



County Offices
Newland
Lincoln
LN1 1YL

17 January 2017

Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee

A meeting of the Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee will be held on **Wednesday, 25 January 2017 at 10.00 am in Committee Room One, County Offices, Newland, Lincoln LN1 1YL** for the transaction of the business set out on the attached Agenda.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Tony McArdle', written over a horizontal line.

Tony McArdle
Chief Executive

**Membership of the Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee
(11 Members of the Council)**

Councillors C J T H Brewis (Chairman), L Wootten (Vice-Chairman), K J Clarke, D C Morgan, A G Hagues, C R Oxby, S L W Palmer, R J Phillips, Mrs N J Smith, R Wootten and 1 Vacancy

**COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AGENDA
WEDNESDAY, 25 JANUARY 2017**

Item	Title	Pages
1	Apologies for Absence/Replacement Councillors	
2	Declaration of Members' Interests	
3	Minutes of the previous meeting of the Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee held on 14 December 2016	5 - 14
4	Update from Executive Councillors and Chief Operating Officers	Verbal Report
5	Revenue & Capital Budget Proposals 2017/18 <i>(To receive a report by Michelle Grady, Head of Finance (Communities) which describes the budget proposals arising from the Provisional Local Government Settlement, announced on 15 December 2016 and the implications for commissioning strategies)</i>	15 - 22
6	Community Substance Misuse Treatment Services Re-commissioning Update <i>(To receive a report by Chris Weston, Consultant in Public Health, which provides an update on the re-commissioning work that has been undertaken and details what new services have been contracted and what they will deliver over the next five years)</i>	23 - 48
7	Bespoke Business Advice provided by Trading Standards Update <i>(To receive a report by Emma Milligan, Principal Trading Standards Officer, which provides an update and overview following the introduction of chargeable advice to Lincolnshire businesses on the 1st April 2016 by the Council's Trading Standards Service)</i>	49 - 56
8	Funding for Supported Housing Consultation <i>(To receive a report from Robin Bellamy, Assistant Director Public Health Commissioning in connection with the Funding for Supported Housing Consultation issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government and Department for Work and Pensions in November 2016)</i>	57 - 84
9	Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee Work Programme <i>(To receive a report by Daniel Steel, Scrutiny Officer, in connection with the Committee's Work Programme)</i>	85 - 88

SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER PANEL

10 Sexual Violence and Abuse

89 - 96

(To receive a report by Sara Barry, Safer Communities Manager, which considers the partnership approach to reducing Sexual Violence and Abuse in Lincolnshire and provides information on the role of the County Council in supporting and protecting the victims and tackling the perpetrators of this crime)

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Please note: for more information about any of the following please contact the Democratic Services Officer responsible for servicing this meeting

- Business of the meeting
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Contact details set out above.

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**COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY
SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
14 DECEMBER 2016**

PRESENT: COUNCILLOR C J T H BREWIS (CHAIRMAN)

Councillors L Wootten (Vice-Chairman), K J Clarke, D C Morgan, A G Hagues, C R Oxby, S L W Palmer, Mrs N J Smith and R Wootten.

Councillors: N H Pepper, (Executive Support Councillor Culture and Emergency Services), M A Whittington (Executive Support Councillor for Governance, Communications, Commissioning, Finance and Property), Mrs S Woolley (Executive Councillor for NHS Liaison and Community Engagement), C N Worth (Executive Councillor Culture and Emergency Services), Mrs S M Wray (Executive Support Councillor for Community Safety and People Management) and B Young (Executive Councillor Community Safety and People Management) attended the meeting as observers.

Officers in attendance:-

Robin Bellamy (Wellbeing Commissioning Manager), Nick Borrill (Chief Fire Officer), Katrina Cope (Senior Democratic Services Officer), Mick Green (Deputy Chief Fire Officer), Nicole Hilton (Community and Resilience Commissioning Manager), Mark Keal (Acting Trading Standards Manager), Daryl Pearce (County Manager Public Protection), Daniel Steel (Scrutiny Officer) and Dr Shade Agboola (Consultant in Public Health).

24 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE/REPLACEMENT COUNCILLORS

An apology for absence was received from Councillor R J Phillips.

25 DECLARATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

No declarations of members' interest were made at this stage of the proceedings.

26 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING OF THE COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE HELD ON 2 NOVEMBER 2016

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee held on 2 November 2016, be agreed and signed by the Chairman as a correct record, subject to the inclusion of Councillors N H Pepper (Executive Support Councillor Culture and Emergency Services and C N Worth (Executive Councillor Culture and Emergency Services) being added to the list of Councillors in attendance.

27 CHAIRMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Chairman welcomed Daryl Pearce, County Officer Public Protection to the meeting and advised the Committee of the following matters:-

- Domestic Abuse Group – It was noted that Councillor R Wootten would be the Committee's representative on the Domestic Abuse Group;
- The Chairman extended congratulations to Nick Borrill and Mick Green, on their appointments to Chief Fire Officer and Deputy Chief Fire Officer; and
- The Committee was advised that 'Exercise Grey Seal' had recently taken place in Mablethorpe. The Committee was advised that the 'Exercise' had been a great success. The Committee was advised that the Chairman would be writing a letter of thanks to former Mablethorpe County Councillor Mrs A E Reynolds for her contribution to the Committee over the last few years.

28 UPDATE FROM EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS AND CHIEF OPERATING OFFICERS

The Committee received an update from the Executive Councillor Culture and Emergency Services, which also extended congratulations to Nick Borrill and Mick Green on their appointments as Chief Fire Officer and Deputy Chief Fire Officer. Reference was also made to how realistic Exercise Grey Seal was and thanks was extended to all those who had taken part.

The member with caretaker responsibility for Mablethorpe also extended thanks to everyone who had attended the 'Exercise' as it had been a very interesting day, and one that former Mablethorpe County Councillor Mrs A E Reynolds would have been proud of.

29 FIRE AND RESCUE - THE RETAINED DUTY SYSTEM (RDS): NATIONAL CONTEXT AND LOCAL ACTION

Consideration was given to a report from Nick Borrill, Chief Fire Officer, which provided the Committee with a summary of the content of the Chief Fire Officers Association Retained Duty System (RDS) National Working Group report concerning the challenges for recruitment and retention in the Fire and Rescue Retained (on call) Sector. The report also explained how Lincolnshire was continuing to address the challenges; and highlighted that local action alone could not resolve all the issues; and that nationally the Home Office also had a role to play by formulating a national strategy to increase the understanding and value of RDS and removing barriers for employers and prospective recruits.

During discussion, the Committee raised the following points:-

- That the Long Service and Good Conduct Awards Ceremony evening held on 10 November 2016, had been a most enjoyable event;

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- Whether the Blue Light Collaboration Project had helped with recruitment. It was noted that there had been a link to co-responders; and that there had been an increase in the number of RDS firefighters taking this up;
- Some concern was expressed to the problems associated with recruiting; and the availability of potential candidates in areas of need;
- One member highlighted that there was a perception that retained firefighters were volunteers; and as such received no monetary reward, which obviously was not the case. Therefore terminology was very important when advertising for retained firefighters;
- It was also highlighted that that some ex-retained firefighters had indicated that they felt that the present scheme was unfair, particular reference was made to the fact that if they were slightly late to the fire station, the appliance would have already left. The Committee noted that appliances needed to be set off within five minutes of the call. It was further highlighted that some stations had opted for a rota system; this however was not across the board; as some personnel wanted to attend every call. The Committee noted further that if personal at a retained station wanted to use a rota system; a request would be considered;
- The Committee was advised that there was no age restriction in becoming a retained firefighter, as long as the expected criteria was met;
- A question was asked as to whether it was felt that the existing training was too onerous. Work stream 2 as detailed in the report advised the Committee as to what was planned with regard to training and development. Particular reference was made to the fact that training needed to be more flexible to meet the needs of the individual and employee where appropriate. It was noted that currently a bespoke training course was being delivered for employees of Rase Warehousing in Bardney; to ensure that the least impact possible was had on the business;
- Stringent medicals – The Committee noted that there had to be balance to maintain standards and to mitigate risk;
- The Committee was advised that it was the employees responsibility to speak to their employer; however, this was a very pertinent issue, which needed to be improved on; and it was highlighted that employers needed to be made aware of the benefits of a firefighter;
- Full details of the 78 recommendations. The Committee was advised that a summary of these were detailed in the six work streams as detailed in the report presented. It was agreed that the information would be made available to members the Committee following the meeting;
- Waddington Training Facility. It was highlighted that the Waddington Training Facility had been classed as being one of the best in the UK;
- The Committee requested regular updates on progress made in tackling the recruitment issues in relation to RDS; and
- One member enquired as to how many female retained fire fighters were in the brigade. This information was not readily available at the meeting and officers agreed to provide figures to members of the Committee following the meeting.

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In conclusion, the Committee was advised that the challenges of recruiting and retaining personnel working the RDS were complex. It was hoped that the work by the LFR would address some of the issues. It was noted that the Home Office could consider supporting the development and improvement of the RDS sector by creating a nationally led RDS firefighter brand, supporting a national marketing campaign and introducing a centrally led incentive for employers to release personnel.

Committee members were encouraged to visit their local fire station; to gain more knowledge. The Committee was advised that employers and employees packs were available on the website.

RESOLVED

That the report for Fire and Rescue – The retained duty system (RDS): National context and local action be noted; and that a further update report be presented to a future meeting.

30 CITIZEN'S ADVICE LINCOLNSHIRE

Consideration was given to a report from Nicole Hilton, Community Assets and Resilience Commissioning Manager, which invited the Committee to consider and comment on a report which was due to be considered by the Executive at its meeting on 4 January 2017. The report sought approval from the Executive for the continued award of grant funding to Citizens Advice Lincolnshire.

The Executive Councillor for NHS Liaison and Community Engagement introduced this item; and advised that this was a good news story for the Council.

A discussion ensued, from which the Committee raised the following points:-

- Support was expressed for the Citizens Advice Bureaus (CAB) service, as it provided invaluable financial advice; and help to individuals claiming benefits;
- It was highlighted that there needed to be office space, or access points available for use by Citizens Advice in community library hubs, to help the CAB to be better placed to support local communities;
- Some concern was expressed to the proposed channel shift to an increased number of online services, and it was stressed that there still needed to be face to face services whenever possible. This was because the more vulnerable residents, including older people, or those on low incomes were often the ones who did not have computer access. The Committee stressed that there needed to be a wide range of access methods to the service as practically possible;
- A suggestion was made to the County Council working with district councils to look into providing accommodation to the CAB at a peppercorn rent; or payment in kind;
- Some members expressed a desire for the Citizens Advice Service to offer meetings with County Councillors to discuss local issues and promote wider engagement with local communities; and

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- The Committee enquired about the level of demand on the Citizens Advice Bureaux service, and whether the level of grant funding was sufficient to provide an effective service given the increasing demand on Citizens Advice Lincolnshire. It was highlighted that the current two year Grant Funding had been providing funds of £684,594 per annum to enable delivery of such support; and that funding had been identified from within the service area to enable the continuation of grant funding at the same level for a further two years up to 2018/19.

In conclusion, the Committee unanimously supported the recommendations as detailed in the report and reiterated the need to ensure that face to face contact remained; and that further help with accommodation for the CAB should be investigated.

RESOLVED

That the Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee unanimously supported the recommendations contained within the Executive report as detailed at Appendix A to the report presented and agreed that the comments as detailed above be forwarded on to the Executive.

31 LINCOLNSHIRE COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE SCHEME

The Committee received a verbal update from Nicole Hilton, Community Assets and Resilience Commissioning Manager concerning the Lincolnshire Community Assistance Scheme (LCAS).

The Committee was advised that in 2013, the County Council had received a specific ring fenced grant of £3.5 million from Central Government to deliver the LCAS over a two year period. It was reported that the scheme had been designed to replace the Government provided Crisis Loans and Community Care Grants through the Welfare Assistance Fund (WAF). It was highlighted that initially there had been no indication that the grant was time limited, and that the Local Government Finance Settlement report for 2015/16 stated that WAF would not be renewed for April 2015. The decision was then overturned after a successful judicial Review, after which the Council had received a non ring-fenced budget of £912,500,00. It was noted that no further funds had been received to deliver the scheme since April 2016.

The Committee noted that prudent management of the grant had enabled the scheme to be delivered until October 2016.

The Scheme delivered through contracts with Learning Communities and Citizens Advice Bureau Lincolnshire had demonstrated significant success, and had provided immediate and long term support to people who were going through times of crisis, when no other options were available to them.

The Committee was advised that going forward support would remain through Citizen Advice Bureau and Learning Communities, both of whom would continue to deliver support and advice to individuals and communities. There would also be other

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support available to individuals, such as Children in Need Fund, Rough Sleepers Initiative, Lincs2Advice and the Department of Work and Pensions who would continue to have a central role.

During discussion, the Committee made reference to the following points:-

- Some members expressed concerns regarding continuity and countywide provision. Officers reassured that equivalent organisations were still in existence to provide help and assistance, and confirmation was given that DWP, still had a role for financial support to those that needed it most. It was highlighted that response for assistance going forward might not be so promptly actioned to meet the needs of those in crisis, as it was when being administered by the Council;
- Congratulations were extended to officers for a job well done, as a lot had been achieved from a relatively small budget; and
- One member enquired as to whether the Council knew what services were available in the County to those in most need. Some members felt that this was something elected members needed to make themselves aware of in their own patch, to help them sign post residents in the right direction.

RESOLVED

That the verbal update concerning the Lincolnshire Community Assistance Scheme be noted.

32 QUARTER 2 PERFORMANCE - 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

Consideration was given to a report that provided key performance information relevant to the work of the Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee.

During consideration of Appendix A to the report, officer's present made particular reference to indicators as detailed below, and members of the Committee highlighted the following issues:-

- Primary fires (Page 67) – The Committee noted that this target was improving, but had not yet achieved its target. It was highlighted that there would be a continued reduction in primary fires as the year progressed;
- Fire fatalities (Page 69) – It was highlighted that this had not changed since the last quarter; and that there had been a positive reduction in the same period in the previous year;
- Illicit alcohol and tobacco products seized (Page 31) – It was reported that the number of products seized was slightly behind target, but officers were still awaiting final figures from seizures from a joint operation with HM Revenue and Customs at the end of September 2016, which would put the figures back on target;
- Unsafe and counterfeit goods removed from market (Page 33) – The Committee noted that this was a success story. It was noted further that the majority of counterfeit goods removed had been from the Eastgate Market in Ingoldmells. It was noted that officers were working with the owners to reduce

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the amount of counterfeit goods. One member enquired whether the market had signed up to the market scheme 'Real Deal' It was noted further that at present the market did not meet the 'Real Deal Standard';

- High risk premises inspected by Trading Standards (Page 35) – This indicator had achieved its target. It was noted that due to harvest time, feed and animal health inspections had been restricted in quarter 2;
- Alcohol related anti-social behaviour incidents (Page 37) – It was noted that Alcohol related anti-social incidents were lower this quarter than the same quarter in the previous year;
- Alcohol related violent crime incidents (Page 39) – The Committee was advised that alcohol related violent crime was 13.5% lower this quarter than the same quarter in the previous year;
- Reported incidents of domestic abuse (Page 41) – It was reported that the number of reported incidents of domestic abuse in quarter two was 4.5% higher than recorded in quarter 2 of the previous year. It was noted that there was more joint working to do, with public health, GP surgeries and A & E. One member enquired as to how the police dealt with repeat offenders, and how were the police encouraging foreign nationals to report. It was highlighted that work was ongoing to increase the number of inspections and that this would be included in the strategy and that a cohort of repeat offenders was to be included in the rehabilitation programme. The Committee was advised that lots of work was ongoing in Boston and Spalding with foreign nationals concerning domestic abuse;
- Repeat victims of domestic abuse (Page 45) – It was highlighted that repeat referrals to the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) remained relatively static; and that work on the MARAC continued. Officers responded to questions raised with regard to repeat offenders and advised that an operational plan for potential victims of domestic abuse for use by G P and A & E was still being worked on;
- Domestic homicides (Page 43) – The Committee noted that there were no specific trends or connections between the deaths that could account for the increase in domestic homicides;
- People killed and seriously injured in road traffic collisions (Page 47) – The Committee was advised that lots of work was being undertaken by the Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership;
- Satisfaction with response to crime and anti-social behaviour (Page 53) – This target had not been achieved. It was highlighted that this measure was from a national survey and therefore some factors were outside of the Council's control. It was highlighted further that the sample taken was small, which could have a disproportionate impact on the overall picture. The Committee noted that each return was examined. The Committee was advised that in some cases respondents might be satisfied with the actions, but not the outcome, which was often out of the control of the police;
- Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions (Page 50) – It was reported that a total of seven children had been killed or seriously injured during quarter 2. One member enquired as to whether data collected was able to advise whether the children were in, or out of a vehicle. Unfortunately, this data was not available at the meeting. The Committee was also

reassured that with any incident reported, to which the police responded, a full investigation would be carried out;

