial plan. It should however be highlighted that in the national media, reference continues to be made to the following:
 - a) Potentially delaying the social care reforms until 2024. This may be linked to the reversal in the decision to increase national insurance (followed by the social care levy) which financed these reforms.
 - b) A £40bn national fiscal funding gap with all Whitehall departments being asked to begin to draw up options for making difficult spending decisions.

Progress on implementation of savings and efficiencies workstream

- 6. Since the October Cabinet report all budget holders have been reviewing the deliverability of the savings, efficiencies and service reduction proposals that formed part of the balanced budget as presented. This included those marked as "below the line" which were those proposals which would be the most challenging. As a consequence, additional and alternative "below the line" proposals have been identified to maintain the equilibrium and ensure the method of balancing the 2023/23 is still maintained. This ebb and flow is likely to be a feature of the monthly reports to Cabinet as the council works towards the February 2023 Cabinet and Council meetings and the delivery of a balanced budget for 2023/24.
- 7. Recognising the council has a statutory duty to consult in some areas of its work, based on either statute or case law, it is proposed that we undertake a resident and stakeholder budget engagement and consultation exercise to determine public

priorities and how they would spend the 2023/24 budget. It is currently planned to commence this consultation in the week commencing 14 November 2022.

 In addition, it is proposed to undertake any necessary separate stakeholder consultations for any specific service proposals that need such engagement, with a timing schedule to be agreed for each proposal that requires service-user or staff consultation.

Update on ability to deliver non-strategic asset disposals by 31 March 2023

- 9. The Finance Strategy Update report to October Cabinet recognised the intent to avoid the need to draw down on a £20m capitalisation direction in 2022/23 by bringing forward the disposal of Non-Strategic Assets. Consequentially a work stream was created to consider the ability to deliver £20m of additional asset sales by 31 March 2023.
- 10. Confidential Appendix A seeks formal approval for the disposal of these assets, and these should now be considered by Council on 10 January 2023. In presenting this appendix officers are confirming that at this stage it <u>cannot</u> be guaranteed that the additional £20m in capital receipts will be delivered by 31 March 2023 to avoid a capitalisation direction. However, the workstream will continue with best endeavours and for the February 2023 budget report for 2023/24 we will be in a more informed position as to what can be achieved. Much will depend on the appetite amongst potential buyers and any conditions they may attach to the purchases. If by the budget report the sales cannot be guaranteed for the 31 March 2023 deadline, then the council would be recommended to pursue the alternative of drawing down on the capitalisation direction in full or part.

Updated Medium Term Financial Plan

11. The 26 October Cabinet report set out the previous MTFP position assuming the council does not take the £20m capitalisation direction offered by government via the "minded to" offer from DLUHC.

	23/24 £m	24/25 £m	25/26 £m	26/27 £m	Total £m
Annual – Net Funding Gap	(0.0)	15.8	(3.5)	(1.2)	11.1
Cumulative MTFP – Net Funding Gap	(0.0)	15.8	12.3	11.1	

Figure 1: Cabinet 26 October 2022 forecast MTFP Position

12. Figure 2 below sets out the current MTFP updated for any changes since the October Cabinet report. As a reminder to councillors, the following MTFP variance charts show changes in the revenue budgets, on an annual basis, either positive numbers which represent additional costs to be met, or negative which represent forecast cost reductions or additional income. The variances are shown in the year in which they are expected to be first seen and are then assumed to recur on an ongoing basis in each of the following years. One-off changes will be seen as an entry in one year and will then being reversed out in a following year. For example, it is currently assumed to use £8.5m from the forecast outturn for 2022/23 in support of the 2023/24 budget. An absolute version of the MTFP is presented as Appendix C.

Figure 2: Funding Gap for 2023/24 and MTFP Position

Adjustments to the cost of services	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Adult social care and public health	18.8	13.5	8.2	8.7	49.2
Adult social care reforms	12.8	17.2	2.6	0.0	32.6
Children's services	14.6	8.4	9.0	9.6	41.6
Operations	8.5	4.5	1.8	1.1	15.9
Reversal of securitisation of income stream proposal	(3.7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.7)
Resource services	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.4	3.3
Staff costs being charged to transformation prior 25/26	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	6.7
Capitalisation direction 22/23 cost of capital & interest repayments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transformation base revenue budget costs	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Transformation redundancy costs that cannot be charged against FUCR	2.1	(1.9)	(0.1)	0.0	0.1
Corporate priorities one-offs for 2022/23	(9.7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(9.7)
Pay related costs	8.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	19.7
Pay and grading project	0.0	9.1	(4.5)	0.0	4.6
Contingency	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt and capital adjustments	0.1	0.3	(0.3)	(0.1)	0.0
Treasury Management & Investment income adjusted disposals	(1.5)	1.3	(0.1)	0.0	(0.3)
Total adjustments in respect of cost of services	52.4	57.6	27.6	23.5	161.1
Adjustments in respect of resource levels					
Council tax – revenue - 2.99% per annum (1.99% basic + 1% SC precept)	(6.8)	(7.1)	(7.4)	(7.7)	(29.1)
Council tax - taxbase	(3.0)	(2.6)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(8.2)
Council tax - single person discount	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.2)
Council tax - second homes 100% premium	0.0	(5.3)	0.0	0.0	(5.3)
Council tax - empty homes premium after 1st rather than 2nd year	0.0	(0.9)	0.0	0.0	(0.9)
Collection fund – (surplus) / deficit distribution net of S31 grant	4.7	(2.6)	0.0	0.0	2.1
Government core grant funding changes	0.8	0.0	2.5	0.0	3.3
Assumed social care reforms funding	(12.8)	(17.2)	(2.6)	0.0	(32.6)
Assumed additional social care grant funding	(3.1)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(11.2)
Reserve Funding - One-off funding supporting 2022/23 budget	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.1
Reserve Funding - Removal of COMF contribution 2022/23 priorities	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Reserve Funding - Improved outturn 2021/22 to support 23/24 budget	(14.2)	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reserve Funding - Redirect earmarked reserve to support 23/24 budget	(5.3)	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reserve Funding - Assumed surplus 2022/23 to support 23/24 budget	(8.5)	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total previously assumed adjustments in resource levels	· · ·	(10.4)	(11.5)	(11.7)	(45.0)
Assumed additional savings, and efficiencies					
Unitemised Transformation savings	(9.5)	(16.2)	0.0	0.0	(25.7)
Following transformation, further net FTE reductions	0.0	0.0	(7.2)	0.0	(7.2)
Scheduled service based savings (include. Adults, Children's, Transformation)	(26.6)	(5.9)	(2.6)	(2.4)	(37.5)
Roundings	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unidentified Adult Social Care savings (2.99% growth restriction)	0.0	(2.9)	(3.1)	(3.5)	(9.5)
Unidentified Children's savings (2.99% growth restriction)	0.0	(4.8)	(6.5)	(7.0)	(18.3)
Total assumed annual extra savings and efficiencies	(36.1)	(29.8)	(19.3)	(12.9)	(98.1)
Sub Total - Annual – Net Funding Gap	5.0	17.4	(3.2)	(1.1)	18.1
Sub Total - Cumulative MTFP – Net Funding Gap	5.0	22.4	19.2	18.1	
Scheduled service based savings (includes Adults, Children's, Transformation)	(5.0)	(0.7)	0.1	0.1	(5.5)
Annual – Net Funding Gap	(5.0) (0.0)	(0.7) 16.7	(3.1)	(1.0)	(5.5) 12.6
Cumulative MTFP – Net Funding Gap				12.6	12.0
Cumulative with P – Net Pulluling Gap	(0.0)	16.7	13.6	12.0	l

- 13. As a reminder, the service-based savings and efficiencies are presented above and below a sub-total line. To reiterate, the reason for this is to emphasise that although a lot of the savings will be challenging for the council, those below the line will be more challenging.
- 14. Appendix C to this report presents the MTFP on an absolute rather than incremental basis.
- 15. Appendix D presents an update on some of the key financial planning assumptions being used to underpin the latest reiteration of the MTFP.
- 16. The key variances from the position as set out in the previous Cabinet report, which have overall worsened the financial forecast in the next two years include.
 - a) Further improvement in the forecast outturn for 2022/23. Analysis of these further variances, which amount to a £0.7m increase in the surplus, now mean that the overall surplus for the year is predicted to be £8.5m and is presented as Appendix D to this report. The variance includes additional care costs due to demand pressures within Children's services reduced by an assumption of less expenditure on staff related costs. It is possible that this outturn position will continue to improve as the expenditure control continue to bear down on service expenditure and as officers continue to reduce costs.
 - b) Refinement of a number of service pressures in reflection of the latest estimates for the cost of services or materials including negotiations with suppliers.
 - c) Removal of potential service changes completely or their deferral to a later implementation date in 2023, or future years, due to clarification or confirmation of consultation timelines and the legislative framework.
 - d) Additional "below the line" proposals that have been identified to maintain the equilibrium and ensure the budget remains balanced.

Pooled budget arrangement in relation to section117 Aftercare.

- 17. Appendix B to this report presents a briefing on the proposal to create a pooled budget for the management, monitoring, and overseeing of the free help and support those individuals are entitled to under s117 of the Mental Health Act, after they leave hospital (often referred to as 'section 117 aftercare').
- 18. This pooled budget will be with NHS Dorset, valued at £17m with a contribution from BCP council of £11.9m (70%). The number of people that qualify to be part of the pooled budget is currently 380. Any variation in the cost of the service will be shared 57.5% to BCP Council and 42.5% to NHS Dorset based on the current cost share split.

Options appraisal

19. This paper continues to build on the Finance Strategy update reports to Cabinet in June, twice in September and in October 2022. These reports recognised material changes to the risk profile of the 2022/23 budget and MTFP. This includes significant costs pressures associated with the cost of living, changes to the FUCR statutory guidance, messages from the Secretary of State around ensuring authorities also adhere to the spirit and intent of legislation, and the government being minded-to offer the council a £20m capitalisation direction for 2022/23.

The "minded to" offer of a £20m Capitalisation Direction for 2022/23 is an opportunity for the council to avoid bringing forward further capital receipts or

resources currently earmarked in support of the 2023/24 budget to fund the cost of its transformation programme in the current financial year.

The October Cabinet report requested officers consider the extent to which a capitalisation direction can be avoided in 2022/23 by bringing forward the disposal of non-strategic assets. Work continues to determine if it is possible to deliver these additional £20m asset sales, in addition to the £7.4m already assumed and still outstanding, by the 31 March 2023 deadline. In it essential that the 2023/24 budget is clear about which strategy is being pursued.

Conclusion

- 20. Cabinet previously prudently positioned the council to deliver a balanced budget for 2023/24. Work since then on ensuring the deliverability of the assumed savings, efficiencies and service reductions means that a further £2m of proposals now need to be brought forward to maintain that balanced position for next year.
- 21. In support of the savings proposals the council intends to commence a general public consultation exercise in the week commencing the 14 November 2022. This will be supported by any necessary consultations in support of specific service proposals.
- 22. The councils budget position should be seen in the context of the funding gaps being signalled by all local authorities at this time be that due to demand pressures or due to the impact of the cost of living.
- 23. The work to determine the feasibility of bringing forward £20m of non-strategic asset sales by the 31 March 2023 will be critical if the council is to avoid drawing down on the "minded-to" capitalisation direction.

Summary of legal implications

- 24. The council has a fiduciary duty to its taxpayers to be prudent in the administration of the funds it holds on their behalf and an equal duty to consider the interests of their community which benefit from the services it provides.
- 25. It is the responsibility of councillors to ensure the council sets a balanced budget for the forthcoming year. In setting such a budget councillors and officers of the council have a legal requirement to ensure it is balanced in a manner which reflects the needs of both current and future taxpayers in discharging these responsibilities. In essence, this is a direct reference to ensure that Council sets a financially sustainable budget which is mindful of the long-term consequences of any short-term decisions.
- 26. As a billing authority, failure to set a legal budget by 11 March each year may lead to intervention from the Secretary of State under section 15 of the Local Government Act 1999. It should however be noted that the deadline is, in reality, 1 March each year to allow sufficient time for the council tax direct debit process to be adhered to.

Summary of human resources implications

27. There are no direct human resource implications of this report. However, the MTFP and budget will have a direct impact on the level of services delivered by the council, the mechanisms by which those services are delivered and the associated staffing establishment.

28. This report acknowledges that the transformation programme and the actions necessary to manage future years funding gaps are likely to have an impact on future staffing levels.

Summary of sustainability impact

29. There are no direct sustainability implications of this report

Summary of public health implications

30. There are no direct public health implications of this report.

Summary of equality implications

31. A full equalities impact assessment will be undertaken as part of the final February 2023 report to members as part of the annual budget process.

Summary of risk assessment

32. The risks inherent in the 2022/23 budget were clearly set out in the February 2022 Council budget report for 2022/23. This and the previous June, September and October finance reports to Cabinet recognised a change in the risk profile and recommended appropriate mitigation to maintain a balanced budget for 2022/23 and deliver a balanced budget for 2023/24. Key risks include.

Uncertainty

The only certainty at this moment in time is uncertainty. There are currently high levels of financial planning unpredictability caused by the cost-of-living crisis and constant changes and variations to the costs of goods, materials and services required to deliver council operations.

2022/23 Forecast Outturn

A key element of the Council's Financial Strategy is the aim to deliver a surplus in 2022/23 which can be used to create resources (via an earmarked reserve) which then can be drawn down in support of the 2023/24 budget. As stated earlier in this report the surplus being forecast under this mechanism is currently £8.5m. It should however be emphasised that there is a significant risk associated with this figure as it is based on trend analysis and professional judgement centred on activity from 58% of the financial year. Predications and estimates can and will change over the remaining 42% of the financial year. Assurance can be taken from both the monthly review process and the fact that the previous decision not to undertake any new financial commitments until such time as a balanced budget for 2023/24 has actually been delivered. Risk with this forecast include those associated with the funding of the transformation investment programme and the base revenue costs being charged to the programme.

Accumulating Deficit on the Dedicated Schools Grant

Accumulated and growing deficits on the dedicated school's grant which by the 31 March 2024 will be greater than the total reserves available to the council. Unless the current regulation that allows the council to ignore this position is extended this will mean the councils s151 Officer, and probably may others nationally, will be required to issue a s114 notice for 2023/24.

External Intervention

The External Auditor reported to the Audit & Governance Committee on the 20 October 2022 that they had qualified their latest Value for Money judgement on the council due to its significant weaknesses in its arrangements for financial sustainability. From the debate it was made clear that the External Auditor does not share the optimism around the council's ability to deliver a balanced budget for 2023/24 based on robust, evidenced based assumptions. They continue to articulate that they will continue to oversee progress carefully and will not hesitate to act if they deem it necessary to do so.

BCP Future Places Ltd

The Council have committed a £8m working capital loan to BCP FuturePlaces Ltd a wholly owned teckal company established to drive the Councils regeneration ambitions. They recover expenditure incurred principally by being paid for successful business cases approved by the Council.

Social Care Reforms

These reforms will levy significant new responsibilities on local authorities as well as introducing a cap on care costs. There is a significant risk that the Government grant will be insufficient to cover the full cost associated with these reforms and the staffing needed to enable their delivery.

Capitalisation Direction.

Not presenting a full plan to balance the 2023/24 budget to DLUHC would have jeopardised the Councils ability to achieve a £20m capitalisation direction in 2022/23. This would have meant either additional in-year capital receipts needing to be generated (which the Council are continuing to test the feasibility of achieving) or utilising the resources currently supporting the balancing of the 2023/24 budget. The second of these would impede the ability to set a legal, balanced budget for 2023/24. Associated with this would have been at least the possibility of direct government intervention in the council.

The "minded to" £20m capitalisation direction for 2022/23 was subject to an external finance and governance review. The latest is that DLUHC intend to commission these reviews shortly with the work slightly delayed due to the reshuffle of Ministers.

Adults & Children's Services: Unidentified Savings

The February 2022 budget report included an assumption that annual growth in Adults and Children's Services will be restricted to 2.99% from 2023/24 onwards. The MTFP as presented in Figure 2 however now only includes savings, efficiencies, and service changes that both areas have committed as deliverable in 2023/24. This is not the case in respect of future years with the unidentified savings due to this restriction included in the MTFP amounting to £9.5m in Adult Social Care Services and £18.3m in Children's services for the period from 2024/25 onwards.

This assumption is aligned to the intended £10m investment in a specific servicebased transformation programme in these service areas in both 2024/25 and 2025/26 to deliver the savings presumed by the growth restriction.

Clearly due to the current pressures on the council, especially Children's Services, the deliverability of these savings needs to be treated with a high degree of caution.

Transformation Investment Programme: Unitemised Savings

As at the date of this report the Council has delivered £7.1m (82%) of the £8.7m annual transformation savings target that was set with £1.6m remaining to be delivered. The potential budget for 2023/24 assumes that any shortfall in this £8.7m target will be delivered in the up-and-coming financial year.

In addition, the 2023/24 potential budget, assumes an additional £10m of annual transformation savings which will bring the cumulative total to £18.7m. This further £10m is associated with a third party spend workstream. At this stage £0.5m of the assumed savings and efficiencies are directly related to those which would be part of the third party spend workstream leaving £9.5m to be identified. It is probably worth emphasising that to score against these third party spend savings target they will need to be.

- Revenue not Capital related
- General Fund not Housing Revenue Account related
- Budgeted not unbudgeted expenditure.

Taken together this mean the proposed 2023/24 budget includes £11.1m in currently identified transformation savings.

This assumption will need to be monitored carefully as the Council moves towards budget setting in February 2023.

Background papers

33. February 2022 Budget report to Council.

Appendix 3 s25 Reserves Report CFO.

https://democracy.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?Cld=284&Mld=4812&V er=4

34. June 2022 MTFP Update report to Cabinet.

https://democracy.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?Cld=285&Mld=5011&V er=4

35. Finance Update (including Quarter One 2022/13 Budget Monitoring) report to 7 September 2022 Cabinet.

https://democracy.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=285&Mld=5013&V er=4

36. Addendum to the 7 September 2022 Finance Update (including quarter one budget monitoring) report to Cabinet.

https://democracy.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?Cld=285&Mld=5013&V er=4

37. Finance Strategy Update report to 28 September 2022 Cabinet.

 $\label{eq:https://democracy.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?Cld=285&Mld=5014&V\\ \underline{er=4}$

38. Finance Strategy Update report to 26 October 2022 Cabinet.

https://democracy.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?Cld=285&Mld=5015&V er=4

Appendices

- A Confidential Schedule of Non-Strategic Asset seeking formal approval for sales
- B Brief on pooled budget arrangement in relation to section 117 Aftercare
- C MTFP Absolute Version
- D Key Budget Assumptions
- E 2022/23 Additional Variance Analysis

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

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Adult Social Care

Title: Section 117 Briefing Note Author: Betty Butlin- Director of Operations Adult Social Care



Finance Strategy Update report – Appendix B

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the position and recommended direction of travel towards a pooled budget arrangement in relation to section117 aftercare recommended to be effective from 1st April 2023 with NHS Dorset and BCP Council.

2. Background

What is S117?

Some people who have been detained in hospital under the <u>Mental Health Act</u> can get free help and support after they leave hospital. The law that gives this right is S117 of the Mental Health Act, and it is often referred to as 'section 117 aftercare'.

Aftercare is the help you will get in the community after you leave hospital. This can cover all kinds of things such as: <u>healthcare, social care and supported accommodation</u>.

Section 117 of the Mental Health Act says that aftercare services are services which are intended to:

- meet a need that arises from or relates to your mental health problem, and
- reduce the risk of your mental condition getting worse, and you having to go back to hospital.

The Chief Executive Officers within the Dorset system which includes both local authorities agreed an intention for a pooled budget to be in place for the management, monitoring and overseeing of S117 spend and cases. Work has taken place to understand caseload levels and demand as well as understanding the allocated funding.

The 117 hub, which brings together system wide administration of mental health aftercare, has been established and in place since April 2022. There is a hub manager overseeing the day-to-day management and running of the hub and this is supported by a business support role with early indications suggesting this integrated approach is supporting effective multi-agency aftercare.

Dorset Council and NHS Dorset have already entered into a pooled budget for this area of work from April 2022, which brings together the aftercare expenditure from Dorset Council and NHS Dorset, supporting integrated commissioning of mental health aftercare.

The current split of funding 117 cases is 42.5% for NHS Dorset and 57.5% for the local authorities. A desktop review has taken place and has evidenced that the apportionment is deemed to be approximately right. If it is agreed that BCP Council enter into the pooled budget arrangement, the apportionment will be kept under review and periodic desktop audits will take place. This will ensure that the proportionate split is fair and equitable for all partners.

3. Risk / Opportunity

The creation of the Integrated Care System provides an opportunity to better align the way that our organisations work, where effort and duplication is removed, but no one organisation is left disadvantaged or financially at risk. There is scope for work alignment, particularly around individual commissioning for health or social care, otherwise known as package brokerage.

All organisations have been contracting with the same group of providers, for similar or the same outcomes, sometimes on different terms and conditions. There would be significant benefit if the organisations would show a commitment to arrangements where there is either greater cooperation (joint commissioning) or unified working (pooled budget and risk sharing).

The risk of not reaching agreement is that each case would be negotiated individually, consuming resources, risking disagreement between organisations and exposing partners to financial risk. The apportionment and associated risk-share agreement removes the risk of BCP being exposed to the unplanned financial risks that may arise should cases be negotiated individually.

4. Financial contributions to the pooled budget for BCP Council

The table below shows the estimated value of the pooled budget to be £17m with a contribution from BCP council of £11.9m (70%) and a contribution from NHS Dorset of £5.1m (30%), based on current caseload and fee rates (it is important to note that figures will periodically alter). This expenditure is no more than would be otherwise budgeted for outside of a pooled budget arrangement but does offer the opportunity to explore efficiency savings through, for example, better joint commissioning of care packages.

The total number of people that qualify to be part of the pooled budget is currently 380.

Туре	Community Services	Residential	Total	% contribution	Client
	£	£	£	to the pool	numbers
57.2% - BCP fully commissioned packages	1,151,000	249,000	1,400,000		60
Packages jointly commissioned with NHSD	4,275,000	5,330,000	9,605,000		281
Packages fully funded by BCP	287,000	618,000	905,000		39
Total BCP contribution	5,713,000	6,197,000	11,910,000	70%	380
42.5% - BCP fully commissioned packages	850,000	184,000	1,034,000		
Packages jointly commissioned with BCP	1,817,000	2,267,000	4,084,000		
Total NHSD contribution	2,667,000	2,451,000	5,118,000	30%	
Total estimated value of Pooled budget	8,380,000	8,648,000	17,028,000		

5. Contract inflation

The current fees are expected to be reviewed to take into account inflationary factors, national living wage increase and the results of the cost of care exercise.

A lower estimate composite of 6.43% for care homes and 6.47% for community services will increase the pool by £1.1m.

A higher estimate composite of 8.22% for care homes and 8.27% for community services will increase the pool by £1.4m.

6. Agreement of risk share

It is proposed as a simple 57.5% LA:42.5% NHS Dorset split of risk for the first year of the pooled budget. This proposal is already supported by both Local Authorities. Dorset Council and NHS Dorset have been working to this arrangement since April 2022.

7. Operational running costs and apportionment between partners

The best estimate of the 'as is' operating costs is £300k total across the 3 partners. The majority of these costs are staff whose posts include non-S117 work and back-office functions, e.g. finance and contract management & quality assurance. The BCP contribution to this operational cost is achieved by transferring existing resources that have undertaken these functions for BCP, and so a net neutral staffing cost.

In addition, there is £13k per month that NHS Dorset is currently paying to the local authorities (£6.5k each) in recognition of the additional activity that sits with the local authorities for the S117 joint funding process to operate. This is to support additional costs to the local authorities for all the work that is completed, for example, reviews, commissioning and finance. This is covered within the memorandum of understanding between partners.

The planning assumption for the proposed Hub is that the new operating model costs need to be within the existing envelope i.e £300k plus £156k – total £456k.

There will be some one-off costs incurred by the local authorities to change provider payments on their systems. These are being quantified and an estimate will be available by December 2022, but the costs are assumed to be absorbed within existing budgets.

8. Conclusion

Commissioning partners across the health and social care system support the integration of mental health aftercare as an early example of the advantages of joint working that the Integrated Care System can support. Such arrangements will provide more consistent care provision, more effective administration and new opportunities for joint commissioning and cost efficiencies.

It is recommended that BCP Council enters into a pooled budget arrangement for mental health aftercare in April 2023.

Betty Butlin Director of Operations, Adult Social Care November 2022 This page is intentionally left blank

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	Adjusted Net	MTFP	Net	MTFP	Net	MTFP	Net	MTFP	Net
	Budget		Budget		Budget		Budget		Budget
	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m	2025/26 £m	2026/27 £m	2026/27 £m
Adult Social Care	120.1	2.m 7.0	127.1	£.m 6.1	133.2	2.3	135.5	2.5	138.0
Public Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Children's Services	79.0	12.1	91.1	1.3	92.4	1.8	94.2	1.9	96.1
Commissioning Centre of Excellence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.4	0.0	94.2	0.0	0.0
Operations	58.7	(10.8)	47.9	3.0	50.9	0.0	51.2	(0.5)	50.8
Resources	51.9	(4.6)	47.2	1.0	48.2	0.4	48.6	0.4	49.0
Transformation	3.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	3.9	0.4	3.9	0.4	49.0
Net cost of services	313.6	3.7	317.3	11.4	328.7	4.8	333.5	4.3	337.8
	0.1	0.1	0.3	(0.1)	0.2	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Carters Quay Housing and Regeneration Scheme	2.2	0.1		0.0	-	0.0		0.0	2.2
Contingency			2.2	1.3	2.2		2.2	0.0	
Investment Income	(6.0)	(1.5)	(7.5) 16.3		(6.2)	(0.1)	(6.3)		(6.3)
Minimum Revenue Provision (debt repayment) and Interest	16.3 0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.4 9.1	16.7 9.1		16.7 4.6	(0.0)	16.7 4.6
Pay and Grading Project				-		(4.5)	-		-
Pay related costs	15.9	8.3 32.6	24.2	3.8 29.1	28.0	3.8 0.0	31.8	3.8 0.0	35.7
Reserve Movements	(60.2)		(27.7)		1.4		1.4		1.4
Securitisation of a net income stream to the Council	3.7	(3.7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transformation savings	(6.6)	(9.5)	(16.1)	(16.1)	(32.2)	(7.2)	(39.4)	0.0	(39.4)
Transformation - revenue costs (funded by FUCR or asset sales)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transformation - base revenue budget costs	(6.7)	1.1	(5.6)	0.0	(5.6)	6.7	1.1	0.0	1.1
Transformation - redundancy costs	0.0	2.1	2.1	(1.9)	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Levies	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
Accomodation Strategy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)
Contribution from HRA	(0.9)	0.0	(0.9)	0.0	(0.9)	0.0	(0.9)	0.0	(0.9)
Dividend Income	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)
Apprenticeship Levy	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
Admin Charged to Grant Income	(0.5)	0.0	(0.5)	0.0	(0.5)	0.0	(0.5)	0.0	(0.5)
BELOW THE LINE SERVICE SAVINGS	0.0	(5.0)	(5.0)	(0.8)	(5.7)	0.1	(5.6)	0.1	(5.6)
Net Budget	272.0	28.1	300.2	36.3	336.4	3.1	339.5	8.1	347.6
Council Tax Income	(223.1)	(6.8)	(230.0)	(7.1)	(237.1)	(7.4)	(244.5)	(7.7)	(252.2)
Council Tax Base	(5.8)	(3.2)	(9.0)	(2.6)	(11.6)	(1.3)	(12.9)	(1.3)	(14.2)
Second and empty homes premium	0.0	0.0	0.0	(6.2)	(6.2)	0.0	(6.2)	0.0	(6.2)
New Homes Bonus	(1.0)	0.8	(0.2)	0.0	(0.2)	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
LCTS Grant 2021/22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lower Tier Service Grant 2021/22	(0.5)	0.0	(0.5)	0.0	(0.5)	0.0	(0.5)	0.0	(0.5)
Services Grant Allocation	(3.8)	(0.0)	(3.8)	0.0	(3.8)	2.3	(1.5)	0.0	(1.5)
Sales, fees and charges compensation 2021/22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Top Slice Covid Pressures Grant 2021/22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Revenue Support Grant	(3.1)	0.0	(3.1)	0.0	(3.1)	0.0	(3.1)	0.0	(3.1)
NNDR Net Income	(35.5)	0.0	(35.5)	0.0	(35.5)	0.0	(35.5)	0.0	(35.5)
NNDR 31 Grants + Renewable Energy	(21.3)	0.0	(21.3)	0.0	(21.3)	0.0	(21.3)	0.0	(21.3)
Estimated (Surplus) / Deficit on the Collection Fund - NNDR	22.5	(21.9)	0.6	(1.0)	(0.4)	0.1	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.4)
Estimated (Surplus) / Deficit on the Collection Fund - CTAX	(0.4)	3.0	2.7	(2.7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Funding	(272.0)	(28.1)	(300.2)	(19.6)	(319.8)	(6.2)	(325.9)	(9.1)	(335.0)
Annual – Net Funding Gap	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	16.7	16.7	(3.1)	13.6	(1.0)	12.6
	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	16.7		(3.1)	13.6 30.2	(1.0)	42.8
Cumulative MTFP – Net Funding Gap			(0.0)		16.7		30.2		42.8

Medium Term Financial Plan 2022/27 (based on absolute budget)

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BCP Medium Term Financial Plan

Key Financial Planning Assumptions

The MTFP as presented is based on several key assumptions that although they have been informed by numerous factors such as government announcements, economic forecasts, and trend analysis, are also based on professional judgement. These can be listed as follows.

1. Adult Social Care – Service Pressures £18.8m (16% increase over 2022/23 budget)

The MTFP makes provision for an additional gross £49.2m investment in adult social care services over the 4-year period to March 2027. This pressure is a combination of.

- 1) Assumptions around inflationary pressures within the care market. These pressures mainly relate to increases for providers in staffing costs where a significant driver will be the consequential impact of increases in the national living wage (NLW).
- 2) Demographic growth within the learning disability and mental health client group.
- 3) Demographic growth in demand for care packages for people with long-term conditions including those to support the NHS urgent and emergency care system as well as preventing delayed discharges from hospital.
- 4) Loss of rental income from a care home closure (part year).
- 5) Increased cost of community equipment.

There has been no firm announcement regarding the increase for the National Living Wage from April 2023. In June, the Local Government Association (LGA) issued the 'Financial pressures facing Adult Social Care 2023/24 and 2024/25' document, where they communicated that based on the low-pay-commission consultation-2022, they estimate the NLW to increase to £10.32 per hour in April 2023 and to £10.95 from April 2024.

The NMW remains a key driver for the cost of care services affecting 70% of the cost of providing personal care therefore, it has been factored into the cost pressures increasing 8.6% from April 2023 and 6.10% from April 2024 as suggested by the LGA projections above, then 2% for the remainder of the MTFP period.

The remaining 30% of the cost of providing personal care is driven by other inflationary factors.

The LGA provided a lower general inflation estimate of 2.4% in 23/24 and 1.7% in 24/25 (based on Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) assumptions) and a higher estimate of 7.5% in 23/24 and 5% in 24/25.

The Adult Social Care pressures highlighted by the LGA are being experienced locally with residential care cost increasing above the estimates from the LGA during the current financial year and requiring market management.

The composite increase for the cost of providing personal care assumed in 23/24 is 8.5% of the total personal care budget.

The social care grant provided since 2020/21 is assumed to continue along with all other social care funding.

It should also be noted that a Mental Capacity (Amendment) Bill has replaced the Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) with a scheme known as the Liberty Protection Safeguards (LPS) which was expected to commence in April 2022. These arrangements describe the procedures necessary to deprive people of their liberty because of lack of capacity to consent to their care arrangements. The implementation of the new scheme has been postponed yet again and we await further announcements. The council will commit spending on this activity up to any amount funded by the government.

2. Adult Social Care Reforms - Service Pressure £12.8m (and £12.8m assumed income)

In the 2021 spending review, the Chancellor announced that additional funding will be made available for social care reform (\pounds 3.6bn over 3 years to implement "the cap on personal costs and changes to the means test").

The MTFP assumes that the funding will cover the additional burden and therefore nil impact on the council. However, national high-level estimates indicate that there could be a potential gap between £2.5m and £5.5m when compared to estimated funding based on BCP relative need formula and consultation options.

A further £1.7bn in government funding is also due to be allocated over 3 years "to improve the wider social care system" and £500m to "improve" the social care workforce.

BCP await confirmation of the funding allocations and any associated conditions as well as further announcements on the possibility that the cap on personal cost and changes to the means test may be postponed.

3. Children's Services – Service Pressures £14.6m (20% increase over 2022/23 budget)

The MTFP makes provision for an additional gross £41.6m investment in children's services over the 4-year period to March 2027. This pressure is a combination of

1) Care:

- a. the service has seen a rise in the numbers of children in care since the beginning of the financial year and the increasing complexity of children needing placements. The national picture of the care market evidences significant sufficiency issues and this, in addition to the cost-of-living crisis, has prompted provides to increase their fees.
- b. In addition to the growth budget there is a required adjustment of £1.977m to offset the previously agreed CSC health contribution which is not achievable.
- 2) Staffing:
- a. The Children's Social Care workforce at BCP is in crisis because of the national shortage of social workers, the rising number of social workers choosing to be employed by agencies and competitive salaries being offered by neighbouring authorities and surrounding authorities being rated good and outstanding whilst Children's Services at BCP is rated inadequate.
- b. Whilst a recruitment retention strategy has been developed and is due to be implemented it will take time for the ratio of agency/permanent workers to reduce and stabilise and the service remains heavily reliant on agency workers. There has been a significant rise in the cost of agency workers with difficulty attracting to this area due to the high cost and limited available of overnight accommodation during the peak tourist months.

- c. The MTFP allows for the continuation of previously agreed non-recurring growth for agency premium and an additional team in the front door. The continued demand in the front door services has meant that the service will be unable to run without this continued resource.
- 3) Transport:
- a. cost of SEND transport is directly linked with the increasing number of education, health, and care plans (EHCP's) and the pressure that continues in the high needs block of the dedicated schools grant (DSG).
- b. SEND transport is however not funded by the DSG and instead the responsibility falls to the general fund budget of the council.
- c. There was a previous savings target associated with SEND transport which is proving problematic so the 2023/24 allows for the removal of the saving and additionally growth to allow for the continued pressure.

The social care grant provided since 2020/21 is assumed to continue along with all other social care funding.

The DfE Improvement funding confirmed for 2022/23 was for 2021/22 and 2022/23 as is removed as part of the 2023/24 MTFP.

There is also a small reduction in the budget relating to the SEND written statement of action as per the agreed profile of spend.

4. Operations – Service Pressures £8.5m (15.1% increase over 2022/23 budget)

Assumed Service Pressures

The cost-of-living pressures have had a significant impact on operations budgets. Gas and electricity costs in particular have resulted in a pressure across the service of £4.6m in 2023/24. Street lighting has been affected the most by this increase and they are actively working on scenarios to decrease usage across BCP.

