



County Offices
Newland
Lincoln
LN1 1YL

23 September 2019

Executive

A meeting of the Executive will be held on **Tuesday, 1 October 2019** in **County Offices, Newland, Lincoln Lincs LN1 1YL** at **10.30 am** for the transaction of business set out on the attached Agenda.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'DBarnes'.

Debbie Barnes OBE
Head of Paid Service

Membership of the Executive
(8 Members of the Council)

Councillor M J Hill OBE, Executive Councillor for Resources and Communications (Leader of the Council)

Councillor Mrs P A Bradwell OBE, Executive Councillor for Adult Care, Health and Children's Services (Deputy Leader)

Councillor C J Davie, Executive Councillor for Economy and Place

Councillor R G Davies, Executive Councillor for Highways, Transport and IT

Councillor E J Poll, Executive Councillor for Commercial and Environmental Management

Councillor Mrs S Woolley, Executive Councillor for NHS Liaison and Community Engagement

Councillor C N Worth, Executive Councillor for Culture and Emergency Services

Councillor B Young, Executive Councillor for Community Safety and People Management

**EXECUTIVE AGENDA
TUESDAY, 1 OCTOBER 2019**

| Item | Title | Forward Plan Decision Reference | Pages |
|--|--|---------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Apologies for Absence | | |
| 2 | Declarations of Councillors' Interests | | |
| 3 | Announcements by the Leader, Executive Councillors and Executive Directors | | |
| 4 | Minutes of the Meeting of the Executive held on 3 September 2019 | | 7 - 14 |
| NON KEY DECISIONS - ITEMS TO BE RESOLVED BY THE EXECUTIVE | | | |
| 5 | Capital Budget Monitoring Report 2019/20 <i>(To receive a report from the Executive Director – Resources, which provides an update on capital spending compared with budgets for the financial year which started on 1 April 2019)</i> | I018710 | 15 - 24 |
| 6 | Revenue Budget Monitoring Report 2019/20 <i>(To receive a report from the Executive Director – Resources, which provides an update on revenue spending compared with budgets for the financial year which started on 1 April 2019)</i> | I018351 | 25 - 42 |
| ITEMS REFERRED FROM OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEES | | | |
| 7 | Final Report from the Roundabout Sponsorship and Advertising Scrutiny Review <i>(To receive a report from the Executive Director – Resources, which invites the Executive to receive the scrutiny review report and make arrangements for responding to the report by 1 December 2019)</i> | N/A | 43 - 104 |
| KEY DECISIONS - ITEMS TO BE RESOLVED BY THE EXECUTIVE | | | |
| 8 | Housing Related Support Services <i>(To receive a report from the Executive Director – Adult Care and Community Wellbeing, which invites the Executive to approve the commissioning of a housing related support service, and the undertaking of procurement to establish a contract, to be awarded to a single provider of a countywide service effective from 1 July 2020)</i> | I018554 | 105 - 142 |

- 9 Commissioning of Supported Accommodation: Children's Services** **I018688** 143 - 216
(To receive a report from the Interim Director – Children's Services, which invites the Executive to consider information on the re-commissioning of the Children's Services Youth Housing Service and the overall Supported Accommodation offer for young people)

CONSIDERATION OF CONFIDENTIAL / EXEMPT INFORMATION

(PLEASE NOTE: Appendices A, B and C to the following item are not for publication by reason of being confidential by virtue of Section 100A(2) of the Local Government Act 1972 and/or exempt by virtue of paragraph 3 of part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 as each Appendix contains confidential information relating to tenders and the disclosure of that information is either (i) prohibited by or under an enactment, namely Regulation 21 of the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 or is (ii) information relating to the business affairs of bidders in a confidential procurement. That confidential information is relevant to this procurement and probably also to other procurements in the local government sector given the limited number of potential contractors in the market. The information therefore has a high commercial value. In the event that the Council fails to keep the information confidential then the aggrieved bidder may be able to bring a very substantial claim in damages against the Council to cover its losses. In these circumstances the public interest in the Council withholding the information and protecting itself from litigation outweighs any interest in disclosing the information particularly where as much information as possible has been made available to the public in the open parts of the report)

- 10 Highways 2020 Contract Award Decision** **I017884** 217 - 268
(To receive a report from the Executive Director – Place, which presents the results of the Highways 2020 Procurement, describing the process adopted and the solutions arising)

Democratic Services Officer Contact Details

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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
- Any special arrangements
- Copies of reports

Contact details set out above.

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**EXECUTIVE
3 SEPTEMBER 2019**

PRESENT: COUNCILLOR M J HILL OBE (LEADER OF THE COUNCIL)

Councillors Mrs P A Bradwell OBE (Executive Councillor for Adult Care, Health and Children's Services) (Deputy Leader), C J Davie (Executive Councillor for Economy and Place), R G Davies (Executive Councillor for Highways, Transport and IT), E J Poll (Executive Councillor for Commercial and Environmental Management), Mrs S Woolley (Executive Councillor for NHS Liaison and Community Engagement), C N Worth (Executive Councillor for Culture and Emergency Services) and B Young (Executive Councillor for Community Safety and People Management).

Councillors: R B Parker (Chairman of the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board), N H Pepper (Chairman of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee) and Mrs C A Talbot were also in attendance.

Officers in attendance:-

Debbie Barnes OBE (Head of Paid Service), David Coleman (Chief Legal Officer), Cheryl Evans (Democratic Services Officer), Michelle Grady (Assistant Director for Strategic Finance), Andy Gutherson (Executive Director Place), Will Mason (Head of Culture), Tony McGinty (Interim Director of Public Health), Jasmine Sodhi (Performance and Equalities Manager), Janice Spencer OBE (Interim Director of Children's Services), Nigel West (Head of Democratic Services and Statutory Scrutiny Officer) and Adrian Winkley (Minerals and Waste Policy Team Leader).

17 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

It was reported that Michelle Grady (Assistant Director – Strategic Finance) and Tony McGinty (Consultant in Public Health) were attending the meeting on behalf of Andrew Crookham (Executive Director – Resources) and Glen Garrod (Assistant Director of Adult Care and Community Wellbeing), respectively.

Apologies for absence were received from Les Britzman (County Fire Officer) and James Drury (Executive Director – Commercial).

18 DECLARATIONS OF COUNCILLORS' INTERESTS

There were no declarations of interest.

19 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE LEADER, EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The Leader of the Council referred to the debate at the meeting of the County Council on 17 May 2019 concerning climate change and advised that consideration

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was being given to possible actions the Council could implement to reduce its carbon footprint. Furthermore, it was advised that the agenda and reports for meetings of the Executive would be circulated only in an electronic format from October 2019, with councillors and officers expected to make effective use of the Modern.gov application.

20 MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE HELD ON 9 JULY 2019

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the meeting held on 9 July 2019 be approved and signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

21 FUTURE OF THE HERITAGE SERVICE

Consideration was given to a report from the Executive Director – Place, which informed the Executive of the results of a public consultation on the Council's Heritage Service and sought approval for a series of recommendations relating to proposed changes to the service.

Reductions in government funding, with increased demand on mandatory services, had left discretionary services such as the large majority of the Heritage Service at risk of cuts in service. The County Council had had to make savings of £130 million since 2015, as a result of reduced central government funding and had experienced a 38% reduction in its funding between 2009/10 and 2016/17 with cost pressures expected to continue. The County Council's consultation exercise in 2014/15 had sought views on what priority areas should be funded and had led to over 10,000 responses. The 2014/15 consultation results had identified the following areas as priorities for funding: children's services; highways; and fire and rescue. Cultural services, including the Heritage Service, were deemed as a low priority area.

The proposals for the Heritage Service would enable continued public access to heritage, art and culture in a self-sustaining and affordable way.

The Head of Culture set out the eleven recommendations included in the Executive report and advised members of the context of each proposal.

Officers emphasised that the consultation responses on the Heritage Service, received between 13 February and 24 April 2019, had been carefully considered by the Council. The feedback received as part of the consultation process had led to the proposal in recommendation 4 of the report – that the council explores the potential for third party operation of the Usher Gallery, Lincoln, in whole or in part as an art gallery.

During discussion on the report, the following points were noted:-

- Reference was made to the successes of the Museum of the Moon exhibition; Dinosaurs exhibition and the Bondage to Liberation: Anarchic Collections held

at The Collection and the Lincoln Castle in 2019. These were cited as good examples of sites offering multiple experiences.

- Members were advised that in recent years the Usher Gallery had received around 20,000 visits a year, in comparison with the Museum of the Moon exhibition held at The Collection, which had attracted over 38,000 visitors alone in the two months that it was on display.
- It was confirmed that the City of Lincoln Council had been involved in the ongoing discussions about the future of the Heritage Service for the last two years and that the County Council had kept them informed about the properties and collections that were held under the responsibility of both councils.
- The Head of Culture explained that the County Council would look for the receipt of a sustainable business case from a third party to run the Usher Gallery no later than 31 October 2019. It was confirmed that a scoping document had already been shared which showed a broad vision about how a third party would operate in terms of finance, governance and operation models. It was emphasised that there was a need for the business case to be sustainable over many years. The County Council recognised that it would require significant effort from a third party in securing grants and it would be unlikely that these would be in place by 31 October 2019. However, the deadline of 31 October 2019 would remain in place with a commitment from the Council to be flexible.
- It was noted that the running costs for the Usher Gallery were circa £250,000 per year.
- It was explained that without significant financial investment, the Council was limited to the types of exhibitions that could take place within the Usher Gallery, due to a number of environmental factors.
- Officers had concluded that the proposals within the report offered an opportunity to optimise the number of people visiting Lincoln to learn about the county's heritage. It had been acknowledged that there was further potential to attract more visitors to the county through the Council's heritage offer. The Council was working closely with Visit Lincoln and other partner organisations to maximise the county's visitor potential through the heritage offer with the resources available.
- The Community Museum in Grantham was cited as a good example of where a museum was operated by a third party and the number of visitors had increased.
- It was reported that only 20% of the James Usher Collection was on show at any one time, with 80% of the collection remaining in storage. It was hoped that the collection could be better used and that parts of the collection that related to towns within Lincolnshire might be put on show in those areas.
- The Chief Legal Officer explained the legal situation regarding the Usher Collection. It was advised that the Usher Collection had been bequeathed to the City of Lincoln Council in the 1920s as a continuing bequest. The City of Lincoln Council was bound to look after the collection and to keep it in the Usher Gallery. However, Lincolnshire County Council was not bound by this bequest, as it was the responsibility of the City of Lincoln Council. It was also

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clarified that the Usher Gallery was owned by the City of Lincoln Council, and was currently leased by Lincolnshire County Council.

- It was hoped that the County Council could find a resolution with the City of Lincoln Council and the third party. Flexibility was required on all parts to ensure the best solution was found.

The Chairman of the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee advised that the Committee had considered the Executive report at its meeting on 23 July 2019 and had supported the recommendations to the Executive, with seven votes for and one vote against. The comments of the Committee were detailed on page 42 of the agenda pack.

A letter from Arts Council England to the Executive Councillor for Culture and Emergency Services; a summary of a statement from Catherine Wilson OBE to the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee; a summary of a statement from Richard Harrison Wood (Chairman of the Usher Gallery Trust) to the Public Protection and Communities Scrutiny Committee; and an email to the Leader of the Council from Jean Parsons were circulated prior to the meeting.

RESOLVED

- (1) That approval be given to the Heritage Service moving to a more commercial approach (also referred to as a cultural enterprise model) to attract greater income and make the Heritage Service as financially self-sustaining as possible.
- (2) That approval be given to the carrying out of works at The Collection building to develop it into a flexible space capable of hosting and displaying a range of art and archaeology including major touring exhibitions.
- (3) That approval be given to Lincolnshire County Council giving two years notice to the City of Lincoln Council to terminate the collections management agreement dated 31 January 2001 and the return of the collections owned by the City of Lincoln Council to the City of Lincoln Council.
- (4) That subject to paragraph 5 below, approval be given to Lincolnshire County Council continuing to explore with the City of Lincoln Council and third parties the potential for third party operation of the Usher Gallery in whole or in part as an art gallery.
- (5) That the Council's continued exploration under paragraph 4 above shall be conditional on:-
 - there being a sustainable business case for third party operation of the Usher Gallery building or part of it as an art gallery to the satisfaction of the Council not later than 31 October 2019;
 - there being demonstrable progress towards the securing of all necessary funding and the obtaining of all necessary consents and the

conclusion of any necessary contracts and other legal documentation to the satisfaction of the Council not later than 31 December 2019;

- there being no later than 31 May 2020 final agreement on the terms of any legal documentation involving the County Council and clear evidence to the satisfaction of the Council that operation of the Usher Gallery building or part of it as an art gallery will commence not later than 31 July 2020; and
- operation of the Usher Gallery building or part of it as an art gallery commencing not later than 31 July 2020.

- (6) That approval be given to Lincolnshire County Council continuing until the expiry of the notice given under recommendation 3 above to explore with the City of Lincoln Council alternative permitted uses of the Usher Gallery by the County Council alongside or in replacement for an art offer.
- (7) That approval be given to Lincolnshire County Council ceasing to operate the Usher Gallery as an art gallery on the expiry of the notice given under recommendation 3 above or a third party commencing operation of the Usher Gallery building or part of it as an art gallery whichever is the earlier.
- (8) That approval be given to serving notice on English Heritage in October 2019 to terminate the lease of Gainsborough Old Hall in October 2020 with Lincolnshire County Council ceasing to manage and operate the Old Hall in October 2020.
- (9) That approval be given to the retention of the Museum of Lincolnshire Life, Battle of Britain Memorial Flight Visitors Centre and Heckington Windmill as part of the Lincolnshire County Council heritage offer.
- (10) That approval be given to the County Council working with third party organisations with a view to a third party organisation taking on responsibility for Discover Stamford, Ellis Windmill, Burgh le Marsh Windmill and Alford Windmill.
- (11) That the Executive Director – Place be delegated authority, in consultation with the Executive Councillor for Culture and Emergency Services, to take all future steps and decisions relating to the implementation of the above decisions including any decision to give the Council's notice to terminate the Collections Agreement and to determine whether the conditions specified in recommendation 5 have been met.

22 PROPOSED STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Consideration was given to a report from the Executive Director – Place, which presented the proposed Statement of Community Involvement (SCI).

The Minerals and Waste Policy Team Leader reminded the Executive that the County Council was currently undertaking a statutory review of its existing SCI, which had been published in 2014 and set out how the County Council would engage and

consult the public and stakeholders with respect to the preparation of minerals and waste planning policy documents, and the determination of planning and related applications.

On 18 December 2018, the Executive had approved a Draft SCI for public consultation, which had taken place from 21 January – 4 March 2019. The comments from that consultation exercise had been considered and, where appropriate, modifications had been put forward and incorporated into a proposed SCI which was set out at Appendix C to the report.

Subject to endorsement by the Executive, the proposed SCI would be considered for adoption by the meeting of the County Council on 13 September 2019.

It was highlighted that the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee had considered the Executive report on 9 July 2019. The Committee had supported the adoption of the proposed SCI. Comments of the Committee were detailed on pages 799 – 800 of the Executive report.

RESOLVED

That the Proposed Statement of Community Involvement, as detailed at Appendix C to the report, be endorsed and recommended to the full County Council for adoption as the final Statement of Community Involvement.

23 PERFORMANCE REPORTING AGAINST THE COUNCIL BUSINESS PLAN - QUARTER 1

Consideration was given to a report from the Executive Director – Commercial, which presented an overview of performance for Quarter 1 against the Council Business Plan.

The Performance and Equalities Manager advised that of the 14 commissioning strategies reported in Quarter 1: ten had performed really well; two had performed well; and two had mixed performance. A summary of those measures where services had highlighted success in Quarter 1 was detailed at Appendix A to the report. Similarly, a summary of those measures where the target was not achieved in Quarter 1 was detailed at Appendix B.

The Chairman of the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board advised that the Board had considered the Executive report at its meeting on 29 August 2019 and had agreed to support the recommendations to the Executive. The Chairman of the Board presented the detailed comments to the Executive.

During consideration of the report and scrutiny comments, the following points were noted: -

- In relation to the data expected in Quarter 1 but not available, as outlined in section 4 of the report, it had been clarified to the Board that the data for *Reduce Carbon Emissions* (Measure 74) and *Lincolnshire CO² reductions*

(Measure 75) would always be reported in Quarter 2, rather than Quarter 1 each year owing to the timing and availability of the data. The Executive queried whether it was feasible for this to be reported on a quarterly or six monthly basis, rather than annually.

- It was highlighted that the *Household Waste Recycling Centre* recycling rate (Measure 76) for Quarter 1 was expected to be higher than the forecast for the year overall, owing to the growing conditions in Quarter 1, which had resulted in more compostable green waste. It was explained that the increase in performance was owing to partnership working. It was also highlighted that the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership was committed to working towards a consistent recycling mix across all districts, which would help provide clarity to members of the public.
- A discussion took place regarding Measure 111 – *People successfully supported to quit smoking*. It had been highlighted to the Board that recent reports had suggested that vaping was also dangerous, but there was a public perception that it was seen to be safer. The Executive was advised that research so far had led Public Health England to advise that it was too early to determine whether there were any potential long term health issues. However, the public health community remained concerned about any potential health issues. Furthermore, it was advised that at the County Council designated smoking areas were available to staff. However, this could be reviewed if deemed necessary.
- *Sickness Absence* (Measure 92) - The Executive Councillor for Community Safety and People Management advised that the target of 7.5 days per annum of sickness for each full time equivalent employee had not yet been agreed and consideration was currently being given to different targets for different service areas.
- *Visits to core libraries and mobile library services* (Measure 36) – The Executive Councillor for Culture and Emergency Services advised that the improvements to IT in libraries was currently in the process of being rolled out, which should assist in resolving the issue of the number of visits being below target.

The Executive suggested that any future proposed changes to reporting, including targets, should become the exception, rather than the standard. Officers would be requested to attend meetings of the Executive to explain the rationale for a proposed change in mid-year.

RESOLVED

- (1) That the Quarter 1 performance 2019/2020 be noted.
- (2) That the proposed changes to reporting, as set out in this report, be approved.
- (3) That any future proposed changes to reporting become the exception, rather than the norm.

The meeting closed at 12.00 pm.

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Executive

Open Report on behalf of Andrew Crookham, Executive Director - Resources

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Report to: | Executive |
| Date: | 01 October 2019 |
| Subject: | Capital Budget Monitoring Report 2019/20 |
| Decision Reference: | I018710 |
| Key decision? | No |

Summary:

This report provides an update on capital spending compared with budgets for the financial year which started on 1 April 2019.

The tables in this report show the actual expenditure and any grants and contributions for the first four months of this financial year to 31 August 2019, along with the projections for spending and a comparison of the projections against the approved budgets.

Recommendation(s):

Note the current position on the capital budget.

Alternatives Considered:

1. This report shows the actual capital expenditure to date, and projected outturns for 2019/20, therefore no alternatives have been considered.

Reasons for Recommendation:

To consider the Council's capital budget monitoring position and decide on any corrective action necessary.

1. Background

1.1 In summary:

- Net capital spending is projected to be £47.824m less than the budget at the end of the financial year.
- Gross capital spending is projected to be £56.625m less than the budget at the end of the financial year.

- This report shows that there is likely to be significant slippage in the 2019/20 Capital Programme.

DISCUSSION

Capital Programme

Table A (Position as at 31 August 2019)

| Capital Programme | Gross Actual Expenditure | Gross Revised Budget | Gross Latest Forecast | Gross Forecast Variance | Net Actual Expenditure | Net Revised Budget | Net Latest Forecast | Net Forecast Variance |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 |
| Children's Services | | | | | | | | |
| Readiness for School | | | | | | | | |
| Early Years Sufficiency / Extended Provision | 0 | 71 | 0 | -71 | 0 | 71 | 71 | 0 |
| Other Readiness for School | 7 | -30 | 0 | 30 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub Total | 7 | 41 | 0 | -41 | 7 | 71 | 71 | 0 |
| Learn and Achieve | | | | | | | | |
| Devolved Capital | 634 | 1,136 | 1,136 | 0 | -447 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Provision of School Places (Basic Need) | 2,519 | 23,216 | 23,216 | 0 | -3,485 | 245 | 245 | 0 |
| School Modernisation / Condition Capital | 2,056 | 4,982 | 4,982 | 0 | 625 | 472 | 472 | 0 |
| Academy Projects | 0 | -8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | -8 | -8 | 0 |
| Other Learn and Achieve | 581 | 2,048 | 2,048 | 0 | 406 | 1,367 | 1,367 | 0 |
| Sub Total | 5,791 | 31,375 | 31,375 | 0 | -2,901 | 2,076 | 2,076 | 0 |
| Readiness for Adult Life | | | | | | | | |
| Other Readiness for Adult Life | 0 | 2 | 0 | -2 | -28 | 2 | 0 | -2 |
| Sub Total | 0 | 2 | 0 | -2 | -28 | 2 | 0 | -2 |
| Children are Safe and Healthy | | | | | | | | |
| Other Children Safe and Healthy | 109 | 392 | 392 | 0 | 109 | 392 | 392 | 0 |
| Phase 1 & 2 Children's IT | 162 | 164 | 164 | 0 | 162 | 164 | 164 | 0 |
| Sub Total | 271 | 557 | 557 | 0 | 271 | 557 | 557 | 0 |
| Adult Care and Community Wellbeing | | | | | | | | |
| Adult Frailty, Long Term Conditions and Physical Disability | | | | | | | | |
| Better Care Fund - Disabled Facility Grants | 6,149 | 6,149 | 6,149 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wellbeing | | | | | | | | |
| Public Health | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Total | 6,149 | 6,149 | 6,149 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Place | | | | | | | | |
| Community Resilience and Assets | | | | | | | | |
| Libraries | 59 | 259 | 259 | 0 | 59 | 259 | 259 | 0 |
| Sub Total | 59 | 259 | 259 | 0 | 59 | 259 | 259 | 0 |
| Sustaining and Developing Prosperity Through Infrastructure | | | | | | | | |
| Highways Asset Protection | 31,788 | 35,638 | 39,509 | 3,871 | 14,043 | 5,700 | 9,287 | 3,587 |
| Integrated Transport | 698 | 4,137 | 1,522 | -2,615 | -741 | 870 | -1,803 | -2,673 |
| Lincoln Eastern Bypass | 12,075 | 48,992 | 41,309 | -7,683 | 12,075 | 48,992 | 41,309 | -7,683 |
| Lincoln East-West Link | 0 | -2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | -2 | 2 | 3 |
| Spalding Relief Road (Phases 1 to 5) | 63 | 11,994 | 11,994 | 0 | 63 | -6 | -6 | 0 |
| Grantham Southern Relief Road | -38 | 38,986 | 15,139 | -23,847 | -5,038 | 28,294 | 10,139 | -18,155 |
| Transforming Street Lighting | 28 | 458 | 158 | -300 | 28 | 458 | 158 | -300 |
| Grantham Growth Point | | | | | | | | |
| Historic Lincoln | 34 | 72 | 0 | -72 | 300 | 72 | 0 | -72 |
| Lincolnshire Enterprise Partnership Contribution | 0 | 18,265 | 7,864 | -10,401 | 0 | 18,265 | 7,864 | -10,401 |
| National Productivity Investment Fund | | | | | | | | |
| A16/A1073 Spalding to Eye Road Improvement | 26 | 14 | 30 | 16 | 26 | 14 | 30 | 16 |
| Other Highways and Transportation | 284 | 1,161 | 400 | -761 | 284 | 1,161 | 400 | -761 |
| Lincoln Growth Point | 86 | -54 | 150 | 204 | 86 | -54 | 150 | 204 |
| Lincolnshire Waterways | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -380 | -380 | 0 |
| Network Resilience | 463 | 512 | 512 | 0 | 463 | 512 | 512 | 0 |
| A46 Welton Roundabout (Integrated Transport/NPIF) | 42 | 3,304 | 575 | -2,729 | -678 | 1,304 | 575 | -729 |
| Holdingham Roundabout (Sleaford Growth Schemes) | 137 | 1,988 | 488 | -1,500 | 137 | 488 | 488 | 0 |
| Lincoln Castle Revealed phase 2 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 683 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Sustaining and Developing Prosperity Through Infrastructure | 2 | 121 | 2 | -119 | 2 | 129 | 2 | -127 |
| A46 Roundabouts | 237 | 331 | 920 | 589 | 237 | 331 | 920 | 589 |
| A1084 Safer Road Fund | 0 | 1,246 | 250 | -995 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A631 Middle Rasen to Bishops Bridge Safer Road Fund | 0 | 645 | 50 | -595 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gainsborough Corringham road (Dev with WLDC) | 0 | 716 | 0 | -716 | 0 | 716 | 0 | -716 |
| Sleaford Rugby Club (Sleaford Growth Scheme) | 3 | 916 | 166 | -750 | 3 | 166 | 166 | 0 |
| Sub Total | 45,971 | 169,438 | 121,039 | -48,399 | 21,973 | 107,028 | 69,811 | -37,217 |
| Protecting and Sustaining the Environment | | | | | | | | |
| Flood Defence | 775 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 0 | 775 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 0 |
| Flood and Water Risk Management | 9 | 477 | 477 | 0 | -31 | 594 | 594 | 0 |
| Boston Barrier | 0 | | | | 0 | | | |
| Boston Household Waste Recycling Centre | 0 | 120 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 120 | 120 | 0 |
| Energy from Waste | 0 | 112 | 112 | 0 | 0 | 112 | 112 | 0 |
| Equipment & Vehicles at Waste Transfer Stations | 0 | 393 | 393 | 0 | 0 | 393 | 393 | 0 |
| Fire Suppression at Waste Transfer Stations | 0 | 500 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 500 | 0 |
| Local Flood Defence Schemes | 0 | 650 | 650 | 0 | 0 | 650 | 650 | 0 |
| Other Protecting and Sustaining the Environment | 0 | 273 | 273 | 0 | 0 | 273 | 273 | 0 |
| Sub Total | 784 | 3,625 | 3,625 | 0 | 744 | 3,742 | 3,742 | 0 |
| Sustaining and Growing Business and the Economy | | | | | | | | |
| Other Sustaining and Growing Business and the Economy | 50 | 475 | 224 | -251 | 17 | 475 | 224 | -251 |
| Holbeach Food Enterprise Zone | 93 | 339 | 4,646 | 4,307 | 93 | 339 | 4,646 | 4,307 |
| LEP Skills Investment Programme | 976 | 980 | 2,384 | 1,404 | 976 | 980 | 387 | -593 |
| Economic Development - Business Unit Development | 0 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 0 |
| Sub Total | 1,118 | 3,794 | 9,254 | 5,460 | 1,085 | 3,794 | 7,257 | 3,463 |
| Finance and Public Protection | | | | | | | | |
| Protecting the Public | | | | | | | | |
| Fire and Rescue and Emergency Planning | 81 | 2,335 | 1,806 | -529 | 81 | 2,340 | 1,806 | -534 |
| Fire Fleet Vehicles and Associated Equipment | 3,356 | 11,187 | 6,130 | -5,058 | 3,356 | 11,187 | 6,130 | -5,058 |
| Registration Celebratory & Coroners Services | 8 | 98 | 98 | 0 | 8 | 98 | 98 | 0 |
| Sub Total | 3,445 | 13,621 | 8,034 | -5,587 | 3,445 | 13,626 | 8,034 | -5,592 |
| Enablers and Support to Council's Outcomes | | | | | | | | |
| Broadband | 1,101 | 7,951 | 4,643 | -3,308 | 1,092 | 7,951 | 4,643 | -3,308 |
| Infrastructure and Refresh Programme | 176 | 1,261 | 900 | -361 | 118 | 1,290 | 900 | -390 |
| Replacement ERP Finance System | 2 | 502 | 139 | -363 | 2 | 502 | 139 | -363 |
| Care Management System (CMPP) | 0 | 11 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 14 | 14 | 0 |
| ICT Development Fund | 407 | 895 | 949 | 54 | 407 | 895 | 949 | 54 |
| Windows 10 Refresh 2018 | 1,470 | 2,321 | 2,500 | 179 | 1,470 | 2,321 | 2,500 | 179 |
| Cloud Navigator & ICT Innovation | 0 | 5,000 | 500 | -4,500 | 0 | 5,000 | 1,500 | -3,500 |
| Property | 1,067 | 6,305 | 4,751 | -1,554 | 1,007 | 6,305 | 4,751 | -1,554 |
| Property Rationalisation Programme | 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 106 | 3 | 0 | -3 |
| Blue Light South Park | 2,750 | 1,337 | 4,131 | 2,794 | 2,750 | 151 | 1,508 | 1,357 |
| Lexicon House | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | -1,000 | 0 | 1,000 | 50 | -950 |
| Childrens Services - Childrens Homes | 0 | 250 | 250 | 0 | 0 | 250 | 250 | 0 |
| County Emergency Centre | 0 | 500 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 500 | 0 |
| Property Area Review | 0 | 550 | 550 | 0 | 0 | 550 | 550 | 0 |
| School Mobile Classroom Replacement | 0 | 300 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 300 | 0 |
| County Farms Grain Stores | 0 | 80 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 80 | 0 |
| Property Improvement | 0 | 250 | 250 | 0 | 0 | 250 | 250 | 0 |
| County Farms Private Roads | 0 | 55 | 55.2 | 0.2 | 0 | 55 | 55 | 0 |
| Sub Total | 7,077 | 28,568 | 20,512 | -8,056 | 6,951 | 27,416 | 18,939 | -8,477 |
| Other Programmes | | | | | | | | |
| New Developments Capital Contingency Fund | 0 | 14,138 | 14,138 | 0 | 0 | 14,138 | 14,138 | 0 |
| Sub Total | 0 | 14,138 | 14,138 | 0 | 0 | 14,138 | 14,138 | 0 |
| Total Programme | 70,672 | 271,566 | 214,941 | -56,625 | 31,607 | 172,709 | 124,884 | -47,824 |

1.2 The capital programme comprises a series of schemes/projects which often span a number of years. Where a scheme/project is known to be exhibiting a material variance to its spending profile we will explain this in the narrative.

1.3 As part of the budget monitoring process and in line with the budget setting process, we will review the phasing of spending in the Capital Programme in the autumn to realign capital budgets with current spending plans.

Adult Care and Community Wellbeing

1.4 The programme relates to £6.149m Disabled Facility Grants capital funding, which forms part of the Better Care Fund minimum contribution. We receive this grant and then pass it onto the District Councils in line with the national terms of the funding arrangement. District Councils use this funding to deliver housing adaptations.

Place

Sustaining and Developing Prosperity Through Infrastructure

Lincoln Eastern Bypass (£7.683m underspend)

1.5 The overall position for the project is on target to budget. The forecast underspend is within the current year only and represents the timing differences between the budget and expenditure per year of the project.

Grantham Southern Relief Road (£18.155m underspend)

1.6 The overall position for the project is on target to budget. We are currently forecasting an underspend in this year of the project, although phase 2 of the scheme will start on 2nd September and this will allow us to give an update on the current year forecast later in the year.

Other Highways Schemes

1.7 The overall position of the projects is on target to budget and forecasts represent differences in the timing of expenditure and income compared to budgets each year.

Lincolnshire Enterprise Partnership Contribution (£10.401m underspend)

1.8 We are forecasting an underspend at this stage in the year. The forecast underspend is within the current year and represents the timing differences between the budget and expenditure per year in relation to this programme of works.

Finance and Public Protection

Protecting the Public

1.9 Fire and Rescue and Emergency Planning; and Fire Fleet Vehicles and Associated Equipment (£5.592m underspend)

1.10 The overall position for these programmes is on target to budget. The forecast represents the timing differences between the budget and expenditure per year of the projects.

Enablers and Support to Council's Outcomes

IMT

1.11 The overall position for IMT capital projects is an underspend of £7.328m. The major variations are shown below:

- Broadband (£3.308m underspend) - The forecast represents the expected expenditure for the financial year in line with the current contractual arrangements.
- Cloud Navigator & ICT Innovation (£3.500m underspend) - The forecast represents expected expenditure on related IMT projects in the current financial year.

The overall position is forecast to be within budget as the service defines priority schemes to deliver the required outcomes.

Property

1.12 The overall position for Property projects against the 2019/20 approved budget is an underspend of £0.948m. The major variances are shown below.

- Blue Light on target to budget - The construction and associated capital cost for South Park to be incurred in 2019/20 is expected to be £4.300m. The total project spend is in line with the budget. Lincolnshire Police funding will be recovered in line with the TriService collaboration agreement. Our net costs are to be funded from the capital contingency fund and will be drawn down during the financial year. This is currently estimated to be £1.394m.
- Lexicon House (£0.950m underspend) - There has been a delay in establishing specific space requirements. Work is on-going with minor spend this year prior to construction activity next financial year.
- Property (£1.554m underspend) - The forecasted underspend is due to the timing of payments into 2020/21 and budget will be re-phased into future years. The overall scheme forecasts remain unchanged.

Other Programmes

1.13 For 2019/20 we set aside £7.500m in a New Developments Capital Fund for capital schemes which emerge during the financial year. There was an underspend against this fund in 2018/19 of £6.638m which has been carried forward and is available for schemes in 2019/20. This gives a total New Developments Capital Fund of £14.138m in 2019/20.

1.14 To date during this financial year £6.749m has been allocated leaving £7.339m available for emerging schemes. Allocated budgets will be moved to the relevant schemes later in the year as soon as this is required.

1.15 It is planned that £4.138m will be re-phased to next year 2020/21 as part of the budget setting exercise in the autumn and will be available for allocation from that year. Therefore the remaining available budget for allocation this year will be £3.201m.

Capital Financing

1.16 The following table sets out the planned financing of the capital programme:

| CAPITAL PROGRAMME FUNDING | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Gross | Net |
| Source of Financing | £'000 | £'000 |
| Revenue Funding of Capital | 600 | 600 |
| Borrowing | 167,908 | 167,908 |
| Use of Capital Grants Unapplied | 3,950 | 3,950 |
| Grants and Contributions | 98,857 | 0 |
| Use of Earmarked Reserves | 252 | 252 |
| TOTAL FUNDING | 271,566 | 172,709 |

1.17 As this report is showing that the capital programme is forecast to underspend in 2019/20, the amount of borrowing required is likely to be lower than the figure shown in the table by at least £40.000m. Decisions on borrowing are taken in accordance with the Scheme of Delegation and the Treasury Management Strategy 2019/20.

2. Legal Issues:

Equality Act 2010

Under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- * Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act
- * Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it

* Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The relevant protected characteristics are age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation

Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:

* Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic

* Take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it

* Encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low

The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities

Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to tackle prejudice, and promote understanding

Compliance with the duties in section 149 may involve treating some persons more favourably than others

The duty cannot be delegated and must be discharged by the decision-maker. To discharge the statutory duty the decision-maker must analyse all the relevant material with the specific statutory obligations in mind. If a risk of adverse impact is identified consideration must be given to measures to avoid that impact as part of the decision making process

As the Report simply reports on performance against the capital budget, there are no implications that need to be taken into account by the Executive.

Joint Strategic Needs Analysis (JSNA and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS)

The Council must have regard to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the Joint Health & Well Being Strategy (JHWS) in coming to a decision

As the Report simply reports on performance against the capital budget, there are no implications that need to be taken into account by the Executive.

Crime and Disorder

Under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Council must exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting

the local environment), the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area and re-offending in its area

As the Report simply reports on performance against the capital budget, there are no implications that need to be taken into account by the Executive.

3. Conclusion

3.1 The Council's current position on the capital programme are within the report for the Executive to note.

4. Legal Comments:

The Report sets out an update on spending to 31 August 2019 compared with the capital budget for the financial year starting on 1 April 2019 to assist the Executive to monitor the financial performance of the Council.

5. Resource Comments:

The report indicates that the current year capital budget is projected to be spending within the resources available and therefore no additional call on the reserves of the Council are expected be required within the current financial year. The forecast underspend will impact on the revenue budget in that there will be a resulting underspend on capital financing charges.

6. Consultation

a) Has Local Member Been Consulted?

n/a

b) Has Executive Councillor Been Consulted?

Yes

c) Scrutiny Comments

The report is due to be considered by the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board at its meeting on 26 September 2019. Any comments of the Board will be presented to the Executive.

d) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

No

e) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

7. Background Papers

| Document title | Where the document can be viewed |
|---------------------|---|
| Budget Book 2018/19 | This can be found in the Council's website by following this link . |

This report was written by Michelle Grady, who can be contacted on 01522 553235 or michelle.grady@lincolnshire.gov.uk .

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Open Report on behalf of Andrew Crookham, Executive Director - Resources

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Report to: | Executive |
| Date: | 01 October 2019 |
| Subject: | Revenue Budget Monitoring Report 2019/20 |
| Decision Reference: | I018351 |
| Key decision? | No |

Summary:

This report provides an update on revenue spending compared with budgets for the financial year which started on 1 April 2019.

The tables in this report show the actual income and expenditure for the first four months of this financial year to 31 August 2019, along with the forecasts for spending and a comparison of the forecasts against the approved budgets.

Recommendation(s):

To note the current position on the revenue budget.

Alternatives Considered:

1. This report shows the actual revenue expenditure to date, and projected outturns for 2019/20, therefore no alternatives have been considered.

Reasons for Recommendation:

To consider the Council's revenue budget monitoring position and decide on any corrective action necessary.

1. Background

1.1 In summary:

- Our total revenue spending is forecast to be £5.017m less than the total budget;

- We forecast that general reserves at the year-end will be within the 2.5% to 3.5% range, but this assumes that some of the forecast underspend will be moved to earmarked reserves to avoid general reserves being above 3.5% of the total budget. We therefore estimate that general reserves will be 3.5% of the total budget based on current spending;
- The savings built into the 2019/20 revenue budget are forecast to be delivered with the exception of the £0.100m saving relating to the Coroners Service. This overspend can be contained this year using temporary mitigating measures and will be addressed as part of the budget setting process for next year;
- The impact of this revenue budget forecast on the Council's resilience has been assessed and the conclusion is that our financial resilience remains strong.

DISCUSSION

Revenue Budget Monitoring

Table A (Position as at 31 August 2019)

| | Revised Net Revenue Budget | Net Expenditure | Year End Forecast | Forecast Variance | Forecast Variance |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | % |
| COMMISSIONING STRATEGIES | | | | | |
| Readiness for School | 5,007 | 1,656 | 5,144 | 137 | 2.7 |
| Learn & Achieve | 35,502 | 11,617 | 35,924 | 422 | 1.2 |
| Readiness for Adult Life | 7,432 | 2,574 | 6,695 | -737 | -9.9 |
| Children are Safe and Healthy | 66,202 | 27,437 | 65,686 | -516 | -0.8 |
| Adult Safeguarding | 4,486 | 1,529 | 4,486 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Adult Frailty & Long Term Conditions | 120,692 | 21,670 | 120,341 | -351 | -0.3 |
| Carers | 2,389 | 689 | 2,389 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Adult Specialities | 72,479 | 36,024 | 72,479 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Wellbeing | 27,260 | 7,996 | 27,260 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Community Resilience & Assets | 10,838 | 3,428 | 10,838 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Sustaining & Developing Prosperity Through Infra | 42,044 | -1,788 | 41,899 | -145 | -0.3 |
| Protecting & Sustaining the Environment | 25,234 | 6,125 | 25,379 | 145 | 0.6 |
| Sustaining & Growing Business & the Economy | 1,218 | 1,928 | 1,218 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Protecting The Public | 24,274 | 7,338 | 24,274 | 0 | 0.0 |
| How We Do Our Business | 8,466 | 2,563 | 8,466 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Enablers & Support To Council's Outcomes | 43,115 | 17,045 | 40,388 | -2,727 | -6.3 |
| Enablers & Support To Key Relationships | 30 | -183 | 30 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Public Health Grant Income | -31,800 | -15,900 | -31,800 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Better Care Funding Income | -46,343 | -13,853 | -46,343 | 0 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL COMMISSIONING STRATEGIES | 418,525 | 117,896 | 414,754 | -3,771 | -0.9 |
| SCHOOL BUDGETS | | | | | |
| Central School Services Block (DSB) | 4,007 | 807 | 4,007 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Early Years Block | 41,007 | 16,497 | 41,007 | 0 | 0.0 |
| High Needs Block | 85,430 | 28,556 | 85,430 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Schools Block | 439,391 | 44,187 | 439,391 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Dedicated Schools Grant | -560,080 | -101,633 | -560,080 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Schools Budgets (Other Funding) | 5,962 | -3,106 | 5,962 | 0 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL SCHOOL BUDGETS | 15,718 | -14,693 | 15,718 | 0 | 0.0 |
| OTHER BUDGETS | | | | | |
| Capital Financing Charges | 39,914 | (7) | 35,096 | -4,818 | -12.1 |
| Contingency | 2,913 | 0 | 2,913 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Other Budgets | 7,778 | 7,572 | 11,350 | 3,572 | 45.9 |
| TOTAL OTHER BUDGETS | 50,605 | 7,564 | 49,360 | -1,246 | -2.5 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | 484,848 | 110,768 | 479,831 | -5,017 | -1.0 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Revenue Support Grant | -20,139 | -5,437 | -20,139 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Business Rates | -119,610 | -56,481 | -119,610 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Council Tax | -299,388 | -119,755 | -299,388 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Other Non Specific Grants | -17,577 | -8,188 | -17,577 | 0 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL INCOME | -456,714 | -189,862 | -456,714 | 0 | 0.0 |
| USE OF BALANCES | | | | | |
| Use of Balances - Earmarked Reserves | -28,334 | -21,774 | -28,334 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Use of Balances - General Reserves | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL USE OF RESERVES | -28,134 | -21,774 | -28,134 | 0 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL | 0 | -100,868 | -5,017 | -5,017 | |

Children's Services

1.2 Over the four commissioning strategies, Children's Services is currently forecasting an under spend of £0.693m (-0.61%).

1.3 Readiness for School commissioning strategy that focuses on Children Centre delivery is forecasting an over spend of £0.137m (2.74%). The majority of this overspend relates to an increase in the demands in Children's Centres, such as the implementation of maternity hubs, which has had an impact on staffing requirements. Work is currently being undertaken to review these budgets.

1.4 Learn and Achieve commissioning strategy is forecasting to be over spent by £0.422m (1.19%) across delivery areas of Special Educational Needs and Disabilities, School Improvement, School Support Services and Home to School/College Transport.

1.5 The majority of this overspend relates to Home to School/College Transport (£0.402m). The forecast has been based on current pupil numbers for the 190 transport days planned for the financial year. At this stage of the financial year the final position of the Home to School/College Transport budget is difficult to predict due to the many variables. A clearer position will be known when pupil numbers and contracts are finalised for the new academic year. Home to School/College Transport is a volatile budget with many external factors influencing its final spend. Forecasts on spending will continue to be reviewed on a monthly basis by officers to ensure spend levels are controlled and in accordance with policy.

1.6 Readiness for Adult Life commissioning strategy is forecasting an under spend of £0.737m (-9.92%). The majority of the underspend (£0.487m) relates to the Local Authority's legal duty for Supported Accommodation, which comes from the work undertaken through the transformational group in determining a suitable accommodation pathway policy for young people who require support or who are experiencing homelessness, and providing suitable more cost effective accommodation. A saving is planned to be put forward through the 2020/21 budget setting process. In addition the Youth Housing contract is currently forecasting a £0.105m under spending based on current levels of accommodation.

1.7 Both these areas are demand-led services and forecasts on spending will continue to be reviewed on a monthly basis by officers.

1.8 Children are Safe and Healthy commissioning strategy is forecasting an under spend of £0.516m (-0.78%). The majority of the underspend is due to staffing vacancies (£0.250m) within the 0-19 Health Service, the majority of which are anticipated to be filled from September. As a result of these vacancies and the continuing evolution of the service, further underspends are forecast on staff related costs e.g. car allowances (£0.150m) and by setting staffing budgets prudently at the top of the scale.

This commissioning strategy contains the delivery of a number of children's social care services. These services are demand-led in nature and the current forecast position should be treated with some caution as they have been based on certain assumptions that may change throughout the financial year. Officers will continue to monitor these areas on a monthly basis.

Adult Care and Community Wellbeing

1.9 The Adult Care & Community Wellbeing (AC&CW) net budget is £227.306m. Based on current information available to 30 August 2019, it is considered that there will be a small underspend of £0.351m (-0.15%).

Adult Safeguarding

1.10 The current budget for Safeguarding for 2018/19 is £4.485m and it is envisaged that this service will be within budget for the year.

1.11 Work is still being carried out this year to significantly reduce the backlog of Deprivation of Liberty Safeguarding (DoLS) assessments and reviews in the system, although the volume of new Assessments we are receiving each month is still very high.

1.12 This high volume continues to put pressure on the Mental Health Capacity team to ensure that all Best Interest Assessments and Reviews are completed on time so that backlogs are monitored and kept to a minimum.

Adult Frailty & Long Term Conditions

1.13 The budget incorporates services for Older Persons and Physical Disabilities (OP/PD), and also infrastructure such as brokerage & quality. Some infrastructure budgets are to be realigned and moved to take account of Carers now sitting in Public Health.

1.14 The current net budget for this strategy is £120.692m and some changes will take effect in September due to the distribution of the Better Care Fund in line with the BCF planning template and the agreed schemes for 2019/20. The overall projection is indicating a £0.351m underspend as at end of financial year 2019/20.

1.15 Community Based budgets which include Direct Payments, Home Support, Reablement and Day care have a combined expenditure budget of £45.818m. The current projections which are based on activity in the first quarter and an assumption of some growth indicate an outturn of £47.812m which is an overspend of £1.900m.

1.16 Residential and Nursing expenditure budgets are currently £85.816m and current projected outturn is a £1.800m underspend. However there is some realignment of budgets within OP/PD to take place in September to ensure budgets reflect activity and Better Care Fund plans.

1.17 Other expenditure budgets i.e. Assessment & Care management staffing, Stamford day centre staffing, workforce development, other budgets are currently showing a projected underspend of £0.451m against a budget of £20.648m.

1.18 The overall income budget for 2019/20 is £39.090m and is projected on target. Direct Payment audits income received is exceeding target. Debtor Income received in the 1st quarter is £1.500m and outturn is currently projected on target, it

will be reviewed again once the 2nd quarter debtor reviews are completed at the end of October.

1.19 Infrastructure budget includes some areas which are moving to public health following the restructure i.e. Carers. Current budget before all the changes have been completed in September is £7.500m and it is anticipated that the outturn for this budget area will be on target for 2019/20 financial year end.

Carers

1.20 The current budget for Carers for 2018/19 is £2.389m.

1.21 The number of carers receiving services from the Lincolnshire Carers Service continues to increase with a focus on early identification and support of carers providing a wide range of services including carers universal support services, community networks, information and advice as well as statutory assessments. This increase has been delivered within the allocated budget.

Adult Specialities

1.22 The current net budget for this commissioning strategy is £72.479m, and at this time it is considered that it will breakeven for the year. However, we are seeing a number of high cost placements being made in both Learning Disabilities (LD) and Mental Health (MH) that may have an effect on the budget during the year, but as we have also had a number of attritions to date, and an increase in income, we are at present projecting a balanced budget for the year.

1.23 The majority of the services in this strategy are administered via two Section 75 agreements between us and NHS commissioners and providers in Lincolnshire; however a small budget allocation exists for our remaining in-house day care services.

1.24 Part of the LD Section 75 (S75) is with Health and the 4 Lincolnshire Clinical Commissioning groups (CCG's) amounting to £13.700m relating to all service users with continuing Health Care that are either Joint funded with Social Care, or fully funded through Health. Whilst we currently have a projected overspend of over £1.600m within this area, we have had verbal agreement from the CCG's that this will be repaid to us in 2019/20. Hence this overspend is currently not being reported as a pressure against our budget.

1.25 Direct payments within Learning Disabilities budget is currently under pressure due to higher than anticipated increases in new packages agreed during the summer months relating to school and college leavers. As the income from Direct Payment audits continues to grow, any additional pressures on the budget are being covered by this extra income.

1.26 Whilst growth in usage and costs has been built into the budget for Supported Living for 2019/20, we are continuing to see a higher than expected increase in new care packages, which again may result in a pressure on this budget for the

year. The majority of these new packages are Continuing Health Care funded, therefore the costs will be picked up by the CCG's as part of the S75 agreement.

1.27 Residential activity has seen a small increase in new placements, with a larger number leaving the service, although the average weekly cost of the new placements far outweighs the de-commitments. They will also be additional costs for 5 service users for whom there is a delayed transition from Children's services placement. The overall cost for these is likely to be £0.250m.

1.28 Income is projected to outperform budgeted expectations by £0.700m, with increases in all areas with the exception of short term care income. The largest area of growth is in non-residential income. There is also continued additional income being received from the Direct Payments Audits. This additional income will help to minimise some of the additional pressures already reported above.

Section 75 (S75) Mental Health - Lincolnshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust

1.29 The current budget for Mental Health is £7.675m and for 2019/20 this budget is included in the Adult Specialties Commissioning Strategy. We have a S75 Partnership agreement set up with Lincolnshire Partnership Foundation Trust (LPFT) to provide this service on our behalf. Demographic growth and inflationary increases around all of the Community care packages in year has created further pressures on this budget year on year.

1.30 We are currently supporting LPFT to ensure any higher than average cost placements are being challenged and that these packages are being checked for any Continuing Health care element, to ensure this is reclaimed from Health and reduce costs to Social Care.

1.31 We have agreed to fund a full time Finance position within the contract value - this is to support this contract and to provide a dedicated resource for the contract administration. The role will be based at LPFT Long Leys Road site and LCC as needed. If successful the role will be permanent within the new contract due to start in April 2020.

Wellbeing

1.32 The current budget for Wellbeing is £27.260m.

1.33 Based on information received to the end of August 2019/20 it is projected that this area will be within budget and breakeven for the year. Whilst there are overspends within the Wellbeing services, in particularly the Integrated Community Equipment, these have been offset by underspends within the Sexual Health area and the Public Health Statutory services.

Public Health grant income is forecast to be on target.

Better Care Fund

1.34 The Lincolnshire Better Care Fund (BCF) is a framework agreement between us and the Lincolnshire Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and looks to pool funds from those organisations to help support the national and local objective of closer integration between us and the CCGs.