- Adults re-offending (Page 55) – It was reported that this target had not been achieved. However, it was highlighted that a clear strategy was now in place targeting resources to the known individuals who impacted most on victims and communities through their criminal behaviour;
- Juvenile first time offenders (Page 57) – The Committee was advised that this indicator had not been achieved. However, work was ongoing to examine alternative models of diverting young people away from entering the criminal justice system in the first place. It was noted that Youth Offending teams in Derbyshire and Leicestershire were running successful schemes and officers were looking into how their policies could be applied locally. Some members made reference to whether deprivation was linked to the increase in crime; and whether the police had enough resources to tackle the issues. The Committee was advised that the police had to prioritise what needed to be done within their resources. A question was also asked whether there had been an increase in crime as a result of the street lights being switched off. The Committee was advised that it was too early to comment, as there was no data currently available. It was suggested that further information would be available over the next 12 months, and that the police would only be able to comment on recorded crime;
- Victim Engagement (Page 60) - The Committee noted that this indicator had been achieved;
- Victim satisfaction with Lincolnshire Youth Offending service (Page 62) – It was highlighted that of the eight victims that gave views as to the service they received from the Youth Offending Service, all had said that they were satisfied;
- Juvenile re-offending (Page 64) – It was reported that this target had been achieved;
- Contact with the heritage service either in person, on the phone, email or via the website. This indicator had been achieved, however, it was highlighted that it was felt that visitor numbers would start to plateau; and that the teams would be working hard to keep visitor numbers up;
- Visits to core libraries and mobile library services (Page 85) - This indicator had not been achieved, and officers reminded the Committee that this was a new measure for 2016/17, and therefore, historic information was not currently available;
- Visits to library website (Page 87) – It was noted that the indicator had been achieved and that monthly targets had been set with Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL);
- Community use of libraries – It was reported that the target had been achieved for all three months of the quarter;
- Voluntary and community groups actively supported in Lincolnshire (page 91) – It was noted that the indicator had been achieved, and that officers were looking to amend it further to provide a more detailed breakdown going forward;
- People referred for alcohol treatment completing treatment in a planned way (Page 75) – The Committee noted that the indicator had been achieved, and it

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was highlighted that the new contracts had commenced in October 2016; and that performance was likely to stay below target levels for quarter 2 and then improve once the new contracts took effect;

- Older people supported by the wellbeing service to maintain their independence (Page 77) – The Committee noted that the indicator had been achieved; and
- Chlamydia diagnoses (Page 81) – The Committee was advised that the target had been achieved. One member enquired as to whether the age range of between 15 -25 needed to be extended, as the media had reported that there had been an increase in Chlamydia in the over 50's.

RESOLVED

That the Quarter 2 Performance – 1 July to 30 September 2016 be noted.

33 COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME

The Committee considered its programme of work for the coming months, and the Scrutiny Officer reminded members that the next meeting scheduled for the Committee on 25 January 2017 would be followed by a visit to Addaction. The Scrutiny Officer asked members to confirm to him after the meeting, if they wished to attend the said visit.

The Committee was also advised that the 9 March 2017 meeting would be held at the Fire and Rescue Training Facility at Waddington.

RESOLVED

That the work programme presented at Appendix A be received subject to a further report concerning the retained duty system being received at a future meeting.

SITTING AS THE CRIME AND DISORDER PANEL

34 NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING UPDATE

The Committee gave consideration to the Lincolnshire Police Neighbourhood Policing Strategy 2016, presented by Daryl Pearce, County Officer Public Protection, which provided an update in relation to the planned changes to Neighbourhood Policing across the County

Members were advised that Lincolnshire Police was committed to delivering a policing service that was victim focussed, locally accountable and was effective at challenging and solving local issues of crime and ant-social behaviour. Members were advised further that there was no new resource available, and as a result all departments had been realigned to tackle new emerging crimes.

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Councillor R Wootten wished it to be noted that he was Vice-Chairman of the Lincolnshire Police and Crime Panel, and Chairman of the Retired Police Officers Association.

During discussion, the Committee raised the following issues:-

- The role of PCO's within the Community. It was highlighted that there was a variance of support from PCO's across the County. The County Officer Public Protection invited all members of the Committee to advise him of their personal experiences;
- The role of neighbourhood panels, some members advised that the PCSO's hardly ever attended these meetings. The County Officer Public Protection invited all members to forward their comments on to him;
- One member felt that the strategy was not appropriate for what was needed in Lincolnshire. It was felt that there were less resources available for keeping the residents of Lincolnshire safe; and the proposed structure confirmed that; and
- A further member confirmed that he had received an excellent service initially, but over the last couple of years this had deteriorated, due to the pressure imposed on remaining police officers.

RESOLVED

That the views of all members would be sought regarding the effectiveness of PCSO's within their local communities.

The meeting closed at 1.15 p.m.

Open Report on behalf of Pete Moore, Executive Director of Finance and Public Protection; Richard Wills, Executive Director for Environment and Economy ; and Glen Garrod Executive Director for Adult Care and Community Wellbeing

Report to:	Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee
Date:	25 January 2017
Subject:	Revenue & Capital Budget Proposals 2017/18

Summary:

The report describes the budget proposals arising from the Provisional Local Government Settlement, announced on 15 Decemembr 2016 and the implications for the following commissioning strategies;

- Community Resillience & Assets
- Wellbeing
- Protecting the Public
- Sustaining & Developing Prosperity Through Infrastructure (Heritage Services Only)

The budget proposals are now open to consultation. Members of this committee have the oportunity to scrutinise them and make comment, prior to the Executive meeting on 7 February 2017.

Actions Required:

The Community & Public Safety Scrutiny Committee is asked to consider this report and members of the committee are invited to make comments on the budget proposals. These will be considered by the Executive at its meeting on 7 February 2017.

1. Background

- 1.1 The Executive are currently consulting on a one year financial plan for revenue and capital budgets. For the third year running the Council is only able to set a one year budget. This is due to the continued significant reductions in government funding, growing cost pressures from demand led services such as adult and children's social care, waste disposal and the Council's responsibility to pay staff and contractors the National Living Wage. These pressures mean the Council does not consider it practicable, at present, to develop sustainable long term financial plans beyond the next twelve months.

- 1.2 In developing its financial plan the Council has considered all areas of current spending, levels of income and council tax and use of one off funding (including use of reserves and capital receipts) to set a balanced budget. The budget proposals take a mixed approach to meeting the current challenges of reduced levels of local government funding. Savings identified from service and corporate budgets, plus a proposed increase in Council Tax, the use of reserves and the use capital receipts to fund the cost of transformation will be used to set a balanced budget for 2017/18. During the next twelve months the Council will need to explore further opportunities to bridge the gap between the funding available and levels of expenditure.
- 1.3 At its meeting on 20 December the Executive agreed proposals for the Council's revenue and capital budgets, and Council Tax level for 2017/18 to be put forward as a basis for consultation.
- 1.4 The Commissioning Strategies reporting to the Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee and their associated activities are detailed below.

Community Resilience & Assets

- Advice, information & support services from community & voluntary sector infrastructure organisations
- Chance to Share (sports centre) contributions
- Financial Inclusion (including CAB)
- Library & Information Services
- Customer Operations

Wellbeing

- Health Improvement, prevention & self-management
- Public Health Statutory Service
- Wellbeing Service
- Sexual Health
- Housing Related Support
- Prevention & Treatment of Substance Misuse

Protecting the Public

- Community Safety
- Fire & Rescue Service
- Emergency Planning
- Road Safety
- Trading Standards
- Registration, Celebratory & Coroners Services

Sustaining & Developing Prosperity Through Infrastructure

- Heritage Service

- 1.5 The revenue budget proposals for the commissioning strategies are shown in Tables A to D below.
- 1.6 The budget proposals assume inflation increases of 1.0% for pay for the next financial year. There is also a reduction in the employers pension contribution rate from 19.8% to 16.4%, removing costs from the service budget. This reduction in rate has been offset by an increase in the lump sum payment made annually by the Council to the Pension fund.
- 1.7 Table A – Proposed Revenue Budgets 2017/18

Community Resilience & Assets

Change of Previous Year	£'000
Revised Original Budget	11,112,670
Pay Inflation	10,216
Cost Pressures	0
Transfers	-18,433
Savings	-1,257,058
Proposed Budget 2017/18	9,847,395
Percentage Change	-11.4%

Community Resilience and Assets

- 1.7 The **Advice, Information and support from Community and Volunteer Sector** have proposed savings of £0.172m in 2017/18 (or 23.24% of the 2016/17 original budget). This saving is mainly the full year effect of the recommissioning of the Volunteer Infrastructure Support commissioned by the Council (£0.141m) and from the cessation of the Service Level Agreement (SLA) with Just Lincolnshire which was required to secure Big Lottery funding (£0.031m).
- 1.8 **Library and Information Services** have proposed savings of £0.400m for 2017/18 (or 6.91% of the 2016/17 original Budget). These savings are part of the planned operating model of the library service contract and do not require any changes to the contracted service provision.
- 1.9 **Financial Inclusion** has a proposed saving of £0.684m in 2017/18 (or 100.00% of the 2016/17 original budget). This budget currently funds the activities commissioned with the Citizens Advice Bureau. Whilst this budget proposal will remove 100% of the base budget for this activity, the activity will continue to be supported for at least two years with the use of reserves, whilst fully reviewing the impact of this budget change.
- 1.10 Table B – Proposed Revenue Budgets 2017/18

Wellbeing

Change of Previous Year	£'000
Revised Original Budget	31,044,477
Pay Inflation	17,286
Cost Pressures	0
Transfers	-36,380
Savings	-3,277,739
Proposed Budget 2017/18	27,747,644
Percentage Change	-10.6%

Wellbeing

- 1.11 **Health Improvement, Prevention and Self-Management** has a proposed saving of £1.339m (or 32.74% of the 2016/17 original budget). This proposed saving is the full year effect of the significant reduction in Health Improvement activities implemented during 2016/17. This ceased our commissioning of activities such as adult weight management, health trainer programme, sports co-ordination, food and health programmes, walking programmes, master gardener, health support for offenders and reduced support for the smoking cessation programme.
- 1.12 **Housing Related Support (HRS)** has a proposed saving of £0.994m for 2017/18 (or 24.94% of the 2016/17 original budget), these savings are planned to be realised through reviewing the budget required to deliver the existing Housing Related Support contracts and the Wellbeing Service in 2017/18 and making efficiencies across these services.
- 1.13 **Prevention and Treatment of Substance Misuse** has a proposed saving of £0.944m (or 14.19% of the 2015/16 original budget). This proposed saving is the full year effect of the 25% reduction implemented during 2016/17. The service has been through a re-procurement of its substance misuse contracts to achieve this saving, moving to a single provider, reducing the number of people who can be treated by the service, and focusing on those for whom the most impact can be achieved in terms of outcomes.
- 1.14 Table C – Proposed Revenue Budgets 2017/18

Protecting the Public

Change of Previous Year	£'000
Revised Original Budget	23,408,720
Pay Inflation	210,759
Cost Pressures	100,000
Transfers	-129,120
Savings	-1,149,769
Proposed Budget 2017/18	22,440,590
Percentage Change	-4.1%

Protecting the Public

- 1.15 **Fire and Rescue** have a proposed budget saving of £1.005m in 2017/18 (or by 5.17% of the 2016/17 original budget). An element of these savings is the full year effect of changes already implemented during 2016/17 primarily around changes to the crewing arrangements at Lincoln North Fire Station. Savings will also be delivered following implementation of the changes highlighted in the Integrated Risk Management Planning consultation 2016/17. This will include changes to the duty systems on all whole time fire stations, a further reduction in management posts and changes in a number of operational support activities.
- 1.16 The service is currently receiving funding from the Better Care Fund (£0.150m) towards the costs of Co-Responding, there will be a financial risk to the service if this funding cannot be secured for future years.
- 1.17 The **Registration, Celebratory and Coroners Service** has a proposed budget saving of £0.060m in 2017/18 (or 4.52% of the 2016/17 original budget). This saving is proposed from opportunities for the Registrars Service to generate additional income. We now have agreement to move forward with the new model of delivery for the Coroners Service, however, until this model is fully in place there is a cost pressure of £0.100m proposed to be funded.
- 1.18 **Community Safety** has a proposed budget reduction of £0.037m in 2017/18 (or by 9.00% of the 2016/17 original budget), this is the full year effect of reductions in Community Safety Initiatives.
- 1.19 **Road Safety** has a proposed budget reduction of £0.047m in 2017/18 (or by 13.58% of the 2016/17 original budget) which would be met by the Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership becoming part self-funding. There are no planned reductions to school crossing patrol budgets.

1.20 Table D – Proposed Revenue Budgets 2017/18
Heritage Service

Change of Previous Year	£'000
Revised Original Budget	1,755,498
Pay Inflation	22,111
Cost Pressures	0
Transfers	-57,358
Savings	-801,680
Proposed Budget 2017/18	918,571
Percentage Change	-47.7%

Sustaining and Developing Prosperity Through Infrastructure

1.21 **Heritage Operation and Development** has proposed savings of £0.802m in 2017/18 (or 45.70% of the 2016/17 original budget). The Executive have approved the review of the model of delivery of this service, which will ultimately reduce significantly the council budget required for supporting these facilities maximising the income generation opportunities available.

County Council Capital Programme

1.22 The proposed capital programme matches the revenue budget and runs until 2017/18, plus major schemes which stretch into future years (including a number of highways schemes and the rolling programme of renewal and replacement of fire fleet vehicles). The gross programme is set at £332.816m from 2017/18 onwards with grants and contributions of £181.313m giving a net programme of £151.503m to be funded by the County Council.

1.23 As part of the budget setting process there has been an addition of a maintenance block budget for the replacement of short life equipment assets for Fire & Rescue £0.527m in 2017/18.

1.24 Table E below shows the proposed capital programme for 2017/18 relating to these strategies:-

Table E

Capital Programme	£'000
Libraries	200
Fire & Rescue	2,017
Fire Fleet Vehicles & Equipment	971

Further Consultation

- 1.25 The Council will meet with representatives of businesses, District Councils, Police and other partner organisations on 27 January 2017.
- 1.26 The proposals will be publicised on the Council website together with the opportunity for the public to comment.
- 1.27 Consultation comments and responses will be available to be considered when the Executive makes its final budget proposals on 7 February 2017.

2. Conclusion

- 2.1 These budget proposals reflect the level of government funding available to the Council and the proposal to increase Council Tax in 2017/18 by 1.95% and Adult Care premium of 2.00%. They are based on a thorough and comprehensive review of the Council's services. The budget proposals therefore aim to reflect the Council's priorities whilst operating with the resources available to it.

3. Consultation

a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out??

No

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

An Equality Impact Assessment will be completed for the proposed increase in Council Tax. This will be reported to the Executive at its meeting on 7 February 2017.

Further Risk and Impact Assessments will need to be undertaken on a service by service basis.

4. Background Papers

Document title	Where the document can be viewed
Council Budget 2017/18 - Executive Report 20 December 2016	Committee Services - County Offices, Lincoln

This report was written by Michelle Grady, who can be contacted on 01522 553235 or Michelle.Grady@Lincolnshire.Gov.uk.

**Open Report Open Report on behalf of Tony McGinty,
Interim Director Of Public Health**

Report to:	Community & Public Safety Scrutiny Committee
Date:	25 January 2017
Subject:	Community Substance Misuse Treatment Services Re-commissioning Update

Summary:

In March 2015, Executive approved the re-commissioning of substance misuse treatment services, agreeing that the contracts should be reviewed at the end of the current contract period. Given the contribution that substance misuse treatment makes towards achieving key outcomes in the Public Health Outcomes Framework, Council Business plan and towards the objectives of the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy, it was the Committee's decision that re-commissioning was appropriate.