Fuel inflation has resulted in a pressure of £0.2 million in relation to the council's fleet, and an additional £0.1m on general diesel costs. A revised prudential borrowing pressure of £1.8m in relation to the Council's fleet has also been included in 2023/24, to ensure that the rolling programme of fleet vehicles is maintained.

The crematorium income has suffered since the COVID pandemic, and this has led to a £0.6m pressure in 2023/24.

Homelessness emergency accommodation has a cost pressure of £0.8m. In previous years the homelessness prevention grant of £1.8m per annum has been supplemented by utilising reserves designated for homelessness prevention. These reserves will be fully utilised in 2023/24. The annual grant of £1.8m is insufficient to cover the costs of the service, the shortfall being £0.8m in 2023/24.

There are numerous other smaller service pressures totalling £2.7 million across Place Operations services. The growth in pressures is inclusive of the COVID recovery re-profiling of income which has reduced the service pressures requirement by £3.2m.

5. Pay award

Local government agreed pay awards for 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22 were 2%, 2%, 2.75% and 1.75% respectively.

The budget for 2022/23 made a provision for a 3.1% pay increase. Due to pressures associated with the cost of living the National Employers for local government services proposed a flat rate increase of £1,925 on every spinal column point for the current financial year which is estimated to calculate out as an average 5.4% for the profile of staffing within the council. A majority of unions confirmed their acceptance of the proposal on 1 November 2022 which included a 4% increase in allowances and a one-day increase to all employee's annual leave entitlement from 2023/24. BCP Council's November financial forecast for 2022/23 assumes that the higher than assumed pay award has added an extra £4.1m over and above the budgeted amount to the pay bill of the authority.

The initial draft of the budget proposal for 2023/24 makes provision for the £1,925 on every spinal column point in 2022/23 followed by a 3% pay award for 2023/24.

In addition, as part of the savings and efficiencies proposal underpinning the 2023/24 budget, provision is now being made for 95% of each service's employee establishment to allow for the impact of turnover and other matters on the actual cost of the service. Previously the assumption varied between services, and between 95% and 98%. This change in assumption partly reflects previous years activity. In addition, services are expected to manage the impact of any incremental drift in their pay base.

6. Pension Fund

BCP Council is a member of the Dorset Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Dorset Council. The funds actuary Barnett Waddingham is required to revalue the fund every three years (tri-annual revaluation) to determine both the value of its assets and liabilities and the contributions rates for each employer in the fund.

The fund was last revalued as of April 2022 and the impact will be discussed with the pension fund actuary Barnett Waddingham on the 18 November 2022. The previous 31 March 2019 position for BCP Council was a funding deficit of £86.6m with a resulting funding level of 92% as outlined below.

Local Authority	31 March 2019 Funding level	31 March 2016 Funding level
Bournemouth Council		79%
Christchurch Council		88%
Dorset Council		80%
Poole		86%
BCP Council	92%	82%

Figure 1: BCP Pension Fund – funding levels

This means that the Council has paid the contribution rates as set out in figure 2 below. In respect of the 2019 revaluation, the increase on the ongoing rate was offset by the reduction in the back-funding element although it should be acknowledged that agreement was reached with the actuary to taper the ongoing rate increases over the three-year period.

Figure 2: BCP Pension Fund contributions agreed with the Actuary

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Ongoing (primary) rate	15.6%	16.2%	16.8%	17.4%
Back-funding (secondary) rate	£9.428m	£5.887m	£6.101m	£6.324m

The intention is the outcome of the April 2022 valuation will be factored into December reiteration of the medium-term financial plan if agreement with the Actuary has been reached.

7. Inflationary costs

Inflation is only provided for in service directorate budgets where it can be demonstrated that it will be needed due to either market or contract conditions. Inflation as of September 2022, which is applied or factored into several contractual uplifts, was 10.1% as measured by the (CPI) Consumer Price Index.

The government inflation target is 2% on an annual basis.

One area of specific cost pressure which has been allowed for as part of the projected outturn for 2022/23 and future years is the inflationary pressures within utility costs specifically those relating to electricity and gas. This cost is particularly significant within the Operations directorate and within that the electricity cost associated with street lighting. The councils 20222/23 budget allowed for circa £4.1m in electricity and gas costs across all areas of service and the forecast outturn for the year basically assumes this will almost double to £7.9m with as further increase to £8.9m for 2023/24 onwards.

8. <u>Government Grant - Assumed £3.1m additional funding for social care funding in</u> 2022/23 (£11.2m over 4-year period of the MTFP)

National analysis shows that the government have made additional grant funding for adult social care in every year since 2015/16. The smallest increase in that timeframe was £500m. On that basis, and on the basis of the formulae previously applied, the provisional budget assumes an extra £3.1m in government funding next year growing by £2.7m per annum in each and every one of the following four years.

9. Future Fund

As part of the financial strategy supporting the 2023/24 budget the council revised the principles around the £50m Futures Fund and £20m Green Futures Fund. Decisions will now be made as proposals are brought forward with nothing to be brought forward which is not self-financing until such time as the council has delivered a balanced budget for 2023/24.

Commitments made to previous schemes under the future funds remain within the Council's budget and MTFP. For clarity, this includes.

- £5.87m Smart Places Gigabit project
- £4.0m Wessex Fields road infrastructure
- £2.6m Pokesdown Railway station

10. Transformation Investment Programme

The Councils Transformation Investment Programme was first presented to Cabinet in November 2019 based on a report, costing £314,650, commission from KPMG. Subsequently, in June 2020, Cabinet, and then Council, agreed to establishing a £37.62m budget for the implementation of the programme.

In February 2021, as part of the 2021/22 budget report this budget was increased to £44.52m and allowed an additional £6.9m for redundancy costs.

As part of the February 2022 budget report for 2022/23 the budget was further increased to £67.86m. This extra £23.34m reflected the following additional elements.

a) £20.09m Inclusion of internal base revenue budget staff costs, £6.7m for three years, which will now be apportioned and charged to the transformation programme.

- b) £1.75m Investment in the data and insight capability
- c) £1.5m Extra contingency

The current consolidated position in respect of the transformation programme is set out in figure3 below.

Figure 3: Consolidated Transformation Programme Table

	Transformation Investment Programme One-off / time-limited budget provision for the delivery of the programme	2020/21 Actual £m	2021/22 Actual £m	2022/23 Estimate £m	2023/24 Estimate £m	2024/25 Estimate £m	£m
Spend	Expenditure Capital expenditure	1.19 1.19	0.05 0.05	0.92 0.92	1.16 1.16	1.43 1.43	4.75 4.75
Capital	Funding Prudential Borrowing (funded from General Fund MRP) Prudential Borrowing (funded from HRA land tfr)	0.00 (1.19) (1.19)	0.00 (0.05) (0.05)	(0.72) (0.20) (0.92)	(1.16) 0.00 (1.16)	(1.43) 0.00 (1.43)	(3.31) (1.44) (4.75)
Revenue Spend	Expenditure One-off costs Redundancy costs Contingency Staff costs apportioned to Transformation Data & insight Capability Funding Assumed fundable by Capital Receipts/Capital Direction Contributions from outside of the General Fund	0.31 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.310 (0.31) 0.00 (0.31)	5.32 0.56 0.00 0.00 5.880 (3.88) (2.00) (5.88)	15.57 1.25 0.41 6.70 1.40 25.330 (25.33) 0.00 (25.33)	3.70 10.35 0.45 6.70 0.35 21.550 (21.55) 0.00 (21.55)	1.93 0.74 0.68 6.69 0.00 10.040 (10.04) 0.00 (10.04)	26.83 12.90 1.54 20.09 1.75 63.11 (61.11) (2.00) (63.11)
Total	Total expenditure Total funding	1.50 (1.50)	5.93 (5.93)	26.25 (26.25)	22.71 (22.71)	11.47 (11.47)	67.86 (67.86)
Budget	Transformation Investment Programme Ongoing base revenue budget of the council	2020/21 Actual £m	2021/22 Actual £m	2022/23 Budget £m	2023/24 Estimate £m	2024/25 Estimate £m	£m
nue	Expenditure Licenses and other revenue costs of the programme	0.00	2.08 2.08	3.40 3.40	4.50 4.50	4.50 4.50	14.48 14.48
Reve	Savings and efficiencies Transformation Programmme Savings profile	0.00	(3.95) (3.95)	(18.70) (18.70)	(28.70) (28.70)	(43.90) (43.90)	(95.25) (95.25)

As explained in the 2022/23 Budget report, prior to 2022/23 the one-off transformation implementation programme budget did not include the costs of employees working on the programme (who would normally be budgeted for as part of the base revenue budget of the council) who are therefore not now available to support day to day or statutory improvement duties. This approach was not previously adopted and was only explored as part of the financial strategy supporting the 2022/23 budget. Independent assurance was obtained to demonstrate the validity of this approach however it requires a robust working paper to be

produced annually that demonstrates a clear and transparent link to the transformation business cases.

In respect of the savings to be delivered by the transformation programme the core phasing of the delivery is as set out in the Figure 3 above. It should however be noted that any staff or third-party saving proposals that are finally put forward for inclusion in the 2023/24 budget and MTFP will impact on the delivery and timing of these savings.

As set out in the November Finance Update Cabinet report the Council has now delivered £7.1m (82%) of the £8.7m annual transformation savings target that was set for 2022/23 with £1.6m remaining to be delivered. The potential budget for 2023/24 assumes that any shortfall in this £8.7m target will be delivered in the up-and-coming financial year.

In addition, the 2023/24 potential budget, assumes an additional £10m of annual transformation savings which will bring the cumulative total to £18.7m. This further £10m is associated with a third party spend workstream. It is probably worth emphasising that to score against these third party spend savings they will need to be.

- Revenue not Capital related
- General Fund not Housing Revenue Account related
- Budgeted not unbudgeted expenditure.

All in all, the proposed budget for 2023/24 now includes £11.1m in currently identified transformation savings. The deliverability of this assumption will need to be monitored carefully as the Council moves towards budget setting in February 2023.

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Budget Variances 2022/23

Directorate / Service	Туре		Description	£000 June Total Variance	£000 September update	£000 September Total Variance	£000 October update	£000 October Total Variance	£000 November update T	£000 November Total Variance
Adult Social Care	Type		Description							
Adult Social Care - Services	Cost of living and other service pressures	Third Party Payments Third Party Payments Various	Estimated care costs increase due to inflationary and market pressures Care costs for people with long term conditions Other miscellaneous pressures (each less than £100k)	1,800 1,729 149		1,800 1,729 149		1,800 1,729 149	2,700 1,549 (153)	4,500 3,278 (4
	Savings, Efficiencies and Mitigations	Third Party Payments Third Party Payments	Adjustment to the residential and homecare budget from Covid grants Care Cost for popele with Learning Disabilities and Mental Health needs	(257)		(257)		(257)	(1.569)	(257
		Income Income	Estimated additional income from Health for Continuing Health Care eligible people and Section 117 Section 256 contributions from NHS Dorset	(1,233)		(1,233)		(1,233)	(1,586) (1,560) (119)	(2,819 (1,560 (483
		Income Reserves Employee costs	Service user contributions Utilisation of earmarked reserves specific to the service Directorate unfilled vacancies	(364) (415) (365)		(415) (365)		(415) (365)	(119) - (63)	(415
			Covid pressures Various others each less than £100k		(113) (235)	(113) (235) -		(113) (235) -		(113 (235
Adult Social Care - Services Total				457	(348)	109	-	109	(801)	(692
Commissioning Centre of Excellence (Adults	s) & Public Heal: Cost of living and other service pressures	Income	Tricuro contract impact of cost of living including energy prices Service user contributions	171		171		171	- 471	17 ⁻ 47 ⁻
	Savings, Efficiencies and Mitigations	Various Third Party Payments	Other miscellaneous pressures (each less than £100k) Tricuro efficiencies to manage energy cost pressure	52 - (171)		52 - (171)		52 - (171)	(127)	(75
	Savings, Enciencies and miligations	Employee costs	Directorate unfilled vacancies	(52)		(52)		(52)		(52)
Commissioning Centre of Excellence (Adults	s) & Public Health Total			457	-	- 109	-	- 109	344	344
Adult Social Care Total				457	(348)	109	-	109	(457)	(348)
Children's Services Children's Services	Cost of living and other service pressures	Third Party Contributions	Health contributions for care placements	1,483		1,483		1,483		1,483
		School Transport School Transport	Non-delivery of SEND transport savings assumed in the 2022/23 base budget SEND / mainstream transport contract costs due to the cost of living including fuel prices	750 1,250		750 1,250 (200)		750 1,250 (200)		750
		School Transport Electricity/Gas costs Staffing	Mainstream transport - other reasons Assumed price variations Overall staffing - continued need for higher than expected levels of agency	(200) 182 1,960		(200) 182 1,960	(886)	(200) 182 1,074	(214)	(200 18) 860
		Staffing Care	Continuation of additional purchased team (assumed to end in Sept 2022) Residential care 16-18 savings not deliverable as project not taken forward	630 211		630 211	(630)	211	(214)	21
		Care Care	UASC - pressure of grant deficit for those aged over 18 Care demand pressures	708		708		708	960	708 960
	Savings, Efficiencies and Mitigations		Review of Public Health Partnership Public Health reserves held by BCP Various in-year service savings (each less than £100k)		(635)	(635) - -	(418)	(635) (418)		(635) (418)
Children's Services Total				6,974	(635)	6,339	(1,934)	4,405	746	5,151
Children's Services Total				6,974	(635)	6,339	(1,934)	4,405	746	5,151
Operations									_	
Housing	Cost of living and other service pressures	Electricity/Gas costs Income pressure	Assumed price variations Telecare reduction to budgeted income assumed 22/23	155 250		155 250		155 250		155 250 219
		Expenditure pressure Expenditure pressure Service pressures	Council New Build Housing Acquisition Strategy (CNHAS) saving assumed in the 2022/23 base budget Housing related support contracts inflationary clause Housing Options & Partnerships	219 150 -	253	219 150 253	(99)	219 150 154		219 150 154
	Savings, Efficiencies and Mitigations	Service saving	Additional one-off dividend from Bournemouth Building Maintenance Ltd	(200) (100)		(200)		(200)		(200)
		Service saving Service saving Service saving	Harmonisation of recharges to the two HRA neighbourhood accounts Homelessness Prevention Grant utilised to cover budget costs Others miscellaneous savings (each less than £100k)	(100) (100) (347)	(168)	(100) (100) (515)	122	(100)		(100 (100 (393
Housing Total				27	(69)	(42)	23	(19)	-	(19)
Environment	Cost of living and other service pressures	Income pressure Expenditure pressure Expenditure pressure	Crematorium income pressure Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO) costs Volume of waste bins hat nede replacement	600 400 200		600 400 200		600 400 200		600 400 200
	Savings, Efficiencies and Mitigations	Expenditure pressure Service saving Service saving	Waste Disposal Contract Sales of recyclate material – value and volume Capitalisation of neighbourhood highways costs less associated borrowing costs	150 (1,000) (930)	(2,149)	150 (3,149) (930)	49	150 (3,100) (930)		150 (3,100) (930)
		Service saving Service saving	Defer move to HVO fuel across corporate fleet assets (cost avoidance) Sales of waste material from the Household Waste Recycling Centres	(400) (100)		(400) (100)		(400) (100)		(400)
		Service saving	Green Waste Income	(278)		(278)		(278)		(278)
		Service saving Service saving	Miscellaneuos saving less than £100k Bereavement Services pricing increase options		(25) (167)	(25) (167)		(25) (167)		(25)

Internet form DescriptionInternet form (a) (b) (b)Internet form (b) (b)Internet form (b) (b)Internet form (b) (b)Internet form (b) (b)Internet form (b) (c)Internet form (c)Internet form <b< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>£000 June Total</th><th>£000 September</th><th>£000 September</th><th>£000 October</th><th>October Total</th><th>£000 November</th><th>£000 November</th></b<>					£000 June Total	£000 September	£000 September	£000 October	October Total	£000 November	£000 November
number of the state of th	Directorate / Service	Туре		Description	Variance	update	Total Variance	update	Variance	update	Total Variance
Image: Part of the section of the sectin of the section of the section of the s		Cost of living and other service pressures	Expenditure pressure	BH Live	436		436		436		430
Image: Part of the section of the sectin of the section of the section of the s		Savings. Efficiencies and Mitigations	Service saving	Cultural Compact	(129)		- (129)		- (129)		(129
Interaction			Service saving	Festival Coast Live	(125)		(125)		(125)		(125)
Image: Note: Note			Service saving	Income from BH Live	(100)		(200)		(200)		(200)
Open to the stand of a s			Review of earmarked reserves	SLM reserve		(560)	(560)		(560)		(560)
decimal bit import bit may bit import bit may bit many bit man	Destination & Culture Total				82	(760)	(678)		(678)		(678)
Transit & Taginanti Sarby: Out / Ing to the services of the services in the services in the services of the services in the serv	Coroners	Cost of living and other service pressures	Expenditure pressure	Increased / complex caseload	100		100		100		100
And or, Performed with problem of the probl	Coroners Total				100		100		100		10
$ \begin to the the the the the the the the the the$	Transport & Engineering										927
Image: Second		Savings, Efficiencies and Mitigations			(691) (359)			(572)			(359)
Image: Space of the s			Service saving	Remove seasonal concession for car parking		(150)					(150
Barts and Barts and Minus control Contro Control Control <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>(132)</td><td></td><td>(132)</td><td></td><td>(132)</td></t<>							(132)		(132)		(132)
Backs gang Yang data gang gang gang gang gang gang gang g			Service saving	FCERM one off surplus savings from reserve that was to be used for Harnworthy sea wall defences	(010)	(260)	(260)		(260)		(260)
Image 1				Capitalisation of asset engineering							(125)
Barbox Effective of all Migration Since of all Migration Without of formula y financials and many financials Million						(113)	(113)	(400)			(400)
Since since	Transport & Engineering Total				(670)	(654)	(1,324)	(897)	(2,221)		(2,221)
Series and pressure series with another interment 196 Series and pressure series and pressure series best in the constant series and pressure series and pressure series best in the pressure series best in the press		Savings, Efficiencies and Mitigations	Service saving	Utilisation of the Community Prosecutions Earmarked Reserve	(105)		(105)		(105)		(105)
Control is 100000000000000000000000000000000000						(150)	(150)		(150)		(150)
Operations General Cut of king and due service parsons Data and power parsons Data a				Various others savings each less than £100k		(110)	- (110)		(110)		- (110)
Operations General Cut of king and due service parsons Data and power parsons Data a	Communities Total				- (105)	(260)	(365)		(365)		(365)
Brand Other modelsmace pressure (basis has 100%) Gene	On another and the Company			A	2 106		2 106		2 106		2 106
Samp Efficances and Mignine Banks Capacity	Operations Directorate General	Cost of living and other service pressures									545
Samp Efficances and Mignine Banks Capacity		Covince Efficiencies and Misionline	C		(622)		(622)		(622)	(642)	(1.264)
The sector Sec										(042)	(388)
Control Cold Mode	Operations Directorate General Total				2,641		2,641	-	2,641	(642)	1,999
Custome & Service Delivey Cost of large and data services pressure Enclose extension Facility Responses & Support Enclose extension Facility Response & Support Enclose extension Facility Responsextension Facility Responsextensio	Operations Total				717	(4,084)	(3,367)	(1,172)	(4,539)	(642)	(5,181)
Enclose Customs Busines Bugont Border pressure Series pressure Series pressure Series pressure Finder	Resources & Transformation										
Service pressure Cutorer & Service pressure Control being produced Service pressure Service pressure S	Customer & Service Delivery	Cost of living and other service pressures			485		485		485	the	485
Current & Service Delevery Tord Crit & Mage and other service pressure Encloses costs Prepayes costs<			Service pressures	Customer Services - underspending against £1.5m allocation	1		-		1		(550)
Current & Service Delevery Tord Crit & Mage and other service pressure Encloses costs Prepayes costs<					150		150		150		150
Enclowe costs Pressure in Registra? 11	Customer & Service Delivery Total		Service pressures				718		718	(550)	168
Thid Pary Payments Software contracts infinitionary clause - NPP, (exp. cutomer 11 14 147 <td>Resources & Transformation General</td> <td>Cost of living and other service pressures</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>135</td> <td></td> <td>135</td> <td></td> <td>135</td> <td></td> <td>135</td>	Resources & Transformation General	Cost of living and other service pressures			135		135		135		135
Third Pary Paryments Software contrasts Influinguy classes SVPP, dev, cutomer 14 15 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>Employee costs Third Party Payments</td><td></td><td>157</td><td></td><td>157</td><td></td><td>157</td><td></td><td>- 157</td></td<>			Employee costs Third Party Payments		157		157		157		- 157
Resources & Transformation General Total 1,338 1,338 1,338 1,338 1,338 2,55 2,657			Third Party Payments	Software contracts inflationary clause - SVPP, dev, customer	14				14		14
Resources & Transformation General Total 1,338 1,338 1,338 1,338 1,338 2,55 2,657					- 38		- 38		- 38	250	250 38
determine and the service pressure Central Items Cost of living and other service pressure Employee costs Various Assumption that the pay award will be above budget at 4% (May) / £1,252 per FTE (June) (34)					1,595		1,595		1,595		1,595
Central items Cost of living and other service pressures Variation Other miscellaneous pressures (sech less than £100k) (34) (413)											
Central items Cost of living and other service pressures Variable Other miscellaneous pressures (each lies than 100k) (34)					2,657	-	2,657		2,657	(300)	2,357
Savings, Efficiencies and Mitigations Assumed 12% element of transformation indexide redundancy costs which cannot be fundancy costs which cannot be convolted to quorenation and the fundancy costs which cannot be convolted to quorenation and the fundancy costs which cannot be convolted to quorenation and the fundancy costs which cannot be convolted to quorenation and the cost-of-living relaxed to support in-year position 11,437 11,437 11,437 11,437 11,437 11,437 11,437 11,437 11,437 11,437 11,437 11,437 11,437 11,437 11,437 11,437 11,437 11,437 <td></td> <td>Cost of living and other service pressures</td> <td></td> <td>Other miscellaneous pressures (each less than £100k)</td> <td>(34)</td> <td></td> <td>(34)</td> <td></td> <td>(34)</td> <td></td> <td>(34)</td>		Cost of living and other service pressures		Other miscellaneous pressures (each less than £100k)	(34)		(34)		(34)		(34)
Savings, Efficiencies and Mitigations Income Additional Treasury Management Income due to higher interest rates and the additional nozurace (1,320) (1,400) (1,400) (1,947)					250		250		250		4,139
Earmarked Reserve Release Transformation Mitigation Earmarked Reserve not utilised as planned in 2021/22 submoth (1,949) (1,940) (1,949) (1,949) (1,949) (1,949) (1,949) (1,949) (1,949) (1,949) (1,949) (1,949) (1,949) (1,949) (1,949) (1,949) (1,949) (1,949) (1,949) (1,949) (1,949) (1,940) (1,940) (1,940) </td <td></td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td>Assumed interest payable on capitalisation direction</td> <td></td> <td>(400)</td> <td></td> <td>(504)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>		0		Assumed interest payable on capitalisation direction		(400)		(504)			
Grant Income Contain Outbreak Management Fund resources that the Council is able to carry forwaid that 2022/23 for fund previously planned expend (1,437) <td< td=""><td></td><td>Savings, Efficiencies and Miligauons</td><td>Earmarked Reserve</td><td>Release Transformation Mitigation Earmarked Reserve not utilised as planned in 2021/22</td><td>(1,949)</td><td>(100)</td><td>(1,420) (1,949)</td><td>(551)</td><td></td><td></td><td>(1,931)</td></td<>		Savings, Efficiencies and Miligauons	Earmarked Reserve	Release Transformation Mitigation Earmarked Reserve not utilised as planned in 2021/22	(1,949)	(100)	(1,420) (1,949)	(551)			(1,931)
Grant Income Anticipation that the final reconciliation will be approved by oovernment (1,402)				Release part of the additional 2021/22 surplus to support the impact of the cost-of-living crisis on the council - at June not needed	(4 427)		(4 427)		(4 407)		(1 407)
Contingency Contingency Contingency Contingency Contingency Contingency (2,186) (2,186) (2,186) (2,186) (2,186) (2,186) (3,700)			Grant Income	Anticipation that the final reconciliation of the Covid 19 Sales, Fees and Charges grant claim will be approved by government	(1,402)		(1,402)		(1,402)		(1,402)
Bach Huts Beach Hut income as not being transferred to a special purpose vehicle (3,70)				Stour Valley and Poole Partnership Revenue and Benefits (SVPP) – release of the 2021/22 operational reserve Contingency released to support in-year position		70	(435)				(435)
Minimum Revenue Provision "Winter Gardens finance loan (304) (250) (250) (250) (250) (583) (108) (100) <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>Beach Huts</td><td>Beach hut income as not being transferred to a special purpose vehicle</td><td>(3,700)</td><td>70</td><td>(3,700)</td><td></td><td>(3,700)</td><td></td><td>(3,700)</td></t<>			Beach Huts	Beach hut income as not being transferred to a special purpose vehicle	(3,700)	70	(3,700)		(3,700)		(3,700)
Transformation Remove 2022/23 share of redundancy costs that cannot be charged to transformation 2					(1,000)	(304)	(1,000)		(1,000)		(1,000)
Electricity/Gas costs Utility Cost Forecast variation based on Government support package Image: Contral terms Total Image:			Transformation	Remove 2022/23 share of redundancy costs that cannot be charged to transformation		(250)	(250)		(250)		(250
Central Items Total (8,708) (1,167) (9,875) (631) (10,506) (10,506) Central Items Total (8,708) (1,167) (9,875) (631) (10,506)				Removal of 1.25% National Insurance Levy from November 2022 Utility Cost Forecast variation based on Government support package		(583)	(583)	(100)	(583) (100)		(583 (100
entral lems Total	Central Items Total				(8,708)	(1.167)	(9.875)			-	(10,506
										-	(10,506)
	Grand Total									(653)	

Appendix D

Agenda Item 7

CABINET

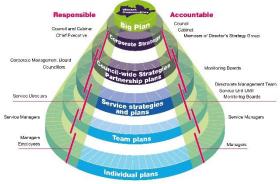


Report subject	Mid-Year Corporate Performance Report
Meeting date	23 November 2022
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	BCP Council's priorities and values, underpinning how we will work to develop and deliver services, are set out in the Corporate Strategy which was adopted by Full Council in November 2019.
	Refreshed vision and ambition statements are set out in the Big Plan, providing a wider context and further drive to deliver the Corporate Strategy.
	Delivery plan actions are refreshed annually affording the opportunity to celebrate the progress already made and ensure future planned actions remain relevant and are in line with the council's wider vision and ambitions.
	The appended report shows a positive performance story against the actions and the key peformance measures that Cabinet agreed in February 2022. Individual exception reports provide explanations and planned actions to address areas in need of improvement.
	Each of the priority updates are cross referenced to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the Levelling up Goals. Reported progress has also been aligned to the six domains of the Equality and Human Rights Commission performance framework.
Recommendations	It is RECOMMENDED that:
	(a) Consider the Mid-Year Performance reports
	(b) Consider the performance exception reports relating to areas of underperformance
	(c) Support the change to the performance indicator set and advise of any further amendments to the performance indicator set that informs corporate performance
Reason for recommendations	The corporate strategy represents the objectives and outcomes that the Council's performance will be judged against and as such is a vital component of the Council's performance management framework.
	An understanding of performance against targets, goals and objectives helps us understand and manage service delivery and identify emerging business risks.

Portfolio Holder(s):	Leader of the Council
Corporate Director	Chief Executive
Report Authors	Vicky Edmonds, Policy Officer
Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Information

Background

- 1. Council adopted the Corporate Strategy and corporate priorities in November 2019.
- 2. Cabinet adopted the draft new aspirational vision for the wider Bournemouth Christchurch and Poole region, The Big Plan in February 2021, and approved the revised delivery plans, which are the subject of this report, in February 2022.
- The Big Plan and the Council's Corporate Strategy & delivery plans are the beginning of a golden thread that links service, team and personal performance to the things that matter most to the organisation.
 Together they are the key components that make up the council's approach to performance management.



- This mid year Corporate Performance Report presents a picture of performance against the priorities set out in the Council's Corporate Strategy.
- 5. Our Corporate Strategy shapes the way we deliver and improve our services in the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole (BCP) area and how we are <u>transforming the council</u> into a modern, accessible and accountable council.
- 6. There are five priorities in the Corporate Strategy supported by a delivery plan which sets out the actions for the year ahead:
 - Sustainable Environment
 - Dynamic Places
 - Connected Communities
 - Brighter Futures
 - Fulfilled Lives
- 7. This performance report sets out progress made against the delivery plans agreed by Cabinet in February 2022 for the first six months of 2022/23.

- Performance scorecards have been created for each priority, showing progress with the 121 actions in the delivery plans and 58 of the supporting key performance measures. The full detail is set out in the appendix to this report.
- 9. Progress across all priorities is positive but there are some areas highlighted for monitoring and further action, in both agreed actions and against some performance measures.



- 10. There are 121 actions in the delivery plans and 76 are either delivered or on target. Appendix 1 provides detailed progress for each action, under each priority. Some of the headline achievements include:
 - implementing our Local Cycling and Walking Improvement Plan outlining our commitment to providing the infrastructure that will enable more children and adults to cycle and walk to school and work safely and happily
 - attracting over 1.5 million visitors to our events and festivals programme
 - establishing an enhanced housing management service, BCP Homes, which will put residents at the heart of what we do to ensure that they can have a say in how we operate and help design our services
 - successfully piloting a 'whole school approach' to mental health and wellbeing. The Sandwell Whole School Approach has now been awarded to 11 schools across BCP and recognises a school's dedication towards improving the Social Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) of its pupils
 - securing three years lottery funding to enable the Access to food project to continue its vital work
 - opening the new modern Libraries and hubs in both Christchurch and Poole. These facilities provide an integrated customer service and library offer, plus staff touchdown space
- 11. There are 86 performance measures used to monitor the impact of the delivery plan actions. Updates have been provided for 58 of these as not all measures can be reported quarterly. Of the 58 measures reported this quarter, 38 are on target.

- 12. Exception reports have been prepared for the nine performance measures which have not hit their mid year target. These reports explain the cause of red RAG rated performance and the steps being taken to improve it, under the relevant priority areas.
- 13. They provide detail, where relevant, on the financial, legal, human resource, sustainability, public health and equality implications of reduced performance.
- 14. The Corporate Strategy and it's supporting performance management framework includes both the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Levelling Up Goals.
- 15. The SDGs are a universal blueprint for all countries to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all.
- 16. The Levelling Up Goals take their inspiration from the SDGs, but are focused on the UK, providing a framework for organisations to articulate their purpose and the social impact they are seeking to achieve.
- 17. All the goals are embedded throughout the delivery plans that make up the Corporate Strategy.
- 18. Progress with the actions and peformance measures in the corporate strategy have been used to provide an overview on performance against the six domains of the Equality and Human Rights commission.

19. Changes to Performance Measures

- 20. The performance measures and targets were set when the revised delivery plans were agreed by Cabinet, in February 2022. The Council's Performance Management framework advises that they should be reviewed regularly to ensure emerging risks and issues are appropriately reflected and monitored.
- 21. Members are asked to note the addition of **Adult Social Care Waiting Lists for Care Act Assessments to the indicator set.** This is because there are currently 1381 individuals within Adult Social Care (ASC) who are waiting for an assessment of their needs in line with the Care Act 2014.
- 22. The waiting list has materialised due to several factors, the main one being the pandemic. During March 2020 until recently there has been a need for ASC to work differently to meet the demands of the pandemic, particularly around hospitals discharge. This has impacted on other areas, resulting in an increase in the number of individuals waiting for their assessments.
- 23. The risk of holding a waiting list is that individuals may deteriorate and therefore their needs could become greater and because of this there could be a need for enhanced services. Coupled with this there is also a potential increase to the level of risk and the vulnerability of those who are waiting. It is important to acknowledge that demand is exceptionally high within adult social care and having a waiting list adds to the complexity of managing high levels of demand effectively and efficiently. This measure should be monitored until performance is no longer of concern.

24. Summary of financial implications

Performance exception reports have identified financial implications. These are particularly around the delay in income from the delay in housing units being handed over to residents and the inflationary market around the construction industry.

25. Summary of legal implications

Performance exception reports have identified legal implications concerning families who are accommodated in B&B longer than the legal limit of 6 weeks. Focused actions are in place, aimed to reduce the number of families in B&B however there continues to be an ongoing risk of Judicial review.

26. Summary of human resource implications

Some performance exception reports note staff capacity and ability to recruit as a contributing factor to reduced performance.

24. Summary of sustainability impact

Performance exception reports provide a summary of any sustainability implications where relevant.

25. Summary of public health implications

Performance exception reports provide an individual assessment of public health implications.

26. Summary of equality implications

Performance exception reports provide an individual assessment of equality impacts.

27. Summary of risk assessment

Performance exception reports provide a summary of any risks identified and the mitigating actions.

Background papers

Our Big Plan

Corporate Strategy

LGA Corporate Peer Challenge Report and Action Plan

BCP Council Performance Management Framework

Appendices

1 Mid-Year Performance Report 2022/23 and exception reports

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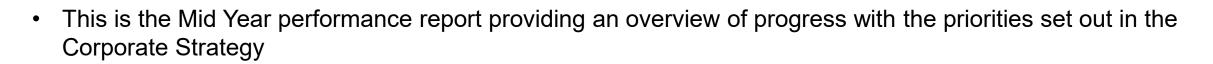
Mid Year Performance Report

2022/2023

bcpcouncil.gov.uk

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Introduction



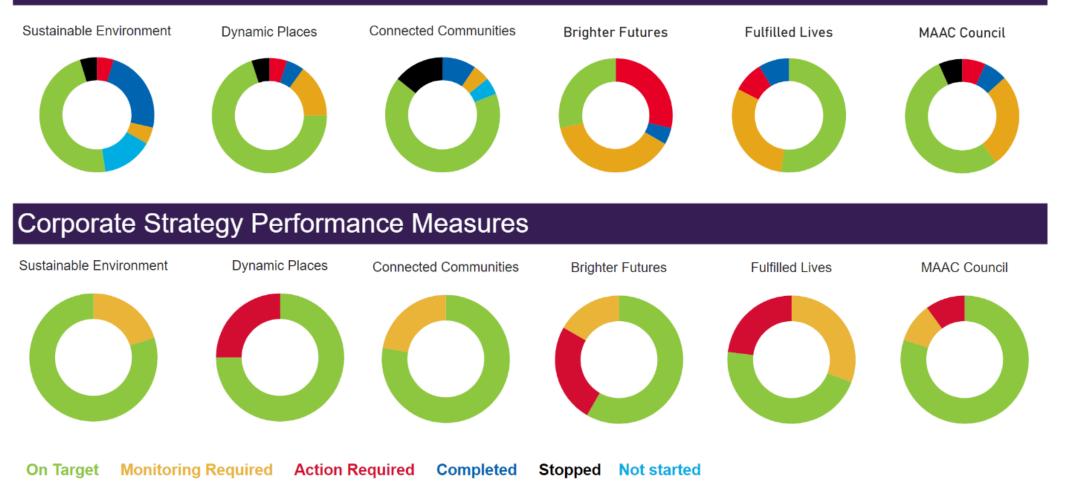
BCP

- It gives an update on the actions and indicators in the delivery plans agreed by Cabinet Feb 2022
- The following measure will be added to track performance next quarter. Details can be found on page 21
 - Adult Social Care Waiting Lists for Care Act Assessments



Overall Performance Corporate Strategy Actions

57





Summary of Performance

Overall good progress is being made with the commitments in the Corporate Strategy

Progress on delivery plan actions – 76 of the 121 actions are on track or completed

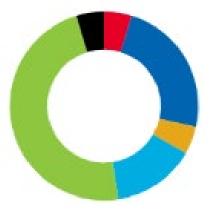
- 24 requiring monitoring
- 11 need action
- 6 have been stopped and 4 not started

Performance measures - 38 of the 58 measures reported this quarter are on target

- 11 require monitoring
- 9 have not met their target and require action to put them back on track



Sustainable Environment – Corporate Strategy Actions



Completed Actions: 5

On Target: 10

Not started: 3

Stopped: 1

Monitoring required: 1

Action required: 1

Completed Actions:

- The Green Infrastructure Strategy was adopted by Cabinet in September 2022.
- The BCP Walking and Cycling Strategy 2022-2035 was approved by Cabinet ahead of schedule.
- The Seafront Strategy was adopted by Cabinet in April 2022.
- Building work on the Durley Chine Innovation Hub has been completed.
- A review of the 2021 summer response was completed and fed into the 2022 Seasonal Response.