1.35 The total pooled amount in 2019/20 is £254.118m (2018/19 £232.123m) which includes £58.682m (2018/19 £56.164m) that was allocated to the Lincolnshire BCF from the Department of Health and Social Care. £46m of this sits in the Better Care fund line on the report and the remainder within Adult Specialties. Lincolnshire's fund is one of the largest in the country and includes pooled budgets for Learning Disabilities, Children and Adolescence Mental Health Services (CAMHS) and Community Equipment plus 'aligned' Mental Health funds from us and the four CCGs.

1.36 There is a requirement to ensure that the funding has a positive impact on performance in the areas of Delayed Transfers of Care, Non-Elective Admissions, Residential Admissions and positive outcomes following Reablement, these have been reflected in our plans.

Place

1.37 The overall position across the 4 commissioning strategies for the Place Directorate is on target.

Community Resilience & Assets

1.38 This area has a total net budget of £10.838m and is currently forecast to be on budget.

Sustaining and Developing Prosperity through Infrastructure

1.39 Sustaining and Developing Prosperity through Infrastructure is forecast to underspend by -£0.145m in total. The main variances are:

Concessionary Fares

1.40 Concessionary Fares are forecast to underspend by £0.477m. Whilst overall spend is forecast to increase by £0.170m from 2018/19 levels, there has been a change to the mechanism by which reimbursement is calculated to the bus companies, hence the forecasted underspend. The detailed review within the budget setting process will address this issue.

1.41 This is offset by additional spend across the directorate.

Street Lighting

1.42 The Street Lighting budget is forecast to overspend by £0.247m due to an increase in Energy Costs based on last year's 11% increase (from Autumn 2018).

This projection reflects a predicted further 12% increase in Autumn 2019. It is envisaged that energy prices will continue to rise and this should be accommodated within the budget setting process.

Protecting and Sustaining the Environment

1.43 The projected overspend of £0.145m is due to the amount of planning fee income expected being below what had been anticipated when the budgets were originally set.

1.44 The amount of planning fee income received has fallen in recent years which will be addressed within the budget setting process to set an appropriate and realistic income target.

Sustaining and Growing Business and the Economy

1.45 This area has a total net budget of £1.218m and is currently forecast to be on budget.

Finance and Public Protection

Protecting the Public

1.46 This area has a total net budget of £24.274m and is currently forecast to be on budget.

How We Do Our Business

1.47 This area has a total net budget of £8.466m and is currently forecast to be on budget.

Enablers and Support to Council Outcomes

1.48 This commissioning strategy is forecasting to be underspent by £2.727m (-6.33%) by the end of the year. The main reasons for the underspend are explained below.

IMT Strategy & Support (£1.553m underspend)

1.49 During the current year a far stronger grip on requirements and estimated spend has been achieved within the IMT service and the level of forecast underspend is half of that from the previous year.

1.50 The 'fixing the basics' programme is addressing a large number of complex technology infrastructure issues whilst also modernising our technology and therefore improving and stabilising IT performance.

1.51 Significant work is still on-going, although not all of the required work will be completed and accounted for during the current financial year.

County Farms (£0.040m underspend)

1.52 This is due to increased income generated by the county farm estate.

Property Strategy & Support (£0.190m overspend)

1.53 The overspend primarily relates to expenditure on repairs and maintenance which is forecasted to be £0.166m over available budget.

Commissioning (£0.116m underspend)

1.54 The underspend is due to a number of vacancies during the first 6 months of the financial year which are currently being recruited to.

Legal (£0.803m underspend)

1.55 A surplus in excess of target of £0.803m in Legal Services is predicted.

1.56 This is due to projected income generation continuing to be higher than the target set for the year. The Legal Management Board will decide on the use of any surplus at year end.

1.57 In recent years it has taken a decision to redistribute the surplus in full to partner authorities in proportion to their use of the service.

Enablers and Support to Key Relationships

This area has a total net budget of £0.030m and is currently forecast to be on budget.

Schools Budgets

1.58 Under government regulations, schools carry forward automatically their under and overspendings to the next financial year. Budgets held centrally within the ring-fenced 2019/20 Schools block, Central Schools Services block, Early Years block and High Needs block of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) were once again set prudently due to the demand-led and volatile nature of the services demands, particularly in the area of High Needs.

1.59 There continues to be a growing trend in the demands for more specialist support for young people, which is having a material financial impact on the High Needs block. At the start of the SEND reforms Lincolnshire had 3,300 young people, mostly of statutory school age, with statutory plans. At the end of January 2019 this number had reached 4,654; a 41% increase.

1.60 It is expected to be a much tighter financial environment going forward for high needs services. An increasing number of Local Authorities are now incurring a deficit on their overall DSG account, largely because of overspends on their High Needs blocks. Lincolnshire is currently not in this position, however the position needs to be carefully and prudently managed particularly in light of the uncertainty

of High Needs block protection funding post 2019/20 and the growth in demands and complexities of young people.

1.61 In line with the DfE regulations any under or overspends will automatically be carried forward to the next financial year and the Local Authority will consult the Schools Forum on its use.

Other Budgets

1.62 Other Budgets is currently projecting an under spend of £1.246m (-2.46%) against a budget of £50.605m.

Capital Financing

1.63 An under spend of £4.818m is forecast for the year to support the cost of the capital programme in 2019/20. This is due to the planned re-phasing of the original capital programme in 2019/20 into future years as slippage, leading to a reduction in the amount we need to borrow this year of around £40.000m. It also reflects a fall in the projected borrowing interest rates in line with current economic conditions.

Other Budgets

1.64 The overspend forecast of £3.572m (45.92%) against the budget of £7.778m in this area is mainly due to the following.

- Capital receipts income (budgeted to be used to fund transformational work) is anticipated to be £2.139m less than the budget. This is due to: the challenges in getting planning permission before some properties are marketed which results in a delay to the sale process, and a current review of properties on the disposal list to see whether some could be used to meet the current demands of the Council.
- Insurance is anticipated to overspend again as was the case last year and this is estimated to be by £1.303m. The 2019/20 budget was not increased in line with the 2018/19 overspend on premiums which gives an expected budget shortfall of £0.882m.

The 2019/20 premium further increased by £0.421m compared to last year. A proportion of the premium payment is calculated based on the history of the Council's claims. The increase in the number of liability claims alongside the increase in the total amount the Council had to pay to settle these claims in the previous year has contributed to the premium increase. This will need to be dealt with as a cost pressure in the budget setting process.

Use of Revenue Contingency Budget

1.65 The revenue contingency budget is within Other Budgets and has an original budget of £3.000m in 2019/20. To date, £0.087m has been allocated to the Fire

and Rescue Control staffing budget to address risks that were identified. At this stage in the year it is assumed that the contingency will be fully spent by the year end – this assumption will be updated as the year progresses.

Use of Reserves

1.66 We planned to use £3.087m from the Financial Volatility Reserve to balance the revenue budget in 2019/20 and to contribute £0.200m to General Reserves to maintain them at 3.5% of the total budget requirement.

1.67 Further earmarked reserves will be drawn down into service budgets during the financial year. The main drawdown of reserves so far this year is shown below:

- Legal Services Surplus - £0.769m – distribution of Legal Services trading surplus to various service areas.

Monitoring of Savings Achievement

1.68 A number of savings were identified when the 2019/20 revenue budget was prepared, and these were approved and built into the budget. The table at Appendix A shows these savings and whether or not it is forecast that they will be achieved. Where a saving may not be achieved commentary is provided to explain the reason for this and what mitigating actions may be taken.

1.69 Appendix A shows that all savings are on track to be achieved with the exception of the £0.100m saving relating to the Coroners Service. The reasons for this are: the nationally agreed and significant increase to Coroners salaries and a decision to allow entry for the Assistant Coroners into the Local Government Pension Scheme; resourcing to clear the backlog of inquests; resourcing to support a higher degree of judicial decision making. The resulting overspend can be contained within existing budgets in the current year, but the shortfall in the base budget will need to be addressed as part of the budget setting process.

Impact on Financial Resilience

1.70 Our financial resilience, which is our ability to be able to afford to continue providing services to our communities in the future, can be assessed using a number of different indicators. This section of the report focuses on those indicators which may be affected by our financial performance during the year and sets out whether our financial performance to date is likely to have either a positive or an adverse effect on our financial resilience.

1.71 Our Financial Strategy requires that our general reserves will be within the range of 2.5% to 3.5% of our total budget for the year. Our financial performance to date indicates that this will be achieved.

1.72 Our annual financial risk assessment, which was last carried out in October 2018, identified several financial risks with an estimated financial impact. The current status of these risks is set out below:

Inflation and interest rate risk. At this stage in the year we believe that our budget assumptions around inflation and interest rates are still reasonable.

Demand-led services. At this stage in the year we believe that our budget assumptions around demand-led services are still reasonable.

Savings built into 2019/20 budget. Appendix A shows how we expect to perform in terms of achieving savings this year. Paragraph 1.63 shows a summary of our performance and we are largely on track to deliver our previously agreed savings. There is one area where we are not achieving our planned savings and the impact is £0.100m – this is a relatively low figure compared to our whole budget and is unlikely to impact significantly on our financial resilience.

Costs of change. At this stage in the year we believe that our budget to cover redundancy costs will be sufficient.

Financial management. This revenue budget monitoring report shows that we are forecasting that expenditure this year will be contained within the overall approved budget. There is a forecast underspend of £5.017m which means that we are unlikely to need to use the planned contribution from the Financial Volatility Reserve to support the budget. The revenue contingency budget has been used this year, but at this stage there is still £2.913m remaining in it (see paragraph 1.59). No calls have been made on the Financial Volatility Reserve this year to date.

1.73 We conclude from this that our financial resilience remains relatively strong.

2. Legal Issues:

Equality Act 2010

Under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- * Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act
- * Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it
- * Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The relevant protected characteristics are age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation

Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:

- * Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic
- * Take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it

* Encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low

The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities

Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to tackle prejudice, and promote understanding

Compliance with the duties in section 149 may involve treating some persons more favourably than others

The duty cannot be delegated and must be discharged by the decision-maker. To discharge the statutory duty the decision-maker must analyse all the relevant material with the specific statutory obligations in mind. If a risk of adverse impact is identified consideration must be given to measures to avoid that impact as part of the decision making process

As the Report simply reports on performance against the budget, there are no implications that need to be taken into account by the Executive.

Joint Strategic Needs Analysis (JSNA and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS)

The Council must have regard to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the Joint Health & Well Being Strategy (JHWS) in coming to a decision

As the Report simply reports on performance against the budget, there are no implications that need to be taken into account by the Executive.

Crime and Disorder

Under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Council must exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment), the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area and re-offending in its area

As the Report simply reports on performance against the budget, there are no implications that need to be taken into account by the Executive.

3. Conclusion

3.1 The Council's current position on the revenue budget and capital programme are within the report for the Executive to note.

4. Legal Comments:

The Report sets out an update on spending as at 31 August 2019 compared with the revenue budget for the financial year starting on 1 April 2019 to assist the Executive in monitoring the financial performance of the Council.

5. Resource Comments:

The report indicates that the current year revenue budget is projected to be spending within the resources available and therefore no additional call on the reserves of the Council are expected be required within the current financial year.

6. Consultation

a) Has Local Member Been Consulted?

n/a

b) Has Executive Councillor Been Consulted?

Yes

c) Scrutiny Comments

The report is due to be considered by the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board at its meeting on 26 September 2019. Any comments of the Board will be presented to the Executive.

d) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

No

e) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

7. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report

| | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| Appendix A | Monitoring of Planned Savings 2019/20 |
|------------|---------------------------------------|

8. Background Papers

| Document title | Where the document can be viewed |
|---------------------|---|
| Budget Book 2019/20 | This can be found in the Council's website by following this link . |

This report was written by Michelle Grady, who can be contacted on 01522 553235 or michelle.grady@lincolnshire.gov.uk .

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| Ref. No. | Commissioning Strategy | Service Area/Saving | Service Saving Information | Reported Position | | | Explanation of Shortfall | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | | | | Planned Saving £ | Projected Saving £ | Shortfall £ | Saving Slipped to Next Year £ | Budget Reinstated Next Year £ | Other £ | Commentary |
| BUDGET SAVINGS | | | | | | | | | | |
| AC01 | Carers | Revised Adults Budgets 2018/19 and 2019/24 | Other Savings | -75,000 | -75,000 | 0 | | | | |
| AA01 | Adult Safeguarding | Revised Adults Budgets 2018/19 and 2019/20 | Removal of funding for DoLS. Based on the assumption that changes in legislation will remove the Council's obligation to fund additional cost/growth in this area. | -1,000,000 | -1,000,000 | 0 | | | | |
| AE01 | Wellbeing | Housing Related Support | Housing related support - redesign and procurement of services plus combining with Wellbeing service. | -181,250 | -181,250 | 0 | | | | |
| BB01 | Children are Safe and Healthy | 0-19 Health Services | Children's Services insourced the 0-19 health services in October 2017. This decision has allowed a more effective, integrated support for families as part of the overall delivery of Children's Services with teams working closely together to give quick, effective, joint support where it's needed. Savings have been found from having a lower cost base infrastructure and through utilisation of existing Children's Services sites, and a realisation of new ways of delivery. | -250,000 | -250,000 | 0 | | | | |
| BC01 | Readiness for Adult Life | Supported Accommodation | A saving of £0.300m resulting from work undertaken through the transformational group to determine an accommodation pathways policy for young people who require support or who are experiencing homelessness, and providing suitable more cost effective accommodation. The Council is responsible for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all young people under the age of 18 years, who may be considered to be in need as defined under Section 17 of the Children Act 1989, and all Looked After Children and Care Leavers until the age of 21 years. The new pathway policy has enabled accommodation support to be provided to the right individuals where family and wider network is not a suitable option, and accommodation through a more cost effective approach for intense needs supported accommodation. A pilot has been developed involving having in-house provision as a short term option to supported accommodation, before stepping forward onto another accommodation pathway. To date, this is proving to deliver effective value for money. The Council responded to the cost pressures in prior years for this area from demand and complexity of young people, however Children's Services was determined to reduce costs and deliver better provision & outcome, which is starting to materialise both operationally and financially. | -300,000 | -300,000 | 0 | | | | |
| CC01 | Protecting and Sustaining the Environment | Waste Disposal | Move to capital purchase of waste transfer vehicles creates a revenue saving of leasing costs (this is dependent on approval of the capital programme). <i>Subject to agreement of additions to the capital programme.</i> | -41,000 | -41,000 | 0 | | | | |

| Ref. No. | Commissioning Strategy | Service Area/Saving | Service Saving Information | Reported Position | | | Explanation of Shortfall | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | | | | Planned Saving £ | Projected Saving £ | Shortfall £ | Saving Slipped to Next Year £ | Budget Reinstated Next Year £ | Other £ | Commentary |
| DA01 | Protecting the Public | Coroners Service | Whilst we have agreement to move forward with the new model of delivery for the Coroners Service , there is an expectation that the existing cost pressure will continue until that model is fully in place. | -100,000 | 0 | 100,000 | | | Action to be determined | Budget saving will not be achieved this year. This has already been impacted by the budget pressures for the nationally agreed and significant increase to Coroners salaries and a decision by the Council to allow entry for the Assistant Coroners into the Local Government Pension Scheme. The new Senior Coroner is also clearing the backlog of inquests from his predecessor and therefore additional resources are needed to help with this. In addition the Coroner is bringing a higher degree of judicial decision making which is also needing to be resourced (e.g. requirement for witness statements). The shortfall this year will be contained within existing budgets. |
| TOTAL BUDGET SAVINGS | | | | -1,947,250 | -1,847,250 | 100,000 | | | | |
| GROWTH IN INCOME | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB04 | Adult Frailty, Long Term Conditions and Physical Disability | Revised Adults Budgets 2018/19 and 2019/20 | Growth in User Contributions | -1,379,890 | -1,379,890 | 0 | | | | |
| AD01 | Adult Specialities | Revised Adults Budgets 2018/19 and 2019/20 | Growth in User Contributions | -669,223 | -669,223 | 0 | | | | |
| 9203 | Other Budgets | | Interest receipts | -1,000,000 | -1,000,000 | 0 | | | | |
| TOTAL GROWTH IN INCOME | | | | -3,049,113 | -3,049,113 | 0 | | | | |
| TOTAL REDUCTIONS TO BUDGET | | | | -4,996,363 | -4,896,363 | 100,000 | | | | |

Open Report on behalf of Andrew Crookham, Executive Director - Resources

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Report to: | Executive |
| Date: | 01 October 2019 |
| Subject: | Final Report from the Roundabout Sponsorship and Advertising Scrutiny Review |
| Decision Reference: | N/A |
| Key decision? | No |

Summary:

On 15 July 2019, the Highways and Transport Scrutiny Committee approved the attached scrutiny report on Roundabout Sponsorship and Advertising for submission to the Executive. The report makes a total of four recommendations. The Executive is requested to receive the report and make arrangements for responding to the report by 1 December 2019. This is to comply with the legal requirement contained in the Local Government Act 2000 section 9FE requiring the Executive to respond within two months.

Recommendation(s):

- 1) That the Executive consider the Roundabout Sponsorship and Advertising Scrutiny Review final report.
- 2) That the Executive make arrangements to respond to the report within two months. The Executive is requested to ask the relevant Executive Councillor:
 - (a) to indicate in the response which recommendations have been accepted; and
 - (b) where recommendations are accepted, to bring forward an action plan for their implementation.

Alternatives Considered:

The Executive is legally required to respond to the report within two months. The Executive has the option to accept or not accept each of the recommendations included in the report.

Reasons for Recommendation:

To comply with the legislative and constitutional requirement on the Executive to consider and respond to reports from overview and scrutiny committees within two months.

1. Background

On 22 January 2018, the Highways and Transport Scrutiny Committee unanimously recommended that support should be sought from the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board for a Scrutiny Review Panel to be established to examine Roundabout Sponsorship and Advertising. The Overview and Scrutiny Management Board agreed on 29 March 2018 that a review on this topic should be undertaken.

The Overview and Scrutiny Management Board endorsed the terms of reference for the 'Roundabout Sponsorship and Advertising Scrutiny Review' on 30 August 2018. The purpose of the scrutiny review was to consider the current 'Sponsorship of Highway Planting' policy. The current policy dealing with the sponsorship of roundabouts (Highways and Transport 63/1/10) has been in existence since 1996. The review would consider and develop the policy to enable effective management of roundabout sponsorship and advertising in Lincolnshire.

The main lines of enquiry for the scrutiny review were as follows:

- 1) Examine the merits of commercial roundabout advertising, including reviewing current signage standards and associated road safety implications and concerns.
- 2) Explore whether the County Council wants to stimulate activity, and the level of sponsorship the Council would look to encourage and promote.
- 3) Examine the current appetite amongst district councils for sponsorship of roundabouts.
- 4) Examine whether the policy is accessible to potential sponsors and encourages businesses to sponsor roundabouts.
- 5) Explore further promoting and developing the economic and commercialisation aspect of the policy.
- 6) Examine whether sponsoring other verges could also be an option as part of this policy.

The attached report on Roundabout Sponsorship and Advertising was approved by the Highways and Transport Scrutiny Committee at its meeting on 15 July 2019. The report reflects the work of one of the Council's Scrutiny Panels, which comprised of eight non-Executive Councillors.

The Executive is invited to consider the report and assign responsibility to the relevant Executive Councillor for responding to the report. As part of its response, the Executive is requested to indicate to the Highways and Transport Scrutiny Committee which recommendations in the report are accepted. Where recommendations are accepted, there is also a request for an action plan, showing

what steps are being taken to implement the recommendations, with projected timescales, where possible. This will enable the Highways and Transport Scrutiny Committee to monitor the implementation of any actions arising from the report.

2. Legal Issues:

Equality Act 2010

Under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
- The relevant protected characteristics are age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation

Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:

- Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic
- Take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it
- Encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low

The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities

Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to tackle prejudice, and promote understanding

Compliance with the duties in section 149 may involve treating some persons more favourably than others

The duty cannot be delegated and must be discharged by the decision-maker. To discharge the statutory duty the decision-maker must analyse all the relevant material with the specific statutory obligations in mind. If a risk of adverse impact is identified consideration must be given to measures to avoid that impact as part of the decision making process

There are not considered to be any direct implications for the Equality Act 2010 of the matters referred to in the report.

Joint Strategic Needs Analysis (JSNA and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS)

The Council must have regard to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the Joint Health & Well Being Strategy (JHWS) in coming to a decision

There are not considered to be any direct implications for the JSNA and the JHWS of the matters referred to in the report.

Crime and Disorder

Under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Council must exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment), the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area and re-offending in its area

There are not considered to be any direct implications for crime and disorder of the matters referred to in the report.

3. Conclusion

In accordance with section 9FE of the Local Government Act 2000 this Report constitutes notice from the Highways and Transport Scrutiny Committee requiring the Executive to consider the Roundabout Sponsorship and Advertising Scrutiny Review report and to provide and publish a response to the Committee indicating what, if any, action the Executive proposes to make.

4. Legal Comments:

The Report introduces the results of a scrutiny review on Roundabout Sponsorship and Advertising. The Report is submitted under section 10 of the Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules in the Constitution. The Report contains a notice from the Highways and Transport Scrutiny Committee under section 9FE of the Local Government Act 2000 and the Executive is required by section 9FE(5) of that Act to comply with the requirements specified in the notice.

5. Resource Comments:

There are no significant financial implications arising from the recommendations in this report, i.e. for the Executive to review the report and make arrangements to respond to it. Financial implications may arise subject to the Executive Councillor subsequently accepting recommendations included in the report and the action plan that is developed. Any such implications will be dealt with, as required, through the normal budget setting process.

6. Consultation

a) Has Local Member Been Consulted?

N/A

b) Has Executive Councillor Been Consulted?

Yes

c) Scrutiny Comments

On 15 July 2019, the Highways and Transport Scrutiny Committee considered the Roundabout Sponsorship and Advertising Scrutiny Review draft report and supported the recommendations set out in the report. The Committee was satisfied that the report be submitted to the Executive on 1 October 2019, without amendment.

The Highways and Transport Scrutiny Committee made the following additional comments for consideration:

- The report was a very good report on a difficult subject.
- Support was given for the proposed countywide scheme to provide a consistent approach across the county and to cover areas where no other schemes existed.
- The main issue would be getting planning permission for the size of the signs installed on roundabouts.
- Control of the application process by the Council would provide consistency.
- The Highways Authority had the right to refuse signage on highway safety grounds.
- There was a need to avoid drivers being distracted especially at busy roundabouts. Riseholme and Carholme roundabouts in Lincoln were given as examples.

The Committee placed on record its thanks to the Scrutiny Panel and officers involved for all their hard work on this review and for producing an excellent report.

d) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

N/A

e) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

7. Appendices

| | |
|---|---|
| These are listed below and attached at the back of the report | |
| Appendix A | Roundabout Sponsorship and Advertising Final Report |

8. Background Papers

The background papers within Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 used in the preparation of this report are the Background items described in the Scrutiny Review Report.

This report was written by Tracy Johnson, Senior Scrutiny Officer, who can be contacted on 01522 552164 or Tracy.Johnson@lincolnshire.gov.uk

Roundabout Sponsorship and Advertising Scrutiny Panel

July 2019

1. Executive Summary

The Roundabout Sponsorship and Advertising Scrutiny Panel was established in March 2018 to review the current policy dealing with the sponsorship of roundabouts, to develop the policy to enable effective management of roundabout sponsorship and advertising in Lincolnshire, and to consider the economic and commercialisation opportunities.

The Scrutiny Panel has examined the current guidance and data regarding the suitability of roundabouts in each District for sponsorship and advertising. It has approached each of the District Councils to find out what the current situation is with roundabout sponsorship across Lincolnshire. The Scrutiny Panel has discovered that currently only Boston Borough Council and City of Lincoln Council have sponsorship schemes in place.

The Scrutiny Panel is proposing that the County Council explores a countywide sponsorship scheme to cover those areas of the county where no other council scheme exists, but provide discretion to those District Councils with a current sponsorship scheme to continue operating as they are.

The Scrutiny Panel concluded the following as part of this review:

- Lincolnshire has 113 roundabouts suitable for sponsorship - 26 1-lane roundabouts, 86 2-lane roundabouts and one 3-lane roundabout
- The feedback from the District Councils has been varied, with some already operating roundabout sponsorship and advertising schemes, others interested in becoming involved, and some with no plans to operate a scheme at this stage.
- There are two District Councils which have successful sponsorship schemes in place, and the Scrutiny Panel does not want to disrupt these schemes.
- Consideration could be given to Lincolnshire County Council entering into its own sponsorship scheme to cover those areas of the county where no other council scheme exists.
- Feedback received through the review support the size of the signs permitted should be increased to at least 920mm x 460mm to promote the viability of sponsorship opportunities.
- Research indicates that other Local Authorities in the area use the Eastern Shires Purchasing Organisation (ESPO) advertising framework to contract a provider to manage advertising space for commercial sponsorship.
- The County Council should work to improve awareness of sponsorship opportunities with small and medium sized enterprises to stimulate and increase the opportunities for roundabout sponsorship across Lincolnshire.
- A new policy, "Policy for the Planting, Sponsorship and Advertising on Roundabouts and Verges" has been developed and is recommended for approval.
- The new policy should be promoted to all Councils, including town and parish councils through the Lincolnshire Association of Local Councils (LALC)

Recommendations

In light of the information and feedback received, the Roundabout Sponsorship and Advertising Scrutiny Panel propose the following recommendations to the Executive Councillor for Highways, Transport and IT:

Recommendation 1

That the current Highways and Traffic guidance note '*Request for Sponsorship of Highway Planting*' be discontinued and the proposed "Policy for the Planting, Sponsorship and Advertising on Roundabouts and Verges" be approved as the replacement.

The Scrutiny Panel has agreed that the current guidance is out of date and needs replacing. The Scrutiny Panel has set out a new policy "Policy for the Planting, Sponsorship and Advertising on Roundabouts and Verges" for approval at Appendix B to replace the current HAT guidance at Appendix A.

One clear message that has come out from the feedback received is that the size of the signage is too small to encourage businesses to sponsor or advertise on a roundabout. In addition, there is precedent for larger signs being used in Lincolnshire as City of Lincoln Council's signage is bigger than the size permitted in the current HAT guidance. The Scrutiny Panel has therefore agreed that there should be a new larger size of 920mm x 460mm permitted for signage, as set out in the new policy, but it would be down to each District Council's planning department and the Highway Authority to determine whether approval is granted.

Recommendation 2

That the proposed "*Policy for the Planting, Sponsorship and Advertising on Roundabouts and Verges*" be sent to all Councils through the Lincolnshire Association of Local Councils (LALC) to raise awareness and encourage promotion of the new policy to businesses, and town and parish councils.

Another message that has come through as a result of the feedback from the District Councils is promotion of the policy. The feedback from District Councils has highlighted that there is some misunderstanding and a lack of knowledge about the current guidance. Some of the District Councils did not know that the current guidance existed and had not seen it before it was shared with them in readiness for the meetings with the Scrutiny Panel members.

The Scrutiny Panel has concluded that the new policy needs to be promoted to District Councils and businesses to increase awareness of the opportunity to sponsor roundabouts and verges. In addition, the new policy should be made available to town and parish councils, through the Lincolnshire Association of Local

Councils (LALC), to raise awareness of the opportunity to apply for a planting scheme.

Recommendation 3

That Lincolnshire County Council promotes the "*Policy for the Planting, Sponsorship and Advertising on Roundabouts and Verges*" to businesses through the Business Lincolnshire website and the Economic Development team.

The Scrutiny Panel has concluded that the County Council should improve awareness of the scheme with small and medium sized enterprises to stimulate and increase the opportunities for roundabout sponsorship across Lincolnshire. Sponsoring a roundabout sign can enable local businesses to promote their presence in the community whilst making a positive contribution to the area and support the local environment.

Recommendation 4

That Lincolnshire County Council considers further in depth investigation by officers into the economic and commercialisation aspects of Sponsorship and Advertising on Roundabouts and Verges.

The Scrutiny Panel considered information on a number of Councils which successfully operate a Roundabout Sponsorship Scheme. In Lincolnshire, it was recognised that Boston Borough Council and City of Lincoln Council both had an existing scheme, which appeared to be successful. City of Lincoln Council uses an advertising agency called Marketing Force to market and handle enquiries regarding its roundabout sponsorship scheme. The Scrutiny Panel recognised that the County Council could run a countywide sponsorship scheme, but provide discretion to those District Councils with a current sponsorship scheme to continue operating as they are and does not want to disrupt these schemes.

Peterborough City Council's scheme, discussed in October 2018, has been in existence for six years and covers its own costs whilst reducing the burden on the public purse for roundabout maintenance. Out of 88 roundabouts 60 had been sponsored with the average annual sponsorship fee being £2,500 per annum.

Research has indicated that a number of Local Authorities use the Eastern Shires Purchasing Organisation (ESPO) advertising framework to contract a provider to cover the management of advertising space for commercial sponsorship. Leicestershire County Council currently operates a county wide roundabout sponsorship scheme under the ESPO Framework awarded to Keegan Ford Sponsorship Ltd.

Feedback from market providers indicates that to establish a successful sponsorship scheme it is essential to build effective relationships with District, Borough, Town,

Parish and City Council to understand their aspirations and potential market opportunities.

2. Establishment of the Scrutiny Review Panel

At the meeting on 22 January 2018, the Highways and Transport Scrutiny Committee unanimously recommended that support should be sought from the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board for a Scrutiny Review Panel to be established to examine this topic in more detail.

At the meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Management Board on 29 March 2018 it was agreed that a review on Roundabout Sponsorship and Advertising should be undertaken. At its subsequent meeting on 30 August 2018, the Board agreed the following terms of reference for the scrutiny review which would be undertaken by Scrutiny Panel A:

"This review will look at the current 'Sponsorship of Highway Planting' policy. The current policy dealing with the sponsorship of roundabouts (Highways and Transport 63/1/10) has been in existence since 1996. The review will consider and develop the policy to enable effective management of roundabout sponsorship and advertising in Lincolnshire.

The review will have the following main lines of enquiry: -

- 1. Examine the merits of commercial roundabout advertising, including reviewing current signage standards and associated road safety implications and concerns.*
- 2. Explore whether the County Council wants to stimulate activity, and the level of sponsorship the Council would look to encourage and promote.*
- 3. Examine the current appetite amongst district councils for sponsorship of roundabouts.*
- 4. Examine whether the policy is accessible to potential sponsors and encourages businesses to sponsor roundabouts.*
- 5. Explore further promoting and developing the economic and commercialisation aspect of the policy.*
- 6. Examine whether sponsoring other verges could also be an option as part of this policy."*

For this review, Scrutiny Panel A comprised Councillors Mrs Linda Wootten (Chairman), Sarah Parkin (Vice-Chairman), Bill Aron, Mrs Alison Austin, Mrs Paula Cooper, Peter Coupland, Andrew Hagues and Nigel Pepper.

The initial meeting of Scrutiny Panel A took place on 25 July 2018, and the Scrutiny Panel met a further seven times between September 2018 and April 2019.

3. Background

Under the Traffic Management Act 2004, the Council is required to minimise congestion and occupation of road space, and ensure effective movement of all traffic. To enable this, traffic control, physical obstructions, and visual distractions, must be properly considered during the design of landscaping schemes.

The approval of roundabout sponsorship signage must be evaluated against the wider national impetus to reduce street clutter and over signing. This was confirmed in the Department for Transport's Traffic Advisory Leaflet 01/13 '[Reducing Sign Clutter](#)' (January 2013) which highlighted that reducing the impact of traffic signs on the environment was a key priority and signs should only be provided where a clear need had been identified. These principles applied in both urban and rural settings.

Consideration must also be given to The Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) (England) Regulations 2007. These regulations set out the advertisement control system in England which is part of the planning control system. In England, local planning authorities are responsible for the day-to-day operation of the advertisement control system and for deciding whether a particular advertisement should be permitted or not. The advertisement control system covers a very wide range of advertisements and signs including sponsorship signage on roundabouts.

Lincolnshire County Council's "[Streetscape Design Manual](#)" (December 2016) seeks to promote a sensitive approach to the impacts on the highway and its associated street furniture on the environment. A proliferation of signs, particularly in rural areas or sensitive urban locations, is something that should ordinarily be avoided. However, it could be argued that roundabout sponsorship could bring about an improvement in the standard of maintenance of these roundabouts, such as by more frequent mowing or planting schemes.

It is anticipated that a cost saving could be achieved by permitting the sponsorship of appropriate sites. As many roundabouts and verges are viewed as a gateway to the local area, the appearance of these can play an important part in attracting businesses and tourists to visit and stay in the area.

Current Policy for Roundabout Sponsorship

Advertising on roundabouts and verges is usually called sponsorship because the funds support the cost of maintaining these sites and fund flower displays and Britain in Bloom events. Strictly speaking, Lincolnshire County Council does not have a current policy; rather it relies on guidance notes.

The current guidance dealing with the sponsorship of roundabouts has been in existence since 1996 and is laid out in the current Highways and Traffic guidance note HAT 63/01/10. The "Request for Sponsorship of Highway Planting", attached at Appendix A, sets out the approved guidance for the provision of planting within the highway and was approved by Lincolnshire County Council's Environment Committee on 24 January 1996.

The current guidance relates to the provision of planting/grass cutting on roundabouts/reservations with the intention that planting will be confined to the main towns. The guidance only applies to requests for the provision of planting on the highway by other Councils, Community Groups and Commercial Sponsors and is designed to encourage planting in suitable locations to enhance the visual environment. This is emphasised in the current HAT guidance which states that signs must include a LINCOLNSHIRE GREEN reference.

Currently the County Council does not directly manage or operate any sponsorship deals. The current guidance provides a framework for the approval of planting schemes being licenced by the County Council as the Highway Authority. Governance arrangements, where sponsorship deals are in place, are managed by Lincolnshire's District/Borough/City Councils working with their chosen commercial providers, if any. The agreements stipulate the size of signs, which need to be noticeable without being a distraction to drivers. The recommended size of sign within the HAT Guidance Note is 630 x 270mm, although the District/Borough/Town Council can determine the design.

The Highway Authority's role is limited to approving the planting scheme on highway safety grounds and issuing the licence to use highway ground. The County Council receives no income from these sites, but the maintenance costs are borne by the applicant, thus reducing the Authority's financial commitment.

Roundabout assets in Lincolnshire

The Confirm system is the asset maintenance management software used to record Lincolnshire County Council's highways assets. The Confirm system has highlighted that Lincolnshire County Council has 154 roundabouts in total. Of these, there are 57 1-lane roundabouts, 96 2-lane roundabouts, and 1 3-lane roundabout.

The standard of each roundabout has been assessed regarding whether they are maintained or grassed, or are not suitable for planters/sponsorship signage due to tarmacked paved ground.

- Out of the 57 1-lane roundabouts, 31 are not suitable for roundabout sponsorship due to the fact they are mainly painted on the carriageway or raised roundabouts made out of concrete and tarmac.
- There are only 10 out of the 96 2-lane roundabouts that are not considered suitable.

Therefore, Lincolnshire has 113 roundabouts suitable for sponsorship - 26 1-lane roundabouts, 86 2-lane roundabouts and one 3-lane roundabout that are suitable for Roundabout Sponsorship which could include the permanent fixture of planters or advertising signage at the discretion of the Council.

The full details of all roundabouts in Lincolnshire are attached to this report at Appendix C.

4. Current Practice and Feedback from District Councils

The Scrutiny Panel approached each of the District Councils to find out what their current practices were in terms of roundabout sponsorship and advertising; their views of the County Council's current sponsorship policy; and their level of interest in instigating or increasing roundabout sponsorship and advertising in future.

Members of the Scrutiny Panel conducted visits to East Lindsey District Council, North Kesteven District Council, South Holland District Council and South Kesteven District Council and met with relevant officers and/or portfolio holders. Officers undertook a visit to City of Lincoln Council on behalf of the Scrutiny Panel and also met with relevant officers and the portfolio holder. Written feedback was received from officers at Boston Borough Council and West Lindsey District Council.

The feedback received from each District Council is set out below, along with information regarding the location of all roundabouts situated in each District.

Boston Borough Council

Boston Borough Council has had a long-established agreement in respect of roundabout sponsorship, which was developed and retained as a result of their residual services agreement with the County Council. The sponsorship scheme continues to be jointly beneficial in funding the proper and safe maintenance of roundabouts, supporting the local economy and developing income streams for the councils. The terms and conditions, which have been agreed by local highways officers from Lincolnshire County Council, covers the sponsorship of roundabouts, highway planting, public open spaces and amenity areas in the Borough of Boston. Boston's scheme is intended to maintain and enhance the visual amenity of the local environment in return for advertising the sponsor's business or interests and associate the sponsor with the local area. The sponsorship agreement is for a minimum period of twelve months and a maximum of twenty-four months.

The District Council provides the signage subject to approval by the Highway Authority and is in accordance with the County Council's adopted sponsorship guidance (attached at Appendix A) and is only provided in the style and size outlined in that guidance. All signs, posts and fixings remain in the ownership of the District Council to ensure district and county logos are protected from use on authorised land or areas, and to protect both the sponsors and the Councils' interests.

Boston Borough Council has confirmed that it would be interested in continuing to work with the County Council on this scheme or in the development of a new scheme, subject to the level of commitment required. The District Council felt the sponsorship scheme worked well but the whole design of the signs needed to be looked at. It was felt that the recommended size of the signs was too small, and as a result did not attract attention. The District Council has highlighted that people had previously been deterred from sponsorship due to the size of the signs. It was also thought that the scheme would benefit from some advertising which has never been done before.

The District Council has recommended reviewing existing local agreements with a view to agreeing amongst other matters: a standard terms and conditions document; common media and advertising; common signage policy; a commercially viable pricing structure; and agreement on maintenance options.

Further details about each roundabout and its suitability for sponsorship are set out in Appendix C.



City of Lincoln Council

City of Lincoln Council uses an advertising agency called Marketing Force to market and handle enquiries regarding its roundabout sponsorship scheme. The scheme was set up in partnership with Lincolnshire County Council's highways department around the same time as the County Council's guidance was developed. Initially at the start of the scheme, roundabout sponsorship was managed in-house. However, the City Council decided that it would be more beneficial to go out to tender and let somebody with marketing expertise take it on. The City Council has found Marketing Force reliable and consistent and has therefore continued with the contract.

[Marketing Force](#) pays City of Lincoln Council a fixed sum for the contract and then sells roundabout sponsorship to a designated number of roundabouts. It was highlighted that if Marketing Force was unable to find sponsors for the roundabouts, then there was no financial loss to the City Council. City of Lincoln Council remains responsible for the maintenance of the roundabouts which is carried out by the City Council as part of the City Council's grounds maintenance contract. Currently, the scheme has a relatively low profile as the City Council restricts the number of sites, so that it does not cause upset or impose itself on the landscape.

The City Council has highlighted that income, although small, does assist greatly in off-setting costs, without which in the current climate it is likely that the flower beds would be removed. Any funds received from Marketing Force contribute to the costs of floral arrangements on roundabouts, but this is only a contribution. It was emphasised that the costs of planting and maintaining the roundabouts are much higher than the funds received from the roundabout sponsorship.

It was further highlighted by the City Council that the main reason for allowing roundabout sponsorship was to keep the city attractive which helps with tourism and that there was an expectation as a tourist city to make the roundabouts look aesthetically pleasing. The 'Lincoln in Bloom' wording on the signage ties the

sponsorship to the site and also allows a subtle change in planning conditions as the sponsors are sponsoring 'Lincoln in Bloom' rather than advertising their services. It was highlighted that City of Lincoln's planning team was generally opposed to any applications for roundabout sponsorship which did not relate directly to the site it was installed on, and that many businesses are close by to their sponsored roundabout. The City Council has had no challenge from the County Council's highways department regarding the size of the signage despite the permitted signs being 914mm x 458mm instead of the HAT guidance size of 630 x 270mm.

The City Council was satisfied with its current policy and the number of roundabouts currently sponsored. The City Council was also satisfied with the way the scheme runs currently and would not want to make the size of the signs any smaller than they already are. The City Council has emphasised that it currently has no proposals for expansion or development of the scheme in any way.



examples of sponsored roundabouts in Lincoln.

East Lindsey District Council

In 2013, the Highways and Transport Scrutiny Committee considered reports regarding a trial by East Lindsey District Council to permit the erection of advertising boards. The most noticeable change in the streetscape would have been larger signs which would be required for advertising to be effective.

Following a recommendation from the Scrutiny Committee in July 2013, officers met with East Lindsey staff to establish procedures and progress with the development of a trial scheme. East Lindsey District Council proposed to work in partnership with a private company, Community Partners Ltd, by way of fully managed contracts, making advertising/sponsorship more attractive to businesses and thus maximise income for both East Lindsey District Council and Lincolnshire County Council.

Amended documents and licence applications which formed part of the policy documents were produced to enable the County Council to licence any new arrangements. The most noticeable change was the design of the new signs involving an increase to the current restrictions on the size and type of permitted signs:

Current sign size : 630mm x 270mm (0.17m²)
Proposed sign size : 1100mm x 550mm (0.61m²)

A design for the new signs was developed which would enable the submission of planning applications for the proposed sites. Working with Community partners, four proposed roundabout sites were identified where local businesses had expressed an interest in advertising. Following concerns with regard to sign clutter and distraction of motorists, two of the proposed sites were deemed to be intrusive in terms of the Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and proximity to National Trust property, and authority was not given to proceed with these. The remaining two sites, both in Louth, were subject to applications for Planning Permission to East Lindsey District Council's Planning Committee on 21 November 2013. Both applications were refused by the Planning Committee. The reason for refusal was that the proposed signs by reason of their size, number, positioning and design, located in an area of Special Control for Advertisements, would constitute unnecessary sign clutter and detract from the character of the area. The planning refusals brought the trial to an end and no further attempts have been undertaken since.

With regards to the current guidance, East Lindsey District Council has highlighted that its views are that the guidance does not allow for advertising to be considered in isolation and is more about payment in return for a planting scheme. The District Council considers advertising as an opportunity in its own right but it does depend on the County Council's objectives in the policy.

The District Council felt that the current guidance effectively passes responsibility over to the District Councils to implement sponsorship arrangements and this is not something East Lindsey District Council has the capacity for within the current workforce, nor does it see significant benefit to the District Council from being involved.

The policy could be used as an income generation opportunity across the County but consideration needs to be given to the resource requirement to effectively manage it.

The District Council emphasised that planning consent would be required for signage on roundabouts and it is likely that each roundabout would require a separate planning application. No roundabouts in East Lindsey currently have such consent. The District Council also highlighted that it was not convinced that it needed to be involved in the roundabout sponsorship process, other than from a planning perspective.

East Lindsey District Council has suggested that there might be an opportunity to collaborate with a private sector company that specialises in attracting advertising/sponsorship income and work on a profit share basis. The brief could be wider than roundabouts and actually look at all public sector assets.

North Kesteven District Council

North Kesteven District Council has highlighted that due to the concerns highlighted below it does not wish to take part in any roundabout sponsorship deals within the District.

It was highlighted that even if Lincolnshire County Council renewed the sponsorship policy, the District Council would not encourage or look for sponsorship. The District Council fears that big national companies, such as fast food outlets, which traditionally sit adjacent to large roundabouts could easily want to take out a sponsorship deal.

The concern here is that national multiples, with larger budgets, could take advantage of sponsorship promotion to the detriment of smaller, more local businesses who do not have the same promotional resources. Additionally, the District Council has emphasised that it knows its own businesses and would not want to be seen as favouring one business over another by entering into roundabout sponsorship deals.

North Kesteven District Council has its own Signage Strategy and promotes a clean and green philosophy. At a time when the District Council is actively looking to reduce unnecessary signage, additional signage on roundabouts could be seen as counter to that objective. There would be no desire to promote advertising boards on roundabouts even if there was a Deemed Discharge of Planning Conditions, i.e. Deemed Consent. The District Council has highlighted that this is where the County Council could set a regulation size of signs to eliminate having to apply for individual planning. However, the District Council has emphasised that it would be against any blanket approval and would want all planning applications applied for individually.

South Holland District Council

South Holland District Council has highlighted that it felt that the County Council was taking the right approach with working with the District Councils from the start of a new scheme.

The District Council raised concerns over the sponsorship sign size, colour scheme, layout and working restrictions in the current policy. It was felt that these do not promote sponsorship and that the size of the sign was imperative. Colour of signs was also important so that they stood out. It was highlighted that neighbouring towns and cities offered larger sponsorship sign size, allowing company logos, telephone number of the company and directions.

South Holland District Council has emphasised that should the District Councils decide to take on a sponsorship scheme, it would be expected that the roundabouts would be passed over in an adoptable and maintained standard.

It was considered by the District Council that an administration resource cost would be necessary to start off a scheme. The District Council has suggested this should

be provided by the County Council in exchange for maintenance liability. However, should damage occur to the roundabouts, the County Council should still retain some liability in repairing the roundabout back to the appropriate standard.

It was suggested that the District Council should be solely responsible for the setting of sponsorship fees and have total ownership of any income received. The County Council should ensure that any roadworks that may affect sponsorship are communicated as early as is practicable with the District Council (such as road closures, accidents, traffic lights) as this may cause traffic flow numbers to differ from what the sponsors initially signed up for.

South Holland District Council has also suggested that

- it would be useful to have a standard contract for sponsors across the County to ensure consistency, accuracy and a firm legal position.
- the County Council confirms the Health and Safety requirements for working on the roundabouts, such as signage, traffic control etc. and what is expected. A risk assessment should be provided so that District Councils are clear and can include in the sponsorship costs.
- the saving of the two cuts (*now three since April 2019*) that the County Council currently contract out should be given to the District Councils to allow them to make the necessary set up arrangements.
- planting should not be essential as part of sponsorship. Some businesses may just require a sign and cut.

South Kesteven District Council

South Kesteven District Council has highlighted that it does not have a functioning roundabout sponsorship scheme with the County Council at present. The licences that were granted to the District Council by the County Council to allow it the rights to maintain and obtain sponsorship have expired as have the majority of sponsorship agreements.

The District Council does not consider itself in a position to encourage businesses to take sponsorship at present as it does not have an existing agreement with the County Council to enable it to do so. The planning and highways implications are unclear and expensive to take forward on a roundabout specific basis. At present no budget has been identified for the resource or project work to be taken forward. The District Council has highlighted that the size of the signage allowed does not appear to be of a size that would be effective as an advert for the sponsoring business. The specification and standard for the required maintenance of the roundabouts is also unclear.

South Kesteven District Council has suggested that a clear and concise roundabout sponsorship package from Lincolnshire County Council is required to attract local businesses to the business opportunity including clear county wide:-

- specification and standard of maintenance requirements for hard and soft maintenance
- signage specification, location and number of signs
- requirement for partnership logos on signs

The County Council could continue to maintain the roundabouts with the District Councils selling the County Council's sponsorship package for a reasonable one-off fee to local businesses within their District.

Lincolnshire County Council's costs of maintenance would be covered by the sponsorship money it received directly with no resource requirement to contract manage South Kesteven District Council. This removes the need for:-

- The County Council and South Kesteven District Council to enter into a maintenance agreement.
- South Kesteven District Council to monitor and contract manage the sponsorship agreement.
- South Kesteven District Council to monitor and contract manage the County Council's maintenance agreement.

The District Council has highlighted that Permitted Development Rights are available but these are consistently tempered by Highways considerations and there seems to be no Highways consensus available on what could be an attractive standard size of sign, or location of each sign, such as 2 metres away from external edge and no higher than 0.5 metres. South Kesteven District Council has no power or available budget to resource detailed highways discussions per roundabout.

It was highlighted by the District Council that the current guidance states that Lincolnshire County Council will not seek sponsorship itself but will allow District Councils to take up Maintenance Agreements in perpetuity and seek direct sponsorship. There are at least two roundabouts in South Kesteven District Council which appear to be sponsored direct by a local business from Lincolnshire County Council – Asda and Borrowby Road. It was emphasised that if it was possible on these two roundabouts then it should be possible on all and the District Council would be able to sell a County Council sponsorship package to local businesses for a reasonable fee. However, it was highlighted that the maintenance licence appears light on the limit of the District Council's liabilities in taking a licence. The guidance states that the licences should be in perpetuity, whereas those issued were for five years.

The District Council has suggested that the current guidance could be amended to reflect what has actually happened in South Kesteven:

- Lincolnshire County Council could produce a Roundabout Sponsorship package.
- Lincolnshire County Council could obtain sponsorship direct.

- The District Councils could sell the County Council's sponsorship package to local businesses for a reasonable fee.

West Lindsey District Council

West Lindsey District Council has highlighted that the current policy is not particularly clear or user friendly. The District Council emphasised that there is a need for better publication of the policies and opportunities, and benefits roundabout sponsorship provides for a business based on the principles of:

- Business promotion
- Improvement of visual amenity of an area

There is a need for the provision of a step by step guide on how to go about roundabout sponsorship, including separate guides on the process for:

- Physical signage/other permanent structures
- Planters
- Low level planting and shrubbery

It also needs to be clear and accessible with one point of contact. It would be beneficial to offer the opportunity of a 'one stop shop' and provide central coordination to make it easier for businesses to obtain sponsorship or planting opportunities.

West Lindsey District Council could promote the policy quite easily as part of the Economic Development and Place Strategy. However, the policy and associated process would need to be easy to navigate and cost effective. Promotion could be carried out through:

- Business Networking Groups
- Social Media
- Website/Leaflets

It was highlighted that it was likely that in all instances where advertisement signage is sought on a roundabout that planning permission would be required.

West Lindsey District Council has a paid pre-application service which would be available to provide advice to any businesses seeking to erect signage on a roundabout. The fee for this pre-application advice would be £90.00. A further £462 would be payable for the planning application itself.

It was emphasised that key areas to be assessed by the Local Planning Authority as part of any application for advertisement would be:

- Visual appearance of the signage and impact on the surrounding area
- Highway safety, specifically the size, shape and detail of the sign, its positioning, materials and its ability to cause distraction to motorists using the road*

(*As a guide, in general terms, signage should be sited to the right and no higher than the roundabout chevron signs. New signage should not obstruct existing highway signage and must be sited in line with any other existing signs to ensure that motorists looking towards potentially conflicting circulating traffic approach from the right rather than away from it.)