This paper provides an update on the re-commissioning work that has been undertaken and details what new services have been contracted and what they will deliver over the next five years.

Actions Required:

The Community & Public Safety Scrutiny Committee is asked to receive and note the content of this update report.

1. Background

Since the Health and Social Care Act 2012, Lincolnshire County Council has been responsible for the treatment of substance misuse issues across the county. This transfer of responsibility to the County Council has provided the opportunity to re-commission these services as contracts expire, and in March 2015 the Council's Executive gave agreement that these contracts could be re-commissioned owing to the contribution they make to the Public Health Outcome Framework and the wider Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

Following significant engagement and consultation that ran between January and November 2015, Lincolnshire County Council used this partner input to develop two new specifications that included:

- Lot 1 - A comprehensive treatment system that includes alcohol and drug treatment for young people and adults, delivering both psychosocial and

clinical interventions across Lincolnshire. This specification also includes a comprehensive needle syringe programme that has both specialist and pharmacy based services.

- Lot 2 - A new recovery service that will help bridge the gap between treatment and full recovery and integration into local communities by improving social inclusion and employability of those in recovery. To help achieve this there is a heavy reliance upon mutual aid and peer support, as well as training and education.

The specifications used an outcome focussed approach, enabling the Council to detail what the service should achieve in preference to saying how it should be structured; thus allowing bidders more room for innovation and potentially more efficient ways of working. The specifications also required the service to be bespoke for Lincolnshire, meeting the demands of local clients now and into the future by taking into account all findings from the consultation events as well as the Health Needs Assessment (HNA), Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

In January 2016, the two specifications went to open tender which closed in February 2016. There were six providers who returned bids for Lot 1 and 6 providers for Lot 2. The evaluation panel comprised the Public Health substance misuse lead, Wellbeing commissioning leads, Specialty Registrar in Public Health and the project manager.

On 30 March 2016 Addaction were awarded both contracts for the Treatment and Recovery Services.

The implementation period for the new service was set at 6 months - 1 April 2016 to 30 September 2016 - with the new contract to commence 1 October 2016. A comprehensive implementation plan was developed in order to fully satisfy clinical governance, confidentiality and TUPE requirements, as well as any issues highlighted in the impact analysis. Exit strategies were also developed with the outgoing providers to ensure service transfer was smooth and service disruption kept to a minimum.

Treatment Services

During the implementation process for the treatment service, operational difficulties were highlighted for an outgoing provider. This led to a re-evaluation of the six month hand over period in order to transfer all clients and staff to Addaction in August 2016, two months earlier than planned. This additional period was used to slowly bring in the new treatment model so the final transfer to the new contracts on 1 October 2016 was less stressful for both clients and staff alike.

After the new contract commenced, the service entered a stabilisation period where new workflows and structures were being embedded. A number of engagement events took place in October where clients, families and key stake holders had an opportunity to discuss the new model and see how this would help them moving forward.

The new treatment structure incorporates a much more flexible service provision that allows access in more locations across the county. Appendix A shows the location of resource sites and local hubs, but many more venues such as community centres and GP surgeries are being used to enable local access across Lincolnshire. Workers have state of the art communications and I.T. equipment that make agile working easier and improves the efficiency of the service. Several resource sites are undergoing refurbishment which has been paid for, in part, by the Council, but also charitable funding direct from Addaction's central office.

The treatment service is monitored over 30 key targets across 8 domains which include:

- Freedom from dependence on drugs or alcohol
- Improvement in mental and physical well-being
- Prevention of substance misuse related deaths and blood borne viruses
- A reduction in crime and re-offending
- Sustained employment
- The ability to access and sustain suitable accommodation
- Improved relationships with family members, partners and friends
- Improved capacity to be an effective caring parent

The treatment contract will be paid on a service credit model with 80% block payment and 20% service credits which are spread across four targets that are:

- Increase number of successful completions for drug and alcohol
- Reduction in clients re-presenting to treatment
- Reduction in clients who have been in treatment for over six years
- Increase numbers in alcohol treatment

Each service credit carries 5% of the overall contract value.

Performance targets have been set based on treatment services' performance between 2014 and 2016. The new targets are aiming to maintain that level of performance which, in effect, will be a significant performance increase in view of a 25% reduction in budget as part of the re-commissioning.

The performance targets can only be achieved if clients enter the services knowing where and how to reach recovery. To achieve this, they enter a recovery pathway (Appendix B) and the service works in partnership with other agencies such as the Police, Probation, Courts, housing providers, NHS and Department of Work and Pensions, as well as Children's Services and Adult Care.

Capacity could be a potential concerns over the lifetime of the new contract. To avoid this, targets have been set to reduce those in treatment over six years. This will free capacity in order to accommodate the predicted increase in alcohol clients moving forward. Both these areas have associated service credits that are considered a high priority for the service. The new recovery service will also impact on the success of the treatment service by improving sustained recovery and

reducing representations. These areas combined will allow the contract to evolve over its lifetime to adapt to the ever changing substance misuse agenda.

Leaflets detailing the work the treatment service will provide are included in Appendix C and D.

Recovery Service

The recovery service is a new concept to Lincolnshire. It is recognised that treatment services are very good at getting people into recovery; however keeping them there is far more difficult. This new recovery service bridges the gap between treatment and long term recovery. Following extensive research and consultation a very open specification was developed to encourage different models of delivery to be considered. There were six tender responses and the preferred model was Addaction's in partnership with Double Impact, a local drug and alcohol recovery charity based in Nottingham.

Double Impact's Lincolnshire Academy's primary aim is to enable people recovering from substance misuse to make their first steps into education, vocational training, volunteering and employment.

The recovery model provides a progression pathway, where clients (known as students) are offered, through a personal development plan, a range of training and education, both accredited and non-accredited, covering volunteering, motivation, behaviour in conflict, developing personal confidence, family relationships, career planning and mentoring skills, as well as generic training days on safeguarding and specific work placement introduction programmes. Educational courses are accredited by CERTA, a National Awarding Organisation and Access Validating Agency.

The service runs an Academy which will also provide opportunities for people to get involved in mutual aid activity and signpost and connect people to opportunities and activities taking place in their local community.

Key areas the service offers are:

- Something for the Weekend - A practical peer support group focussing on the here and now
- Connect Event - An introduction to the Academy
- Service User Involvement Forums
- Personal Development Planning
- Key functional skills - Competency around English, Maths and IT
- Peer Volunteering
- Recovery Support Volunteer
- Employability skills
- Access Mutual Aid (Self-Help)
- Recovery Portal App

The recovery service will initially be based in Lincoln, although there are two connect workers undertaking engagement work across the county. Students from outside of Lincoln will be offered transportation costs until a pool of volunteers is established. It is then planned to expand the service out to Grantham and Boston before considering other venues across the county. This service is starting from the ground up with no current pool of volunteers to work from. It is anticipated it will take 2-3 years to develop a fully functional recovery community across the county.

The impact of the recovery service will be evaluated over the next three years by a research team from Sheffield Hallam University led by Professor David Best, the country's leading authority on the relationship between substance misuse and crime. This research is at no cost to the Council and once complete is anticipated to be hailed as best practice for other commissioners across the country. Early feedback from service users is very positive and a case study has been included at Appendix E.

Performance monitoring will ensure the contract develops by monitoring how the service aids engagement with the community, education, employment and volunteering, as well as monitoring those who engage with peer support and mutual aid services.

A leaflet detailing the work the recovery service provides is included at Appendix F.

2. Conclusion

The re-commissioning process for substance misuse services is now complete. There are two new contracts in place that provide Lincolnshire with a modern, efficient and forward thinking substance misuse treatment service and a new and innovative recovery service that is recognised as best practice. Capacity is a risk following the downsizing of the service, but service credits and recovery infrastructure will ensure capacity can be maintained over the lifespan of the contracts.

The services welcome Members from the Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee to visit the Newland building following the Committee meeting to view the work being undertaken and meet staff and service users.

3. Consultation

a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

Yes - all commissioning risks and impacts have now been completed, any operational risks have now been transferred to contract management meetings.

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

Not Applicable

4. Appendices

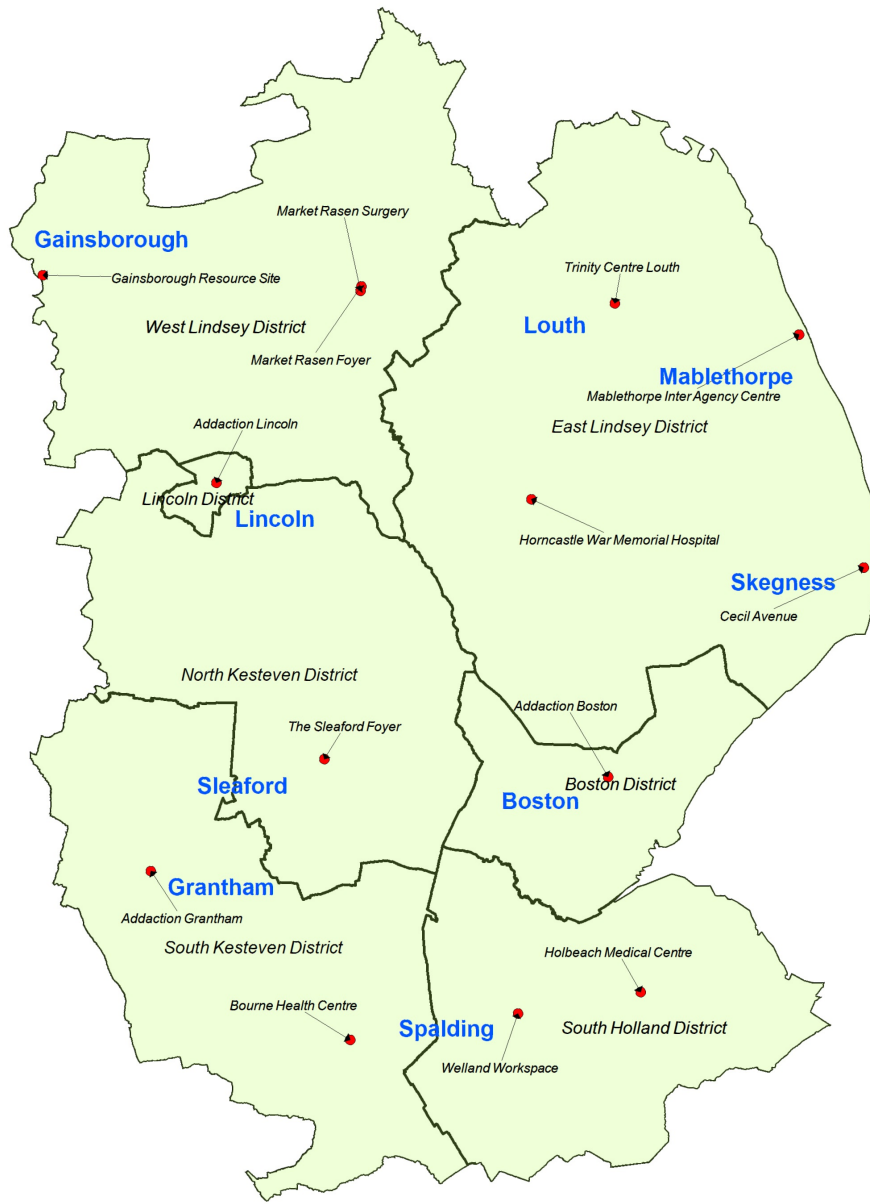
These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Map of Resource Sites and Hubs
Appendix B	Recovery Pathway
Appendix C	Leaflet, Adult Treatment Services
Appendix D	Leaflet, Young Persons Treatment Services
Appendix E	Case Study
Appendix F	Leaflet, Recovery Service

5. Background Papers

No background papers within Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the preparation of this report.

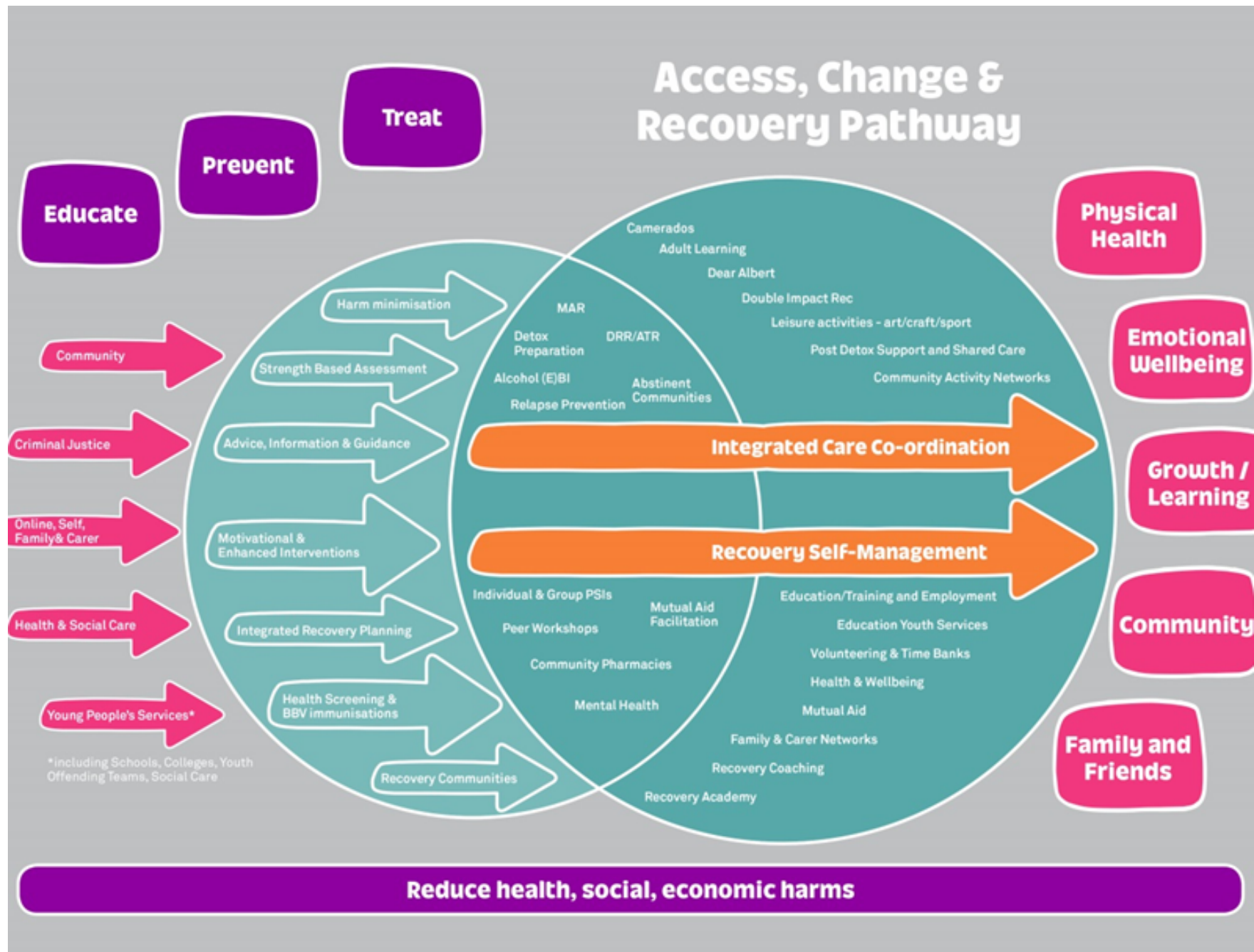
This report was written by Chris Weston who can be contacted on 01522 553006 or Chris.Weston@lincolnshire.gov.uk

**Addaction Alcohol and Drug Resource Sites
Lincolnshire 2016/17**



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Lincolnshire



Helping you become the very best you can be

A free and confidential service for people of all ages affected by drugs and alcohol.

Single Point of Contact/Referral Line:

 **0800 304 7021**

 **01522 300171**

 **Lincolnshire.spoc@addaction.cjsm.net**

 **www.addaction.org.uk**

ADDACTION SUBSTANCE MISUSE SERVICES

We give advice and support to anyone who is experiencing problems related to their drug or alcohol use. We provide specialist interventions to help prevent and reduce the harmful use of drugs and alcohol.

Our ultimate aim is for you to be able to stop using the substance that is causing you problems altogether. We won't judge you and will work at a pace you are comfortable with, helping you to get well and have a better quality of life.