On Target:

- The process to embed sustainability into BCP Council's new ways of working has been initiated in BCP Homes, in line with the Transformation agenda. A draft Sustainability Strategy has been developed and this is now a standing item on the Corporate Property Group.
- Profile data is now in place on the sustainability of housing stock which will help inform and shape the future Council Housing Sustainability Strategy.
- An all members briefing on the Climate and Emergency Action Plan is planned to support the Climate Members training sessions. The Climate Members training sessions are still ongoing due to sessions being postponed.
- Good progress has been made delivering the Cleaner actions from the Cleaner, Greener Safer Programme including the completion of Road lining, replacement of litter bins and painting of street furniture.
- Completed Greener actions from the Cleaner, Greener Safer programme include the delivery of seasonal bedding plants and hanging baskets and the establishment of a tree strategy working group.
- The review of street cleansing services is on target with litter bin mapping underway, road zoning work completed and cleansing resourcing data under development. The outsourced cleansing element is due to be internalised when the contract comes to an end in March 2023.
- A renewable energy generation investment report will be taken to Corporate Management Board to further consider the future progression of work to install energy saving and renewable energy measures in retained council buildings.
- Progress continues with the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) for Poole Bay. The Hurst Spit to Durlston Head SMP is on target for completion by Autumn 2023
- Implementation of the Poole Bay Beach Management Strategy and delivery scheme has progressed. Long groyne contractors have been appointed for the design and build phase which has started with completion aimed for the end of summer 2023.
- Progress is good with delivering the Transforming Cities Fund sustainable travel initiatives. School projects have now been progressed across the area and the current focus is on business grant provision.

5



Sustainable Environment – Corporate Strategy Actions

Not started:

- There has been a delay in investigating the use of developer contributions to fund climate change measures during 2022 due to recruitment restrictions on filling non statutory posts.
- A focus on reviewing and refining the Climate Action Plan has impacted on work defining the ecological emergency and developing an action plan to reverse ecological decline.
- The development of a BCP Council waste strategy in line with the national waste strategy government timelines is on hold awaiting the development of a government resources and waste strategy

Stopped:

• The development of a single policy and practice for the management of high-quality publicly accessible toilets across the BCP area by October 2022 was put on hold to assess suitability of pop-up toilets and the potential future widespread roll out across the conurbation. Due to the current financial position, only a facility at Old Orchard Poole has been procured. This is due to be live in November 2022. We have been unable to progress the bid to "Changing Places" within the grant timelines provided. This is due to financial unknowns and ongoing funding commitments for "Changing Places" facilities.

Monitoring required:

The unification of household waste, recycling and food waste collections across the area to increase recycling and reduce residual waste in line with government timelines is awaiting the development of a government resources and waste strategy.

Action required:

• Whilst the action to procure all council electricity from zero carbon renewable sources by 2022 was completed in Quarter One, due to the current financial position a decision needs to be taken on whether to continue to purchase Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin. Procurement Services have confirmed the price for this, and it has increased significantly creating £100k pressure on the council budget.

These contribute to the delivery of:





Sustainable Environment – Performance Measures

Measure	Outturn for this quarter	Target	Trend
Beaches: Number of Blue Flags awarded	12.00	12.00	
Environment: Standard of cleanliness achieved in line with Environmental Protection Act 1990	1.07	2.00	\checkmark
Sustainability: Number of households receiving energy efficiency advice and guidance	145.00	60.00	\sim
Transport: Number of journeys per annum using BCP bike and e-scooter share scheme	206,757.00	116,264.00	1
Waste: Percentage of total household waste recycled, re-used or composted	47.60	50.00	\sim
Waste: Residual household waste per household	241.80	256.40	\sim

Monitoring Required:

• Waste: Percentage of total household waste recycled, re-used or composted BCP remains a high achieving Council (in top third overall) for the percentage of total household waste recycled, re-used or composted. The data reported this quarter is from April to August only as September data is not yet available. It is likely that the addition of the September data will increase the quarter outturn. The outturn for individual quarters is affected by the season and the weather, therefore some quarters will be higher than others.

BCF

Following confirmation of the Government's Resources and Waste Strategy, work will commence on a BCP Waste Strategy and associated planning for service delivery changes that should increase the amount of waste sent for recycling & composting and therefore increase the overall figure.

Standard of cleanliness achieved in line with Environmental Protection Act 1990 - Performance can be directly attributed to ongoing marketplace recruitment difficulties across front line services. We have introduced a labour market supplement to support attracting candidates. This has to date produced limited results against a locality based candidate shortage. In turn cleansing services are operating with reducing staffing levels adversely impacting performance standards.



Dynamic Places – Corporate Strategy Actions

$_{\text{ON}}$ Completed Actions: 1

On Target: 14

Not started: 0

Stopped: 1

Monitoring required: 3

Action required: 1

Not updated: 2

Completed Actions:

• A study has been completed and will be used to inform future housing provision including the additional specialist supply of housing.

On Target:

- Local Transport Plan Guidance from Department of Transport (Dft) is now delayed until spring 2023. In the meantime, work is ongoing to forge the draft content of the plan prior to formal engagement and consultation. This is still on target for 2024.
- Good progress continues in implementing the Transforming Cities infrastructure. DfT have been reviewing the cost of the programme to consider extending the timeline for a further year and to take on board significant inflationary pressures. Some elements of the programme may need further funds to be built given existing pressures.
- The skills plan, designed to create a strong and productive workforce in the BCP Council area, has been finalised and will be brought to Cabinet for approval in December 2022.
- Property acquisitions for rent are progressing well with many sites acquired.
- BCP FuturePlaces has been commissioned to consider wider Winter Gardens/BIC redevelopment opportunities and with master planning, feasibility, design and development work for Heart of Poole, Poole Quay and between the bridges. They are also reviewing the options for the Holes Bay former power site.
- A steering group is now well established and is considering sites for schemes to deliver additional extra care housing.
- Multiple Council owned new build sites are progressing well with many in the development pipeline to deliver much needed additional housing.
- As part of preparations for UK Shared Prosperity Fund, future funding streams to support local businesses have been identified and selected.
- We organised or administered over 1000 community and commercial events and festivals this year. Some major community and commercial events included in Bournemouth Pride, BSO in the Park, Summer Live! BMX Championships Reggae Weekender and Bournemouth Emerging Arts Festival. In Christchurch Stomping on the Quomps, Christchurch Carnival, Christchurch Food Festival, and Highcliffe Food and Arts. In Poole Poole Harbour Festival ,Handball Beach Champs, Sand Polo and Sandfest, Grooves on the Green and Magic of Thailand. Christmas 2022 plans are progressing very well this year, with two major destination attractions Christmas Tree Wonderland and Poole Christmas Maritime Light Festival.
- In order to improve the Council's Planning Service we had a recruitment drive in August and September. This led to a cohort of eight new starters in Planning roles in October. A restructure is planned for April 2023 will reflect the wider corporate changes at a senior level and will enable the Directorate to operate within the financial envelope for 2023/24.
 - We met with the Planning Inspectorate in October 2022 to review our position regarding Local Plan preparation. Our timeline remains on track.

Dynamic Places – Corporate Strategy Actions

Stopped:

• Although a seasonal response budget was secured for 2022/23 which enhanced services and extended the multi-agency seasonal response, no funding allocation has been made for the seasonal response in 2023/24.

Monitoring required:

- Improving the attractiveness and vitality of our 19 town centre and high streets is being delivered through pilot district centres with budgeted projects. An assessment and
 audit of the next three district centres is complete and improvement opportunities have been identified. The intention is for this process to be repeated to cover the remaining
 10 districts by end 2023/early 2024.
- The Skills Plan for the BCP Area is in the final stages of approval and once approved, implementation of actions will begin.
- The project to deploy fibre, 5G and Public WIFI networks through the Boscombe Town Fund Deal Digital connectivity project by March 2024, is back on track, as recruitment and contract issues have been resolved which should see delivery begin in quarter three of 2022/23.

ດ Action Required:

• The supported internship scheme only started in Sept and therefore is requiring ongoing work to refine processes to ensure the scheme is robust. Seven supported internships for young people with SEND have started.

These contribute to the delivery of:



BCP



Dynamic Places – Performance Measures

	Measure	Outturn for this quarter	Target	Trend
	Economic Development: Footfall in the three town centres	26.00	25.00	$\sim \sim$
	Economic Development: Number of businesses receiving support	1,765.00	250.00	\frown
	New Homes: Number of completed homes on council-owned land	2.00	11.00	
	New Homes: Number of new homes on council- owned land where development has started	120.00	301.00	
64	Planning: Percentage of major applications determined on time	88.00	86.00	$\sim \sim$
	Planning: Percentage of minor applications determined on time	83.00	80.00	\sim
	Planning: Percentage of other applications determined on time	92.00	85.00	\checkmark
	Skills: Percentage of higher-level qualification (NVQ4 and above)	40.30	40.00	

Action required:

- New Homes: Number of completed homes on council-owned land
 - The Council New Build and Housing Acquisition Strategy has a target to deliver 1000 new homes by 2026. Northbourne Day Centre (9 homes) was due to complete 2022-23 Q2. Shortages of trades and materials has slowed the progress until the end of Q3. 2 units at Mountbatten Gardens were completed earlier than predicted.
- New Homes: Number of new homes on council-owned land where development has started: Multiple new build schemes are well underway, and a number are coming to an end before the end of this financial year. The development pipeline has increased significantly in order to deliver the mixed tenure homes that we need including affordable and specialist homes. The Council New Build Housing and Acquisition Strategy has completed its first year was reviewed at the 7 September 2022 Cabinet and continues to set ambitious targets through its 5 programmes but the post covid turmoil effecting the scarcity of goods / personnel has affected price inflation across the construction industry. Two of the Four sites have been delayed beyond September 2022 because of cost pressures from inflation and scarce resources Princess Rd and 43 Bingham, with Bingham Rd also having delays to its planning approval that has elongated its timetable.

See Appendix A for Exception Reports.



Connected Communities – Corporate Strategy Actions

Completed Actions:

- A partnership and information sharing protocol with Dorset Police to tackle doorstep crime and fraudulent activity has been developed
- The seasonal response enhancements for frontline services were put in place for this years summer season

On Target:

- Implementation of the year one actions in the BCP Voluntary and Community Sector Strategy and Volunteering Strategy continue and a new volunteering coordinator is now in post.
- The running of Kinson Community Centre has been brought back in house helping to ensure the long-term sustainability of community centres across the BCP area.
- The development of mentoring programmes that encourage intergenerational interactions has been included in the Volunteering Strategy.
- Good progress is being made on the implementation of the Domestic Abuse Strategy and a full review of the programme for year one has been completed.
- Progress delivering the Safer actions within the Cleaner, Greener Safer programme is on target.
- Integrated domestic abuse services for victims and perpetrators are in place with some elements to be recommissioned in 2023.
- The Crime and Disorder Reduction strategy was agreed by Cabinet in September and is going to Full Council for approval.
- Co-ordinated partnership working with Dorset Police, Fire and Ambulance services as well as our health sector colleagues is in place to reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured on the highways.
- The implementation of an enhanced housing management service is progressing well. The new combined team ' BCP Homes' has been established, an advisory board has been recruited and alignment work is underway.
- Good progress is being made with the year one actions in the BCP council wide Community Engagement and Consultation Strategy.
- The Armed Forces Covenant legislation has come into force and we will abide by the duty. The action the authority has already taken means that this has had no impact on the organisation.
- Good progress has been made on the development of the cultural strategy and a report will be presented to Cabinet in January 2023.
- Destination branding to support the Future Places and Destination strategies is on target and awaiting an online presence.
- The project to develop a strategic plan for day opportunities is well underway although the target date has moved to August 2023. The view seeking phase is currently underway.



හි Completed Actions: 2

On Target: 14

Not started: 1

Stopped: 3

Monitor required: 1

Action required: 0



Connected Communities – Corporate Strategy Actions

Stopped:

- Resources allocated to support recovery following Covid19 have been diverted to supporting Winter Resilience and the impact of the cost of living crisis in communities.
- The expansion of our Community Safety Accreditation Scheme (CSAS) has been stopped as recruitment has been unsuccessful and subject to corporate direction for no new non statutory expenditure.
- Work on the Anti Social Behaviour Strategy will now be owned by the Community Safety Partnership and is no longer needed as an action within the Corporate Strategy.

Not started:

• The development of a library strategy has been postponed until initial work on the development and implementation of the Customer Target Operating Model has been completed. This will determine the extent to which customer and libraries services can become further integrated.

Monitoring required:

- The development of a Youth Strategy is unlikely to be completed until October 2023. This is due to a need to incorporate any such youth strategy into a whole system review of early help, and to combine and complement an early help strategy. A youth services options paper has been completed, however it is proposed this is also brought into the forum of
- a full early help service review, and a further request made to consider a community led approach to offering youth services.

These contribute to the delivery of:





Connected Communities – Performance Measures

Measure	Outturn for this quarter	Target	Trend
Culture: Number of visits to museums	66,519.00	50,000.00	\sim
Engagement: Number of new community and voluntary sector organisations supported by Community Action Network	4.00	5.00	\mathcal{M}
Engagement: Number of BCP residents supported by Citizen's Advice BCP	4,792.00	2,500.00	\mathcal{M}
Engagement: Number of community and voluntary sector organisations supported by Community Action Network	45.00	35.00	M
Engagement: Number of issues supported by Citizen's Advice BCP	10,045.00	4,000.00	$\sim \sim$
Libraries: Number of engagements in events and activities held by BCP Libraries	23,002.00	17,000.00	1
Safety: Completed MARAC* actions to reduce the risk to most vulnerable victims of domestic abuse	94.20	100.00	\searrow
Safety: Levels of anti-social behaviour	3,310.00	3,370.00	\frown
Safety: Levels of serious violent crime	573.00	671.00	\frown

Monitoring required:

- Engagement: Number of new community and voluntary sector organisations supported by Community Action Network CAN have expanded the service to cover the Dorset area, experienced staff leaving/starting and also moved office location. This has reduced their performance this quarter but it is within permitted levels, so no intervention is needed.
- Safety: Completed MARAC* actions to reduce the risk to most vulnerable victims of domestic abuse - During Quarter two, 414 actions were allocated to various multiagency representatives to reduce the risk of harm to victims of domestic abuse. These actions can include such measures as 'target hardening' the victim's home or placement in a Refuge. Of the 414 actions, 24 are currently incomplete. 21 additional actions were allocated at MARAC meeting on 29 September and most of these 21 actions are likely to have been completed in the first week of Quarter three.

*MARAC – Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference



Brighter Futures – Corporate Strategy Actions



$_{\bigotimes}$ Completed Actions: 1

On Target: 6

Not started: 0

Stopped: 0

Monitoring required: 8

Action required: 6

Completed Actions:

• The pilot of a 'whole school approach' to mental health and wellbeing has been completed. The Sandwell Whole School Approach has now been awarded to 11 schools across BCP.

On Target:

- Work on securing suitable planned housing options for care experienced young people has continued. DfE Youth Homelessness and Rough Sleeping prevention funding has been received, specifically for two housing officers (strategic / operational). Recruitment has commenced and a senior post has been offered. The operational post will be externally advertised.
- Continuous tracking is in place to promote permanence planning by the second Looked After Children (LAC) review. In some cases it is not possible to determine the plan due to ongoing proceedings. These cases are closely monitored by the teams and Service Director.
- Progress of schemes for creating additional special school place capacity were reported to the Capital Programme Board. This progress update outlined schemes for completion in September 2022, September 2023 and September 2024 onwards. One scheme has been approved by Cabinet.
- We delivered local activities for children who are eligible for free school meals and other vulnerable children during the Easter and Summer 2022. These were funded by the Holiday Activities and Food Fund grant. Planning for Christmas 2022 commenced in September.
- A review of the Complex Safeguarding Team is occurring in relation to the practice and delivery of services. In addition, the services managers for Youth Justice Service (YJS), Early Help targeted Support and Complex Safeguarding are working together to join up best practice and help in reducing child exploitation. Part of the Early Help review will also consider how we best support Children and Young People (CYP) at a universal and community level, as part of the much larger Early Help offer.
- The £1M BCP Family Investment Fund has been rolled out. It was specifically available during 2021/2022 when services were commissioned to support families included supporting young people's mental health (Listening Ear - counselling, Storm Break, The Koru Project - Art Therapy). Services for Early Help were also commissioned and included Jamie's Farm (seven-week intervention, one week on site and then support) and Clinical Support for Edge of Care Team.



Brighter Futures – Corporate Strategy Actions

Monitoring required:

- Plans to balance the High Needs Block spend against budget continue. Delivering Better Value (DBV) work is underway and a mainstream banding paper was presented to Cabinet in October.
- Permanent exclusions will be addressed through the delivery of the Written Statement of Action and the Appreciative Inquiry. An education entitlement board has been established.
- Young people over the age of 16 in care and care leavers are able to undertake modules to demonstrate their skills for independence through our Assessment and Qualifications
 Alliance scheme. This helps to prepare them for Adulthood.
- 7 supported internships for young people with SEND have started. This will help young people access apprenticeships and future employment opportunities.
- Attendance for Children in Care (CIC) of Statutory School Age in BCP is currently 87.35%. Attendance is a focus for the Virtual School (VS) this year. Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT) statistics show Southwest at 90% attendance for CIC at the end of 2020/2021 and National 90.9%. We are looking at improving attendance for CIC through our service offer. Suspensions continue to be the largest contributing factor to low attendance, reducing suspensions and exclusions is part of the agenda at our Headteacher conference in November.
- 25% of year 12 and 13 are currently NEET* (July 2022). This includes both CIC and care leavers. We are working with Bournemouth Churches Housing Association to create a course specifically for our NEET cohort that will provide the young people with the skills to return to education and training. This will help to reduce the number of NEET CIC.
- Improving the number of good and outstanding assessments for children and families in crisis, is part of our improvement plan. Practice Learning Reviews are carried out monthly
- and there has been increased compliance within Safeguarding and Early Help for completing these. In addition, our timeliness of completing assessments has increased month-onmonth and in August 2022 reached 84.6% which is the highest it has been.
 - There are currently 133 children placed greater than 20 miles from BCP which is 26% of the total Children in Care population . 12% of these children and young people are purposely placed over the 20 miles , for example to enable them to live with family and/or friends ,14% are placed due to complexity of their need and lack of suitable local provision, this is a national issue, and an action plan is in place to continue to address this and move these children closer to home when it is appropriate



Brighter Futures – Corporate Strategy Actions

Action Required:

- To ensure that all health and education assessments for children in care are completed on time SEND, Voluntary School (VS) and inclusion officers now meet fortnightly to
 discuss stuck cases and those who's assessments are outside of statutory timelines. A VS officer has been seconded to SEND team to reduce the delay for CIC especially
 those out of borough.
- Work on signing up all providers to an inclusion standard has been paused in light of the SEND and Alternative Provision Green Paper. The government intends to put in place national standards for SEND, and so BCP's Inclusion Standards need to link closely to these.
- To reduce attainment gaps for disadvantaged children we are re-establishing the Children and Young People's Partnership Board into a Brighter Futures Governing Board from 2022/23. This will have subgroups to deliver against the gaps that are highlighted in learning from Early Years to Post-16. There are working groups established on Post-16, Boys Progress, Reading and Disadvantaged pupils.
- To reduce the number of "unknown" NEET's we are developing a NEET strategy in line with Levelling Up, Brighter Futures and the restructure of the Education and Skills Directorate. We also have projects such as supported internships within BCP Council that will reduce the number of NEETS in post 19 SEND Young People.
- Work also continues on reducing local levels of NEET's. A cross team project group has been established but the NEET strategy will engage with providers, employers and schools to get upstream of NEETs and to engage families with CYP at risk of being NEET.
- Transformation of SEND provision continues. Permanent leadership team in SEND is being established through appointment of new Head of SEND and restructure however, capacity and funding issues are impacting on delivery.

These contribute to the delivery of:





17

Brighter Futures – Performance Measures

Measure	Outturn for this quarter	Target	Trend
Education: Percentage of 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEETs) and percentage of not knowns	25.40	4.70	/
Education: Permanent exclusions as a percentage of all primary school children	0.00	0.05	\wedge
Education: Permanent exclusions as a percentage of all secondary school children	0.04	0.18	\sim
Education: Primary: percentage of children attending Good/Outstanding Schools	97.90	90.00	$ \longrightarrow $
Education: Secondary: percentage of children attending Good/Outstanding schools	93.30	90.00	\square
Education: Special Schools: percentage rated Good/Outstanding	100.00	90.00	
Percentage of children in care with a plan for permanence	92.00	90.00	-
Social Care: Percentage of repeat referrals in 12 months	26.50	20.00	
Social Care: Percentage of children in care who are NEET	15.00	12.00	/
Social Care: Percentage of children in care with attendance at a 'Good' or 'Outstanding' school above 95%	64.00	100.00	/
Social Care: Percentage of children with permanence plans by their second LAC Review	98.00	95.00	-
Social Care: Timeliness of assessments	83.50	88.00	\sim

Monitoring Required:

- Social Care: Percentage of children in care who are NEET We held keeping in touch meetings during the summer to ensure young people were ready for September and had places at provision. The Virtual School has been working with Prince's Trust to provide a bespoke NEET programme for Children In Care.
- Social Care: Timeliness of assessments Actions taken to improve the timeliness of assessments has improved performance and it is now heading in the right direction as the measure was Red in quarter one.

Action Required:

Education: Percentage of 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEETs) and percentage of not knowns - This is a provisional figure. This is normal for the end of the first month in a new academic year. From October the % NEET will decrease as EET placements are confirmed. Last year the month-end figure was 17.6%.

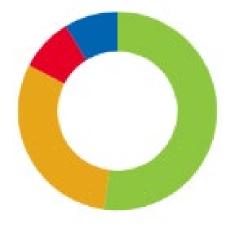
Social Care: Percentage of repeat referrals in 12 months - Work is needed in relation to application of thresholds. The thresholds chart is clear. In addition, there does appear to be a lack of level 1/ level 2 input with families, so those who do not meet threshold can end up either having no community service to access, or refuse support elsewhere resulting in escalation. Work in relation to this will sit with the Early help and Partnership lead.

Social Care: Percentage of children in care with attendance at a 'Good' or 'Outstanding' school above 95% - Care placement moves and in some instances exclusions have impacted the data. For context, one days absence = 2%. A significant number of young people have been absent in September due to illness.

See Appendix A for Exception Reports



Fulfilled Lives – Corporate Strategy Actions



No. 2 Completed Actions: 2

On Target: 12

Not started: 0

Stopped: 0

Monitor: 7

Action required: 2

Completed Actions:

- A first point of contact service has been established, although further work is required to align legacy systems as part of the data migration from Care Director to Mosaic which will enable full harmonisation of business processes.
- We successfully delivered a multi-agency homelessness conferencing in September.

On Target:

- Our food Insecurity Programme continues to deliver excellent outcomes.
- We have secured Rough Sleeping Initiative grant funding for 3 years and further DLUHC bids are being developed.
- Delivery of the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Action plan is progressing well. This is governed by the Homelessness Reduction Board, with most actions given green status
- · Work is underway on the temporary accommodation strategy and significant Rough Sleeping Initiative funds secured to prevent rough sleeping
- The Multi-Disciplinary Team are in place now with agencies working together to case manage individuals collectively. The Health and Homeless Hub tender has not yet been concluded to secure a permanent base.
- We are developing further supported living services and exploring decommissioning CQC registered services. A new 9 bed supported living service in Poole has been completed. A Housing needs assessment for supported accommodation has been drafted to inform Housing's acquisition and development plan.
- An options appraisal has been completed a with report planned for Cabinet in October to inform future direction of Care Technology and potential savings.
- We continue to work with communities supporting age friendly communities.
- Increasing the availability and options for time out and short breaks for carers is linked to the review of the Carers Strategy. To overcome the
 current lack of capacity in the care market, consideration is being given to developing BCP Shared Lives Scheme as an alternative form of
 respite
- Work is underway to develop a protocol for those Young Carers aged 16 years + to help them understand what support is available to them once they turn 18.
- A project is well underway to modernise day opportunities. A co-production group has been established and view seeking has commenced.
- The Extra Care Housing (ECH) implementation plan in place. A review and recommendations underway of existing Extra Care Housing stock to use their full potential. Within the strategy there is a commitment to create additional ECH units to reduce reliance on residential care services. Initial scoping of potential sites and procurement approach is in progress.



Fulfilled Lives – Corporate Strategy Actions

Monitor:

- Current data advises that more people are entering into treatment for all domains primary alcohol, non-opiates and opiates. There are more people than the previous services had in the Poole and Christchurch area. Waiting times have reduced to five working days. Numbers in treatment have slightly reduced due to the good weather over the summer. It is expected that numbers for assessment will increase in the run up to Christmas and in the New Year.
- We need to develop what the BCP employment offer is to increase the proportion of adults with care and support needs in employment, training and volunteering. Practitioners work using a strengths-based approach and are supporting raising aspirations.
- Soft market testing is currently taking place for the Leisure centres contract and a cabinet report scheduled for early 2023. The built facilities strategy scheduled for spring 2022. An Active Live statement being finalised with partners.
- Fee bands implemented for 2022/23 ensure consistent methodology for pricing of purchased beds. The Cost of Care exercise has been completed. The market remains challenging and measures to compensate this are being taken where possible.
- We are working closely with primary care networks in re-establishing multi-disciplinary meetings following the pandemic
- The Adult Social Care self-funding team continue to support self-funders in sourcing appropriate and best value care along with the most appropriate residential care environment.
- · We are also continuing to find the most appropriate and cost-effective care home placements.

$\stackrel{\text{Z}}{\omega}$ Action Required:

- The education team now sits within Childrens Services as a whole and are working with the DE&S to draft a lifelong learning strategy which will be taken to the Brighter Futures Board in Spring 2023.
- The project to become a UNESCO Learning City is being evaluated against the learning goals agreed for BCP and other work towards sustainable goals. A paper will be written outlining the opportunities by November 2022.

These contribute to the delivery of:



Fulfilled Lives – Performance Measures

-				
	Measure	Outturn for this quarter	Target	Trend
	Adult Care Services: Percentage rated good or outstanding by the Care Quality Commission	91.10	89.00	\sim
	Adult Carers: Percentage receiving info/advice or another service after an assessment	59.30	55.00	\sim
	Adult Safeguarding: Percentage reporting reduced risks as a result of an enquiry	93.00	95.00	\sim
	Adults Learning Disabilities: Percentage in receipt of support and services in employment	4.50	4.00	\frown
	Adults Learning Disabilities: Percentage in settled accommodation	80.50	80.00	
7	Adults Mental Health: Percentage of adults in receipt of support and services in employment	12.70	7.00	\sim
4	Drug and Alcohol Treatment: Number of people with dependency accessing the service	1,513.00	1,521.00	
	Drug and Alcohol Treatment: Percentage of people completing treatment successfully for primary alcohol issues	31.70	35.00	\sim
	Housing: Number of homeless households in bed and breakfast	192.00	122.00	\sim
	Housing: Number of people rough sleeping at latest street count	55.00	25.00	\sim
	Housing: Percentage of eligible households where homelessness was prevented within 56 days	65.00	66.00	$\overline{}$
	Housing: Percentage of eligible households with children where homelessness was prevented within 56 days	47.00	66.00	$\sim \sim$
	HR: Apprentices employed by BCP Council	66.00	60.00	\checkmark

See Appendix A for Exception Reports

Monitor:

Adult Safeguarding: Percentage reporting reduced risks as a result of an enquiry - This is an
estimated figure based on activity from Bournemouth and Christchurch. Due to the current migration
work on the Care Director case management system, Poole data is an average over the last three
quarters submitted to the SAB. (169/182). This measure is based on section 42 enquiries where
people had their risk reduced or risk removed. On occasion, risks will remain because the person does
not want to take remedial action. Our data will show this as a 'Risk Remained' outcome, however,
people will be offered other monitoring support. This cohort of clients are usually found to have capacity
to make unwise decisions with regard to keeping themselves safe.

• Drug and Alcohol Treatment: Number of people with dependency accessing the service - The number of people in treatment is 1513, which is a reduction from last quarter. This is primarily in the alcohol/opiate cohort – 4.4% and primary alcohol cohort -2.8%.

• Drug and Alcohol Treatment: Percentage of people completing treatment successfully for primary alcohol issues - Inpatient detoxification waiting times are still long and this could be impacting as people are stuck at the pre-treatment end of their journey.

Housing: Percentage of eligible households where homelessness was prevented within 56 days

 This is one percent off target. To improve performance we continued to implement the Rough
 Sleepers Initiative Programme and launched a Homelessness Prevention Partnership Action group.

Action required:

 Housing: Number of homeless households in bed and breakfast - Family homelessness has increased in Q2 due to non-fault Private Rented Sector evictions. These are occurring due to the external market forces across the sector, a nervousness of tenancy reforms and continued hangover of the pandemic eviction ban. Multiple activities are in place to improve performance.

Housing: Number of people rough sleeping at latest street count - The September rough sleeper count is traditionally the highest of the year. Actions taken to improve performance include the launching of a New Multi-Disciplinary Team to focus on the most complex need rough sleepers disengaged from services.

 Housing: Percentage of eligible households with children where homelessness was prevented within 56 days – To help improve performance we are supporting procurement of new homes and sustainment interventions for landlords considering eviction and a whole family assessment model for families impacted by homelessness will be disseminated across Housing Options services.

BCP

Fulfilled Lives – Performance Measures

BCP Council

New Measure - Adult Social Care - Waiting Lists for Care Act Assessments

Currently there are 1381 individuals within Adult Social Care (ASC) who are waiting for an assessment of their needs in line with the Care Act 2014. The waiting list has materialised due to several factors, the main one being the pandemic. During March 2020 until recently there has been a need for ASC to work differently in order to meet the demands of the pandemic, particularly around hospitals discharge. This has impacted on other areas, resulting in an increase in the number of individuals waiting for their assessments.

We have a plan in place that will assist in managing and reducing the current waiting list. This involves each ASC area having a risk matrix tool that they use to assist in risk rating the level of need for those waiting. This also involves regular screening and monitoring of each area's waiting list. There is a focus on ensuring that those that are a priority for assessment are being assessed, and that the level of risks is being managed. Each individual is clearly advised that if their needs change they should make immediate contact with ASC and if required an urgent assessment will be carried out.

The risk of holding a waiting list is that individuals may deteriorate and therefore their needs could become greater and as a result of this there could be a need for enhanced services. Coupled with this there is also a potential increase to the level of risk and the vulnerability of those who are waiting.

H is important to acknowledge that demand is exceptionally high within adult social care and having a waiting list adds to the complexity of managing high levels of demand effectively and efficiently.

These contribute to the delivery of:





Modern, accessible and accountable council – Corporate Strategy Actions

Completed:

• We have completed our work on the Covid 19 recovery and have diverted resources to supporting the Winter Resilience programme.

On Target:

- The Christchurch Hub & Library is complete and operational. Poole Hub & Library opened in October 2022 providing integrated customer service and library offer, plus staff touchdown space.
- The Customer and Digital Strategy in place which forms the policy context for development of the council's approach to designing its customer contact and user journeys. Development of the council's website presence is ongoing and will emerge in step with service redesign and transformation outcomes.
- There has been no significant change in the make-up of our workforce; we continue to promote inclusion, equality and diversity, offering & supporting flexible working so employ a relative high percentage of part-time staff, the majority of whom are female. Staff are encouraged to complete their equality and diversity monitoring data although this data collection is voluntary.
- A Peer Challenge action plan was approved by Cabinet in April 2022 and progress is being reviewed, ahead of the LGA Peer team six-month progress visit on 1 December 2022 to review progress with the action plan.
- We continued to have a busy consultation programme in Quarter two. We have completed the Ophir Road and surrounding area Public Space Protection Order consultation which received over 2,000 survey responses and many written responses. The council has also undertaken engagement on the Harbourside Park Masterplan which included several different methods including comments on interactive map, a survey and information events. We have also launched our Draft Community Asset Transfer Policy consultation and are seeking views from Town and Parish Councils, resident, and community groups.
- We've progressed work on our People strategy. A culture cascade pack has been disseminated to colleagues to launch behavioural framework and reinforce values. A Vlog was also used to communicate our culture and values and we have drafted new Talent Acquisition, Talent Enablement and Wellbeing strategies as well as made good progress with our response to the last employee engagement survey.
- A dedicated meeting space has been provided within the BCP Civic Centre Annex in Bournemouth as an interim space for all meetings other than full council. This has been set up to enable live streaming to continue pending the refurbishment of the West Wing meeting rooms.
- Work continues utilising Lead Member roles and Member Champions to engage with identified priority groups. Through the community engagement function over 32 community engagement interventions, projects, and initiatives have taken place over the last year. Involving anything from providing advice and guidance, training, delivering events and activities, building relationships with community members and groups, and finding new partnerships and communities to work with. The Lead Member for Community Engagement, has attended walkabouts in 8 of the 9 priority neighbourhoods in BCP alongside the council's Community Development Officers. Following these walkabouts, the needs of the community have been passed back to fellow members and other workstreams within the council.

Completed Actions: 1

On Target: 8

Not started: 0

Stopped: 1

Monitor: 4

Action required: 1



Modern, accessible and accountable council – Corporate Strategy Actions

Stopped:

• Work is underway to provide options for a new pay and grading structure that will provide a lower implementation cost to assess feasibility of an earlier implementation date and with less colleagues impacted by the change.