The District Council has highlighted that it felt that the costs and rigmarole associated with obtaining planning permission and any other statutory approvals makes roundabout sponsorship prohibitive for most businesses. As such it was suggested that the permissions for signage/planters etc. on each roundabout should be facilitated by another body such as the County Council or District Council in the first instance. The principle and permission of the signage/planters could then be established and include parameters for signage/planter size, materials and positioning. This would make the selling of rental space much easier and accessible as businesses renting this space would only need to provide their own advertisement/display. This space could then be rented out on an annual or other defined timescale and offered to businesses as and when the existing sponsorship deals come to an end.

5. Other Councils

As part of the review it was agreed to explore the economic and commercialisation aspect of roundabout sponsorship and as part of this a number of other local authorities were contacted to better understand the options available.

Leicestershire County Council

Leicestershire County Council currently operates a county wide roundabout sponsorship scheme under ESPO Framework Contract 3A (Advertising Solutions) awarded to Keegan Ford Sponsorship Ltd.

The Commercial & Business Manager for Highways Delivery confirmed that Leicestershire has 98 roundabouts available to sponsor in total across the County with 60 currently having sponsorship deals in place.

Any income generated from the scheme remains within the Highways Services and is used to offset costs of providing grass cutting, gully cleansing services. Savings are also made as the County Council does not have to maintain the 60 sponsored roundabouts.

As part of this contract the supplier deals with all aspects of the scheme, including the maintenance of the sponsored roundabouts and:

- Sign design (reviewed and approval given by the Highways Authority)
- Planning Applications (via District Councils)
- Maintenance of sponsored roundabouts
- Working with sponsors to agree any enhancements to the planting or landscaping of sponsored roundabouts.

Kent County Council

Kent County Council's Commercial Services has worked with Marketing Force for five years. A countywide scheme started in 2007 and the sponsorship schemes enable local businesses to show their commitment to the local environment and community by supporting the maintenance of the areas around certain locations.



The County Council operates the scheme in all but one district area within Kent. Dover District Council operates a scheme within its area.

Norfolk County Council

Norfolk County Council offer advertising opportunities through County Council channels to generate income for the authority aimed at supporting our services and achieving best value for residents.

Norfolk operate a county wide scheme and work in partnership with Marketing Force to promote sponsorship of roundabouts within the county. In return, the sponsor is allowed advertising in the form signs incorporating the sponsor details placed on the roundabout.



In Norfolk, the permitted signage size is 1219mm x 508mm

Nottinghamshire County Council

Nottinghamshire County Council's roundabout sponsorship scheme is managed by Community Partners Limited and sponsorship is subject to planning permission.

The Scheme is marketed to local businesses looking for effective local advertising, and a socially responsible platform that helps support a number of council initiatives from highways maintenance to public amenities and services.



6. Commercial Opportunities

Roundabouts often serve as the gateways to cities, towns, business parks and shopping centres. Research undertaken as part of the Scrutiny review process has identified a number of commercial organisations which work with local authorities to manage sponsorship arrangements.

- Marketing Force
- Community Partners
- Keegan Ford Sponsorship

A sponsorship approach embraces commercial thinking towards cost savings, revenue generation and management of council assets. In addition to Roundabout Sponsorship there are a number of options for generating revenue from local highway authority assets such as sponsorship of welcome signs, central reservation, flowerbeds and lamp post banners, etc.

In addition, Eastern Shires Purchasing Organisation (ESPO) provides an advertising framework, of which Lot 5 covers the management of advertising space for commercial sponsorship.

This lot has been established for customers who wish to contract with an organisation that specialises in securing and managing the commercial sponsorship of customer owned space.

Sponsorship arrangements will be managed by the service provider who will source suitable sponsors to display approved signage, acknowledging their sponsorship, on the customer space. In return the sponsor will then pay a sponsorship fee to the service Provider, out of which the customer will receive an agreed income.¹

¹ <https://www.espo.org/Frameworks/People-Professional-Services/3ANEW-Advertising-solutions>

Two suppliers are listed under Lot 5 which are Community Partners Ltd and Keegan Ford Sponsorship Ltd, both of which provide services to other Councils.

Examples from other Councils indicate that the sponsorship costs are often dependent on location, size of roundabout and duration of the agreement. Example prices range for each asset location offering £500 per sign through to sponsorship from £1,000 per year up to £5,000 per year.

Research has indicated there is also a National Cross Council Revenue Generation Group - a forum (online and via events) for councils to share and discuss ideas and experiences in generating revenue from asset sponsorship schemes. The current chairperson is Angela Redman, Commercial Business and Marketing Manager at West Sussex County Council.

7. Appendices

| | |
|------------|--|
| Appendix A | Current Policy – HAT 63/1/10 REQUEST FOR SPONSORSHIP OF HIGHWAY PLANTING |
| Appendix B | Proposed Policy – PLANTING, SPONSORSHIP AND ADVERTISING ON ROUNABOUTS AND VERGES |
| Appendix C | Suitability of Roundabouts in Lincolnshire for Sponsorship / Advertising |

8. Contributors

The Scrutiny Panel would like to offer its sincere thanks to all the officers and Portfolio Holders at each of the District Councils for meeting with us and/or providing written responses to the review.

In addition, the Scrutiny Panel would like to extend its gratitude to the all the following people who have contributed to this review:

- Councillor Richard Davies (Executive Councillor for Highways, Transport and IT)
- Christopher Bennett (Confirm Support Assistant)
- Tracy Johnson (Senior Scrutiny Officer)
- Paul Little (Highway Asset Manager)
- Charlotte Paddock (Policy & Assurance Officer)
- Mick Phoenix (Network Management Commissioner)
- Andrew Ratcliffe (Local Highways Manager – East Lindsey)
- Vincent Van Doninck (Policy and Strategic Asset Manager)
- Nigel West (Head of Democratic Services and Statutory Scrutiny Officer)
- Emily Wilcox (Democratic Services Officer)

Further Information

If you would like to find out more about this Scrutiny Review or Overview and Scrutiny at Lincolnshire County Council, please contact the Scrutiny Team on 01522 552164 or scrutiny@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC GUIDANCE NOTES

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| | |
|----------------|--|
| NO. | HAT 63/1/10 |
| SUBJECT | REQUEST FOR SPONSORSHIP OF HIGHWAY PLANTING |
| EFFECTIVE FROM | June 2010 |
| AUTHOR | Local Highways Manager (Boston) |
| DISTRIBUTION | Distribution List |

|||||

1. Introduction

1.1 This HAT sets out the approved policy for the provision of planting within the highway. The policy was approved by the Environment Committee on 24 January 1996.

2. Scope

2.1 This policy only applies to requests for the provision of planting on the highway by other Councils, Community Groups and Commercial Sponsors. The policy is designed to encourage planting in suitable locations to enhance the visual environment. Borough/District/City Councils also have an interest in many planting schemes and as Planning Authorities may need to approve any associated signing in addition to approval by the Highway Authority.

3. Policy

3.1 Borough/District/City Councils

3.1.1 Where a Borough/District/City Council wishes to carry out planting or already does so, the Highway Authority's role will be confined to approving the planting scheme and any associated signing on highway safety grounds and issuing a licence to plant in the highway. If the Borough/District/City Council wished to enter into an agreement with a commercial sponsor this will be permitted and it will be left to that Council to determine the design of any signs and consider whether Planning permission is required.

3.1.2 Generally such schemes will be confined to the main towns. Existing schemes will be regularised by the Highway Authority licensing the use of highway land.

3.2 Community Groups and Parish Councils

3.2.1 The Highway Authority's role will be to approve the planting scheme on highway safety grounds and to licence the use of highway land. Generally, such schemes do not include any signing.

3.2.2 If the sponsor wishes to provide signing, two different approvals will be required:

- (a) the Highway Authority for traffic safety
- (b) the Planning Authority for planning permission

A simple solution might be to agree a standard form of sign with all the local Planning Authorities thereby removing the need to approve individual signs. This could include standard wording as in Appendix A.

3.3 Commercial Organisations

3.3.1 Where a commercial organisation agrees to carry out or sponsor a planting scheme which is not already undertaken by a Borough/District/City Council this will be encouraged. In some towns it will, subject to the agreement of the other Council, be treated as a Borough/District/City Council scheme as in paragraphs 3.1.1 and 3.1.2.

3.3.2 Elsewhere it will be dealt with direct by the Highway Authority as in paragraphs 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 except that the standard sign would read as in Appendix A.

3.3.3 Some sponsors may wish to have a sign design which is more in line with their corporate livery or logo. In such cases it will be the sponsor's responsibility to obtain the approval of the local Planning Authority. Also the sign should also retain the LINCOLNSHIRE GREEN reference and be approved by the Highway Authority.

3.4 General

3.4.1 All planting schemes will require licences to ensure they are approved on highway safety grounds but no charge will be levied.

3.4.2 There will be a general presumption that the sponsor bears the full cost of all planting schemes, including maintenance and associated signing and returning the highway to its original condition on termination of any licence. Cost sharing will be considered on an exception basis where one of the following conditions is met:

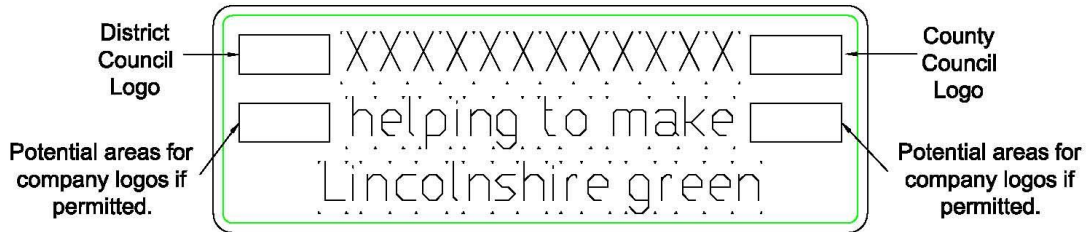
- (a) there is a significant cost saving to the Highway Authority
- (b) the site and scheme are particularly noteworthy in contributing to an improved roadside environment

Such exceptions would need the approval of the Local Highways Manager after consultation with the Chair and Vice Chair of the Planning and Regulation Committee.

3.4.3 Anyone undertaking planting in the highway will be required to have public liability insurance to an indemnity level of £5 million and to agree safe methods of working with the Highway Authority.

3.4.4 The standard letters and application form for use in granting the relevant licence are attached as Appendix B.

DRAFT



| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Scheme Ref. 1 | |
| Sign Ref. A | x-height 25.0 |
| Letter colour WHITE | SIGN FACE |
| Background GREEN | Width 630mm |
| Border WHITE | Height 220mm |
| Material Class RA1 (12899-1:2007) | Area 0.14sq.m |



| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Scheme Ref. 1 | |
| Sign Ref. B | x-height 25.0 |
| Letter colour WHITE | SIGN FACE |
| Background GREEN | Width 630mm |
| Border WHITE | Height 270mm |
| Material Class RA1 (12899-1:2007) | Area 0.17sq.m |

Examples of approved sponsorship signing

Company sponsorship legend and logos to be approved by LCC Signs Manager. Designs to be drafted by signs team.

My ref:
Your ref:D/ / / /SPONSOR
2009

Name
Address 1
Address 2
Town
County
Postcode

Dear

SPONSORSHIP OF PLANTING WITHIN THE HIGHWAY

Thank you for your letter dated concerning the above.

I attach an application form which I would be grateful if you would complete and return to this office.

Please ensure that you contact all relevant utility companies to ensure that your intended depth of planting and/or proposed signing will not interfere with any of their apparatus.

Yours sincerely

**for Area Highways Manager
Division**

Encl: Application Form



APPLICATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF SPONSORSHIP PLANTING WITHIN THE HIGHWAY

- 1 I/We(block capitals):
.....
.
request permission to plant within the County Highway in the Parish of:
.....at (address):
.....
.....
.
for the purpose of planting:
.....

The location is shown on the attached plan (scale 1:1250), four copies enclosed.

- 2 I/We intend to commence work on:
and indicate on the plan referred to in 1 above the dimensions of the areas of the planned opening, proposed layout and type of planting.
- 3 I/We agree to pay any future costs which may occur due to defects in our work.
- 4 I/We agree to remove any planting/signing, and make good any damage whatsoever caused, at our own expense, at any time if required to do so by the County Council, unless such removal is necessitated by County Council funded roadworks when the cost will be borne by the Highway Authority.
- 5 I/We agree to employ only contractors who have operatives and supervisors trained and accredited under the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 as required by the County Council. A copy of their certificates will be available for inspection by the Executive Director (Development Services) representative upon request.

- 6 I/We agree to indemnify the County Council in respect of all claims actions, liabilities whatsoever or howsoever arising from such work attributable to our negligence.
- 7 I/We agree that any planting shall be executed by the opening up of the highway and that we shall conform with the requirements of the executive Director (Development Services) or representative, regarding specification, submission of risk assessment and the timing of the opening. The reinstatement of the highway will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of Sections 141 and 142 of the Highways Act 1980 as regards specification.
- 8 I/We understand that this approval, if granted, will not have any provision included for its assignment during the effective period.

NOTE

- (a) The reinstatement of the Highway is the responsibility of the licence holder and should be carried out in accordance with any requirements and specifications supplied by the Executive Director (Development Services) or representative, under the Highways Act 1980, Sections 141 and 142.

Signed (Applicant) **Date**.....

Please print name

Address

.....

Tel No:

Date

Signed (for Lincolnshire County Council)

Date

Data Protection Statement

The information supplied on the form will be used to process your application/ enquiry and will be retained as a record. This will allow your personal details to be available if you contact Lincolnshire County Council in the future for information or other services. Please select the appropriate check box regarding the retention of your personal details. All personal information will be processed in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 and you have the right to see records relating to yourself and to ask that they be amended where they are inaccurate.

Please select one of the options below:-

- I agree to the retention of my personal details by LCC as outlined above.
- I do not agree to the use of my personal details by LCC other than for the processing of my application/enquiry.

Please return the completed form to:

Lincolnshire County Council
 Development Services - Highways and Traffic
 Boston and South Holland Division
 Municipal Buildings
 West Street
 Boston
 Lincolnshire
 PE21 8QR
 Tel No: 01522 782070
 Fax No: 01205 314572

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (HIGHWAYS & TRAFFIC)

PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE FOR ACTIVITIES AFFECTING THE HIGHWAY

Any person executing any works and/or placing any temporary or permanent equipment in/under/over the highway shall indemnify Lincolnshire County Council against all claims arising out of those works and shall provide proof of insurance, effective during those works, covering Public Liability with indemnity of not less than £5m (**five million pounds**) for any one accident or any one claim, unlimited in aggregate. Excess sums of more than two thousand five hundred pounds will not be accepted.

Such insurance may, obviously, be arranged through an insurance company or broker but private individuals may be able to extend their household insurance.
 Statement by the person(s) carrying out the work/placing the equipment:

I/We indemnify Lincolnshire County Council in respect of all claims arising out of the granting of my/our application to carry out works/place equipment in/under/over the highway save in so far as the circumstances attribute negligence to Lincolnshire County Council. I/We confirm that the indemnity provided by my/our Public Liability Policy is not less than **five million pounds** for any one accident or any one claim, unlimited in aggregate and that any excess payable does not exceed two thousand five hundred pounds.

Signature: **Date:**

Statement by the Insurers or Broker:

I/We confirm that the aforementioned cover will remain effective during the period of such works and during the existence for temporary equipment in/under/over the highway under:

Policy Number: Expiry Date:

Amount of any Excess payable (in pounds):
.....

Signature: **Date:**
.....

These works/placing of equipment shall not be undertaken until this form has been signed by both parties and returned to Lincolnshire County Council and a specific written authorisation/permit for this activity has been issued.

Please return this form to the following address:

Lincolnshire County Council
Development Services - Highways and Traffic
Boston and South Holland Division
Municipal Buildings
West Street
Boston
Lincolnshire
PE21 8QR
Tel: 01522 782070
Fax: 01205 314572

My ref:
Your ref: D/ / / /SPONSOR
2009

Name
Address 1
Address 2
Town
County
Postcode

Dear

**CONSENT FOR SPONSORSHIP PLANTING WITHIN THE HIGHWAY
LOCATION:**

I refer to your recent application to erect sponsorship signs and plant shrubs within the highway at the above location.

The County Council's consent is given to your proposal subject to your compliance with the conditions set out in the attached application form and approved plan. I enclose a signed copy of the application form and plan for your retention.

Please contact this office and return the completed Public Liability Insurance Pro-forma prior to commencing any works within the highway.

Please ensure that any utility apparatus is located on site by use of an appropriate cable avoiding tool or by contacting the appropriate statutory undertaker, in the vicinity of the sponsorship sign, prior to excavation.

This consent will be due for review on an annual basis from the date of this letter or may be terminated by either party by giving a minimum of one month notice. The applicant will be responsible for returning the highway to its original condition at their own cost.

Please contact _____ at this office should you require any further information regarding this matter.

Yours sincerely

**for Area Highways Manager
Division**

Encl: signed copy of Application Form and Plan

7STD21B

Policy for the Planting, Sponsorship and Advertising on Roundabouts and Verges

DRAFT

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Statement
3. Objectives
4. Principles
5. Advertising
6. Installing, Maintaining and Planting in the Highway
7. Roundabout and Verge Planting Without Signs
8. Sponsored Roundabout and Verge Planting With Signs
9. Installation of Post and Signs
10. Costs
11. Contacts

1. Introduction

Lincolnshire County Council supports all reasonable efforts to enhance the highway network wherever possible, including the sponsorship and planting of roundabouts and verges.

Advertising on roundabouts and verges is usually called sponsorship because the funds support the cost of maintaining these sites, fund flower displays and Britain in Bloom events.

Some Councils share this ambition and already operate sponsorship schemes. Lincolnshire County Council will continue to support these existing schemes. Requests from Parish and Town council's community groups, and commercial sponsors should also be considered.

All Councils have differing requirements regarding the application of roundabout and verge advertising and sponsorship and it is impractical to adopt a one size fits all policy. Lincolnshire County Council will encourage advertising and sponsorship requiring signs by issuing licences lasting up to 5 years for schemes and associated signs that meet highways safety standards and which have the required approval from the relevant Planning Department.

Lincolnshire County Council may enter into its own sponsorship scheme to cover those areas of the County where no other council scheme exists. A scheme that enhances the visual appearance of the highway would give added value to the attractiveness of working in and visiting the County.

2. Statement

Lincolnshire County Council will whenever possible support all Councils to improve and enhance the appearance of roundabouts and verges within the guidance contained in this policy and without compromising highway safety.

3. Objectives

- To ensure that the opportunity for roundabout and verge sponsorship and advertising is clearly defined and communicated
- To ensure that the agreements and licences utilised between Councils and Sponsors include the appropriate regulations that must be adhered to
- To encourage Councils that fund flower displays and Britain in Bloom events
- To allow businesses access to advertising opportunities
- To enhance the control of illegal signing and other activities on the highway network

- To improve the visual amenity of the area and promote local heritage, which may include approved installations

4. Principles

The introduction of any sponsorship scheme or advertising sign must be coordinated between all relevant Councils to ensure it is de-conflicted from any other Council's scheme.

Lincolnshire County Council reserve the right to veto a licence with any business or entity that is in legal or financial conflict with the Council or which connects the Council with any political party, pressure group or which conflicts with the aims of this policy. The Council will not accept advertising and sponsorship from companies who are in contract negotiation with the Council where this may be viewed as an endorsement of the bid.

5. Advertising

The Council abides by national guidance published by the Advertising Standards Agency (ASA) - the UK's independent regulator of advertising across all online and offline media. The central principle for all advertising (marketing communications) is that advertising content should be:

- Legal, decent, honest and truthful
- Have due responsibility to consumers and society
- Be aligned to the accepted standards for fair competition in business.

Lincolnshire County Council does reserve the right to refuse any requests for licencing if the content is considered inappropriate or that fail to meet the requirements that ensure highway safety.

Content that is not permitted for advertising includes, but is not limited to, advertising that contains, infers or suggests any of the following:

- Advocacy of, or opposition to, any politically, environmentally or socially controversial subjects or issues
- Disparagement or promotion of any person or class of persons
- Promotion or incitement of illegal, violent or socially undesirable acts
- Promotion or availability of tobacco products, weapons, gambling or illegal drugs
- Advertising of financial organisations and loan advancers with punitive interest rates
- Promotion or availability of adult or sexually orientated entertainment materials
- Advertising that infringes on any trademark, copyright or patent rights of another company

- Claims or representations in violation of advertising or consumer protection laws.

Lincolnshire County Council shall also reserve the right to withdraw any licencing agreement where it is deemed that the advertiser has suffered a reputational loss due to its conduct, when such conduct is inconsistent with the Councils aims and objectives.

6. Installing, Maintaining and Planting in the Highway

The Highway Authority will consider as part of an application that the Health and Safety aspects of both installation and maintenance, with the expectation that such requirements are satisfactorily implemented. This will also include all relevant indemnity cover and workforce accreditations.

Anyone undertaking planting in the highway will be required to have public liability insurance to an indemnity level of £5 million and agree to safe methods of working with the Highway Authority prior to commencing works.

7. Roundabout and Verge Planting Schemes - without Signs

Under Sections 64 and 96 of the Highways Act 1980, Lincolnshire County Council may carry out planting schemes on highway land, including roundabouts and verges, as it sees fit. The Highway Authority will approve Planting Schemes that meet highway safety requirements and licence the use of highway land, up to a maximum of 5 years. Planting schemes do not include signs. Any Council within the County may apply to Lincolnshire County Council for a Planting licence.

8. Sponsored Roundabout and Verge Planting with Advertising Signs

The legal requirements that cover advertising and sponsorship signs are contained in the Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) (England) Regulations 2007 (hereafter known as the Regulations).

Small sponsorship signs are liable for Planning Permission as they are not covered by Schedule 1 of the Regulations; however some District Council Planning Departments in Lincolnshire currently apply discretion for low level, small signs (sometimes referred to as deemed consent).

Regardless of the sign design the relevant District Council Planning Department must be consulted prior to installation to gain the necessary permission. All signs must also be approved by the Highway Authority.

9. Installation of Posts and Signs

All Councils / sponsors will have to consult with the County Council Highway Authority prior to commencement of any works. Consideration of such installations

will require the supply of full technical specifications of ground works, posts, sign dimensions, materials, advertising content, and accurate sign location(s).

Whilst a specific size of sign cannot be guaranteed to gain Highway Authority or Planning Department approval, sponsors and applicants could apply for signs measuring 920mm x 460mm.

10. Costs

There will be a general presumption that the sponsor bears the full cost of all planting schemes, including maintenance, associated signing and returning the highway to its original condition on termination of any licence. Cost sharing will be encouraged between all Councils and their sponsor partners.

11. Contacts

Potential sponsors may find the following contact details useful, including District and County Council websites. E-mails should contain "Sponsorship of Highways roundabouts and verges" in the title.

Lincolnshire County Council

Planting licences are obtainable from:

<https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/transport-and-roads/highways-licences-and-permits/plant-within-the-highway/35517.article>

Lincolnshire Association of Local Councils (LALC) website

This website has links to Lincolnshire County Council and District Council websites:

<http://www.lalc.co.uk/useful-links/>

Parish and Town Council Search Tool

Contact details for Parish and Town Councils can be found through this link:

<https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/community-leisure-and-events/find-your-town-or-parish-council/>

Appendix C: Suitability of Roundabouts in Lincolnshire for Sponsorship / Advertising

Boston Borough Council

| Label | Asset Location | Site Name | Ward Code | Feature Type | Urban/Rural |
|-------|--|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1 | A16-A52 FROM FROM LIQUORPOND ST IN CLOCKWISE DIRECTION TO END | SPALDING ROAD | BOSW | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 2 | WIDE BARGATE RBT FROM WIDE BARGATE ONE-WAY TO END | WIDE BARGATE | BOSN | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 3 | ROUNDAABOUT FROM A16-WIDE BARGATE-HORNCastle ROAD TO END | WIDE BARGATE | BOSN | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 4 | A52 QUEEN STREET RBT FROM SUPERSTORE ENTRANCE TO END | QUEEN STREET | BOSW | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 5 | A52 SLEAFORD ROAD/QUEEN STREET RBT FROM WEST STREET TO WEST STREET | QUEEN STREET | BOSW | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 6 | LISTER WAY ROUNDAABOUT AT CAR PARK, FUEL, ELECTRICITY SUB STATION | LISTER WAY | BOSW | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 7 | A52 SLEAFORD ROAD/CARLTON ROAD ROUNDAABOUT FROM FRAMPTON PLACE TO FRAMPTON PLACE | SLEAFORD ROAD | BOSW | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 8 | LISTER WAY ROUNDAABOUT (ASDA GOODS ENTRANCE) | LISTER WAY | BOSW | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 9 | ROUNDAABOUT FROM RBT TO END | SPALDING ROAD | BOSS | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 10 | ROUNDAABOUT FROM RBT TO END | SPALDING ROAD | BOSS | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 11 | SPILSBY ROAD/WAINFLEET ROAD/SIBSEY ROAD ROUNDAABOUT | SPILSBY ROAD | BOSC | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 12 | ROUNDAABOUT AT TOOT LANE/WHITE HOUSE LANE/KINGSWAY | WOODTHORPE AVENUE | SKIR | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 13 | A52 SLEAFORD ROAD/GRANTHAM ROUNDAABOUT | SLEAFORD ROAD | BOSW | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 14 | BROADSIDES RBT | BOARDSIDES | BOSS | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 15 | SWINESHEAD ROAD FROM A52 / WYBERTON ROUNDAABOUT TO END | SWINESHEAD ROAD | BOSS | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 16 | WESTBRIDGE ROAD ROUNDAABOUT FROM WESTBRIDGE ROAD TO END | WESTBRIDGE ROAD | BOSS | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 17 | SWINESHEAD ROAD FROM A52 / WESTBRIDGE ROUNDAABOUT(TO SUPERSTORE) TO END | SWINESHEAD ROAD | BOSS | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 18 | GILBERT DRIVE FROM GILBERT DRIVE TO GILBERT DRIVE | GILBERT DRIVE | BOSS | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 19 | ROUNDAABOUT AT TOOT LANE/WHITE HOUSE LANE/KINGSWAY | WOODTHORPE AVENUE | SKIR | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 20 | ROUNDAABOUT FROM RBT TO END | SPALDING ROAD | BOSS | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 21 | SWINESHEAD ROAD FROM A52/OLD A17 ROUNDAABOUT TO END | DRAYTON ROAD | BOSR | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 22 | ROUNDAABOUT FROM A17 AND A52 TO END | MAIN ROAD | BOSR | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 23 | BOSTON ROAD ROUNDAABOUT FROM STATION ROAD TO STATION ROAD | BOSTON ROAD | BOSR | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 24 | RBT | STATION ROAD | BOSR | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |



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|--|---|---|---|

City of Lincoln Council

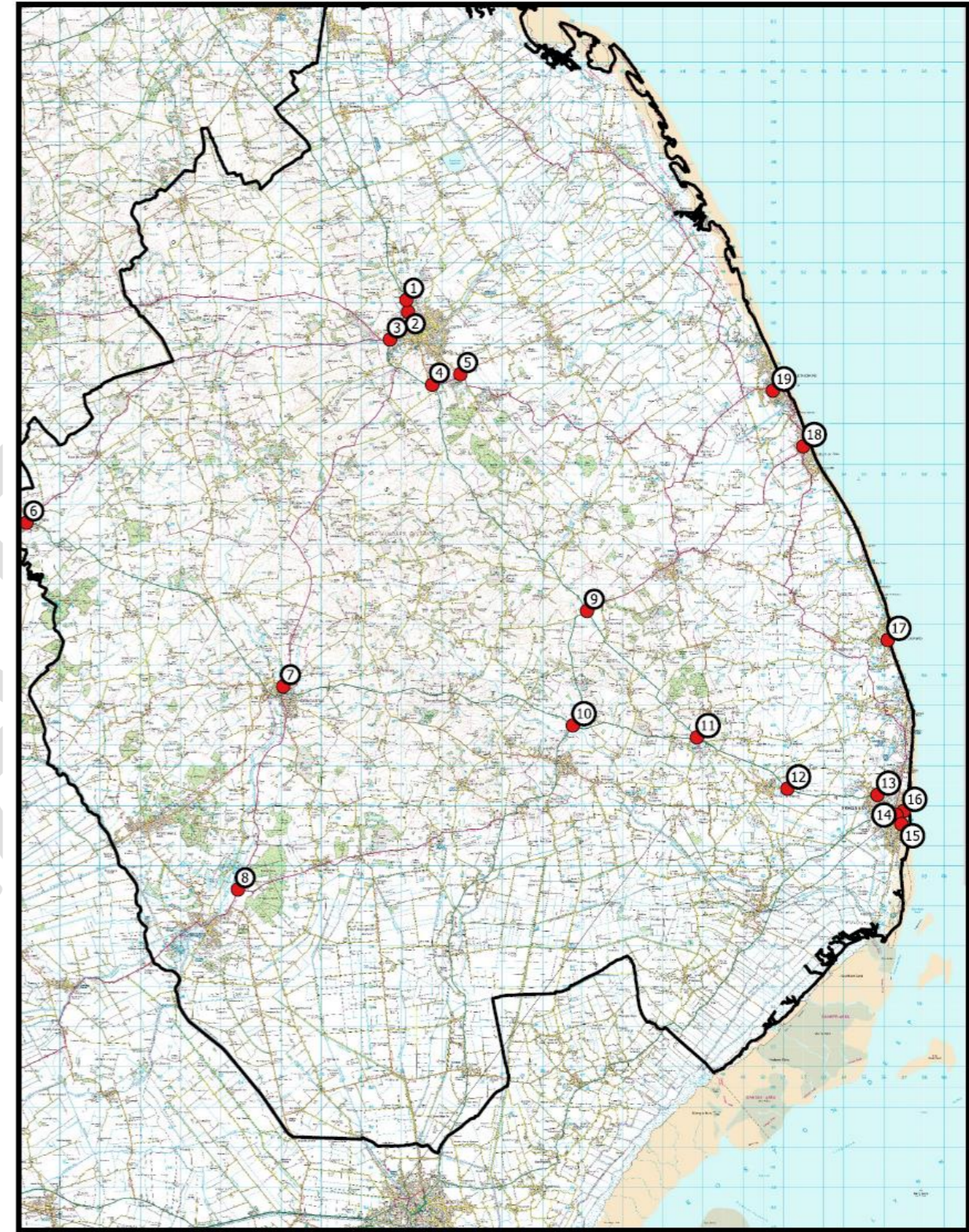
| Label | Asset Location | Site Name | Ward Code | Feature Type | Urban/Rural |
|-------|---|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1 | POTTERGATE FROM MINSTER YARD/POTTERGATE ROUNDABOUT | POTTERGATE | ERMI | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 2 | BURTON ROAD/WESTGATE/UNION ROAD MINI ROUNDABOUT | BURTON ROAD | CARH | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 3 | BURTON ROAD RBT FROM B1273/B1398 BURTON ROAD ROUNDABOUT. TO END | BURTON ROAD | CARH | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 4 | B1226/B1273 RBT FROM RISEHOLME ROAD ROUNDABOUT. TO END | YARBOROUGH CRESCENT | CARH | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 5 | B1182/B1273 RBT FROM NETTLEHAM ROAD ROUNDABOUT. TO END | NETTLEHAM ROAD | ERMI | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 6 | ROUNDABOUT AT GREETWELL ROAD / OUTER CIRCLE ROAD STARTING FROM EASTERN APPROACH | GREETWELL ROAD | SGIL | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 7 | RBT AT ALLENBY RD/FISKERTON RD STARTING FROM GREETWELL ROAD EASTERN APPROACH | GREETWELL ROAD | PARK | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 8 | CARLTON BOULEVARD FROM CARLTON BOULEVARD AND PADLEY ROAD TO END | CARLTON BOULEVARD | SGIL | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 9 | NOT KNOWN FROM ROUNDABOUT A46-A15-B1226 TO END | RISEHOLME ROAD | ERMI | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 10 | GYRATORY RBT FROM GYRATORY ROUNDABOUT(TRITTON ROAD) TO END | ROPE WALK | PARK | Roundabout (3 Lane) | Urban |
| 11 | CENTAUR ROAD ROUNDABOUT FROM TRITTON ROAD END JCT TO END | CENTAUR ROAD | PARK | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 12 | BEEVOR STREET RBT FROM FIRTH ROAD | BEEVOR STREET | PARK | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 13 | SOUTH PARK ROUNDABOUT FROM SOUTH PARK ROUNDABOUT. TO END | ST CATHERINES | PARK | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 14 | ROOKERY LANE ROUNDABOUT FROM SURVEY FROM BOULTHAM PARK AVE IN A C/WISE DIREC TO END | ROOKERY LANE | HART | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 15 | WESTWICK DRIVE FROM ROUNDABOUT WESTWICK DRIVE TO END | WESTWICK DRIVE | HART | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |



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East Lindsey District Council

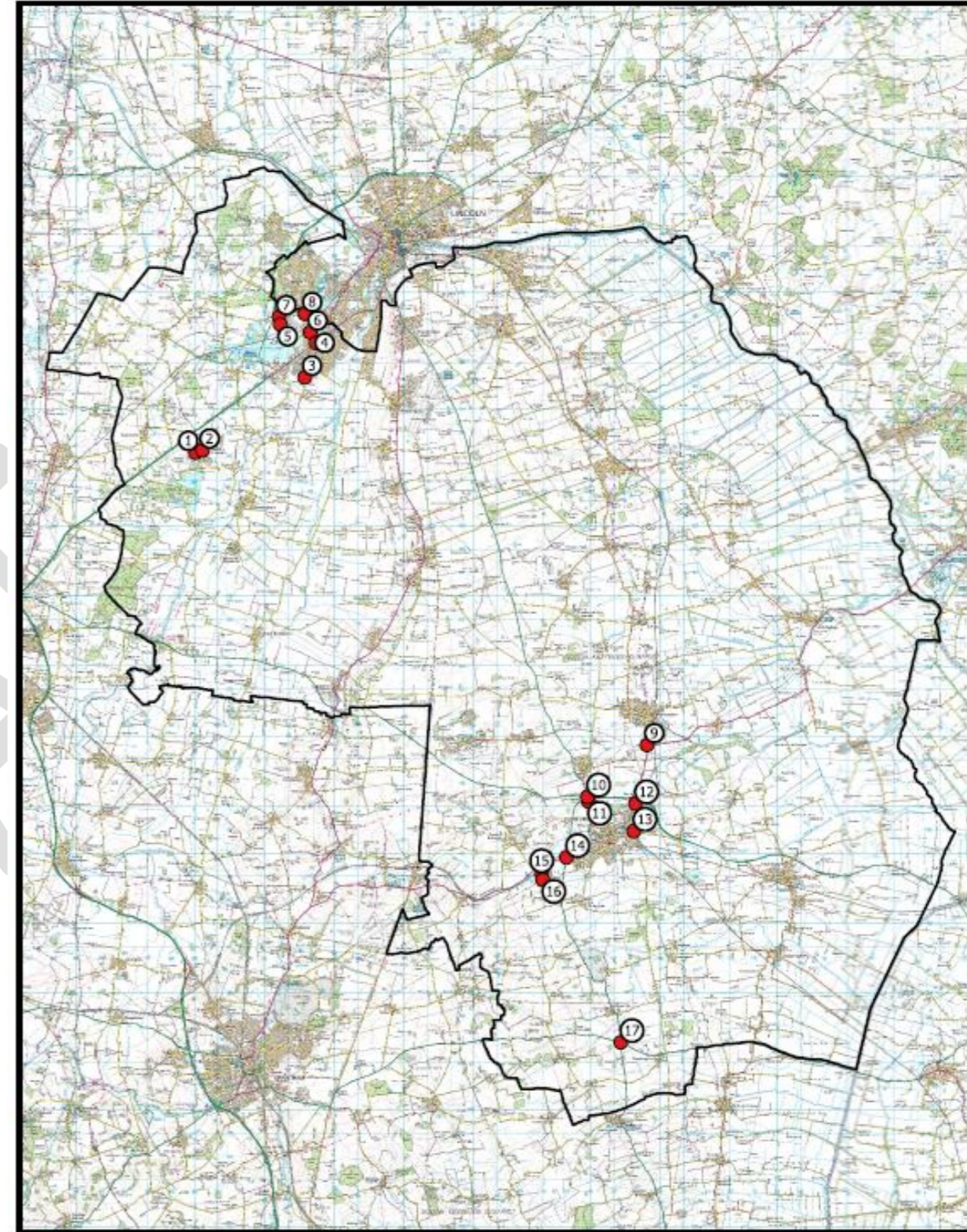
| Label | Asset Location | Site Name | Ward Code | Feature Type | Urban/Rural |
|-------|---|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1 | GRIMSBY ROAD FROM RBT TO END | GRIMSBY ROAD | LOUN | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 2 | ROUNDAABOUT FROM RBT TO END | GRIMSBY ROAD | LOUN | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 3 | ROUNDAABOUT FROM RBT TO END | A16 A157 RBT TO LOUTH NORTHERN RBT | LOUW | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 4 | ROUNDAABOUT FROM RBT TO END | KENWICK BAR | LOUW | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 5 | ROUNDAABOUT FROM A157 / B1200 ROUNDAABOUT TO END | LOUTH ROAD | LOUS | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 6 | MARKET PLACE/HORNCastle ROAD/LOUTH ROAD ROUNDAABOUT | CHURCH STREET | WOOD | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 7 | LOUTH ROAD/STANHOPE ROAD ROUNDAABOUT | LOUTH ROAD | HORN | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 8 | RBT FROM A153/A155 ROUNDAABOUT TO END | TUMBY LANE | TATT | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 9 | ROUNDAABOUT FROM RBT TO END | BLUESTONE HEATH ROAD | INGO | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 10 | ROUNDAABOUT FROM RBT TO END | PARTNEY BYPASS | INGO | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 11 | MAIN ROAD FROM B1196/A158/A1028 GUNBY ROUNDAABOUT TO END | STATION ROAD | INGO | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 12 | NOT KNOWN FROM ROUNDAABOUT A158-SKEGNESS ROAD TO END | BURGH LE MARSH BYPASS | SKES | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 13 | ST MARYS ROAD ROUNDAABOUT | ST MARYS ROAD | SKEN | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 14 | ISLAND AROUND ST MATTHEWS CHUR FROM ISLAND AROUND ST MATTHEWS CHURCH TO END | SCARBROUGH AVENUE | SKEN | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 15 | CLOCKTOWER ROUNDAABOUT FROM FROM STH PARADE CLOCKWISE TO END | GRAND PARADE | SKEN | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 16 | CASTLETON BOULEVEARD/NORTH PARADE MINI ROUNDAABOUT | CASTLETON BOULEVARD | SKEN | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 17 | THE GREEN ROUNDAABOUT FROM ANCASTER AVENUE TO THE PULLOVER | THE GREEN | INGO | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 18 | A1111/A52 RBT FROM A1111/A52 ROUNDAABOUT TO END | HIGH STREET | ALFO | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 19 | STANLEY AVENUE ROUNDAABOUT | STANLEY AVENUE | MABL | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |



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|---|---|---|---|

North Kesteven District Council

| Label | Asset Location | Site Name | Ward Code | Feature Type | Urban/Rural |
|-------|---|----------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1 | WARREN LANE ROUNDABOUT FROM Roundabout TO End | CAMP ROAD | BASS | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 2 | UNKNOWN FROM ROUNDABOUT WARREN LANE AND HEDGE LANE | WARREN LANE | BASS | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 3 | MILL LANE / BECK LANE ROUNDABOUT | MILL LANE | HYKE | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 4 | Asda Roundabout | NEWARK ROAD | HYKE | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 5 | TEAL PARK ROAD ROUNDABOUT | TEAL PARK ROAD | EAGL | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 6 | FREEMAN ROAD ROUNDABOUT FROM EASTERN JCT | FREEMAN ROAD | EAGL | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 7 | WHISBY ROAD / KINGSLEY ROAD ROUNDABOUT | WHISBY ROAD | EAGL | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 8 | WHISBY ROAD / STATION ROAD ROUNDABOUT | WHISBY ROAD | EAGL | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 9 | NOT KNOWN FROM ROUNDABOUT ON A153 AND B1188 TO END | ANWICK ROAD | RUSK | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Rural |
| 10 | HOLDINGHAM ROUNDABOUT FROM RBT TO END | LINCOLN ROAD | SLEA | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 11 | Lincoln Road Roundabout, Holdingham | LINCOLN ROAD | SLEA | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 12 | A153/B1517 ROUNDABOUT FROM A17 SLIP ROAD TO A17 SLIP ROAD | EAST ROAD | SLEA | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 13 | HOPLANDS RBT | THE HOPLANDS | HECK | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 14 | A15 QUARRINGTON ROUNDABOUT FROM QUARRINGTON ROUNDABOUT TO END | GRANTHAM ROAD | SLER | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 15 | ROUNDABOUT | KINROSS ROAD | SLER | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 16 | BALMORAL DRIVE/KINROSS ROAD/PENTLAND DRIVE | BALMORAL DRIVE | SLER | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 17 | UNKNOWN FROM OSBOURNABY ROUNDABOUT. TO END | LONDON ROAD | SLER | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |



Environment & Economy
Lincolnshire County Council

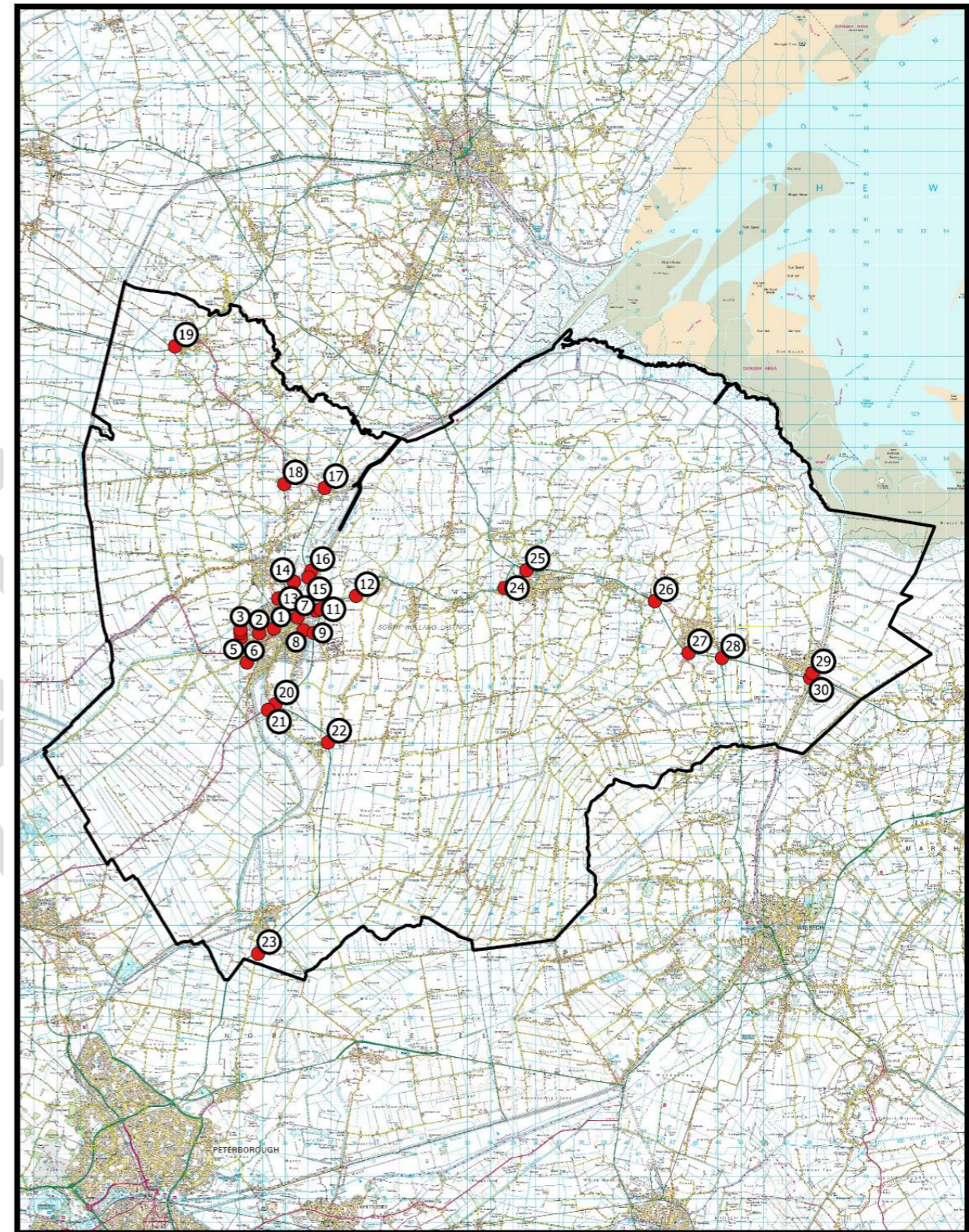
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North Kesteven - All Roundabouts (1-17)

Produced by Christopher Bennett - 25-Jan-2020

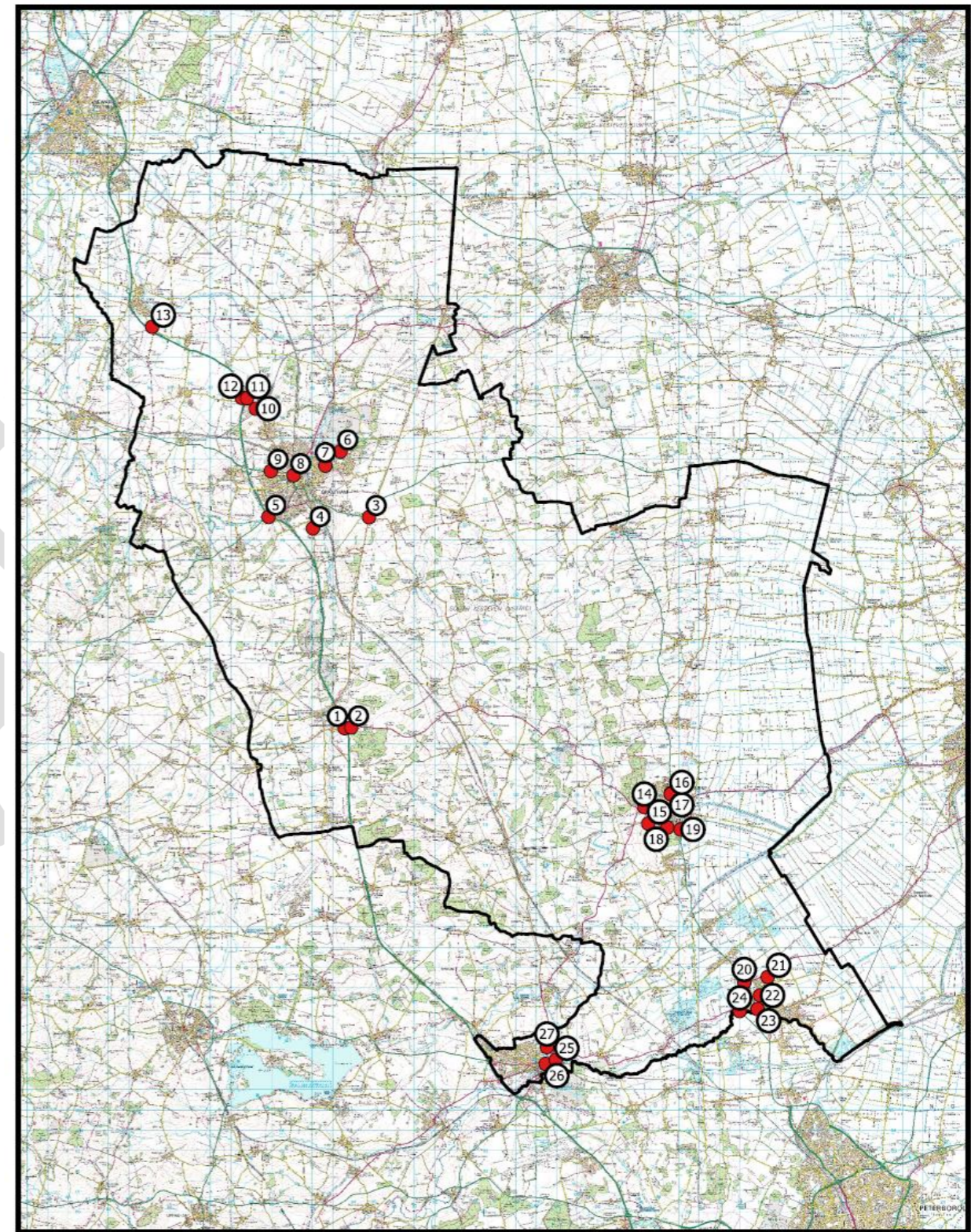
South Holland District Council

| Label | Asset Location | Site Name | Ward Code | Feature Type | Urban/Rural |
|-------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1 | KINGS ROAD FROM ROUNDABOUT TO END | KINGS ROAD | SPAL | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 2 | WOODROW PLACE FROM ROUNDABOUT | WOODROW PLACE | SPAW | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 3 | WYGATE PARK ROUNDABOUT | WYGATE PARK | SPAW | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 4 | ROUNDABOUT FROM MONKHOUSE LANE NORTH EXIT | MONKS HOUSE LANE | SPAW | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 5 | MEADWAY ROUNDABOUT FROM MOONHOUSE LANE NORTH EXIT | MONKS HOUSE LANE | SPAW | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 6 | BROADWAY ROUNDABOUT | BROADWAY | SPAS | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 7 | COMMERCIAL ROAD FROM WEST ELLOE ROUNDABOUT TO END | WEST ELLOE ROUNDABOUT | SPAE | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 8 | HALMERGATE /LOW ROAD ROUNDABOUT | HALMER GATE | SPAE | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 9 | ROUNDABOUT FROM RBT TO END | LOW ROAD | SPAE | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 10 | HOLBEACH ROAD FROM ROUNDABOUT TO END | HOLBEACH ROAD | SPAE | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 11 | ROUNDABOUT FROM RBT TO END | A16 A152 TO A151 | SPAE | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 12 | HIGH ROAD FROM HIGH ROAD RBT TO END | WESTON BYPASS | SPAE | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 13 | ROUNDABOUT, ACCESS TO HOSPITAL AND PARKING AREAS | SPALDING ROAD | SPAL | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 14 | WARDENTREE LANE FROM ROUNDABOUT TO END | WARDENTREE LANE | SPAL | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 15 | WARDENTREE LANE FROM ROUNDABOUT TO END | WARDENTREE LANE | SPAL | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 16 | ROUNDABOUT FROM RBT TO END | A16 A152 TO A151 | DONI | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 17 | ROUNDABOUT FROM RBT TO END | A16 DISTRICT BDY TO A152 | DONI | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 18 | GOSBERTON ROAD ROUNDABOUT FROM B1356 TO B1356 | GOSBERTON ROAD | DONI | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 19 | DONINGTON BY-PASS FROM A52 / A152 ROUNDABOUT TO END | BICKER ROAD | DONI | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 20 | NOT KNOWN/A/B FROM Rbt to Rbt | A16 A151 TO B1165 | SPAE | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 21 | ROUNDABOUT FROM RBT TO END | A16 BYPASS | SPAE | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 22 | A16/B1357 Roundabout | A16 SPALDING BYPASS TO B1166 | CROW | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 23 | A16/C724 Roundabout | A16 B1166 TO COUNTY BOUNDARY | CROW | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 24 | LINK RD R'ABOUT FROM B1515 ENTRY/EXIT TO END | SPALDING ROAD | HOLB | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 25 | ROUNDABOUT FROM BOSTON RD R'ABOUT TO END | BOSTON ROAD SOUTH | HOLB | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 26 | ROUNDABOUT FROM GEDNEY ROUNDABOUT TO END | MAIN ROAD | HOLR | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 27 | ROUNDABOUT FROM B1390 ROUNDABOUT TO END | A17 COWPER'S GATE TO WISBECH ROAD | SUTT | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 28 | ROUNDABOUT FROM A1101 WISBECH RD R'ABOUT TO END | A17 WISBECH ROAD TO TYDD BANK | SUTT | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 29 | ROUNDABOUT FROM BRIDGE RD R'ABOUT TO END | TYDD BANK | SUTT | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 30 | ROUNDABOUT FROM FOUL ANCHOR RD R'ABOUT TO END | TYDD BANK | SUTT | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |



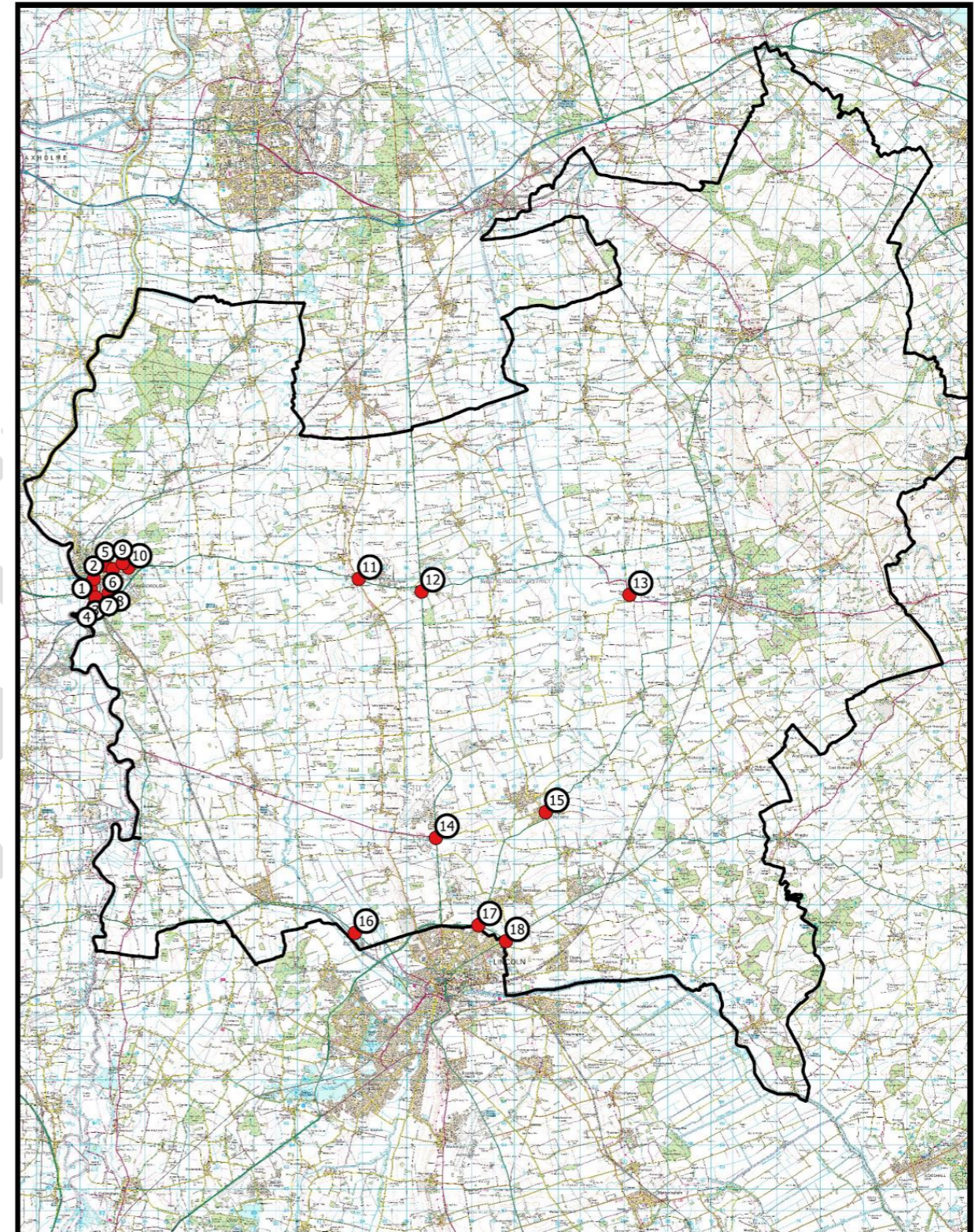
South Kesteven District Council

| Label | Asset Location | Site Name | Ward Code | Feature Type | Urban/Rural |
|-------|---|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1 | BOURNE ROAD ROUNDABOUT FROM CENTRE SB EXIT/NB ENTRY TO END | BOURNE ROAD | COLS | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Rural |
| 2 | Private Road (North Jnc) clockwise | BOURNE ROAD | COLS | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 3 | UNKNOWN FROM SOMERBY ROUNDABOUT. TO END | HIGH DIKE | GAIE | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 4 | GREAT NORTH ROAD RBT | GREAT NORTH ROAD | COLS | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 5 | HARLAXTON ROAD FROM A607 HARLAXTON ROAD AND A1 SLIP ROAD TO END | GRANTHAM ROAD | GAIB | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 6 | ST MELLION DRIVE ROUNDABOUT AT SUNNINGDALE | ST MELLION DRIVE | GAIE | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 7 | HARROWBY LANE FROM ROUNDABOUT TO ROUNDABOUT | HARROWBY LANE | GRAS | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 8 | INNER RELIEF RD RBT FROM IRR TO BAROWBY ROAD RAB | BARROWBY ROAD | GRAW | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 9 | BARROWBY ROAD FROM BARROWBY GATE RAB TO END | BARROWBY ROAD | GRAW | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 10 | GONERBY HILL FROM B1174 ROUNDABOUT TO END | OLD GREAT NORTH ROAD | HOUG | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 11 | B1174/A1 ROUNDABOUT FROM A1 SLIP OFF | OLD GREAT NORTH ROAD | HOUG | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Rural |
| 12 | C421 AND A1 SLIP ROAD ROUNDABOUT FROM A1 SLIP ON | OLD GREAT NORTH ROAD | HOUG | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Rural |
| 13 | NOT KNOWN FROM ROUNDABOUT C418-CHURCH LANE TO END | MAIN ROAD | HOUG | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 14 | WEST ROAD FROM A151/B1193 TO END | RAYMOND MAYS WAY | BOUS | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 15 | RAYMOND MAYS WAY FROM ROUNDABOUT TO END | RAYMOND MAYS WAY | BOUS | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Rural |
| 16 | NORTH STREET /SAINT GILBERTS ROAD RBT | NORTH ROAD | BOUS | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 17 | NORTH STREET/HARRINGTON ROAD RBT | NORTH ROAD | BOUN | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 18 | RAYMOND MAYS WAY FROM ROUNDABOUT TO END | RAYMOND MAYS WAY | BOUS | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Rural |
| 19 | SOUTH ROAD RBT FROM ROUNDABOUT TO END | SOUTH ROAD | BOUS | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 20 | A15/A1175/B1524 roundabout north of Market Deeping | MARKET DEEPING BYPASS | DEEE | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 21 | WHITELY WAY AND LYSANDER DRIVE RBT | WHITLEY WAY | DEEE | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 22 | GODSEYS LANE ROUNDABOUT FROM Rbt TO Rbt | GODSEY LANE | DEEW | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 23 | UNKNOWN FROM B1526 / B1524 ROUNDABOUT TO END | MARKET PLACE | DEEW | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 24 | A15/A1175/B1525 roundabout west of Market Deeping | MARKET DEEPING BYPASS | DEEW | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural |
| 25 | ROUNDABOUT FROM RBT TO END | UFFINGTON ROAD | STAE | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban |
| 26 | WHARF ROAD/BRAZENOSE LANE\PRIORITY LANE RBT | WHARF ROAD | STAE | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |
| 27 | LINCOLN ROAD ROUNDABOUT | LINCOLN ROAD | STAE | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban |



West Lindsey District Council

| Label | Asset Location | Site Name | Ward Code | Feature Type | Urban/Rural |
|-------|---|--|-----------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1 | BRIDGE STREET FROM SILVER STREET TO WEMBLY STREET RBT | BRIDGE STREET | GAIT | Roundabout (1 Lane | Urban |
| 2 | NORTH STREET RBT | NORTH STREET | GAIT | Roundabout (1 Lane | Urban |
| 3 | RBT | THORNDIKE WAY | GAIT | Roundabout (2 Lane | Urban |
| 4 | LEA ROAD/ASHCROFT ROAD ROUNDABOUT | LEA ROAD | GAIT | Roundabout (1 Lane | Urban |
| 5 | BECKETTS AVENUE ROUNDABOUT FROM BECKETTS AVENUE WESTERN JCT | BECKETT AVENUE | GAIH | Roundabout (1 Lane | Urban |
| 6 | REDMAN CLOSE ROUNDABOUT | REDMAN CLOSE | GAIH | Roundabout (1 Lane | Urban |
| 7 | RAVENDALE ROAD ROUNDABOUT FROM EAST JCT | RAVENDALE ROAD | GAIH | Roundabout (1 Lane | Urban |
| 8 | MIDDLEFIELD LANE RBT FROM PARK SPRINGS ROAD ENTRY/EXIT | MIDDLEFIELD LANE | GAIH | Roundabout (1 Lane | Urban |
| 9 | SWAYN LANE ROUNDABOUT FROM EASTERN SIDE | SWEYN LANE | GAIH | Roundabout (1 Lane | Urban |
| 10 | CORRINGHAM ROAD FROM ROUNDABOUT TO ROUNDABOUT | CORRINGHAM ROAD | GAIH | Roundabout (1 Lane | Urban |
| 11 | A631/B1398 RBT FROM A631 / B1398 ROUNDABOUT TO END | GAINSBOROUGH ROAD | SCOT | Roundabout (2 Lane | Rural |
| 12 | CANEBY CORNER RBT FROM RBT TO END | CAENBY CORNER | SCOT | Roundabout (2 Lane | Rural |
| 13 | GAINSBOROUGH ROAD FROM ROUNDABOUT AT FORGE LANE TO END | A631 A1103 FORK TO GAINSBOROUGH RD MIDDL | MARK | Roundabout (2 Lane | Urban |
| 14 | ERMINE STREET FROM RBT TO END | BRIGG ROAD | NETT | Roundabout (2 Lane | Rural |
| 15 | SCOTHERN LANE ROUNDABOUT | MARKET RASEN ROAD | WELT | Roundabout (1 Lane | Urban |
| 16 | LINCOLN ROAD FROM RBT TO END | LINCOLN ROAD | NETT | Roundabout (1 Lane | Rural |
| 17 | LINCOLN RELIEF ROAD RBT FROM NETTLEHAM ROAD ROUNDABOUT TO END | A46 A15 RBT TO NETTLEHAM ROAD RBT | NETT | Roundabout (2 Lane | Rural |
| 18 | LINCOLN RELIEF RD WRAGBY RD RB FROM LINCOLN RELIEF ROAD/ WRAGBY ROAD EAST ROUNDABOUT TO END | A158 NETTLEHAM RD A46 TO WRAGBY RD A158 | BARD | Roundabout (2 Lane | Urban |



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|--|---|---|---|

ONE LANE ROUNDABOUTS

| LINCOLN CITY | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|-------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| 23509407 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | BEEVOR STREET | BOULTHAM ADE (N081) | Secondary Distributor | BEEVOR STREET RBT FROM FIRTH ROAD | Not suitable for signs/planting, all tarmac/concrete - not maintained, weeds growing. 3 illuminated bollards | | | |
| 23500752 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | BURTON ROAD | CASTLE AB (N062) | Main Distributor | BURTON ROAD/WESTGATE/UNION ROAD MINI ROUNDABOUT | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
| 23501376 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | CARLTON BOULEVARD | MINSTER WARD IJ (N065) | Secondary Distributor | CARLTON BOULEVARD FROM CARLTON BOULEVARD AND PADLEY ROAD TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | |
| 23540899 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | POTTERGATE | MINSTER WARD GH (N068) | Main Distributor | POTTERGATE FROM MINSTER YARD/POTTERGATE ROUNDABOUT | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
| 23508777 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | WESTWICK DRIVE | TRITTON WARD DEF (N089) | Link Road | WESTWICK DRIVE FROM ROUNDABOUT WESTWICK DRIVE TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | |

| NORTH KESTEVEN | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|-------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|---|------------|---|
| 28000058 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Rural | BALMORAL DRIVE | OSBOURNBY (W041) | Link Road | BALMORAL DRIVE/KINROSS ROAD/PENTLAND DRIVE | Planting on roundabout | No but has been planted by the developer during construction | LCC | Not in Osbournby Parish, it is Greylees 'village' which is either Sleaford or Silk Willoughby |
| 28030507 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Rural | CAMP ROAD | THURLBY NORT DISN (W014) | Secondary Distributor | WARREN LANE ROUNDABOUT FROM Roundabout TO End | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | Witham St Hughes |
| 28008155 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | FREEMAN ROAD | NORTH HYKEHAM WEST (W006) | Secondary Distributor | FREEMAN ROAD ROUNDABOUT FROM EASTERN JCT | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 28033097 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | LINCOLN ROAD | SLEAFORD WEST (W037) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | Lincoln Road Roundabout, Holdingham | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | Planted but NKDC have previously refused applications to advertise |
| 28008245 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | MILL LANE | NORTH HYKEHAM CENT (W007) | Link Road | MILL LANE / BECK LANE ROUNDABOUT | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35807014 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Rural | RAYMOND MAYS WAY | WITHAM THURLBY (W103) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | RAYMOND MAYS WAY FROM ROUNDABOUT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35807014 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Rural | RAYMOND MAYS WAY | WITHAM THURLBY (W103) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | RAYMOND MAYS WAY FROM ROUNDABOUT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 28066154 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Rural | WARREN LANE | THURLBY NORT DISN (W014) | Link Road | UNKNOWN FROM ROUNDABOUT WARREN LANE AND HEDGE LANE | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 28008369 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | WHISBY ROAD | NORTH HYKEHAM WEST (W006) | Main Distributor | WHISBY ROAD / STATION ROAD ROUNDABOUT | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |

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|----------|---------------------|-------|--------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|---|---|------------|---|
| 28005606 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | THE HOPLANDS | SLEAFORD EAST (W038) | Link Road | HOPLANDS RBT | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
| 28000057 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Rural | KINROSS ROAD | OSBOURNBY (W041) | Link Road | ROUNDABOUT | Planting on roundabout | No but has been planted by the developer during construction | LCC | Not in Osbournby Parish, it is Greylees 'village' which is either Sleaford or Silk Willoughby |

SOUTH KESTEVEN

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|-------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|-----------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| 35835595.00 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Rural | BOURNE ROAD | COLSTERWORTH (W086) | Main Distributor | BOURNE ROAD ROUNDABOUT FROM CENTRE SB EXIT/NB ENTRY TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | Two r/bouts - 1 either side of the A1 |
| 35831955 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | GODSEY LANE | MARKET DEEPING (W110) | Main Distributor | GODSEYS LANE ROUNDABOUT FROM Rbt TO Rbt | Not suitable for signs/planting, all tarmac/concrete - not maintained | | | |
| 35800146 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | LINCOLN ROAD | STAMFORD NE (W106) | Secondary Distributor | LINCOLN ROAD ROUNDABOUT | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35840937 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | NORTH ROAD | BOURNE WEST (W100) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | NORTH STREET/HARRINGTON ROAD RBT | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
| 35840937 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | NORTH ROAD | BOURNE WEST (W100) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | NORTH STREET /SAINT GILBERTS ROAD RBT | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
| 35841184 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | WHARF ROAD | STAMFORD S (W108) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | WHARF ROAD/BRAZENOSE LANE\PRIORY LANE RBT | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
| 35800814 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | WHITLEY WAY | MARKET DEEPING (W110) | Secondary Distributor | WHITLEY WAY AND LYSANDER DRIVE RBT | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35880018.00 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | ST MELLION DRIVE | LONDONTORPE (W060) | Link Road | ST MELLION DRIVE ROUNDABOUT AT SUNNINGDALE | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |

SOUTH HOLLAND

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|----------|-------------------------|-------|---|--------------------|------------------|---|---|--|--|--|
| 35702095 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | HALMER GATE | SPALDING SE (S046) | Main Distributor | HALMERGATE /LOW ROAD ROUNDABOUT | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
| 35702102 | HW: Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | A151 Springfields | SPALDING NE (S044) | | A151/823 | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | |
| 35701926 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | MONKS HOUSE LANE | SPALDING NW (S043) | Link Road | MEADWAY ROUNDABOUT FROM MOONHOUSE LANE NORTH EXIT | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
| 35701926 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | MONKS HOUSE LANE | SPALDING NW (S043) | Link Road | ROUNDABOUT FROM MONKHOUSE LANE NORTH EXIT | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
| 35741973 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | B1356 Spalding Rd (Johnson Hospital) | SPALDING NW (S043) | Link Road | ROUNDABOUT, ACCESS TO HOSPITAL AND PARKING AREAS | Not suitable for signs/planting, all tarmac/block paving/concrete. | | | |

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|----------|---------------------|-------|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| 3641043 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | A16/A52 Spilsby Rd (Burton Corner) | A16 (S031) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | SPILSBY ROAD/WAINFLEET ROAD/SIBSEY ROAD ROUNDABOUT | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
| 35774333 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | WOODROW PLACE | SPALDING NW (S043) | Link Road | WOODROW PLACE FROM ROUNDABOUT | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | |
| 35774285 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | WYGATE PARK | SPALDING NW (S043) | Link Road | WYGATE PARK ROUNDABOUT | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |

| BOSTON BOROUGH | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|-------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|-----|-----|--|
| 3645352 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | LISTER WAY | BOSTON NORTH WEST (S025) | Main Distributor | LISTER WAY ROUNDABOUT (ASDA GOODS ENTRANCE) | Not suitable for signs/planting, all tarmac/block paving/concrete. | | | |
| 3645352 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | LISTER WAY | BOSTON NORTH WEST (S025) | Main Distributor | LISTER WAY ROUNDABOUT AT CAR PARK, FUEL, ELECTRICITY SUB STATION | Not suitable for signs/planting, all tarmac/block paving/concrete. | | | |
| 3641489 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | A52 Queen Street (McDonalds) | BOSTON NORTH WEST (S025) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | A52 QUEEN STREET RBT FROM SUPERSTORE ENTRANCE TO END | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
| 3641489 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | A52 Queen St (West Street) | BOSTON NORTH WEST (S025) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | A52 SLEAFORD ROAD/QUEEN STREET RBT FROM WEST STREET TO WEST STREET | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
| 3641490 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | A52/A1121 Sleaford Rd (Chain Bridge Level Crossing) | BOSTON WEST (S002) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | A52 SLEAFORD ROAD/GRANTHAM ROUNDABOUT | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
| 3641490 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | A52 Sleaford Rd (Carlton Rd) | BOSTON WEST (S002) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | A52 SLEAFORD ROAD/CARLTON ROAD ROUNDABOUT FROM FRAMPTON PLACE TO FRAMPTON PLACE | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
| 3605140 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | WESTBRIDGE ROAD | KIRTON (S004) | Secondary Distributor | WESTBRIDGE ROAD ROUNDABOUT FROM WESTBRIDGE ROAD TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained. Sign placed on roundabout "Concretion Garden Centre (Swinestead) Helping to make Lincolnshire Green" | Yes | LCC | |
| 3641044 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | WIDE BARGATE | A16 (S031) | Link Road | WIDE BARGATE RBT FROM WIDE BARGATE ONE-WAY TO END | Not suitable for signs/planting, all tarmac/block paving/concrete. | | | |
| 3605163 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | WOODTHORPE AVENUE/Toot Lane | BOSTON SOUTH EAST (S033) | Main Distributor | ROUNDABOUT AT TOOT LANE/WHITE HOUSE LANE/KINGSWAY | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
| 3643061 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | GILBERT DRIVE | AMBER HILL (S001) | Link Road | GILBERT DRIVE FROM GILBERT DRIVE TO GILBERT DRIVE | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | BBC | |

| EAST LINDSEY | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|-----|----|--|
| 12653728 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Rural | BURGH LE MARSH BYPASS | BURGH LE MARSH (E084) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | NOT KNOWN FROM ROUNDABOUT A158-SKEGNESS ROAD TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | Yes | EL | |
| 12642028 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | CASTLETON BOULEVARD | SKEGNESS EAST (E088) | Main Distributor | CASTLETON BOULEVARD/NORTH PARADE MINI ROUNDABOUT | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | Yes | | |
| 12607920 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | ST MARYS ROAD | SKEGNESS NORTH (E086) | Link Road | ST MARYS ROAD ROUNDABOUT | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | Yes | EL | |
| 12610213 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Rural | THE GREEN/THE PULL OVER | CHAPEL ST LEONARDS (E080) | Link Road | THE GREEN ROUNDABOUT FROM ANCASTER AVENUE TO THE PULLOVER | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained. Benches and planters on roundabout - Chapel St Leonards PC have assets on Roundabout - potential conflict | Yes | EL | Chapel St Leonards PC have assets on Roundabout - potential conflict |
| 12611011 | HW: Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | STANLEY AVENUE | MABLETHORPE SOUTH (E047) | | | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | Yes | | |
| 12640952 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | LOUTH ROAD | HORNCastle | Main Distributor | LOUTH ROAD/STANHOPE ROAD ROUNDABOUT | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | Yes | | |

| WEST LINDSEY | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|-------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|
| 43411904 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | BECKETT AVENUE | NORTH GAINSBOROUGH (N006) | Link Road | BECKETTS AVENUE ROUNDABOUT FROM BECKETTS AVENUE WESTERN JCT | Not suitable for signs/planting, all tarmac/block paving/concrete. Street light in middle | | | |
| 43415689 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | BRIDGE STREET | WEST GAINSBOROUGH (N007) | Main Distributor | BRIDGE STREET FROM SILVER STREET TO WEMBLY STREET RBT | Not suitable for signs/planting - tarmacked painted roundabout slightly raised on carriageway | | | |
| 43440452 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Rural | LINCOLN ROAD | SAXILBY (N045) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | LINCOLN ROAD FROM RBT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | |
| 43437279 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | MIDDLEFIELD LANE | SOUTH GAINSBOROUGH (N011) | Secondary Distributor | MIDDLEFIELD LANE RBT FROM PARK SPRINGS ROAD ENTRY/EXIT | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
| 43437413 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | NORTH STREET | WEST GAINSBOROUGH (N007) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | NORTH STREET RBT | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
| 43415784 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | RAVENDALE ROAD | EAST GAINSBOROUGH (N008) | Link Road | RAVENDALE ROAD ROUNDABOUT FROM EAST JCT | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | |
| 43437421 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | REDMAN CLOSE | EAST GAINSBOROUGH (N008) | Link Road | REDMAN CLOSE ROUNDABOUT | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | |
| 43495067 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Urban | SWEYN LANE | EAST GAINSBOROUGH (N008) | Link Road | SWAYN LANE ROUNDABOUT FROM EASTERN SIDE | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | |

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|----------|---------------------|-------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| 43442642 | Roundabout (1 Lane) | Rural | MARKET RASEN ROAD | DUNHOLME & WELTON (N047) | Secondary Distributor | SCOTHERN LANE ROUNDABOUT | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|--|--|--|

TWO LANE ROUNDABOUTS

| LINCOLN CITY | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|-----|----|--|
| 23500752 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | BURTON ROAD | CASTLE AB (N062) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | BURTON ROAD RBT FROM B1273/B1398 BURTON ROAD ROUNDABOUT. TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained. Sponsorship signs on roundabout (Supports Lincoln in Bloom) | Yes | DC | |
| 23540804 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | YARBOROUGH CRESCENT | CASTLE CD (N066) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | B1226/B1273 RBT FROM RISEHOLME ROAD ROUNDABOUT. TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained. Sponsorship signs on roundabout(Supports Lincoln in Bloom) | Yes | DC | |
| 23540743 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | ST CATHERINES | PARK WARD EF (N087) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | SOUTH PARK ROUNDABOUT FROM SOUTH PARK ROUNDABOUT. TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained. Sponsorship signs on roundabout (Supports Lincoln in Bloom) | Yes | DC | |
| 23508672 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | ROOKERY LANE | MOORLAND WARD ABCD (N090) | Main Distributor | ROOKERY LANE ROUNDABOUT FROM SURVEY FROM BOULTHAM PARK AVE IN A C/WISE DIREC TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained. Sponsorship signs on roundabout (Supports Lincoln in Bloom) | Yes | DC | |
| 23540788 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | RISEHOLME ROAD | LONGDALES WARD AB (N063) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | NOT KNOWN FROM ROUNDABOUT A46-A15-B1226 TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | | |
| 23540780 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | NETTLEHAM ROAD | MINSTER WARD ABCD (N064) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | B1182/B1273 RBT FROM NETTLEHAM ROAD ROUNDABOUT. TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained. Sponsorship signs on roundabout (Supports Lincoln in Bloom) | Yes | DC | |
| 23509591 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | GREETWELL ROAD | MINSTER WARD GH (N068) | Main Distributor | RBT AT ALLENBY RD/FISKERTON RD | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
| 23509591 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | GREETWELL ROAD | MINSTER WARD GH (N068) | Main Distributor | ROUNDABOUT AT GREETWELL ROAD AND OUTER CIRCLE ROAD | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
| 23540799 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | CENTAUR ROAD | BOULTHAM ADE (N081) | Link Road | CENTAUR ROAD ROUNDABOUT FROM TRITTON ROAD END JCT TO END | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |

| NORTH KESTEVEN | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 28090004 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | ANWICK ROAD | RUSKINGTON (W034) | Strategic Route/2y Walk | NOT KNOWN FROM ROUNDABOUT ON A153 AND | Not suitable for signs/planting, all | | | |

| | | | | | Route | B1188 TO END | tarmac/concrete - not maintained | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|----|-----|---|
| 28008369 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | WHISBY ROAD | NORTH HYKEHAM WEST (W006) | Main Distributor | WHISBY ROAD / KINGSLEY ROAD ROUNDABOUT | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 28033639 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | TEAL PARK ROAD | NORTH HYKEHAM WEST (W006) | Link Road | TEAL PARK ROAD ROUNDABOUT | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35807014 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | RAYMOND MAYS WAY | WITHAM THURLBY (W103) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | WEST ROAD FROM A151/B1193 TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 28041351 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | NEWARK ROAD | NORTH HYKEHAM WEST (W006) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | Asda Roundabout | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 28033097 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | LINCOLN ROAD | SLEAFORD WEST (W037) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | HOLDINGHAM ROUNDABOUT FROM RBT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | Sleaford Town Council did want to sponsor this but not aware that this ever happened |
| 28004096 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | LONDON ROAD | OSBOURNBY (W041) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | UNKNOWN FROM OSBOURNBY ROUNDABOUT. TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 28033172 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | GRANTHAM ROAD | SLEAFORD WEST (W037) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | A15 QUARRINGTON ROUNDABOUT FROM QUARRINGTON ROUNDABOUT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | NKDC have previously resisted sponsorship here |
| 28040972 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | EAST ROAD | SLEAFORD EAST (W038) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | A153/B1517 ROUNDABOUT FROM A17 SLIP ROAD TO A17 SLIP ROAD | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | Bonemill Roundabout - previously NKDC have resisted sponsorship here although they did allow Sleaford BID to place signs. BID no longer exists. |

| SOUTH KESTEVEN | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 35831504 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | UFFINGTON ROAD | STAMFORD S (W108) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ROUNDABOUT FROM RBT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained. Sponsorship signs on roundabout (Helping make Lincolnshire Green) | Yes | LCC | |
| 35835266 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | BARROWBY ROAD | GRANTHAM BARROW (W061) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | INNER RELIEF RD RBT FROM IRR TO BARROWBY ROAD RAB | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35835266 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | BARROWBY ROAD | GRANTHAM BARROW (W061) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | BARROWBY ROAD FROM BARROWBY GATE RAB TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained. Sign on roundabout "Asda helping to make Lincolnshire green" | Yes | LCC | |
| 35835595 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | BOURNE ROAD | COLSTERWORTH (W086) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | Private Road (North Inc) clockwise | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |

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| 35880379 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | GRANTHAM ROAD | BARROWBY (W080) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | HARLAXTON ROAD FROM A607 HARLAXTON ROAD AND A1 SLIP ROAD TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained. Sign on roundabout "Green Ability helping to make Lincolnshire green | Yes | LCC | |
| 35841771 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | GREAT NORTH ROAD | GRANTHAM ST. ANNES (W066) | Main Distributor | GREAT NORTH ROAD RBT | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35835649 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | HARROWBY LANE | GRANTHAM CHERRY OR (W063) | Main Distributor | HARROWBY LANE FROM ROUNDABOUT TO ROUNDABOUT | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
| 35880677 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | HIGH DIKE | BARKSTON AND WELBY (W056) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | UNKNOWN FROM SOMERBY ROUNDABOUT. TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | Was previously sponsored but may not be now |
| 35804428 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | MAIN ROAD | LONG BENNINGTON (W052) | Secondary Distributor | NOT KNOWN FROM ROUNDABOUT C418-CHURCH LANE TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35807003 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | MARKET DEEPING BYPASS | MARKET DEEPING (W110) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | A15/A1175/B1524 roundabout north of Market Deeping | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | SKDC are aware of Town / Parish Council wish to sponsor roundabouts in this area and have the policy |
| 35807003 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | MARKET DEEPING BYPASS | MARKET DEEPING (W110) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | A15/A1175/B1525 roundabout west of Market Deeping | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | SKDC are aware of Town / Parish Council wish to sponsor roundabouts in this area and have the policy |
| 35841172 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | MARKET PLACE | MARKET DEEPING (W110) | Main Distributor | UNKNOWN FROM B1526 / B1524 ROUNDABOUT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35841780 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | OLD GREAT NORTH ROAD | GRANTHAM GONERBY (W055) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | GONERBY HILL FROM B1174 ROUNDABOUT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35841780 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | OLD GREAT NORTH ROAD | GRANTHAM GONERBY (W055) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | C421 AND A1 SLIP ROAD ROUNDABOUT FROM A1 SLIP ON | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35841780 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | OLD GREAT NORTH ROAD | GRANTHAM GONERBY (W055) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | B1174/A1 ROUNDABOUT FROM A1 SLIP OFF | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35840934 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | SOUTH ROAD | BOURNE EAU (W102) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | SOUTH ROAD RBT FROM ROUNDABOUT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35800225 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | ST PAULS STREET | STAMFORD S (W108) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ST PAULS STREET/UFFINGTON RD/RYPHALL RD RBT - A1175/A6121 | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
| 12652082 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | TUMBY LANE | MAREHAM LE FEN (E063) | Main Distributor | RBT FROM A153/A155 ROUNDABOUT TO END | Not suitable for signs/planting, all tarmac/block paving/concrete. | | | |
| SOUTH HOLLAND | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35773206 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | TYDD BANK | SUTTON BRIDGE (S070) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ROUNDABOUT FROM FOUL ANCHOR RD R'ABOUT TO | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | | |

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| | | | | | | END | | | | |
| 35773206 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A17/Tydd Bank | SUTTON BRIDGE (S070) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ROUNDAABOUT FROM BRIDGE RD R'ABOUT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | Yes | LCC | |
| 35732439 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | B1180 Wardentree Lane (Morrisons) | SPALDING NW (S043) | Main Distributor | WARDENTREE LANE FROM ROUNDAABOUT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | Yes | LCC | |
| 35732439 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | WARDENTREE LANE | SPALDING NW (S043) | Main Distributor | WARDENTREE LANE FROM ROUNDAABOUT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35741677 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | A151/B1173 West Elloe (Twin Bridges) | SPALDING NE (S044) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | COMMERCIAL ROAD FROM WEST ELLOE ROUNDAABOUT TO END | Not Suitable for signs/planting | | | Decided by LHM |
| 35774519 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A151 Weston Bypass | WESTON (S042) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | HIGH ROAD FROM HIGH ROAD RBT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35742029 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | A151 Link Road | HOLBEACH SW (S065) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | LINK RD R'ABOUT FROM B1515 ENTRY/EXIT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35732350 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | A16/B1165 Low Fulney | SPALDING SE (S046) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ROUNDAABOUT FROM RBT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35741241 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A17/B1359 Gedney Roundabout | FLEET WITH GEDNEY (S068) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ROUNDAABOUT FROM GEDNEY ROUNDAABOUT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35702102 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | A16 Holbeach Road (McDonalds) | SPALDING NE (S044) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | HOLBEACH ROAD FROM ROUNDAABOUT TO END | Not Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | Decided by LHM |
| 35741062 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | A151 Kings Rd/Station Approach | SPALDING NW (S043) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | KINGS ROAD FROM ROUNDAABOUT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35705001 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A16/A151 McDonalds Roundabout | SPALDING NE (S044) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | NOT KNOWN/A/B FROM Rbt TO Rbt | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35705006 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A16/B1180 Wardentree Lane | PINCHBECK EAST (S041) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ROUNDAABOUT FROM RBT TO END | Not Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | Decided by LHM |
| 35705006 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A16 A152 TO A151 | PINCHBECK EAST (S041) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ROUNDAABOUT FROM RBT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | |
| 35705041 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A16 Peterborough Road | CROWLAND (S050) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | A16/C724 Roundabout | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35774388 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A16 BYPASS | SPALDING NE (S044) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ROUNDAABOUT FROM RBT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | | |
| 35705040 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A16/B1357 Cowbit Roundabout | COWBIT WESTON HILL (S048) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | A16/B1357 Roundabout | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |

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| 35705040 | HW: Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A16 SPALDING BYPASS TO B1166 | COWBIT WESTON HILL (S048) | | A16/A1175 R/B | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | | |
| 35774479 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A17/B1390 Elsoms Roundabout | TYDD WITH SUTTON (S074) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ROUNDABOUT FROM B1390 ROUNDABOUT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained. Sponsorship signs on roundabout "Silverwood Garden Centre helping to make Lincolnshire Green" | Yes | LCC | |
| 35774450 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A17 Wisbech Road | SUTTON BRIDGE (S070) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ROUNDABOUT FROM A1101 WISBECH RD R'ABOUT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35741665 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | A17/B1168 Boston Road | HOLBEACH NW (S063) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ROUNDABOUT FROM BOSTON RD R'ABOUT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | Yes | LCC | |
| 35774405 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | BROADWAY | SPALDING SW (S045) | Link Road | BROADWAY ROUNDABOUT | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | Yes | LCC | |
| 35743040 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A52 Bicker Road (Donington Bypass) | DONINGTON (S007) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | DONINGTON BY-PASS FROM A52 / A152 ROUNDABOUT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | LCC | |
| 35705000 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A16/A152 Gosberton Roundabout | SURFLEET (S011) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ROUNDABOUT FROM RBT TO END | Not Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | Decided by LHM |
| 35732289 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A152/B1356 Surfleet Roundabout | SURFLEET (S011) | Main Distributor | GOSBERTON ROAD ROUNDABOUT FROM B1356 TO B1356 | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | LCC | |
| No asset | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | Peppermint Junction | | | | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | Yes | LCC | |

| BOSTON BOROUGH | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 3645445 | HW: Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A52 Abbey Lane | SWINESHEAD (S003) | | A52 AND SOUTH STREET | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | BBC | |
| 3642889 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A52 Endeavour Park | KIRTON (S004) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | BROADSIDES RBT | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained. Sign on roundabout "Broadgate Homes helping to make Lincolnshire green" | Yes | BBC | |
| 3604719 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | DRAYTON ROAD (A17 BICKER BAR??) | SWINESHEAD (S003) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | SWINESHEAD ROAD FROM A52/OLD A17 ROUNDABOUT TO END | Not Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | Decided by LHM |
| 3642071 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A17 Bicker Bar | SWINESHEAD (S003) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ROUNDABOUT FROM A17 AND A52 TO END | Not Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | Decided by LHM |
| 3633622 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | B1397 Sutterton Roundabout | SUTTER ALGARKIRK (S006) | Secondary Distributor | BOSTON ROAD ROUNDABOUT FROM STATION ROAD TO STATION ROAD | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | BBC | |
| 3645194 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A16 Kirton Roundabout | KIRTON (S004) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ROUNDABOUT FROM RBT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | BBC | |
| 3632482 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A16/A17 | SUTTER | Strategic | ROUNDABOUT FROM RBT TO | Suitable for signs/planting - | No | BBC | |

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| | Lane) | | Algarkirk Roundabout | ALGARKIRK (S006) | Route/2y Walk Route | END | maintained | | | |
| 3642886 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | A52 Chain Bridge Roundabout | KIRTON (S004) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | SWINESHEAD ROAD FROM A52 / WYBERTON ROUNDABOUT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | BBC | |
| 3642886 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | A52 Westbridge (Tesco's) Roundabout | KIRTON (S004) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | SWINESHEAD ROAD FROM A52 / WESTBRIDGE ROUNDABOUT (TO SUPERSTORE) TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | Yes | BBC | |
| 3641044 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | A16 Wide Bargate | A16 (S031) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ROUNDABOUT FROM A16-WIDE BARGATE-HORNCastle ROAD TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained. Sponsorship signs on roundabout (Helping make Lincolnshire Green) | YES | LCC | |
| 3641046 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | A16 Liquorpond Street Roundabout | A16 (S031) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ROUNDABOUT FROM RBT TO END | Not Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | Decided by LHM |
| 3641046 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | SPALDING ROAD | A16 (S031) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ROUNDABOUT FROM RBT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | | |
| 3641046 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | A16/B1397 ATS Roundabout | A16 (S031) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | A16-A52 FROM FROM LIQUORPOND ST IN CLOCKWISE DIRECTION TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | BBC | |
| 3645192 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A16 Quadrant Roundabout | A16 (S031) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | A16 SPALDING ROAD ROUNDABOUT FROM WALLACE WAY TO WALLACE WAY | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | No | BBC | |

| EAST LINDSEY | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 12600252 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A16 A157 RBT TO LOUTH NORTHERN RBT | LOUTH NORTH WEST (E012) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ROUNDABOUT FROM RBT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | |
| 12641016 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | CHURCH STREET | WRAGBY (E022) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | MARKET PLACE/HORNCastle ROAD/LOUTH ROAD ROUNDABOUT | Not suitable for signs/planting - painted roundabout on carriageway | | | |
| 12642027 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | GRAND PARADE | SKEGNESS EAST (E088) | Main Distributor | CLOCKTOWER ROUNDABOUT FROM FROM STH PARADE CLOCKWISE TO END | Clock Tower Roundabout - Not Suitable - ELDC maintain the clock tower and the grounds as part of the coastal offering - it is believed that LCC maintain the retaining wall but have no responsibility for anything else - this needs to be | Yes | EL | Clock Tower Roundabout - Not Suitable - ELDC Maintain & Lighting |

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| | | | | | | | checked with legal. | | | |
| 12653724 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | PARTNEY BYPASS | SKENDLEBY (E030) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ROUNDAABOUT FROM RBT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | Yes | EL | |
| 12607895 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | SCARBROUGH AVENUE | SKEGNESS EAST (E088) | Main Distributor | ISLAND AROUND ST MATTHEWS CHUR FROM ISLAND AROUND ST MATTHEWS CHURCH TO END | Not Suitable. Church | | | Not Suitable - Church |
| 12652679 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | KENWICK BAR | LEGBOURNE MUCKTON (E042) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ROUNDAABOUT FROM RBT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | |
| 12653591 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | LOUTH ROAD | LEGBOURNE MUCKTON (E042) | Main Distributor | ROUNDAABOUT FROM A157 / B1200 ROUNDAABOUT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | |
| 12642038 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | GRIMSBY ROAD | UTTERBY (E007) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ROUNDAABOUT FROM RBT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained - Louth Bypass | Yes | EL | Suitable - Louth Bypass |
| 12642038 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | GRIMSBY ROAD | UTTERBY (E007) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | GRIMSBY ROAD FROM RBT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained - Louth Bypass | Yes | EL | Suitable - Louth Bypass |
| 12641456 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | HIGH STREET | SUTTON TRUSTHORPE (E048) | Main Distributor | A1111/A52 RBT FROM A1111/A52 ROUNDAABOUT TO END | Not suitable for signs/planting, all tarmac/block paving/concrete. | | | |
| 12653540 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | STATION ROAD | GUNBY (E081) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | MAIN ROAD FROM B1196/A158/A1028 GUNBY ROUNDAABOUT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | |
| 12653422 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | BLUESTONE HEATH ROAD | WILLOUGHBY (E051) | Main Distributor | ROUNDAABOUT FROM RBT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained - Ucleby Cross | Yes | EL | Suitable : Ulceby Cross |

| WEST LINDSEY | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 43400596 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A158 NETTLEHAM RD A46 TO WRAGBY RD A158 | NETTLEHAM (N049) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | LINCOLN RELIEF RD WRAGBY RD RB FROM LINCOLN RELIEF ROAD/ WRAGBY ROAD EAST ROUNDAABOUT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | |
| 43487032 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A46 A15 RBT TO NETTLEHAM ROAD RBT | NETTLEHAM (N049) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | LINCOLN RELIEF ROAD RBT FROM NETTLEHAM ROAD ROUNDAABOUT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | |
| 43487006 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | A631 A1103 FORK TO GAINSBOROUGH RD MIDDLE | MIDDLE RASEN (N031) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | GAINSBOROUGH ROAD FROM ROUNDAABOUT AT FORGE LANE TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | |
| 43487130 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | BRIGG ROAD | NETTLEHAM (N049) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | ERMINE STREET FROM RBT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | |
| 43495085 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | CAENBY | HEMSWELL | Strategic | CANEBY CORNER RBT FROM | Suitable for signs/planting - | | | |

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| | Lane) | | CORNER | (N010) | Route/2y Walk Route | RBT TO END | maintained | | | |
| 43441594 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | CORRINGHAM ROAD | CORRINGHAM (N009) | Main Distributor | CORRINGHAM ROAD FROM ROUNDABOUT TO ROUNDABOUT | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained. Sign placed on roundabout "PING Helping to make Lincolnshire Green" | Yes | LCC | |
| 43494631 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Rural | GAINSBOROUGH ROAD | HEMSWELL (N010) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | A631/B1398 RBT FROM A631 / B1398 ROUNDABOUT TO END | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained | | | |
| 43415749 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | LEA ROAD | SOUTH GAINSBOROUGH (N011) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | LEA ROAD/ASHCROFT ROAD ROUNDABOUT | Not suitable for signs/planting, all tarmac/concrete - not maintained | | | |
| 43437429 | Roundabout (2 Lane) | Urban | THORNDIKE WAY | SOUTH GAINSBOROUGH (N011) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | RBT | Suitable for signs/planting - maintained. Planters on roundabout | | | |

THREE LANE ROUNDABOUTS

| LINCOLN CITY | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|-------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 23540778 | Roundabout (3 Lane) | Urban | ROPE WALK | BOULTHAM ADE (N081) | Strategic Route/2y Walk Route | GYRATORY RBT FROM GYRATORY ROUNDABOUT (TRITTON ROAD) TO END | Maintained, available for sponsorship | | | |

Key

Green shading – Roundabout suitable for sponsorship

Red shading – Roundabout not suitable for sponsorship

LHM – Local Highways Manager

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**Open Report on behalf of Glen Garrod,
Executive Director - Adult Care and Community Wellbeing**

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Report to: | Executive |
| Date: | 1 October 2019 |
| Subject: | Housing Related Support Services |
| Decision Reference: | I018554 |
| Key decision? | Yes |

Summary:

The Council currently commissions a number of contracts to deliver housing related support services to adults. These contracts comprise of:

- emergency accommodation based support - offering intensive support for up to three months in designated accommodation;
- non-emergency accommodation based support - offering support for up to six months in designated accommodation;
- floating support - offering support for up to six months, (not linked to designated accommodation) ; and
- rough sleeper street outreach - offering assertive outreach and targeted support for up to a maximum of 18 months.

The services work together to form a structured model of support for people who are currently homeless or at risk of losing their home. The support helps people with their immediate housing need and to regain or sustain their independence.

The Council also commissions the following services, linked to housing, which were packaged together with housing related support services when they were last commissioned in 2015:

- two domestic abuse refuges - offering a place of safety and support for up to six months for victims of domestic abuse; and
- mental health crisis houses - offering a step down from hospital admission or a preventative stay for up to ten days.

With the exception of the floating support and rough sleeper street outreach elements, which conclude on 31 March 2021, these contracts are all due to end on 30 June 2020, and as a consequence decisions need to be made about the future commissioning of the services.

This report presents the case for re-commissioning a reconfigured housing related support service for adults in Lincolnshire.

Lincolnshire County Council Children's Services also currently commission housing related support through a range of supported accommodation services for young people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

These arrangements are due to come to an end on 30 June 2020.

The re-commissioning of Children's Services housing related support is the subject of a separate report to the Executive, which is due to be considered by the Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee on 6 September 2019.

Recommendation(s):

That the Executive:

1. Approves the commissioning of a housing related Support service, and the undertaking of procurement to establish a contract, to be awarded to a single provider of a countywide service effective from 1 July 2020.
2. Approves the commissioning of services to provide two domestic abuse refuges, and the undertaking of procurement to establish a contract(s), to be awarded to a single provider of service at each refuge site, effective from 1 July 2020.
3. Approves the commissioning of a mental health crisis houses service funded by Lincolnshire Clinical Commissioning Groups to be awarded to a single provider of the service, effective from 1 July 2020.
4. Delegates to the Executive Director - Adult Care and Community Wellbeing, in consultation with the Executive Councillor for Adult Care, Health and Children's Services, the authority to determine the final form of the service; the procurement and the contract; the award of the contract; and entering into the contract, and any other legal documentation necessary to give effect to the above decisions.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Negotiate a revised contract with the current provider

The Council has existing contracts for delivery of housing related support services. These contracts do not have provision for any further extension.

2. To do nothing

- There is no statutory duty to provide housing related support or accommodation for adults, domestic abuse refuges or crisis houses. However, the Council does have target duties, under the NHS Act 2006 and Care Act 2014.

- Housing related support services for adults are part of the Council's prevention offer, helping the County Council to discharge its duties under the NHS Act 2006 and the terms of the public health grant. Housing and substance misuse services play a major part in the *Public Health Outcomes Framework*; and the *Joint Strategic Needs Assessment* and the *Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy* identify housing as a priority in Lincolnshire.
- Housing related support is an early intervention that prevents people from needing statutory services such as adult care and safeguarding. As such, ceasing to commission housing related support services is likely to result in additional pressure on statutory service provision.
- To cease commissioning of housing related support services may lead to an increase in homelessness in Lincolnshire, as vulnerable people for whom the services are targeted may be unable to access or sustain accommodation without access to support when they need it.

Reasons for Recommendation:

1. Since they were commissioned in 2015, housing related support services have supported over 8,000 service users to improve their health and wellbeing, and regain their independence by either sustaining or finding suitable accommodation.
2. Changes in legislation mean that some of these people will now be fully supported by the district councils instead; however, all service user needs are not covered by the changes in legislation and without a housing related support service as proposed in this report particularly vulnerable people will be left without the most directly relevant support.
3. The proposed model targets support at the most vulnerable people, supplements the statutory support provided by the district councils, and aims to achieve a more effective and integrated offering for housing related support between Lincolnshire County Council and district councils.
4. The alternatives considered have been deemed unsuitable in delivering the required outcomes of the service.

1. Background

1.1 The Services

- 1.1.1 Homelessness can take many different forms from the most visible rough sleeping, to families and single people sleeping in temporary accommodation, such as living with families and friends, 'sofa surfing', living in bed and breakfasts, hotels, hostels, night shelters or refuge environments. The law defines someone as being homeless:

'If they do not have a legal right to occupy accommodation or if their accommodation is unsuitable to live in. This can cover a wide range of circumstances, including but not restricted to the following:

- *having no accommodation at all*
- *having accommodation that is not reasonable to live in, even in the short term*
- *having legal right to accommodation that you cannot access (i.e. if evicted illegally)*
- *living in accommodation you have no legal right to occupy (for example, a squat or living with friends temporarily)'*

(Source: Shelter, 2018)

1.1.2 The current public health housing related support services started in July 2015. The service model comprises: emergency (up to three months) and non-emergency (up to six months) accommodation based support for homeless adults; a countywide 'floating' support service for those at risk of homelessness; and a rough sleeper street outreach service. Domestic abuse refuge accommodation and mental health crisis houses (funded by the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)) were also tendered under this umbrella. It is important to note that the County Council only funds support; accommodation is funded by the service user through their rent or welfare benefit payments.