For more information visit addaction.org.uk

CONFIDENTIALITY

We know that confidentiality is really important to people who use our services. Workers will talk to you about confidentiality and what it means and how it may affect you. We try to keep everything discussed between us confidential. However, if we are really worried about your safety, we may give someone else information to protect you but we will always aim to let you know first.

Addaction has a robust and comprehensive Safeguarding Policy in place to protect all of our service users, their families and our staff from any harm. We firmly believe that safeguarding is everyone's business.

For more information about our confidential policy visit addaction.org.uk/confidentiality



www.addaction.org.uk

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Tel: 020 7251 5860 Fax: 020 7251 5890
Registered charity no: England 1001957 Scotland SCO40009
Company registration no: 2580377



Page 33



My worker sat down with me and helped me work out how I would recover and what I wanted to achieve. She built up my confidence. She showed me I was capable.

Jane, Service User



How we can help you

Addaction Lincolnshire provides drug and alcohol support across Lincolnshire. Unlocking an individual's full potential through recovery is our ultimate ambition. We're here for anyone affected by alcohol and drugs. And we're here for you. If you have a problem, we can help. We will always listen and respect what you have to say.

Addaction Lincolnshire offers support in a variety of ways so that your needs will be met. All our services are free and confidential. Our staff are non-judgemental, knowledgeable and are experienced at working with substance use. We understand the impact alcohol and drugs have on individuals. Contact your local service to see how we can support you.

Equal Opportunities

We deliver a quality service to people regardless of their gender, race, sexuality, nationality, religious belief or disability. We do not discriminate and promote this important principle in all of our work.

What we offer

- Drop-in advice and information
- Telephone advice and information
- Needle & syringe programme
- Blood borne virus screening and vaccination
- Assessments
- One to one support
- Access to shared care
- Specialist support for young people
- Group based programmes & support
- Relapse prevention/ harm minimisation
- Naloxone provision
- We can also put you in touch with other services that can help

To access our service

Addaction Lincolnshire accepts self referrals plus referrals from NHS representatives, GPs, social services, police and any other support agency. Referrals can be made by phone, referral form, email or letter.

Lincoln:

 26 - 30 Newland, Lincoln LN1 1XG

Opening hours:
Mon, Tue, Wed & Fri 9am to 5pm
Thur 9am to 7pm

 0800 304 7021

Grantham:

 71 High Street, Grantham NG31 6NR

Opening hours:
Mon, Tues, Thurs & Fri 9am to 5pm
Wed 11am to 7pm

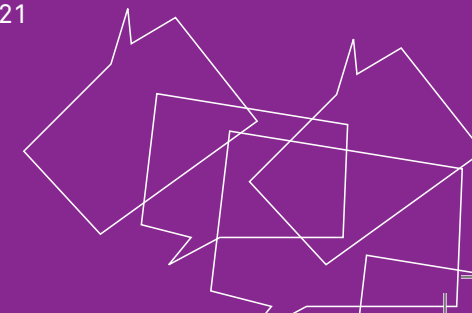
 0800 304 7021

Boston:

 70 - 74 Wide Bargate, Boston PE21 6RY

Opening hours:
Mon, Wed & Thurs 9am to 5pm
Tues 9am to 7pm & Fri 12pm to 5pm

 0800 304 7021





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How we can help

Addaction Lincolnshire delivers a holistic service to young people and families across Lincolnshire. We are an outreach provision and see service users in the community at times convenient to them.

WE SUPPORT YOUNG PEOPLE AND FAMILIES IN THE COMMUNITY

to make positive changes, we provide one to one support, targeted support, drop-ins, group work and all other services to minimise the impact of substance misuse on the family dynamic.

We support parents/carers to access adult treatment where necessary and work closely with local adult providers to facilitate this. We work with the whole family where substance misuse is having a negative impact on the family.

We provide advice and guidance to young people/families in all aspects of drug and or alcohol use.

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The background of the page features two young women laughing joyfully. The woman on the left has long brown hair and is wearing a white top with a large blue and yellow floral pattern. The woman on the right has voluminous dark curly hair and is wearing a bright pink hoodie. They are standing in front of a window that reflects a street scene, including a building and a car. A neon sign with the letters 'ME' in red is visible through the window on the right. The top of the page has an orange header with the 'addaction' logo in white and yellow, and a white box containing the word 'Lincolnshire' in orange.

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December 2016

A is a former problematic user of Novel Psychoactive Substances (NPS) who has also experienced issues with homelessness. **A** had been in drug treatment services for support around his substance misuse and was discharged and signposted to Double Impact Academy.

From his initial attendance at the Academy Connect group (Oct 2016) client **A** stated that straight away he felt valued and his confidence around other people had started to improve. He says that he felt that there were possibilities and opportunities available within the Academy that he had not had before, this gave him the motivation and belief to get involved in the accredited program. **A** also got involved in the Something for the Weekend peer support group and instantly felt that as well as helping himself he could help others who were not as far down the recovery line as himself. This has confirmed to him that he would in the future like to become a qualified volunteer within the drug treatment system in Lincolnshire.

A started the level 1 accredited training in November and has been a regular supportive presence at the weekly peer support group. He has just also completed the Service User Representative training and is keen to get more actively involved with service user involvement locally.

In addition he has recently started attending the Double Impact IT suite where he has computer access and an online computer training package 'Learn my Way' to help meet an identified personal development need to improve his I.T skills.

A reports improved confidence and ability to 'deal with things' and has started having more access to his daughter at weekends as well as building friendships with others in recovery.

A has expressed an interest in additional training to enable him to facilitate running a Something for the Weekend peer support group in the New Year.

Looking forward **A** has put his name forward to participate in the level 2 qualification starting in January with a view to becoming a qualified Recovery Support Volunteer.

A states that his diary is now very busy, and in January he will have a range of activities throughout the week to build a structure and routine that he had originally highlighted as being one of the most important aspects of maintaining his recovery. He speaks passionately about recovery and is ambitious to one day get back into employment.

A receives monthly personal development supervision with an Academy staff member.

A's recovery journey continues...

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About Our Academy

The Student Pathway

Connect

Find out about what's available in the Academy

Get Involved

Peer Support Groups
Service User Involvement
Personal Development Planning

Connect Plus

Enrolment
Key Functional Skills Training
Accredited Level 1 Awards

Progression

Accredited Level 2 Awards
Safeguarding Training
Role Specific Induction
Graduation

Placement

Peer Volunteer
Recovery Support Volunteer
External Volunteer Placement

Employment

Work Placement
Employability Training
Post-Employment Support

Introduction

Double Impact is a Drug and Alcohol recovery charity established in 1998 – our mission is to help people achieve sustained recovery from drug and alcohol dependence and support the development and growth of recovery communities.

Double Impact Academy Lincolnshire in partnership with Addaction has been commissioned to deliver an independent recovery service that provides opportunities for people to build on their drug and alcohol treatment and create a different future for themselves

Initially our training program will run out of our Academy suite which is based next door to Addaction Lincoln at, 30 Newland, LN1 1XG. In addition our Academy staff will be connecting with service users at Addaction services in Boston and Grantham and the other satellite venues across Lincolnshire.

From Dependence to Independence

The Double Impact Academy Lincolnshire provides a progression pathway, where clients (known as students) are offered, through a personal development plan, a range of accredited level 1 and 2 progression qualifications. The Academy will also provide opportunities for people to get involved in mutual

aid activity and signpost and connect people to opportunities and activities taking place in their local community's. We believe that everyone can recover and that in recovery anything is possible.

The aims of the Academy

- To connect people with themselves, each other and their local communities
- To raise aspiration and ambition
- To access key functional skills training where needed
- To access level 1 and 2 progression learning
- To coordinate volunteering and work experience opportunities
- To support students to be work ready and into employment
- To generate a Peer Support network
- To develop a service user involvement network
- To promote and champion recovery

What's on offer?

Something for the Weekend - A practical peer support group focussing on the here and now

Running every Friday out of Lincoln, Grantham, Boston and Spalding, 'Something for the Weekend' is an informal, safe environment where people can share their experiences and connect with peers. This group aims to build on and help develop your self-awareness and resilience.

Connect Event - An introduction to the Academy.

The Connect Event begins with the showing of a short recovery film and a discussion about the possibilities of recovery, what support is available to overcome challenges and barriers that people may be faced with. You will find out about all the options that are available to you now and in the future and be connected to other people in recovery. If you like what you hear then we'll arrange for a 1:1 when we can look in detail at what you want and get you started.

Service User Involvement Forums

We run monthly Service User Involvement Forums where you can have your say about what's working well for you in recovery, what's not, what would make it better and how can we collectively encourage people to connect with treatment and recovery services.

Personal Development Planning

Wherever you are in your life we can support you to develop a plan to build a different future for yourself.

Key functional skills

Competency around English, Maths and IT are issues many of us faced in early recovery. As part of the Student Pathway we can find you the support to overcome these.

Peer Volunteering

If you are still in treatment and want to volunteer in services you can gain the relevant accredited qualifications through the Academy - find out more at a Connect Event

Recovery Support Volunteer

If you are not in treatment and in recovery and want to volunteer in services you can gain the relevant accredited qualifications through the Academy - find out more at a Connect Event

Employability skills

We can support you in job searches, CV writing, interview preparation and post-employment should you need it - find out more at a Connect Event

Access Mutual Aid (Self-Help)

Mutual Aid options are currently limited across Lincolnshire but there are online options and we will support you to access Mutual Aid. We also plan to develop our own mutual aid groups - information on these will go out locally as our service develops.

Recovery Portal App

If you want recovery information and support at the touch of a button download our free app:



Apple iTunes

Google Play



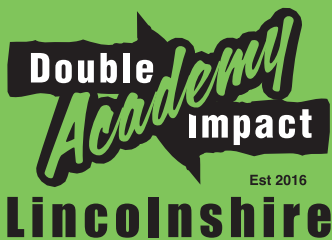
Volunteering Opportunities

Our services and service users benefit greatly through volunteers from the community giving their time to support the work that we do - if you share our values and have the time to help make a real difference in people's lives then we would love to hear from you.

We offer 'volunteer training packages' and ongoing support which will give you the skills to support people across the treatment and recovery services. There are different ways volunteers can help and we can find opportunities that suit the volunteer's skills, interests and availability. If you're interested in finding out more please contact us on the details below.

If you want to get involved in any of our events or groups simply talk to an Addaction or Double Impact member of staff who can give you the relevant times and venues you need or give us a call 01522 304246

Double Impact Academy Lincolnshire
30 Newland, Lincoln LN1 1XG
lincolnshireacademy@doubleimpact.org.uk
www.doubleimpact.org.uk



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**Open Report on behalf of Pete Moore,
Executive Director of Finance and Public Protection**

Report to:	Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee
Date:	25 January 2017
Subject:	Bespoke Business Advice Provided by Trading Standards - Update

Summary:

This paper provides an update and overview following the introduction of chargeable advice to Lincolnshire businesses on the 1st April 2016 by the County Council's Trading Standards Service.

Actions Required:

The Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee is invited to consider and comment on the report and highlight whether it supports the continuation of the business advice strategy service which commenced in April 2016, giving businesses clear options and access to full and comprehensive bespoke business advice.

1. Background

Lincolnshire Trading Standards enforce a wide range of complex business and consumer protection legislation relating to quality, quantity, safety, description, commercial animal welfare and pricing of goods and services.

Since 2011, when Lincolnshire Trading Standards received a reduction in budget of nearly 50%, the service has not been able to provide bespoke, in depth advice to Lincolnshire businesses on the laws applicable to them within the Trading Standards remit. However following an Executive decision and the support of The Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee in February 2016, Trading Standards now offer many more services to Lincolnshire businesses on a cost recovery basis.

The key to creating harmony between high performing and prospering businesses and consumers is creating a fair playing field where businesses are well informed and supported. Lincolnshire Trading Standards have a number of services they can offer to businesses to help support this including providing up to the minute advice on complex consumer legislation.

Whatever the size of the business it will be subject to a wide range of legislation designed to protect the consumer and promote a fair and safe trading environment. Lincolnshire County Council Trading Standards can help businesses comply with

these often complex and crucial consumer protection laws, giving them the right answer to important questions such as:

- How do I make sure the goods I sell are safe?
- What information must I put on my food labels?
- When I trade online, what details should be on my website?
- Who can provide consumer law training for my staff?
- How can I be sure my contract terms and conditions are really protecting my business?
- How can I improve my age restricted sales procedures?
- How can I stop unfair advertising from my competitors?
- Do I have to give the consumer a refund?

Businesses can contact Lincolnshire Trading Standards looking for legal guidance in relation to the goods and/or services they sell to consumers. Since April 2016 the following levels of advice are available:

- A.** General basic advice and guidance without charge which is limited to providing the business with a general explanation of the law in relation to a question raised by signposting to web based advice materials. This general basic advice and guidance is time limited, exceeding no more than one hour of a Trading Standards Officer's time in total, to help the business comply with the law.
- B.** Where a business requires more in-depth information and guidance or requires detailed research an hourly charge of £58.00 (plus VAT) will incur.
- C.** Where a business trades outside of the County and subject to eligibility, a Primary Authority Partnership is available. Primary Authority is a national statutory scheme signed off by the secretary of state which allows businesses to form a partnership with a single local authority. Qualifying businesses receive an annually agreed package of advice and support charged at £58.00 per hour. Primary Authority simplifies how businesses can comply with the necessary regulations and helps Lincolnshire Trading Standards engage better with the businesses in Lincolnshire.

No pricing rise was implemented in 2015/2016, from 1st April 2017 we propose to increase our charges to £60.00 per hour.

2. Update on Performance Achieved

As this is the first time a chargeable services to Lincolnshire businesses has been offered there are no baseline comparisons. The advice requests received from business from the 1st April 2016 – 30th November 2016 are shown in Figures 1 to 4.

Please note due to resource limitations the business advice service has not been actively, information is available via the County Council website and our Social media Facebook and twitter account.