Monitor:

- Eight Independent observers have been recruited and trained with four on a reserve list for future training. Communications and updates to intranet have been made to promote use of independent observers in the recruitment process for senior officer posts
- Over two thirds of agreed policy and strategy documents have been harmonised or developed and further progress will be made as the council progresses its transformation programme.
- Completion of East wing works has been delayed due to the identification of additional works, including energy efficiency improvements. The intention is to begin releasing floors
 and West wing committee rooms prior to year-end but a precise timescale is currently being finalised. Further design and funding requirements being prepared for remaining west
 wing space in view of anticipated decisions around the Poole Civic Centre and likely impact on coroners relocation to that building.
- We are continuing to implement our new operating model, ways of working and new technologies. Key achievements to date include remodelling of BCP Civic Centre Extension, implementation of Teams and Microsoft Office 365, detailed design work on specific areas of the new operating model, and base build of customer, back-office and data
- management platforms. Current focus is on opening of remodelled office space in Poole Dolphin Centre, design and build of new customer self-service capabilities, and migration of data into new back-office IT system.

Action required:

• As part of the development of the Corporate Asset Management Plan (CAMP), a consultation has now been launched on a draft BCP Corporate Asset Transfer Policy, one of the policies that would make up the CAMP. The Corporate Property Group also received a paper that outlined the principles of the CAMP. CPG gave its approval to continue its development, which is continuing.

These contribute to the delivery of:





Modern, accessible and accountable council – Performance Measures

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Measure	Outturn for this quarter	Target	Trend	
Communications: Email news average open rate	53.90	50.00	<u> </u>	
Communications: Total number of social media engagements	164,787.00	115,000.00	\checkmark	А •
Customer: Percentage of all interactions raised by online portals	81.00	78.00		
Customer: Percentage of calls to corporate contact centre answered	87.00	80.00	1	
Equalities: Percentage of equality data collected from staff	67.00	70.00		
Finance: Percentage of successful grant applications	0.00	75.00	\sim	S
Finance: Percentage of business rate collected	54.17	49.00	\sim	
Finance: Percentage of council tax collected	54.22	48.80	\sim	
HR: Employee sickness absence levels (days)	10.70	11.00		
HR: Staff turnover	11.80	12.00	×	

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• Equalities: Percentage of equality data collected from staff - There has been a slight reduction in the percentage of equality data collected from Staff. Staff are encouraged to record this information but it is voluntary.

Action Required

Finance: Percentage of successful grant applications – A number of bids have been submitted in 2022/23 but outcomes are still pending. However a fewer number of bids were made in 2022/23 (Q1:3 bids) compared to 2021/22 (Q1:8 bids) for which the outcomes would have potentially been realised in Q2. Total 17 bid applications made in 2021/22 (Q2: £16.5m) compared to 13 bids for 2022/23 (Q2: £30.4m).

See Appendix A for Exception Reports.



EHRC 6 Domains progress – Corporate Strategy Actions

Progress towards the 6 Equality Human Rights Domains



The Equality and Human Rights Commissions uses a framework to measure progress across six areas of life, or 'domains':

- education
- work
- living standards
- health
- justice and personal security
- Participation

Progress with the actions in the Corporate Strategy have been used to inform this EHRC dashboard.

Please refer to the main body of the report for further detail of performance.

It is intended to present this information to the next Strategic Equality Leadership Group to prompt a discussion on the adoption of the EHRC 6 Domains as the framework with which we measure our Equality Performance int the future.

On Target Monitoring Required Action Required Completed Stopped Not started

APPENDIX A

Exception Performance Report

Indicator Description: New Homes: Number of completed homes on council-owned land

2022-23 Q2 outturn: 2

Quarterly Target: 11

Reason for level of performance: This measures the number of homes on council-owned land which fall under the Council New Build and Housing Acquisition Strategy (CNHAS) project which have been fully completed.

The CNHAS target is to deliver 1000 new homes by 2026.

The Northbourne Day Centre (nine homes) was due to complete during quarter two 2022-23. However, shortages of trades and materials has slowed the progress until the end of quarter three.

Two units at Mountbatten Gardens were completed earlier than predicted.

Summary of financial implications: Delay to handover of units has led to the income from residents also being delayed.

Summary of legal implications: None

Summary of human resources implications: None

Summary of sustainability impact: None

Summary of public health implications: None

Summary of equality implications: None

Actions taken or planned to improve performance: The in-house Construction Works Team have redoubled their efforts to encourage the materials and supply chain companies to commit and reduce the delays which have caused this situation. A recent site inspection by the head of housing delivery has given him confidence that this project will be handed over to BCP Homes before the end of the year.

Completed by: Nigel Ingram

Service Unit Head approval with date: 6 October 2022

Indicator Description: New Homes: Number of new homes on council-owned land where development has started

2022-23 Q2 outturn: 120

Quarterly Target: 301

Reason for level of performance: This measures the number of homes on council-owned land which fall under the Council New Build and Housing Acquisition Strategy (CNHAS) project at any stage of construction (including completed).

- Craven Court (24 homes) was expected to start 2021-22 Quarter Two
- Duck Lane (12 homes) was expected to start 2021-22 Quarter Three
- Princess Road (139 homes) was due to start 2022-23 Quarter Two
- 43 Bingham Road (6 homes) was due to start 2022-23 Quarter Two

120 have been started and 181 overdue.

Multiple new build schemes are well underway, and a number are coming to an end before the end of this financial year. The development pipeline has increased significantly to deliver the mixed tenure homes that we need including affordable and specialist homes. The CNHAS has completed its first year and was reviewed by Cabinet on 7 September. Ambitious targets continue to be set through its five programmes but the post covid turmoil effecting the scarcity of goods / personnel has affected price inflation across the construction industry.

Two of the Four sites have been delayed beyond September 2022 because of cost pressures from inflation and scarce resources – Princess Rd and 43 Bingham, with Bingham Rd also having delays to its planning approval that has elongated its timetable.

Craven Court and Duck Lane have faced sustainability and legal encumbrances respectively.

Craven Court has continued to experience delays due to the preferred contractor stating that the planning drawings on which they based their tender would not deliver the Passiv House results BCP Council were wanting. It was decided that it was better to resolve this prior to start on site which has had planning, specification and logistics consequences because of construction drawing alterations prior to start on site. The result is we have now got a scheme that can be built to the desired standards and still within the budget approved - the tendered sum was competitively procured. Building contracts have been subsequently issued and the main contractor will start this quarter.

Duck Lane continues to experience legal delays caused by a third-party preventing commencement but more proactive steps and being taken and it is anticipated it will commence in quarter four of this financial year.

Summary of financial implications: Craven Court – delay to handover of units so income from residents also delayed

Duck Lane – will be tendered in a high inflationary market so costs may exceed budget, making viability an issue.

Princess Road (139 homes) – the timings of the current scheme are under threat because of a high inflationary market.

43 Bingham Road being tendered in a high inflationary market, so costs may exceed budget and make scheme unviable, so its timings may be compromised- not eventual delivery - but when its delivered.

Summary of legal implications: None

Summary of human resources implications: None

Summary of sustainability impact: Positive

Summary of public health implications: None

Summary of equality implications: None

Actions taken or planned to improve performance: 43 Bingham Rd is having its tendered costs reviewed to ascertain if value engineering without compromising quality and planning can be achieved.

At Craven Court building contracts have now been issued and it is anticipated that the main contractor will start this quarter (Quarter Three)

On Duck Lane, more proactive steps and being taken though BCP legal team and it is anticipated it will commence in the quarter four of this financial year.

Princess Rd's future due to its size, timetable, external funding and value for money tests remains a high risk for starting in the year 2022/23 and may have to wait until UK and global inflation pressures are reduce/mitigated so a quality scheme is delivered and not compromised.

Completed by: Nigel Ingram

Service Unit Head approval with date: 6 October 2022

Indicator Description (taken from performance scorecard): Education: Percentage of 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEETs) and percentage of not knowns

2022/23 Q2 outturn: 25.4

Quarterly Target: 4.7

Reason for level of performance: This is a provisional figure. This is normal for the end of the first month in a new academic year. From October 2022, the % NEET will decrease as EET placements are confirmed. Last year the month-end figure was 17.6%.

We are continuing to exchange data with educational /employment providers confirming starters and leavers. The Youth Team are tracking NEET/NK young people and providing the required support and assistance to get them then back into some sort of education, employment or training.

Not all enrolment data is available until mid-October. We are reliant on other local authorities to share to us those details where the provider is not based in BCP but the YP is BCP resident. It is anticipated the Q3 22-23 data will bring BCP back in line or close to the target level.

Summary of financial implications: Local authorities have a statutory duty to encourage, enable and assist young people up to the age of 18 (25 for individuals with learning difficulties) to participate in education or training. Young people are either at risk of being NEET or those that have been NEET/Not Known (particularly for long periods of time), have lower educational attainment and employment prospects compared to their peers. This would mean that in the future they will more than likely rely on support from services provided by the Local Authority.

Summary of legal implications: In September 2016, the Department for Education (DfE) released statutory guidance for all councils in England relating to the participation of young people in education, employment, or training. The guidance set out a range of statutory duties aimed to help councils to encourage, enable and assist young people up to the age of 18 (25 for individuals with learning difficulties) to participate in education or training, following on from the Raising the Participation Age (RPA) policy being introduced.

Central to the statutory guidance are responsibilities to both prevent and manage young people who are NEET. Firstly, councils have the responsibility to prevent young people who are currently moving through the education system from becoming NEET and to ensure there is a suitable place secured in education or training for all 16 and 17-year-olds, under the September Guarantee.

Summary of human resources implications: Local authorities have a statutory duty to collect data. Young people's activity is monitored via data collection exercises to identify those not participating. The BCP Youth Service utilise this information to contact young people to provide the required advice, guidance and support to get young people back into some form of education, employment, and training. This process requires significant staffing resources.

Summary of sustainability impact: Evidence indicates that young people that are at risk of becoming or are NEET/Not Known will require greater support from services during their lifetime. Being NEET for a long time, a year or more, is much worse however, damaging to a person's future job prospects and earnings.

Summary of public health implications: It has been evidenced that young people NEET/Not Known achieve less well against a wide range of health and wellbeing outcomes, both through childhood and later life.

Summary of equality implications: It has been evidenced that children who are disadvantaged, vulnerable, have additional needs and have BAME heritage are disproportionately affected.

Actions taken or planned to improve performance: Continued tracking of NEET / NK young people and the provision of support, information, advice and guidance

Completed by: Kelly Twitchen

Service Unit Head approval with date: 27.10.2022

Spennpel

Indicator Description: Social care: % of repeat referrals in 12 months

2022/23 Q2 outturn: 26.5%

Quarterly Target: 20%

Reason for level of performance:

We are aware that currently there needs to be further work to ensure both internally and externally application of threshold is consistent.

To consider the reason for re-referrals, a dip sample of 21 children were considered, out of the 266 rereferrals received during the quarter.

- 165 closed by assessment teams- 10 deep dives undertaken
- 52 closed by CFF- 5 deep dives undertaken
- 29 Closed by MASH- 3 deep dives undertaken
- 10 were closed by other agencies (CHAD/ Private Fostering/ Eden Brown/ Legal)- 3 deep dives undertaken

Findings:

Of the 21 deep dives undertaken, only 2 of the contacts were felt to be inappropriate by the auditor- one was a school referring despite Early Help services already being involved, and one was where a decision had already been made that there were no grounds to escalate to S. 47, ad therefore S.17 assessment could not progress due to consent. On both these occasions greater support could have been offered via the MASH to ensure better understanding of the work undertaken and the decisions made.

All but one re-referral related to the same concerns as identified during the previous involvement, suggesting our practice had not created change for families. In these cases there was evidence of overoptimism in assessment and decision making, rather than professional curiosity and analysis of caapcity to change and sustain change.

For families open for longer periods, frequent changes of social worker impacted on the quality of the relationship between workers and families.

With the deep dive sample taken from MASH, Assessment and CFF (18 children) Domestic Abuse was the primary concern (8 children). We know we have a gap in BCP to deliver domestic absue work to families, and waitign lists to access any specialist support. This cohort evidenced workers using safety plans or 'contracts' with families in order to reduce risk, however this does not result in sustained change, nor assess the caapcity to change. The limited resources available to offer intervention was evident on the cases looked at, and there was a tendency to see parental separation as a positive, reducing the risk despite research showing risk increases at this time.

Action: domestic abuse training has been offered to all staff, and further bespoke training is proposed to be offered to staff. The domestic abuse tool kit is currently being designed by the QA team with staff and will then be made available to all staff.

Neglect was the second most common concern within the deep dive cases in the MASH, Assessment and CFF cohort (5 children). Assessments were more likely to recommend Early Help support and there were good examples of Early Help work, including workers recognising when risk was increasing. There were, however, incidents where Early Help appeared to have been recommended at closure but there was no evidence of this on the child's record.

Action: At the moment, we do not use any tools in assessing neglect, and the majority of cases do not have an impact chronology which would help identify long-term neglect cases. The use of chonolgies for neglect are key, as it also evidences capacity to change and the lived experiences for the child. All staff are aware that an impact chronology must be undertaken for all children. Alongisde this, our practice

fundamentals addresses analysis/ neglect however further work is needed to imbed good practice within services.

Action: For step down cases, there needs to be more clearer summaries, to include good analysis and the plan, plus the contingency plan.

One case evidenced that the worker had considered the need for on-going support via a TAF in the community, however this had not been communicated with the parent or lead professional and concerns subsequently escalated. If the communication/ liaison had been stronger, it is unlikely to have need to have been re-referred.

One Private Fostering case was reviewed, which highlighted proportionate involvement from the Local Authority. Equally the case held in CHAD evidenced listening to parents and respecting the need for consent.

It was of note that for many of the children there had been several contacts created in MASH prior to a referral being re-opened which raises the question about whether action is taken early enough when futher concerns are received.

Action: The Practice learning review will use some of these re-referrals to look at learning and to ensure internal and external staff are able to understand what is happening within the system itself.

Summary of financial implications: None identified.

Summary of legal implications: A safe and effective front door service is essential for Children's Services to fulfil our statutory duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in the area who are in need, as set out in the Children Act 1989.

Summary of human resources implications: None identified.

Summary of sustainability impact: None identified

Summary of public health implications: Safe, effective and timely decision making in front door services is essential to ensure the health and welfare of children and young people. This includes keeping them safe from harm, abuse and maltreatment.

Summary of equality implications: The impact of this performance was indiscriminate, in that it affected all children and young people in the same way, including those from protected groups. However, some groups of children are more likely than others to be referred to social care services. For example, disabled children have been found to be at greater risk of abuse and neglect, and recognition and assessment can be delayed for this group, as signs of neglect and abuse may be confused with the underlying disability or condition. Disabled parents, and parents with a learning disability, may require additional support to engage with children's services. The ways in which abuse and neglect manifest differs between age groups, but some forms of neglect may be less well recognised in older young people, or indeed those who are pre-verbal. There is a growing recognition of the role of fathers as protective factors, although there remains a focus on mothers. There is a strong correlation between abuse and neglect and and neglect and deprivation. Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children are without parental protection and may face language barriers.¹

Actions taken or planned to improve performance:

Action: Ongoing deep dives into re-referrals and then sharing of any learning from this with services

Action: domestic abuse training has been offered to all staff, and further bespoke training is proposed to be offered to staff.

¹ NICE Social Care Guideline Equality Impact Assessment

Action: The domestic abuse tool kit is currently being designed by the QA team with staff and will then be made available to all staff.

Action: All children must have an impact chonology, as well as good analysis and and understanding of caapcity to change.

Action: All staff to attend the practice fundamental addressing analysis/ neglect.

Action: For step down cases, there needs to be more clearer summaries, to include good analysis and the plan, plus the contingency plan.

Completed by: Shan Searle / Nanette McVeigh

Service Unit Head approval with date: Juliette Blake 14/11/2022

Indicator Description (taken from performance scorecard): Social Care: Percentage of children in care with attendance at a 'Good' or 'Outstanding' school above 95%

2022/23 Q2 outturn: 68%

Quarterly Target: 100%

Reason for level of performance: Attendance continues to be a focus for the Virtual School. September has seen many young people not attend school due to illness. 32% of children had an attendance below 95% and the most common reason given for absence was illness (49% were due to illness and medical appointments). Each day absent from school reduces the attendance mark for a child by 2% at this current time and therefore as the year progresses some young people will have above 95% if they have no more days absent. Care placement moves impact on the attendance of pupils due to delays in admission to new provisions. 10 out of 217 (5%) children attending a good or outstanding school whose attendance is below 95% is due to a care placement move. This is especially the case if a young person has an EHCP and is moved out of area. 3 out of 10 with care placement move (30%) had EHCP. The EHC plan must be sent to the new local authority that the child is placed in (moving the plan out) and then consultations need to start with local schools. This takes approximately 6 weeks. Those young people moving out of BCP without an EHCP will still need time for the social worker to make the application for a mainstream school. Schools have 10 days to respond to the application and then a start date is to be agreed. This process usually takes 3 weeks.

Summary of financial implications: Pupil Premium grant (PPG) is being used to reengage young people who are finding it difficult to attend school using mentors to develop mental health and engagement. PPG has been used to employ a member of the Virtual School team who has qualifications in information advice and guidance (IAG) as well as continuing to ensure that an Education Officer attends the termly PEP and monitors and supports attendance weekly for all young people in care. This member of the team is giving advice to all age groups but with a focus on providing additional impartial guidance to Years 10 and 11 who have the lowest attendance of all the year groups and 48% of the Year 10 and 11 cohort have attendance below 95% and attend a good or outstanding school. Having a clear identified pathway that they understand has shown to reduce the number of young people disengaging with education at KS4 due to limited outcomes and aspirations. Having spoken with young people if they have a focus for Post 16 engagement and future careers during KS4 and an understanding of the outcomes they need to do to achieve their aims then they are more likely to engage with learning and GCSEs.

Alternative education provision is provided (using PPG) to young people who have care placement moves that result in a change of school whilst a school place is applied for and start date or SEND funding is agreed. This reduces occurrence of gaps in learning while not attending a provision and prevents disengagement from education and vulnerability.

Summary of legal implications: The Virtual School have a statutory duty to work with professionals and schools to improve the outcomes for children in care and children with a social worker. For children to improve their outcomes at the end of year 11 their attendance needs to be at least 90% and ideally 95% and above.

Summary of human resources implications: See financial implications.

Summary of sustainability impact: Low attendance at school often leads to lower outcomes at the end of year 11 therefore increasing the risk of becoming NEET at Post 16. Extended absence from education decreases the ability of professionals to reengage young people without using significant financial support over a sustained time period for AP and transition support. Lower attendance also increases vulnerability of young people to exploitation during the times when not attending school and destabilises care placements. All consequences require a higher level of support from services.

Summary of public health implications: Being in school is proven to improve wellbeing especially mental health both as a child and in adulthood and formation of positive and appropriate relationships. Attendance significantly improves ability to achieve outcomes required to access Education, Employment and Training at Post 16 and beyond and to secure sustained employment.

Summary of equality implications: All children in care should be placed in good or outstanding schools however it would not be appropriate for children coming into care that attend an inadequate or requires improvement school to be moved. When a child comes into care often school is their only safe and consistent space. The Virtual School have an additional offer of support that is given to schools that are RI or I who have BCP children in care placed in their schools to monitor pastoral support, assessment, attendance, attainment and progress.

Actions taken or planned to improve performance: The Improvement Board have requested that work between the Virtual School and CSC be undertaken to understand why care placement moves are impacting on attendance, what can be done to ensure that enough time is allowed to arrange for a school to be in place for an immediate start when the child moves.

Postcards are being sent to those children who improve their attendance on a monthly basis and updated information about impact of attendance on education will be shared with carers. Young people with 95+% consistently over the year will have a reward during the summer holiday. The young people will be spoken to regarding what they would like this to be.

Senior managers in the Virtual School are monitoring attendance on a weekly and monthly basis to identify trends, concerns and improvements on both an individual and strategic level. Pupils with persistent and severe absence (below 90% and below 50%) will be discussed at weekly team meetings to understand reasons for absence, develop support planning or to request further information from professionals and or intervention by VS teacher. Any individual with attendance of below 95% will have an attendance target and support plan discussed and detailed in the termly PEP meeting/ document.

Completed by: Kelly Twitchen

Service Unit Head approval with date: Sarah Rempel 10 November 2022

Indicator Description: Housing: Number of homeless households in bed and breakfast (B&B)

2022-23 Q2 outturn: 192

Quarterly Target: 122

Reason for level of performance: Family homelessness has continued to see a further increase in Quarter Two due to non-fault Private Rented Sector (PRS) evictions. These evictions are occurring because of the external market forces across the sector, a nervousness of tenancy reforms and continued hangover of the pandemic eviction ban.

PRS solutions for families facing homelessness are increasing difficult to access in the local market with increased rents and smaller affordable PRS supply.

Limited supply of suitable move-on temporary accommodation for households in B&B/hotels and other forms of temporary housing continues to place pressure on the total number in B&B.

Social sector PRS supply is not sufficient to meet increased demand.

Local trends are being replicated nationally across homelessness & temporary accommodation, we continue to work with Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and other Local authorities.

National challenges in recruitment for the sector are felt locally in the Housing Options team creating, additional pressures on homelessness prevention activities.

Summary of financial implications: Hotel use is being managed through the allocation of the Homelessness Prevention Grant and Rough Sleepers Initiative grant that support the provision of emergency accommodation and support. The additional grants have enabled a balanced financial position to be reported for year end.

Summary of legal implications: Families are accommodated in B&B longer than the legal limit of 6 weeks. Focused actions are in place, aimed to reduce the number of families in B&B. Consequently, there continues to be an ongoing risk of Judicial review.

Summary of human resources implications: The Housing Options service has an increasing number of vacancies and posts covered by agency staff. A targeted strategy to improve workforce resilience through the appointment of additional apprentices has been approved. Support roles to assist people placed in emergency accommodation remains a priority to fill as well as sustaining staffing efforts to prevent homelessness wherever possible.

Summary of sustainability impact: None

Summary of public health implications: Covid outbreak management incidents have taken place across hotels and hostels used to provide emergency accommodation. Comms plans in place with public health, adult social care, and health partners. With the ending of all Covid restrictions, many procedures remain in place to provide the necessary safeguards.

Summary of equality implications: Many people who rough sleep and need emergency accommodation and welfare assistance have complex health needs and complex behaviours. Improving their own opportunities to secure longer term independence and improvements in health and wellbeing, whilst ensuring the wider community impact is lessened remains a priority. Person centred interventions are provided with a range of partners. A range of minority groups are disproportionately impacted by homelessness for which targeted support interventions are in place.

Actions taken or planned to improve performance: Multiple activities are in place including the following:

Move-on planning for people accommodated during lockdowns aims to reduce households in B&B.

Council New Build Housing and Acquisition Strategy homeless acquisition programme in place to increase the portfolio of all property sizes for rent for homeless households

Temporary Accommodation Strategy in development to confirm key objectives in future temporary accommodation provision – to review the shape and scale of existing provision in line with current and future projected demands, as well as potentially reshaping a pathway of appropriate move-on homes.

A Rough Sleepers Accommodation Programme grant will further aid these efforts with the BCP Homelessness Partnership but securing additional move on self-contained homes.

The development of an ambitious Rough Sleepers Initiative grant application for the next 3 years seeks to procure alternative forms of Emergency accommodation with tailored support.

The development and launch of a Multi-Disciplinary Team will further support the comprehensive and collaborate efforted to reduce inappropriate hotel / B&B use and provide joined up multi-agency case management.

Effective governance arrangements continue to be in place through the Homelessness Reduction Board and Partnership. The majority of actions within the Homelessness Strategy are RAG rated as green, progressing well.

Workforce recruitment and sustainment planning to be developed for housing related support services.

Completed by: Ben Tomlin, Head of Housing Options

Service Unit Head approval with date: 10/10/22

Indicator Description: Housing: Number of people rough sleeping at latest street count

2022-23 Q2 outturn: 55

Quarterly Target: 25

Reason for level of performance: The September rough sleeper count is traditionally the highest of the year, there was a small reduction from 58. The majority were repeat cases (those individuals who had previously been accommodated). Repeat cases are mainly due to evictions from supported or emergency housing (often due to behaviour) and abandonments from the same accommodation types. There is insufficient supply of high support accommodation in BCP to meet the demand for complex needs. BCP continues to see a high number of transient single homeless people present as rough sleepers with the St Mungo's outreach service at full capacity.

Summary of financial implications: None

Summary of legal implications: None

Summary of human resources implications: The Housing Options service has an increasing number of vacancies and posts covered by agency. A targeted strategy to improve workforce resilience through the appointment of additional apprentices has been approved. Support roles to assist people placed in emergency accommodation remains a priority to fill.

Summary of sustainability impact: None

Summary of public health implications: People who are rough sleeping have disproportionate levels of health needs, often chronic. These are exacerbated the longer that people remain out and include physical health needs as well as mental health issues. In addition, there are often related substance dependencies with the further health implications these bring.

A focus of the work as a Homelessness Partnership relates to more holistic support, with health care being a crucial part of this, especially with its links to early engagement and acceptance of help. A multi-disciplinary Team has been launched to further enhance joined up case management.

Summary of equality implications: Many people who rough sleep and need emergency accommodation and welfare assistance have complex health needs and complex behaviours. Improving their own opportunities to secure longer term independence and improvements in health and wellbeing, whilst ensuring the wider community impact is lessened remains a priority. Person centred interventions are provided with a range of partners. A range of minority groups are disproportionately impacted by homelessness for which targeted support interventions are in place.

Actions taken or planned to improve performance:

Reconnections Worker (St Mungo's) to increase focus on this area

New Multi-Disciplinary Team has been launched to focus interventions on the most complex need rough sleepers disengaged from services

Crisis launched the Homelessness Prevention Action Group

Review of protocols and eviction practice for Supported Housing

Work towards extended protocols that end evictions to the street in all but the most extreme cases.

Utilise planned interventions funded via Rough Sleeping Initiative 5 – DLUHC funding, including options appraisal for Housing Led service (high support building with own front door flats/bedsits, staffed 24/7 for high need and complex cases) as well as further Somewhere Safe To Stay services providing emergency housing

Task & Finish group in place to continue to challenge groups that are not involved in the BCP

Homelessness Partnership and who are enabling and encouraging rough sleeping and non-locals with provision of food, tents etc.

Homelessness Reduction Board have endorsed the establishment of an Early Prevention Action group facilitated by Crisis

Completed by: Ben Tomlin, Head of Housing Options

Service Unit Head approval with date: 10/10/22

Indicator Description (taken from performance scorecard): Housing: Percentage of positive outcomes for families with children achieved on time

2022-23 Q2 outturn: 47%

Quarterly Target: 66%

Reason for level of performance: Repossession of private rented homes, family breakdown and domestic abuse are the highest reasons for family homelessness, with the PRS sector significantly the major cause. No fault evictions have risen exponentially in the past year, coupled with an increasingly competitive PRS market where affordable supply has not provided solutions for families at the same rate as earlier in the year.

Keeping families in their homes through intervention and prevention activities and support is having some success, however this is increasingly challenging due to the more recent fiscal impacts on private landlords and extended families financial tolerances to keep families in their homes. Private rents are increasing which has led to more homes becoming unaffordable. Increasing short-term and holiday lets in the market have impacted performance. Positive outcomes for families threatened with homelessness are now harder to achieve.

An increase in homelessness enquiries from families has resulted in the overall proportion of families moving into a settled housing solution having reduced.

Summary of financial implications: Increase in hotel use has been managed through the direct government grant that supports the provision of emergency accommodation and support. There is a forecasted financial pressure in the medium term financial plan assuming demand continues at the same rate as in the past 12 months.

Summary of legal implications: The Council has a statutory duty to prevent and relieve family homelessness, for which a range of regulations are laid down concerning the reasonable steps required to discharge these duties. Increased demand from families in temporary accommodation could lead to legal challenges around the length of stay this is provided.

Summary of human resources implications: The Housing Options service has had increasing number of vacancies and posts covered by agency staff. A targeted strategy to improve workforce resilience & recruitment has been successful with the majority of permanent vacant roles now appointed. Support roles to assist people placed in emergency accommodation remains a priority to ensure effective retention.

Summary of sustainability impact: None.

Summary of public health implications: None.

Summary of equality implications: Families who experience homelessness of have more health and social care needs and often have experienced trauma. Improving opportunities to secure longer term settled housing improves health and wellbeing, whilst ensuring the wider community impact is lessened remains a priority. Person centred interventions are provided in partnership with a range of statutory & non-statutory partners, notably working together with Early Help Children's services.

It is recognised that people from Black, Asian and other minority ethnic backgrounds may be at greater risk of homelessness for a variety of socioeconomic factors. People with existing health conditions in families may be more vulnerable to the impacts of homelessness. It is recognised that single parent women men make up a high number of homelessness applicants.

Women and men have different experiences of homelessness. Women are disproportionately likely to be victims of domestic abuse and become homeless as a result of domestic abuse. They are also more likely than men to become homeless with their children.

Actions taken or planned to improve performance: Communications strategy delivery to improve relationships to the private rented sector in place.

Supporting procurement of new homes and sustainment interventions for landlords considering eviction.

Landlords Conference and Prevention hub in development to improve access to and relations with VCS.

Move-on planning for families accommodated will aim to reduce households in B&B & limit this to no longer than 6 weeks.

A whole family assessment model for families impacted by homelessness will be disseminated across Housing Options services.

Social rented allocations plans developed to increase family move-on within BCP Homes

Homelessness Emergency Accommodation provision repurposed for families.

Effective governance arrangements are in place through the Homelessness Reduction Board and Partnership.

Core Cities forum engagement to share & learn of best practice with DLUHC, Crisis and other Local Authorities.

Completed by: Ben Tomlin

Service Unit Head approval with date: Ben Tomlin 7/11/22

Indicator Description (taken from performance scorecard): Percentage of successful grant applications

2022/23 Q2 outturn: 0

Quarterly Target: 75

Reason for level of performance: Bids have been submitted in 2022/23 but outcomes are still pending.

Fewer number of bids done in 2022/23 (Q1:3 bids) compared to 2021/22 (Q1:8 bids) for which the outcomes would have potentially been realised in Q2. Total 17 bid applications made in 2021/22 (Q2: £16.5m) compared to 13 bids for 2022/23 (Q2: £30.4m).

Summary of financial implications: Less external funding available to support delivery of BCP projects (capital/revenue) putting additional financial pressure on Council resources.

Summary of legal implications: N/A

Summary of human resources implications: N/A

Summary of sustainability impact: N/A

Summary of public health implications: N/A

Summary of equality implications: N/A

Actions taken or planned to improve performance: Continue to apply for more grants to provide the additional funding options available to the Council.

Completed by: Acqusilia Mudzingwa

Service Unit Head approval with date: 13 October 2022

N. Well.

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Agenda Item 8

CABINET



Report subject	Flexible Housing scheme at Summers Avenue, Bournemouth
Meeting date	23 November 2022
Status	Public
Executive summary	This scheme is being brought forward from programme 5 (hardest to reach) of CNHAS - approved by Cabinet on the 29 th September 2021.
	The BCP owned site currently consists of 2x 1-bedroom bungalows at 1 Summers Avenue and 10 Tonge Road, Bournemouth, residing in the protected Heathland zone. The existing properties present ongoing significant maintenance issues for BCP Council which are not sustainable or flexible enough in their use.
	The site presents an opportunity for redevelopment and the building of replacement – but with more bedrooms, better quality sustainable affordable and flexible homes.
	One property is empty with the tenant in a Council owned temporary decant property, waiting for approval for this to become a permanent decant. The other property is occupied with an alternative Council owned property identified. Once approval to progress the development is provided both tenants decant will become permanent.
	The new homes provide 2x 2-bed wheelchair properties, catering for a variety of needs. Planning was granted on 20 th September 2022. The increase from 1 to 2 beds is a positive response to the restrictive Heathland designation.
	The Housing Delivery team, BCP Homes colleagues and Adult Social care are working together to ensure the most appropriate residents are placed in these flexible homes when they are complete. The necessary building works are to be procured directly with the
	internal Construction Works Team, subject to capacity and budgets being acceptable.
	They will be built using the design & construction principles as set out in the approved CNHAS Strategy to ensure they provide high levels of thermal efficiency, space and amenity and minimise the need for retrospective environmental upgrades in the foreseeable future – refer para 6.
Recommendations	Cabinet approve:
	 The budget of £543k for the new Summers Avenue scheme to the Council Newbuild Housing & Acquisitions Strategy (CHNAS).

	 The financial strategy for the scheme as set out in paragraphs 8 to 11 with specific approval for the use of £400k new prudential borrowing to be repaid over 50 years from the HRA.
	 The procurement of build works to the inhouse Construction Works Team (subject to capacity and budget compliance).
	 The delegation to SRO (in conjunction with the Chief Financial Officer) authority to enter into a contract for build works providing all key parameters (including delivery within approved capital budget) are met
	5. the appropriation of land for housing purposes if required.
Reason for recommendations	To enable the proposed affordable housing scheme to progress with the agreed funding arrangements through to construction and subsequent completion to deliver the wide range of benefits to the Council and local communities.

Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Phil Broadhead, Portfolio Holder for Development, Growth and Regeneration
Corporate Director	Jess Gibbons, Chief Operating Officer
Contributors	Nigel Ingram, Head of Housing Delivery Lindsay Shearer, Development Project Manager
Wards	Kinson
Classification	For Decision

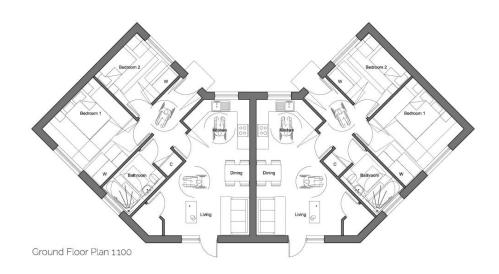
Background

Site background information

- 1. The site is owned by BCP Council and consists of two one-bedroom bungalows that present significant maintenance issues. The Council's long-term plans are to modernise properties where required and reduce future maintenance costs. This can include the redevelopment of existing properties.
- 2. We can demolish the existing two one-bedroom bungalows and provide better quality affordable environmentally friendly homes.

Proposed scheme

3. The proposed scheme consists of 2 two-bedroom bungalows designed to Approved Document Part M4(3) Wheelchair user, for Affordable Rent, complete with 2 parking spaces. Plans for the proposed scheme are included in Appendix 5, a layout is below.



Quality build standards

- 4. The development will provide energy efficient homes to help address the BCP Council declared Climate and Ecological Emergency 2019. The development will contribute to the Council's commitment to achieving a net zero carbon emission target.
- 5. A carbon reduction statement has been completed which measures the sustainability of the development through carbon savings. The statement provides details of the carbon reduction figures and is included at Appendix 9.
- 6. All homes will be built to high sustainability standards delivered through the excellent fabric first and airtightness approach (designed in this case to accommodate the principles of Passivhaus but not the external accreditation/certification element). This standard offers the benefit of low carbon heating requirements, high levels of energy efficiency and an off-gas heating system.