1.1.3 Access to all of the above services is by professional referral through *The Avenue* electronic gateway; self-referrals are not permitted. Exceptions are in place for the domestic abuse refuge accommodation and the crisis houses. Services provide housing related support to individuals in line with an agreed support plan, including but not limited to:

- assisting with income maximisation by supporting service users when dealing with welfare benefits and other benefit issues;
- making referrals to specialist advice and debt agencies, where necessary;
- providing crisis intervention support to problems that pose an immediate risk, for example eviction notices;
- assisting service users to access a range of specialist and general health services, counselling, education and employment opportunities, legal advice, leisure and cultural services etc. by sign posting and referring; and
- advising and assisting service users in relation to the safety and security of themselves and their accommodation.

1.2 Legislation, Strategic and Policy Drivers

- 1.2.1 Housing related support services for adults are discretionary. There is no statutory duty on the Council to provide housing related support or accommodation for adults, domestic abuse refuges or crisis houses, however the provision of a housing related support service helps the Council to fulfil a number of duties as described in this section.
- 1.2.2 The Council has target duties, under the NHS Act 2006 and Care Act 2014. Housing related support services for adults are part of the Council's prevention offer, helping the Council to discharge its duties under the NHS Act 2006 and the terms of the public health grant.
- 1.2.3 The Council has a duty under s2B of the NHS Act 2006 to take such steps as the authority considers appropriate for improving the health of the people in its area.
- 1.2.4 The Council has a duty under section 73B to have regard to any document published by the Secretary of State for the purposes of the section. This includes the *Public Health Outcomes Framework*. The *Public Health Outcomes Framework* sets out a vision for public health and the indicators help to measure progress in meeting the vision. Housing, homelessness and substance misuse services play a major role in supporting the achievement of *Public Health Outcomes Framework* indicators.
- 1.2.5 The Council has a duty under section 116B of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 to have regard to the *Joint Strategic Needs Assessment* and the *Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy* in exercising its functions. The *Joint Strategic Needs Assessment* and the *Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy* identify health and housing as a priority in Lincolnshire. Lincolnshire's Health and Wellbeing Board has established the Housing, Health and Care Delivery Group to address needs. The Council is under an obligation to have regard to all of these issues in reaching a decision about the future shape of the service. Tackling homelessness features in the delivery plan of the Housing, Health and Care Delivery Group.
- 1.2.6 Reducing homelessness and domestic abuse are both high priorities for the Government. For example, the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 came into force in 2018, and made significant changes to the Housing Act 1996. Its main effect is to place increased duties on district councils to assess an applicant's needs and to prevent and relieve homelessness.
- 1.2.7 In addition to this, a new duty to refer was introduced, requiring many organisations (hospitals, prisons and more) to set up procedures to ensure that they refer anyone at risk of homelessness to local authorities.
- 1.2.8 The Government has committed to halve rough sleeping by 2020 and eliminate it by 2027. To support this agenda they have worked with a multitude of agencies to develop *The Rough Sleeping Strategy*. The strategy has introduced a number of different non-recurrent funding streams

for which the district councils in Lincolnshire have successfully made bids, something that would not have been possible without Lincolnshire County Council housing related support provision to pin the small projects to. This has made Lincolnshire an area of interest for the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. Lincolnshire County Council's housing related support has been highlighted as an area of good practice. The Government has recently announced that it will be releasing a Domestic Abuse Bill and that this bill is likely to make refuge provision and support a statutory responsibility of upper tier local authorities. The new duties will have new funding attached and quality guidelines.

1.3 Level of Need

- 1.3.1 In 2018 the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government released information indicating that the numbers of people accepted as being homeless and in priority need for housing had increased by 6% nationally from 2008/09 to 2017/18.
- 1.3.2 National statistics have shown further that the number of couples with dependent children accepted as owed a main homelessness duty has risen from 7,410 households to 11,200 households between 2009/2010 and 2017/2018. This is an increase of 51%. This number was higher in 2016/2017, at 12,760 households.
- 1.3.3 Furthermore, the number of lone parents with dependent children owed a main homelessness duty has risen by 49% from 2009/2010 to 2017/18 from 19,440 households to 28,910 households. This was higher in previous year with 29,940 households in 2016/17.
- 1.3.4 Of those accepted by local authorities as 'owed a main homelessness duty', the majority were due to relatives no longer providing accommodation, relationship breakdowns (45%) or due to loss of rented or tied accommodation (shorthold tenancy) (27%). Of those accepted, the majority (66%) comprised a household with children.
- 1.3.5 Since 2010, rough sleeping has increased across England by 169% (*Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2018*), and Public Health England predicts it will continue to rise over the coming years. In England, rough sleeping in particular is set to increase from 5,000 in 2011 to 38,000 people by 2041.
- 1.3.6 According to Public Health England, the health and wellbeing of people who experience homelessness is poorer than the general population, and they experience the most significant health inequalities. The longer a person experiences homelessness, the more likely their health and wellbeing will be at risk. For the long-term homeless population it is not uncommon to experience co-morbidity (two or more diseases or disorders occurring in the same person).

- 1.3.7 From July 2015 to October 2018 adult housing related support services have supported a total of 8,018 clients (excluding the Lincoln rough sleeper project and ACTion Lincs).
- 1.3.8 The demand for adult housing related support services has increased over the life of the contracts. The number of referrals increased by 11% for emergency accommodation, 4% for non-emergency accommodation, 28% for countywide floating support and 13% for the street outreach team comparing 2016/17 to 2017/18. Providers report that they are struggling to meet demand and manage waiting lists.
- 1.3.9 This reflects the national picture of increasing visible homelessness (for example, rough sleeping) and unseen homelessness (for example, people/families living in temporary accommodation). Locally, there has been a disproportionate impact in Lincoln, but numbers have risen countywide. National studies highlight poor health and reduced life expectancy for people who are homeless. Locally there is an increase in rough sleepers with tuberculosis.
- 1.3.10 It is difficult to quantify demand for domestic abuse refuges due to national systems that are in place to assist with referrals; however, our data shows that they have high levels of utilisation.
- 1.3.11 Crisis houses have been underutilised for the majority of the contract, however, after working with the CCGs to increase referral rates there has recently been an increase in utilisation levels to an average of 74.2% across the two sites. Commissioners at South West Lincolnshire CCG are clear that crisis houses are a necessary provision in their pathway reducing pressure on hospital beds and reducing the need for out of county provision and have requested that the Council recommissions this provision on its behalf.

1.4 **Current Contracted Services**

- 1.4.1 Lincolnshire County Council spends £3.05m per annum for street outreach, floating support and accommodation-based support (note: Lincolnshire County Council funds the cost of support but not the accommodation costs); and just under £200,000 per annum providing two domestic abuse refuges. A more detailed description of current contracted provision is detailed below.

a) Emergency and non-emergency accommodation-based support for homeless adults with support needs

This service comprises of emergency (up to three months) and non-emergency (up to six months) accommodation based support designed to provide people who are homeless with stability and personalised support to address their initial crisis, and put in place mechanisms to prevent a repeat crisis with a view to enabling and sustaining independence. The nature of the support provided is as described at paragraph 1.1.3. Transfer between the two types of accommodation is expected to support an individual to move on effectively, and

subsequently utilising floating support to settle into independent accommodation. There are seven contracts for this service, corresponding to each district council area, split across three separate providers.

b) A Countywide 'Floating' Support Service for those at risk of homelessness

Floating support is a preventative service supporting people with accommodation to maintain their tenancy (or mortgage). The service supports people who are not homeless but are in danger of losing their home and those who have experienced homelessness, either as a step down provision from accommodation based housing related support or when they move from the streets straight into a tenancy. The nature of the support provided is as described at paragraph 1.1.3, and is available for up to six months.

c) A Rough Sleeper Outreach Service

The rough sleeper outreach service provides assertive outreach, finding people who are rough sleeping, and offering them either support off the street into accommodation or planned reconnection to where they have a local connection. It is available to all verified rough sleepers throughout the County. In general, this service is provided to an individual for a possible maximum duration of 18 months. This forms part of the floating support service contract.

d) Domestic Abuse Refuge with support

The domestic abuse refuges offer accommodation, housing related support, and domestic abuse support to those aged 16 and over who are unable to return to their own home due to the threat of domestic abuse. There are two purpose built refuges in Lincolnshire, one of eleven units and one of five units. There are also dispersed units of accommodation within the county which can provide accommodation for males and have the ability to house a larger family or family with older males. This support is available for up to six months.

e) Mental health crisis housing (funded by the Clinical Commissioning Groups).

Mental health crisis houses offer respite accommodation to alleviate an individual's mental health crisis. Services are commissioned by Lincolnshire County Council but wholly funded by the CCGs. This support is available for up to ten days.

f) ACTion Lincs Initiative (funded by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government)

Commissioned via a social impact bond and delivered by a variation to the floating support and rough sleeper outreach contract, the ACTion Lincs initiative has a predetermined cohort of the most entrenched rough sleepers in Lincolnshire. The service operates on 'housing first' principles; providing service users with their own long term accommodation (usually single units) first and then bringing support to them in their home. Support includes substance misuse treatment and mental health support.

g) The Complex Needs Service (funded by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government)

This is part of the Lincoln rough sleeper interventions initiative and is paid for by Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government and delivered by a variation to the Lincoln accommodation-based housing related support service contract. The service provides intensive accommodation-based support to people with complex needs. Support includes substance misuse treatment and mental health support.

- 1.4.2 The current commissioned services are generally successful in meeting their objectives and providers are performing well against their performance targets. For example, across all adults housing related support services the percentage of people successfully meeting their outcomes is 98% against a target of 90%. Planned departures from services are exceeding targets across the County and service types, with an average of 79% of service users moving on in a planned and timely way, against a target of 70%. The percentage of services with an unplanned extended length of stay is 11% against a target of 15% (with lower being better).
- 1.4.3 The key challenges for providers include service utilisation, for which a target was set against all services at 98%. This has proved to be unachievable for most, with utilisation running at an average of 90% across the services, which despite showing as an area of poor performance based on strict interpretation of the performance targets, is felt to be acceptable. This is because, in large part, of the time it takes to turn-over the accommodation to a new individual (cleaning, decorating, new furniture etc). Another significant challenge for providers is the complexity of needs for service users. Mental health related issues have increased and the providers are finding it increasingly difficult to access mental health support services, and the availability of illegal drugs, including new types of drugs adds to the issues presented by the service users. Lack of availability of move on accommodation in certain parts of the County is also resulting in people needing to stay longer than they need to in the services.

1.5 Drivers for change

- 1.5.1 The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 has increased the responsibility of district councils to prevent and relieve homelessness in their district, increasing funding to meet the additional duties. This has led to some duplication and inefficiencies in the current provision of housing related support. The new model will need to take account of the changes in legislation removing duplication and creating a clear service provision pathway. For example, district councils will now become the usual first port of call for everyone who is homeless or at risk of homelessness.
- 1.5.2 Lincolnshire County Council is facing significant financial challenges and budget constraints in the coming years. Housing related support is a discretionary service. Duties to deliver public health services give the Council an important role in commissioning services to help individuals to address behaviours which prevent them from securing or sustaining a tenancy. However, the discretionary nature of the service, coupled with the greater responsibilities of the district councils to prevent and relieve homelessness, present an opportunity to reduce County Council spending in this area, whilst maintaining a significant role in supporting the housing and homelessness agenda. This can be achieved by eliminating duplication in the model as it currently operates and targeting spending at support for those adults who are most vulnerable, enabling the impact of the funding to be maximised.

1.6 Proposed Changes to the Scope of the Service

- 1.6.1 The proposal is to procure a countywide floating support service to facilitate access to housing related support services and prevent needs escalating to reach statutory service thresholds for adult safeguarding and adult care services.
- 1.6.2 This is to be facilitated within a reduced budget (currently £3m per annum reducing to £2m per annum), and a redesigned service access pathway to ensure that all housing and homelessness needs are considered in the first instance by district councils.
- 1.6.3 The intention is that support will not be linked to designated accommodation, on the basis that district councils will be responsible for supporting individuals to identify suitable accommodation under their new duties. If the identification of suitable accommodation proves to be problematic in the limited time available then one option would for the County Council to step in to assist the district councils and procure the accommodation on their behalf on the basis that the accommodation cost would not fall on the County Council, as it would be paid for through benefit and other funding streams.

- 1.6.4 Rather than support being provided to all adults, support will be targeted at the most vulnerable groups based on the eligibility criteria. Groups who will no longer be eligible are described at paragraph 3.1.2:

Adults (aged 18+) who require support to enable them to secure and maintain their accommodation and avoid eviction

AND

Have an identified or suspected mental health need which impacts on their ability to secure or maintain a tenancy

AND/OR

Have an identified or suspected substance misuse issue which impacts on their ability to secure and maintain a tenancy

- 1.6.5 In order to safeguard the new housing related support service from inappropriate and excess referrals, a nationally recognised non-clinical screening tool will be incorporated within the eligibility test. Prior to finalisation, this tool will be thoroughly tested with key stakeholders, including the current providers to ensure effectiveness.
- 1.6.6 The service access pathway is redesigned to ensure that district councils' housing and homelessness reduction duties are considered first, with Lincolnshire County Council-commissioned housing related support being utilised only by those who meet the revised eligibility.
- 1.6.7 The referral process is illustrated in Appendix A. Referrals for adults to housing related support will only be accepted from:
- a) district councils as the primary referral gateway; and
 - b) vulnerable adults panels as the secondary referral gateway, for those with the highest complexity / levels of need.
- 1.6.8 Vulnerable adults panels are district council-led meetings that bring together professionals from a number of different agencies to discuss how they can support people with multiple and/or complex needs. These meetings currently struggle with membership and commitment and there is a lack of consistency across the county. Adult Care and Community Wellbeing are currently initiating a separate project to work with stakeholders to develop and improve vulnerable adults panels. Although beyond just housing related support, this work will enhance the new housing related support model.
- 1.6.9 Street outreach, targeting support at people who are rough sleeping, will not be provided by the County Council after 31 March 2021 as part of the housing related support service but assistance to homeless people will be covered by the new legal and funding arrangements under the Homelessness Reduction Act.

1.6.10 The Council commissions support for those accessing domestic abuse refuges. This costs £200K per annum based on two block contracts for provision of support to their clients, including help with finances, benefits, housing, 1:1 support programmes, courses, signposting and counselling. The services are provided at two purpose built locations in the County, and accommodation is funded via housing benefits. The services perform well and it is proposed to retain the current service model.

2. Engagement Activity

2.1 A process of market and stakeholder engagement has been undertaken and remains ongoing, to test whether the service model proposed and described in section 1.6 is viable, affordable, deliverable and attractive potential providers; whether it is viable and sustainable as part of an integrated housing and homelessness support solution between the Council, district councils and other key partners; and whether it meets the needs of users.

2.2 Market Engagement

2.2.1 A PIN notice was published and a market engagement event held for interested providers that described the principles of the proposed service, covering scope, structure, demand, and budget. This was followed up with a questionnaire to elicit more detailed feedback.

2.2.2 In both cases, feedback was sought on the market's likely interest and capacity to undertake such a service, and their preferred approach to a number of important issues impacting on the commercial model, including contract duration, coverage, mobilisation, performance management and the payment mechanism. This information was used to support and inform the development of the commercial approach described.

2.2.3 It should be noted that the market did highlight risks in the proposal associated with the removal of designated accommodation from the Council's proposed new model. This risk and proposed mitigation are set out further at section 3.4.

2.3 District Councils

2.3.1 One of the fundamental elements of the new model is that people will be directed through to district councils as their first point of call. To enable this to happen, co-production work with district councils has taken place in the form of workshop sessions, held initially in April, July and August, and continuing beyond. This was reinforced through early engagement between leaders and chief executives, helping to set the right conditions to facilitate the necessary change.

2.3.2 All stakeholders are aware of the drivers for the change, the details of the proposed new model, and the timeframe the Council is working to. There has been in-principle agreement to support the development and implementation of the model proposed and there is a desire to work together with the Council to re-design services and influence the wider system.

2.4 Service Users

2.4.1 Whilst no formal consultation is required for the proposed change, for a variety of reasons detailed in the engagement plan, the Council is committed to co-producing the service and engaging as widely as possible, including service users, and face to face interviews have been undertaken with individuals in existing accommodation based services, and with people who sleep rough.

2.4.2 This underlined the value the users of the service feel it brings to them, and identified several key opportunities for improvement, such as development of mechanisms to enable timely access to specialist mental health and substance misuse support. These opportunities were also highlighted in the market engagement, and in developing the new model, are being addressed. For example, the new service access pathway includes Vulnerable Adults Panels which will bring multi-agency input to support identification of needs and access to appropriate and timely support, including mental health and substance misuse support interventions.

3. Commercial Approach

3.1 Service Demand

3.1.1 Estimated Service Users volumes for the new service are 1167 per annum. This is based on evidence that of the 1874 people who had a needs assessment in 2017/18 (for all existing housing related support services); 1167 people would have met the proposed new eligibility criteria.

3.1.2 The new eligibility criteria restrict the numbers of people who will be eligible for housing related support services in future by approximately 37%, aiming to focus resources on those that are most vulnerable. There are two main groups that will no longer be eligible:

- People with a low level of need who have accommodation but are at risk of homelessness - The new Homelessness Reduction Act, now requires district councils to support this group of people to prevent their homelessness.
- People who have no 'local area connection' to a district in Lincolnshire – District councils will have obligations to such individuals under the 2017 Act although they may choose to refer such individuals to another authority to which the individual has a local area connection. Support for such reconnection will be offered by both street outreach (Lincolnshire County Council commissioned until March 2021) and district councils.

3.2 Pricing and affordability

- 3.2.1 This proposal reduces the budget by approximately one third to £2m per annum. Calculations suggest the revised budget envelope of £2m will create appropriate capacity to meet demand as summarised below.
- 3.2.2 Estimated service user volumes are 1,167 per annum, see paragraph 3.1.1 above.
- 3.2.3 The estimated average duration of support in the new model is three months/twelve weeks/84 days, with a proposed maximum of six months. The current average length of stay is 123 days; however, the development of vulnerable adults panels is expected to have a significant impact in reducing this in the future. Additionally, a twelve weeks' review point will ensure that support only continues where necessary beyond twelve weeks.
- 3.2.4 Estimated frequency of support is an average of 7.6 hours a week per user.

3.3 Service Outcomes

- 3.3.1 The overarching outcome of the service will be to improve the health and wellbeing of the most vulnerable people by ensuring access to early support to prevent their needs escalating to statutory service thresholds such as adult safeguarding and adult care services.
- 3.3.2 More specifically, the service will be outcome focused, with the commissioned support and provider performance to be measured on outcomes for eligible individuals.
- 3.3.3 An exhaustive list of tasks / activities will not be prescribed in the specification. Service delivery outcomes will link to individuals being supported to improve their health and wellbeing in order to sustain independent tenancies and service support will need to be designed to address the barriers preventing people from achieving this.
- 3.3.4 The proposed service would prioritise those referred by vulnerable adult panels and others deemed to be the most vulnerable.
- 3.3.5 The proposed service will aim to complement but not duplicate services provided by district councils or other bodies.

3.4 Risks and Dependencies

- 3.4.1 The primary risk to the new service is a lack of interest from potential providers in the model in the event that accommodation is removed. The market has given a clear steer that they have concerns about the model and that the model would be far more attractive if accommodation was included. Some reasons stated are: reduced risk to staff; and the ability to generate economies of scale from managing the building and running support.

- 3.4.2 Mitigation for the risk identified in paragraph 3.4.1 is that Lincolnshire County Council could commission (but not fund) some element of accommodation as part of the housing related support service. This should not impact on overall costs because the housing element is paid by housing benefit, and it may even have the effect of improving cost effectiveness of Lincolnshire County Council-commissioned support in cases where lone working risks would otherwise be too great. This possibility should be borne in mind if it is necessary to ensure a robust procurement of the service by ensuring market interest. A decision whether to include accommodation either under this paragraph or on behalf of the district councils under paragraph 1.6.3 would be taken under the delegation at recommendation 4.
- 3.4.3 Finally, a need to strengthen mental health support, in particular timeliness of intervention, has been fed back through market engagement. The Team Around the Adult (TAA) programme is in development, and through the enhancement and utilisation of the vulnerable adults panels to ensure timely and effective multi-agency interventions, will be critical in enabling this to be addressed. There needs to be a mechanism in place to ensure that County Council-commissioned housing related support is available for individuals receiving support coordinated in the TAA/vulnerable adults panel approach. A suitable mechanism might be that a proportion of the overall housing related support budget will be ring-fenced for support to this cohort of eligible individuals.

3.5 Payment and performance management

- 3.5.1 Under the new model, there will be a single lead provider for countywide service, enabling us to rationalise and focus contract and performance management capacity.
- 3.5.2 Core service funding will be constrained by the maximum available budget, with expectations placed on the service provider to deliver flexible person-centred support and to manage throughput and capacity within the annual service cost, supported by appropriate triage and eligibility controls. These controls will enable a tightening of the eligibility test should it become apparent that service throughput is too high to maintain affordability, and vice versa.
- 3.5.3 As district councils will operate as the prime referrer to the service it will be necessary to work in partnership with them in the effective management and oversight of the service, both in the context of throughput and eligibility, and the provision of a sufficient quantity of suitable accommodation.

3.5.4 A link between service funding and contract performance will be further explored prior to finalising the payment and performance mechanism, although payment by results is unlikely to be a sustainable payment mechanism. It is more likely that financial consequences for underperformance will be created through the utilisation of service credits linked to key performance indicators, with safeguards against excess provider profits built in through open book accounting.

3.6 Contract Commencement and Duration

3.6.1 The seven emergency and non-emergency accommodation based support contracts, the two domestic abuse refuge contracts and the mental health crisis housing contract all conclude on 30 June 2020, with no further extension options available. It is therefore necessary to undertake and conclude the procurement phase in time for new services to mobilise and commence on 1 July 2020.

3.6.2 The existing countywide floating support and rough sleeper outreach service contract concludes on 31 March 2021. This nine month overlap will enable impact of the transition to the new housing related support service model to be more effectively managed, helping to minimise impact on vulnerable service users during the transition as district councils build their capacity to support people with lower level housing related support needs, and for street outreach, targeting support at rough sleepers.

3.6.3 The proposed contract term is three years with options to extend by up to a further two years (3+1+1). Evidence from market engagement feedback suggests that this is an acceptable term for the arrangement and would provide sufficient financial assurance for the provider.

3.7 Tender Process

3.7.1 The procurement will be undertaken in accordance with regulations 74 to 76 of the Public Contract Regulations 2015 under "light touch regime" utilising a restricted procedure method. The ultimate decision as to which provider is awarded the single provider status will be based on their evaluation performance.

3.7.2 The *Invitation to Tender* evaluation will focus on service quality and the capability of the provider and any organisations they may wish to form sub-contracting arrangements with to deliver the required work and quality outcomes across the county set against clearly defined financial budgetary controls.

3.7.3 The provisional tender timeline is as follows: -

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Issue the Invitation to Tender | 15 October 2019 |
| Evaluation Period | 5 January to 14 February 2020 |
| Standstill Period | 2 March to 12 March 2020 |
| Contact Award | 13 March 2020 |
| Mobilisation period | 14 weeks |
| Go Live | 1 July 2020 |

4. Legal Issues

Equality Act 2010

Under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- * Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act
- * Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it
- * Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The relevant protected characteristics are age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation

Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:

- * Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic.
- * Take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it.
- * Encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities.

Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to tackle prejudice, and promote understanding.

Compliance with the duties in section 149 may involve treating some persons more favourably than others.

The duty cannot be delegated and must be discharged by the decision-maker. To discharge the statutory duty the decision-maker must analyse all the relevant

material with the specific statutory obligations in mind. If a risk of adverse impact is identified consideration must be given to measures to avoid that impact as part of the decision making process.

- 4.1 The key purpose of the service is to improve the health and wellbeing of the most vulnerable people by ensuring access to support; to prevent their needs escalating to more costly statutory service thresholds; and to help them access and maintain stable, settled and appropriate accommodation.
- 4.2 The services are targeted at delivering interventions necessary to effectively support substance misuse, physical and mental health issues.
- 4.3 An impact assessment has been completed and copy of is appended to this report at Appendix B.
- 4.4 It is emphasised that the removal of street outreach and the emergency and non-emergency accommodation may have an impact on those people who district councils have no statutory duty to house. Currently this mainly affects the protected characteristics of age (single men (without dependents)) disability (due to the disproportionate representation among homeless people of people with mental health difficulties) and sex (single men (without dependents))
- 4.5 Therefore any reduction in these services may have an adverse impact on younger men specifically.
- 4.6 Primary mitigation for this potential adverse impact is with the fact that the district councils have statutory responsibilities and new funding to prevent homelessness. This includes a responsibility to help individuals to secure that accommodation becomes available for their occupation.
- 4.7 Further mitigation, should it be required as a result of a lack of other supply of suitable accommodation, could be to include a requirement to offer an element of designated accommodation as part of the new housing related support contract. This would be at no additional cost to the contract due to the provider claiming the intensive housing management payments via the district councils, which would cover the cost of providing this designated accommodation, for up to an estimated 200 units. This would also allow for economies of scale to be made within the model, and, based on market feedback, may be more appealing to potential providers.

5. Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy

The Council must have regard to the *Joint Strategic Needs Assessment* and the *Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy* in coming to a decision.

5.1 The [Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy](#) for Lincolnshire, agreed by the Lincolnshire Health and Wellbeing Board in June 2018, has a strong emphasis on prevention and early intervention, with a clear aim to deliver transformational change which shifts the focus from treating ill health and disability to prevention and self-care.

5.2 Housing related support services for adults are part of the Council's prevention offer, helping Lincolnshire County Council to discharge its duties under the NHS Act 2006 and the terms of the public health grant. Housing and substance misuse services play a major part in the *Public Health Outcomes Framework*; and the *Joint Strategic Needs Assessment* and the *Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy* identify housing as a priority in Lincolnshire. The Health and Wellbeing Board has established the Housing, Health and Care Delivery Group (HHCDG) to address needs. The HHCDG includes all seven district councils, along with representatives from the Registered Providers Forum, Lincolnshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, Integrated Neighbourhood Teams and the Department of Work and Pensions.

5.3 The *Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy* describes the following key objectives within the housing section, which the housing related support service contributes to:

- concerted action across partners to tackling homelessness; and
- ensure people have the knowledge and capability to access and maintain appropriate housing.

5.4 The [Lincolnshire Homelessness Strategy 2017 – 2021](#) has been produced by the Lincolnshire housing authorities. The strategy sets out the key challenges, priorities and objectives for preventing and tackling homelessness across Lincolnshire.

6. Crime and Disorder

Under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Council must exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment), the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area and re-offending in its area.

6.1 The safer communities service scans crime and disorder trends on a regular basis. In January 2019 safer communities produced a report highlighting a strong association between the levels of deprivation and the levels of crime and disorder in neighbourhoods. Areas of higher deprivation were found to have higher levels of crime and disorder. The report states that data shows an

increase in crimes against the homeless and that this correlates with an increase in homelessness. The report also highlights how this growth is disproportionate to crimes against more affluent groups. Lincolnshire County Council data shows that the majority of people who access housing related support are successfully meeting their outcomes and therefore the services are preventing homelessness. It could therefore be argued that providing a housing related support service is preventing the trends highlighted by safer communities being more pronounced than reported.

6.2 Lincolnshire County Council commissioned support enables people who would not otherwise receive any provision around their housing need to begin to address their other support needs such as physical health, mental health, substance misuse. It is vital that their housing need is met first in order to address other support needs such as substance misuse, and physical and mental health issues. The clinical guidelines for substance misuse that were issued in 2017 (*The Orange Book*) refer to the importance of stable accommodation in delivering interventions. To illustrate the significance of housing related support in this regard, 71% of service users accessing emergency accommodation and 65% accessing non-emergency accommodation required support with the management of substance misuse.

7. Conclusion

- 7.1 Evidence shows that homelessness and rough sleeping continue to increase locally and nationally, and that cases are becoming increasingly complex.
- 7.2 The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 confirmed and extended the district councils' lead role in preventing and relieving homelessness, increasing funding to meet the additional duties. It also established a duty to refer for key partners, which has been expanded in Lincolnshire to enable any agency to refer.
- 7.3 Lincolnshire County Council has statutory duties for care leavers up to the age of 21 and for adult safeguarding. The Council also has responsibilities for delivering Public Health services and under the Care Act 2014 to ensure that services prevent an escalation of need. It therefore has a role in commissioning services which help individuals to address behaviours which prevent them from securing or sustaining a tenancy and increasing the risk of needing support from Council services, for example adult safeguarding and adult care.
- 7.4 The current housing related support commissioned services are performing well and are well received by service users but the model needs modifying to remove duplication arising from changes in the legislation and in the delivery of related services. These include proposed changes to adult safeguarding arrangements.
- 7.5 The new service pathway has been developed to ensure that all agencies fulfil their individual and shared obligations to the most vulnerable people. Locating housing related support services within these arrangements

increases the likelihood of these achieving positive outcomes for service users, reduces the risk of them needing other Lincolnshire County Council services and maximises the effectiveness and efficiency of the investment in housing related support.

8. Legal Comments

The Council has the power to enter into the contract proposed. The legal considerations to be taken into account in reaching a decision are dealt with in the report.

The decision is consistent with the Council's Policy Framework and within the remit of the Executive.

9. Resource Comments

This report seeks to present the case for commissioning housing related support based on a revised model that aims to remove duplication arising from changes in legislation and in the delivery of related services, focussing on support to groups that are deemed to be the most vulnerable.

The Council has a budget in 2020/21 of £2,321,767 to fund the service from existing funds available via the public health core budget.

In 2019/20 the Better Care Fund contributed an additional £250,000. At this point we are not aware of the funding arrangements from 2020/21 onwards as the Better Care Fund agreements cease on 31 March 2020.

In relation to domestic abuse refuges, the delivery model for which is proposed to be in line with the current model, the Council has a budget of £205,650 to fund the service from existing funds through the public health core budget.

Current commissioning intentions and delegated approvals recommended within this report meet the criteria set out in the Council's published financial procedures.

10. Consultation

a) Has Local Member Been Consulted? - N/A

b) Has Executive Councillor Been Consulted? - Yes

c) Scrutiny Comments

On 4 September 2019, the Adults and Community Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee agreed to support the four recommendations, which would deliver a reconfigured housing related support service for adults in Lincolnshire.

The following points were clarified for the Committee:

- Rough Sleeper Street Outreach - The current provider would continue to provide the service until the end of its contract on 31 March 2021. This service would not be included in the new service model after this date. District councils would then be the responsible for funding it themselves or seeking external funding.
- Eligibility for the Reconfigured Service - The 37% of adults who would no longer be eligible for the service would be supported by the district councils as part of their housing and homelessness reduction duties. The service would be aimed at highly vulnerable adults aged over 18 years old, who required support to secure and maintain accommodation and who also had mental health needs and/or substance misuse issues. The Council was urging the NHS to introduce a new dual diagnosis service for identifying and treating mental health and substance misuse, which was not currently available.
- Accommodation - The Committee supported the inclusion of some designated accommodation in the contract, if this was required to attract the market. A decision on its inclusion would be addressed by the delegated powers in Recommendation 4.
- Charities Sector - The charities sector was involved and provided additional services and support to these vulnerable adults.

d) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out? - Yes

e) Risks and Impact Analysis - See the main body of the report and Appendix B

11. Appendices

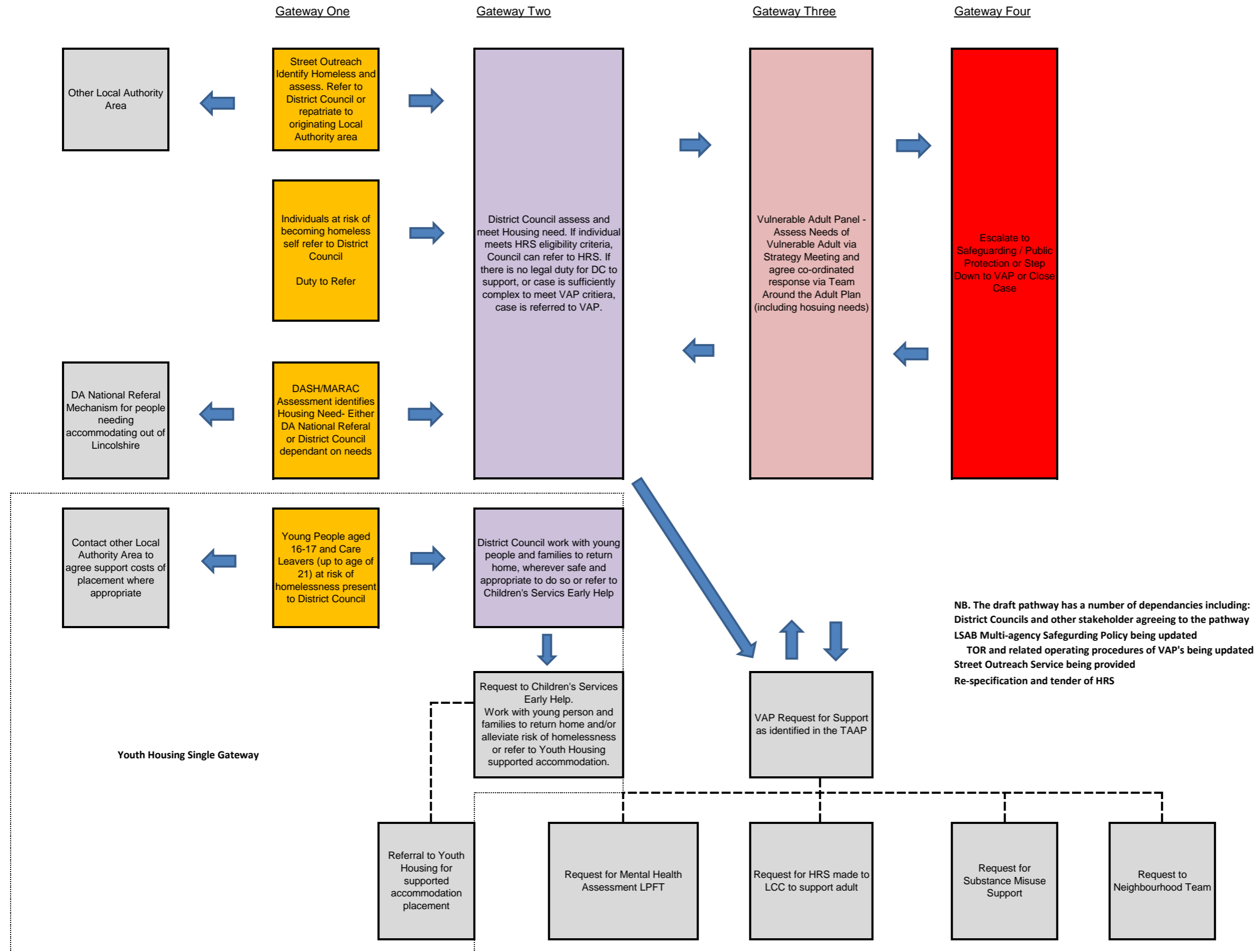
These are listed below and attached to the report.

| | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| Appendix A | Service Model and Pathway Diagram |
| Appendix B | Equality Impact Assessment |

12. Background Papers

| Document title | Where the document can be viewed |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Housing Related Support Commissioning Plan | Public Health |

This report was written by Carl Miller, who can be contacted on 01522 553673 or at carl.miller@lincolnshire.gov.uk



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Equality Impact Analysis to enable informed decisions

The purpose of this document is to:-

- I. help decision makers fulfil their duties under the Equality Act 2010 and
- II. for you to evidence the positive and adverse impacts of the proposed change on people with protected characteristics and ways to mitigate or eliminate any adverse impacts.

Using this form

This form must be updated and reviewed as your evidence on a proposal for a project/service change/policy/commissioning of a service or decommissioning of a service evolves taking into account any consultation feedback, significant changes to the proposals and data to support impacts of proposed changes. The key findings of the most up to date version of the Equality Impact Analysis must be explained in the report to the decision maker and the Equality Impact Analysis must be attached to the decision making report.

****Please make sure you read the information below so that you understand what is required under the Equality Act 2010****

Equality Act 2010

The Equality Act 2010 applies to both our workforce and our customers. Under the Equality Act 2010, decision makers are under a personal duty, to have due (that is proportionate) regard to the need to protect and promote the interests of persons with protected characteristics.

Protected characteristics

The protected characteristics under the Act are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation.

Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010

Section 149 requires a public authority to have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation, and any other conduct that is prohibited by/or under the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share relevant protected characteristics and persons who do not share those characteristics
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The purpose of Section 149 is to get decision makers to consider the impact their decisions may or will have on those with protected characteristics and by evidencing the impacts on people with protected characteristics decision makers should be able to demonstrate 'due regard'.

Decision makers duty under the Act

Having had careful regard to the Equality Impact Analysis, and also the consultation responses, decision makers are under a personal duty to have due regard to the need to protect and promote the interests of persons with protected characteristics (see above) and to:-

- (i) consider and analyse how the decision is likely to affect those with protected characteristics, in practical terms,
- (ii) remove any unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other prohibited conduct,
- (iii) consider whether practical steps should be taken to mitigate or avoid any adverse consequences that the decision is likely to have, for persons with protected characteristics and, indeed, to consider whether the decision should not be taken at all, in the interests of persons with protected characteristics,
- (iv) consider whether steps should be taken to advance equality, foster good relations and generally promote the interests of persons with protected characteristics, either by varying the recommended decision or by taking some other decision.

Conducting an Impact Analysis

The Equality Impact Analysis is a process to identify the impact or likely impact a project, proposed service change, commissioning, decommissioning or policy will have on people with protected characteristics listed above. It should be considered at the beginning of the decision making process.

The Lead Officer responsibility

This is the person writing the report for the decision maker. It is the responsibility of the Lead Officer to make sure that the Equality Impact Analysis is robust and proportionate to the decision being taken.

Summary of findings

You must provide a clear and concise summary of the key findings of this Equality Impact Analysis in the decision making report and attach this Equality Impact Analysis to the report.

Impact – definition

An impact is an intentional or unintentional lasting consequence or significant change to people's lives brought about by an action or series of actions.

How much detail to include?

The Equality Impact Analysis should be proportionate to the impact of proposed change. In deciding this asking simple questions “Who might be affected by this decision?” “Which protected characteristics might be affected?” and “How might they be affected?” will help you consider the extent to which you already have evidence, information and data, and where there are gaps that you will need to explore. Ensure the source and date of any existing data is referenced.

You must consider both obvious and any less obvious impacts. Engaging with people with the protected characteristics will help you to identify less obvious impacts as these groups share their perspectives with you.

A given proposal may have a positive impact on one or more protected characteristics and have an adverse impact on others. You must capture these differences in this form to help decision makers to arrive at a view as to where the balance of advantage or disadvantage lies. If an adverse impact is unavoidable then it must be clearly justified and recorded as such, with an explanation as to why no steps can be taken to avoid the impact. Consequences must be included.

Proposals for more than one option If more than one option is being proposed you must ensure that the Equality Impact Analysis covers all options. Depending on the circumstances, it may be more appropriate to complete an Equality Impact Analysis for each option.

The information you provide in this form must be sufficient to allow the decision maker to fulfil their role as above. You must include the latest version of the Equality Impact Analysis with the report to the decision maker. Please be aware that the information in this form must be able to stand up to legal challenge.

Background Information

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| Title of the policy / project / service being considered | Re-commissioning of Lincolnshire's Housing Related Support Service (HRS) | Person / people completing analysis | David Clark, Amy Smithson |
| Service Area | Public Health | Lead Officer | Semantha Neal |
| Who is the decision maker? | Derek Ward, Director of Public Health | How was the Equality Impact Analysis undertaken? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service user, provider and professional stakeholder feedback, • Desk top exercise • Ongoing |
| Date of meeting when decision will be made | Click here to enter a date. | Version control | 0.03 |
| Is this proposed change to an existing policy/service/project or is it new? | Existing policy/service/project | LCC directly delivered, commissioned, re-commissioned or de-commissioned? | Re-commissioned |
| Describe the proposed change | <p>Proposed Adults Housing Related Support Service Model</p> <p>The proposed Housing Related Support model will replace the existing service provision, reflecting new duties and an increase in funding for homelessness services being directed to the district councils.</p> <p>Due to the increase in responsibility brought in by the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017, district councils will now become the first port of call for everyone who is homeless or at risk of homelessness. LCC's Housing Related Support will complement but not duplicate district council statutory duties to prevent and relieve homelessness (part of the Homelessness Reduction Act).</p> <p>The proposed model for Adults Housing Related Support is to commission a tenure blind floating support service and that accommodation for those that require it will be facilitated by the District Councils (regardless of whether they are legally required to provide it). It is not proposed to re-commission emergency or non-emergency-based accommodation services or street outreach. However, if it would assist District Councils in fulfilling their responsibilities accommodation could be added to the model to support those immediately at risk of becoming street homeless and not eligible for district accommodation</p> | | |

provision. This will not be an additional cost to LCC. As support will be tenure-blind it will be open to those who meet the eligibility criteria regardless of how they are accommodated.

The proposed eligibility criteria for the new service will be:

- Have a local area connection to Lincolnshire (as determined by the District Housing authority making the referral)

AND

- *Require support to enable them to maintain their accommodation and avoid eviction*

AND have one (or both) of the following:

- *Have an identified or suspected mental health need which impacts on their ability to secure or maintain a tenancy,*
- *Have an identified or suspected substance misuse issue which impacts on their ability to secure and maintain a tenancy.*

The service will aim to improve the health and wellbeing of the most vulnerable people by ensuring access to early support to prevent their needs escalating to more costly statutory service thresholds such as Adult Safeguarding and Adult Care Services, and to help them access and maintain stable, settled and appropriate accommodation.

Under the proposals:

- current accommodation based support and services will end on 30 June 2020
- Street Outreach will end on 31 March 2021.

Domestic Abuse Refuge with Support

The contract for Domestic Abuse Refuges with Support is not proposed to change at the moment and we will be commissioning a like for like service to commence when the existing service ends on 1st July 2020.

Mental Health Crisis Houses

LCC commissions two units of accommodation (10 beds in two locations) funded by the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs). The service provided is unrelated to Housing Related Support and sits outside the current and proposed service pathways.

Summary

New legislation, greater clarity of statutory duties, increasing numbers of homeless people and especially those with complex needs and pressure on public services requires a new model of service delivery to support the most vulnerable people in

Lincolnshire. The proposals outlined above seek to address ongoing needs whilst also reducing duplication and re-focussing activity to support those most in need to prevent their needs escalating and increasing demand on LCC and other services. The new approach ensures that the council continues to support this non-statutory service, during a time of unprecedented budget pressure, whilst continuing to work with local district councils to ensure there are efficiencies within both the Housing Related Support and district provision, and reducing service cross over.

Evidencing the impacts

In this section you will explain the difference that proposed changes are likely to make on people with protected characteristics. To help you do this first consider the impacts the proposed changes may have on people without protected characteristics before then considering the impacts the proposed changes may have on people with protected characteristics.

You must evidence here who will benefit and how they will benefit. If there are no benefits that you can identify please state 'No perceived benefit' under the relevant protected characteristic. You can add sub categories under the protected characteristics to make clear the impacts. For example under Age you may have considered the impact on 0-5 year olds or people aged 65 and over, under Race you may have considered Eastern European migrants, under Sex you may have considered specific impacts on men.

Data to support impacts of proposed changes

When considering the equality impact of a decision it is important to know who the people are that will be affected by any change.

Population data and the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

The Lincolnshire Research Observatory (LRO) holds a range of population data by the protected characteristics. This can help put a decision into context. Visit the LRO website and its population theme page by following this link: <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk> If you cannot find what you are looking for, or need more information, please contact the LRO team. You will also find information about the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment on the LRO website.

Workforce profiles

You can obtain information by many of the protected characteristics for the Council's workforce and comparisons with the labour market on the [Council's website](#). As of 1st April 2015, managers can obtain workforce profile data by the protected characteristics for their specific areas using Agresso.

Positive impacts

The proposed change may have the following positive impacts on persons with protected characteristics – If no positive impact, please state 'no positive impact'.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Age | <i>No positive impact</i> |
| Disability | <i>The continued provision of mental health crisis houses will ensure the continued support of people suffering a mental health crisis</i> |
| Gender reassignment | <i>No positive impact</i> |
| Marriage and civil partnership | <i>No positive impact</i> |
| Pregnancy and maternity | <i>No positive impact</i> |
| Race | <i>No positive impact</i> |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Religion or belief | <i>No positive impact</i> |
| Sex | <i>The continued commissioning of domestic abuse refuges ensure continued support for victims of domestic abuse which impacts disproportionately on women.</i> |
| Sexual orientation | <i>No positive impact</i> |

If you have identified positive impacts for other groups not specifically covered by the protected characteristics in the Equality Act 2010 you can include them here if it will help the decision maker to make an informed decision.

Adverse/negative impacts

You must evidence how people with protected characteristics will be adversely impacted and any proposed mitigation to reduce or eliminate adverse impacts. An adverse impact causes disadvantage or exclusion. If such an impact is identified please state how, as far as possible, it is justified; eliminated; minimised or counter balanced by other measures.

If there are no adverse impacts that you can identify please state 'No perceived adverse impact' under the relevant protected characteristic.

Negative impacts of the proposed change and practical steps to mitigate or avoid any adverse consequences on people with protected characteristics are detailed below. If you have not identified any mitigating action to reduce an adverse impact please state 'No mitigating action identified'.

Age

The removal of street outreach and the emergency and non-emergency accommodation may have an impact on those people that district councils have no statutory duty to house. Currently this mainly affects single men (without dependents) and this is likely to remain the largest affected group. Data collected from current services from 2015/16 to October 2018/19 shows us:

The majority of 1,694 clients supported by the Street Outreach Team were aged 25-29, followed by 14% aged 60+ and 13% aged 0 to 24 in the period 2015/16 to October 2018/19. The biggest increase in the number of clients supported are seen in those aged 18-21 years, they are 7 times higher in 2017/18 (42) compared to the period 2015/16 (6), the age groups 25-59 and 60+ also more than doubled in the same time period.

Of the 1,753 clients receiving Housing Related Support services during the time period 2015/16 to October 2018/19, aged 18 and over: 46% were aged 25-59, 15% were aged 18-24, and only 3% were aged 60+. The biggest increase was seen in the age group 18-21 with three and half times as many clients using the service in 2017/18 compared to 2015/16.

Therefore any reduction in these services will have an adverse impact on younger men specifically.

Mitigation

District councils will have a responsibility supported by new funding towards all homeless people although they may refer individuals to another area where there is a local connection to that area.

District councils will have a responsibility to help individuals to secure that accommodation becomes available for their occupation. If this is not possible for lack of suitable accommodation the Council could consider procuring accommodation for the most vulnerable individuals by adding in some capacity for accommodation via an addition to the Housing Related Support model at district council cost.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Disability | <p>The removal of street outreach and the emergency and non-emergency accommodation may have an impact on those people that District Councils have no statutory duty to house. This is likely to have a disproportionate impact on people with a disability as homeless people and particularly street homeless people are disproportionately likely to suffer with their mental health.</p> <p>People with mental health difficulties can also be expected to be more difficult to find accommodation for.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>District Councils will have a responsibility supported by new funding towards all homeless people although they may refer individuals to another area where there is a local connection to that area.</p> <p>District Councils will have a responsibility to help individuals to secure that accommodation becomes available for their occupation. If this is not possible for lack of suitable accommodation the Council could consider procuring accommodation for the most vulnerable individuals by adding in some capacity for accommodation via an addition to the Housing Related Support model at district council cost.</p> |
| Gender reassignment | No perceived adverse impacts |
| Marriage and civil partnership | No perceived adverse impacts |
| Pregnancy and maternity | No perceived adverse impacts |
| Race | No perceived adverse impacts |
| Religion or belief | No perceived adverse impacts |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Sex | <p>The removal of the emergency and non-emergency accommodation is likely to have an impact on those who the Districts have no statutory duty to house. Currently, these are predominantly males without dependants. Emergency and non-emergency accommodation currently accommodates these men. These men would be difficult to find accommodation for. This is due to their needs making them 'unattractive tenants' as they may have rent arrears, exclusions from social landlords due to anti-social behaviour, criminal records, mental health and/or substance misuse issues.</p> <p>Mitigation</p> <p>District councils will have a responsibility supported by new funding towards all homeless people although they may refer individuals to another area where there is a local connection to that area.</p> <p>District councils will have a responsibility to help individuals to secure that accommodation becomes available for their occupation. If this is not possible for lack of suitable accommodation the Council could consider procuring accommodation for the most vulnerable individuals by adding in some capacity for accommodation via an addition to the Housing Related Support model at District Council cost.</p> |
| Sexual orientation | No perceived adverse impacts |

If you have identified negative impacts for other groups not specifically covered by the protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 you can include them here if it will help the decision maker to make an informed decision.

Stakeholders

Stake holders are people or groups who may be directly affected (primary stakeholders) and indirectly affected (secondary stakeholders)

**Objective(s) of the EIA consultation/engagement activity
Who was involved in the EIA consultation/engagement activity?**

Engagement activity has been undertaken with a wide range of key stakeholders, including existing and potential service providers, users of the existing commissioned services, district councils, the Police and health partners. The objective of the engagement activity has been to find out what stakeholders value about the existing service, what barriers to accessing the service may be experienced, and what changes they would recommend. This is intended to support the development of the new service model.