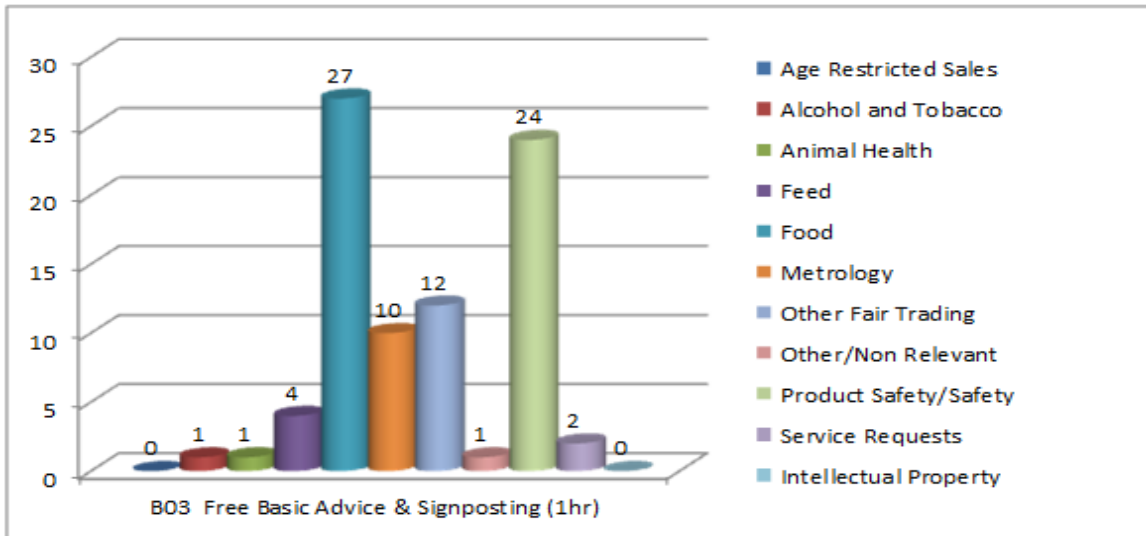


Figure1 - Requests for Free and Basic Advice by subject area

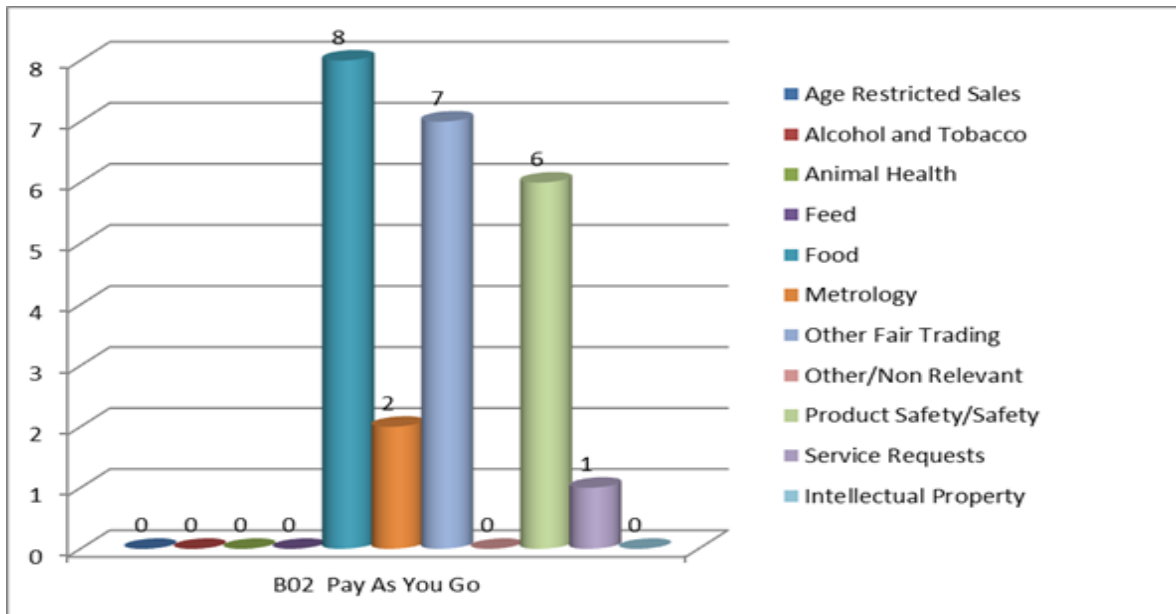


Figure 2 - Requests for Pay as You Go Advice by subject area

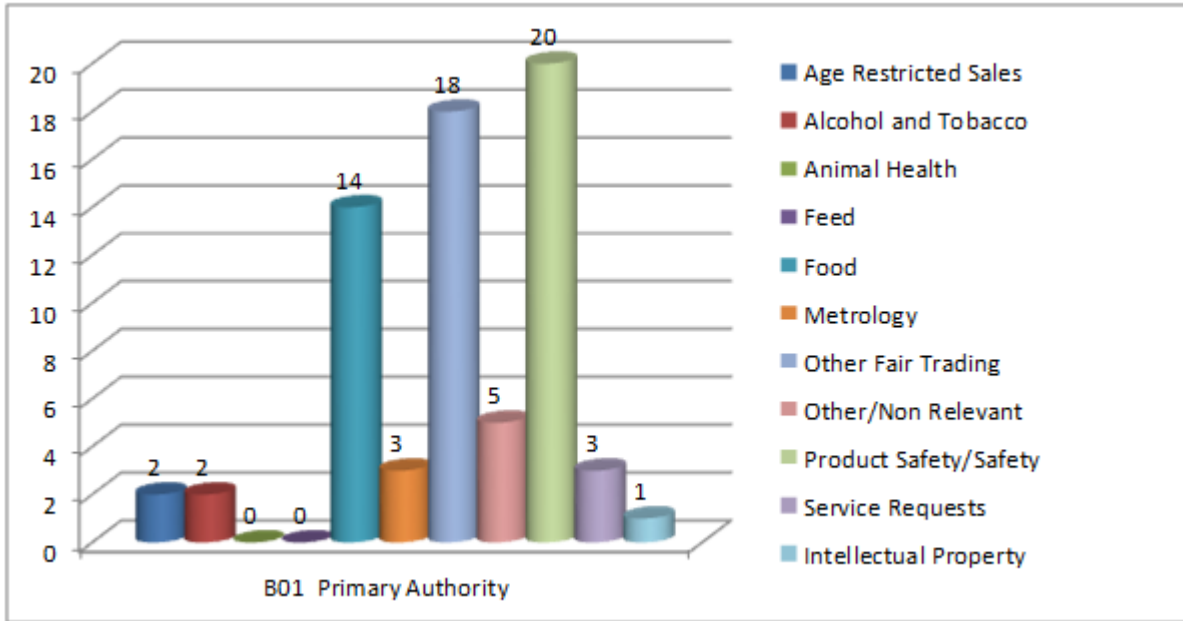


Figure 3 - Primary Authority Advice provided by subject

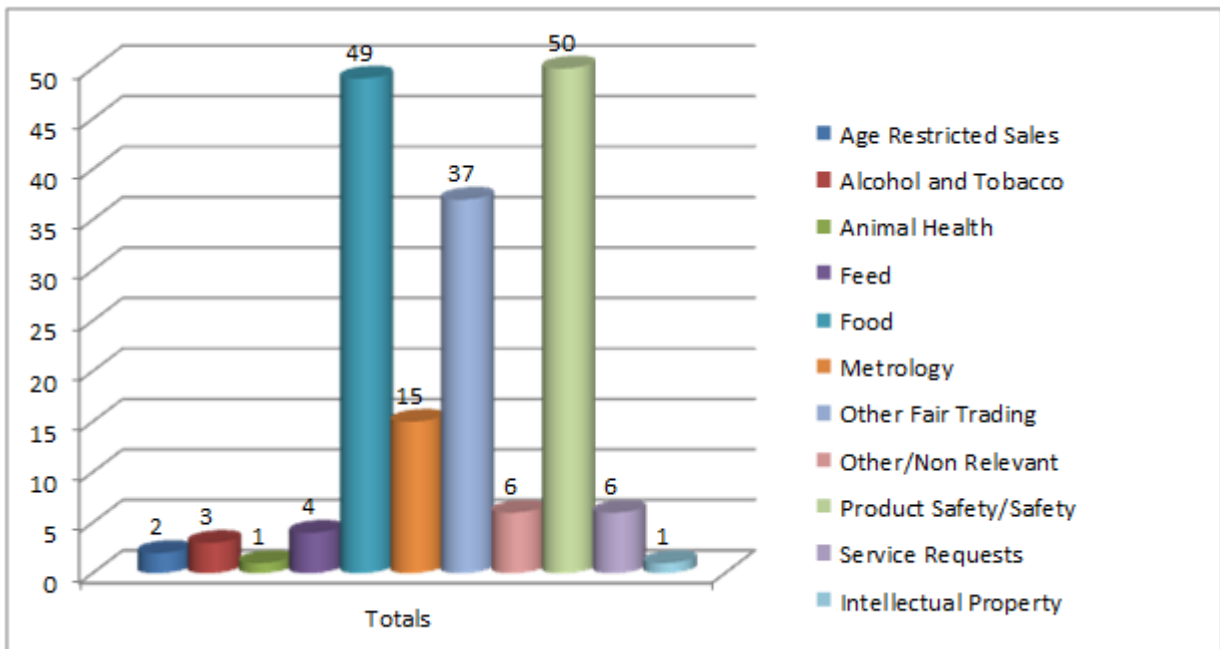


Figure 4 - Total requests for advice provided by subject

3. Analysis

The graphics show that this service is assisting us in achieving our aims of maintaining:

- A fair, equitable and safe trading environment in Lincolnshire
- The quality and competitiveness of goods and services provided by local business and agriculture

Of particular note is that the subject areas with the most advice requests are:

Product Safety: Legislation in this area is very technical and specific to the product. Complexity is driven by the risks and harm the products could cause if not manufactured or used by the consumer correctly.

Food Standards: auditing business to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Food Safety Act 1990 and regulations made under the Act, Trading Standards provide advice regarding the safety of food in relation to contaminants and use of ingredients and additives and the composition and correct labelling of all food products. The number of requests reflects the large number of food businesses that are based in Lincolnshire and form an important part of the local economy.

Fair Trading: covering a wide area of consumer protection law, we support business to ensure a fair trading environment in relation to descriptions applied and prices indicated for goods and services to consumers and business.

Metrology: this area covers the accuracy of weighing and measuring equipment in trade use and of the statements of quantity made in relation to packaged goods. A verifications and calibrations services for businesses is also offered.

For the period in question around £23,000 has been charged to business. As the service provision is developing this may not be an accurate reflection of the Officer hours required but it does allow the Trading Standards service to improve and retain the breadth and depth of knowledge which it is able to utilise in its broader enforcement role.

Primary Authority

We currently have 11 Primary Authority Partnerships with Lincolnshire businesses, these include:

Lincolnshire Co-op, Lincoln: Very successful Primary Authority Partnership with Lincolnshire Co-operative Group Ltd covering 93 Food Stores across Lincolnshire, North East Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire, Newark & Doncaster, employing 1639 staff.

Smiffys, Gainsborough: Was founded in 1894 and has become a global organisation with offices and showrooms worldwide. As the leading costume, Halloween and Carnival manufacturing company in the UK, Smiffys distribute over 5000 products to over 5000 stockists around the world, with over 26 million items shipped every year.

Bakkavor, Spalding: Are a leading international manufacturer of fresh prepared foods. They are committed to supplying outstanding quality, value and service to their customers, which include Marks and Spencer, Asda, Tesco. Morrisons.

Minster Fine Foods, Bourne: represent a selected number of Continental Food Manufacturers responsible for the sales and marketing of their products in the UK. Their policy is to offer their customers the best possible service combined with the most competitive prices. Goods are delivered direct from the manufacturers ensuring their customers enjoy fresh, high quality products with the maximum shelf life.

Uncle Henrys, Grayingham, Gainsborough: is an award winning farm shop, café and butchery.

Cosmic Fireworks, Lincolnshire: was founded over 25 years ago and came under new ownership in 2011. The new management at Cosmic Fireworks has once again established itself as a leading supplier of high quality fireworks, with its retail and wholesale partners across mainland UK.

Chestnut Trading LTD, Lincolnshire: is one of the UK's leading suppliers of fireworks for retailers and traders in the UK.

Henry Bell & Co (Grantham) Limited: trade within the agricultural industry supplying seed, fertiliser and chemicals. They are one of the major suppliers of flaked cereals and pulses to the animal and pet food industry with a very wide and varied customer base within the wild bird and small animal industry. As a large importer and end user of seeds like black sunflower, sunflower hearts, Niger, striped sunflower, safflower etc they also source and supply these seeds for other manufactures in either bulk or bags.

Fold Hill, Old Leake: are Pet Food Manufacturers based near Boston, Lincolnshire. Product range includes the Fold Hill Complete Food, Mixers and Meals, Chewdles range of cat and dog treats and Laughing Dog products.

Gadsby's, Southwell: Gadsby's bake and supply a selection of traditional and continental breads, hand finished confectionery and cream cakes. Based in Southwell with 75 staff who produce, pack and deliver the 80,000 retail items they sell every day, six days a week. Gadsby's product range is supplied to stores from Liverpool to Grimsby, Sheffield to Peterborough, and in over 180 co-op food stores throughout Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.

Arthaus, Lincoln: Arthaus sell flat packed bedroom, Living room and children's furniture from their showrooms in Lincoln and via their website. They also offer a delivery and assembly service.

We are in the process of signing up a 2 further Lincolnshire businesses that have received Pay as you Go advice from us and see the further benefits of a Primary Authority Partnership with us. So far all businesses that have reached their annual

review are resigning to continue working with us and have provided us with positive feedback regarding the services we provide.

The Benefits to Lincolnshire Business

Without the advice, guidance and support provided by Trading Standards, businesses could face enforcement actions such as prosecutions resulting in significant fines and/or imprisonment, as well as claims from customers in relation to substandard products or services and the costs of product recall.

With advice, guidance and help with Trading Standards law, businesses can reduce their compliance costs; reduce risk and the cost of failure and increasingly generate a satisfied, happy and returning consumer base.

Businesses face legal challenges from a range of sources, Trading Standards support can help them become fully aware of their full regulatory obligations and help them to put programmes and measures in place to make their business fully legally compliant.

Providing businesses with robust and reliable regulatory advice supports growth by enabling them to invest with confidence in products, practices and procedures, knowing that there is professional regulatory endorsement of the resources they devote to compliance.

Feedback from Martin Ward, Regional Compliance Manager at Lincolnshire Co-op a Primary Authority Partner:

'The team at LCC have proved to be valuable partners to our organisation in providing accurate and reassuring information which allows us to keep up to date with, and also trade within the parameters set out by, new legislation.

Furthermore, Emma and Angela have provided support and advice at short notice which has helped us to resolve customer queries regarding our trading practices ensuring that we are able to provide accurate information to customers.

With regard to keeping us up to date, Emma and Angela have been in regular contact to offer advice about items which have become hot topics in the Trading Standards forum which allows us to review our own practices to minimise the risk of customer complaints or confusion regarding our policies. It can also be noted that the team take a conscientious approach to how our time is allocated which allows us to spend our hours in the most efficient way which allows us to get the most out of our partnership.

Overall, the support which we receive from our partnership with LCC Trading Standards throughout the food business allows us to operate efficiently and legally while helping to minimise the possibility of customer confusion. This is achieved through a mixture of assured advice, verbal guidance and site visits to identify areas which we could improve upon.'

4. Conclusion

Continuing to charge on a cost recovery basis for some business advice activities will allow Lincolnshire Trading Standards to deliver important services to support businesses, but at the same time allow the continued protection for frontline enforcement services that focus on rogue traders and other non-compliant businesses which undermine the level playing field and affect the safety and confidence of consumers.

Cost recovery means that the time and other costs accrued by officers in research and providing bespoke advice to a business do not detract from delivery of consumer and trader protection from unfair trading. At the same time Trading Standards is able to grow strong and prosperous partnerships with local business to enable them to grow, whilst being complainant with complex consumer legislation. Businesses requesting the advice are able to move forward with confidence, knowing that they have the support of Trading Standards as far as interpreting legislation around that particular aspect of product design, labelling or marketing is concerned. This service will become crucial as the impact of the UK leaving the EU become clearer particularly any changes to the consumer protection legislative framework.

5. Consultation

a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

N/A

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

6. Background Papers

Document title	Where the document can be viewed
Bespoke Business Advice provided by Trading Standards on a chargeable basis.	Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee Wednesday, 13th January, 2016 http://lincolnshire.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=489&MId=4532&Ver=4

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Open Report on behalf of Tony McGinty, Interim Director of Public Health

Report to:	Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee
Date:	25 January 2017
Subject:	Government Proposals for the Future Funding of Supported Housing

Summary:

Supported and sheltered housing supports tens of thousands of people across the country, including the elderly, homeless and those living with disabilities, to live independently and get their lives back on track. Stable funding for these vital support services reduces pressure on more costly public services like the NHS, saving the taxpayer around £3.5bn per year.

In September 2016, the Departments for Work and Pensions and Communities and Local Government outlined proposals to change the way supported housing is funded. The Government announced that a new system will be introduced in April 2019 and a formal consultation process is currently taking place.

Actions Required:

The Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee are invited to consider and comment on the consultation document "Funding for Supported Housing" produced jointly by the Department for Communities and Local Government and the Department for Work & Pensions attached at Appendix A.

1. Background

Lincolnshire County Council currently commissions a range of supported housing services across Adult Care and Community Wellbeing.

Officers will make a presentation to Members outlining the key elements of the new proposals, the key areas covered in the consultation and the impact and action for Lincolnshire.

The consultation will run for 12 weeks until 13 February 2017. A Green Paper on the detailed arrangements for the local top-up model and approach to short-term accommodation will follow in the spring.

In the meantime, LCC will be submitting a formal response to the consultation. This will be done across Adult Care and Community Wellbeing, including

consultation with LCC commissioned service providers, and will be delivered according to the following timeframe;

- 2nd February - draft formal response to senior managers
- 9th February - closing date for comments
- 13th February - submission of formal LCC response

LCC will explore the opportunity, and appetite amongst providers, to become a Development Area (known currently as a "shadow site") which will enable greater influencing on system remodeling.

2. Conclusion

It is expected that there will be a large and strong response across the country from a range of organisations on this complex service area.

Officers are in agreement that LCC need to respond formally to the proposals to ensure supported and sheltered housing has a secure and long-term footing for the vulnerable people of Lincolnshire and Members are invited to input into that response.

3. Consultation

a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

No

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

Further work will be required following the release of the Green Paper once a clearer model is forthcoming from this period of consultation.