Financial Strategy

- 7. Appendix One, sets out the proposed financial profile of the scheme for the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). The total scheme costs are estimated to be £543k profiled over the next 18-month period as the construction phase moves ahead.
- 8. Around 27% of the total scheme cost will be funded through Right To Buy receipts (5%) and HRA Capital contributions (22%); whilst £398k of Prudential borrowing is required within the HRA. Appendix Two shows the long-term cashflow for the scheme. Appendix Three sets out the financial appraisal assumptions.
- 9. The tenure mix of the properties (and associated rental stream) provides a balance in terms of financial returns required by the Council and ensuring low rents. This has been considered in the context of the whole HRA development pipeline identified to date. Estimated long term cash flows presented in Appendix Two indicates the positive contribution in terms of cashflow to the HRA from the first year after completion (Year 1), once constructed and fully occupied. The forecast demonstrates that Prudential Borrowing will be repaid over 50 years, producing annual net surpluses in each year. (The **cumulative** cashflow remains in surplus from years 1 to 50).
- 10. Contact with Homes England has not been made regarding bidding for Grant for this scheme. The Right to Buy receipts (RTBr) of £25k and HRA Capital contribution of £120k total £145k (equivalent to £72k/home). It is unlikely that Homes England would provide grant levels at or above this level, for replacement homes.

Prudential Borrowing

- 11. The Council can borrow under the Prudential Code as long as it is affordable and can be repaid over the life of the asset. The proposed scheme is predicated on £398k of prudential borrowing repaid over 50 years at an annual cost (including interest) of £15k.
- 12. Appendix Two demonstrates a positive contribution to the HRA from year 1 to year 9. Years 10 to year 13 show a small deficit as a result of the inclusion of additional annual budget for major repairs. The forecast cashflow resumes net positive cash inflows from year 14 onwards. The loan is repaid at year 50. This is after provision has been made for both capital and interest repayments as well as management, maintenance and major repair costs, and an adjustment to the rental income to cover void costs. Any potential capital growth has been ignored for the purposes of this modelling. The financial modelling assumes the use of flexible short-term funding (at an interest rate of 3%) during the construction period before entering into a long-term arrangement (at an interest rate of 3%).

Taxation and Public Sector Subsidy (State Aid)

- 13. A tax evaluation has not been undertaken as this is a newbuild housing scheme and will be zero rated. Stamp Duty Land Tax (SDLT) is not applicable as the land the existing properties are located on is owned by the HRA and will not constitute a chargeable consideration for SDLT purposes. VAT: Any VAT incurred on construction cost will be fully reclaimable as the spend will relate to the statutory function of the Council.
- 14. State Aid is not applicable as no State resource is given to the Council.

Value for Money

- 15. The financial appraisals set out in Appendix One, Two and Three show that the scheme is viable in the short, medium and long term for the Council. The total scheme cost of £543k is lower than the Gross Development Value (GDV) which is estimated at £550k, the total estimated value of the completed homes. The scheme provides a surplus in the long term cumulative cashflow from year 1 to year 50 when the loan is repaid.
- 16. The construction costs are based on a relatively high build value of £3,200m2. At this level, the scheme remains viable in terms of costs and a 10% contingency budget has been included in the financial appraisal. Conditions have been set to revisit the scheme through Cabinet/Council should costs further exceed this as set out below.

Consultation

- 17. Individual meetings were held with the two existing residents and public consultation was undertaken prior to the submission of the planning application with a letter including the proposed plans sent to residents in the surrounding area.
- 18. Significant internal consultation within BCP Council teams has been undertaken to help the development of this scheme. This has included colleagues from Planning and Housing Management. Pre-application advice has been gained in some detail through our Planning colleagues.

Approval Conditions

19. Should the build cost increase across the scheme, the RTB can be increased accordingly and to pay the balance, the Prudential Borrowing would need to be increased to maintain a near steady state for the long-term cash flow. Should costs reduce, typically the funding will reduce proportionately.

Summary of legal implications

20. Section 19 of the Housing Act 1985 provides that "[a] local housing authority may appropriate for the purposes of this Part [housing purposes] any land for the time being vested in them or at their disposal; and the authority have the same powers in relation to land so appropriated as they have in relation to land acquired by them for the purposes of

this Part." Accordingly, the Council may exercise its statutory power to build the housing scheme once the site has been appropriated for housing purposes under section 19 of the 1985 Act. Following the appropriation, the Council must make the requisite adjustments to the General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account as detailed above (section 24, Town and Country Planning Act 1959; section 74(1)(b), Local Government and Housing Act 1989).

21. The Council will need to comply with all relevant procurement requirements in undertaking the proposals contained within this Report and the Council will seek further procurement and legal advice in that respect.

Summary of human resources implications

22. The existing Housing Delivery Team will oversee the delivery of this scheme alongside the other new build schemes in the pipeline. The construction works will be tendered, and other professionals have also been procured e.g. architects to bring this scheme forward.

Summary of DIA impact

23. A copy of the Impact Assessment is included in Appendix 4

Summary of public health implications

24. The housing scheme will create a sustainable good quality housing development and bring many benefits to the residents and the wider community. The proposed scheme gives careful consideration to the wider issues such as trees to help create an attractive area which improves the wellbeing of the community.

Summary of equality implications

25. A copy of the EIA is included in Appendix 7

Summary of risk assessment

26. The following key risks have been identified alongside mitigating actions:

Overall Project Risk Rating		
Key Project Risks	Gross Risk Rating	Mitigating Actions
Rising construction costs render the project unaffordable	Low	Good project management will enable the close monitoring of progress and any issues that may arise to be dealt with promptly. Build cost budget set at £3,200 is an inclusive Design & Build cost provided by our Employers Agent. A further 10% contingency is included in our financial appraisals.
Scheme not gaining a satisfactory planning consent	Low	Housing Delivery Team have completed extensive pre-application discussions with the Planning Team and have amended the designs in line with most of the comments.
Fall in housing need for accommodation tenure provided caused by changes to the housing market or economy	Low	Monitor through construction period requirement for tenure with the Strategic Housing Options team. Should a particular need reduce the Housing Delivery Team can appraise and suggest changes to tenure to suit need and financial viability as required.
Insufficient funding available, such as failure to secure funding	Low	Monitor and review spend of such funding on other schemes within the development

Overall Project Risk Rating		
Key Project Risks	Gross Risk Rating	Mitigating Actions
from s106 Contributions or RTB receipts		programme. Should insufficient funding be available, schemes will be prioritised and potentially some schemes put on hold until sufficient funding is available.
Increased fire risk during construction phase	Low	Timber frame will not be permitted. External cladding of the building is to be brick. Design and construction will be closely monitored by the Housing Delivery Team, Employers Agent and the Surveying Team.

27. Property development activity involves inherent risks, but a cautious approach has been adopted here to minimise these risks as much as possible. Financial contingencies have been included and significant consultation has been undertaken to date to help ensure a sustainable scheme.

Appendices

Appendix One : Income and Expenditure Summary

Appendix Two : Financial Appraisal Long-term Cash flow

Appendix Three : Summary of Funding Assumptions

Appendix Four : Decision Impact Assessment (DIA)

Appendix Five : Development proposal plans

Appendix Six : Health and Safety Assessment Tool (HASAT)

Appendix Seven : Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)

Appendix Eight : Project Plan

Appendix Nine: Carbon Reduction Statement

Appendix 1 - 1 Summers Avenue and 10 Tonge Road Housing Development: HRA Income and Expenditure

	Homes Prudential Borrowing Period	Housing Revenue Account 2 50
		Affordable Rented £000s
Scheme Costs		
Works	inc demo at £3200m2	427
Fees		68
Other costs	inc contingency 10%	42
Interest (during Build		8
Land Acquisition costs		0
	Total Scheme Cost	545
Scheme Funding		
Homes England Grant	- TBC Affordable Housing Grant	0
Homes England Grant	- Accelerated Construction	0
Affordable Housing s1	06 Contributions	0
Sales - Shared Owners	hip	0
Housing Revenue Acco	ount (Capital Contribution)	(120)
- Capital Funding - (no	ot 1 for 1) Right to Buy Receipts (25.7% of TSC)	(140)
- Capital Funding - Res	serve allocation	0
Prudential Borrowing	- additional borrowing	(285)
	Total Scheme Funding	(545)
	Net Cost	0

Long-Term Cashflow	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross Residential Rent	2% inc YRS 1-50	(18,240)	(18,605)	(18,977)	(19,356)	(19,744)	(20,138)	(20,541)	(20,952)	(21,371)	(21,798)	(22,234)	(22,679)
Voids	2% of Gross residential rent	365	372	380	387	395	403	411	419	427	436	445	454
Gross Rent after allowance for Voids		(17,875)	(18,233)	(18,597)	(18,969)	(19,349)	(19,736)	(20,130)	(20,533)	(20,944)	(21,363)	(21,790)	(22,226)
RSL Management	2.0% CPI	954	973	993	1,012	1,033	1,053	1,074	1,096	1,118	1,140	1,163	1,186
Maintenance	2.0% CPI	1,566	1,597	1,629	1,662	1,695	1,729	1,764	1,799	1,835	1,872	1,909	1,947
Major Repairs	2.0% CPI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,081	4,183	4,288
Service Charges	2.0% CPI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual operational spend		2,520	2,570	2,622	2,674	2,728	2,782	2,838	2,895	2,953	7,093	7,255	7,421
Net Income before debt repayment		(15,355)	(15,662)	(15,976)	(16,295)	(16,621)	(16,953)	(17,292)	(17,638)	(17,991)	(14,270)	(14,535)	(14,805)
		(10)000/	(10)001/	(10)0107	(10)100)	(10)011)	(10)0007	(=/)=0=/	(17)0007	((= :)=? •)	(1.)000/	(= .)0007
Repayment of Borrowing (interest)		13,907	13,839	13,767	13,692	13,614	13,531	13,444	13,353	13,257	13,156	13,051	12,940
Repayment of Borrowing (principal)		1,362	1,430	1,502	1,577	1,655	1,738	1,825	1,916	2,012	2,113	2,218	2,329
Cash outflow / (inflow)		(86)	(393)	(707)	(1,026)	(1,352)	(1,684)	(2,023)	(2,369)	(2,722)	999	734	464
Cumulative cash outflow / (inflow)		(86)	(480)	(1,186)	(2,212)	(3,564)	(5,248)	(7,272)	(9,641)	(12,363)	(11,364)	(10,630)	(10,166)

Long-Term Cashflow	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Gross Residential Rent	(23,133)	(23,595)	(24,067)	(24,549)	(25,040)	(25,540)	(26,051)	(26,572)	(27,104)	(27,646)	(28,199)	(28,763)	(29,338)	(29,925)
Voids	463	472	481	491	501	511	521	531	542	553	564	575	587	598
Gross Rent after allowance for Voids	(22,670)	(23,123)	(23,586)	(24,058)	(24,539)	(25,030)	(25,530)	(26,041)	(26,562)	(27,093)	(27,635)	(28,187)	(28,751)	(29,326)
RSL Management	1,210	1,234	1,259	1,284	1,310	1,336	1,363	1,390	1,418	1,446	1,475	1,504	1,534	1,565
Maintenance	1,986	2,026	2,066	2,108	2,150	2,193	2,237	2,281	2,327	2,374	2,421	2,469	2,519	2,569
Major Repairs	4,395	4,505	4,617	4,733	4,851	4,972	5,097	5,224	5,355	5,488	5,626	5,766	5,911	6,058
Service Charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual operational spend	7,591	7,765	7,942	8,124	8,310	8,501	8,696	8,895	9,099	9,308	9,522	9,740	9,964	10,193
Net Income before debt repayment	(15,079)	(15,359)	(15,644)	(15,933)	(16,228)	(16,529)	(16,834)	(17,146)	(17,462)	(17,785)	(18,113)	(18,447)	(18,787)	(19,134)
Repayment of Borrowing (interest)	12,823	12,701	12,573	12,438	12,296	12,148	11,992	11,828	11,656	11,475	11,285	11,086	10,877	10,657
Repayment of Borrowing (principal)	2,446	2,568	2,696	2,831	2,973	3,121	3,277	3,441	3,613	3,794	3,984	4,183	4,392	4,612
Cash outflow / (inflow)	190	(90)	(375)	(664)	(959)	(1,260)	(1,565)	(1,877)	(2,193)	(2,516)	(2,844)	(3,178)	(3,518)	(3,865)
Cumulative cash outflow / (inflow)	(9,976)	(10,066)	(10,441)	(11,105)	(12,064)	(13,324)	(14,889)	(16,766)	(18,959)	(21,475)	(24,319)	(27,498)	(31,016)	(34,881)

Long-Term Cashflow	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Gross Residential Rent	(30,523)	(31,134)	(31,756)	(32,391)	(33,039)	(33,700)	(34,374)	(35,062)	(35,763)	(36,478)	(37,208)	(37,952)	(38,711)	(39,485)
Voids	610	623	635	648	661	674	687	701	715	730	744	759	774	790
Gross Rent after allowance for Voids	(29,913)	(30,511)	(31,121)	(31,744)	(32,378)	(33,026)	(33,687)	(34,360)	(35,047)	(35,748)	(36,463)	(37,193)	(37,937)	(38,695)
RSL Management	1,596	1,628	1,661	1,694	1,728	1,763	1,798	1,834	1,870	1,908	1,946	1,985	2,025	2,065
Maintenance	2,621	2,673	2,726	2,781	2,837	2,893	2,951	3,010	3,070	3,132	3,194	3,258	3,324	3,390
Major Repairs	6,210	6,365	6,524	6,687	6,854	7,026	7,201	7,381	7,566	7,755	7,949	8,148	8,351	8,560
Service Charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual operational spend	10,427	10,666	10,911	11,162	11,419	11,682	11,950	12,225	12,507	12,795	13,089	13,391	13,700	14,015
Net Income before debt repayment	(19,486)	(19,845)	(20,210)	(20,581)	(20,959)	(21,344)	(21,736)	(22,135)	(22,541)	(22,954)	(23,374)	(23,802)	(24,237)	(24,680)
L														
Repayment of Borrowing (interest)	10,427	10,185	9,931	9,664	9,383	9,089	8,780	8,456	8,115	7,757	7,382	6,987	6,573	6,139
Repayment of Borrowing (principal)	4,842	5,084	5,338	5,605	5,886	6,180	6,489	6,813	7,154	7,512	7,887	8,282	8,696	9,130
Cash outflow / (inflow)	(4,217)	(4,576)	(4,941)	(5,312)	(5,690)	(6,075)	(6,467)	(6,866)	(7,272)	(7,685)	(8,105)	(8,533)	(8,968)	(9,411)
Cumulative cash outflow / (inflow)	(39,097)	(43,673)	(48,614)	(53,926)	(59,616)	(65,692)	(72,159)	(79,025)	(86,296)	(93,981)	(102,086)	(110,619)	(119,587)	(128,997)

Long-Term Cashflow	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	Total
Gross Residential Rent	(40,275)	(41,080)	(41,902)	(42,740)	(43,595)	(44,466)	(45,356)	(46,263)	(47,188)	(48,132)	
Voids	805	822	838	855	872	889	907	925	944	963	
Gross Rent after allowance for Voids	(39,469)	(40,259)	(41,064)	(41,885)	(42,723)	(43,577)	(44,449)	(45,338)	(46,244)	(47,169)	(1,511,874)
RSL Management	2,106	2,149	2,192	2,235	2,280	2,326	2,372	2,420	2,468	2,517	
Maintenance	3,458	3,527	3,597	3,669	3,743	3,818	3,894	3,972	4,051	4,132	
Major Repairs	8,774	8,994	9,218	9,449	9,685	9,927	10,175	10,430	10,690	10,958	
Service Charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Annual operational spend	14,338	14,669	15,007	15,354	15,708	16,071	16,442	16,821	17,210	17,608	499,168
Net Income before debt repayment	(25,131)	(25,589)	(26,056)	(26,531)	(27,015)	(27,507)	(28,007)	(28,516)	(29,034)	(29,562)	
Repayment of Borrowing (interest)	5,682	5,203	4,700	4,171	3,616	3,034	2,422	1,779	1,105	397	478,363
Repayment of Borrowing (principal)	9,587	10,066	10,569	11,098	11,653	12,235	12,847	13,490	14,164	14,872	285,087
Cash outflow / (inflow)	(9,862)	(10,320)	(10,787)	(11,262)	(11,746)	(12,238)	(12,738)	(13,247)	(13,765)	(14,293)	(249,256)
Cumulative cash outflow / (inflow)	(138,859)	(149,180)	(159,967)	(171,229)	(182,975)	(195,212)	(207,950)	(221,198)	(234,963)	(249,256)	

Appendix 3 - 1 Summers Avenue and 10 Tonge Road Housing Development Scheme

			4		
units 2	Unit size m2 62	Unit type 2b3p			
	-		-		
2			1		
Rent Levels	This scheme w	ill be charged	l at Affordable Rent level:		
			LHA level for info	Affordable Rent for	info
2-bed			£174.90pw	£174.78pw	
Market rent e	equivalent(no se	ervice charge) and parking spaces		
2-bed			£218.47pw		
			Affordable Rent		
Service Charg	es		N/A		
Build costs			£3200m2		
Contingency			10% build contingency (£4	12k)	
Voids and ba	d debts		2%		
Management			£477 unit/pa Based on his		
Maintenance			£783 unit/pa Based on his		
Major Repair				-	n Principal Surveying Manag
Loan interest			5% Short term; 5% Long te	rm	
Loan term an	a type		50 year annuity		
On costs/Fee	s element			Amou	unt
Acoustic Engi	neer			£	-
Arbo report				£	925
	(up to planning)		£	5,000
Asbestos				£ £	5,000
Bat survey	tion statement			£	- 995
	land mitigation			£	2,000
Daylighting as	-			£	-
Demolition in				£	-
Design review	panel, pre-app,	, Consultation	1	£	-
Development	Team			£	10,000
Disturbance p				£	3,000
Ecological sur	•			£	-
Elec Disconne				£	-
Employers Ag Fire consultar				£ £	3,950
Gas disconne				£	-
Ground invest				£	5,000
Heritage cons	•			£	-
Highways con				£	-
Homeloss pay	ment			£	14,200
Landscape co	nsultant			£	-
Legal sales fee	2			£	-
M+E Engineer	•			£	-
Marketing				£	-
Party Wall Principle Desi	200r			£ £	2,000
Planning appl	-			£	1,000 924
Rent loss				£	12,000
	ineer and Drain	age		£	
Topographica		-		£	565
Tree protectio				£	-
Utilities and s	ustainability ass	essment		£	-
Valuation				£	1,200
Water discon	nection			£	-
Total				£	67,759

Note: On costs/fees are split by number of units to each financial appraisal



This is an interim report for a DIA that has been requested but yet to be completed.

If there is a RAG (coloured circle) that has not had its dependent field selected yet, it will appear as a white circle.

Impact Summary

Climate Change & Energy	Amber - Minor negative impacts identified / unknown impacts	\bigcirc
Communities & Culture	Green - Only positive impacts identified	
Waste & Resource Use	Amber - Minor negative impacts identified / unknown impacts	\bigcirc
Economy	Amber - Minor negative impacts identified / unknown impacts	\bigcirc
Health & Wellbeing	Green - Only positive impacts identified	
Learning & Skills		\bigcirc
Natural Environment		\bigcirc
Sustainable Procurement	Amber - Minor negative impacts identified / unknown impacts	\bigcirc
Transport & Accessibility	Amber - Minor negative impacts identified / unknown impacts	\bigcirc

Answers provided indicate that the score for the carbon footprint of the proposal is: 2

Answers provided indicate		
that the carbon footprint of	Low	
the proposal is:		



Proposal ID: 426

Proposal Title: 1 Summers Avenue and 10 Tonge Road, Bournemouth

Type of Proposal: Project

Brief description:

Replacement of existing 2×1 bed bungalows with 2×2 bed bungalows. BCP (HRA) owned and managed properties.

Proposer's Name: Lindsay Shearer

Proposer's Directorate: Environment & Community

Proposer's Service Unit: Housing

Estimated cost (£): Between £5K and £25K

If known, the cost amount (£):

Ward(s) Affected (if applicable):

Kinson

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) supported by the proposal:

1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well Being 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 10. Reduced Inequalities 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production



Climate Change & Energy

Is the proposal likely to have any impacts (positive or negative) on addressing the causes and effects of climate change? **Yes**

If the answer was No, then the explanation is below (in this case there are no answers to subsequent questions in this section):

- 1) Has the proposal accounted for the potential impacts of climate change, e.g. flooding, storms or heatwaves? **Yes**
- 2) Does it assist reducing CO2 and other Green House Gas (GHG) emissions? E.g. reduction in energy or transport use, or waste produced. **Yes**
- 3) Will it increase energy efficiency (e.g. increased efficiency standards / better design / improved construction technologies / choice of materials) and/or reduce energy consumption? Yes
- 4) Will it increase the amount of energy obtained from renewable and low carbon sources? **Yes**

How was the overall impact of the proposal on its ability to positively address the cause and effects of climate change rated?

Amber - Minor negative impacts identified / unknown impacts

The reasoning for the answer (details of impacts including evidence and knowledge gaps):

The development will provide highly efficient homes. It will help address the 2019 BCP Council declared Climate and Ecological Emergency and future proof the new homes against the 2025 Future Homes Standard for housing. The development will contribute to the Council's commitment to achieving a net zero carbon emission targets. Short-term emissions will be generated through the demolition of the existing building, materials supply chain and construction process. The successful contractors will be encouraged to minimise their environmental impact by the use of sustainable procedures and processes.

Details of proposed mitigation/remedial action and monitoring (inc. timescales, responsible officers, related business plans etc):

We intend to build the scheme to the principles of Passivhaus standard. This standard offers the benefit of very low carbon heating requiremetns and world leading levels of energy efficiency by not relying on fossil fuel heating systems. Further environmental assessments will be undertaken in later stages of procurement.



Communities & Culture

Is the proposal likely to impact (positively or negatively) on the development of safe, vibrant, inclusive and engaged communities? **Yes**

If the answer was No, then the explanation is below (there are no answers to subsequent questions in this section):

- Will it help maintain and expand vibrant voluntary and community organisations? Yes
- 2) Will it promote a safe community environment? Yes
- 3) Will it promote and develop cultural activities? **Don't know even though may be** relevant

How would the overall impact of the proposal on the development of safe, vibrant, inclusive and engaged communities be rated?

Green - Only positive impacts identified

Reasoning for the answer (details of impacts including evidence and knowledge gaps):

100% of the new homes will be affordable housing. The housing scheme will provide accommodation for those who are on the Housing Register and in housing need. As such, many households will have protected characteristics and vulnerabilities. The housing scheme will bring many benefits to the residents and the wider community through the provision of private amenity space for prospective residents to help create an attractive area which improves the local community.

Details of proposed mitigation/remedial action and monitoring (inc. timescales, responsible officers, related business plans etc):

Input on the scheme will be sought from Neighbourhood Management, Housing Delivery Enabling and Housing Options and Partnerships teams, as well as from Ward Councillors.





Waste & Resource Use

Is the proposal likely to have any impacts (positive or negative) on waste resource use or production and consumption? **Yes**

If the answer was No, then the explanation is below (there are no answers to subsequent questions in this section):

- 1) Will it prevent waste or promote the reduction, re-use, recycling or recovery of materials? **Yes**
- 2) Will it use sustainable production methods or reduce the need for resources? **Yes**
- 3) Will it manage the extraction and use of raw materials in ways that minimise depletion and cause no serious environmental damage? Don't know even though may be relevant
- Will it help to reduce the amount of water abstracted and / or used? Yes

How would the overall impact of the proposal on the sustainable production and consumption of natural resources be rated?

Amber - Minor negative impacts identified / unknown impacts

The reasoning for the answer (details of impacts including evidence and knowledge gaps):

Resources will be used and and waste generated in the demolition of the existing properties and construction of the new homes. However, the high sustainability standards of the new housing will reduce the resource use over the lifespan of the building, especially in regards to fossil fuels

Details of proposed mitigation/remedial action and monitoring (inc. timescales, responsible officers, related business plans etc):

The high sustainability standards of the new housing will reduce the resource use over the lifespan of the building, especially in regards to fossil fuels



Economy

Is the proposal likely to impact (positively or negatively) on the area's ability to support, maintain and grow a sustainable, diverse and thriving economy? **Yes**

If the answer was No, then the explanation is below (there are no answers to subsequent questions in this section):

- 1) Will the proposal encourage local business creation and / or growth? **Don't know even though may be relevant**
- 2) Will the proposal enable local jobs to be created or retained? Don't know even though may be relevant
- Will the proposal promote sustainable business practices?
 Don't know even though may be relevant

=How would the overall impact of the proposal on it's potential to support and maintain a sustainable, diverse and thriving economy be rated?

Amber - Minor negative impacts identified / unknown impacts

The reasoning for the answer (details of impacts including evidence and knowledge gaps):

Exact local impacts are unknown at this stage. There will be an economic benefit to the suppliers/ contractors involved in this scheme and use of local suppliers will be encouraged. Local retailers may benefit from site personnel shopping in their establishments during the construction phase. Residents will benefit financially from low energy bills as a result of highly efficient building standards.

Details of proposed mitigation/remedial action and monitoring (inc. timescales, responsible officers, related business plans etc):

We will work with the Council's Strategic Procurement Team regarding the letting of contracts.





Health & Wellbeing

Is the proposal likely to impact (positively or negatively) on the creation of a inclusive and healthy social and physical environmental for all? **Yes**

If the answer was No, then the explanation is below (there are no answers to subsequent questions in this section):

- Will the proposal contribute to improving the health and wellbeing of residents or staff?
 Yes
- 2) Will the proposal contribute to reducing inequalities? **Yes**
- Will the proposal contribute to a healthier and more sustainable physical environment for residents or staff?
 Yes

How would the overall impact of the proposal on the creation of a fair and healthy social and physical environmental for all be rated?

Green - Only positive impacts identified



The reasoning for the answer (details of impacts including evidence and knowledge gaps):

The scheme will provide much needed affordable housing, allowing at least 2 couples to come off the Housing register or for people to downsize freeing up larger accommodation. The high energy efficiency of the proposed new homes will help alleviate the financial and mental stresses of fuel poverty. The proposed scheme gives careful consideration to wider issues, it will provide private amenity space for prospective residents to help create an attractive area which would have a positive impact on health and wellbeing.

Details of proposed mitigation/remedial action and monitoring (inc. timescales, responsible officers, related business plans etc):

Potential to undertake resident surveys to evidence improvements in health and wellbeing.

Learning & Skills

Is the proposal likely to impact (positively or negatively) on a culture of ongoing engagement and excellence in learning and skills? **No**

If the answer was No, then the explanation is below (there are no answers to subsequent questions in this section):

No provision at this stage to support community learning and development or skill based learning. Opportunities to include provisions such as apprenticeships through the supply chain can be explored with the Strategic Procurement Team.

- 1) Will it provide and/or improve opportunities for formal learning?
- 2) Will it provide and/or improve community learning and development?
- 3) Will it provide and/or improve opportunities for apprenticeships and other skill based learning?

How would the overall impact of the proposal on the encouragement of learning and skills be rated?

Amber - Minor negative impacts identified / unknown impacts

The reasoning for the answer (details of impacts including evidence and knowledge gaps):

Details of proposed mitigation/remedial action and monitoring (inc. timescales, responsible officers, related business plans etc):



Natural Environment

Is the proposal likely to impact (positively or negatively) on the protection or enhancement of local biodiversity or the access to and quality of natural environments? **Yes**

If the answer was No, then the explanation is below (there are no answers to subsequent questions in this section):

- 1) Will it help protect and improve biodiversity i.e. habitats or species (including designated and non-designated)? **Yes**
- 2) Will it improve access to and connectivity of local green spaces whilst protecting and enhancing them? **Partially**
- Will it help protect and enhance the landscape quality and character? Yes
- 4) Will it help to protect and enhance the quality of the area's air, water and land? **Partially**

How would the overall impact of your proposal on the protection and enhancement of natural environments be rated?

The reasoning for the answer (details of impacts including evidence and knowledge gaps):

As per recommendations in Environmental Impact Assessment.

Details of proposed mitigation/remedial action and monitoring (inc. timescales, responsible officers, related business plans etc):

As per recommendations in Environmental Impact Assessment.



Sustainable Procurement

Does your proposal involve the procurement of goods, services or works? Yes

If the answer was No, then the explanation is below (there are no answers to subsequent questions in this section):

Has or is it intended that the Strategic Procurement team be consulted? **Yes – planning to discuss**

If the Strategic Procurement team was not consulted, then the explanation for this is:

- Do the Government Buying Standards (GBS) apply to goods and/or services that are planned to be bought?
 Yes
- 2) Has sustainable resource use (e.g. energy & water consumption, waste streams, minerals use) been considered for whole life-cycle of the product/service/work? Yes
- Has the issue of carbon reduction (e.g. energy sources, transport issues) and adaptation (e.g. resilience against extreme weather events) been considered in the supply chain?
 Yes
- 4) Is the product/service fairly traded i.e. ensures good working conditions, social benefits e.g. Fairtrade or similar standards?
 Not Relevant
- 5) Has the lotting strategy been optimised to improve prospects for local suppliers and SMEs?
 Don't know even though may be relevant
- 6) If aspects of the requirement are unsustainable then is continued improvement factored into your contract with KPIs, and will this be monitored? Don't know even though may be relevant

How is the overall impact of your proposal on procurement which supports sustainable resource use, environmental protection and progressive labour standards been rated?

Amber - Minor negative impacts identified / unknown impacts

The reasoning for the answer (details of impacts including evidence and knowledge gaps):

Procurement exercises for the supply of goods and services yet to be undertaken - impacts unknown at this stage.

Details of proposed mitigation/remedial action and monitoring (inc. timescales, responsible officers, related business plans etc):

Ongoing liaison with the Strategic Procurement Team.

Transport & Accessibility

Is the proposal likely to have any impacts (positive or negative) on the provision of sustainable, accessible, affordable and safe transport services - improving links to jobs, schools, health and other services? **Don't Know**

If the answer was No, then the explanation is below (there are no answers to subsequent questions in this section):

- Will it support and encourage the provision of sustainable and accessible modes of transport (including walking, cycling, bus, trains and low emission vehicles)?
 Yes
- 2) Will it reduce the distances needed to travel to access work, leisure and other services? **Don't know even though may be relevant**
- Will it encourage affordable and safe transport options? Yes

How would the overall impact of your proposal on the provision of sustainable, accessible, affordable and safe transport services be rated?

Amber - Minor negative impacts identified / unknown impacts

The reasoning for the answer (details of impacts including evidence and knowledge gaps):

There are bus stops close to the development site. Local amenity facilities, educational and retail centres are accessible on foot for able bodied people. The location of the scheme may enable residents to rely less on personal transport to access their places of work.

Details of proposed mitigation and monitoring (inc. timescales, responsible officers, related business plans etc):

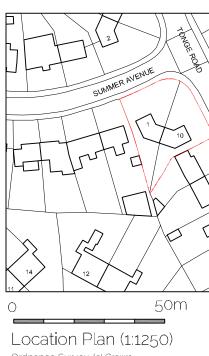
Impacts dependent on the scale of sustainable travel provisions and circumstances of the residents.

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- 5. Electrical layouts to be agreed with client & acces to drawing
- 6. Drawings to be read in conjunction with specification.