Detail any findings identified by the protected characteristic

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Age | No specific feedback identified |
| Disability | No specific feedback identified |
| Gender reassignment | No specific feedback identified |
| Marriage and civil partnership | No specific feedback identified |
| Pregnancy and maternity | No specific feedback identified |

| | |
|--|--|
| Race | No specific feedback identified |
| Religion or belief | No specific feedback identified |
| Sex | No specific feedback identified |
| Sexual orientation | No specific feedback identified |
| <p>Are you confident that everyone who should have been involved in producing this version of the Equality Impact Analysis has been involved in a meaningful way?</p> <p>The purpose is to make sure you have got the perspective of all the protected characteristics.</p> | To be updated upon further development |
| <p>Once the changes have been implemented how will you undertake evaluation of the benefits and how effective the actions to reduce adverse impacts have been?</p> | <p>The Equality Impact Analysis will be a live document, regularly reviewed by commissioning leads and commercial colleagues.</p> <p>There will be regular implementation meetings with the successful providers as part of awarding the contracts. These meetings will review whether there are any impacts against individual service users, particularly those who are protected under the Equality Act 2010. A review of any adverse impacts will be carried out six months after the new service has been implemented.</p> <p>Following implementation there will be quarterly contract management meetings, again these will review the service delivery and will identify any protected groups or individuals who may be impacted either in a positive or negative way.</p> |

Further Details

Are you handling personal data?

Yes

Actions required

Include any actions identified in this analysis for on-going monitoring of impacts.

Action

Lead officer

Timescale

Signed off by

Date

[Click here to enter a date.](#)

**Open Report on behalf of Janice Spencer OBE,
Interim Director - Children's Services**

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Report to: | Executive |
| Date: | 01 October 2019 |
| Subject: | Commissioning of Supported Accommodation: Children's Services |
| Decision Reference: | I018688 |
| Key decision? | Yes |

Summary:

The Council has a statutory duty to ensure Looked After Children up to the age of 18 are accommodated appropriately; to support Care Leavers to access suitable accommodation up to the age of 21; and to assess the needs of homeless 16-17 year olds in their area and ensure they have access to suitable accommodation where applicable.

Lincolnshire County Council's Children's Services currently commissions a Youth Housing Service from the Lincolnshire Support Partnership which ends on 30 June 2020 and cannot be extended. The annual value of this contract is £989,485. Children's Services separately spot-purchases placements (known as Intense Needs Supported Accommodation (INSA)), as well as directly providing an in-house service, for Looked After Children (LAC) and Care Leavers whose intense needs are so high that they cannot be met by the current Youth Housing Service contract. A review of these services has been conducted and the findings are set out in this report.

The increasingly complex needs of young people requiring supported accommodation means that any re-commissioned Youth Housing Service must better support these complexities and reduce the need to spot purchase expensive placements. The Youth Housing Service must allow more young people to stay living in Lincolnshire, work in a more integrated way with the Council's in-house support and provide step-up/step-down options as people's needs change.

Additional hours of support will be required from the Youth Housing Service to help young people with more complex needs. An indicative contract value of £1.613m is recommended to allow sufficient funding to deliver the new proposed service model. It is proposed that the additional £660,000 is funded by moving this amount from the budget currently used to pay for the spot purchased placements. Overall the Council should expect to see a reduction in its expenditure as fewer spot purchased placements are needed and young people's needs are met by the Youth Housing Service and in-house support.

Lincolnshire County Council also commission Housing Related Support Services for adults through the Public Health team. These services are provided by a number of different providers. These contracts comprise of:

- Emergency accommodation based support (3 months support with accommodation)
- Non-emergency accommodation based support (6 months support with accommodation)
- Floating support (up to 6 months support without accommodation)
- Rough Sleeper Street outreach (up to a maximum of 18 months support)
- Domestic Abuse refuges (up to 6 months)
- Mental Health Crisis houses (up to 10 days support)

These contracts are also due to end on 30 June 2020, with the exception of Floating Support and Street Outreach. These services all work together to form one structured model of support for people who are currently homeless or at risk of losing their home. The support helps people with their immediate housing need and to regain or sustain their independence.

These services will be addressed via the Adults and Community Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee on 4 September 2019.

This report therefore focuses on the re-commissioning of the Children's Services Youth Housing Service and the overall Supported Accommodation offer for young people.

Recommendation(s):

That the Executive:

1. Approves the proposed model, as detailed in Section 3 of the Commissioning Plan (Appendix A).
2. Approves the procurement of a new Youth Housing Service through an open competitive tender from 1 July 2020 for a contract term of three years plus the option of extending for a further two years.
3. Delegates to the Executive Director for Children's Services in consultation with the Executive Councillor for Adult Care, Health and Children's Services, authority to take all decisions necessary to conduct the procurement process up to and including the award and entering into of the contract.

Alternatives Considered:

1. Do Nothing: The current contract ends on 30 June 2020 and cannot be extended further and would risk legal challenge if not opened up to competition. Therefore this option has been discounted.
2. Decommission: The current Youth Housing Service would end. Given the

- statutory duties upon Children's Services, this option has been discounted.
3. In-sourcing: This would require the Council to lease or acquire appropriate premises for a large number of units to provide the adequate capacity to meet demand. This would also have significant TUPE implications for the Council. The cost of undertaking this option would far exceed the available budget and for this reason it has been discounted.

Reasons for Recommendation:

- To undertake a procurement exercise will allow the Council to test the current Supplier marketplace and select the most economically advantageous tender.
- The proposed integrated model offers the potential for step-up and step-down provision within the same service to fully respond to the changing needs of this cohort of young people.
- The proposed integrated model promises efficiencies against current spot-purchase methodology for Intense Needs Supported Accommodation.
- The proposed model will enable the vast majority of supported accommodation to be delivered in county, which will enable Lincolnshire young people to access local services and supports the Children's Services workforce by reducing the requirement to travel out of county to undertake statutory reviews.

1. Background

The Council has a statutory duty to ensure Looked After Children up to the age of 18 are accommodated appropriately; to support Care Leavers to access suitable accommodation up to the age of 21; and to assess the needs of homeless 16-17 year olds in their area and ensure they have access to suitable accommodation where applicable.

Children's Strategic Commissioning has reviewed the future requirements of supported accommodation services for young people in Lincolnshire. The full Commissioning Plan for the review is attached at Appendix A and sets out key findings from the review, detailing the proposal of a new integrated model of service delivery.

The Commissioning Plan was presented to Children's Services Executive Directorate Leadership Team in June 2019 who agreed with the recommended option to re-procure the Youth Housing Service by means of competitive tender for the proposed service model.

Current Arrangements for Supported Accommodation

The current arrangements for supported accommodation in Children's Services for young people in Lincolnshire consist of three main elements:

1. The Youth Housing Service

Lincolnshire County Council's Children's Services currently commissions a Youth Housing Service from the Lincolnshire Support Partnership which ends on 30 June 2020 and cannot be extended. The current budget for the Youth Housing Service is £989,485 per annum and funds the support element only.

In the current service all 16-17 year olds who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, present to District Councils through the Single Gateway. If the Districts are unable to assist the young person to return home, they will complete an Early Help Assessment and refer to the Youth Homelessness Duty Desk at Lincolnshire County Council (LCC). Early Help teams then look to support the young person to explore other options. However if the young person remains at risk of homelessness they will be referred to the Youth Housing desk at Lincolnshire County Council to source a placement, invariably for that day.

Where young people's needs fall outside of the scope of Youth Housing, they may be referred to LCC Placements Desk to commission an Intense Needs Supported Accommodation (INSA) placement within an independent sector unregulated service, often out-of-county, or be referred to the in-house service.

2. Intense Needs Supported Accommodation

Children's Services separately spot-purchases placements, as well as operating an in-house service, for Looked After Children and Care Leavers whose intense needs are so high that they cannot be met by the current Youth Housing Service contract and/or are moving from Residential Children's Homes or Foster Care towards semi-independent living.

Spot-purchase arrangements tend to be more expensive because they are usually individual units of accommodation with little or no opportunity to share resources. Numbers and therefore expenditure can vary for those with intense needs from year to year with £2.4m spent in 2017/18 and £1.4m in 2018/19. Accommodation also tends to be out-of-county making re-integration into Lincolnshire that much more difficult for the children and young people, as well as presenting problems for Social Workers and Leaving Care workers in terms of keeping in touch with young people.

3. In-House Provision

In addition, there is an in-house supported accommodation unit in Grantham (Denton Avenue), offering five beds - made up of a 2 and 3 bed property - with a 1:5 staffing ratio 24/7 (sleep in only, not waking nights), which opened in July 2018. It is currently being used for short term placements of up to six months to stabilise Looked After Children in transition and prepare them for independence. The majority of the client group during 2018-19 were from residential care, with some from foster care. A similar unit is due to be opened in Gainsborough (Rowston Close) in September 2019 and will offer a further five-bedded unit, thus increasing the in-house provision to 10 units across the two sites.

Strategic Needs Analysis

As part of the service review, a detailed strategic needs analysis has been completed and is included as an appendix to the Commissioning Plan (Appendix A). The following key findings from this analysis have also been built into the proposed model:

- The analysis showed that accommodation needs to be available in areas which offer good transportation links across the county, promise opportunities for education, employment and training, and are close to where homeless young people may present. Service delivery is currently focused on three main 'hubs' – Lincoln, Grantham and Boston – with the overwhelming majority of accommodation units (50+) provided in Lincoln.
- Services should be geared towards encouraging young people to return home (wherever it is safe to do so) by maintaining links with family and, where this is not possible, ensuring an appropriate length of stay by developing and improving independent living skills so young people are equipped to 'move-on' at the right time, in a planned manner.
- Any re-commissioning of Youth Housing services needs to deliver a more integrated set of accommodation options that meets more complex needs and can offer step-up, step-down possibilities within Lincolnshire to young people accessing such accommodation and complement the in-house offer at Denton Avenue (Grantham) and Rowston Close (Gainsborough).

Stakeholder Engagement

From April to August 2019, a number of engagement events have taken place, centred around the proposed integrated model and seeking feedback on current service delivery and experiences. A wide range of stakeholders have participated including service users, suppliers from the marketplace (including the incumbent supplier), District Councils, Health colleagues, Lincolnshire Police, Mental Health services, Lincolnshire Leaving Care Service and education providers, as well as a number of internal stakeholders such as the Virtual School, Social Care and the Futures4Me service. Throughout these sessions, the following key points have emerged and have also been considered as part of the service redesign:

- The approach of the Single Gateway was highlighted as working exceptionally well across the county, and provided District Councils and Children's Services with the opportunity to work collaboratively to address youth homelessness issues and ensure young people could access the right accommodation and support, where necessary, in a timely manner.
- It was noted that for the proposed model to be viable and respond to the needs of a more complex cohort of young people there would be a higher level of funding required to increase support hours.
- It was recognised that the reconfiguration of provision - delivered from 3 main hub areas (i.e. Lincoln, Grantham and Boston) - had worked well and allowed for the contract, operationally, to be managed more effectively.
- All of the young people spoken to within the current Youth Housing contract stated that they were satisfied with the service and the support they received. They placed particular importance on 'having a place to live', their

own physical health, being financially independent and making sure they had a plan for the future. They placed a real value on friendships and relationships made in the projects with their peers, and the relationships they had developed with the staff at the projects and where they'd be given a choice of where to live.

- One of the main concerns raised during all events was around transitions and the scarcity of move-on accommodation across the county.

Proposed New Service Model

The new proposed model (fully set out in Appendix A, Section 3) will operate in a similar way to current arrangements, using the single gateway as the referral mechanism with support continuing to be commissioned across three main hubs – Boston, Grantham/Sleaford, and Lincoln/Gainsborough.

There is no change to the age of the eligible cohort. The focus of the supported accommodation model will continue to be on homeless (or at risk of homelessness) 16-17 year olds, Looked After Children, and Care Leavers (up to the age of 21-years).

Currently, there are 71 units of supported accommodation commissioned within Youth Housing, with a further five available through the in-house provision at Denton Avenue and five more due to commence at Rowston Close. Over the past 12 months, there has been an average occupancy across all supported accommodation of 82 units. The new model proposes to commission 72 units of supported accommodation in the new Youth Housing contract, alongside the 10 units of in-house unregulated provision available.

Additional hours and, accordingly, funding is proposed to be added to the Youth Housing Service contract going forward to increase support hours for intense needs (see Appendix A, Section 3 for full details). The proposed model will therefore incorporate a more integrated set of accommodation options that meets all levels of need and offers step-up, step-down possibilities within Lincolnshire to young people accessing such accommodation and complement the in-house offer at Denton Avenue (Grantham) and Rowston Close (Gainsborough).

It is anticipated that these changes will, in effect, largely eliminate spot-purchase of INSA placements; however, a much reduced budget is proposed to remain in situ to support care leavers looking to retain links to family or networks of support through out-of-county supported accommodation placements, the majority of which, from past experience, tend to be low-level in terms of needs and expenditure.

Financial Implications

It is envisaged that a transfer of £660,000 (full year equivalent) from the INSA budget to the Youth Housing budget will be necessary in 2021/22 (£495,000 in the initial year of the contract in 2020/21). This will allow an indicative tender value of £1.613m to be presented to the marketplace, with contingency in the budget to cover void payments.

The total forecasted spend (see Table 1), including in-house options, in the first full financial year of the new arrangements is c. £2.175m; this would be a saving of c. £0.182m against 2018/19 spend (£0.757m against 2019/20 budget) with the added benefits of reducing out-of-county provision (except where positively requested) and associated travel time, and costs thereof, for social workers or leaving care workers. It also retains the young person's connection to Lincolnshire and eliminates complications with delivery of other wrap-around services e.g. CAMHS etc. if they were to move across county borders.

Other financial benefits include the continued expected savings from the in-house unregulated supported accommodation which specialises in accommodating young people in transition from out-of-county residential and/or foster care placements and reintegrating them into Lincolnshire, reconnecting with family and networks of support. The first eight months of operation at Denton Avenue, Grantham, have seen c. £350,000 of savings/cost avoidance. For example, 'Child A' moved to Denton Avenue in August 2018 from a £3,150 per week out-of-county residential placement, saving a total of £55,787 on that individual placement after allowing for the cost of the Denton Avenue provision.

Risks and Dependencies

The key risks and dependencies are:

- The level of interest within the marketplace for Youth Housing services is somewhat limited. INSA providers prefer to operate a model predicated on solo placements.
- The change in the nature of the Adults Housing Related Support contract may reduce economies of scale for providers working across both areas.
- The availability of move-on accommodation and other supported accommodation services remains a concern and this may be exacerbated by any decision to reduce or remove accommodation based support within the Adults contracts. It is imperative therefore that any successful bidder is able to call upon significant resources in such respects.
- On-going risks linked to costs and legislation, namely the impact of increases in the National Minimum Wage during the lifetime of the contract in an employee-intensive service and/or (potential) changes to regulations regarding Housing Benefit.
- Volatility in the numbers requiring supported accommodation and potential impact on issues like voids, capacity, spot purchase costs etc.
- Interdependency with the in-house unregulated supported accommodation to co-ordinate and match placements effectively.

Overview of financial implications for remodelling and out-sourcing the Youth Housing Service from July 2020

The indicative budget required for the new Youth Housing contract will be £1,613,000. This is £623,000 above existing budget. In order to cover voids and unforeseen payments which a corporate parent may need to meet, a further c. £37k will be required, bringing the budget to around £1,650,000. This will

necessitate a transfer of £660,000 to the Youth Housing budget from the INSA budget.

It is envisaged that by moving INSA provision into the Youth Housing contract using the pathway illustrated in the Commissioning Plan (Appendix A, Diagram 2), the model outlined will save c. £0.182m (see Table 1) against current expenditure, and £0.757m against 2019/20 budget, in the first full financial year (2021/22) of the new Youth Housing contract.

| Service | 18/19 | 19/20 Forecast | 20/21 Forecast | 21/22 Forecast |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Youth Housing | £965,000 | £990,000 | £1,458,000 | £1,613,000 |
| Spot Purchase | £1,274,000 | £934,000 | £355,000 | £150,000 |
| In-House | £118,000 | £317,000 | £412,000* | £412,000* |
| Totals | £2,357,000 | £2,241,000 | £2,225,000 | £2,175,000 |
| Efficiencies (18/19 spend) | | -£116,000 | -£132,000 | -£182,000 |
| Efficiencies (19/20 budget) | | -£691,000 | -£707,000 | -£757,000 |

* This figure includes the proposed cost of 1x FTE Homes Manager for Denton Avenue and Rowston Close.

2. Legal Issues:

Equality Act 2010

Under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
- The relevant protected characteristics are age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation
- Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:
 - Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic
 - Take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it
 - Encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low

The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities.

Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having

due regard, in particular, to the need to tackle prejudice, and promote understanding.

Compliance with the duties in section 149 may involve treating some persons more favourably than others.

The duty cannot be delegated and must be discharged by the decision-maker. To discharge the statutory duty the decision-maker must analyse all the relevant material with the specific statutory obligations in mind. If a risk of adverse impact is identified consideration must be given to measures to avoid that impact as part of the decision making process.

The Equality Impact Assessment for the Youth Housing Review is attached at Appendix B. It highlights the following:

- A potential adverse impact on those young people aged 18yrs who are not LAC or Care Leavers in the requirement to facilitate move-on from the service. This will be mitigated by offering extensions of stay where all other options have been exhausted.
- A positive impact for young people with disabilities with regard to expanding the service to meet the complex needs of young people and retain support networks and access to services in Lincolnshire.
- A positive impact for BME young people through the retention of specialist services for Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children within another contract.

Joint Strategic Needs Analysis (JSNA and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS)

The Council must have regard to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the Joint Health & Well Being Strategy (JHWS) in coming to a decision.

The following themes under the Children and Young People topic of the JSNA are relevant to the proposed new service model:

Educational Attainment

By providing homeless young people aged 16-17yrs or LAC/Care Leavers in transition to independent living with supported accommodation, the service offers stable accommodation and support to assist young people to maintain educational placements and achieve within them. It will also support young people to access training and employment opportunities where applicable.

Looked After Children

As one of the key cohorts of young people accessing provision, the service will support young people on their road to independence, helping them to develop independent living skills in a suitable, and safe, supported accommodation environment.

Maternal Health and Pregnancy

The new service will include the requirement to be able to provide accommodation to pregnant young women, and young people with children, offering dedicated support as they start parenthood.

Mental Health & Emotional Wellbeing

The new service will ensure young people are not homeless, a known contributor to poor mental health and emotional wellbeing. Dedicated keyworkers will support young people to manage their mental health and emotional wellbeing, signposting to complementary services where appropriate. Young people will also be able to readily access support from their peers who may have experienced situations similar to their own.

Special Educational Needs and Disabilities

The new service will continue to offer supported accommodation to young people with SEND, including those with an Education Health and Care Plan, working with the Virtual Schools and SEND service to support young people appropriately.

Young People in the Criminal Justice System

The new service will work closely with the Council's Futures4Me team to provide appropriate support to those young people involved, or at risk of involvement in, the criminal justice system as well as providing accommodation options for some young people leaving the criminal justice system.

The following themes under the Children and Young People topic of the JHWS are relevant to the proposed new service model:

Mental Health & Emotional Wellbeing (Children and Young People)

As above, the new service will ensure young people are not homeless, a known contributor to poor mental health and emotional wellbeing. Dedicated keyworkers will support young people to manage their mental health and emotional wellbeing, signposting to complementary services where appropriate. Young people will also be able to readily access support from their peers who may have experienced situations similar to their own.

Physical Activity

The new service will provide dedicated keyworkers to support young people to build independence and work towards a healthy lifestyle. Working closely with relevant partners and agencies, such as the Positive Futures team, young people accessing this service will be encouraged to take up suitable physical activities on offer to them.

Housing and Health

A requirement of the new service will be to provide safe, good quality housing and housing related support to young people aged 16-17yrs and Care Leavers up to the age of 21. The support work will ensure those young people aspire to have a healthy lifestyle and in practical terms, will support them to access universal and specialist health provision, as required.

Crime and Disorder

Under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Council must exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting

the local environment), the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area and re-offending in its area.

The provision of supported accommodation to young people who are homeless, or at risk of homelessness, and/or transitioning from care to independent living will help to provide a safe and stable environment for such young people to avoid becoming street homeless, and the prospect to access support to enter or maintain education, employment and training opportunities and move away from the lure of criminal activity.

The service will be directed to support young people to engage in meaningful activities within the provision itself to help stay away from engagement in anti-social behaviour or similar activities.

It will also be required to engage with partner organisations such as the Police, substance misuse agencies, and health etc. to facilitate access to or deliver a range of educational programmes to young people about the dangers of criminal activity, substance misuse, unhealthy relationships etc.

3. Conclusion

The proposed commissioning approach for the Youth Housing Service will provide the opportunity to undertake a procurement exercise, thus allowing the Council to test the current Supplier marketplace and select the most economically advantageous tender, providing the Council with the best value for money.

The proposed integrated model promises efficiencies against current spot-purchase methodology for Intense Needs Supported Accommodation and will enable the vast majority of supported accommodation to be delivered in county, which will enable Lincolnshire young people to access local services and supports the Children's Services workforce by reducing the requirement to travel out of county to undertake statutory reviews.

The proposed integrated model also offers the potential for step-up and step-down provision within the same service to fully respond to the changing needs of this cohort of young people and supporting them to achieve their full potential and outcomes.

In summary, the recommendation is to procure the new service model through an open competitive tender with an indicative budget of £1.613m. It is recommended that a contract be awarded for 5 years (3+ a maximum of 2 years extension). The new contract would commence on 1 July 2020.

4. Legal Comments:

The Council has a duty to provide accommodation to the statutory cohort identified in the report as being covered by the proposed contract. The other legal issues to which the Executive must have regard are dealt with in the report.

The decision is consistent with the Policy Framework and within the remit of the Executive.

5. Resource Comments:

The recommendation in the report to undertake a procurement exercise for supported accommodation will enable the Council to meet its duty in supporting 16-17 year olds (and up to the age of 21 for care leavers) who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. The proposed integrated model builds on from the recent transformational work, which created a new accommodation pathway for young people.

The recommendation will ensure value for money by providing more suitable and cost effective accommodation. In addition, the proposed approach will facilitate more opportunities for step-up and step-down provision within the same service to respond to changing needs of young people. It is anticipated that financial efficiencies will be secured through the proposed model when comparing to the existing base budget.

The transition to the proposed optimum model will be carefully managed operationally (including the financial impact). It must be noted that it is a demand-led service, therefore numbers and complexities of young people will be closely monitored throughout this period.

6. Consultation

a) Has Local Member Been Consulted?

N/A

b) Has Executive Councillor Been Consulted?

Yes

c) Scrutiny Comments

On 6 September 2019, the Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee considered this report and supported the recommendations to the Executive.

The following points were confirmed by the Committee's consideration:

- Support was given to the new service model, as it would generate a

£182,000 saving plus provide a better service for young people. In addition, it would virtually eliminate the need to spot purchase Intense Needs Supported Accommodation (INSA) which was very costly for the Council.

- The 72 units of supported accommodation to be commissioned within Youth Housing along with the 10 units of in-house provision would meet the demand for accommodation by homeless 16/17 year olds, Looked After Children and Care Leavers up to 21 years old, and could be provided within the proposed budget.
- With regards to young people's increasingly complex needs, early identification, intervention and engagement was key along with providing wraparound support to manage their complex needs effectively.
- District Councils were working together and with Lincolnshire County Council to ensure there was capacity to meet young people's housing needs and that there was a consistent approach. The Housing Delivery Group had representatives from all district councils and accommodation for young people was high up on the agenda.
- Young people had been consulted with as part of the stakeholder engagement process through several engagement days, which some councillors also attended.
- It was important for young people to stay within the county so that links with their family, friends and the community could be maintained.
- Concern was raised that young people were being told they had mental health issues, when in fact what they were experiencing was normal such as anxiety of life and exam pressure. Some young people saw it as normal and a badge of honour to have a label. The negative effect of social media on young people's mental health was also highlighted as a concern.

d) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

Yes

e) Risks and Impact Analysis

The Equality Impact Analysis is attached at Appendix B.

7. Appendices

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| These are listed below and attached at the back of the report | |
| Appendix A | Commissioning Plan |
| Appendix B | Equality Impact Analysis |

8. 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 Amy Allcock, who can be contacted on 01522 552687 or amy.allcock@lincolnshire.gov.uk.

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Supported Accommodation: Children's Services

Prepared by:
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1. Executive Summary

Children's Strategic Commissioning is reviewing the future requirements of supported accommodation services for young people in Lincolnshire. Included within the review is:

The Youth Housing Service

Lincolnshire County Council's Children's Services currently commissions a Youth Housing Service from the Lincolnshire Support Partnership which ends on 30 June 2020. The service offers suitable, supported accommodation to young people aged 16-17 years (including Looked After Children), as well as Care Leavers aged 18-21 years, who may be homeless or at risk of homelessness. The current budget for the Youth Housing service is £989,485 per annum¹ and funds the support element only. The cost of accommodation is met through either housing benefit paid by District Council directly to Lincolnshire Support Partnership or through other Council budgets for Looked After Children/Care Leavers where, as corporate parent, the Council must fund rental charges.

Intense Needs Supported Accommodation

Children's Services separately spot-purchases placements, as well as operating an in-house service, for Looked After Children and Care Leavers whose intense needs are so high that they cannot be met by the current Youth Housing Service contract and/or are moving from Residential Children's Homes or Foster Care towards semi-independent living.

Spot-purchase arrangements tend to be more expensive because they are usually individual units of accommodation with little or no opportunity to share resources. Numbers and therefore expenditure can vary for those with intense needs from year to year with £2.4m spent in 17/18 and £1.4m in 18/19. Accommodation also tends to be out-of-county making re-integration into Lincolnshire that much more difficult as well as presenting problems for Social Workers and Leaving Care workers in terms of keeping in touch with young people.

Purpose of the Commissioning Plan

This Commissioning Plan sets out key findings from the review and proposes a new integrated model of service delivery. The recommended model proposes to increase the intense needs support available within the Youth Housing Service and alongside the imminent expansion of the in-house intense needs support, this should result in complex young people being accommodated in Lincolnshire and reduce the amount of money spent on expensive spot-purchase intense needs supported accommodation. Funding will need to be re-distributed to allow this model to work.

It is recommended that the Youth Housing Service budget increases by £660,000 p.a. and the monies used to fund intense needs support be reduced accordingly. It is estimated that direct savings against current spend on supported accommodation services will be in the region of £182,000 in the first full financial year of the new Youth Housing contract with significant additional efficiencies of c. £1m to be made in terms of savings and/or cost avoidance against spot-purchasing of intense needs support or residential or foster care.

| Service | 18/19 | 19/20 Forecast | 20/21 Forecast | 21/22 Forecast |
|---------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Youth Housing | £965,000 | £990,000 | £1,458,000 | £1,613,000 |
| Spot Purchase | £1,274,000 | £934,000 | £355,000 | £150,000 |
| In-House | £118,000 | £317,000 | £412,000 | £412,000 |
| Totals | £2,357,000 | £2,241,000 | £2,225,000 | £2,175,000 |
| Efficiencies | | £-116,000 | £-132,000 | £-182,000 |

¹ Spend in 2018/19 was £964,902 with contingency to cover voids and miscellaneous payments to Looked After Children and Care Leavers within the budget

It is recommended to re-procure the Youth Housing Service by means of a competitive tender. This provides the Council with the opportunity to develop innovative practice, meet statutory duties and the opportunity to deliver efficiencies against current expenditure and budget.

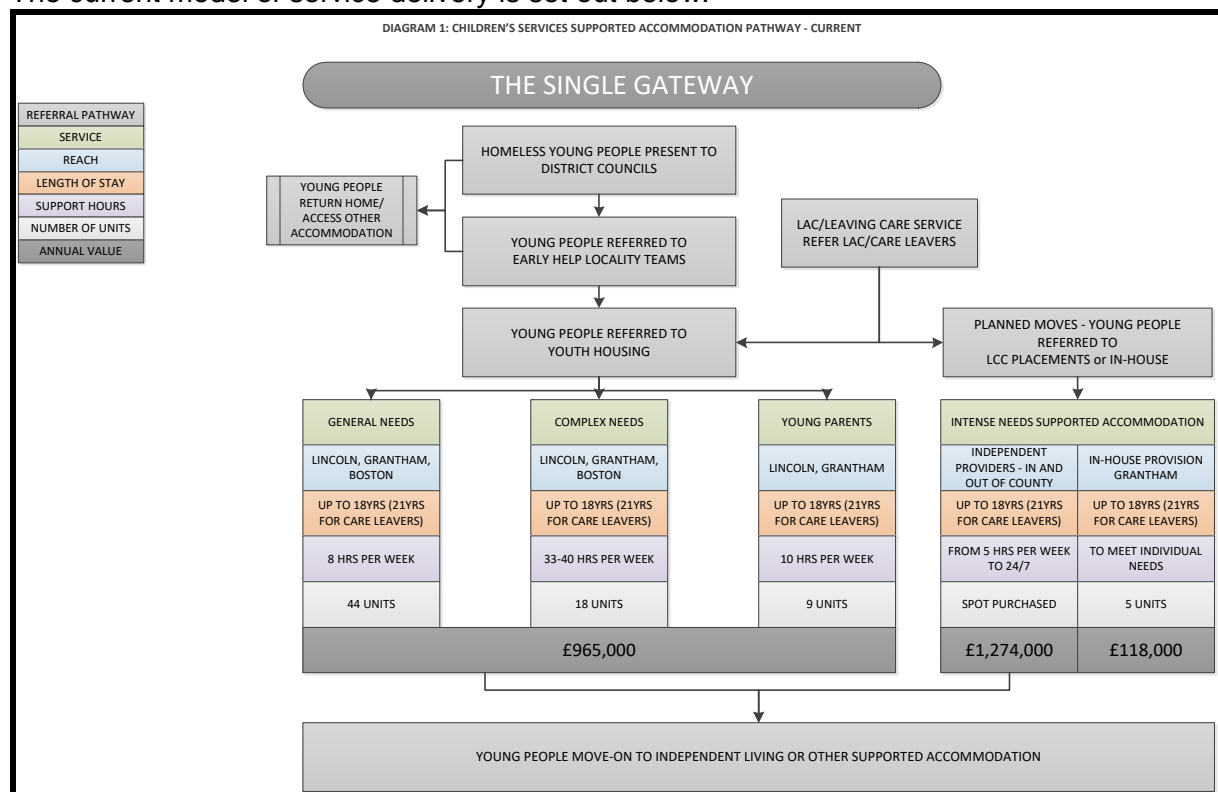
2. Background and Introduction

The Council has a statutory duty to ensure Looked After Children up to the age of 18 are accommodated appropriately; to support Care Leavers to access suitable accommodation up to the age of 21; and to assess the needs of homeless 16-17 year olds in their area and ensure they have access to suitable accommodation where applicable. A report on relevant statutory duties has been written and is available on request.

Current Service Arrangements

The Youth Housing Service contract with the Lincolnshire Support Partnership ends on 30 June 2020 and cannot be extended. The contract is currently rated as 'Good' by Children's Strategic Commissioning.

The current model of service delivery is set out below.



- All 16-17 year olds who are homeless or at risk of homelessness present to District Councils through the Single Gateway.
- If the Districts are unable to assist the young person to return home (wherever safe and appropriate to do so), they will complete an Early Help Assessment and refer to the Youth Homelessness Duty Desk.
- Early Help Locality Teams also support the young person to explore other options including returning home to family or to friends; if the young person remains at risk of homelessness they are then referred to the Youth Housing Desk to source a placement, invariably for the same day.

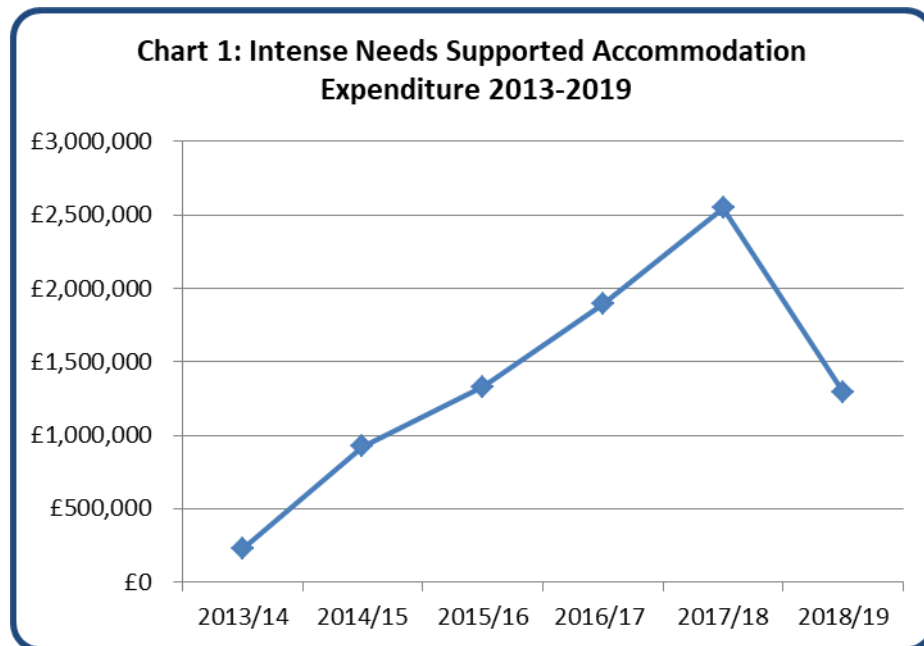
- Looked After Children and Care Leavers can also go through this route or, alternatively, may be referred by Social Workers or Leaving Care Workers direct to Youth Housing.
- Where young people's needs fall outside of the scope of Youth Housing, they may be referred to LCC Placements Desk to commission an Intense Needs Supported Accommodation placement within an independent sector unregulated service, often out-of-county, or be referred to the in-house unregulated service.
- Planned moves for Looked After Children and Care Leavers may also go directly through this route, including scenarios where the young person may wish to reside out-of-county to maintain familial connections or networks of support as a result of relocation or placement history.

Diagram 1 illustrates the nature of any such supported accommodation placement in terms of level of need, potential location, age range, allocated hours of support per week and the number of units available, together with costs for 2018/19. In total, £2.36m was spent in the last financial year. It should also be noted that in 2017/18 the corresponding total was £3.5m.

Strategic Needs Analysis

A detailed strategic needs analysis is included at Appendix 1. Key findings include:

- In line with statutory duties, Children's Services need to ensure that young people, including Looked After Children and Care Leavers, have **access to suitable and appropriate accommodation**. Given the circumstances i.e. that such young people are likely to be homeless or at risk of homelessness, this means that such suitable **accommodation needs to be accessible quickly** and, more often than not, on a same-day basis.
- Accommodation needs to be **available in areas which offer good transportation** links across the county, promise **opportunities for education, employment and training**, and are close to where homeless young people may present. Service delivery is currently focused on three main 'hubs' – Lincoln, Grantham and Boston – with the overwhelming majority of accommodation units (50) provided in Lincoln. The locations were determined as part of the interim review of Youth Housing that took place in 2017, ahead of the extension of the contract for the permitted two additional years to June 2020, which recommended these areas.
- Services should be geared towards encouraging young people to **return home** (wherever it is safe to do so) by maintaining links with family and, where this is not possible, ensuring an appropriate length of stay by developing and **improving independent living skills** so young people are equipped to 'move-on' at the right time, in a planned manner.
- Since the introduction of the Youth Housing service in July 2015, Children's Services has seen an exponential growth (see Chart 1), until recently, in spot-purchase arrangements for placements for those Looked After Children and Care Leavers whose needs could not be met within the parameters of the Youth Housing contract. These placements are defined as Intense Needs Supported Accommodation and tend to be more expensive due to the complex needs of the young people and of county. Any re-commissioning of Youth Housing services therefore needs to deliver a more integrated set of accommodation options that meets **more complex needs** and can offer step-up, step-down possibilities **within Lincolnshire** to young people accessing such accommodation and complement the in-house offer at Denton Avenue (Grantham) and Rowston Close (Gainsborough).



Benchmarking

A full benchmarking report is available upon request. Key findings for consideration include:

- Lincolnshire can demonstrate a strong evidence base of both in-house and externally commissioned provision, supported by robust partnership working arrangements, that meets the 'Positive Pathway'² framework, developed by St. Basil's and Barnardo's and recognised as Best Practice for the commissioning of and development of supported accommodation pathways, which is largely already in place for young people in Lincolnshire. This includes:
 - Access to information, advice and guidance through the Family Services Directory, Care Leaver Offer and District Council Housing Options teams;
 - Early help through specialist support from Futures4Me team and dedicated Supported Accommodation Officer within the Lincolnshire Leaving Care Service;
 - An integrated response and Single Gateway for access to services;
 - A range of commissioned accommodation and support options, available the same day.
- Comparator exercises are difficult across Local Authorities as definitions of what is included within the Supported Accommodation offer can vary e.g. some are low-level only, others incorporate supported lodgings and many Invitations to Tender include regulated as well as unregulated accommodation.
- Most successful authorities operate a single point of contact or 'one-stop shop' as the gateway for access to supported accommodation services, normally in conjunction with local housing authorities.
- Access to services is generally quick with access to crisis or emergency same-day provision.

Stakeholder Engagement

Following initial confirmation of the proposed model, some engagement with relevant stakeholders has taken place:

- The main area of feedback from District Councils was around the Single Gateway. This approach was highlighted as working exceptionally well across the county, and provided District Councils and Children's Services with the opportunity to work

² See https://stbasils.org.uk/files/2015-08-35/10_FINAL_Diagram_pathwaysA4_booklet_98812.pdf

collaboratively to address youth homelessness issues and ensure young people could access the right accommodation and support – where necessary - in a timely manner.

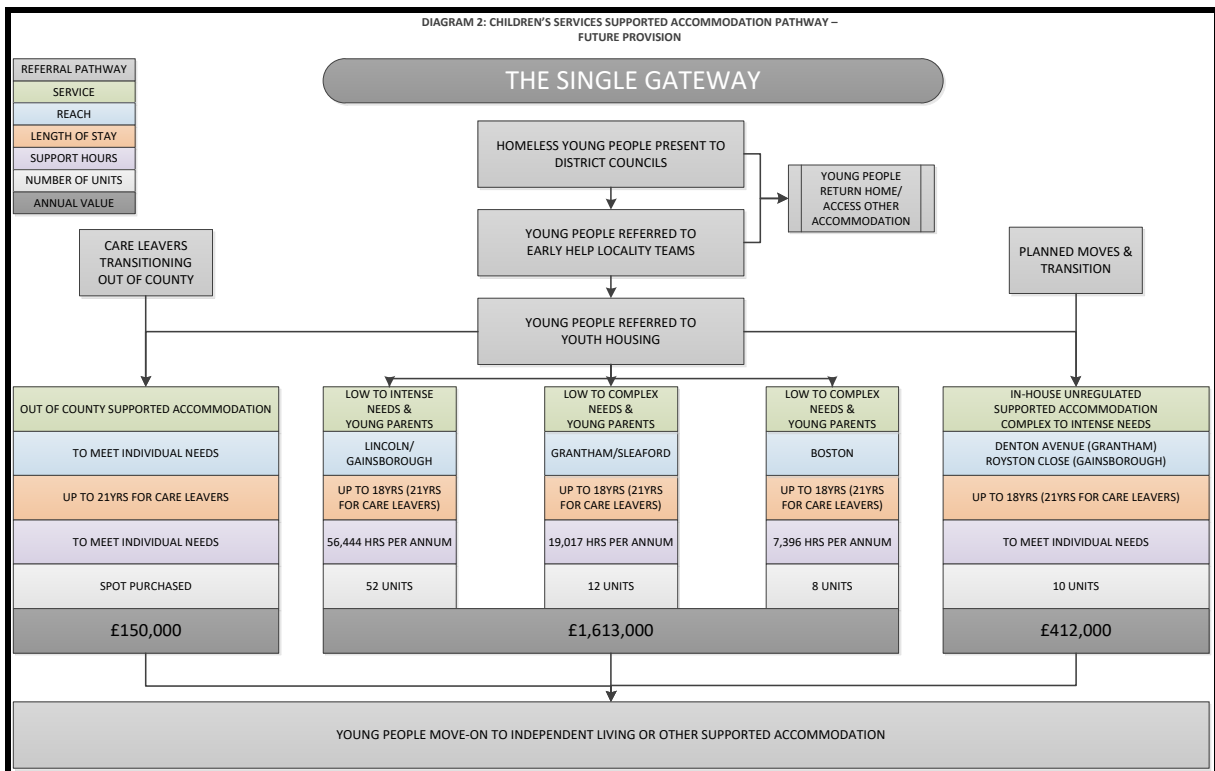
- Feedback from existing providers – Nacro and LEAP - within the Lincolnshire Support Partnership consortium focused on the following:
 - Meeting the needs of a more complex cohort of young people would require more staff and support hours in any new service model;
 - Support hours should be commissioned across projects as a whole, rather than attached to types of accommodation units to allow more flexible support;
 - The reconfiguration of provision - delivered from 3 main hub areas (i.e. Lincoln, Grantham and Boston) - had worked well and allowed for the contract, operationally, to be managed more effectively.

Feedback from young people on the current service is:

- All of the young people spoken to within the current Youth Housing contract stated that they were satisfied with the service and the support they received. They placed particular importance on 'having a place to live', their own physical health, being financially independent and making sure they had a plan for the future.
- They placed a real value on friendships and relationships made in the projects with their peers, and the relationships they had developed with the staff at the projects.
- Choice of where to live was important to a number of service users and, where it had been possible to choose between projects, young people found this significant and said it made them feel in control of their own lives. However, they indicated that transition between projects, where necessary, should be more seamless.

3. Proposed New Service Model

Diagram 2 shows the proposed future pathway for supported accommodation.



- The Single Gateway referral mechanism will remain.
- Additional funding is added to the Youth Housing Service contract to increase intense needs support.
- The in-house accommodation has doubled its capacity as a result of the impending opening of the 5-bedded unit at Rowston Close, Gainsborough.
- The changes will, in effect, largely eliminate spot-purchase of Intense Needs Supported Accommodation placements.
- There is a reduced budget proposed to support care leavers looking to retain links to family or networks of support through out-of-county supported accommodation placements, the majority of which, from past experience, tend to be low-level in terms of needs and expenditure.

The total forecasted spend in the first full financial year of the new arrangements is c. £2.175m, this would be a saving of c. £0.182m against 18/19 spend with the added benefits of reducing out-of-county provision (except where positively requested) and associated travel time, and costs thereof, for social workers or leaving care workers. It also retains the young person's connection to Lincolnshire and eliminates complications with delivery of other wrap-around services e.g. CAMHS etc. if they were to move across county borders.

Other financial benefits include the continued expected savings from the in-house unregulated supported accommodation³ which specialises in accommodating young people in transition from out-of-county residential and/or foster care placements and reintegrating them into Lincolnshire, reconnecting with family and networks of support. The first eight months of operation at Denton Avenue, Grantham, have seen c. £350,000 of savings/ cost avoidance. For example, 'Child A' moved to Denton Avenue in August 2018 from a £3,150 per week out-of-county residential placement, saving a total of £55,787 on that individual placement per annum after allowing for the cost of the Denton Avenue provision.

Geographical location

Feedback from the existing provider (see above) is that concentrating resources in three specific locations helps the service in terms of overall management capacity and recruitment and retention of staff, as well as developing relationships with colleges, other stakeholders e.g. Police and local businesses etc. The current **three main hubs in Lincoln, Boston and Grantham are recommended to continue:**

- Nearly half of all young people referred to the service since July 2015 are from Lincoln and West Lindsey locality where it is proposed nearly 70% of the available units will be situated. Capacity is increased in Lincoln to support young people currently in intense needs provision as this is where the majority prefer to be located. In addition, there is an additional in-house unregulated provision opening soon in Gainsborough (Rowston Close) that will require opportunities for move-on for young people in that locality.
- Over a quarter of referrals (rising to nearly a third over the last 18 months) are for young people from North and South Kesteven where over 20% of the proposed units will be located.
- The other 10% of supported accommodation will be situated in Boston to serve the one-quarter of referrals (down to one in five over the last 18 months) of young people from Boston and South Holland and East Lindsey localities.
- Skegness accommodation was previously decommissioned as it was difficult to staff and, hence, manage leading to conflict with local communities and businesses. Referrals from East Lindsey have reduced significantly. Spalding accommodation was also decommissioned in June 2018. Young people will benefit from good

³ See **Appendix 1: Strategic Needs Analysis, Section 3**

transport links, education, employment and training, and recreation opportunities in Boston.

Age and Status

There is **no change to the age of the eligible cohort**. The focus of the supported accommodation model will continue to be on homeless (or at risk of homelessness) 16-17 year olds, Looked After Children, and Care Leavers (up to the age of 21-years).

- Overall, around 45-50% of young people placed in Youth Housing were either Looked After Children (or became Looked After Children) or Care Leavers. With regards to historical Intense Needs Supported Accommodation provision, the percentage is 100% given the needs of that cohort and average length of stay⁴.
- The Care Leaver cohort is supported up to the age of 21 to continue to access suitable accommodation.
- All 16-17 year olds who are not Looked After Children but are placed in Youth Housing will subsequently be subject to a Social Care Assessment to explore their entitlements and verify their status.
- For those young people who are not Looked After Children, the provision will support them from day one of their tenure to maintain familial links and work towards reconciliation; where a return to family is not possible, they will help them identify and work towards move-on opportunities. It is important therefore that any successful bidder has a robust understanding of the housing market and numerous available move-on options to support young people to transition to (semi-)independent living.

Number of units

Currently, there are 71 units of supported accommodation commissioned within Youth Housing, with a further five available through the in-house provision at Denton Avenue and five more due to commence at Rowston Close. The **new model proposes to commission 72 units of supported accommodation** in the new Youth Housing contract with **10 units of in-house** unregulated provision available:

- There is a reduced demand for intense needs supported accommodation. This is a result of in-house accommodation supporting young people who are Looked After Children who may have historically accessed intense needs support. The Youth Housing Service was reconfigured to provide more complex needs support hours, again reducing the number of young people needing intense support.
- The average occupancy across all supported accommodation over the last 12 months is 82 units.
- Reducing numbers of young people aged 16-17 have presented as homeless and needing accommodation over the past four years.
- Looked After Children and Care Leavers are choosing to 'Stay Put' within their foster care placement which is reducing demand for supported accommodation.
- Numbers of 15 and 16 year old Looked After Children is reducing and these young people will be likely to transition to supported accommodation in 1-3 years. There is a steady rise of 13-14 year old Looked After Children who are also likely to transition to supported accommodation. Predicting service demand is difficult but indications are that demand is likely to be similar to current requirements.

Hours of support and meeting needs

Any **spot-purchased arrangements for Care Leavers who require supported accommodation outside of Lincolnshire**, due to familial connections and/or support networks, will be commissioned to meet the young person's needs with the hours of support

⁴ See Appendix 1: Strategic Needs Analysis, Section 2

being tailored accordingly. Based on expenditure in 2018/19 the budget required for this will be c. £150k per annum.

With regards to the rest of the supported accommodation options:

- The available *support* hours for the in-house unregulated supported accommodation at Denton Avenue are c. 5,840 hours per annum with an additional sleep-in every night accounting for a further 2,920 hours per annum⁵. This suggests, based on five residents at any one time, an average of 1,752 hours of support per person per annum. However, according to the needs of the individual(s), additional hours may be drafted in as and when required. It is expected that Rowston Close will replicate this model and mostly focus on a similar cohort of young people i.e. Looked After Children in transition from residential and foster care, often from out-of-county provision.
- The number of hours of provision per annum that go into the existing Youth Housing Service is 62,335 to cater for up to 71 young people at a time or 878 hours per person per annum (average number of young people in situ at any one time over last 12 months is 66 giving an average of 945 hours per person). This is made up of 58,685 hours within the contract extension and an additional night-time support worker (3,650 hours) to ensure two staff members are available at all times at one of the three main projects in Lincoln to help meet the complex needs of the residents.
- Within intense needs supported accommodation, support is often 1:1 and the needs of these young people are very complex. Hours of *support* for 2018/19 totalled 38,100 hours with an additional 22,540 hours provided via sleep-ins (60,640 hours). Over the last 12 months there was an average of 13 young people receiving support, meaning an average of 4,664 hours per person per annum. This contrasts with the in-house un-regulated supported accommodation where support is shared and hours per person per annum are less than half of those within the independent sector solo placements.
- The monies used for eight intense needs placements would need to transfer to the Youth Housing budget to enable Children's Services to operate the new model which would virtually eliminate the spot purchase of intense needs supported accommodation for young people who wish to remain in Lincolnshire. The equivalent of 37,312 hours of support could be commissioned as part of the Youth Housing Service. However, given the shared delivery model it is likely this could be reduced by 45%. It is recommended **an additional 20,522 hours of provision should be commissioned as part of the Youth Housing contract.**
- In total, it is proposed there will be **82,857 hours allocated across the county's 72 commissioned supported accommodation units.**
- Eight units will be for intense needs and 64 units will be for low to complex needs and include flexibility of provision for Young Parents supported accommodation to ensure a geographical spread so that different types of provision can be delivered, as and when required, across all localities.
- Each locality will be allocated a set number of hours for the successful provider to manage amongst the residents according to need. Hours will be allocated based on the current proven model:
 - Boston & South Holland and East Lindsey – 7,396 hours (8 units)
 - North & South Kesteven – 19,017 hours (12 units)
 - Lincoln & West Lindsey – 35,922 hours (44 units) + 20,522 (Intense Needs) i.e. 56,444 hours

⁵ Based on 1:5 support (1 worker:5 residents) 24/7.

4. Options Analysis

4.1. Options Overview, Criteria and Approach

Commissioning options below assume agreement with the proposed new model of service delivery. Commissioning by influence or in partnership with other agencies has not been considered given the clear duties the Council has for the service. Equally, insourcing is theoretically an option but would require a significant reconfiguration of use of any suitable existing Council properties and/or large-scale purchase and/or lease of suitable accommodation. This is viewed as cost prohibitive and for this reason this commissioning option has also been discounted.

The options considered include:

1. Do Nothing

The contracts have already been fully extended under the terms and conditions, and to continue with existing services would risk legal challenge if not opened up to competition. This option has been discounted.

2. Decommission

Given the statutory duties upon Children's Services, this option has been discounted.

3. Procurement

Procure the new service model through an open competitive tender. It is recommended that a contract be awarded for 5 years (3+ a maximum of 2 years extension). The new contract would commence on 1st July 2020. This option is recommended.