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Funding for Supported Housing – Consultation

5. Background Papers

Document title	Where the document can be viewed
Housing: Written Statement HCWS563 by The Minister for Disabled	http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-statement/Commons/2016-03-01/HCWS563

Document title	Where the document can be viewed
People (Justin Tomlinson) on 01 March 2016	
Housing Benefit: Written statement HCWS154 by The Secretary of State for Work and Pensions (Damian Green) on 15 September 2016	http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-statement/Commons/2016-09-15/HCWS154/?dm_i=3R33,36VG,11XI0P,9F14,1

This report was written by Lisa Loy, Programme Manager (Housing for Independence) who can be contacted on 01522554697 or lisa.loy@lincolnshire.gov.uk

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Department for
Communities and
Local Government



Department
for Work &
Pensions

Funding for Supported Housing

Consultation



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Scope of the consultation

Topic of this consultation:	This consultation seeks views on the design of the Government's new housing costs funding model for supported housing, as well as views on how funding for emergency and short term placements should work. It covers the following areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Devolved top-up funding to local authorities in England; and 2. Funding for emergency and short term supported housing placements across Great Britain.
Scope of this consultation:	Housing costs funding for supported housing.
Geographical scope:	This consultation seeks views on arrangements for funding the additional housing costs associated with providing supported housing in England, and on funding for emergency and short term placements across Great Britain.
Impact Assessment:	Not needed at this stage.

Basic Information

To:	This consultation is aimed at supported housing commissioners and providers, developers and investors, residents and those who represent their views.
Body/bodies responsible for the consultation:	The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government and Secretary of State for Work and Pensions.
Duration:	This consultation will last for 12 weeks from 21 November (closing on Monday 13 February 2017).
Enquiries:	For any enquiries about the consultation please contact: supportedhousing@communities.gsi.gov.uk
How to respond:	You may respond by emailing your response to the questions in this consultation to: supportedhousing@communities.gsi.gov.uk Please title the email: "Supported housing consultation response". If you are responding in writing, please make it clear which questions you are responding to.

Written responses should be sent to:

Department for Communities and Local Government
Supported Housing Programme
Fry Building
3rd Floor
2 Marsham Street
London
SW1P 4DF

When you reply it would be very useful if you confirm whether you are replying as an individual or submitting an official response on behalf of an organisation and include:

- your name,
- your position (if applicable),
- the name of organisation (if applicable),
- an address (including post-code),
- an email address,
- a contact telephone number, and
- if you are responding about arrangements for short term accommodation whether you are responding with regards to England, Scotland or Wales.

Introduction

1. One of the Government's key commitments is to protect the most vulnerable. Supported housing helps to underpin this obligation and supports hundreds of thousands of the most vulnerable people across the country. From helping those with learning disabilities to providing older people with support needs with somewhere to live that can meet their changing needs as they age, crisis accommodation for people fleeing domestic abuse or emergency places for rough sleepers, help for those recovering from drug or alcohol dependency, or support to vulnerable young people such as care leavers to get the help they need to move on and get a job and to live independently.
2. The Government is committed to protecting and boosting the supply of supported housing and ensuring it provides value for money and works for those who use it as well as those who pay for it. Over the past months, we have talked extensively to supported housing commissioners, providers, and developers as well as representatives of supported housing residents about what a workable and sustainable funding model for the sector should look like.
3. Two things are absolutely clear. Firstly, doing nothing is not an option. Universal Credit is being rolled out to working age claimants across Great Britain and is an important reform to improve work incentives and enhance simplicity for claimants. In this context, we need to consider how best to fund the supported housing sector to cater for its specific needs and circumstances. Secondly, it is absolutely critical that we get the detail right to ensure we deliver a funding model that is flexible enough to reflect the diversity of the sector and meets the needs of individual tenants, providers and commissioners. In particular, we recognise the vital importance of ensuring that providers are able to develop new, much needed, supported housing and we want the long-term funding model to support this. As part of this reform we also want to increase the role that quality, individual outcomes and value for money play in the funding model.
4. That is why we have confirmed to Parliament in a Written Ministerial Statement that we will defer the application of the Local Housing Allowance (LHA) rates to supported housing until 2019/20.¹ From 1 April 2019, we will bring in a new funding model which will ensure that supported housing continues to be funded at the same level it would have otherwise been in 2019/20, taking account of our plans on social rents.

¹ Written Ministerial Statement (15 September 2016): <http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-statement/Commons/2016-09-15/HCWS154/>

5. The new model will mean that core rent and service charges will be funded through Universal Credit (or Housing Benefit for pensioners and where Universal Credit has yet to be fully rolled out) up to the level of the applicable LHA rate. Local authorities are best placed to make decisions about how to support vulnerable people in their areas and to commission the supported housing services that are needed locally. The new model will devolve funding to local authorities in England to provide a 'top-up' where necessary to providers, reflecting the often higher costs of offering supported housing. We recognise a different approach may be needed for short term accommodation, including hostels and refuges, but this type of accommodation will benefit from the same protection as supported housing in general.
6. In England, this will give local authorities an enhanced role in commissioning supported housing in their area. This will also allow local authorities to take a more coherent approach to commissioning for needs across housing, health and social care. Better local knowledge will help drive transparency, quality and value for money from providers in their area.
7. We want to continue the conversation we have begun with the supported housing sector and work with them to develop the detail for the new model. This document begins the consultation process alongside a programme of task and finish groups working with the sector on key design components of the model and designing a new approach for short term accommodation. We will also work with local authorities and other partners to determine how funding should be distributed among individual local authorities.
8. While the framework for the new funding model has been set, this consultation seeks views on key system design elements to ensure the model will work for tenants, commissioners, providers and developers.
9. Across the United Kingdom, core rent and service charges will continue to be funded through Universal Credit (or Housing Benefit for pensioners or where Universal Credit has yet to be fully rolled out) up to the level of the applicable LHA rate. The Scottish Government and Welsh Government have devolved responsibility for housing policy and already determine their own priorities in relation to supported housing. Alongside the transition to a new funding model in England, the UK Government will therefore also ensure that the devolved administrations receive a level of funding in 2019/20 equivalent to that which would otherwise have been available through the welfare system in order to meet the additional costs of supported housing.
10. This consultation will run for 12 weeks until 13 February 2017. There will then be a Green Paper on the detailed arrangements for the local top-up model and approach to short term accommodation in the spring. A final package will be announced in autumn 2017 to allow time for transitional arrangements and any necessary legislation to be made ahead of the new model commencing on 1 April 2019. We propose to put shadow arrangements on the detail and allocation of funding in place from April 2018 to allow full transition to a new model.
11. While designing the mechanics of a new funding model is important to provide certainty for service users, commissioners, providers and developers, the

Government views this as the start of a longer term process in England. During this consultation process we want to work with the sector to consider wider strategic goals such as responding to growing future demand for support to maintain people's independence as well as looking for opportunities for service transformation, for example, to strengthen links across public service commissioning, including health, housing, social care and criminal justice. We are also keen to explore with the private, social and public sector the potential for alternative finance and delivery models for increasing supported housing supply through the use of social investments. We will set out any conclusions on these broader considerations in the Green Paper next spring.

1. Supporting people to live independently

Who needs support?

12. Supported housing plays a crucial role in supporting hundreds of thousands of the most vulnerable people. The Supported Accommodation Evidence Review, published alongside this consultation, suggests up to 716,000 people were using supported housing across Great Britain at any given point in time at the end of 2015.²
13. Providing a safe, stable and supportive place to live can be the key to unlocking better outcomes for vulnerable people, from tackling poverty and disadvantage to managing crises, rehabilitation or maintaining people's independence. For many, it is a stepping stone to independent living in the longer term. For some, it is vital life-long support that helps them to live independently in the community.
14. The types of people in supported housing include:
- Older people with support needs;
 - People at risk of or recovering from homelessness;
 - People with learning disabilities;
 - People with mental health problems;
 - People with physical or sensory disabilities;
 - People with drug or alcohol problems;
 - People experiencing or at risk of domestic abuse;
 - Vulnerable young people (such as care leavers or teenage parents);
 - Ex-offenders;
 - Vulnerable armed forces veterans; and
 - Others (such as refugees with support needs).

What is supported housing?

15. Supported housing is any housing scheme where housing is provided alongside care, support or supervision to help people live as independently as possible in the community. It covers a range of different housing types, including hostels, refuges, supported living complexes, extra care schemes and sheltered housing. Supported housing can provide long term support for years for some vulnerable groups such as

² Supported Accommodation Review: the scale, scope and cost of the supported housing sector (2016), see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/supported-accommodation-review>

older people and disabled people or very short term immediate emergency help for when people are in times of crisis, such as use of hostels and refuges.

16. Accommodation is predominantly provided by social landlords, including housing associations and local authorities, as well as charitable and voluntary organisations. Housing associations provide over 70 percent of supported housing units in Great Britain. Some private sector “for profit” organisations also provide supported housing, both as landlords and/or support providers.
17. The Supported Accommodation Evidence Review provides a national level snapshot estimate of the size and composition of the sector at the end of 2015. It suggests there were approximately 651,500 supported housing units in Great Britain. The majority in England (85%), with nine percent in Scotland and six percent in Wales.
18. We use a broad umbrella term ‘supported housing’ to cover both supported housing in general and sheltered housing for older people. This consultation considers both types of provision and both working and pension age residents. Also covered are the two complementary definitions used in the benefits system, Supported Exempt Accommodation³ and Specified Accommodation.⁴

Why supported housing is important

19. Supported housing provides vital support to some of our country’s most vulnerable people. It helps many people to lead independent lives or turn their lives around and is a vital service for a country that works for all. It is also an investment which brings savings to other parts of the public sector, such as health and social care and underpins a range of policy objectives across Government including:
 - **Supporting vulnerable people:** such as frail, older people and disabled people, people with mental health problems, and vulnerable ex-service veterans;
 - **Tackling homelessness:** preventing homelessness in the first place and helping people recover and move on from homelessness;

³ Supported Exempt Accommodation is defined as being either: a resettlement place; or accommodation which is provided by a county council, housing association, registered charity or voluntary organisation where that body, or person acting on their behalf, provides the claimant with care, support or supervision.

⁴ Specified Accommodation includes supported exempt accommodation, and adds three more categories: (i) Managed properties, which includes supported housing which would meet the definition of supported exempt accommodation but for the care support or supervision being provided by someone other than the landlord; (ii) Refuges provided for someone who has left their home as a result of domestic violence; and (iii) Hostels, including hostels provided by local authorities where care, support or supervision is provided. People living in specified accommodation are eligible to continue to receive Housing Benefit in respect of their housing costs, even where they claim Universal Credit, and the housing support paid through Housing Benefit does not count towards the Benefit Cap.

- **Providing refuge:** through crisis and follow-on accommodation and support services for those fleeing domestic abuse;
- **Tackling poverty and disadvantage:** such as helping people with learning disabilities or vulnerable young people, including care leavers', transition to independent living;
- **Recovery:** such as support and treatment for those with drug and or alcohol problems or helping ex-offenders to integrate back into the community; and
- **Improving public health and supporting the health and care system:** by helping older people or people with disabilities to lead healthy and independent lives keeping them out of acute health settings and residential care or smoothing their discharge from hospital.

20. DCLG analysis, based on the Frontier Economics report for the Homes and Communities Agency on Specialist Housing in 2010, estimates that the net fiscal benefit of providing supported housing is £3.53 billion per year.⁵

The Government's commitment to supported housing

21. The Government has a strong track record in protecting individuals living in the supported housing sector. For example, the Housing Benefit paid in respect of most types of supported housing is not taken into account for Benefit Cap purposes. While work has been ongoing to align the funding approach to supported housing and Universal Credit, temporary provision has been made to allow claimants living in supported housing to continue to receive Housing Benefit for their housing costs alongside Universal Credit for their other living costs.
22. The Government also has a strong track record of boosting supply of supported housing. Between 2011 and 2015 the Government delivered over 18,000 new supported homes across England.
23. At the Spending Review we committed £400 million to deliver a further 8,000 supported housing units through the Department for Communities and Local Government's Shared Ownership and Affordable Homes Programme. In addition, the Department of Health's Care and Support Specialised Housing (CASSH) fund was launched in 2012 with over £200 million being invested to build over 6,000 supported homes over the next few years.
24. The Department of Health has also recently launched a £25 million Capital Fund for Housing and Technology for People with Learning Disabilities. A further £40 million was invested in the Homelessness Change/Platform for Life programme to upgrade

⁵ Frontier Economics (2010) Financial benefits of investment in specialist housing for vulnerable and older people, see: <https://www.frontier-economics.com/documents/2014/06/financial-benefits-of-investment-frontier-report.pdf>

homeless hostels and improve health facilities. We are also fully committed to ensuring that no victim of domestic abuse is turned away from the support they need, as reaffirmed in the strategy to end Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) published in March. As part of this we have committed £80 million of extra funding up to 2020 to tackle violence against women and girls, including funding for securing the future of refuges and other accommodation based services. As part of this, a £20 million fund was launched on 3 November for local authorities to bid to increase refuge spaces and other accommodation for women fleeing domestic violence.⁶

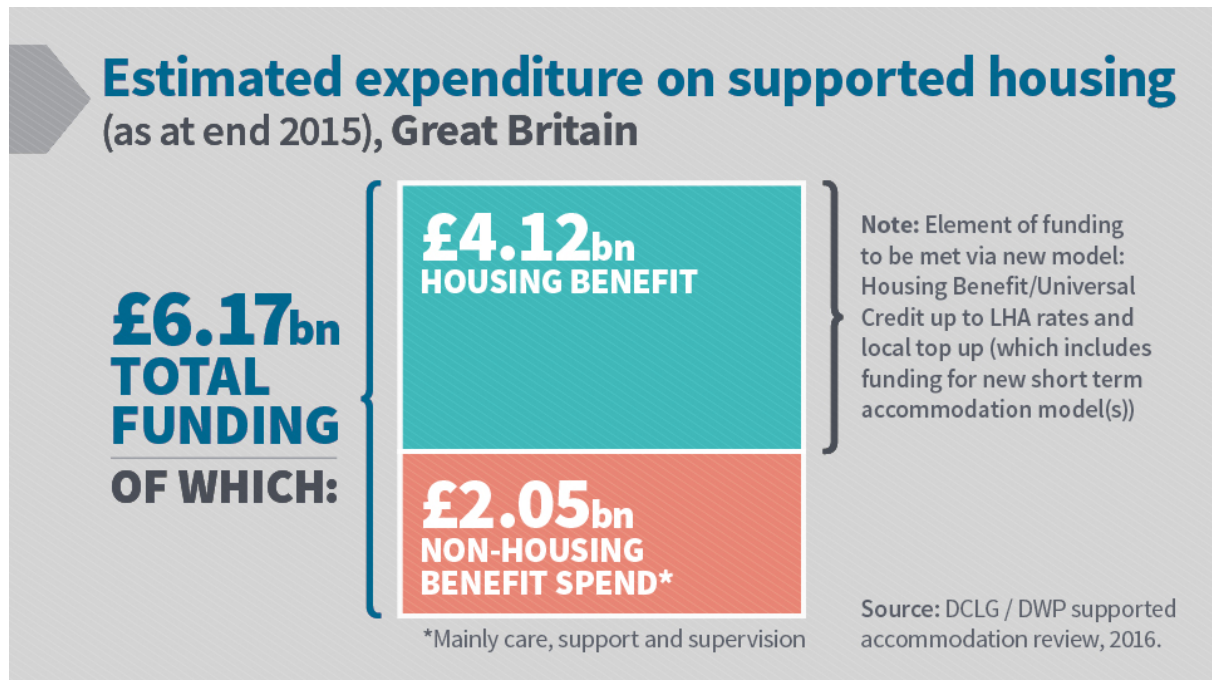
Current delivery and costs

25. Supported housing is enormously diverse, with provider type, scheme characteristics and delivery models and commissioning structures varying across Great Britain.
26. The Government recognises that supported housing costs can often be higher than mainstream housing for a variety of reasons. This includes higher maintenance, repairs and rates of turnover and the specific needs and characteristics of residents, which may require the provision of communal areas and facilities as well as enhanced security. We also recognise that retirement housing, including sheltered housing and extra care, can also often have higher housing costs. We wish to ensure the new funding model works for the whole sector.
27. Funding for supported housing is complex and comes from a variety of sources. Housing Benefit plays a significant role. It meets eligible housing-related costs, including core rent and eligible service charges (which can include for example, the cost of repairs, renewing communal furnishing and fittings and some intensive housing management costs). The Supported Accommodation Evidence Review estimates that the annualised Housing Benefit expenditure for supported housing across Great Britain as at December 2015 is £4.12 billion. This represents around 17 percent of the total expenditure on Housing Benefit. The majority of supported housing expenditure from Housing Benefit is for older people, at an estimated £2.4 billion, with an estimated £1.7 billion spent on working-age provision.
28. The Supported Accommodation Evidence Review conservatively estimates at the end of 2015 that around £2.05 billion is spent in addition to Housing Benefit, on mainly support and care services for tenants in supported housing (see Figure 1 below). The principal sources of separate care and support funding are local authority adult social care services, housing and homelessness funding. Further funding comes from sources such as children's services, substance misuse

⁶ DCLG, 2016-2018 Domestic Abuse Fund: prospectus, see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/domestic-abuse-fund-prospectus>

services, charitable grants and Big Lottery funding, as well as from health sources and a small amount from fundraising and donations.