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CLIENT		
BCP Council		
PROJECT & DRAWING TIT	LE:	
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ARCHITECTURE - PLANN	ING - PROJECT MANA	GEMENT - CI
4 Stour Road. Christenurch.		
Dorset, BH23 1PS 01202 479222		
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info@aspirearchitects.co.uk		
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By PM

Rev Date Description REVISIONS:

PROJECT STAGE: PLANNING



Proposed Site Plan 1:200

Ο 20m

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PROJECT STAGE: PLANNING

Rev Date Description REVISIONS:

CLIENT: BCP Council

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REVISION:

Aspire Architects

DRAWING No: ASP.21.091.002

1 Summers Avenue & 10 Tonge Road, Bournemouth

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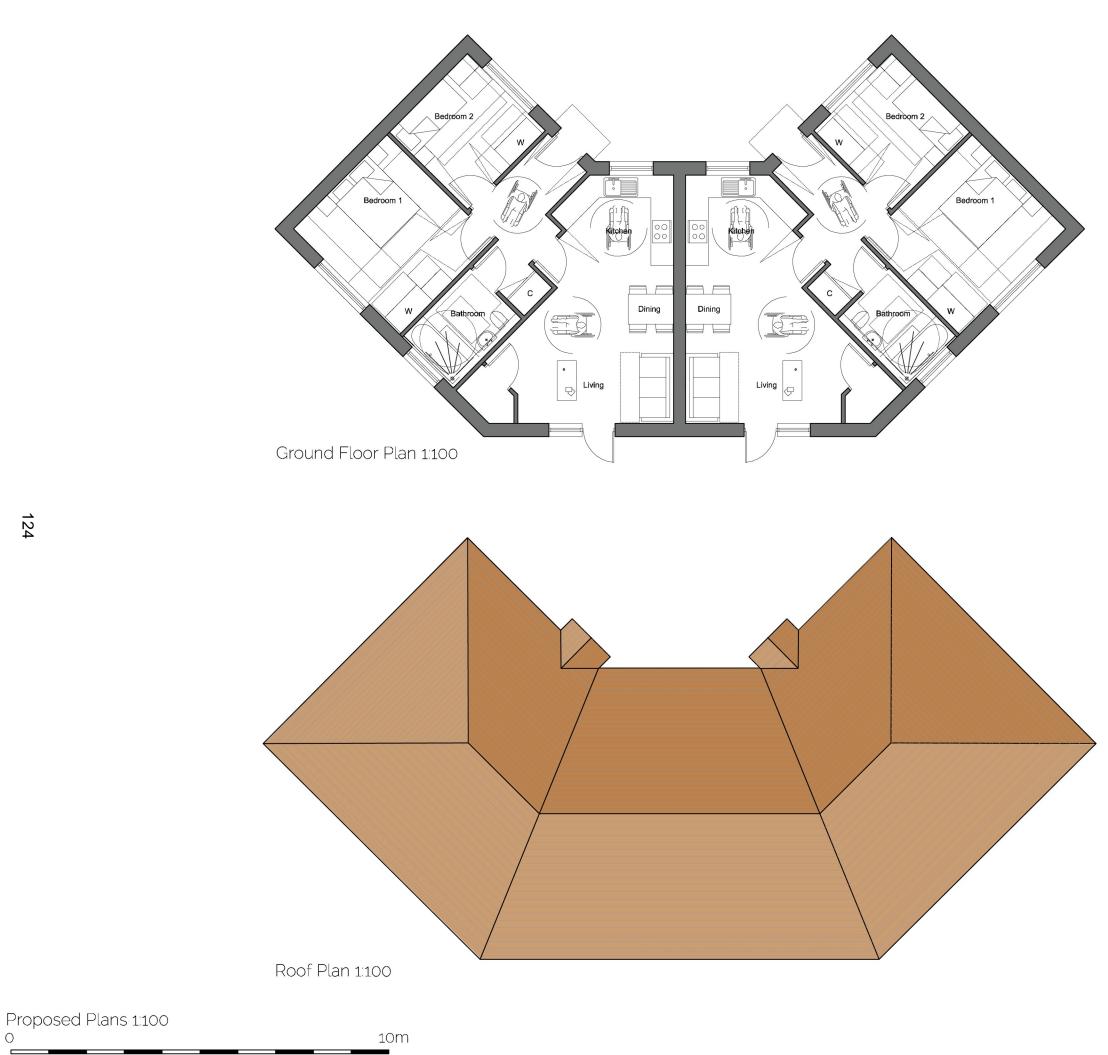
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Drawn by :

Proposed Site Plan Scale @ A3:1200 Date : 0 12/10/2021

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PROJECT STAGE: PLANNING

CLIENT:

BCP Council

Rev Date Description REVISIONS:

PROJECT & DRAWING TITLE:

1 Summers Avenue & 10 Tonge Road. Bournemouth Proposed Plans

Scale @ A3:1100	Drawn by : CW	
Date:0 30/03/2022		
DRAWING No:		REVISION:
ASP.	21.091.100	*

ARCHITECTURE - PLANNING - PROJECT MANAGEMENT - CDM

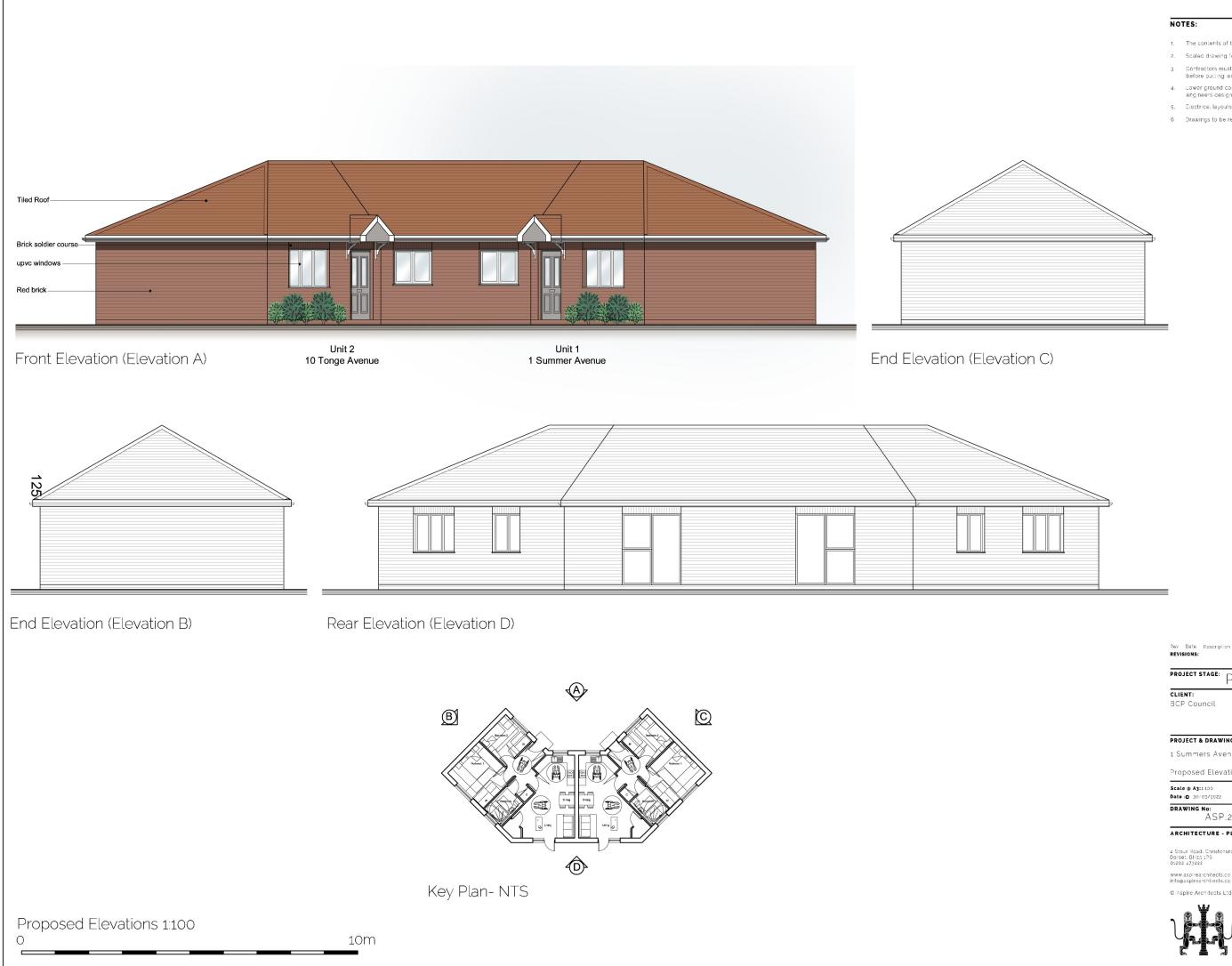
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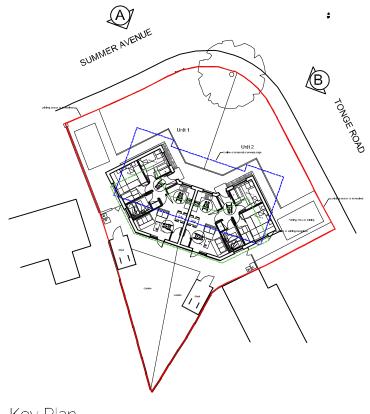
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CLIENT: BCP Council		
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1 Summers Avenue &	10 Tonge Road. B	lournemouth
Proposed Elevations		
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View A





Key Plan

View B

Proposed Elevations- Visuals 1:100 0

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Rev Date Description REVISIONS:

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PROJECT STAGE: PLANNING

CLIENT: BCP Council

PROJECT & DRAWING TITLE:

1 Summers Avenue & 10 Tonge Road, Bournemouth

Proposed Plans Elevations- Visuals

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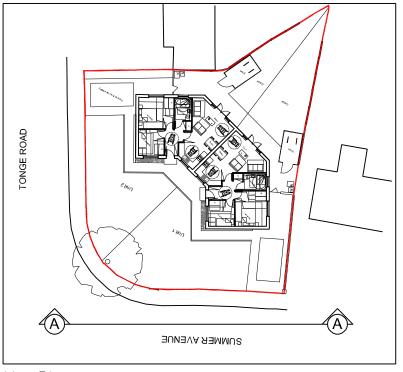
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Proposed Street Scene- A-A





10M

Proposed Plans and Elevations 1:100 Ο

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Rev Date Description REVISIONS:

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PROJECT STAGE: PLANNING

PROJECT & DRAWING TITLE:

Proposed Street Scene

Scale @ A3:1:100 Date :0 30 03/2022

BCP Council

CLIENT:

Drawn by : CW DRAWING No: ASP.21.091.300 REVISION:

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1 Summers Avenue & 10 Tonge Road, Bournemouth

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Health & Safety Assessment Tool

Completed by

Name	Lindsay Shearer	
Business Unit	Housing Delivery	
Date	14th June 2022	_

Please save this document to your computer and complete by entering your responses in the boxes provided. Information about the HASAT is available on BIZ within the Corporate H&S pages. When complete please email to **health.safety@bcpcouncil.gov.uk**

Name	of	Pro	ject

1 Summers Avenue and 10 Tonge Road

2 Project Number

6 Is this project notifiable under the CDM Regulations 2015 YES

7	7 Aspects of the project Please see the HASAT guidance template on the 2nd tab of this document.						
	ITEM	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>			
1	Risk Assessment	YES		The tender will contain a designers risk assessment highlighting any project specific risks to the contractors tendering for the work. A Construction Phase Health and Safety Plan including risk assessments and method statements will be submitted before the commencement of the construction phase.			
2	Contractors	YES		Evidence of competence of the Principal Contractor should be provided. This should include any sub contractors.			
3	Manual Handling	YES		As part of their CDM duty the Designer will try where practicable to design the project in a manner that reduces the potential of this hazard. Before construction works commence the Principal Contractor will be obliged to submit an examples of manual handling risk assessments.			
4	Fire Safety Impacts	YES		As part of their CDM duty the designer will try where practicable to design the project in a manner that reduces the potential of this hazard. Fire service will be a consultee to the planning process. Fire Risk Assessment to be completed at practical completion.			

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5	Working at Heights	YES	As part of their CDM duty the designer will try where practicable to design the project in a manner that reduces the potential of this hazard. Before construction works commence the the Contractor will be obliged to submit a Construction Phase Health and Safety Plan which will include a risk assessments and method statements to address this hazard.
6	Accident recording	YES	Before construction works commence the the Principal Contractor will submit their arragements for incident reporting.
7	CDM Notification to the HSE	YES	The Principal Contractor will notify the HSE of the project and forward evidence.
8	Requirement of continued monitoring	YES	Before construction works commence the the Contractor will be obliged to submit their arrangements for continued health monitoring.
9	Need for specialist equipment / tools	YES	As part of their CDM duty the designer will try where practicable to design the project in a manner that reduces the potential of this hazard. Please forward a list of any specialist equipment or tools needed for the construction including risk assessments and maintenace records.
10	Exposure to hazardous substances	YES	The Designer will where practicable, design the project in a manner that reduces the exposure to hazardous substances. Before construction works commence the Principal Contractor will be obliged to submit examples of COSHH assessments for substances that will be used in the construction.

8 Please provide a list of all persons, who have been consulted regarding H&S for this project Employers Agent - Frazer Garner Associates Ltd/ Architect & Principle Designer - Aspire/ Principal Contractor - TBC/ Building Control - LABC

CORPORATE HEALTH & SAFETY SECTION

Is a 'Advanced Health & Safety Assessment' required.

Comments from H&S Advisor

No comments required

SIGN OFF BY CORPORATE HEALTH & SAFETY

ASSESSED BY ADVISOR

DATE

Equality Impact Assessment: Report and EIA Action Plan

Purpose

Policy/Service under development/review:	Development of the site at 1 Summers Avenue and 10 Tonge Road, Bournemouth, BH11 9DQ	
Service Lead and Service Unit:	Nigel Ingram, Head of Housing Delivery; Housing Delivery Team.	
People involved in EIA process:	Jonathan Thornton, Housing Development Manager. Lindsay Shearer,Development Project Manager	
Date EIA conversation started:	16 th June 2022	

Background

To provide additional sustainable affordable housing in the BCP area. The project includes the development of 2 residential units. The completed project will provide much needed additional affordable housing (within the affordable rented tenure) within the BCP conurbation.

There is need for additional homes across all tenures, with the demand for affordable housing at sub-market levels being particularly high. There are circa 4,300 households on the Housing Register for the Bournemouth area, circa 950 in Poole and circa 400 in the Christchurch area, all waiting for affordable housing in the form of either Council or Housing Association (RP's) Homes.

The BCP owned site currently consists of 2 x 1-bedroom bungalows. The Council's Asset management plan provides a commitment to modernise housing stock where required and where possible, look at existing stock for redevelopment, to reduce future maintenance costs. The existing properties present ongoing significant maintenance issues for BCP Council which are not sustainable and require demolition.

It is considered that this site represents an opportunity to create new high-quality purpose-built residential dwellings for affordable housing.

The benefits of the proposal include:

- Providing 2 new residential dwellings bungalows. These dwellings will be provided within the affordable housing tenure.
- These homes will help towards imminent new Local Plan housing targets and will also contribute significantly to unmet housing need.
- The new homes provided will be designed and built to a better standard than currently.
- All homes will be built to the highest sustainability standards delivered through the excellent fabric first and airtightness approach (designed in this case to accommodate the principles of Passivhaus). Both homes will be constructed to Building Control Approved Document Part M category4 (3)). This means that the new dwellings designed will be wheelchair useable.
- Decreasing the number of households on the Council's Housing Waiting List.
- Benefiting singles and couples which are either homeless or they may live in unsuitable or under/ over occupied housing.

- Increasing job opportunities within the construction sector during the construction phase.
- Generating a long-term surplus to the Housing Revenue Account (continual income from affordable rent).

The units, type and mix will be informed from the adopted and emerging Local Plans, the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) and the housing register statistics. The final tenure mix will be developed after consideration of numerous factors including the need for the scheme to be financially viable and a providing a positive return, housing demands, site specifics and the need to ensure a sustainable community. The Council's Neighbourhood Management team and the Housing Options and Partnerships team will be closely involved in the development of this scheme to help ensure that it adequately meets housing needs and is designed in such a way to be sustainable and to enable good quality housing management. The completed affordable housing dwellings will be let and managed on the same basis as our existing housing stock and all the EIA's and other policies which apply to our existing stock to apply to these new units.

The Housing Delivery Team will engage with the Housing Portfolio Holder on the strategic approach to new council owned affordable housing. As part of this engagement process, the team will also speak with the Ward Councillors and Portfolio Holder and relevant Council staff. Local residents will be consulted by letter prior to the planning application and also will have the opportunity during the planning process to comment.

The team will engage BCP's Communication Team to widely publicize this scheme via social mediate such as LinkedIn, BCP's own website, the Bournemouth Daily Echo and other media platforms, as appropriate. Comments about the proposals will be accepted by the Housing Delivery team throughout the duration of the project. Where relevant, advice or other information will be provided to interested parties.

Findings

How does your decision affect those of:

- **Different Ages:** Admission for new residents to the scheme will be by objective eligibility criteria, which will be operated by the Housing Solutions team, who undertake property allocations for the Council to ensure that the properties are let to those in housing need. These properties are designed for singles and couples. There will be no loss of existing provision for other client groups as a result of this project.
- **Disability:** Properties will be constructed to Building Control Approved Document Part M category 4 (Access to and use of buildings). This means that the new dwellings designed will be wheelchair adaptable.
- Sex/ Gender Reassignment/ Pregnancy and Maternity/ Marriage and Civil/ Race/ Religion or Belief/ Sexual Orientation/ Armed Forces Community and any other factors/ groups: Properties will be eligible for all eligible applicants on the housing register. No issues regarding these characteristics have been identified but this factor will be considered along with any service user identified needs.
- Human Rights: Will facilitate Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – the right of everyone to adequate standard of living for themselves and their family, including adequate food, clothing and housing. No human rights have been identified but these factors will be considered/ monitored along with any service users identified needs.

Conclusion

- 1. This proposal does not introduce new changes to policy or services and the properties will be designed for singles/ couples.
- 2. These homes will help towards meeting imminent new Local Plan housing targets and will also contribute significantly to unmet housing need.
- The new homes provided will be designed and built to a high standard. Please see pt 3 and 4 below.
- All homes will be built to the highest sustainability standards delivered through the excellent fabric first and airtightness approach (designed in this case to accommodate the principles of Passivhaus).
- Properties will be constructed to Build Control Approved Document Part M Category 4 (3) (Wheelchair useable – also to be referred to in future reports as the gold standard). This means that the new dwellings designed will be wheelchair useable.
- 6. Decreasing the numbers of households on the Council's Housing Waiting List.
- 7. Benefiting singles/ couples which are either homeless or they may live in unsuitable or under/ over occupied housing.
- 8. Increasing job opportunities within the construction sector during the construction phase of the development.
- 9. Generating a short time and long-term surplus income to the Housing Revenue Account.

Equality Impact Assessment: Report and EIA Action Plan

Equality Impact Assessment Action Plan

Issue identified	Action required to reduce impact	Timescale	Responsible officer
The properties are designed for Singles and Couples –2 bed bungalows.	As a consequence of no 3 or 4 bed housing provision on this site, impact can be offset by delivery of homes elsewhere within the BCP area. Two bed bungalows can be more suitable for those occupying larger properties than they need. Subsequent downsizing will free up larger family houses. The identification of housing need for specific client groups within the neighbourhood will be monitored as part of the ongoing Housing Strategy process.	Ongoing	Affordable Housing and Resettlement Manager.

1 Summers Avenue and 10 Tonge Road

G

RAG rating

RAG rating	G																																							
				2020					2	021							20	022								2023								202	24				202	
<u>Task</u>	Lead Officer	No Months	Aug	Oct	Nov	Jan	Feb Mar	Apr	May Jun	Jul .	Sep	Oct	Dec	Jan Fah	Mar	Apr	Jun	Jul	Aug Sep	Oct	Nov Dec	Jan	Feb	Apr	May	Jul	Aug	Sep	Nov	Dec	Jan Feb	Mar	Apr Mav	Jun	Jul Aug	Sep	Nov	Dec	Jan Feb	Mar
Architect Appointment	Lindsay Shearer	1																																						
Design period	Lindsay Shearer	10																																						
Valuations - land and property OMR and OMVs	Lindsay Shearer	1																																						
Ground Investigation tender, works and report	Lindsay Shearer	0																																						
Ecological/tree Surveys tender, works and report	Lindsay Shearer	1																																						
Pre planning application.	Lindsay Shearer	1																												Ц										
Legal report request and searches ROT etc	Lindsay Shearer	0																																						
Ward Councillor notification	Lindsay Shearer	1																																						
Employers Agent appointment	Lindsay Shearer	1																																						
Planning application period	Lindsay Shearer	4																																						
Seek BCP approvals (CMB, Cabinet, Council) for spend	Lindsay Shearer	3																																						
Main Contractor Procurement Tender exercise	Lindsay Shearer	2																																						
Mobilisation	Main Contractor	1																																						
Construction Phase	Main Contractor	11																																						
Snagging	Main Contractor	1																																				\square		
Handover & letting of completed units	Housing Team	1																																						
Rectification Period	Main Contractor	12																																						
																																\square								

BCP



CARBON REDUCTION STATEMENT

PROJECT: Replacement of 1 Summers Ave/10 Tonge Road, Bournemouth

CLIENT: BCP Council

- PROJECT REF: 0292-0522-01
- **DATE:** 28 June 2022

Energycount Limited | Unit 9 Freeland Park | Lytchett Matravers | Dorset | BH16 6FH

CONTENTS

1.0 - Introduction

2.0 - Energy Requirements

3.0 - Energy Hierarchy

4.0 - Methodology

5.0 – Findings

6.0 - Conclusions

1.0 – INTRODUCTION



The development at 1 Summers Ave/10 Tonge Road consists of the construction of a pair of semi-detached bungalows to replace the existing dwellings, also a pair of semi-detached bungalows.

As part of its commitment to reduce CO_2 emissions in the conurbation BCP Council declared a Climate & Ecological Emergency in July 2019. On the back of this the new BCP local plan is being developed to help achieve a reduction in CO_2 emissions in new developments across the conurbation. The existing local plan was adopted in October 2012 and is out-of-date¹ in planning terms.

The current Policy CS2 of the Core Strategy requires that all developments must have at least 10% of their energy demand come from decentralised and renewable or low carbon sources, unless this is demonstrated to be unfeasible or unviable.

The proposed development at 1 Summers Ave/10 Tonge Road will be built to Passivhaus standards using a fabric-first approach that will exceed Building Regulations by a large margin.

The purpose of this report is to show how the fabric-first Passivhaus approach will provide a significant CO_2 emissions reduction across the development compared to the same buildings if it were built to current Building Regulations requirements.

¹ Refer to Appendix A

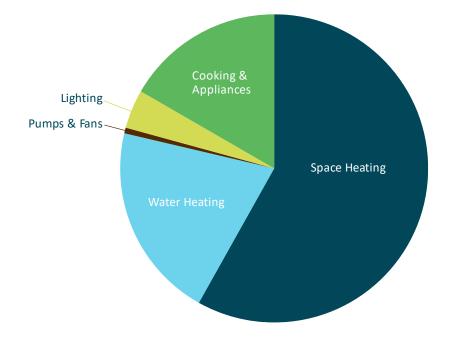
2.0 - ENERGY REQUIREMENTS

Energy efficiency first

The largest proportion of energy demand of a typical dwelling built to current regulations is from space and water heating.

Figure 2.1 below shows the energy split of a typical dwelling built to comply with Building Regulations.

Figure 2.1



It is good practice therefore to reduce the overall energy demand of a dwelling by utilising a low energy design approach.

Using a fabric-first approach, the space heating demand of a dwelling is brought closer to zero due to the high levels of thermal insulation and air tightness.

Low energy design involves the consideration and implementation of measures to reduce the energy requirement of a dwelling. This can be achieved by:

- Improving levels of insulation to reduce heat loss through the fabric of the building.
- Use of low-energy technologies, e.g. low-energy lighting, energy efficient heating systems & appliances.
- Use of passive solar design.

3.0 - ENERGY HIERARCHY

Be Lean, Be Clean, Be Green.

When designing a building it is advisable to follow an Energy Hierarchy. The primary aim is to make the building as energy efficient as possible in order to reduce the demand for energy, and thus CO₂ emissions.

Building Regulations 2021 Part L aims to reduce CO₂ emissions from new buildings by 30% compared to those built to 2013 regulations. This can be achieved by making improvements to the fabric of the building by increasing levels of insulation, increasing air tightness and the use of efficient heating & appliances. CO₂ emissions can be further reduced by using renewable or low-carbon energy sources.

In order to reduce the regulated CO_2 emissions of the proposed development the principle is to follow the energy hierarchy:

- 1. Use less energy energy efficient measures, air tightness, passive solar, low energy design
- 2. Use renewable & low-carbon energy sources and/or other technologies

Use less energy

Areas of consideration in order to improve the efficiency of the fabric of a dwelling:

- Increased insulation to main thermal elements (roof, walls, floor, glazing)
- Reduce thermal bridging to near-zero
- Improved air tightness

Other areas for improvement:

- Efficient heating & hot water systems
- Improved heating & lighting controls
- Controlled ventilation
- Energy efficient lighting
- Energy efficient appliances (cooker, washing machine, fridges, etc.)

1. Use less energy

Element	Proposed u-value (Passivhaus spec) (W/m ² K)	Maximum allowed by Building Regulations Part L1A (W/m ² K)
Walls	0.12	0.30
Floor	0.12	0.25
Roof	0.11	0.20
Glazing	0.8	2.0
Air tightness	1.0 ²	10.0

The proposed minimum Building Fabric specification for the development will be as follows:

2. <u>Use renewable & low carbon energy sources and/or other technologies</u>

It is proposed that MVHR whole-house ventilation systems are used in each dwelling. MVHR extracts heat from expelled air and uses it to pre-warm incoming fresh air.

² Air tightness (or air permeability) is measured differently in Building Regulations and Passivhaus. Passivhaus uses the n50 methodology, which requires an air change/hour (ACH) rate of 0.6. An n50 result of 0.6 ACH is roughly equivalent to a 1.0 using the q50 methodology used by Building Regulations.

4.0 - METHODOLOGY

Project Appraisal

BCP Council impose a condition on all new dwellings that requires a 10% reduction in Energy Demand from renewable or low carbon sources. The 10% energy demand reduction requirement in the out-of-date Bournemouth Local Plan is a noble intention, but too simplistic a tool in practice.

Under the out-of-date local plan there is no requirement for a dwelling to exceed Building Regulations, just that the energy demand is reduced by 10% using renewable or low-carbon sources. This makes it possible to build an inefficient building that fails to meet Building Regulations Part L, which only passes with the addition of renewables.

Using a fabric-first approach can achieve a decent Building Regulations pass without the need for renewables.

The proposed development will be built to Passivhaus standard using a fabric-first approach that will greatly exceed Building Regulations.

The latest Design SAP software has been used to determine CO₂ emissions for the development.

5.0 – FINDINGS (Energy Demand)

	Space	Water	Pumps &	Lighting	Base Spec	Qty of	PV	TOTAL
Plot	Heating	Heating	Fans		Total	Solar PV	Contribution	with PV
FIOL						to pass		
	(kWh/year)	(kWh/year)	(kWh/year)	(kWh/year)	(kWh/year)	(kW)	(kWh/year)	(kWh/year)
1 Summer Ave	2681.9	1727.1	0.0	297.3	4706.3	1.6	1285.1	3421.2
10 Tonge Road	2800.6	1727.1	0.0	297.3	4825.0	1.7	1365.4	3459.6
					9531.3			6880.8

Table 5.1 Benchmark Calculations (Base spec) & Base spec + PV

Table 5.1 shows that the dwellings, if built to the base specification (Building Regulations pass) have a total energy demand of 9531.3 kWh/year.

With solar PV the total energy demand of the development reduces to 6880.8 kWh/year, which represents a 27.8% reduction.

Table 5.2 Proposed Specification (Passivhaus)

Plot	Space Heating (kWh/year)	Water Heating (kWh/year)	Pumps & Fans (kWh/year)	Lighting (kWh/year)	TOTAL (kWh/year)
1	355.7	1727.1	200.0	297.3	2580.1
2	430.2	1727.1	200.0	297.3	2654.6
					5234.8

Table 5.2 shows that the dwellings, if built to the proposed Fabric-First Passivhaus specification have an energy demand of 5234.8 kWh/year.

This represents the following energy demand reductions:

- a 45.1% energy demand reduction over the base specification
- a 23.9% energy demand reduction over the base specification + PV

5.0 – FINDINGS (CO₂ Emissions)

Table 5.3 Benchmark Calculations (Base spec)

Block Compliance Report - DER										
Block Reference: 0292-0622-01		Block Name: Summers Ave/Tonge Road								
Property-Assessment Reference	Multiplier	Floor Area (m²)	DER (kgCO ₂ /m ²)	TER (kgCO ₂ /m ²)	% DER/TER					
0292-0622-01_01_SummersAve-BASE	1	62.1	39.33	28.67	-37.16 %					
0292-0622-01_10_TongeRoad-BASE	1	62.1	40.32	29.39	-37.17 %					
Totals:	2	124.2	79.65	58.07						
Average DER = 39.83 kgCO ₂ /m ²	% DER/TER									
Average TER = 29.03 kgCO ₂ /m ²		-37.20 %	FAIL							

Table 5.3 shows CO_2 emissions of the dwellings if built to a typical specification with electric heating. The average DER is 39.83 kg CO_2/m^2 , which for Building Regulations purposes represents a -37.20% fail.

The base spec used for the benchmark calculations is as follows:

Walls = 0.20 W/m ² K	(Building Regulations Part L limit = $0.30 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$)
$Floor = 0.15 W/m^2 K$	(Building Regulations Part L limit = $0.25 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$)
Roof = $0.11 \text{ W/m}^{2}\text{K}$	(Building Regulations Part L limit = $0.20 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$)
Glazing = 1.5 W/m ² K	(Building Regulations Part L limit = $1.6 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$)
Air tightness (q50) = 5.0 m ³ /hr/m ²	(Building Regulations Part L limit = 10.0 m ³ /hr/m ²)

Table 5.4 Benchmark Calculations with renewables (Base spec + PV)

Block Reference: 0292-0622-01	Block Name: Summers Ave/Tonge Road								
Property-Assessment Reference	Multiplier	Floor Area (m²)	DER (kgCO ₂ /m ²)	TER (kgCO ₂ /m ²)	% DER/TER				
0292-0622-01_01_SummersAve-BASE + PV to pass	1	62.1	28.59	28.67	0.29 %				
0292-0622-01_10_TongeRoad-BASE + PV to pass	1	62.1	28.91	29.39	1.65 %				
Totals:	2	124.2	57.50	58.07					
Average DER = $28.75 \text{ kgCO}_2/\text{m}^2$	% DER/TER								
Average TER = 29.03 kgCO ₂ /m ²	0.96 %	PASS							

Table 5.4 shows CO_2 emissions of the dwellings if built to the same typical specification with electric heating, plus 1.6-1.7 kW of Solar PV per dwelling to achieve a pass. The average DER is 28.75 kg CO_2/m^2 , which for Building Regulations purposes represents a 0.96% pass.

Tables 5.3 & 5.4 represent dwellings built to a specification that is typical in the industry today. The specification exceeds the limits set in Building Regulations Part L, yet still requires some renewables to pass the CO_2 emissions requirement of Part L.

The fabric-first Passivhaus specification

The proposed dwellings will be built to Passivhaus standards, with the following specification:

Walls = $0.12 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$	(Building Regulations Part L limit = $0.30 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$)
$Floor = 0.12 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$	(Building Regulations Part L limit = $0.25 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$)
$Roof = 0.11W/m^2K$	(Building Regulations Part L limit = $0.20 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$)
Glazing = $0.8 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$	(Building Regulations Part L limit = $1.6 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$)
Air tightness (q50) = 1.0 m³/hr/m²	(Building Regulations Part L limit = 10.0 m ³ /hr/m ²)

Part of the Passivhaus specification requires that thermal bridges are largely designed out, making for an extremely well insulated and airtight thermal envelope.

Table 5.5 Calculations (Passivhaus spec)

Block Reference: 0292-0622-01 Block Name: Summers Ave/Tonge Road							
Property-Assessment Reference	Multiplier	Floor Area (m ²)	DER (kgCO ₂ /m ²)	TER (kgCO ₂ /m ²)	% DER/TER		
0292-0622-01_01_SummersAve- Passivhaus + elec	1	62.1	21.56	28.67	24.81 %		
0292-0622-01_10_TongeRoad- Passivhaus + elec	1	62.1	22.19	29.39	24.51 %		
Totals:	2	124.2	43.75	58.07			
Average DER = 21.88 kgCO ₂ /m ²		% DER/TER	DACC				
Average TER = $29.03 \text{ kgCO}_2/\text{m}^2$	24.63 %	PASS					

Table 5.5 shows CO_2 emissions of the dwellings if built to the Fabric-First Passivhaus specification with electric heating. The average DER is 21.88 kg CO_2/m^2 , which for Building Regulations purposes represents a 24.63% pass.

CO2 EMISSIONS (TONNES/YEAR)

The following table shows CO_2 emissions reductions achieved:

Total Floor Area = 124.2m²

CO₂ emissions = Average DER x Total Floor Area (then divided by 1,000 to convert kg to tonnes)

Table 5.6 Calculated CO₂ emissions (tonnes/year)

Base Spec + PV	Proposed (Passivhaus spec)	Difference (Base spec+PV vs Passivhaus Spec)
3.57	2.72	0.85

Table 5.6 shows that by building to the Fabric-First Passivhaus spec would reduce CO₂ emissions by 0.85 tonnes/year.

BUILD COSTS vs CO₂ EMISSIONS.

Estimated Build Costs

Table 5.7 Estimated build cost (building costs excluding external works)

Proposed Passivhaus Build spec	'Normal' spec (7.5% less, assumed)	Difference
(£)	(£)	(£)
420,000	388,500	31,500

CO₂ emissions over 75 years

Table 5.8 $\ensuremath{\text{CO}_2}$ emissions over 75 years for the development

	CO ₂ emissions	CO ₂ emissions over 75 years	Different in CO ₂ emissions over	CO₂ emissions reduction
Specification		,	base spec over 75	
			years	
	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(%)
Base spec	3.57	267.8		
Proposed (Passivhaus) spec	2.72	203.8	64.0	23.9

Calculation of Cost vs CO₂ Emissions saving

Table 5.9 Cost per tonne of CO_2

	Extra cost to build to proposed specification (£)	Difference in CO ₂ emissions over base spec + PV over 75 years (tonnes)	Cost per extra tonne of CO2 saved over 75 years (£)
2x new dwellings	31,500	64.0	492.23

Table 5.9 shows the monetary cost per tonne of CO_2 emissions saved by using the proposed specification over the base 'Building Regulations' specification as follows:

64 tonnes of CO₂ emissions are saved by the development when built to the Passivhaus specification. This equates to a monetary cost of £492.23 per tonne of CO₂ saved.

6.0 - CONCLUSIONS

Although it is possible to achieve a Building Regulations Part L pass with a significant quantity of renewables (i.e. around 1.6-1.7 kW of solar PV per dwelling), the CO_2 emissions of the development would exceed that of the same building if it were built to Passivhaus standard.

The metric of energy demand reduction from renewables in the out-of-date Bournemouth Local Plan, whilst worthy, does not provide as significant a CO₂ emissions reduction as if the same building were built to the Fabric-First Passivhaus standard.

If built to Passivhaus standard the development at Summer Ave/Tonge Road would produce around 24% less CO₂ emissions and have a 24% lower energy demand than the same development if it were built to comply with Building Regulations Part L1a.

Findings show that building to the Fabric-First Passivhaus specification reduces CO₂ emissions of the development by 0.85 tonnes/year over the Building Regulations-compliant Base Spec with solar PV.

ADDENDUM - Trees

Over 75 years the Fabric-First Passivhaus specification would reduce CO_2 emissions over a Building Regulations compliant specification by 64 tonnes.

By comparison, a typical tree will absorb up to 1 tonne of CO_2 over 100 years, which equates to around 0.75 tonnes over 75 years.

A simple calculation shows that the CO_2 emissions reduction provided by the proposed specification is equivalent to planting **85 trees** (i.e. 64/0.75).

APPENDIX A

Paragraph 11 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2019) [NPPF] states that:

"Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development". For decision-taking this means (..) where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the planning application are out-of-date, granting permission unless:

(i) The application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed, **or**

(ii) Any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this framework taken as a whole.

'Out-of-date means "that when a local authority cannot demonstrate a five year supply of deliverable sites (with the appropriate buffer); or where the Housing Delivery Test indicates that the delivery of housing was substantially below (less than 75%) of the housing requirement over the three years". In terms of the term 'particular importance' this includes "heritage assets which includes a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest".

The Housing Delivery Test (HDT) was introduced into national policy through the NPPF. The purpose of the HDT is to monitor local authority housing delivery against local requirements and to ensure that measures are taken to improve delivery where required. Where housing delivery falls below 95% of the local requirement (over the proceeding 3

financial years), an action plan must be prepared to identify measures to improve delivery and a buffer of 20% must be added to the 5-year housing land supply.

The first HDT measurement was published in February 2019 and was measured against the housing requirements set out in the adopted Local Plan for each former local authority area. *Table 1: HDT of the Housing Delivery Action Plan* shows that all former local authority areas failed to meet the housing delivery levels of 95%. For the Bournemouth area, the housing target was for 2,353 dwellings to be development from 2015/16 to 2017/18, with only 1,970 dwellings actually delivered thus equating to 84%. This means that outside of publishing an action plan, a 20% buffer was applied to the 5-year housing land supply.

Of particular interest, from 2019/20 onwards the housing requirement in Bournemouth steps up hugely from 730 to 1,422 dwellings per annum with the transition to the government's standard methodology. This step change in housing requirement presents a significant challenge in relation to housing delivery and housing land supply. The results for HDT for 2019 was recently published by the Government (February 2020) and Bournemouth HDT measurement is 66% (total number of homes required is 3,064 dwellings a year, and the number of homes delivered is 2,010 dwellings). Although the 2020 results will be published in February 2021, it is likely that the HDT will be significantly below 75% due to COVID. Thus, it could be argued that the average HDT for Bournemouth is substantially less than 75% for the proceeding three years, thus the policies which are most important for determining the planning application are out-of-date.

Five Year Housing Land Supply:

The Bournemouth Area Strategic Land Availability Assessment (2019) [SHLAA] provides information on the land available in the local authority area. The SHLAA is part of the Local Plan's evidence base and is required by the NPPF. The SHLAA should plan for a supply of specific, deliverable sites for years one to five of the plan period and specific,

deliverable sites or broad locations for growth for years six to ten and where possible years 11-15 of the plan. Table 1: Sites Identified by types for year 1-5 (April 2019 to March 2024) of the SHLAA shows that Bournemouth can only demonstrate a land supply of 2.9 years.

As stated in paragraph 9.8 of the SHLAA, due to the government's change in approach to calculating housing need and supply, BCP Council for the Bournemouth area cannot demonstrate a 5-year supply against the local housing need figure derived from the 2014 Household Projections plus the 20% buffer required by the results of the 2018 Housing Delivery Test. "As a consequence, the presumption in favour of sustainable development as laid out in paragraph 11 of the NPPF now applies in the area of BCP Council covered by the Bournemouth Local Plan – Core Strategy".