4.2. Options Appraisal

1. Do Nothing

The current contracts end on 30 June 2020 and cannot be extended further without an exception to the Council's Contract and Procurement Procedure Rules.

Advantages

- If the Exception was agreed, the service could continue without disruption.
- No TUPE implications and subsequent impact on future delivery of services.
- No interruption to services for people accessing supported accommodation.
- Removes the cost of the procurement exercise.
- Current service is rated as 'Good' and delivers value for money.
- An extension may help align the contract period with any future Adult Services procurement for Housing Related Support.

Disadvantages

- Exception could be open to Legal challenge by other suppliers.
- Offers no opportunity for innovation or change within service delivery.

2. Decommission

This would necessitate stopping the services altogether.

Advantages

- Considerable upfront savings.

Disadvantages

- The Council will not be able to discharge its' statutory duties in a strategic manner.
- Possible Legal challenge from young people accessing the service now or who may be homeless in the future.
- Safeguarding implications for young people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.
- Potential higher costs of making placements on an ad-hoc basis.

3. Procurement

Advantages

- Allows the current provider market to be tested and for most economically advantageous tender to be selected.
- Integrated model offers potential for step-up, step-down provision.
- Promises efficiencies against current spot-purchase methodology for Intense Needs Supported Accommodation.
- Enables vast majority of supported accommodation to be delivered in county.
- Single contract to manage.
- Supports Children's Services workforce by reducing the requirement for them to travel out of county to carry out reviews.

Disadvantages

- Possible issues around 'matching' residents may inhibit ability to make some intense needs supported accommodation placements necessary via spot-purchase.

5. **Recommended Option(s)**

The recommended option is re-procurement by means of a competitive tender to account for all supported accommodation services required by Children's Services. This provides the Authority with the opportunity to develop innovative practice, meet statutory duties and the opportunity to deliver efficiencies against current expenditure and budget. See Annexe A for scoring matrix.

5.1. Detailed Costs, Funding and Benefits (i)

Costs

- The Youth Housing budget is £990,000 p.a. and expenditure in 2018/19 was £965,000. The average weekly cost of provision was £279 per person⁶ (average 66 young people).
- Expenditure in 2018/19 for intense needs support accommodation was £1.28m. The average weekly cost of a placement was £1,900 (average 13 young people).
- The average hourly rate of the Youth Housing contract is c. £15.40⁷. Undertaking a similar exercise of Intense Needs Supported Accommodation provision suggests an hourly rate of £29.90 (including accommodation) or £24.96 (excluding accommodation). If Intense Needs Supported Accommodation provision can be moved to Youth Housing, utilising resources on a shared provision rather than 1:1 basis, significant savings can be achieved given the respective hourly rates.
- The budget for Denton Avenue, which Rowston Close is expected to replicate, is c. £181,000 p.a.⁸. The average weekly cost per person is c. £694⁹ assuming full capacity.

⁶ NB: this does not include rental payments for Looked After Children whom make up as much as one-quarter of residents. Rental charges are c. £250/week

⁷ This 'crude' hourly rate can be established by dividing total expenditure by hours of support delivered.

⁸ Corporate overheads have not been included with budget focusing on actual costs of provision

- Overall, expenditure on supported accommodation in 2018/19 was c. £2.357m, at an average weekly cost per person of c. £556. It should be noted that this is around £1m less than 2017/18.
- However, it is unlikely that the hourly rate associated with the Youth Housing contract will replicate the hourly rate above given bid submissions were made nearly five years ago when, for instance, the national minimum wage was more than 20% lower (£6.50/hour) than the current rate of £8.21/hour and bidders may have to consider a further 20% rise over the duration of any new contract, which will run to 2025¹⁰.
- Table 2 below highlights that the average wage of support workers of the existing provider is £21,934 per annum, based on 39 hours per week. Taking those necessary additional elements into account that will form part of any bid submission e.g. on-costs, sick pay, overheads etc., the supposition is that bids are likely to be submitted with hourly rates akin to c. £19.46 per hour.

| TABLE 2 | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| DIRECT PAYROLL COST | | |
| Basic Salary | | £21,934 |
| Employer NI Employer Pension cost | | £3,290 |
| Holiday Pay Estimated Sick Pay Cost | | £3,290 |
| Basic Payroll cost (weekdays) | Sub Total 1 | £28,514 |
| Extra pay for weekends and antisocial hours | Sub Total 2 | N/A |
| Direct Payroll Cost | Sub Totals 1 & 2: | £28,514 |
| OVERHEADS | | |
| Standby Staff Cost | | £1,425.7 |
| Training | | £219.35 |
| Travel cost & mobile | | £1,244 |
| Recruitment cost | | £219.35 |
| Management and admin costs and on costs for management/office staff | | £3,421 |
| Establishment cost. Rent, Utility, Communication, insurance, fixtures and fittings. | | £2,281 |
| Total Overheads | Sub Total 3 | £8,810.40 |
| TOTAL COSTS | | |
| Total Cost (Payroll + overheads) | Sub Totals 1,2 & 3 | £37,324.40 |
| OPERATING MARGIN | | |
| Operating Margin % | | 6.00% |
| Operating Margin £ | Sub Total 4 | £2,239.50 |

⁹ However, this is based on maintaining a 1:5 staffing ratio; if one allowed for a 1.25:5 staffing ratio to allow for occasions where more complex needs children are being accommodated, the budget would be £226,250 p.a. with an average weekly cost of £868 per person.

¹⁰ NB: it is expected that a similar occurrence will be seen with INSA provision – in 2015 the standard hourly rate for support from the main provider was £20/hour; it is now £25/hour

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| TOTAL CHARGEABLE TO COUNCIL | £39,563.90 |
| HOURLY RATE EQUIVALENT (39 HOURS) | £19.46 |

Funding

- Given the number of hours to be delivered has been identified as 82,857, the indicative budget required for the new Youth Housing contract will be £1,613,000. This is £623,000 above existing budget. In order to cover voids and unforeseen payments which a corporate parent may need to meet¹¹ a further c. £37k will be required, bringing the budget to around £1,650,000. This will necessitate a transfer of £660,000 to the Youth Housing budget.

Benefits

- Section 3 in Appendix 1 (Strategic Needs Analysis) highlights the comparative costs of spot purchase provision against block provision by independent provision¹². Charts 24-26¹³ show savings through block purchase, based on 3-bedded and 5-bedded units, against spot-purchased arrangements. The charts demonstrate the importance of full capacity in any block purchased arrangement to maximise savings, with cost reductions generally only being realised once four (or more) beds are filled.
- By including the Intense Needs hours of provision alongside the rest of the support hours required in any tender submission, and locating them in the same locality as the bulk of those support hours, the intention is to overcome such issues highlighted above by allowing any successful bidder to use resources flexibly and help young people step-up or step-down within provision as needs change. Bid submissions will be scrutinised to ensure that providers have a clear and precise methodology to maximise the use of funding and ensure accommodation units and hours of provision are fully utilised.
- It is envisaged moving Intense Needs Supported Accommodation provision into the Youth Housing contract using the pathway illustrated in Diagram 2 and the model outlined above will save c £0.182m (see Table 1) against current expenditure in the first full financial year of the new Youth Housing contract.

| Service | 18/19 | 19/20 Forecast | 20/21 Forecast | 21/22 Forecast |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Youth Housing | £965,000 | £990,000 | £1,458,000 | £1,613,000 |
| Spot Purchase | £1,274,000 | £934,000 | £355,000 | £150,000 |
| In-House | £118,000 | £317,000 | £412,000* | £412,000* |
| Totals | £2,357,000 | £2,241,000 | £2,225,000 | £2,175,000 |
| | Efficiencies | -£116,000 | -£132,000 | -£182,000 |

- However, the model itself, with judicious use of the in-house unregulated supported accommodation, has the ability to save (and ensure cost-avoidance of) far more. Evidence from the nine months of the Denton Avenue project to date, shows savings of c. £300k (against the cost of previous provision) and cost avoidance of c. £200k (against the hypothesised cost of alternative provision), totalling c. £350k after allowing for expenditure associated with the project itself.

¹¹ Funding model is based on beds being filled. If insufficient referrals are made, this impacts on the funding model and voids are covered after one month of continuous non-use. Corporate parenting payments may include rent arrears; significant damages etc. to avoid eviction and/or homelessness.

¹² Independent sector estimation undertaken via engagement in 2016 with existing supported accommodation marketplace.

¹³ See **Appendix 1: Strategic Needs Analysis, Section 2.3**

- In addition, Chart 27¹⁴ demonstrates the savings to be made through full capacity use of all ten units of the in-house unregulated supported accommodation against independent sector residential care over 12 months, ranging from £1.2m to £1.5m depending on staffing levels that need to be deployed.
- This ability to be able to more readily plan the transition of Looked After Children and Care Leavers from foster care and, in particular, residential care (including more expensive independent sector placements) from age 16, promise c. £1m of savings/ cost avoidance per annum if full capacity can be maintained. The shift of Intense Needs Supported Accommodation provision into the Youth Housing contract, and the enhanced hours of complex needs provision therein, will also offer a ready-made step-down option from the in-house unregulated supported accommodation as Looked After Children and Care Leavers make their journey towards independent living.

5.2. Risks and Dependencies

First and foremost, the level of interest within the marketplace for Youth Housing services is somewhat limited. Recent market engagement surveys suggest that some of those providers delivering the Adult Housing Related Support Service do not wish to accommodate young people under the age of 18 years. Where they do retain an interest, such as the existing provider of Youth Housing services, there are elements of cross-subsidy with contracts in Adults Housing Related Support that may see costs increase if multiple contracts are not secured or not available to be secured.

Moreover, many of those engaged in the provision of intense needs supported accommodation services prefer to operate a model predicated on solo placements as opposed to large-scale delivery projects that may include foyer-style accommodation. However, it is believed that the indicative budget above is within current operating costs and the specification will allow flexibility for providers to combine contracts and make best use of resources to ensure viability and sustainability.

The availability of move-on accommodation and other supported accommodation services remains a concern and this may be exacerbated by any decision to reduce or remove accommodation based support within the Adults contracts. It is imperative therefore that any successful bidder is able to call upon significant resources in such respects.

There are other ongoing risks linked to costs and legislation, namely the impact of increases in the National Minimum Wage during the lifetime of the contract in an employee-intensive service and/or (potential) changes to regulations regarding Housing Benefit etc.

The funding model is predicated on securing intensive housing management payments via District Councils (to fund the rental element of the accommodation-based service) that poses a risk to the Council in terms of covering the cost of voids given the volatility in terms of numbers of young people requiring a placement.

That volatility is another significant factor in the success, or otherwise, of the recommended model given it is based around stable numbers coming through the care system and Single Gateway who require supported accommodation services, particularly at the higher end of the needs scale. This will require close working with staff managing the in-house unregulated supported accommodation schemes to ensure that, together with the successful supplier of the Youth Housing tender, intense needs placements can be co-ordinated and managed effectively.

¹⁴ See **Appendix 1: Strategic Needs Analysis, Section 3**

5.3. Impact Assessment

Work upon the Impact Assessment has been started but is not yet sufficiently developed to provide any meaningful indication of positive or negative impacts due to the requirement for further substantial engagement to be undertaken with key stakeholders, particularly with regard to discussion around the proposed model.

6. Key Milestones

| Activity/Milestone | Start Date | End Date | Output/Deliverable |
|--|------------|-----------|--|
| Report to Commissioning & Commercial Board | 29/01/19 | 29/01/19 | Strategic steer |
| Service user engagement | March 19 | August 19 | Feedback from service users |
| Stakeholder Workshops | April 19 | August 19 | Feedback from providers/ partners |
| Report to Commissioning & Commercial Board | 20/05/19 | 20/05/19 | Confirmed methodology |
| Report to Children's Services DMT | 04/06/19 | 04/06/19 | Recommendations to DMT |
| Report to CYPSC | 06/09/19 | 06/09/19 | Feedback from Scrutiny Committee on recommended Option |
| Executive or Executive Councillor | 01/10/19 | 01/10/19 | Agreement to progress |
| Publish Invitation To Tender (ITT) | 07/10/19 | 07/10/19 | Bids submitted |
| Provider Briefing Session | Oct 19 | Oct 19 | Deal with ITT queries |
| Tender Award | Jan 20 | Jan 20 | Award Tender |
| Implementation Period | Jan 20 | Jun 20 | Work with new Supplier |
| New service commences | Jul 20 | Jun 25 | New service in place |

7. Appendices (i)

Appendix 1: Strategic Needs Analysis

| ANNEXE A: Scoring Matrix of Options | Strategic fit | | Ease of implementation | | Risks to delivery* | | Quality of service | | Cost | | Total | |
|--|---------------|----------|------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| | Unweighted | Weighted | Unweighted | Weighted | Unweighted | Weighted | Unweighted | Weighted | Unweighted | Weighted | Unweighted | Weighted |
| Weighting: | | 2 | | 3 | | 3 | | 2 | | 4 | | |
| <i>Do Nothing</i> | | 1 | | 9 | | 1 | | 7 | | 6 | | 70 |
| <i>Decommission</i> | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 9 | | 46 |
| <i>All supported accommodation</i> | | 8 | | 7 | | 6 | | 7 | | 8 | | 101 |

Scoring Key: Low 1-3, Medium 4-6, High 7-9

Note: The higher the score, the better the option. * When scoring 'Risks to Delivery' – a high score = low risk; low score = high risk. (Figures provided as **examples**, amend accordingly).

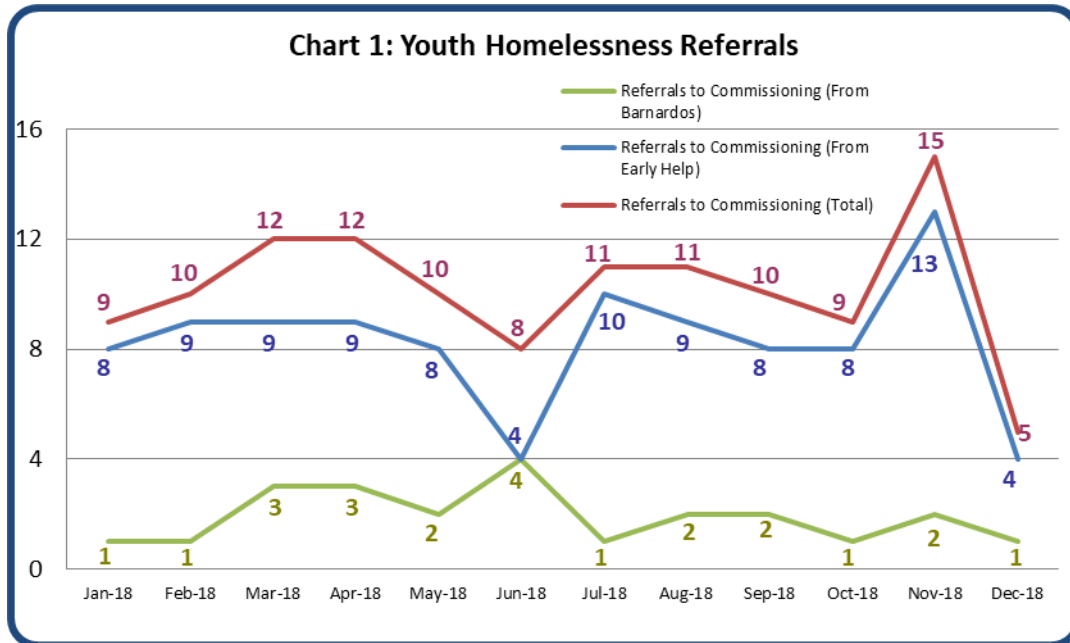
Criteria Descriptions

- **Strategic fit** - This includes the design and scope of the proposed solution and the accountability and governance arrangements. This assessment also takes in to account any partnership arrangements and the amount of supportive or negative impact.
- **Ease of implementation** - This includes the impact of any procurement (if relevant) as well as the organisational arrangements. It also takes in how well a new service could run, taking account of factors such as TUPE.

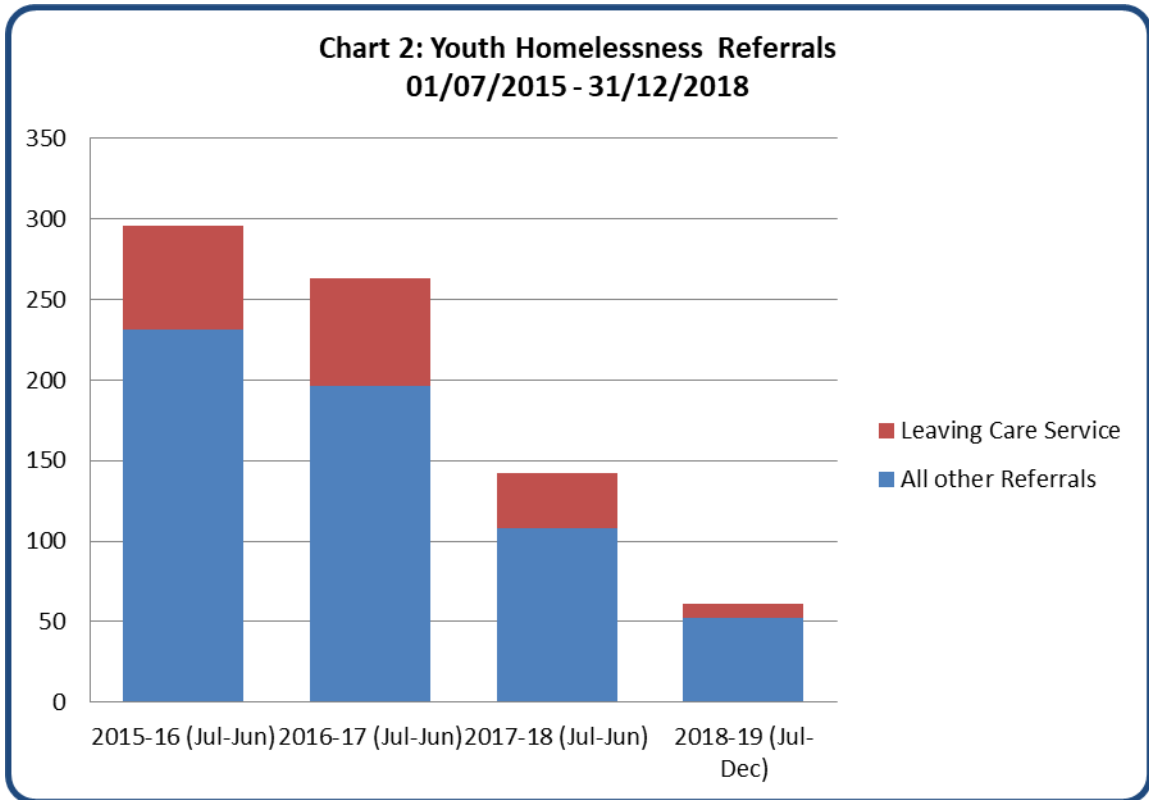
- **Risks to delivery** - This looks at service delivery and the risks posed by the option. It considers risk in its widest sense and covers for example, reputational risk, stakeholder engagement risk, management capability, potential conflict of interests etc.
* When scoring 'Risks to Delivery' – a high score = low risk; low score = high risk.
- **Quality of service** - This takes a holistic approach and considers service quality in its widest sense.
- **Cost** - This takes account of all costs including: potential for added value or savings, cost of putting options in place, (including any procurement costs), opportunity costs, staff costs e.g. TUPE.

1. Youth Housing Contract Data & Performance

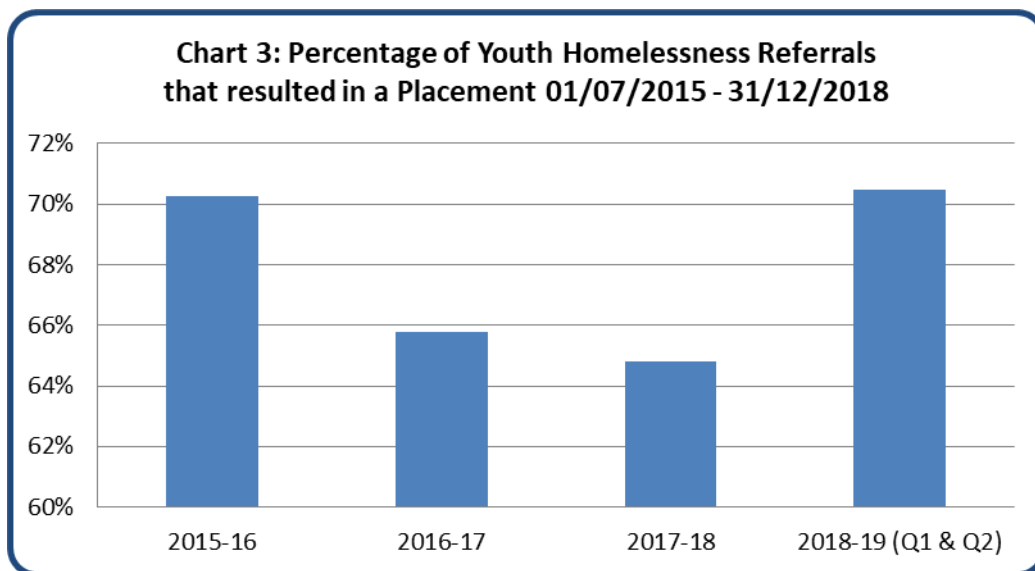
1.1 Referrals



- 1.1.1 Chart 1 shows the situation from 1st January 2018 to 31st December 2018 in which a total of 122 referrals were received by the Youth Housing Desk, situated within Children's Commissioning and, of these, 23 were care leavers referred directly by Barnardo's. Although this suggests less than 20% of referrals are care leavers, the number of Looked After Children (Looked After Children) and care leavers, as a proportion of those that are actually placed, tends to be towards half of the cohort in residence at any one time.
- 1.1.2 The chart above shows a fairly even spread of referrals throughout the year with a peak in November and trough in December. Referrals from the Leaving Care service peaked in June, in contrast to those from Early Help.
- 1.1.3 Chart 2 below shows the number of referrals from the start of the contract to December 2018 (NB: 2018-19 only relates to Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 data). This shows that the number of referrals has reduced year on year, but particularly from year 3 onwards of the contract.
- 1.1.4 The premise is that as Early Help has become embedded into the locality teams, enhanced their understanding of the housing needs of young people and become better informed about what type of needs the contracted provision caters for, the referrals have become both more informed and appropriate, and hence less numerous with young people deemed as not appropriate being supported back to the family home.



1.1.5 District Councils have also had a part to play, becoming more accustomed to operating the Single Gateway and helping young people to return home, wherever safe and appropriate to do so.



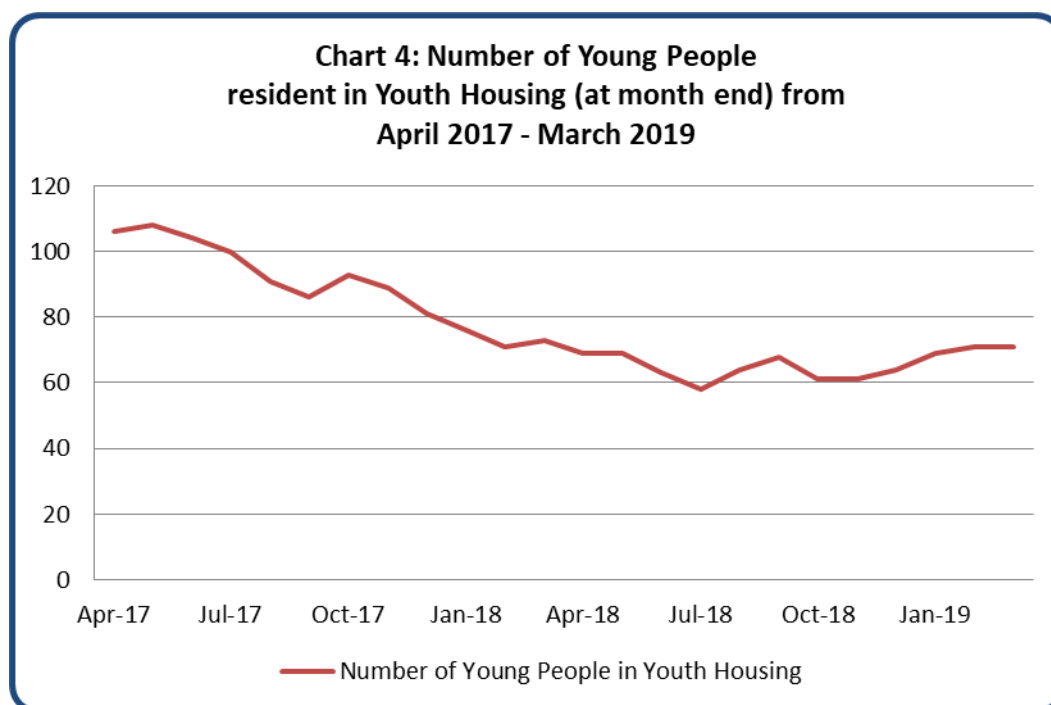
1.1.6 To an extent the above supposition is reflected in Chart 3 which shows the actual percentage of referrals that resulted in a placement. In total, across the 3½ years of the contract's operation to December 2018, two-thirds of 784 Youth Housing referrals have resulted in a placement. There can be a number of reasons for a referral not resulting in a placement e.g. alternative accommodation was found, the young person returned home, the young person refused the offer, or the provider, the

Lincolnshire Support Partnership (Lincolnshire Support Partnership), refused the referral, as they could not meet the young person's needs.

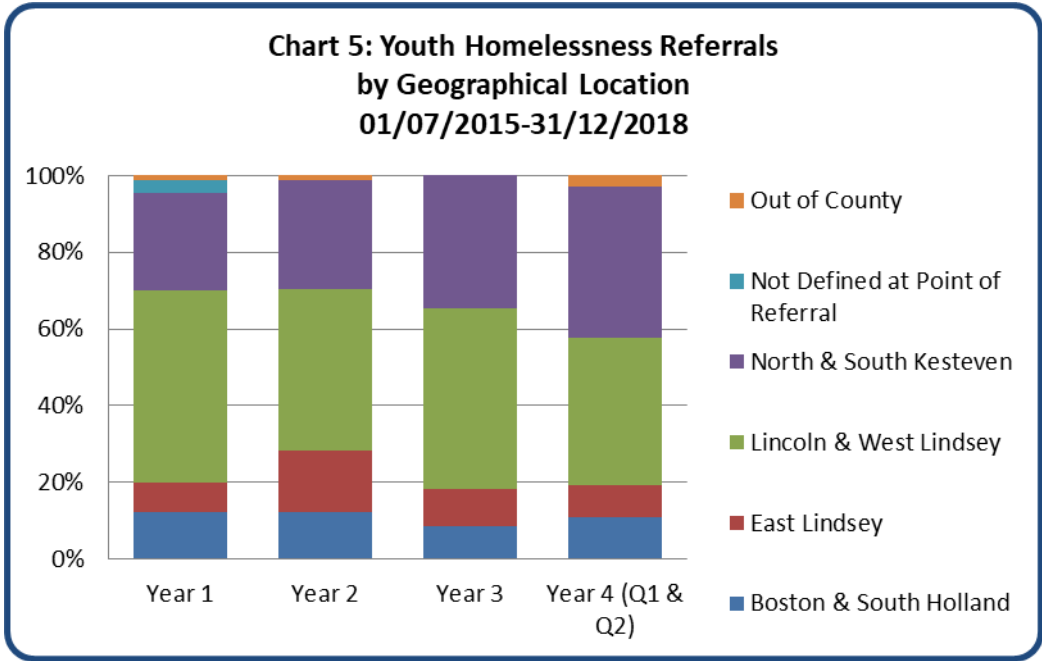
- 1.1.7 Of the 516 referrals that resulted in a placement around 11% (56 young people) left, then were re-referred at a later date and placed again (some more than once), resulting in a total of around 450 young people having used the service over the life of the contract to December 2018.

1.2 Placements

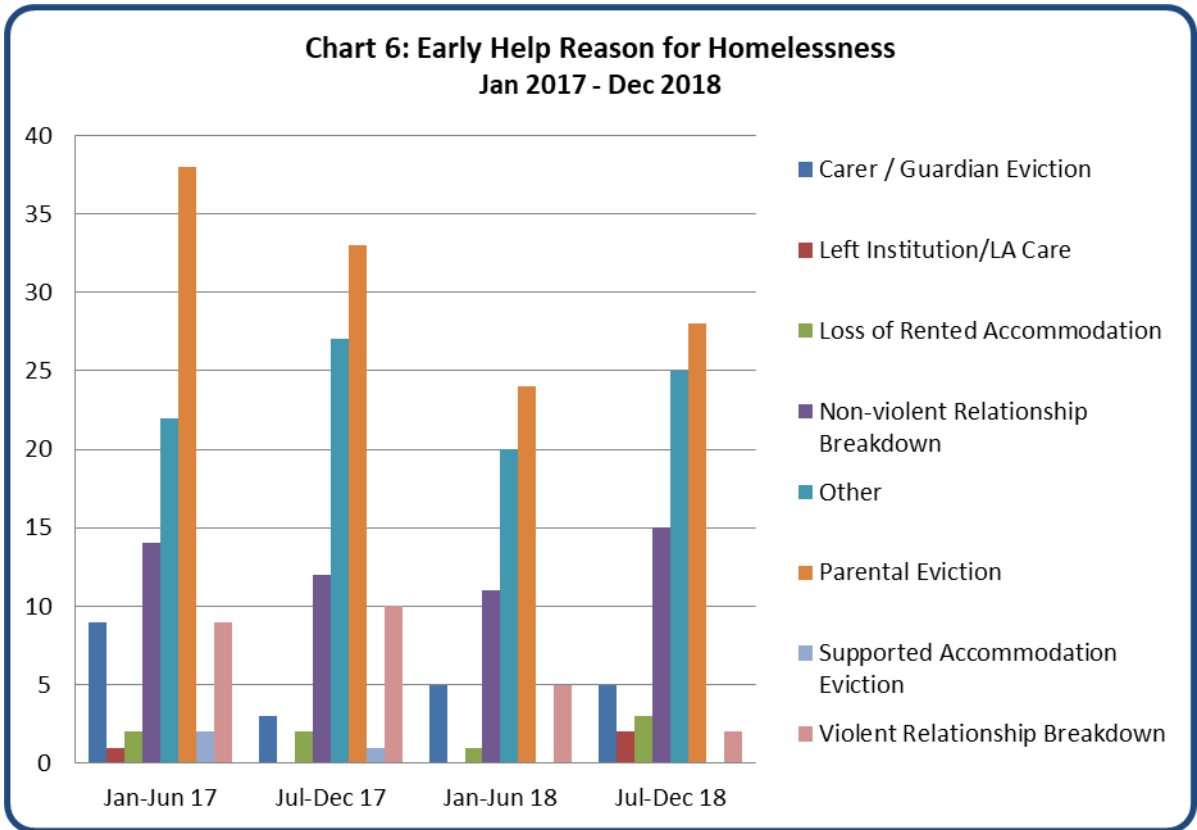
- 1.2.1 Chart 4 shows the number of Youth Housing placements in situ at the end of each month over the past two years to give a picture of occupancy per month. Although there appears to be a significant drop in numbers, the Youth Housing contract was reduced from 122 units in July 2015 to 111 in April 2017 and then to 71 units in July 2018, showing that the provision has reached full capacity in recent months.



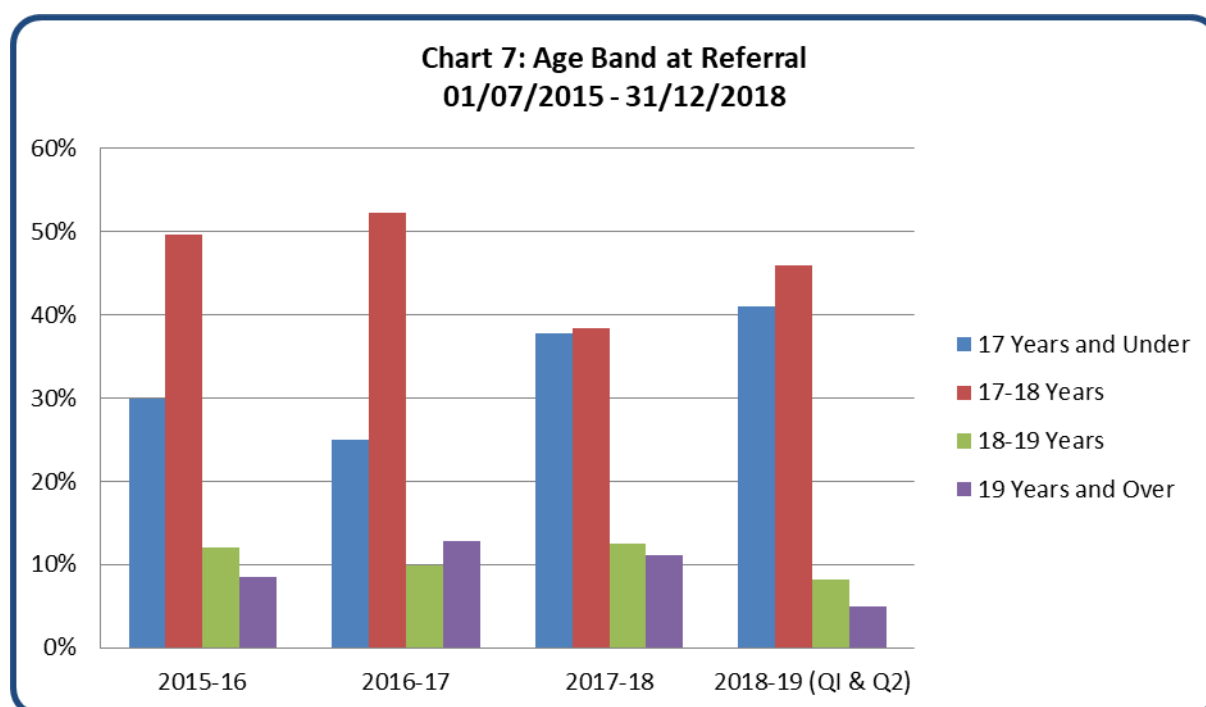
- 1.2.2 Chart 5 shows the origin of the young people referred to the service by locality area or out-of-county if a Looked After Children or care leaver from another Local Authority. The highest number of referrals (between 40 and 50 percent each year, 46% overall) relate to Lincoln & West Lindsey followed by North & South Kesteven (25 to 30 percent). Around three-quarters of referrals therefore come from areas that are close to where 90% of the accommodation units are based (Lincoln and Grantham).



1.2.3 The data for Chart 6 covers the period 01/01/2017 to 31/12/2018. The chart shows that the main reason for homelessness is Parental Eviction (with Carer/Guardian eviction in effect adding to eviction from family home), followed by Other Reasons (essentially, any reason that is not covered by any of the other designations and may include, for example, 'left home', 'requires accommodation with support', 'safeguarding' etc.), and then Non-violent Relationship Breakdowns.



1.3 Residents



1.3.1 Year on year, as shown in Chart 7, there is a higher percentage of referrals in the 17 to 18 year old category; however, this is more pronounced in the first two years of the contract, with referrals in the 18 months to December 2018 for 17 to 18 year olds being only marginally higher than that for 16 to 17 year olds.

1.3.2 Referrals for those aged 18yrs plus (care leavers) have remained steady over the first three years of the contract at around 20-25% of all those referred. The data for the first six months of year four of the contract shows a reduction of around half in terms of the overall percentage referred, suggesting other more appropriate, longer-term options have been identified through the leaving care service.

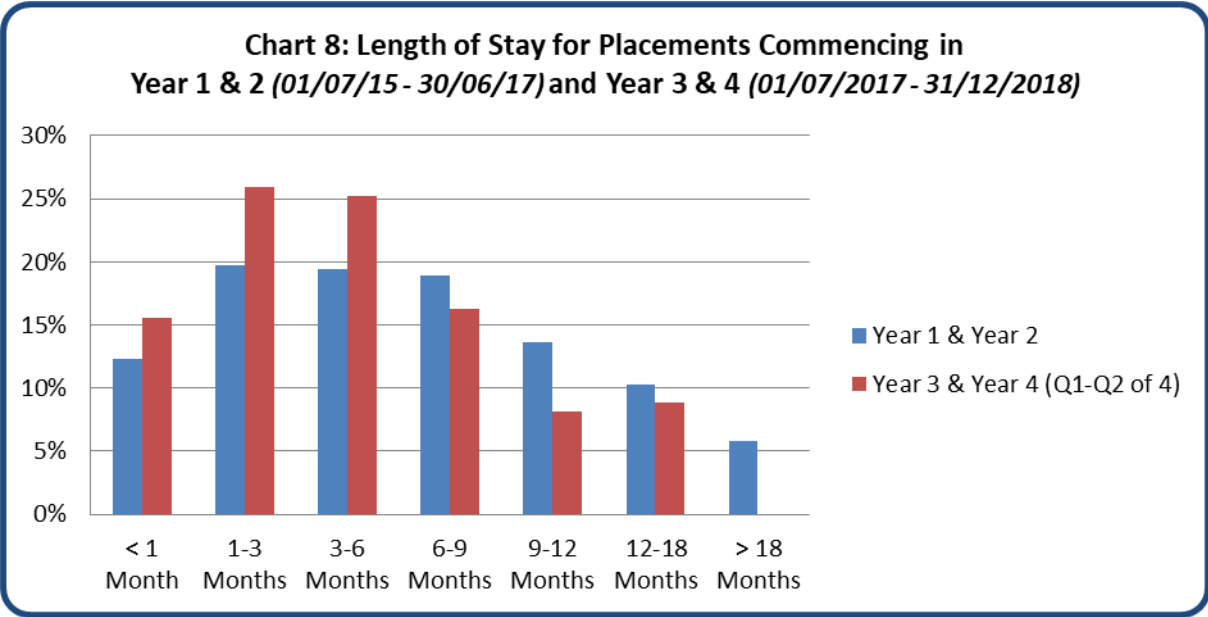
1.3.3 Overall, between 45-50% of young people placed in Youth Housing were either Looked After Children (Looked After Children) at the point of placement (or subsequently became Looked After Children during the placement) or were Care Leavers.

1.3.4 Chart 8 shows the percentage of young people that stayed in the provision for certain defined periods of time, comparing those placed during the first 2 years of the contract with those placements commencing in year three and the first two quarters of year four¹⁵.

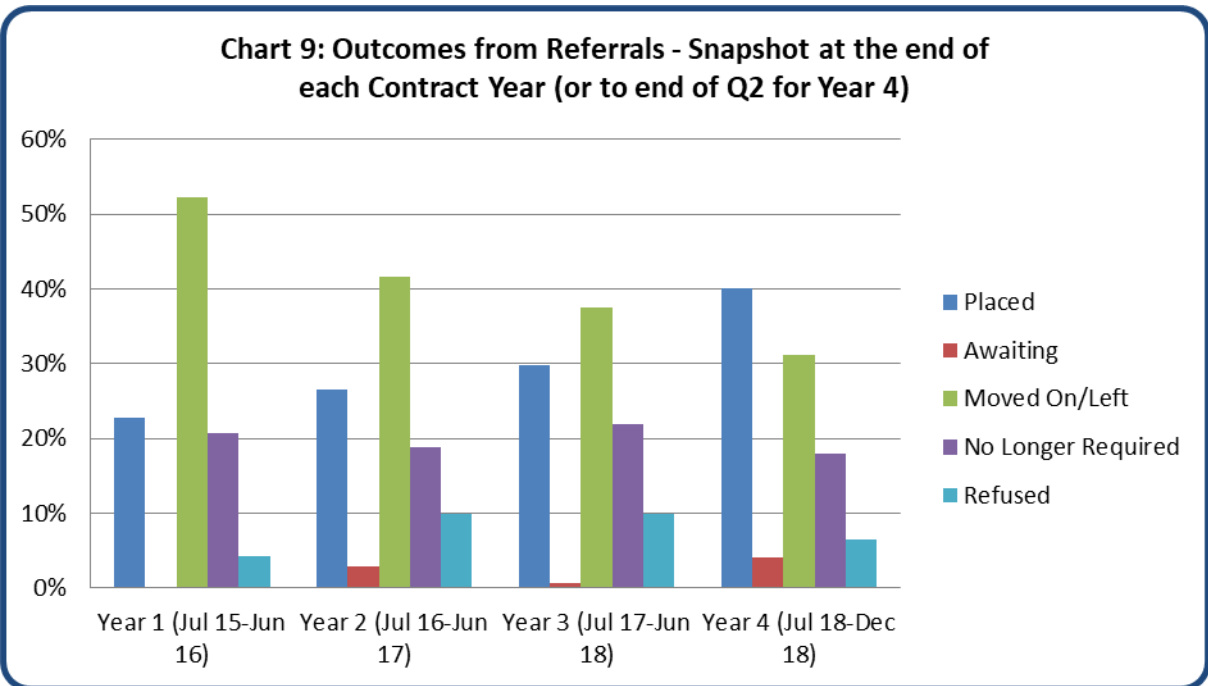
1.3.5 The data suggests that the service and associated support from Children's Services is becoming better at supporting young people to achieve outcomes more quickly and

¹⁵ NB: the information for year four cannot be fully represented as, clearly, some young people will not have had the chance to stay for longer than 12 months, depending on their placement start date.

effectively than in the past with the proportion of young people being supported to return to family and friends, for instance, being particularly high (see Chart 10).



1.4 Outcomes for Young People



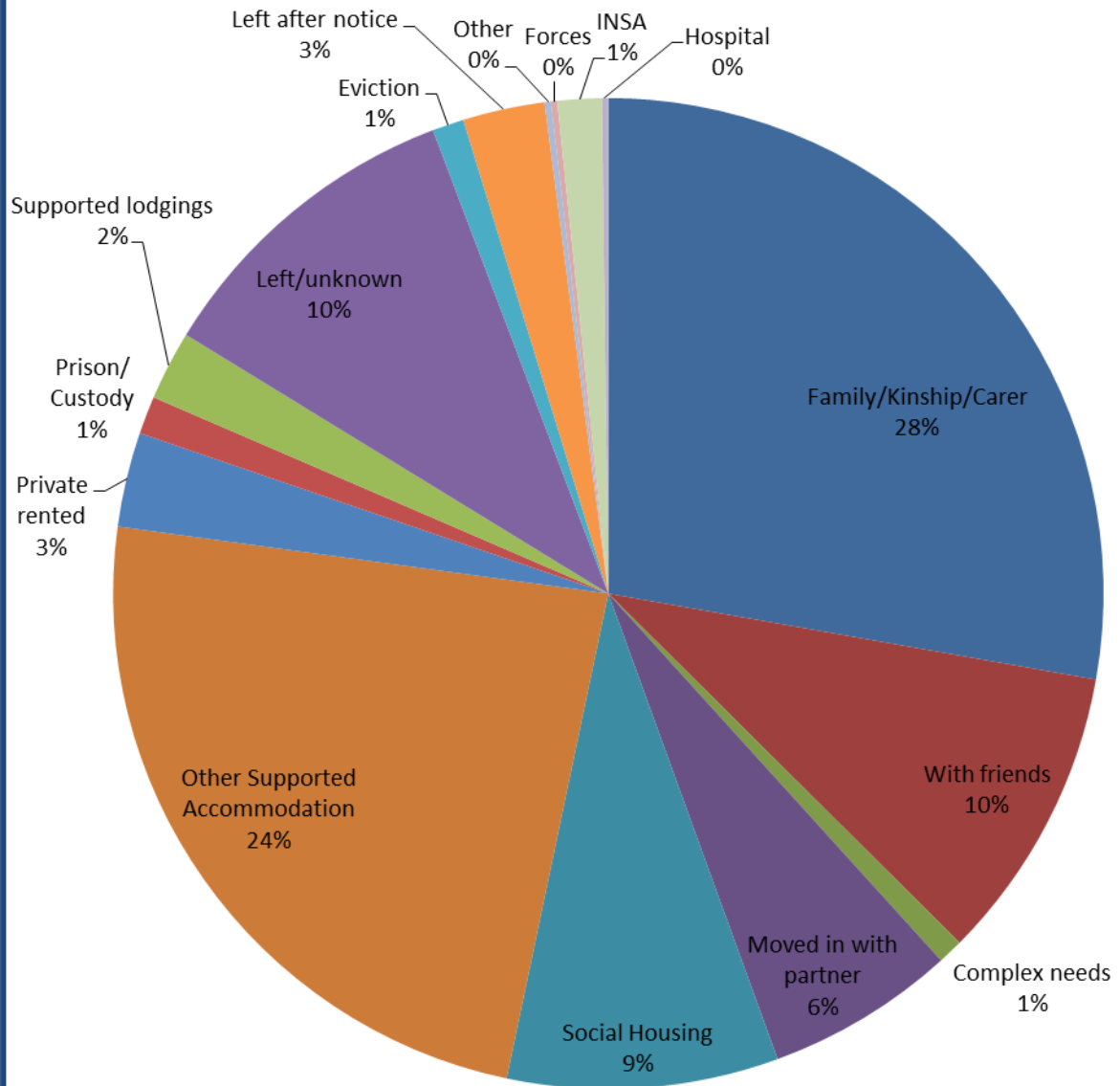
1.4.1 Chart 9 takes data from the end-of-year (end of Q2 for year four) 'snapshot' of existing placements at that specific point in time to assess the numbers who, for example, are still in placement or have moved on or left etc. This helps to demonstrate the throughput of the service and that the cohort of residents is highly transient, with at least a third of those placements having moved-on within a 12-month or 6-month (as applicable) period. Comparison over time suggests the cohort

have become increasingly stable with the percentage 'placed' rising whilst the percentage having 'moved-on or left' decreasing.

- 1.4.2 Chart 10 looks to show the nature of move-on from the Lincolnshire Support Partnership within the four years of the contract's operation¹⁶. Close to half (44%) of young people have moved back home to family or friends, or set up home with their partner. Close to 30% have moved-on to other supported accommodation options (including Supported Lodgings and Intense Needs Supported Accommodation [Intense Needs Supported Accommodation], or step-up to complex needs provision) and more than 10% have moved into more independent accommodation options (private rented or social housing).

¹⁶ NB: this information only relates to Nacro and LEAP and does not include Axiom (involved in contract July 2015 to June 2018) and NCHA (involved in contract July 2015 to June 2017), as they are no longer part of the consortium and the relevant data is not accessible.

**Chart 10: Move on Accommodation from Youth Housing
(01/07/2015 - 31/03/2019)**



1.4.3 The vast majority (70%) of move-on to 'other supported accommodation' is through the Lincolnshire Support Partnership's own move-on stock with 15% to supported accommodation offered by providers outside of the Lincolnshire Support Partnership (Table 1). Over the first four years of the contract, the data suggests that only 5% have moved into the Adults contract, though undoubtedly many more young people, particularly care leavers, will have directly accessed such accommodation without coming through Youth Housing.

| TABLE 1: Move-on to Other Supported Accommodation (Jul 15-Mar 19) | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| Other Supported Accommodation Categories | Year 1 Jul 15 – Jun 16 | Year 2 Jul 16 – Jun 17 | Year 3 Jul 17 – Jun 18 | Year 4 Jul 18 – Mar 19 | Total |
| Lincolnshire Support Partnership Move on | 14 | 23 | 30 | 11 | 78 |
| Non-Lincolnshire Support Partnership Move on | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 16 |
| Outside of Lincolnshire Supported Accommodation | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Unknown | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Adult's Housing Related Support Contract | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| Secure Accommodation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

1.4.4 Average scores for Outcomes Data for young people resident within the Youth Housing Service for 6 months or more are provided in Charts 11-13. Lincolnshire Support Partnership score each individual outcome on a scale of between 1 and 5, with 1 being 'Stuck' and 5 being 'Independent'. The seven Outcomes are categorised as follows:

| TABLE 2: Outcome Themes for Young People | |
|---|--|
| Outcome 1 | Improved independent living skills through: Practical skills, Financial literacy and financial management skills, Social skills. |
| Outcome 2 | Improvement in a young person's social behaviour. |
| Outcome 3 | Improvement in a young person's physical, emotional wellbeing and mental health. |
| Outcome 4 | Improvement in a young person feeling safe in their accommodation. |
| Outcome 5 | Young people achieving through participation in Education, training and employment and developing skills in tenancy management. |
| Outcome 6 | Improvement in a young person's relationships with family and friends. |
| Outcome 7 | Improvement in a young person's networks with their local community. |

1.4.5 As Charts 11-13 show, outcomes within Lincolnshire Support Partnership for young people improved between their first and final review, for the majority of outcome themes. In particular, Outcome 6 (Improvement in a young person's relationship with friends and family) and Outcome 7 (Improvement in a young person's networks with their local community) showed significant improvements. Overall, young people who stayed in the project for longer (i.e. 54 weeks minimum) had bigger improvements in outcomes.

1.4.6 For example, young people that remained with Lincolnshire Support Partnership for at least 54 weeks had a higher average score for Outcome 6 than those that stayed for at least 24 weeks. This shows the gradual success of the Lincolnshire Support Partnership in helping young people to work on and improve their relationships with friends and family. Improvements with regard to these important relationships are vital in assuring young people will have the right support upon leaving the project.