Figure 1



29. Work towards the Supported Accommodation Evidence Review found many examples of excellent practice in terms of local areas strategically assessing and identifying need for supported housing, strong commissioning and regular review of provision for individuals to support those who are able to move on into independent living and to make best use of provision.
30. The review also found some circumstances of patchy commissioning practice, alongside some frustration among commissioners about providers only being required to comply with welfare rules. This has resulted in some providers setting up provision outside local commissioning structures or scrutiny with poor assurance of outcomes, quality or value for money. Both issues further support the case for change.

2. The case for change

Rationale and objectives

31. There are two clear reasons for seeking to reform the funding of supported housing. The roll out of Universal Credit for working age people, as described above, is one but there is also a need to more fundamentally consider how supported housing across the whole sector should be planned for, commissioned and delivered and how to manage growing demand within a tighter public spending climate:

- **Universal Credit** – a new funding mechanism is required to work in conjunction with Universal Credit. Universal Credit will meet core housing costs, up to the level of the relevant LHA rate, and therefore the question arises about the most effective way to deal with additional costs in excess of this.
- **A local focus on outcomes, oversight and cost control** – we want the quality of services and a focus on outcomes for the people who use them to be at the forefront of supported housing provision. The current system for funding the housing costs of supported housing is not well designed to ensure effective oversight of quality or control of spending to ensure value for money. We must consider new approaches to transparency and oversight in order to achieve consistent quality and to demonstrate to the taxpayer the value of the considerable public investment in these services.

32. In addition, supported housing plays a critical role in meeting our objectives for supporting vulnerable people across Government. Our overall objectives for reform are:

- To ensure that vulnerable people receive the support they need;
- To establish a funding system that protects genuine supported housing and provides certainty to maintain and encourage the development of new supply;
- To deliver provision that focusses on service users – getting access at the right time as well as, where possible, help to move on at the right time – and focusses on their individual outcomes as well as the quality of provision;
- To better align responsibility for commissioning services with greater control of the budgets to ensure improvements in quality, value for money, appropriate oversight, transparency and accountability; and
- To seek opportunities for greater collaboration and innovation through local commissioning across public sector commissioning, including strengthening the links between health, housing and social care.

Universal Credit and the impact on Supported Housing

33. Universal Credit, which is currently being rolled out nationwide, is a benefit for working age people who are both in and out of work. It replaces six existing benefits, and includes support for rental costs where applicable. Universal Credit is paid monthly directly to claimants. Universal Credit is currently available in every Jobcentre in Great Britain for single jobseekers. Full rollout of Universal Credit for all

claimant types is currently underway and will be complete in 2022. Housing costs for those of pension age will also continue to be met through the welfare system. For those in supported housing, welfare payments up to the level of the LHA rate will be supplemented where necessary by the local top-up fund from April 2019.

34. Universal Credit offers significant benefits, in terms of simplicity, ease of access and improved work incentives for all claimants, including those individuals living in supported housing.
35. Local knowledge is central to the current system for funding supported housing through Housing Benefit. In addition, much supported housing provision is developed in consultation with and is commissioned by local authorities to meet the needs of local people and this requires close co-operation at the local level. Determining individual entitlement where the claimant lives in supported housing requires very detailed consideration of which costs are eligible and whether the costs cited are reasonable. Such a system usually requires local knowledge, expertise and involvement.
36. For providers of certain types of short term accommodation, Universal Credit, which is typically paid monthly, presents challenges. Shorter term accommodation may include provision such as:
 - hostels for homeless people or domestic violence refuges;
 - short term emergency accommodation provided by a local authority whilst their duty to house a homeless person is assessed; and
 - other supported housing settings where stays may be short term.
37. The Government also recognises that different funding models for the short term accommodation types set out above may also be applicable to Temporary Accommodation provided by local authorities in discharging their homelessness duties.
38. We are seeking views on how best to provide support for short term stays alongside the monthly assessment and payment in Universal Credit. Challenges include ensuring we remain responsive to housing needs at the start of someone's Universal Credit claim while entitlement is determined and first payments are made.

A local focus on outcomes

39. As we have set out above, local knowledge is of crucial importance in ensuring supported housing is commissioned in the right way. In addition to preparing for a new local role as part of the implementation of Universal Credit, many local authorities have also told us that they would welcome an enhanced local commissioning role. Some councils have raised concerns about the existing Housing Benefit regime, in particular regarding insufficient local control over the establishment and location of supported housing services and quality of some services being provided outside of their commissioning arrangements. Supported housing providers and developers have been clear that they are seeking as much

clarity as possible about what funding is available as well as a strong desire for consistency around the availability of funding and its administration.

40. Concerns have also been raised that the current Housing Benefit regulations restrict who can provide supported housing, and receive the enhanced funding through the supported exempt provisions, to non-metropolitan county councils, housing associations, registered charities and voluntary organisations. This leaves no room for other providers and can restrict the claimants' choice of who delivers support services, since to qualify for the enhanced funding through Housing Benefit the care, support or supervision must be provided by, or on behalf of, the landlord.
41. Longer term, we also need to build a system which is better able to manage future demand as the population is ageing and medical advances also mean that more people with severe physical and learning disabilities are enjoying longer lives. This makes it even more important that spending provides value for money and is targeted effectively and providers are able to develop new supported housing supply.

3. A new framework for future supported housing costs

42. On 15 September, the Government announced a new funding model for supported housing. Government has deferred the application of the Local Housing Allowance (LHA) policy for supported housing until 2019/20. At this point we will bring in a new funding model which will ensure that supported housing continues to be funded at the same level it would have otherwise been in 2019/20, taking into account the effect of Government policy on social sector rents.
43. We also announced that, as planned, the Government would apply the social rent reduction to supported housing, with rents in these properties decreasing by 1% a year for 3 years, up to and including 2019/20. The existing exemption for specialised supported housing will remain in place and will be extended over the remaining 3 years of the policy for fully mutuals/co-operatives, almshouses and Community Land Trusts and refuges.
44. It is our intention that from 2019/20 core rent and service charges will be funded through Housing Benefit or Universal Credit up to the level of the applicable LHA rate. This will apply to all those living in supported accommodation from this date. The Shared Accommodation Rate will not apply to people living in the supported housing sector, in recognition of the particular challenges this would have placed upon them.
45. In England, we will devolve funding to local authorities to provide additional 'top-up' funding to providers where necessary, reflecting the higher average costs of offering supported accommodation, compared to general needs. This will give local authorities an enhanced role in commissioning supported housing in their area. This will also allow local authorities to ensure a more coherent approach to commissioning for needs across housing, health and social care, using local knowledge to drive transparency, quality and value for money from providers in their area.
46. Separate existing funding streams for care, support and supervision (such as legacy Supporting People funding) would remain part of the funding mix for supported housing but will not be changed by these reforms. The intention would be for the top-up fund to be used in conjunction with the wide range of funding dedicated to local commissioning.
47. We will ring-fence the top-up fund to ensure it continues to support vulnerable people. The amount of top-up funding will be set on the basis of current projections of future need. This will also help to provide certainty for providers that reductions in funding from Housing Benefit or Universal Credit due to LHA rates, can be met elsewhere as well as to give greater assurance to developers of new supported housing supply.

48. While we are confident that this model will meet the needs of the majority of the sector, we recognise some particular challenges may remain for very short term accommodation, including hostels and refuges. We will work with the sector to develop further options to ensure that providers of shorter term accommodation continue to receive appropriate funding for their important work. Whilst the mechanism may be different, funding for this type of accommodation will benefit from the same protection as supported housing in general.

4. Consultation: key issues and questions

49. This is a consultation on how the new local funding model should work in England.

50. There are five key issues that we would like to explore through this consultation to develop the detail that will underpin the new approach to funding for supported housing set out on 15 September. These are:

- I. Fair access to funding, the detailed design of the ring-fence and whether other protections are needed for particular client groups to ensure appropriate access to funding, including for those without existing statutory duties;
- II. Clarifying expectations for local roles and responsibilities, including what planning, commissioning and partnership arrangements might be necessary locally;
- III. Confirming what further arrangements there should be to provide oversight and assurance for Government and taxpayers around ensuring value for money and quality outcomes focussed services;
- IV. Exploring the appropriate balance between local flexibility and provider certainty, including what other assurance can be provided beyond the ring-fence, for developers and investors to ensure a pipeline of new supply; and
- V. Developing options for workable funding model(s) for short term accommodation, including hostels and refuges.

Issues I – IV relate to the detailed arrangements for the local top up model in England. Issue V relates to short term accommodation provision across Great Britain, as it is currently funded through the welfare system.

I. Fair access to funding, the detailed design of the ring-fence and whether other protections are needed for particular client groups to ensure appropriate access to funding, including for those without existing statutory duties.

51. Local authorities will administer the local top-up, and in two tier areas, there is a case for the upper-tier local authority to hold the funding as they tend to be responsible for commissioning the bulk of supported housing services.

52. Different types of supported housing provision and services are commissioned by different bodies locally, such as Clinical Commissioning Groups and district housing authorities. It will be important to ensure that funding streams are better aligned so they can deliver their respective commissioning objectives.

*Q1. The local top-up will be devolved to local authorities. Who should hold the funding; and, in two tier areas, **should the upper tier authority hold the funding?***

*Q2. How should the funding model be designed to maximise the opportunities for local agencies to collaborate, encourage planning and commissioning across service boundaries, and ensure that different **local commissioning bodies can have fair access to funding**?*

53. We will ring-fence the top-up fund to ensure it continues to support vulnerable people. We propose that the ring-fence should be set to cover expenditure on a general definition of supported housing provision, rather than there being separate ring-fenced pots for different client groups.
54. Many people who rely upon supported housing have multiple and complex needs and supported housing services often address a combination of these needs (e.g. homelessness, mental health issues and substance misuse problems) and therefore, breaking down funding between different client groups becomes complicated and could limit flexibility for local areas to manage changing circumstances. Local authorities will, of course, need to comply with the public sector equality duty under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 when deciding how to allocate funding.
55. However, some stakeholders have raised concerns that certain vulnerable groups could be overlooked, or particular groups could be prioritised for funding at the expense of others. We are keen to understand what, if any, statutory provision could be made to provide reassurance, including what potential role additional statutory duties for local authorities in England could play, particularly in terms of protecting provision for specific vulnerable groups within the context of the overall ring-fence.

*Q3. How can we ensure that **local allocation** of funding by local authorities matches local need for supported housing across all client groups?*

*Q4. Do you think **other funding protections for vulnerable groups**, beyond the ring-fence, are needed to provide fair access to funding for all client groups, including those without existing statutory duties (including for example the case for any new statutory duties or any other sort of statutory provision)?*

II. Clarifying expectations for local roles and responsibilities, including what planning, commissioning and partnership arrangements might be necessary locally.

56. The new model will give local authorities in England an enhanced role in commissioning supported housing in their areas. In addition, local partnerships could combine this funding with existing care, support and supervision funding to commission services. This could be helpful in encouraging local authorities to consider all supported housing funding in the round. It should incentivise efficiencies and join up existing care and support funding, helping with health and social care integration across the life course.
57. We will consider what level of new burdens funding would be appropriate to enable local authorities to fulfill their new role.

Q5. *What expectations should there be for **local roles and responsibilities**? What planning, commissioning and partnership and monitoring arrangements might be necessary, both nationally and locally?*

Q6. *For local authority respondents, what **administrative impact and specific tasks** might this new role involve for your local authority?*

III. Confirming what further arrangements there should be to provide oversight and assurance for Government and taxpayers around ensuring value for money and quality outcomes focussed services.

58. Supported housing is of vital importance to vulnerable people and we want to continue to work with providers to ensure that services are as good as they can be. We want to build on the work of excellent providers to drive all quality and value for money up to the level of the best. These reforms, giving local areas greater control and strategic oversight, represent the first step towards that goal, whilst giving the sector the necessary certainty over the total amount of funding available nationally. We also want quality and a focus on individual outcomes to play a greater role in how we fund the sector.

Q7. *We welcome your views on what features the new model should include to provide **greater oversight and assurance** to tax payers that supported housing services are providing value for money, are of good quality and are delivering outcomes for individual tenants?*

IV. Exploring the appropriate balance between local flexibility and provider certainty, including what other assurance can be provided beyond the ring-fence, for developers and investors to ensure a pipeline of new supply.

59. Providers have told us that within a localised funding model they would prefer a degree of standardisation with regards to the administration of a local top-up as well as the underpinning framework for reaching a funding decision – for example, via a national statement of expectations or a national commissioning framework. This is particularly important for larger providers who operate across many different local areas and would welcome a degree of standardisation and consistency. However, it is important to balance this against the need to preserve flexibility for local areas to design the delivery of the top-up in their area in a way which best meets the needs and circumstances of supporting vulnerable people in their areas.

Q8. *We are interested in your views on how to strike a balance between local flexibility and provider/developer certainty and simplicity. What features should the funding model have to provide **greater certainty to providers** and in particular, developers of new supply?*

Q9. *Should there be a **national statement of expectations or national commissioning framework** within which local areas tailor their funding? How should this work with existing commissioning arrangements, for example across health and social care, and how would we ensure it was followed?*

Q10. The Government wants a **smooth transition** to the new funding arrangement on 1 April 2019. What transitional arrangements might be helpful in supporting the transition to the new regime?

Q11. Do you have **any other views** about how the local top-up model can be designed to ensure it works for tenants, commissioners, providers and developers?

V. Developing options for workable funding model(s) for short term accommodation, including hostels and refuges.

60. While we are confident that the local top up model will meet the needs of the majority of the sector, we recognise some particular challenges, such as the monthly payment of Universal Credit, may remain for very short term accommodation, including hostels and refuges. We will work with the sector to develop further options to ensure that providers of shorter term accommodation continue to receive appropriate funding for their important work. Whilst the mechanism or mechanisms (if more than one model is necessary) may be different, funding for this type of accommodation will benefit from the same protection as supported housing in general.

Q12. We welcome your views on how **emergency and short term accommodation** should be defined and how funding should be provided outside Universal Credit. How should funding be provided for tenants in these situations?

Task and finish groups

61. There will be four task and finish groups working across these key issues outlined through this consultation, which will include membership from key stakeholders and partners from across the sector and from across Government departments and the devolved administrations where appropriate. This work will run in tandem with this consultation exercise and report back to Government. The task and finish groups will cover the following:

- A. **Fair access to funding** (issue I above);
- B. **Local roles & responsibilities including ensuring value for money, quality and appropriate oversight** (combining issues II and III above): exploring how the new model should work in practice and how to assure quality;
- C. **Ensuring new supply of supported housing** (issue IV above): looking at how to provide assurance and certainty for developers as well as maintaining local flexibility for commissioners; and
- D. **Short term accommodation** (issue V above): developing options for a workable and sustainable funding model or models for short term accommodation.

Timetable

62. This document begins the consultation process alongside a programme of task and finish groups working with the sector on key design components of the model and designing a new approach for short term accommodation.
63. While the framework for the new funding model has been set, this consultation seeks views on key system design elements to ensure the model(s) will work for tenants, commissioners, providers and developers. The specific issues we wish to resolve through this consultation include fair access to funding; clarifying expectations for local roles and responsibilities; confirming what further arrangements there should be to provide oversight and assurance; exploring the appropriate balance between local flexibility and provider certainty; and gathering views on developing a workable funding model(s) for short term accommodation, including hostels and refuges.
64. This consultation will run for 12 weeks until 13 February 2017. There will then be a Green Paper on the detailed arrangements for the local top-up model and approach to short term accommodation in the spring. A final package will be announced in autumn 2017 to allow time for transitional arrangements to be made ahead of the new model commencing on 1 April 2019.