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CABINET



Report subject	Housing and Property Compliance Update (Housing Revenue Account)
Meeting date	23 November 2022
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	This report provides information on how the council meets its responsibilities in ensuring that all council housing within the Housing Revenue Account is managed in a way that meets compliance with current health and safety legislation, best practice and regulatory standards to ensure the health and safety of residents. It also sets out issues concerning compliance and demonstrates how these are being managed.
	The report provides performance information to the end of quarter 2, 2022/23. There are no significant issues of non-compliance to report but a recent internal audit of the Bournemouth neighbourhood identified several issues which are set out which impact upon assurance. There is also a concern in gaining access to homes in Bournemouth to carry out lift inspections.
	There are increased responsibilities placed on social landlords to manage the health and safety of residents primarily included in the new Building Safety Act 2022 although many of its provisions require further secondary legislation.
	The Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarm (Amendment) Regulations 2022 require the council to fit carbon monoxide alarms to all its homes by 1 October 2022. The council wrote to the Regulator of Social Housing as not all homes were compliant. We informed them that our programme to fit the alarms had already commenced and by February 2023 all our homes will be compliant. The Regulator's expectations are that plans are put in place to ensure compliance and has replied confirming that there has been no breach of regulatory standards.
	With the creation of the new inhouse housing management service, BCP Homes, work is required to align policies and procedures regarding property compliance.
	Future changes will also be made to the regulatory regime overseen by the Regulator through the Social Housing Regulation Bill. Following the white paper, the charter for social housing residents, new national tenant satisfaction measures will be reported on from April 2023 and will include those relating to

	maintaining building safety
	maintaining building safety.
	In preparation for these changes, we will continue to take steps to improve our existing monitoring and recording of compliance work.
	An Advisory Board has been established to support the work of the new BCP Homes service and the Portfolio Holder for People and Homes. The Board, consisting of independent, resident and councillor members will provide an additional element of oversight and assurance around many areas including property compliance.
Recommendations	It is RECOMMENDED that:
	(a). Cabinet notes the compliance information provided which details how the council is performing against statutory building compliance relating to its council housing.
	(b). A performance report will be made annually to Cabinet in future years.
Reason for recommendations	The council, as a landlord, has many legal obligations it must satisfy to ensure the health, safety and welfare of its tenants and leaseholders. It must also adhere to the regulatory standards as set out by the Regulator of Social Housing, particularly the Home Standard.
	Councillors should also have oversight and assurance of compliance against the legal and regulatory requirements that are placed upon it through this annual report to Cabinet.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Karen Rampton – People and Homes
Corporate Director	Jess Gibbons – Chief Operations Officer
Report Authors	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes
	Beccy Brookwell – Head of Property Maintenance (Bournemouth)
	Simon Percival – Asset Investment Manager (Bournemouth)
	Keith Meredith – Head of Strategic Asset Management (Poole)
Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Recommendation

Background

1. This report demonstrates how compliance within the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) housing stock for the Bournemouth and Poole neighbourhoods is managed. There is no HRA housing stock in the Christchurch neighbourhood of BCP Council

because it was transferred across to Sovereign Housing Association several years ago.

- 2. The HRA is the ring-fenced account within BCP Council relating to the income and expenditure for its rented council homes.
- 3. The ring-fenced HRA includes two neighbourhood accounts. Previously, homes in the Poole neighbourhood were managed by Poole Housing Partnership but in July 2022 management of all council homes returned to the council along with the formation of a new inhouse housing management service BCP Homes.
- 4. Responsibility for property compliance work across both neighbourhoods' rests with the Facilities Management team, part of the Customer and Business Delivery Directorate but BCP Homes will act as a client and seek assurance that legal and regulatory requirements are being met. Compliance work is currently undertaken by the inhouse team or external contractors in Bournemouth and external contractors only in Poole.
- 5. To ensure that residents have a voice in how BCP Homes is run, a new resident engagement structure is being implemented. This will include a Residents Committee to consider strategic issues including compliance but also a customer panel, the Home Safety and Energy panel, to discuss more operational issues.
- 6. A new BCP Homes Advisory Board has been established and part of its role is to consider compliance issues and provide greater assurance to the council. Residents, Councillors and independent specialists will sit on the Board which will have an oversight on all matters relating to BCP Homes.
- 7. The total rented stock for BCP Homes as of 31 March 2022 was 9,542 for which the council is responsible for compliance work. There were also 1,139 leasehold homes as well as 33 shared ownership homes. The council is not responsible for gas safety or electrical checks to these homes, but we are responsible for compliance issues relating to communal areas and services that may impact on them.
- 8. The report excludes the following properties: the council's General Fund hostels, leased temporary accommodation, Seascape Homes and Property Limited stock and corporate non-residential properties across BCP Council. Statutory compliance in respect of these is monitored separately on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis, depending on the relevant legislation and is not the subject of this report.
- 9. The council, as a housing landlord, has many legal obligations it must satisfy to ensure the health, safety and welfare of its tenants. These obligations form part of an ongoing cyclical inspection and maintenance regime to ensure key elements in the home do not pose undue risk.
- 10. The minimum standards that must be met are set out in legislation, codes of guidance and good practice. There are also regulatory requirements as set out within the Regulator of Social Housing's (Regulator) Home Standard. As a registered provider of social housing the council is expected to adhere to the standard.
- 11. Section 1.2 of the Home Standard states:

Repairs and maintenance Registered providers shall:

(a) provide a cost-effective repairs and maintenance service to homes and communal areas that responds to the needs of, and offers choices to, tenants, and has the objective of completing repairs and improvements right first time.

(b) meet all applicable statutory requirements that provide for the health and safety of the occupants in their homes.

- 12. Failure to comply with this standard can result in a Regulatory Notice being issued against a landlord if the Regulator believes that the failure has resulted in actual or potential serious detriment to residents. When applying the serious detriment test they will balance the factors of the case including the number of tenants, the duration of the harm (or risk of harm) and the seriousness of the issue.
- 13. The Regulator also expects social landlords to self-refer if they have information that suggests that they have failed to comply, although referrals can also come from other sources.
- 14. In 2021 the council made a self-referral to the Regulator because of the number of electrical safety tests and fire risk actions that had not been completed within the Bournemouth neighbourhood. Further information was subsequently provided to the Regulator who confirmed that they had not found a breach of the regulatory standards.
- 15. As set out later in this report the situation with outstanding electrical safety tests and fire risk actions has greatly improved following the significant efforts that were made to reduce the backlog. In particular, there were many potential obstacles to completing electrical safety tests to occupied domestic properties; ensuring that appointments were booked in at convenient times for tenants, the length of time required to complete the tests and dealing with situations where access to carry out the work was denied.
- 16. A copy of the recent finalised audit report of compliance in the Bournemouth neighbourhood has also been sent to the Regulator.
- 17. The Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarm (Amendment) Regulations 2022 require the council to ensure a carbon monoxide alarm is equipped in any room used as living accommodation which contains a fixed combustion appliance by the 1 October 2022. If landlords are not compliant with the regulations they should undertake remedial action as soon as practicable and refer to the Regulator of Social Housing. The Regulator will expect the council to have plans in place to ensure their compliance in a prompt and timely manner.
- 18. Most, but not all of our homes have had a carbon monoxide monitor fitted. To ensure compliance the remaining 1,143 will be completed by February 2023 as part of our annual gas safety inspections. There are no concerns about our ability to achieve compliance by this date. We have notified the Regulator of the situation and they have confirmed that there has been no breach of regulatory standards.
- 19. There are separate procedures and policies for both neighbourhoods which have been developed from the legislation governing health, safety and welfare of tenants. These will need to be aligned over the coming months.
- 20. The legislation that covers general topics around the requirement of a landlord, include The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HSWA), The Landlord and Tenant Act 1985 and The Housing Act 2004. There is more specific guidance around fire safety, electrical safety, gas safety, water hygiene and lift safety.
- 21. The following areas of compliance are of the highest risk and therefore the ones that are high priority and are measured and monitored on an ongoing basis.
 - Water Quality

- Gas Safety
- Asbestos
- Electrical Safety
- Fire Safety
- Lift Safety
- 22. There are many more repairs that happen on a day-to-day basis, as and when they arise, that are undertaken to ensure the safety of our residents.

Regulatory and legal changes

- 23. The Building Safety Act was granted Royal Assent on the 28 April 2022. This new legislation was introduced to improve building safety following recommendations from an independent review of building regulations and fire safety after the Grenfell Tower Fire in 2017. Secondary legislation will be required to set out some timetables, provide clarification and guidance before all aspects of the new Act are brought into force. BCP Homes will work with the Facilities Management team to ensure that all aspects of the Act are complied with, in accordance with the prescribed timetables and guidance.
- 24. There were some important amendments made to the Act. There is no longer a requirement to appoint a Building Safety Manager for higher-risk buildings and removal of a proposed building safety charge to protect leaseholders from an additional charging structure.
- 25. The Act will:
 - Create a new Building Safety Regulator within the Health and Safety Executive to implement and oversee a new regulatory regime for higher- risk buildings and drive improvements in building safety and performance for all buildings.
 - Establish the new regulatory regime for higher-risk buildings, i.e., those buildings that are over 18 metres tall or have seven or more storeys.
 - Ensure residents have a stronger voice in the system through a Residents Panel to help the new regulator fulfil its role.
 - Strengthen the obligations under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.
 - Provide a stronger and clearer framework for oversight of construction products.
 - Assist and encourage the improvement of competence in the building industry and amongst building control professionals.
- 26. The new regulatory regime for higher-risk buildings will include new design and construction obligations:
 - Dutyholders will have clear accountability and statutory responsibilities as buildings are designed, constructed and refurbished.
 - Gateways (stop/go decision points) will provide rigorous assessment of regulatory requirements to ensure building safety and regulatory compliance is considered at each stage of a building's design and construction.

- The requirement for a golden thread of building information created, stored and updated throughout the building's lifecycle.
- Mandatory reporting to the new Building Safety Regulator of prescribed fire and structural safety occurrences.
- Building Safety Regulator oversight of building work as the building control body for high-rise residential and other in scope buildings. This will strengthen regulatory oversight and require dutyholders to implement appropriate measures to manage building regulations compliance.
- 27. The Act will also create obligations for buildings in occupation and each higher-risk building will need to have an Accountable Person. This is the person or entity that owns the building and will usually be the landlord. They will need to appoint individuals to discharge their duties and obligations as set out below:
 - Registering a higher risk building.
 - Applying for a Building Assessment certificate every 5 years.
 - Ongoing obligation to manage and prevent fire safety risks and maintain a safety case report for each higher risk building.
 - Providing residents with information and developing an engagement strategy.
- 28. A safety case report should be provided for each building which will identify major hazards associated with fire and structural risks and demonstrate the measures in place to manage and control these. It will need to be reviewed and updated to provide continued assurance and submitted to the Building Safety Regulator.
- 29. The Act has several other provisions which include:
 - New Homes Ombudsman
 - Removal of the democratic filter for complaints to the Housing Ombudsman (which has now happened from 1 October 2022)
 - Obligations on residents in high-risk buildings to comply with requirements to maintain safety as well as requirements not to act in a way that creates a significant risk.
 - Landlord right of entry for building safety purposes.
- 30. Other new amendments within the Act include:
 - Powers to block developers from starting work even where they have planning permission, and to stop new buildings being signed off as fit for use
 - New Remediation Contribution Orders to be available to compel developers, partnerships and limited liability partnerships, as well as landlords to pay for remediation, preventing them from hiding their liability behind complex company structures
 - New plans to compel construction products manufacturers to pay to put right buildings that have been compromised by their products
 - Qualifying leaseholders with properties valued at less than £175,000 (or £325,000 in Greater London) to be protected entirely from all remediation costs, including those related to non-cladding defects

- Where their building's developer, freeholder or landlord cannot be traced or cannot afford to pay the full costs, leaseholders are now being allowed to spread their capped contribution towards non-cladding remediation payment over ten, rather than five years
- Remediation Orders will be available to set out the remediation work required, and the time period in which it must be completed by the landlord of a building
- 31. The Charter for Social Housing Residents Social Housing White Paper was published in November 2020. This will have a significant impact on the way in which services are delivered to residents and how social landlords engage with them especially on health and safety matters.
- 32. The Charter sets out what every social housing resident should be able to expect. This includes to be safe in their home and the government will work with industry and landlords to ensure that every home is safe and secure. There are several key themes regarding safety:
 - Important that social housing regulation supports fire safety and that it also works effectively with the proposed building safety regime.
 - Legislation through Social Housing (Regulations) Bill will ensure that the Regulator's consumer regulation objectives will include safety and improve cooperation between with the HSE and the proposed Building Safety Regulator. It will also require social landlords to have a nominated person responsible for compliance with health and safety.
 - Residents need to feel safe in their homes for their mental and physical wellbeing. They need to be able to communicate with their landlord regarding health and safety matters and be confident that they will be listened to. Landlords need to communicate effectively with residents. This will be delivered through the Building Safety Act.
 - The government has been engaging with social landlords to test approaches to engagement on building safety through the Social Sector (Building Safety) Engagement Best Practice Group.
 - Consultation on extending requirements for smoke and carbon monoxide alarms and protection from harm caused by poor electrical safety.
- 33. The Social Housing (Regulations) Bill also sets out the intention to remove the serious detriment test and introduce routine inspections for the largest landlords rather than waiting for information to be referred to them. This will result in more proactive regulation and raises expectations for landlords to self-refer where there are failures to comply with standards.
- 34. The government had previously set out proposals for Personal Emergency Evacuation Plans (PEEP's) in high-rise residential dwellings following the Grenfell Tower inquiry.
- 35. PEEP's are evacuation plans prepared in advance between those responsible for fire safety and residents whose ability to evacuate a building may be compromised. These are intended to work without the intervention of the fire and rescue service but can be utilised by them in emergency evacuations.
- 36. Following consultation, the government will not introduce PEEPS for all buildings as it believes this would not be proportionate and suggests information sharing for

buildings with known fire safety issues. Further consultation closed on the 21 August 2022 and a final policy position will be approved.

- 37. Implementing these regulatory and legal changes will be considered in the design of the aligned housing management service to ensure that the council is meeting all its statutory and regulatory obligations.
- 38. BCP Homes is also taking steps to ensure that information, performance data and systems used to manage compliance are robust. This will provide assurance that residents are safe in their homes and that the council's obligations and duties are being met and highlight issues when they arise.
- 39. Some of the council's existing and proposed new homes will fall within the definition of higher-risk buildings. These include 6 existing tower blocks in Poole and the development of 4 high rise buildings in Westbourne, Bournemouth, due for completion late 2022, that will range from 6 to 9 storeys high.
- 40. The new regulatory regime for higher-risk buildings is also likely to drive up standards of good practice in relation to other complex buildings that are not in scope. Landlords will need to take a risk-based approach to how they manage their buildings and may decide to apply the new regulatory requirements to buildings outside the scope of the Building Safety Act.
- 41. Following consultation, the Regulator has announced that from 1 April 2023 all registered providers must report annually on a new set of 22 tenant satisfaction measures. These include measures relating to satisfaction with building safety and compliance with safety checks. Information will be gathered through tenant perception surveys and landlord information.
- 42. The TSM's which will be collected through tenant perception surveys and landlord data, will cover five main themes, repairs, building safety, effective complaint handling, respectful and helpful tenant engagement, and responsible neighbourhood management.
- 43. Landlords' will need to start collecting the data from April 2023 and ready to report on this by summer 2024.
- 44. Regular compliance meetings take place, focusing on a scorecard of well-established performance indicators and will seek to reach consistency across both neighbourhoods and ensure one set of performance indicators.

Summary of performance

- 45. Compliance continues to be managed separately within each neighbourhood although the future delivery model of the wider housing management service is being considered. Reporting has been aligned as much as is possible. The compliance dashboard for quarter two 2022/23, (July September 2022), is provided in appendix 1.
- 46. Both neighbourhoods use the same health and safety legislation and best practice to ensure the housing in their neighbourhood is compliant with current legislation and standards.
- 47. An internal audit of the key compliance areas in Bournemouth that had already been planned was brought forward and has now concluded.
- 48. Arrangements for most areas of compliance provided a reasonable level of assurance but there was only partial assurance for general arrangements for

compliance and lifts. An action plan has been put in place to address all the findings. Overall, the Audit provided partial assurance.

49. A summary of the findings is provided:

High Priority

- Multiple systems and record keeping arrangements mean that the asset register is fragmented and there is no single version of the truth. In the absence of this it is not possible to give assurance that records are complete either of the properties themselves or the elements within them which require inspection, servicing and repairs.
- A number of procurement arrangements are in breach of Financial Regulations
- Records for lifts are incomplete or inaccurate and do not adequately demonstrate compliance

Medium Priority

- Policies do not distinguish between the Council's corporate and landlord responsibilities
- Water Hygiene, Domestic Gas, Fire Safety and Lifts Policy documents do not reflect current roles, responsibilities and working practices
- No formal reporting of Housing asset compliance at a corporate level nor to councillors
- Arrangements for reporting asbestos KPIs are unclear
- Asbestos register is inaccurate, lacks supporting information and there is insufficient evidence that it is regularly and routinely consulted
- Asbestos information is not provided to new occupiers at the commencement of their tenancy
- Gas Certification record keeping arrangements are heavily dependent on paper forms and manual processes
- Corrective actions resulting from monthly Corgi gas safety inspections are not formally documented
- Electrical safety records including EICR certificates are incomplete
- Inability to demonstrate completion of remedial actions relating to historic Fire Risk Assessments
- 50. At the time, the audit did not extend to the Poole areas as homes there were still being managed by Poole Housing Partnership and separate audit arrangements existed.
- 51. A compliance audit was carried out by external auditors on behalf Poole Housing Partnership for the period 1 January 2022 to the 30 June 2022 for homes in Poole. This did not raise any issues.
- 52. Future audits will be carried out internally to ensure that the same methodology is applied across all the council's homes within the HRA.

53. Regular updates on progress in meeting the findings of the audit will be provided to the BCP Homes Advisory Board. The Board will also consider performance against property compliance.

Water Quality – (Legionella Management)

- 54. This applies to stored water in the communal parts of buildings, for example where there are cold water storage tanks, and communal water supplies. While there is a legal duty under the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH), for landlords to assess and control the risk of exposure to legionella bacteria, the law does not prescribe specific review periods. Health and safety law does not require landlords to produce or obtain, nor does the HSE recognise, a 'Legionnaires Testing Certificate'. The Approved Code of Practice: Legionnaires' disease: The control of Legionella bacteria in water systems (L8) outlines best practice guidance and this is followed by both neighbourhoods.
- 55. Risk assessments should be reviewed frequently as determined by the assessment to ensure that they are up to date. They should also be reviewed any time there is a significant change such as additions or modifications to water systems, changes to the use of the water system, where key personnel have changed, or legionella control measures are no longer working.
- 56. Regular safety inspections measure temperature and ensure tanks are clean or covered. In some circumstances water samples may be taken. This work is now carried out by the in-house team in Bournemouth and by external contractors in Poole. The frequency and type of testing undertaken varies according to the nature of the water system. Tests are carried out monthly or annually. Remedial actions are identified from risk assessments and testing, and the necessary work orders raised to rectify these.
- 57. At the end of quarter 2, all but two properties due a test had been completed and there were no remedial actions outstanding. The two properties were not completed as access is through occupied leasehold flats and alternative access arrangements are being put in place. It has not been possible to provide a combined figure for BCP Homes because of reporting issues.

Gas safety

- 58. Regulation 36 of The Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998 deals with landlords' duties to make sure gas appliances, fittings and flues provided for residents are safe. It details the duties of landlords to 'ensure that each appliance and flue to which the duty extends; has been checked within a 12-month period, that proof of this is kept for two years and is available for the tenant(s) of the premises.
- 59. The Covid-19 pandemic created difficulties in gaining access to properties and ensuring that work could be completed safely but these have been resolved. However, there will also be other reasons why residents fail to provide access for gas safety tests but there are well established procedures in place across both neighbourhoods to deal with these and to ensure that gas safety tests are carried out.
- 60. Performance in both neighbourhoods is good with two outstanding tests at the end of the quarter and two where the test was completed late.

Asbestos

- 61. Communal areas within flat blocks are inspected on a regular basis. There is no directive within the regulations as to how frequently communal areas should be re-inspected, but they should be assessed periodically. Asbestos can be present as asbestos insulation board (AIB) or as asbestos containing material (ACM), e.g., floor tiles and aertex ceilings. All communal areas within both neighbourhoods have been surveyed.
- 62. The condition of any asbestos in communal areas is managed through regular annual visual inspections. There were no outstanding re-inspections at the end of the quarter or issues of concern.
- 63. Asbestos also exists within domestic properties and surveys have been carried out to determine where it is located. This information is used to ensure that correct procedures are undertaken when work to the property is being carried out. Asbestos is removed before major refurbishment such as kitchen replacement.
- 64. The delay in re-inspections in Bournemouth was due staff absence and new procedures. Three of the inspections remain outstanding but are due to be completed shortly. It has not been possible to provide a combined figure for communal areas surveyed for BCP Homes as a whole because of reporting issues. The two remedial actions outstanding in Bournemouth have now been completed.
- 65. Whilst the recent audit report provided reasonable assurance, it found that there were a number of issues that could lead to inaccuracies on the asset register and certainty regarding the location of asbestos.

Electrical safety

- 66. Currently there is no regulation, standard or act that defines a frequency for electrical installation inspection and testing in homes managed by social landlords. The Landlord and Tenant Act 1985 requires landlords to ensure that electrical installations are in working and safe condition both at the start of any tenancy and throughout that tenancy.
- 67. The Electrical Safety Standards in the Private Rented Sector (England) Regulations 2020 require private landlords to carry out electrical installation inspections every five years. This does not apply to social housing, but the Code of Practice for the Management of Electrotechnical Care in Social Housing recommends the frequency for testing and inspection to be every five years which is the inspection interval used in both neighbourhoods. Inspections can be carried out sooner if deemed necessary by risk assessment. At the end of the inspection an Electrical Installation Condition Report (EICR) is produced.
- 68. Within Bournemouth testing and servicing is carried out in-house as well as by contractors while in Poole it is solely contractors who carry out the work.
- 69. Failure to carry out these inspections can result in fires in homes and injury to residents.
- 70. The electrical safety programme was particularly affected by the Covid-19 pandemic as the work requires access to the whole of a property for a considerable period of time. It was agreed across both neighbourhoods that because of the intrusive nature of the work that it would be suspended but it has recommenced once lockdown restrictions eased.

- 71. There was a backlog in completing electrical safety inspections in both neighbourhoods, but additional resources were used to deal with this. Performance in the Bournemouth neighbourhood was particularly affected. Over 780 electric tests were outstanding at the end of quarter 2 last year. This has been significantly reduced.
- 72. The number of inspections outstanding continues to reduce since last year and the end of quarter 2, 2022-23 and at the 3 November 2022, 98.33 per cent of all HRA properties in Bournemouth had an up-to-date electrical inspection.
- 73. Six communal electric inspections were outstanding in Bournemouth on this date, but arrangements are in place to complete these.
- 74. Electrical safety inspections for 82 domestic properties were also outstanding in Bournemouth on the 3 November. A breakdown of these is shown below:

Expiry of last Electrical Safety Inspection	Number of properties
Over 10 years old	14
Over 9 years old	2
Over 8 years old	2
Over 7 years old	4
Over 6 years old	13
Over 5 years old	47
Total	82

- 75. Works orders are in place for all these properties and appointments have been made. However, some tenants have failed to provide access to their homes and these cases have been referred to BCP Homes. Procedures are in place to secure access through support or legal action.
- 76. There are particular issues gaining access where properties are in poor condition or where hoarding is taking place. Testing requires safe access to all areas of a property and this work cannot be carried where conditions are poor or extremely cluttered.

Fire safety

- 77. Three pieces of legislation govern the actions of landlords in relation to fire safety; the Housing Act 2004, the Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarm (Amendment) Regulations 2022 and the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Act 2005 (RRO). While legislation specifies the frequency for carrying out fire risk assessments' (FRA's) as 'regularly'.
- 78. Fire safety programmes incorporating a frequent FRA programme looking at a range of measures, including facades, compartmentalisation, doors and closers and clear communal areas is in place across both neighbourhoods. These are reviewed regularly within each neighbourhood.
- 79. The Fire Risk Assessment reports rate priorities as high, medium or low. Newer assessments rate priorities as intolerable, substantial, moderate tolerate or trivial. A

programme of work, based on these priorities, continues to be undertaken using the action priorities contained therein.

- 80. Where we have concerns regarding a resident's use of a property, referrals can be made to the Dorset and Wiltshire Fire Service under the fire safety referral scheme. Concerns would range from; hoarding, repeated false alarm activations, actual minor fire, portable fires, dirty ovens / cooking appliances and chaotic lifestyles often due to addiction. Mitigating actions can be put in place to reduce the risk and we will work with other teams within the council and other agencies to see if support can be provided to improve the situation. Where necessary legal action will be taken against the resident.
- 81. Smoke alarm tests are carried out at same time as the gas safety test in both neighbourhoods. Smoke and fire alarms within sheltered housing in both neighbourhoods are linked to the out of hours service through the emergency alarm systems. This provides information on activations and can help raise awareness of issues with individual tenants. Information can also be used to help the decisionmaking process regarding repairs.
- 82. Across both neighbourhoods' regular inspections are carried out of communal areas to identify any issues that would impact on fire safety or remedial work that needs to be completed. Fire alarms and emergency lighting systems are tested regularly, and programmes of work are put in place to improve fire safety for example the provision of new fire safety doors to individual flats.
- 83. Both neighbourhoods also have opportunities to raise awareness of fire safety with residents through newsletters, websites, general correspondence and residents' groups.
- 84. The council reported to the Regulator in 2021 that 20 high risk and 195 medium risk fire risk assessment actions were outstanding. These have been reduced significantly by the end of quarter 2.
- 85. However, within Bournemouth, there is now one high risk action that remains outstanding regarding the positioning of a stairlift in an independent senior living scheme used by an elderly disabled resident daily. The stairlift impedes the exit route for able bodied persons but cannot be removed while the existing resident remains in the flat. All other outstanding actions reported at the end of quarter 2 required a works order to be raised or be added to a planned improvement programme. This has now happened and there are now 8 medium or moderate risk actions outstanding and 25 low or tolerable risk actions.
- 86. There will need to be further work to measure performance in ensuring that these works orders are completed and that work added as part of an improvement programme is completed within a reasonable period of time.

Lift safety

- 87. The Councils duties for managing lifts are contained within the LOLER (Lifting Operations Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 and PUWER (Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998). Both neighbourhoods have a shared contract with an external contractor to carry out any inspections or work.
- 88. Non-domestic (communal) lifts are subject to two thorough inspections each year alongside monthly servicing schedules. This work is carried out by contractors. Lifts are also subject to one annual inspection from our insurer. Domestic stairlifts are

subject to monthly inspections and one annual inspection by our insurer. Any unsatisfactory or worn items are reported alongside a quote for repair and undertaken.

89. Within Bournemouth there were 21 domestic lift monthly inspections outstanding at the end of September. Appointments have been made and there are ongoing efforts to access properties.

Summary of financial implications

- 90. There is a cost associated with the delivery of inspection, remedial works and improvement programmes associated with these policies, however the duties are mandatory, and the cyclical programmes associated with such have been factored into the respective HRA Business Plan.
- 91. This report does not contain a request for a decision on spend as this is already within agreed budgets that are set out in the annual Housing Revenue Account Budget Report

Summary of legal implications

- 92. Policies and procedures assist the Council in discharging its statutory duties associated with landlord compliance. It is important that there is full compliance with good practice standards, regulatory standards and the relevant legislation.
- 93. Failure to comply with these duties could result in formal prosecution being brought against the council as a landlord e.g., potential of a corporate manslaughter case for the most serious of breaches. Failure can also result in a breach of the Regulator's Home Standard and a regulatory notice if there was actual or potential serious detriment to council tenants.

Summary of human resources implications

94. There are no immediate implications on staffing levels. However, compliance is seen as an increasingly important area of work through work that is undertaken to monitor and report on performance. The Building Safety Act will pace greater responsibilities on the council and additional resources may be required in the future to ensure quality of information and reporting.

Summary of sustainability impact

95. Adherence to appropriate and consistent standards for compliance protects both the interest of our tenants and the council as a landlord. The correct functioning of gas and electrical systems reduce the impact of the systems on the environment through efficient operation. Having good knowledge of the condition of our systems allows planning for their replacement when appropriate times with more efficient upgrades that benefit the environment and our tenants.

Summary of public health implications

96. Complying with policies, procedures and statutory duties ensures the wellbeing of our tenants and provides safe and well-maintained homes. Our compliance work protects tenants from hazards that might otherwise exist.

Summary of equality implications

97. None. There are no changes to the way in which services are provided because of this report.

Summary of risk assessment

- 98. Failure to comply with duties to maintain the health and safety of residents could result in formal prosecution being brought against the council as a landlord e.g., potential of a corporate manslaughter case for the most serious of breaches.
- 99. If there is breach of the Home Standard then the Regulator might serve a regulatory notice on the council which would have a detrimental impact on its reputation. The Regulator expects councillors to ensure that they have proper oversight of all health and safety issues to ensure compliance with the Home Standard.

Background papers

Published works:

The Charter for Social Housing Residents – Social Housing White Paper

Building Safety Act

The Regulator of Social Housing - Home Standard

Tenant Satisfaction Measures

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Health and safety reporting dashboard quarter 2, 2022-23

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		Bourne		Po			Homes				emouth		ole	BCP H	
	Target	Actual	Prev	Actual	Prev	Actual	Prev		Target	Actual	Prev	Actual	Prev	Actual	Prev
Fire Safety								Legionella Management							
Percentage of communal areas with in date Fire Risk Assessments (FRA).	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	Percentage of properties with communal water facilities that have been risk assessed.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.
Number of FRA reviews overdue at end of month.	0	0	0	0	0	o	0	Percentage of properties with a current risk assessment.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.0
Number of communal areas where the FRA was not renewed prior to expiry since last reporting date.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Number of remedial actions outstanding for completion.	0	0	0	o	0	0	(
Number of remedial actions outstanding for completion:								Percentage of on-site checks completed in the month.	100.00%	94.87%	96.30%	100.00%	100.00%	n/a	n
Priority - High	0	1	1	0	0	1	1								
Priority - Medium	0	63	63	O	0	63	63	Periodic Electrical Testing							
Priority - Low	0	359	359	0	0	359	359	Percentage of properties with current satisfactory electrical inspection.	100.00%	97.91%	96.70%	99.93%	99.90%	98.87%	98.2
Legacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Number of properties where electrical inspection expired prior to renewal since last reporting date.	0	42	30	3	1	45	31
Identified remedial work	N/A		0	2	2	2	2								
								Lift Safety - Non-Domestic							
Lift Safety - Domestic								Number of non-domestic lifts overdue a 6- monthly examination. (LOLER)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(
Number of domestic lifts overdue a thorough examination at end of month.	0	21	23	0	1	21	24	Number of dangerous or potentially dangerous defects outstanding.	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Number of dangerous or potentially dangerous defects outstanding at end of month.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Percentage of non-domestic lifts with an up-to- date service.	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.
								Number of properties where a service was not completed prior to the due date since the last reporting date.	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
								_							
Gas Servicing					99.97%	99.97%	99.97%								
Gas Servicing Landlord Gas Safety Record (LGSR) compliance at end of month.	100.00%	99.97%	100.00%	99.97%				Asbestos Management							
Landlord Gas Safety Record (LGSR)	100.00% 0	99.97% 1	100.00%	99.97%	1	2	1	Asbestos Management Percentage of communal areas surveyed for asbestos.	100.00%	94.24%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	n/a	n
andlord Gas Safety Record (LGSR) compliance at end of month.		99.97% 1 0		99.97%	1	2	1	Percentage of communal areas surveyed for	100.00% 0	94.24%	100.00% 0	100.00% 4	100.00% 0	n/a 18	n

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Agenda Item 10

CABINET



Report subject	WISE Fly Tipping Enforcement Review						
Meeting date	23 November 2022						
Status	Public Report						
Executive summary	On 25 May 2022 Cabinet considered the report <u>Fly-tipping and Fly</u> <u>Posting Enforcement Pilot Review</u> and resolved that the pilot be extended and a further report be presented in November 2022 with recommendations for the service long-term.						
	This report outlines the work carried out since May 2022 with the Councils Communications Team and Waste Compliance Officers in line with recommendations made to Cabinet, it summarises some of the learning from other Local Authorities and provides an update on the performance and data of the pilot.						
	The report considers the long-term plans to meet the challenges facing the Council with regards to environmental crimes and makes recommendations with regard to the way forward.						
Recommendations	It is RECOMMENDED that:						
	a) Cabinet approves the end of the existing pilot in March 2023.						
	b) Cabinet approves Option 2, the extension of the scope of the service, to include investigation and issuing of fines for littering, fly-tipping and fly-posting offences to be provided by a contractor, subject to Tender process.						
	c) Cabinet approves the level of fines for littering at £150 with an early repayment level within 14 days of issue at £75.						
Reason for recommendations	The Fly Tipping and Fly Posting Enforcement pilot over the last 14 months has delivered a robust response. It is therefore recommended that this continues.						
	In addition, a similar extended model to include littering enforcement is now recommended to tackle the environmental damage of this behaviour and to improve the quality of the environment across Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole. The costs of this service will be covered by the revenue collected from payments of fines, of which 17.5% will be paid to the Council by the						

	contractor to be reinvested in the service.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Bobbie Dove, Councillor Mark Anderson, Councillor Nicola Greene
Corporate Director	Jess Gibbons, Chief Operations Officer
Report Authors	Matthew King, Regulation Team Manager Peter Haikin, Head of Regulation
Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Recommendation

Background

- On 26 May 2021, Cabinet approved a pilot model of commissioning a contractor to undertake investigations and enforcement of fly-tipping and fly-posting incidents. The contractor employed is Waste Investigations Support and Enforcement (WISE) Ltd. The contract commenced on 31 August 2021 and has continued since that date.
- 2. On 25 May 2022 Cabinet approved the extension of the pilot for a further 6 months, subject to improvements in effective and increased communications, enhancement of working with the Council's Waste Compliance Officers and consideration of models applied by other Councils. This extension also allowed for a longer pilot period to assess performance against objectives.
- 3. It was resolved that a further Cabinet report be brought in November 2022 with recommendations for the service in the longer term.

Summary of Pilot

- 4. A detailed summary of the work carried out since May 2022 and the performance and data from the commencement date of 31 August 2021 is available in Appendix 1.
- 5. Officers met with two other Local Authorities identified as delivering best practice and exploring their approach has helped to inform recommendations for future service delivery and understand the significant investment of resources required over a long period of time to enable an effective in-house provision.
- 6. A media campaign, Your Waste, Your Duty, was launched in July 2022 alongside a press release and supported through messaging issued to 35,000 e-newsletter subscribers. In addition, the online reporting system and website has been updated to assist effective messaging to residents and businesses.
- 7. The joint working between WISE and Waste Compliance Officers has been increased and strong working relationships have been developed leading to improvements in waste management in many areas of BCP affected by uncontrolled waste.

8. In conclusion, the pilot has delivered its strategic and operational aims and evidenced the ongoing need and benefit of continuation of the service.

Assessment of Outcomes

- 9. Research by the Jill Dando Institute indicates that there are several reasons why people fly tip. Main factors include ease, reward, and risk. The research also notes that to successfully tackle the problem, interventions should focus on increasing effort, increasing risk, reducing rewards and reducing provocations, as well as removing excuses.
- 10. The pilot enforcement project has focused on two of these key areas;

i) increasing the risk to the offender through investigation and enforcement

ii) removing the excuses that offenders can use to rationalise the crime. A strong communication strategy has focused on educating residents and business and highlighting the harm of fly tipping and unacceptable waste management.

- 11. Data on fly tipping is collected nationally and reported annually by the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). Prior to the pilot, there was a gap in being able to accurately provide data relating to fly tipping. The pilot has resolved this issue and enabled improved capture of detailed information on location, type and volume. This has resulted in the ability to quantify the problem and facilitate an improved, targeted response.
- 12. 2,271 investigations have been carried out from end of August 2021 to 23 September 2022, clearly demonstrating that the pilot has enabled investigation of all reports as well as proactive visits and enforcement where businesses are failing to meet their duty of care. From this perspective, the pilot has been very successful in its aims of increasing the risk to offenders by ensuring that investigations are undertaken, penalties are issued where offences have been evidenced, and ensuring that waste from businesses is correctly disposed of where otherwise it may have been fly-tipped.
- 13. The payment rate for Fixed Penalty Notice's (FPN's) has remained comparable to the previous review in May 2022 at 67.2% and the Council has received a total of £9,053.50 from the agreed 10% proportion of recovered fines. This has been reinvested into the service, funding prosecutions which are awaiting a trial date, and will fund future printed communications including signage, posters, leaflets and bin tags publicising the service. Unpaid fines are reviewed and referred to Legal Services for prosecution.
- 14. Throughout the duration of the pilot the rate of complaints has remained extremely low, at 0.016% of cases where a fine has been issued. Of the 12 cases escalated to the Council during the pilot, one has been upheld, one partially upheld and 10 not upheld. On review of these cases, it has been clear that the conduct of officers has met strong professional standards, supported by a requirement to work to the Council's Code of Conduct and wear body worn cameras that are viewed periodically or when complaints are received.
- 15. Feedback from colleagues in Waste Services and Environmental Health has been consistently positive throughout the pilot, with officers reporting better outcomes now that engagement and education for non-compliance can be followed up with appropriate enforcement action for offenders.

16. Throughout the pilot, communications have been improved through the website and online mapping system to ensure residents are aware their report has been received and is being investigated prior to any clearance. Some reports do not warrant an investigation and a triage system is being planned for those occasions where there is obviously no evidence to locate offenders, for example where the item is a piece of furniture and no witnesses are forthcoming. Clearance can then be undertaken in a timely manner by Waste teams.

Litter Enforcement

- 17. The Council experiences issues of littering across Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole. These issues increase significantly during seasonal peaks, impacting in particular on our parks and open spaces such as the seafront. During peak periods of high temperatures, BCP sees record numbers of people visiting local beaches and regrettably, a significant amount of litter left behind. This year in the two heat waves in July and August, approximately 50 tonnes and 30 tonnes of litter respectively were collected from the beaches.
- 18. While Council officers with other duties made every effort to educate visitors, many had to litter pick after each day to ensure the beaches were safe and presentable for the next morning. Pressure on waste and cleansing services is increased at these peak times and public concern about the impact of these behaviours is heightened. Improved communications challenging poor behaviour has had a positive impact although much detritus was left by members of the public with no penalty.
- 19. In other areas of BCP, evidence of littering can be found. Resourcing littering enforcement in a proactive manner has been a challenge to BCP Council. It is therefore recommended that a similar model to the pilot for fly-tipping should be applied to maximise the benefit of any contractual arrangement and to ensure that there are consequences to offenders in relation to a broader set of environmentally damaging behaviours.

In July 2019, the Council declared a climate and ecological emergency and committed to taking a number of actions including educating and engaging with residents and businesses to reduce waste. Dropped waste has a significant adverse impact on the environment as it can be blown or washed into rivers, waterways, parks, woods and oceans taking years to degrade, as illustrated in the table below, and polluting our ecosystems as it does. Whilst the Council will continue to provide education many of these behaviours will only change if there are consequences to littering through enforcement.

Type of Waste	Time to Biodegrade
Paper bag	Up to 1 month
Fruit peels	Up to 2 years
Cigarette butt	Up to 12 years
Plastic bag	Up to 20 years
Plastic including bottles and can ring holders	Up to 450 years
Chewing gum	Never
Glass bottle	Never

NB. Data traced from various sources including Keep Britain Tidy and Zero Waste Scotland. Times are dependent on where litter is dropped and the conditions there

Options Appraisal

20. With the pilot due to end shortly, a tendering process will be required if a private contractor is to continue delivering this service. Accordingly, the following options have been considered:

Option 1 – Subsidise a contract for fly-tipping enforcement

- 21. The existing contractual arrangement cannot continue as WISE has advised it is not commercially viable to enforce only fly-tipping and fly-posting. This is in line with the findings of wider market testing.
- 22. If the Council were to seek to pursue a fly tipping/fly posting only contract, market testing suggests that either no providers will come forward, or there will be a requirement for the Council to pay a minimum of £200 per day for each investigating officer employed. These costs would also cover the back-office management of the service, an essential element of any service moving forward.
- 23. Under this arrangement, the Council would retain 100% of fines that were paid. Taking account of typical collection rates, a reasonable level of income generated by one enforcement officer (the minimum resource required for BCP) would be circa £70,000 per annum, with costs of circa £50,000 (including on-costs, back-office support, and 50 weeks coverage). The Council would therefore secure a net revenue of circa £20,000 per annum which could then be reinvested into the service. However, the financial risks would be transferred from the contractor to the Council; such risks include failure to secure the anticipated level of fines, sickness absence, and staff-turnover.

Option 2 – Tender a contract at cost-neutral to include littering enforcement

- 24. This option addresses the commercial constraints outlined in option 1 as well as the identified need outlined regarding litter enforcement.
- 25. Projections based on the size of the population suggest a team of 4 officers and a team leader would be required to adequately patrol and respond to a broader scope of littering offences, fly-tipping and fly-posting. The Council can set the proportion of revenue received from fines within the terms of any tender.
- 26. The business model would require a zero-tolerance approach to littering but would provide scope to warn offenders where they may have inadvertently fly-tipped, for example by leaving a bag or item next to their bin. These scenarios have been most apparent in press coverage during the pilot, therefore this approach would reduce that risk significantly.
- 27. Research of national data alongside projections provided by the current contractor, which reflects contracts with other Local Authorities, suggest that £298,500 total revenue would be collected from paid FPNs each year within this model. The typical littering payment rate is approximately 75%, slightly above the payment rate of other waste-related offences.
- 28. With the suggested fine levels set as below, the Council would require through tendering, that a minimum of 17.5% collected revenue is returned to the Council and ring-fenced for reinvestment to our enviro-crime response. This would result in a projected £52,000 revenue back to the Council per annum for reinvestment.

- 29. The fine levels would remain the same for fly-tipping and fly-posting, while littering offences would be the maximum level permitted at £150 with a reduced level of £75 if paid within 14 days. Criteria would be set by the council to make allowances for special circumstances with payment so that the lower rate could be extended if required.
- 30. A communications plan will be required which will be funded by revenue from the contract and would utilise resource from previous comms relating to litter, particularly on the seafront. Any model will necessitate a zero-tolerance policy to littering and public signage advising of penalties for all littering will be introduced.

Option 3 - Revert to in-house service provision

- 31. Current capacity within Council teams would not result in an effective service without further investment and it would take significant time to implement. A better system for logging all offences would also be required to help ensure officers understand the true demand of investigations in the area.
- 32. Based on the data of the pilot to date and projections for required littering enforcement, administration support and resources would be required at circa £200,000 per annum with on-costs.
- 33. Additional funding for legal costs to pursue offenders who have committed a serious offence or have not paid their fine would also be required.
- 34. Training existing staff, who have other responsibilities, to fine for littering and other waste offences, has been considered. Experience of other Councils suggests this is not effective and dilutes existing roles with no obvious success. This is supported with local experience of littering enforcement being passed to CSAS officers in previous years but zero fines being issued, due to competing demands from other areas of their responsibility.
- 35. On the spot issuing of fines is a unique skill and differs from the issuing of parking fines for example, where often the offender is not present when a fine is issued. For this reason, a new team of externally recruited officers would be required, and external training sourced at cost to the Council.
- 36. Significant investment into a suitable IT system would be required before the commencement of the service and while this spend maybe recovered from collected fines, the risk to the Council of this expenditure prior to income being available is significant.
- 37. Capacity would need to be released for at least 6 months to set up an in-house service and, due to current pressures on existing officers, this would mean temporary employment of an officer at a suitable managerial grade estimated at £25,000 plus on-costs.

Summary of Options

- 38. It is recommended that the Council adopt option 2 and openly tender a contract for the service provision of enforcement of littering, fly-tipping, fly-posting and failure to meet business duty of care.
- 39. The Council requires a more focused approach to the challenges it faces with many aspects of enviro-crime, and an experienced contractor with existing skills, systems and knowledge can provide a suitable solution that will benefit responsible businesses and residents, while helping to protect the environment.

- 40. To ensure continuity of existing service, the current provider will be contracted with existing terms for fly-tipping and fly-posting enforcement until March 2023. This is in line with advice from Procurement and the new contract, to include littering, will then commence and ensure there is adequate time prior to Summer 2023 to address any challenges.
- 41. The contract will be managed robustly through the Environmental Protection Leadership Team who are well placed to ensure this is managed effectively. This includes reviewing complaints to respond to concerns and provide reassurance that a proportionate response is being applied, consistent with the Council's values.
- 42. The fine levels set by the Council for littering will be £75 within 14 days of service and £150 thereafter, although the contract terms will seek to ensure anyone experiencing hardship are given consideration for an extension at the lower payment rate. It is predicted that a higher rate after 14 days will encourage more offenders to pay the lower rate. The existing fines for fly-tipping, fly-posting and other waste offences will remain as illustrated in paragraph 63.
- 43. It is recommended the Council requires 17.5% of collected revenue to be paid at the end of each 3-month period. Predictions based on conversations with the existing contractor suggest this should be approximately £52,000 per annum. This revenue will be ring-fenced for enviro-crime related activities, including support for communications, publicity, education, and prosecutions of offenders who do not pay the fines.
- 44. The required enforcement model for littering and most other offences will be zerotolerance, although officers will build in allowance for first-time offenders of one item of waste left by bins or just outside driveways. Offenders would be given one-day warning to remove waste before a fine is issued.
- 45. A communications plan to help educate the public on what constitutes a littering offence and the damage it can do to the environment will be undertaken.
- 46. The contract will be procured for 2 years initially, with the option of extension for a further 3 years.

Summary of financial implications

47. Fees for Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) for relevant offences covered by the contract can be set by the Council within certain levels and it is proposed the following amounts will be charged for the relevant offences in line with the statutory limits:

Littering: £75 within 14 days, £150 within 28 days

Fly-tipping: £200 within 14 days, £400 within 28 days

Fly-posting: £75 within 14 days, £150 within 28 days

Household duty of care: £200 within 14 days, £400 with 28 days

Failing to provide Waste Transfer Notes:

£180 within 14 days, £300 within 28 days

Commercial Waste Receptacles: £75 within 14 days, £110 within 28 days

- 48. The higher penalty will remain for each FPN served until the case is referred to Court at which point, if the perpetrator is found guilty of the offence, fines, victim surcharge and costs may be awarded.
- 49. The provider will be responsible for the collection of all payments on behalf of BCP Council. The contractor will retain 82.5% of the revenue and pay BCP Council 17.5% of all income generated at the end of each quarter.
- 50. To comply with VAT regulations, the provider will issue a VAT-only invoice to the Council in relation to the 82.5% revenue they will retain. Any VAT charged will be fully recoverable by the Authority through the VAT return process. The service and finance will put processes in place to ensure all tax regulations are adhered to for both the Council and the provider so that neither party is put at any risk.
- 51. The Council will not be liable should the provider not meet the expectations indicated. The agreement is based on zero cost to the Council and should BCP Council terminate the contract on grounds set out in the terms and conditions of the contract and with consideration of the provider's agreed code of conduct, there will be no cost applied.
- 52. Based on experience to date, discussions with the existing contractor and available national data, projections for 12 months across the BCP area and the following financial information is forecast:

Offence	Number of FPNs (served/paid)	Amount Recovered through FPN payment
Fly-tipping, Duty of Care and Fly-posting	771/517	£84,000
Littering	3,848/2,860	£214,500
		£298,500

- 53. From the recovered fines, the provider will pay their operational and staffing costs. The Council will receive 17.5% of the total recovered payments, which at the projected rate will be **£52,237.50**, based on the assumptions outlined. This will support prosecutions, communications and the management of the contract by Council officers.
- 54. There is a risk that the forecasted penalty and recovery amounts are inaccurate, and revenues fall short of expectation. However, the recommended option leaves the financial risks in relation to employment and support costs with the service provider, and there will be an option within the contract for the Council to terminate the contract with 90 days' notice.

Summary of legal implications

55. The Council is the enforcement authority in relation to the offences relating to this report as set out below. Officers carrying out these duties and investigating and enforcing matters will be authorised to act for and on behalf of the Council in relation to the following:

i) Section 87 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 deals with the offence of littering. Section 88 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 permits the issuing of a fixed penalty notice for an offence of this type.

ii) Section 33 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 deals with the offence of fly tipping and permits the issuing of a fixed penalty notice for an offence of this type

iii) Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 deals with offences relating to failing to comply with the duty of care in relation to handling commercial waste permits the issuing of a fixed penalty notice for an offence of this type

iv) Section 47 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 deals with offences relating to failing to comply with notices served in relation to requirements to provide receptacles for commercial and industrial waste. Section 48 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 permits the issuing of a fixed penalty notice for an offence of this type

v) Section 132 of the Highways Act 1980 deals with offences relating to flyposting. Section 43 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 permits the issuing of a fixed penalty notice for an offence of this type.

- 56. The Council would appoint the provider under a contract for services for a fixed period of 24 months with a right to terminate on 60 days' notice at any time of the contract. Legal Services advice will be sought in connection with preparation of the contract.
- 57. Where any fixed penalty notice is not paid, the decision to issue legal proceedings will remain with the Council's Monitoring Officer while the company would provide the Council with full information and a clear recommendation as to the merits of proceeding with a prosecution. As part of any contract, we will seek to ensure officers are available to give evidence at any trial including where the contract or service may have come to an end.
- 58. Officers will use body worn cameras during any engagements with alleged offenders to help ensure accuracy and transparency. The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA) 2000 has been considered during this review of services provided by private enforcement companies. It is deemed that the required work will not require authorisation under RIPA, with no covert or directed surveillance required to achieve the aims of the service.
- 59. Data sharing to enable the contractor to investigate all reported incidents, as well as any found proactively on patrol, will be permitted through the contract for the service. The Council would be the data controller and the private company the processor. The company would be carrying out actions on behalf of the Council as they do not have the power to enforce in their own right and can only use information obtained to carry out their obligation under the contract.

60. Based on the sums anticipated to be collected, the Council's Procurement team has advised that the contract be openly tendered with a planned start date of March 2023.

Summary of human resources implications

61. There are no adverse implications for human resources. The collected revenue will help ensure adequate capacity is in place for management of the contract.

Summary of sustainability impact

- 62. The environment will benefit from less litter on the street which if successful, this contract should deliver.
- 63. More people being educated through communications and officer engagements that littering, fly-tipping and fly-posting is a crime and will be penalised, while understanding that it has a hugely negative impact on the environment, should result in less incidents and an improved environment.
- 64. Less litter will result in less potential harm to wildlife, less waste going down drains and reduced costs for Council services to clear.

Summary of public health implications

65. Littering and fly-tipping has a detrimental impact on public perception of the quality of affected environments, including publicly accessible greenspaces. Public use of greenspaces, and the degree of health & wellbeing benefit derived from that use, is partly determined by greenspace quality. The anticipated reduction in littering, fly-tipping and fly-posting will contribute to wider efforts to maintain and enhance the quality of public greenspace (and the wider public realm) and associated benefits for public health and wellbeing.

Summary of equality implications

66. There are no adverse effects on protected groups and all communities should benefit long term from reduced environmental crime with the success of this service. An equality impact screening tool has been included at Appendix 3.

Summary of risk assessment

- 67. There is a risk to the reputation of BCP Council if the service receives adverse commentary or complaints are received regarding the officers carrying out these duties. To mitigate this risk, a robust training plan for any newly employed officers and a complaints procedure will be in place and oversight by officers from the Council will occur regularly and when allegations of poor practice are made. All interactions between officers and suspects will be captured on body worn cameras ensuring a fair and impartial investigation of any complaints can be carried out. Where poor practice is identified, the Council will meet with the company's management team to discuss in detail and help to reduce repeat occurrences. The Council can instruct the company to withdraw any FPN if it so decides.
- 68. A Communications Strategy will be developed to reinforce the key Council values that enforcement activity is not undertaken lightly or to generate income but is a necessary driver to make and keep our communities clean. The launch of the service will set out rules that residents and businesses should be adhering to and updates via local press and social media will be released at regular times to illustrate

the impact of the service and further highlight the need for individuals to manage and dispose their waste lawfully.

Background papers

UCL Jill Dando Institute of Crime Science: Fly-tipping: Causes, Incentives and Solutions

https://tacklingflytipping.com/Documents/NFTPG-Files/Jill-Dando-report-flytippingresearch-report.pdf

Appendices

Appendix 1: Summary, Performance and Data

Appendix 2: Communications

Appendix 3: EIA Screening Tool

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Appendix 1 – Summary, Performance and Data – Fly Tipping and Fly Posting Pilot (August 21 – September 22)

Communications

- 1. In July 2022, the Council's Communications Team launched a publicity campaign called 'Your Waste, Your Duty' working closely with officers from the Regulation and Environment Teams. The communication strategy highlighted the work of Waste Enforcement Officers from WISE and provided information to householders and businesses on their own duties around manging waste responsibly.
- 2. Along with a press release, which was featured in local media, information relating to the Enforcement Pilot was issued to nearly 35,000 subscribers signed up to the BCP News and Alerts and Business E-Newsletters. The targeted messaging outlined waste management duties for commercial and residential premises and explained the robust response that they would face if offences were evidenced. Further messaging will be going out to a further 34,000 subscribers signed up to the Parks and Open Spaces and the Waste and Recycling E-Newsletters in Autumn 2022.
- At the end of September, a social media campaign commenced and focused on providing simple, clear messaging on what constitutes fly-tipping, with examples of unacceptable behaviour, information about the number of fly tipping reports and FPNs (fixed penalty notices) issued, and Council facilities for disposal (Appendix 2). This will continue throughout Autumn and reach 54,000 Facebook and 39,000 Twitter followers.
- 4. The BCP fly-tipping webpage has been updated, bringing together information previously split over multiple subject areas. The page now includes expanded information on reporting, investigation, and enforcement of fly tip alongside legal methods of waste disposal for householders and businesses, including links to the Council's Tip Check app and information about recycling and donation.
- 5. The impact of the communication campaign on people's understanding of the enforcement pilot is difficult to judge in the short timescale. Anecdotal evidence suggests that some of the messaging has been effective, as there have been fewer concerns raised in the past 2 months about the identity of WISE and the reasons for issuing FPNs.
- 6. Key departments, agencies and stakeholders, including registered social landlords, universities and letting agencies, have been engaged with and encouraged to help educate their service users on waste management and the possible consequences of non-compliance.

Enhanced Joint Working with Waste Compliance Officers

- 7. The Council's Waste Compliance Officers have a good knowledge of the areas where challenges are greatest, and WISE has worked closely with them to ensure a co-ordinated approach. This approach has enabled bin capacity and locations to be considered for businesses or residential blocks where management of waste has been challenging, with follow-up enforcement action should engagement fail to produce the desired outcomes.
- 8. Businesses previously issued with a fine for failing to produce evidence of meeting their duty of care, will be revisited to ensure compliance continues and to offer additional information or support.

Learning from Best Practice in other Councils

- 9. In June 2022 officers met with colleagues from a nearby Council that has established an in-house enviro-crime service. Other Local Authorities with a mix of services with private contracts and in-house provision have also been engaged, and it was evident that operating models differ widely.
- 10. An advantage to having an enforcement function in a separate service area to that of waste & environment (as is the case with BCP Council) is that advice can be given by officers separated from enforcement functions. Engagement Officers can struggle with enforcement and this approach gives clear lines of responsibility and expectation that also enables officers to concentrate on their specific functions rather than being distracted by competing demands. The disadvantage is that there is often a delay between the investigation of dumped waste and subsequent clearance, as separate teams are responsible for each function.
- 11. Although the co-ordination of service provision appears more straightforward for in-house service provision, this option is expensive given the number of directly employed officers required, the desire to educate rather than fine in many cases, and the back-office management of such a service. Collaborative working across Council departments and closer relationships with operational decision-makers, including the involvement of Environment Officers and Comms Teams deliver benefits.
- 12. CCTV has been utilised by some local authorities and the Environment Agency, and during the pilot has been a regular subject of discussion. There are strict legal codes for deployment and invariably permission must be sought through the courts under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA); this is usually reserved for targeting regular fly-tip incidents, often in rural areas and of significant size, where evidence suggests that there are one or two entities responsible. RIPA authorisations are usually confined to a limited period of time and would be unlikely for CCTV focused on a car park, alleyway, or other locations regularly used by members of the public.
- 13. Existing Council CCTV, as well as cameras of businesses and residents, have been utilised within BCP during this pilot and has led to 25 referrals to the Police for registered vehicle keepers. 21 fines have been subsequently issued with supplementary evidence provided by the witness. However, the benefits of CCTV should not be over-emphasised, as this is just one of several investigative options and is costly due to the time required to examine lengthy film footage and capital funding.

Pilot Data (All data is from 31 August 2021 to 23 September 2022)

Table A: Fly-tipping		
	FPNs	
Investigations	served/paid	Breakdown
		106 x Business fly-tipping
		189 x Domestic fly-tipping
		8 x Household duty of care (failure to ensure
		household waste has been transferred through an
		authorised person/company)
2,271	365 / 241	62 x littering (small fly-tips, such as a bag of waste)

Table B: Business	
Duty of Care	

Inspections	FPNs served / paid	Education
578	384 / 260	86 (including engagement work through Christmas and New Year)

Table C: Fly-posting	
Investigations	FPNs served/paid
30	22/17

Representations and Complaints

To WISE	Escalated to Council	Findings
		10 not upheld
		1 partially upheld
536	12	1 upheld

NB. Representations are not complaints and include cases where evidence has been sent to WISE to prove that an offence has not taken place, such as presentation of proper waste transfer notes

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Appendix 2 – Communications

Social Media Assets



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Littering, Fly-tipping and Fly-Posting Enforcement
Harmonisation of response to littering, fly-tipping and fly-posting offences across BCP Council through use of private company at nil cost to Council
Communities
Matthew King, Community Enforcement & Environmental Protection Manager Peter Haikin, Head of Regulatory Services Rebecca Lawry, Regulatory Services Equality Champion
w/c 11/10/22
Residents and community groups of BCP Council Businesses operating in the BCP Council area Members of BCP Council Officers within BCP Council in the Regulation, Waste, Parks, Events and Seafront teams Residents and community groups within the BCP Council area Dorset Police Environment Agency
All groups have a need for a consistent Council response to offenders of littering, fly-tipping and fly-posting. Some groups may not understand rules for waste and communication and education forms part of the policy change.
Yes, predominantly in a positive manner, with the aim of the change to policy resulting in less money and resource being spent on clearances of litter, waste and fly-posting and more being spent in other priority areas.
ns above is 'don't know' then you need to gather more at way to do this is to use the Capturing Evidence form]
Money and resource spent on dealing with the results of littering and fly-tipping adversely affect all residents and businesses of the Council and if this reduces as is hoped, this is a benefit and positive impact for all groups.
There is a potential impact on residents who may not fully understand laws for waste disposal. Each case will be considered fully to understand if someone has been exploited due to a protected characteristic by a rogue individual or trader before considering formal action.
Yes, to a limited degree, with employees within Communities having to learn more about enforcement measures against offenders of littering, fly-tipping and fly-posting. It should also be a positive change for employees of Cleansing and Waste who spend some of their time clearing waste dumped by offenders, which adds to existing heavy workloads. They will be pleased to see offenders are held to account.
Yes, as above in a positive manner, except for offenders who do not accept education or knowingly act in an unlawful way
A communications strategy to help increase knowledge of rules around waste management and fly-posting will be implemented

negatively affected by the policy/service change?	prior to the launch of the new service and each case will be considered fully to understand if someone has been exploited due to a protected characteristic by a rogue individual or trader before considering formal action.
Summary of Equality Implications:	There are no adverse effects on protected groups and all communities should benefit long term from reduced environmental crime with the success of this service.

For any questions on this, please contact the Policy and Performance Team by emailing performance@bcpcouncil.gov.uk

CABINET FORWARD PLAN – 1 DECEMBER 2022 TO 31 MARCH 2023

(PUBLICATION DATE - 15 November 2022)

	What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
189	Finance Strategy Update	To consider the finance strategy update report	No	Cabinet 23 Nov 2022	All Wards			Adam Richens	Open Exempt Appendix
	Mid-Year Corporate Performance Report	For Cabinet to note progress with delivery the priorities set out in the Corporate Strategy	No	Cabinet 23 Nov 2022	All Wards			Bridget Webber	Open

BCP Council

	t is the oject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Flexible Housing scheme Summe Avenue Bourne	g e at ers e,	to secure approval for the demolition of existing unsuitable properties and development of 2 new wheelchair bungalows	Yes	Cabinet 23 Nov 2022	Kinson	Individual meetings were held with the two existing residents and public consultation was undertaken prior to the submission of the planning application with a letter including the proposed plans sent to residents in the surrounding area.		Nigel Ingram	Open
Housing Propert Compli Update (Housir Revenu Accour	ty ance ng ue	To provide an update on performance to ensure that council homes are safe for residents and that heath and safety checks are completed when required.	No	Cabinet 23 Nov 2022	All Wards			Seamus Doran	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
WISE Fly Tipping Enforcement Review	To present the findings of the extended WISE Fly Tipping Pilot and to make recommendations for the future delivery of this service.	Yes	Cabinet 23 Nov 2022	All Wards		Engagement and involvement in review and final recommendatio ns.	Kelly Ansell	Open
2022/23 Budge Monitoring at Quarter 2 & MTFP Update	t To include second quarter (July to September) in-year budget monitoring, progress on setting a balanced budget for 2023/24 and details of annual fundamental review of earmarked and unearmarked reserves.	No	Cabinet 14 Dec 2022	All Wards			Adam Richens	Open

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Whitecliff Rd/ Keyhole Bridge Further Review	To inform a review and decide the preferred option for this route: Option A – leave Whitecliff Road open to all traffic through Keyhole Bridge. Option B – re-close Whitecliff Road at Keyhole Bridge to motor vehicles for a further trial period of 6 months using a new ETRO. Option C – permanently close Whitecliff Road at Keyhole Bridge to motor vehicles.	No	Cabinet 14 Dec 2022	Parkstone; Poole Town	decision was		Julian McLaughlin	Open

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	Exploring the options for devolution to BCP Council	In light of the proposals in the Levelling Up White Paper, to discuss the opportunities for BCP Council regarding devolution and make a recommendation	No	Cabinet 14 Dec 2022	All Wards			Chris Shephard	Open
193	Transforming Cities Fund End of Year Report	This report is for information purposes only and not for decision. The report sets out the spend to date following the End of Year Report to the DfT as part of the DfT funding requirements.	No	Cabinet 14 Dec 2022	All Wards			Claire Clark	Open
	Equality & Diversity Policy Review	Approval for revised E&D policy - changes to E&D Gov Framework and inclusion of EIA Panel	No	Cabinet 14 Dec 2022	All Wards			Bridget Webber	Open

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Skills Plan	Skills plan related to Economic Development Strategy	No	Cabinet 14 Dec 2022	All Wards			Claire Main	Open
Provision of Beach Huts	To make recommendation regarding the in-house management and commercialisation of beach huts, including changes to eligibility, harmonisation of prices and policies and enabling capital investment.	No	Cabinet 14 Dec 2022	All Wards			Anthony Rogers	Open

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evelling Up - rogress report	To note the excellent work of officers to positively take forward the Levelling Up agenda; To accept the information and recommendations in the report from This is Purpose To agree that work should continue across the Council to focus on the agreed Levelling Up priorities	Yes	Cabinet 14 Dec 2022	All Wards			Chris Shephard	Open
xternalization f the Russell- cotes Art allery and fuseum	To present the case for the externalization of the Russell-Cotes	No	Cabinet 14 Dec 2022				Sarah Newman	Fully exempt

	What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
	Potential coastal and open spaces Public Space Protection Order (PSPO)	To consider if these is sufficient evidence to support a potential PSPO to tackle antisocial behaviours evidenced over the summer period impacting negatively on residents and visitors.	No	Cabinet 14 Dec 2022	All Wards			Nananka Randle	Open
202									
	Future Management of Leisure Centres	To consider options for the future management of Ashdown, Rossmore and Dolphin(Poole) Leisure Centres, Two Riversmeet Leisure Centre and Bournemouth Indoor Bowls Club.	No	Cabinet 11 Jan 2023				Amanda Barrie	Open

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Brief version of the Leisure Management Report	Plans for the future of leisure management and preferred location of the new Dolphin Leisure Centre.	No	Cabinet 11 Jan 2023				Amanda Barrie, Dan Stone	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Our Cultural Plan (Working Title)	Articulates a clear, ambitious and inclusive vision for culture for everyone who lives, works and visits the BCP area. It is an outcomes focused 10 year plan, with a clear set of priorities for delivery in the short, medium and long term. The plan is owned by the Cultural Compact, for which the Council is a key facilitating partner.	Yes	Cabinet 11 Jan 2023	All Wards	Cultural Compact board, local cultural providers, organisations and community groups	extensive local engagement over the last 3 years has provided the evidence base to inform the Cultural Plan. The draft Cultural Plan will be 'played back' and further refined with key community groups and organisations toward the end of September, resulting in a final draft Cultural Plan (Working title) by the end of October.	Michael Spender	Open

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	Bournemouth Towns Fund update	To consider and approve Towns Fund project Business cases.	Yes	Cabinet 11 Jan 2023 Council 21 Feb 2023	Boscombe West; Boscombe East & Pokesdown			Sarah Longthorpe	Open
199	2022/23 Budget Monitoring at Quarter 3	To provide a forecast outturn for 2022/23 compared with budget and seek approval for any virements as necessary.	No	Cabinet 8 Feb 2023	All Wards			Adam Richens	Open
	BCP FuturePlaces Ltd - Outline Business Cases for Chapel Lane, Constitution Hill and Poole Civic Centre Car Parks	To make recommendations for the future residentially led re-development of Chapel Lane, Constitution Hill and Poole Civic Centre Car Parks and seek approval to progress to Full Business Case Stage.	Yes	Cabinet 8 Feb 2023 Council 21 Feb 2023	Parkstone; Poole Town	Portfolio Holders, Ward Councillors, and Lead Members.		Gail Mayhew, Sarah Good, Sarah Longthorpe	Open

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	BCP FuturePlaces Ltd - Outline Business Cases for Christchurch and Poole Civic Centre Buildings		No	Cabinet 8 Feb 2023	Christchurch Town; Parkstone			Sarah Good	
200	BCP FuturePlaces Ltd – Project Outline Case for Poole Town Quay	To make recommendations for the future development (public realm project) of Poole Quay and seek approval to progress to Outline Business Case Stage.	Yes	Cabinet 8 Feb 2023 Council 21 Feb 2023	Poole Town	Portfolio Holders, Ward Councillors, and Lead Members. Local business and community groups		Sarah Longthorpe	Open

	What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
201	Community Asset Transfer Policy	To set out a policy and process for how the Council will consider requests for community asset transfers with regards its assets	Yes	Cabinet 8 Feb 2023 Council 21 Feb 2023		Community Groups, Town & Parish Councils	2 month Consultation process running for 8 weeks commencing mid September. Survey developed by Research & Information Team to seek views on policy and process.	Chris Shephard, Martin Wilkins	Open
	Potential Transfer of Play sites and other BCP assets to Christchurch Town Council	To consider potential Transfer of Play sites and other BCP assets to Christchurch Town Council, the terms of the council's offer and any implications or liabilities for the council in doing so	No	Cabinet 8 Feb 2023	Christchurch Town; Commons; Mudeford, Stanpit & West Highcliffe	Christchurch Town Council	There is a statutory process to be followed for the Disposal of Public Open Space, which will be undertaken prior to reporting.	Alan Ottaway	Open

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202	Poole Crematorium: Detailed Options for the replacement of cremators	Report detailing the options for the replacement of cremators at Poole, as requested by Cabinet on the 28th September 2022, following the report which considered the options on whether to invest in the facility following the suspension of cremations in April 2020	Yes	Cabinet 8 Mar 2023	All Wards			Liz Hall, Andy McDonald	Open
	Award of Gigabit Fibre Neutral Host Operator	Recommendation that Cabinet confirm the appointment of the preferred bidder to the role of BCP Council Gigabit Fibre Neutral Host Operator and to proceed to agreement and formal award.	No	Cabinet 8 Mar 2023	All Wards			Adrian Hale, Chris Shephard	Open

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Library Strategy	To produce a library strategy across all BCP libraries and the development of libraries as neighbourhood hubs.	No	Cabinet 15 Mar 2023					Open

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Christchurch Bay and Harbour FCERM Strategy	Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council (BCP) and New Forest District Council (NFDC) are working together with the Environment Agency to produce a new strategy to protect coastal communities from tidal flooding and erosion risk. It will guide how the frontage from Hengistbury Head to Hurst Spit, encompassing Christchurch Harbour, will be sustainably managed for the next 100 years.	No	Cabinet 25 Oct 2023	Southbourn	Landowners, BCP residents, businesses, organisations, BCP services	Several levels of public enegagement and consultation throughout the development of the Strategy between 2021 and 2023.	Catherine Corbin, Alan Frampton, Matt Hosey	Open

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205	Bournemouth Development Company LLP Business Plan	To seek approval for the Bournemouth Development Company Business Plan, extend some contractual "Option Execution Dates" in relation to specific sites and provide an update in relation to the independent Local Partnerships Review.	No	Cabinet Date to be confirmed	Bournemout h Central			Sarah Longthorpe	Open
	Children's Services Early Help Offer	Summary of findings and recommendations from an ongoing review of our current Early Help services	No	Cabinet Date to be confirmed	All Wards			Zafer Yilkan	Open

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Pay & Reward - New Terms and Conditions of Employment	To seek approval for the Council's new terms and conditions of employment, including new pay and grading arrangements.	No	Cabinet Date to be confirmed		Proposals have been developed through a process of collective bargaining with recognised Trade Unions. CMB, directorate leadership teams and employees have also been consulted at various stages during the project and informed the development of proposals		Lucy Eldred, Jon Burrows	Fully exempt
Poole Regeneration Update	To update Cabinet and the public on projects and activities in Poole Town Centre	No	Cabinet Date to be confirmed	Poole Town	relevant stakeholders to the Poole Regeneration Programme		Chris Shephard	Open