Timetable	Delivery phase
Nov 2016 To Feb 2017	Consultation: consultation document
Nov/Dec/Jan/Feb	Stakeholder engagement and task and finish groups
Spring 2017	Green Paper on detailed model(s) and funding distribution consideration
Autumn 2017	Announce detailed funding model(s) and local authority funding allocations
April 2018	Shadow year arrangements in place on detail and allocation of funding to allow full transition to new model
April 2019	Commencement of new funding model(s)

About this consultation

This consultation document and consultation process have been planned to adhere to the Consultation Principles issued by the Cabinet Office.

Representative groups are asked to give a summary of the people and organisations they represent, and where relevant who else they have consulted in reaching their conclusions when they respond.

Information provided in response to this consultation, including personal information, may be published or disclosed in accordance with the access to information regimes (these are primarily the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA), the Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA) and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004).

If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, under the FOIA, there is a statutory Code of Practice with which public authorities must comply and which deals, amongst other things, with obligations of confidence. In view of this it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of itself, be regarded as binding on the Department.

The Department for Communities and Local Government will process your personal data in accordance with DPA and in the majority of circumstances this will mean that your personal data will not be disclosed to third parties.

Individual responses will not be acknowledged unless specifically requested.

Your opinions are valuable to us. Thank you for taking the time to read this document and respond.

**Open Report on behalf of Richard Wills,
Director responsible for Democratic Services**

Report to:	Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee
Date:	25 January 2017
Subject:	Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee Work Programme

Summary:

This item enables the Committee to consider and comment on the content of its work programme for the coming year to ensure that scrutiny activity is focused where it can be of greatest benefit. Members are encouraged to highlight items that could be included for consideration in the work programme.

The work programme will be reviewed at each meeting of the Committee to ensure that its contents are still relevant and will add value to the work of the Council and partners.

Actions Required:

Members of the Committee are invited to consider and comment on the work programme as set out in Appendix A to this report and highlight any additional scrutiny activity that could be included for consideration in the work programme.

1. Background

The Committee's work programme for the coming year is attached at Appendix A to this report. The Committee is invited to consider and comment on the content of the work programme.

Work Programme Definitions

Set out below are the definitions used to describe the types of scrutiny, relating to the items on the Work Programme:

Budget Scrutiny - The Committee is scrutinising the previous year's budget, or the current year's budget or proposals for the future year's budget.

Pre-Decision Scrutiny - The Committee is scrutinising a proposal, prior to a decision on the proposal by the Executive, the Executive Councillor or a senior officer.

Performance Scrutiny - The Committee is scrutinising periodic performance, issue specific performance or external inspection reports.

Policy Development - The Committee is involved in the development of policy, usually at an early stage, where a range of options are being considered.

Consultation - The Committee is responding to (or making arrangements to) respond to a consultation, either formally or informally. This includes pre-consultation engagement.

Status Report - The Committee is considering a topic for the first time where a specific issue has been raised or members wish to gain a greater understanding.

Update Report - The Committee is scrutinising an item following earlier consideration.

Scrutiny Review Activity - This includes discussion on possible scrutiny review items; finalising the scoping for the review; monitoring or interim reports; approval of the final report; and the response to the report.

2. Conclusion

To consider and comment on the work programme and highlight any additional scrutiny activity that could be included for consideration.

3. Consultation

a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

Not Applicable

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

Not Applicable

4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee Work Programme
Appendix B	Forward Plan of Decisions relating to Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee

5. Background Papers

No background papers within Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the preparation of this report.

This report was written by Daniel Steel, Scrutiny Officer, who can be contacted on 01522 552102 or by e-mail at daniel.steel@lincolnshire.gov.uk

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor Chris Brewis
Vice Chairman: Councillor Linda Wootten

25 January 2017		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Budget Proposals 2017/18	Michelle Grady, Head of Finance (Communities)	Budget Scrutiny
Update on Bespoke Business Advice Provided by Trading Standards	Sara Barry, Safer Communities Manager	Policy Review
Meet and Greet' Session with the new supplier of the Community Substance Misuse Treatment Services	Chris Weston, Consultant in Public Health	Workshop
Funding for Supported Housing Consultation	Robin Bellamy, Assistant Director Public Health Commissioning	Consultation
Sitting as the Crime and Disorder Committee		
Community Safety - Sexual Violence Update	Sara Barry, Safer Communities Manager	Update Report

Thursday 09 March 2017 Fire & Rescue Training Facility, Waddington		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Performance Report, Quarter 3 (1 October to 31 December 2016)	Daryl Pearce, County Officer Public Protection; Nicole Hilton, Community Assets and Resilience Commissioning Manager; Robin Bellamy, Assistant Director Public Health Commissioning, Nick Borrill, Acting Chief Fire Officer	Performance Scrutiny
Future Sustainability of the Lincolnshire Archive	Nicole Hilton, Community Assets and Resilience Commissioning Manager	Workshop

For more information about the work of the Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee please contact Daniel Steel, Scrutiny Officer on 01522 552102 or by e-mail at daniel.steel@lincolnshire.gov.uk

Forward Plan of Decisions relating to Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee

DEC REF	MATTERS FOR DECISION	DATE OF DECISION	DECISION MAKER	PEOPLE/GROUPS CONSULTED PRIOR TO DECISION	DOCUMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED FOR DECISION	HOW AND WHEN TO COMMENT PRIOR TO THE DECISION BEING TAKEN	RESPONSIBLE PORTFOLIO HOLDER AND CHIEF OFFICER	KEY DECISION YES/NO	DIVISIONS AFFECTED
I012810 New!	Collections Development Policy	30 January 2017	Executive Councillor: Culture and Emergency Services	N/A	Report	Community and Resilience Commissioning Manager Tel: 01522 553786 Email: nicole.hilton@lincolnshire.gov.uk	Executive Councillor: Culture and Emergency Services and Executive Director for Environment and Economy	No	All Divisions

**Open Report on behalf of Pete Moore,
Executive Director of Finance and Public Protection**

Report to:	Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee
Date:	25 January 2017
Subject:	Sexual Violence and Abuse

Summary:

This report considers the partnership approach to reducing Sexual Violence and Abuse in Lincolnshire. It also provides information on what role Lincolnshire County Council takes in supporting and protecting the victims and tackling the perpetrators of this crime.

Actions Required:

The Community and Public Safety Scrutiny Committee is invited to consider and comment on the report and highlight any recommendations or further actions for consideration.

1. Background

Sexual violence and abuse occurs across all society regardless of race, age, gender, sexuality or geography. It is vastly underreported and has long lasting effects for victims and their families.

The definition of sexual violence and abuse is any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work¹.

1.1 National statistics about Sexual Violence:

- In 2013/14 there were 64,205 sexual offences recorded by the police across England and Wales (20% increase on the previous year).
- Rape accounted for 20,745 of all sexual offences recorded 2013/2014.²

¹ World Health Organisation – 'Violence Injury Prevention' (Chapter 6 'Sexual Violence'), 2012

² Office for National Statistics – 'Violent Crime and Sexual Offences', 2015

- Male victims make up 15% according to the Crime Survey for England & Wales 2013/2014 although this is not reflected in reported incidents
- Females aged between 16-19 were most likely to be a victim of a sexual offence.³
- Females from a lower income bracket household (£10,000) showed an increased risk of victimisation as did full time students and the unemployed⁴
- Cyber enabled (online) sexual offences related to online dating has seen a six fold increase from 2009 to 2014⁵
- As little as 11% of those who have been raped, go on to report it.
- The cost to society of violence against women and girls is around £36.7 billion pounds⁶

2. Sexual Violence and Abuse in Lincolnshire

Lincolnshire Statistics⁷:

- There has been a 55% increase in SVA offences in Lincolnshire between 2012 and 2014
- less than 10% were historical (over a year ago at time of reporting)
- Police data suggests 17.8% of offences alcohol is a factor (however this is considered to be lower than anecdotal evidence suggests)
- The perpetrator in at least 53% of SVA offences are known to the victim especially in relation to rape.
- There is an indication the night time economy plays a role in the top four wards including Lincoln and Boston.

This localised data comes from an analytical report about sexual violence & abuse in Lincolnshire using police data carried out by the Community Safety Analyst.

Police statistics show an increase in reporting (from 2012-2013 to 2013-2014) in every district apart from South Kesteven and West Lindsey. The biggest increase in reports to the police is in North Kesteven with a 10.49% increase over the previous year. Lincoln City and East Lindsey remain the districts with the highest reporting rates.

³ Crime Survey for England & Wales - 2013/2014

⁴ Ministry of Justice – 'An Overview of Sexual Offending in England and Wales', 2013

⁵ NCA, Emerging new threat in online dating, 2016

⁶ ACPO & Department of Health - 'Response to Sexual Violence Needs Assessments (RSVNA) Toolkit', 2011

⁷ Safer Communities Service - 'Scanning of Sexual Offences in Lincolnshire', 2016

3. Lincolnshire's Sexual Violence & Abuse Partnership and Strategy

Due to the rise in reported crimes Sexual Violence and Abuse was adopted as a priority by the Lincolnshire Community Safety Partnership (LCSP) in 2015, as to tackle Sexual Violence & Abuse, a multi- agency approach is required. This is managed through the Sexual Violence & Abuse Strategic Management Board (SVASMB) which reports to the LCSP. The remit of the group is to address Sexual Violence and Abuse in the adult population. Sexual Abuse of Children remains with the Lincolnshire Children's Safeguarding Board. The SVASMB is supported by the Sexual Violence & Abuse Delivery Group and a Sexual Violence and Abuse (SVA) Strategy Coordinator resource who sits within the Safer Communities Team. The group was formed at the start of 2016 and has produced a Strategy and delivery plan.

The three year Sexual Violence & Abuse Strategy for Lincolnshire – 2016-2019 has been developed and has four strategic priorities:

1. Preventing Sexual Violence and Abuse
2. Provision of High Quality Sexual Violence and Abuse Services
3. Partnership Working
4. Pursuing Perpetrators

The key partners include:

- NHS England
- Police
- Local District Council (Community Safety Managers)
- Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC)
- Lincolnshire County Council (LCC)
- The University of Lincoln
- Adult Safeguarding
- Lincolnshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust (LPFT)
- Victim and Survivor Support Services - there are four key providers in Lincolnshire:
 1. Trust House Lincolnshire, are based in Grantham (but cover the county) and are commissioned by the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) to provide Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA) and counselling to both male and female victims of SVA.
 2. Lincolnshire Rape Crisis, who have been commissioned by MOJ to provide one to one support services and group sessions to Female victims only.
 3. Victim Support who provide general support to male and female victims but also have a child ISVA for those under 18 who have experienced SVA. This specific service is funded by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC).

4. Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC), is commissioned by the PCC and NHS England and includes adult and child ISVA services. SARC work with males and females who are going through the Criminal Justice System.

4. What contribution is Lincolnshire County Council making towards achieving the goals set out in the SVA Strategy?

Priority 1 - Preventing Sexual Violence and Abuse

- **Coordinator Resource**-The Safer Communities team which sits within Lincolnshire County Council has provided a SVA coordinator to support the SVA SMB and deliver on the strategy, ensuring gaps are identified and partners work together to meet the objectives.
- **Sexual Violence Policy for Sexual Entertainment Venues (SEV's)**- The SVA coordinator has devised a sexual violence policy for SEV's across the county in order to protect the workers from SVA. The aim is to work with local district licensing to implement the policy in all SEV's. This policy also aims to improve intelligence to the police and allow the standards within the venues to remain high and to ensure the dancers are aware of theirs and the clubs responsibilities in terms of SVA. So far this has been taken on by a venue in Boston and there are plans to introduce this to four other SEV's in the county.
- **Education**- Public Health within Lincolnshire County Council have commissioned Positive Health to provide 200 free sex and healthy relationships training sessions within schools identified as having a need. There is an extended offering to other schools not identified for a fee. So far 67 'Consent' and 'Healthy relationships' education sessions have been delivered in 59 schools across the county (43 chargeable and 24 Free within the Public health contract).

The Stay Safe Partnership which is a central education booking hub funded by LCC, supports the promotion and booking of 'Consent' and 'Healthy relationships' education sessions.

Priority 2 - Provision of High Quality Sexual Violence and Abuse Services

- **Commissioned services**- Lincolnshire County Council provides a partnership and contract management resource to contract manage the SARC Adult ISVA service on behalf of the PCC.

Priority 3 - Partnership Working

- **Analytical Resource**-The Safer Communities team (LCC) have committed an analytical resource to support the work of the SVA SMB. Part of this work includes collecting Partner data and analysing it along with police data.

- **Ask for Angela and #NoMore Campaigns-** The SVA Coordinator has developed task and finish groups to focus on awareness campaigns and messaging to create a culture change, promote services and provide people with the information they need to feel confident in reporting. The #NoMore campaign was developed within this group which launched in September along with the global success of 'Ask for Angela' which the coordinator developed and engaged with the night time economy (pubs and clubs) to implement across the county.
- **Overlaps with other Priorities-** Whilst the focus is primarily on SVA there is an overlap with the Substance Misuse priority with the Night time Economy and alcohol as well as the strong link with Domestic Abuse where over 50% of reports of SVA the victim was in a relationship with the perpetrator.
- **Communications-** LCC's communications team have worked to provide the awareness campaign #NoMore the best coverage throughout key weeks.

Priority 4 - Pursuing Perpetrators

- **Training** - SVA coordinator has arranged for some training for relevant professionals working in this area on National Ugly Mugs (NUM's) which is a system to protect Sex workers from violent customers.

5. Success

Ask for Angela, a poster campaign which was developed by SVA Coordinator and supported by the SVA SMB partnership launched in September's #NoMore awareness week. Ask for Angela was designed to direct customers on dates where they felt threatened or concerned for their safety to go to the bar and ask for support with 'Angela' being the code word. Bars and Clubs across the county placed the posters in their customer toilets to demonstrate they were there to help and ensured their staff knew what to do if someone asked for help or 'Angela'. This poster campaign went viral and gained the local, national and international media's attention. The scheme was then promoted to National pubwatch who have now backed the scheme and placed it on their website and encouraged all pubwatches across the country to support it. The Poster campaign has also been taken up by parts of Australia, the US, Canada, Germany and Argentina.

#NoMore Awareness Campaign, although 'Ask for Angela' overtook the success of #NoMore, it still had a huge impact online through social media, local print media and radio. Its biggest success was seen on University Campus where the student services team and students promoted the messages throughout the week.

Sexual Violence Policy for Sex Entertainment Venues (SEV), developed by the SVA coordinator to implement in Lap-dancing venues to provide clear guidance to

dancers and the management staff on what their responsibilities are to protect the workers and ensure the working conditions are free from Sexual violence and abuse. It will also assist with ensuring girls are supported with the police reporting process to enable the police to build intelligence on perpetrators. So far Boston licensing have supported the policy and requested their one SEV implements it within their venue.

6. Challenges moving forward

Increase in reporting, whilst it is positive people are feeling more confident to come forwards it means as a county we need to ensure we have the services to support the demand. Recent revelations about football coaches sexually assaulting young footballers, like the Jimmy Saville case it could bring many more people forward and the partnership need to be prepared for this.

Resources, as in all areas of public finance resources are being squeezed at both a local and national level, this places pressure on all activities and agencies but particularly on support services to victims and on targeted prevention activities within schools and the general public with awareness campaigns.

Implementing the Sexual Violence and Abuse Policy within SEV's- in Lincoln, Skegness and Grantham. Work is ongoing with local licensing officers.

7. Conclusion

Following the adoption of Sexual Violence and Abuse of adults as a partnership priority in Lincolnshire, there is now a greater understanding of the issue and impact within Lincolnshire. This has been driven by an analysis of the data and bringing partners together to understand the unreported picture. There is now confidence that by working in partnership we can act more effectively to prevent abuse happening and ensure that those who become victims get the support they need. It will be increasingly important that we use stretched and decreasing resources in the most effective way. Lincolnshire is not unusual in seeing a rise in the reporting of this awful crime, as it is repeated across the UK; however our history of strong partnership working stands will for help protect communities, support victims and bring offenders to justice.

8. Consultation

a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

N/A

b) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

9. Background Papers

No background papers within Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the preparation of this report.

This report was written by Hayley Child, who can be contacted on Hayley.child@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

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