Chart 11: Average Scores for 200 Young People in service for at least 24 weeks (July 2015 - March 2019)

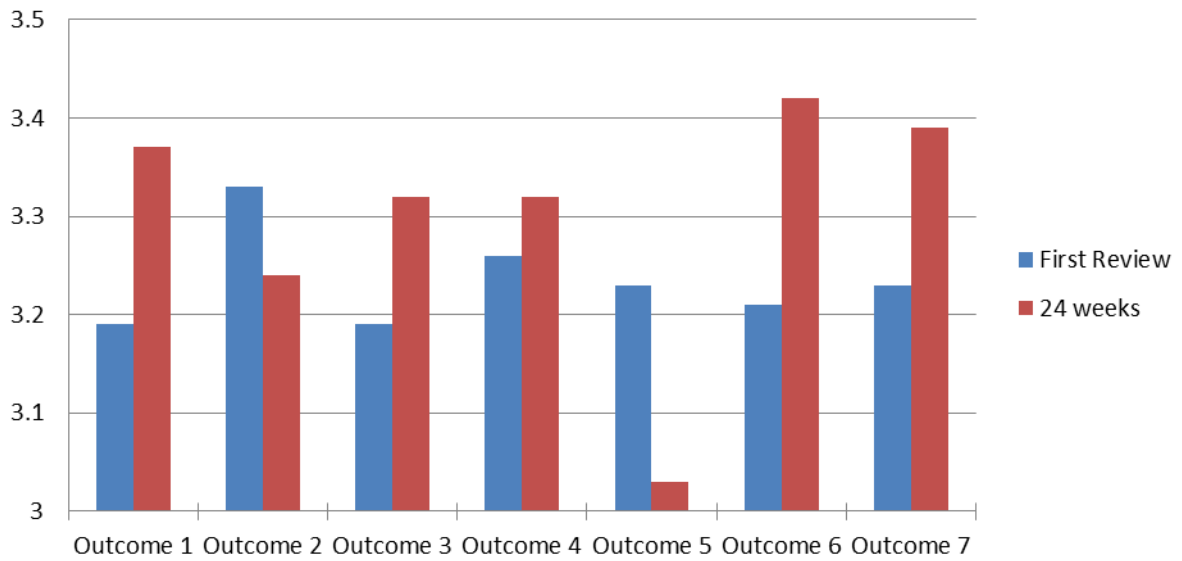
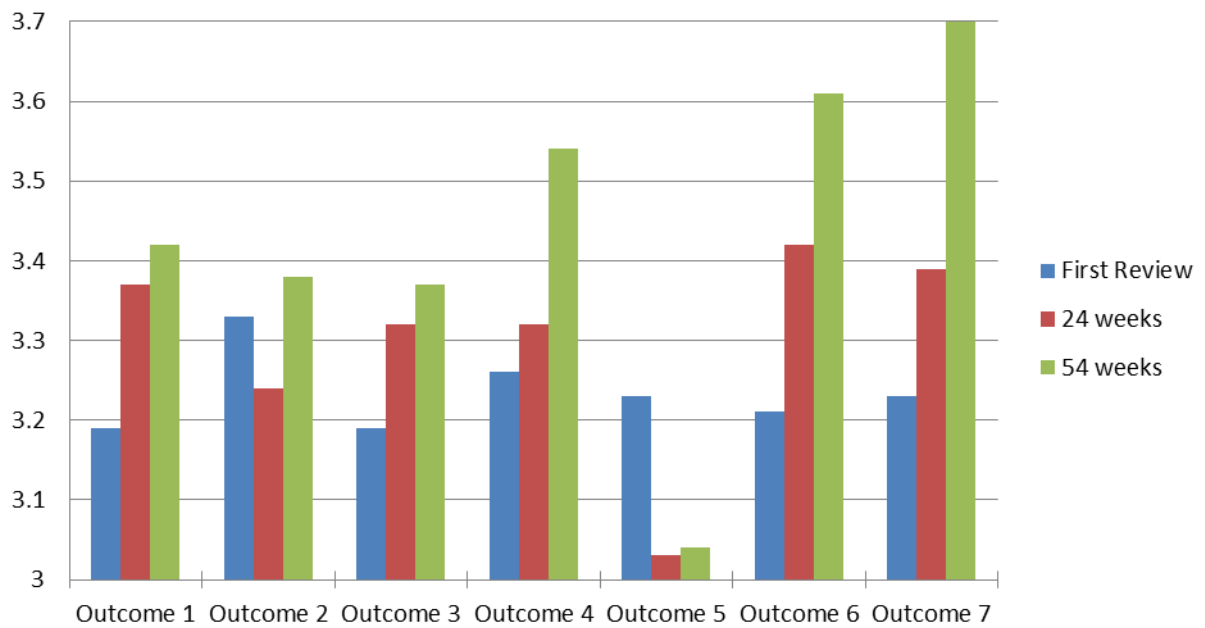
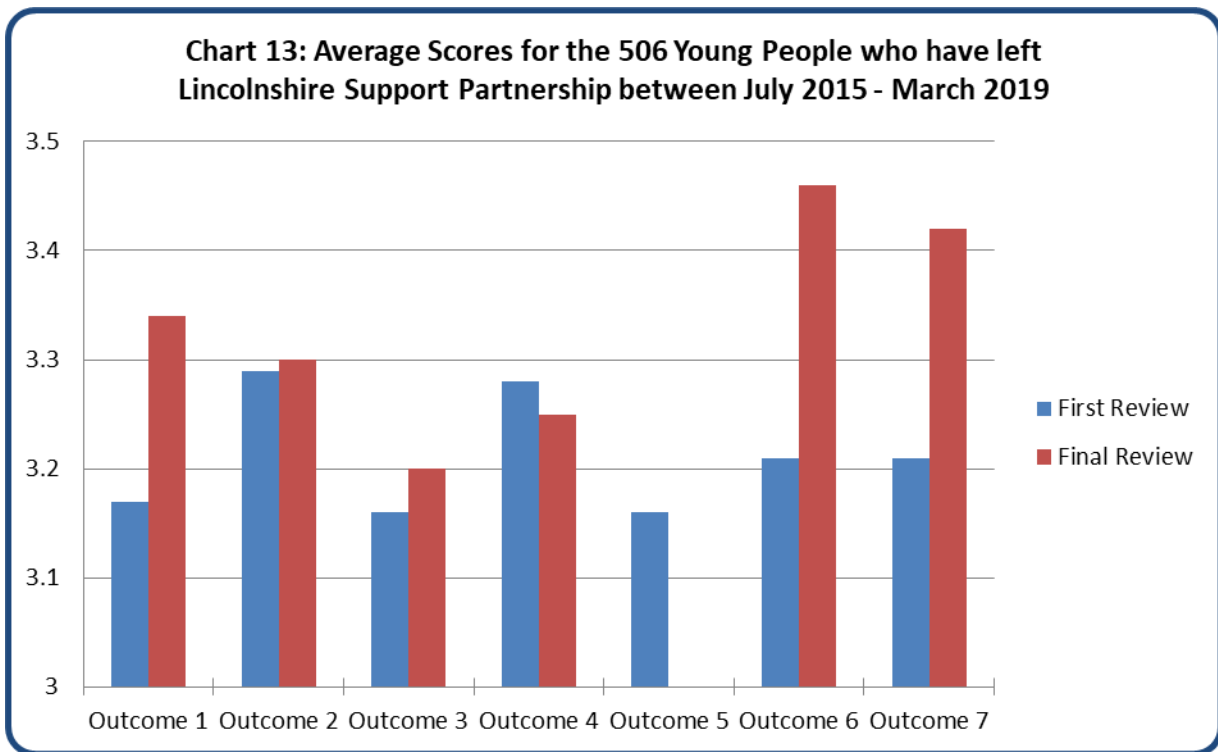


Chart 12: Average Scores for 71 Young People in service for at least 54 weeks (July 2015 - March 2019)





1.4.7 However, it is clear from the above information that Outcome 5 (Young people achieving through participation in Education, training and employment and developing skills in tenancy management) yielded significantly lower results than other outcomes. This will include exceptional cases where young people have ceased to engage due to substance misuse, mental health issues and poor behaviour but also illustrate the young person's qualitative self-perception of where they are with regards to that outcome at that specific time. Notwithstanding the above, over the last 12 months of the contract, management information data (see below) has shown towards 70% of residents are engaged in education, employment and training.

1.5 Key Performance Indicators

1.5.1 Charts 14-18 provide a comparison of the Key Performance Indicators data for the first two years (2015-17) and year 3 and 4 (2017-19). For the Initial Welcome and Introduction within 24 hours, Assessment and Support Planning within 1 week, and the Assessment and Support Planning within 6 weeks and 6 weekly thereafter, the Lincolnshire Support Partnership has achieved its 100% target in both time periods. Regarding Education, Training and Employment, Chart 18 indicates a clear improvement from the first two years of the contract to the last two years with the percentage increasing from 57.8 to 67.8%. Contrastingly, Positive Departure as Percentage of Total Departures has declined from 88.3% to 84.7%. Despite the overall decline, the KPI is still meeting the 80% target for Complex Needs Beds.

Chart 14: Initial Welcome and Introduction within 24 hours (Target 100%)

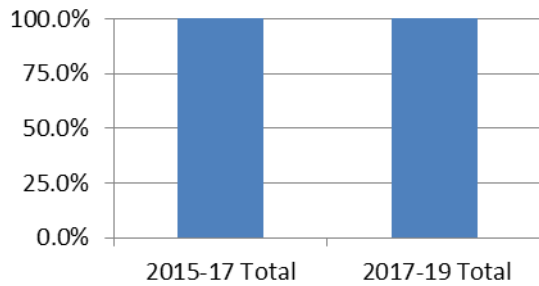


Chart 15: Assessment and Support Planning within 1 week (Target 100%)

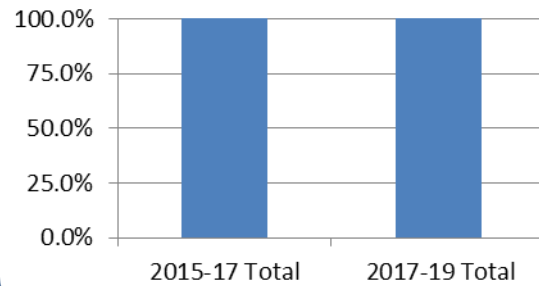


Chart 16: Assessment and Support Planning within 6 weeks and 6 weekly thereafter (Target 100%)

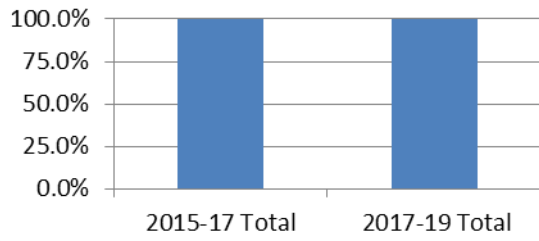


Chart 17: Positive Departure as Percentage of Total Departures (Target 90% General Needs / 80% Complex Needs)

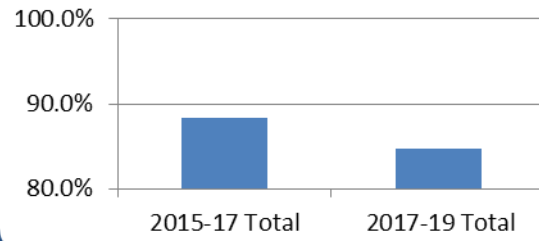
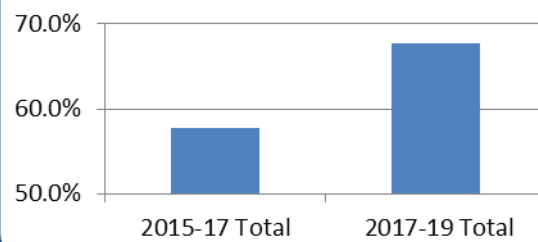


Chart 18: Young Person in Education, Training and & Employment YTD (Target 70%)

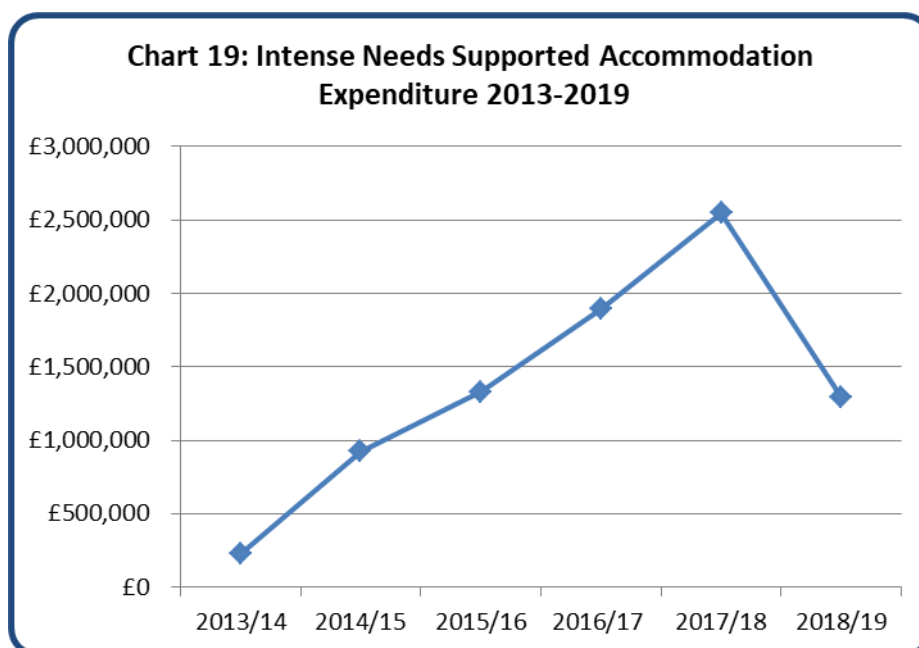


2. Intense Needs Supported Accommodation (Intense Needs Supported Accommodation)

2.1. Overview and Background

2.1.1. Intense Needs Supported Accommodation (Intense Needs Supported Accommodation) is a relatively new type of service that started to appear around six years ago in response to the increasing numbers of very complex young people aged 16 and over for whom lower level supported accommodation options, including supported lodgings, or foster care or residential care placements might not be appropriate; essentially, it is *unregulated* supported accommodation that delivers high support hours, including supervision of young people, to help keep them and others safe, whilst offering a bridge towards independence.

2.1.2. The client group tend to have issues such as substance misuse and/or extremely challenging behaviours, including physical/verbal abuse and fire starting. They may have been previously evicted from other types of accommodation or placement, or their application may have been refused due to their high needs and risks, or they may be young people who have outgrown residential care and require transitional support into independence. This provision tends to be solo placements with 1:1 support, on a gradually reducing basis, or 2-3 bed units with staff on site 24/7 and shared support.



2.1.3. Due to the intensive support needs, often required on an emergency basis, and the mainly solo placement aspect of this provision, it has grown more expensive year on year, as demand has increased in this sector (Chart 19) until 2018/19; 1:1 support costs are around £3,300 per week, almost on a par with some residential provision, yet it is not regulated, and therefore quality can vary immensely.

2.1.4. Over the last 6 years Children's Services has spent c. £8.2m pounds on Intense Needs Supported Accommodation, for a total of 70 Young People, of which c. £5.7m

has been in the last 3 years. This was steadily climbing year on year, peaking in 2017/18 at £2.5m. By comparison, the cost of youth housing provision is c. £3m for 450 young people over 3½ years.

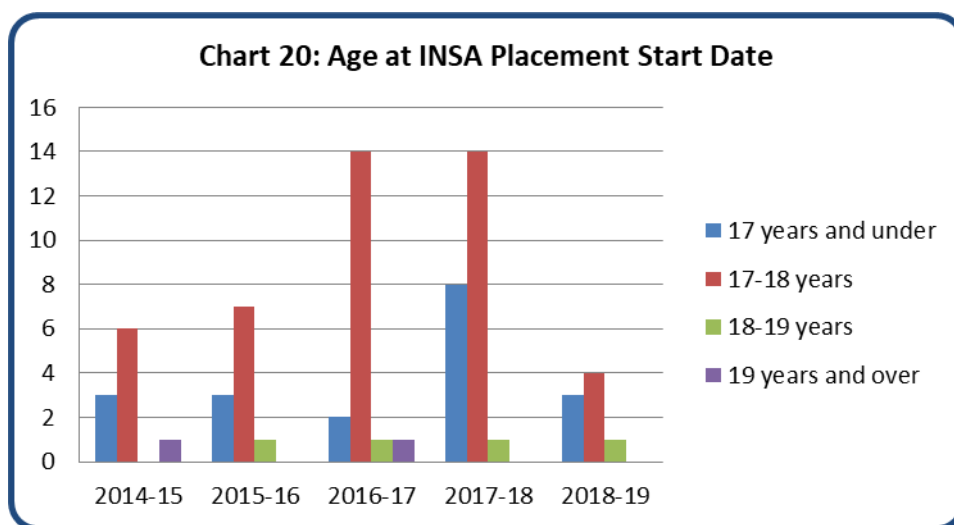
- 2.1.5. The introduction of the Youth Housing contract in July 2015 coincided with the change of use of Homer House¹⁷ - run by LEAP, one of the providers in the consortium that forms the Lincolnshire Support Partnership - from catering for young people with complex needs to general needs Youth Housing provision; this almost certainly had an impact on the need for Intense Needs Supported Accommodation placements in the initial years of the contract, until more recently where expenditure has been reconfigured within Youth Housing more towards those with complex needs making it the main supported accommodation option for young people with complex needs, reducing the need for as many Intense Needs Supported Accommodation placements in 2018/19.
- 2.1.6. However, the reduction in spend from 2017/18 to 2018/19 can also be attributed to a number of other factors, including the tighter scrutiny of Intense Needs Supported Accommodation placements with regular meetings to discuss the potential for reducing support hours and looking at move-on plans at an early stage.
- 2.1.7. There has also developed a better working relationship with the Lincolnshire Support Partnership resulting in more creative ways of using their provision where possible to accommodate young people with complex or intense needs. Multi-agency meetings take place when a referral has initially been rejected to discuss how the support needs of such complex young people can be met within that provision and has had an impact in reducing the numbers entering Intense Needs Supported Accommodation. Equally, the creation of the in-house semi-independent living accommodation provision (see below) at Denton Avenue, Grantham in July 2018 has been able to provide a bridge to independence for some young people who may have otherwise ended up in Intense Needs Supported Accommodation provision.
- 2.1.8. With the need for more intensive support growing in recent years, this lead to some providers investing in provision within Lincolnshire. However, as referrals have reduced over the last year this is starting to be less prevalent as it becomes less cost-effective, as a result of not being utilised so readily, resulting in much of the available Intense Needs Supported Accommodation provision being outside of Lincolnshire. This is a concern in that it could mean that those young people do not have access to other types of wrap around services available in Lincolnshire, or there can be a delay in transferring to another Local Authority area provision such as Mental Health services for example.
- 2.1.9. There are also additional costs associated with social workers and leaving care workers travelling to support young people placed some distance away. Another issue is that if young people remain in the placement for a while they often then do not want to move back to Lincolnshire, yet do not have a local connection in the area in which they are placed to obtain social housing, so finding move-on accommodation

¹⁷ In the 2 years prior to the implementation of the Youth Housing contract, LCC spent a total of £400k on complex placements at Homer House.

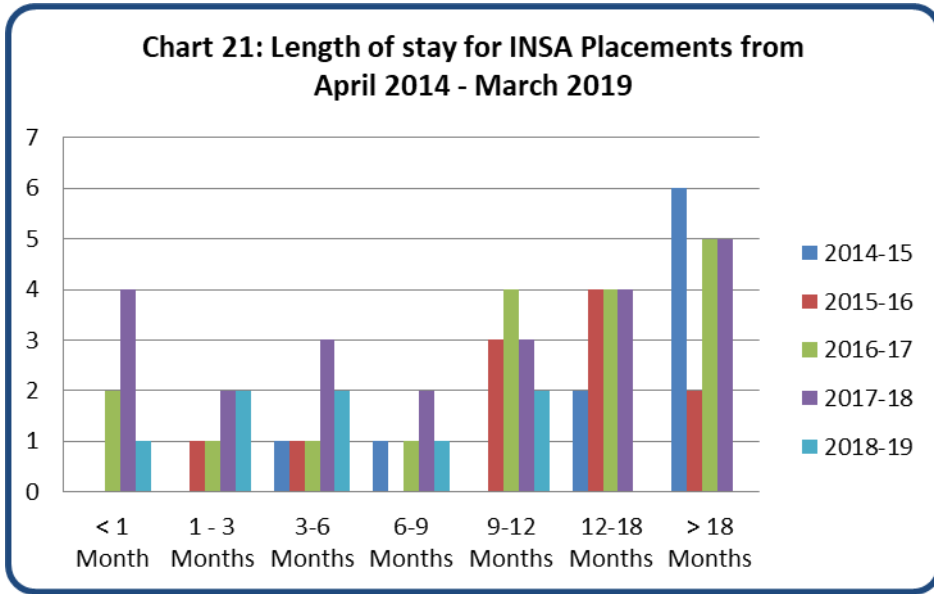
for them is very difficult, extending their stay within Intense Needs Supported Accommodation provision unnecessarily.

2.1.10. It therefore makes sense to utilise monies that would otherwise be used to spot-purchase Intense Needs Supported Accommodation provision and add to the Youth Housing budget when it is re-provisioned, to purchase a more flexible model that would allow the Youth Housing provision to be able to accommodate more intensive needs young people that would have previously gone into Intense Needs Supported Accommodation. The added benefit would be that young people would be accommodated in Lincolnshire with access to local services and would be able to step up or down into more or less intensive provision determined by their changing needs and risks.

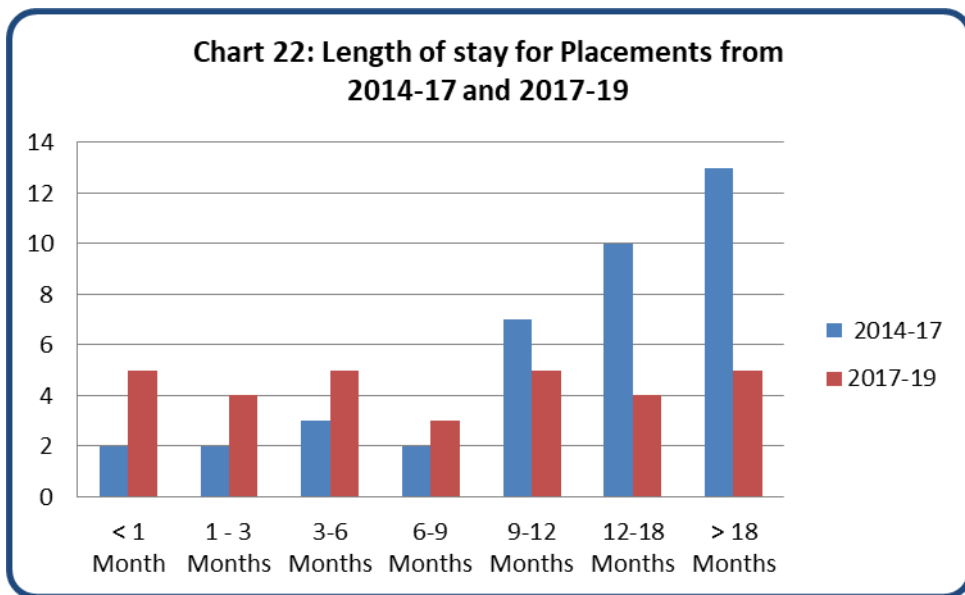
2.2. Residents & Placements



2.2.1. As Chart 20 illustrates, there are a higher number of placements in Intense Needs Supported Accommodation provision within the 17-18 year old category, particularly from April 2016 - March 2018. Post-18 placements tend to be Care Leavers who have no other accommodation options due to their intense needs, therefore an Intense Needs Supported Accommodation placement was often identified as being the most suitable option to meet the young person's needs.



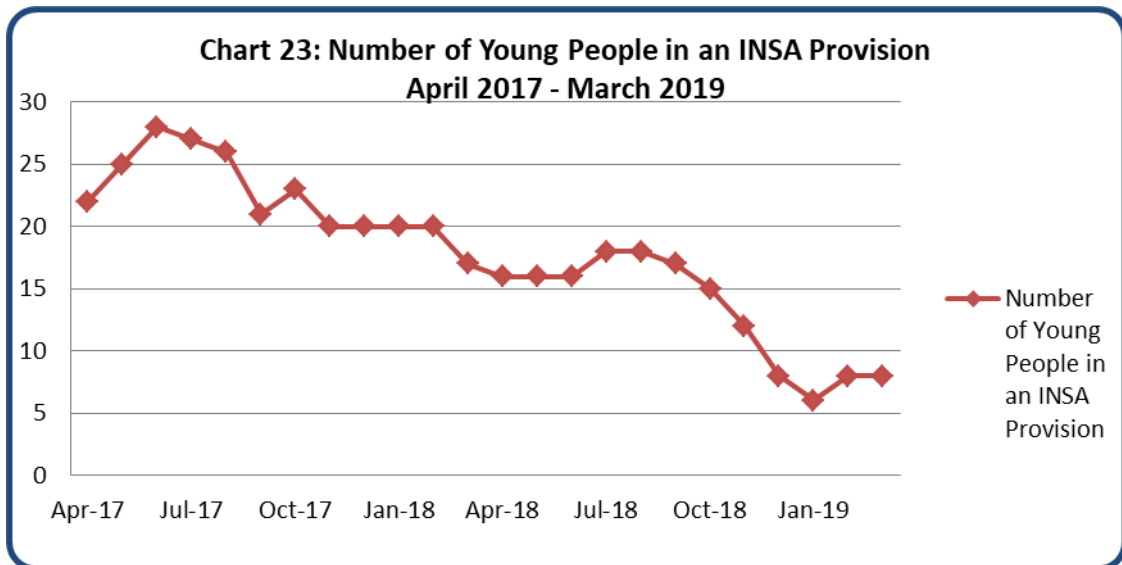
2.2.2. Char 21 shows the number of young people that stayed in an Intense Needs Supported Accommodation provision for the defined periods of time, categorised by financial year, whilst Chart 22 shows a comparison between the length of stay for April 2014 to March 2017 and April 2017 to March 2019¹⁸.



2.2.3. The data tends to suggest that, historically, young people have tended to stay for longer periods in Intense Needs Supported Accommodation than within Youth Housing; however, more recently the picture is a little more balanced across the differing time periods indicating length of stay is shortening for the reasons explored above, including the ability of youth housing provision to accommodate young people stepping down from Intense Needs Supported Accommodation provision.

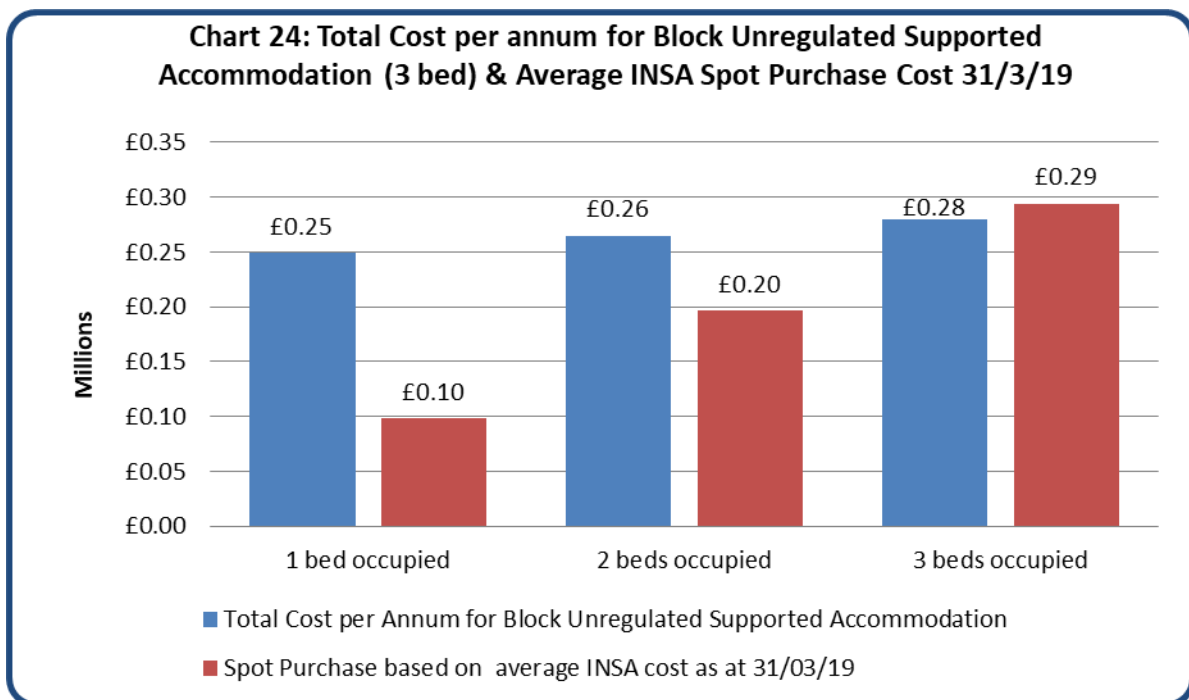
¹⁸ NB: the latter category cannot be truly represented from 12 months onwards, as young people will not have had the chance to stay for longer than 12 months, depending on their start date.

2.2.4. Chart 23 shows the number of young people in an Intense Needs Supported Accommodation provision at the end of each month from April 2017 – March 2019. The graph reinforces the narrative above regarding the decline in the number of Intense Needs Supported Accommodation placements over the previous year.



2.3. Block and Spot Purchase Comparison

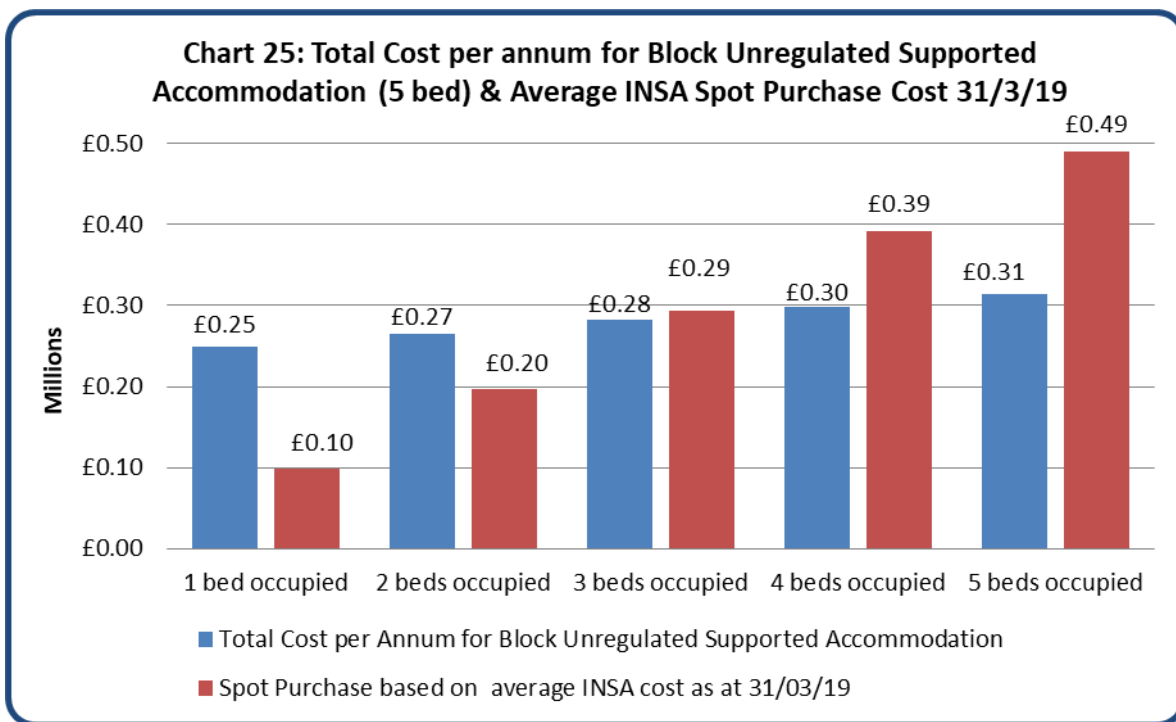
2.3.1. In order to establish the benefits of block purchasing Intense Needs Supported Accommodation provisions, a price comparison between the average cost of an Intense Needs Supported Accommodation spot purchase placement and 3-bed (Chart 24) and 5-bed (Chart 25) block contract arrangements have been estimated through market engagement research undertaken with existing providers of unregulated supported accommodation in 2016.

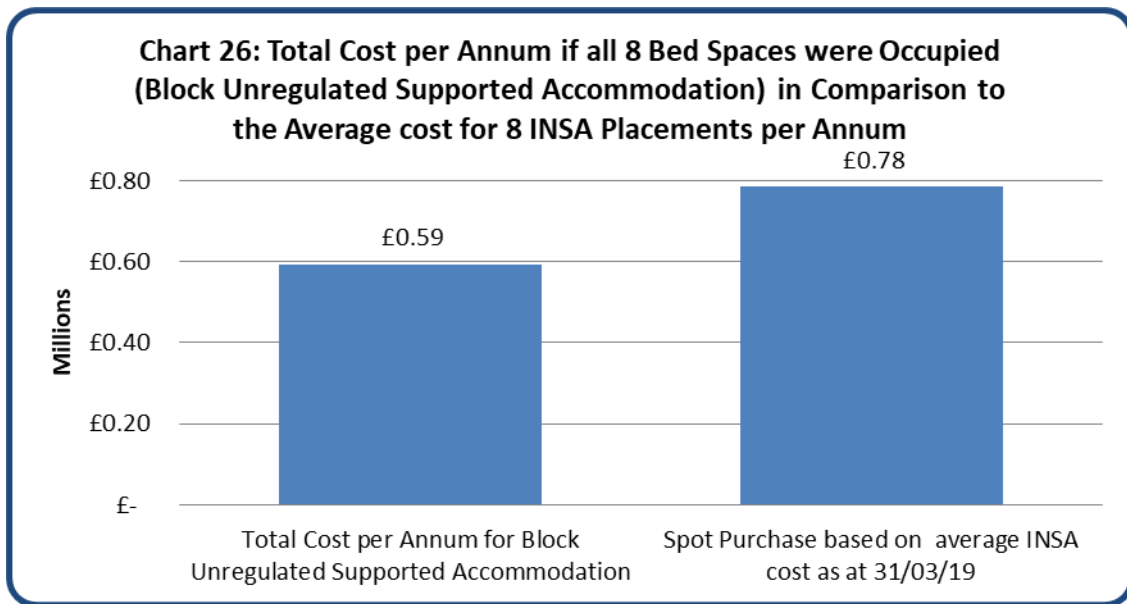


2.3.2. The costs of the latter are based on 1:2 staffing ratios and compared against the average cost of an Intense Needs Supported Accommodation 'spot purchase' placement of £1,885.78 per week. For the purposes of the market engagement exercise, the block purchase looks at both a three-bedded and five bedded block purchase arrangement, with the comparison accounting for the possibility not all beds may be full at any one time.

2.3.3. Charts 24-25 show that spot purchasing Intense Needs Supported Accommodation placements is more cost effective for a lower bed occupancy (1-2 beds); however, the cost of a Block Contracted unregulated supported accommodation provision becomes more viable and cost-effective as the bed occupancy increases. Given the small discrepancy between block and spot-purchase arrangements within the 3-bedded unit, it is clear that 4-bedded units and upwards would be preferable.

2.3.4. As Chart 26 depicts, the overall saving for eight beds through a block purchase, as opposed to spot purchasing, is c. £190k per annum. It is important to bear in mind though that key elements that make-up the estimated cost e.g. the national minimum wage have increased since 2016 and therefore it is evident that there will be some increase in cost if a similar block purchase provision was to be provided in the present financial climate and projected five years hence.



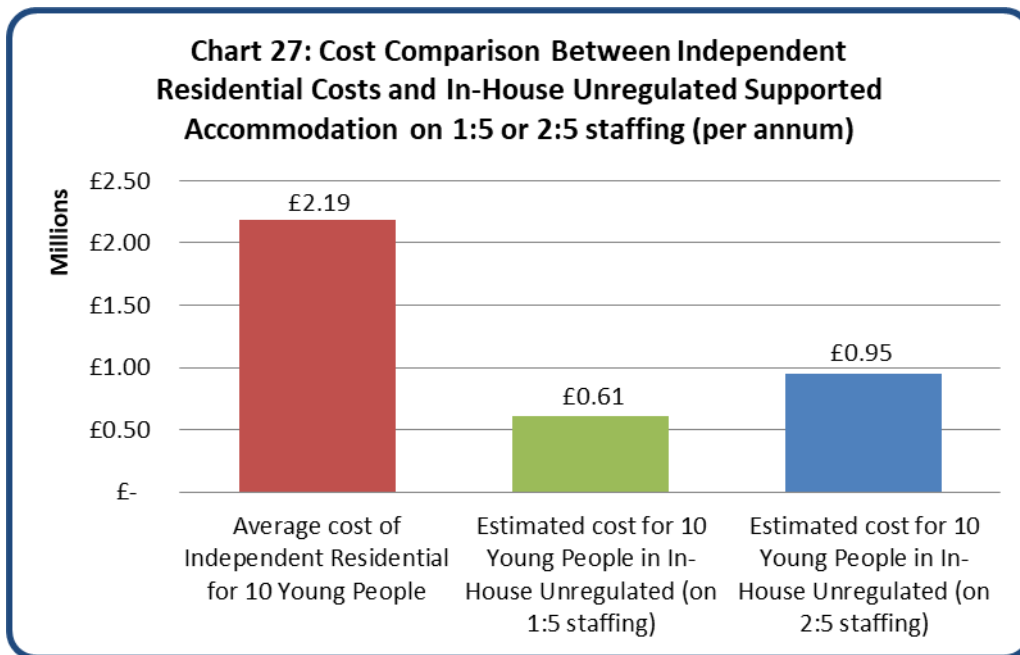


3. In-House Unregulated Supported Accommodation

3.1. Overview and Background

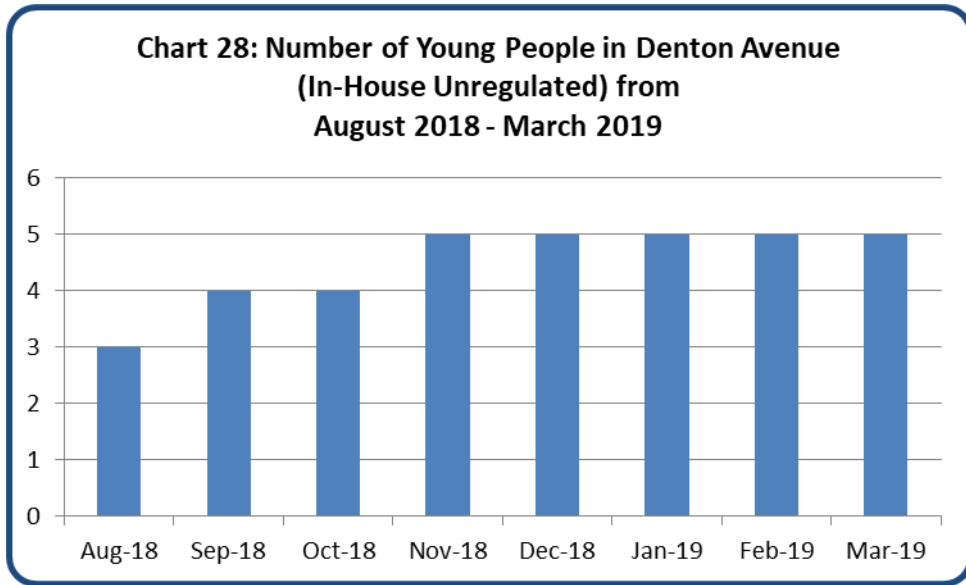
- 3.1.1. There is an in-house unregulated supported accommodation set-up in Grantham (Denton Avenue), offering five beds - made up of a 2 and 3 bed property - with a 1:5 staffing ratio 24/7 (sleep in only, not waking nights), which opened in July 2018. It is currently being used for short term placements of up to six months to stabilise Looked After Children in transition and prepare them for independence.
- 3.1.2. The majority of the client group during 2018-19 were from residential care, occasionally from foster care, and figures from colleagues in Finance indicate that savings/cost avoidance of c. £515,182¹⁹ have been realised during the nine months it has been open. For example, 'Child A' moved to Denton Avenue in August 2018 from a £3,150 per week out-of-county residential placement, saving a total of £55,787 on that individual placement per annum after allowing for the cost of the Denton Avenue provision.
- 3.1.3. An example of the savings that can be made through the use of Denton Avenue, in comparison to Independent sector Residential provision, is shown in Chart 27. The cost for ten young people in Independent Residential is calculated using the average Independent Residential placement cost of £4,212 per week x 10 young people x 52 weeks.

¹⁹ NB: c. £350k after allowing for expenditure on Denton Avenue

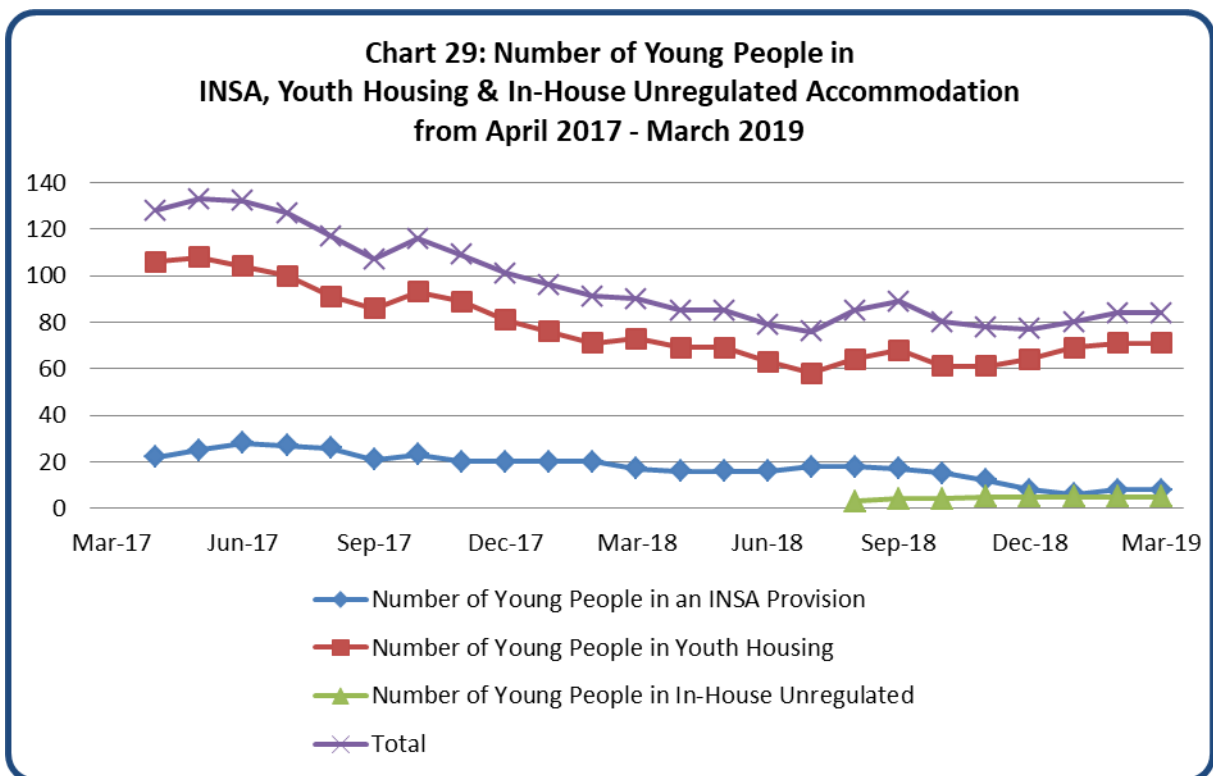


- 3.1.4. This shows that it is more financially viable to use an in-house unregulated provision, such as Denton Avenue, than it is to continue to utilise Independent Residential placements until a young person reaches the age of 18 years. The cost of ten young people on a 2:5 staff ratio at Denton Avenue is equivalent to 44% of the cost for ten young people in an Independent Residential sector placement (28% for 1:5 ratio), which would save a total of £1.24m if extrapolated across a full year²⁰.
- 3.1.5. The majority of the young people who were placed at Denton Avenue and have subsequently left have successfully transitioned through step-down into Youth Housing provision in Grantham.
- 3.1.6. A similar in-house unregulated supported accommodation offer with five beds is being prepared at Rowston Close in Gainsborough and the new contract will need to consider the availability of local provision for young people to step-down into, as and where appropriate. It is predicted that no more than two move-on units may be needed at any given time, but the profile of young people at Rowston will need to be considered.
- 3.1.7. Chart 28 shows the number of young people in Denton Avenue at the end of each month. Although the provision was opened in late July 2018, the figures start as of August 2018 to account for the time for young people to move into the provision. Denton Avenue was soon at full capacity (5 beds) after only 3-4 months. It is expected that Denton will largely remain at full capacity for the foreseeable future and beds will continue to be re-filled on a quick turnaround as and when they become vacant.

²⁰ NB: Length of stay in in-house unregulated supported accommodation is normally restricted to a maximum of six months.



4. Holistic Overview of Youth Housing, Intense Needs Supported Accommodation and In-House Unregulated Supported Accommodation



4.1.1. Chart 29 shows the number of young people in each of the aforementioned provisions from April 2017 – March 2019. Denton Avenue (In-House Unregulated) opened in July 2018, therefore the figures from this provision can only be counted from this point.

- 4.1.2. Currently, LCC commission 71 units through the Youth Housing contract. For the coming years, it is important to ensure that LCC are equipped to deal with the number of young people potentially coming into the system, requiring some form of supported accommodation and, more often than not, on that same day.
- 4.1.3. The average number of young people across all three provisions over the last 12 months is 82, as deduced from the 'total' trend line in Chart 29. With another 5-bedded In-House unregulated provision (Rowston Close, Gainsborough) due to open in the summer of 2019 to go alongside Denton Avenue, we can deduce around 72 units will need to be recommissioned as part of the Youth Housing contract if the intention is to include the remaining numbers of Intense Needs Supported Accommodation spot-purchase placements into a block purchased arrangement.
- 4.1.4. The average number of Intense Needs Supported Accommodation placements is twelve over the last eight months; this decrease reflects the opening of Denton Avenue in July 2018 and the fact it quickly grew to full capacity by November 2018. This means that a further seven-to-eight block-purchased Intense Needs Supported Accommodation placements may be necessary to help retain young people in Lincolnshire and deliver the savings envisaged above.

5. Looked After Children (Looked After Children) and Care Leavers

5.1. Looked After Children aged 13 – 17 years from 2015 – 2019

| Type of Placement | Age | | | | | Total |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
| Foster Care | 37 | 25 | 21 | 24 | 34 | 141 |
| In- House Residential | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | 9 |
| In- House Residential CWD | | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Independent/Supported Accommodation | | | | 6 | 19 | 25 |
| Independent/Supported Accommodation (UASC) | | | | 7 | 21 | 28 |
| Kinship Care | 4 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 28 |
| NHS Establishment | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Independent Sector Residential | 4 | 7 | 4 | 2 | | 17 |
| Placed with Parents/Parental Responsibility | | 3 | 3 | | 1 | 7 |
| Independent Sector Residential School | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Secure Unit or YOI | | 1 | | | 2 | 3 |
| Other – Not Identified | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 46 | 42 | 42 | 53 | 88 | 271 |

| TABLE 4: Looked After Children Aged 13-17 years (March 2018) | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Type of Placement | Age | | | | | Total |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
| Foster Care | 30 | 23 | 31 | 44 | 36 | 164 |
| In- House Residential | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 13 |
| In- House Residential CWD | | | | | | |
| Independent/Supported Accommodation | | | | 6 | 11 | 17 |
| Independent/Supported Accommodation (UASC) | | | | 6 | 11 | 17 |
| Kinship Care | 5 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 34 |
| NHS Establishment | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Independent Sector Residential | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 21 |
| Placed with Parents/Parental Responsibility | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 12 |
| Independent Sector Residential School | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| Secure Unit or YOI | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Other - Not Identified | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 40 | 36 | 48 | 77 | 90 | 291 |

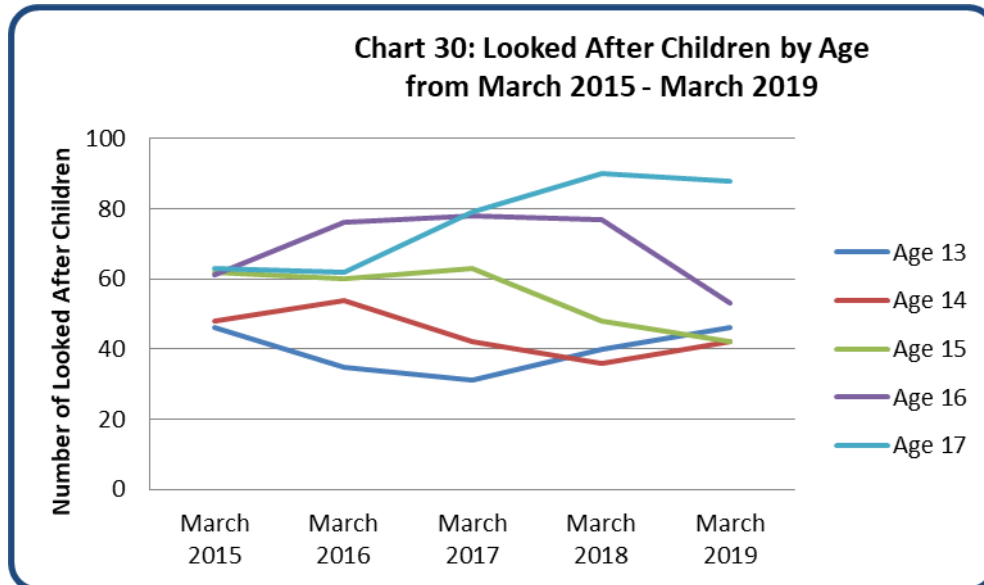
| TABLE 5: Looked After Children Aged 13-17 years (March 2017) | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Type of Placement | Age | | | | | Total |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
| Foster Care | 21 | 29 | 44 | 39 | 34 | 167 |
| In- House Residential | 2 | 4 | | 9 | 8 | 23 |
| In- House Residential CWD | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Independent/Supported Accommodation | | | | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Independent/Supported Accommodation (UASC) | | | | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| Kinship Care | 3 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 28 |
| NHS Establishment | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| Independent Sector Residential | 1 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 22 |
| Placed with Parents/Parental Responsibility | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| Independent Sector Residential School | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 10 |
| Secure Unit or YOI | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Other - Not Identified | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Total | 31 | 42 | 63 | 78 | 79 | 293 |

| TABLE 6: Looked After Children Aged 13-17 years (March 2016) | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Type of Placement | Age | | | | | Total |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
| Foster Care | 26 | 38 | 36 | 37 | 27 | 164 |
| In- House Residential | 1 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 23 |
| In- House Residential CWD | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Independent/Supported Accommodation | | | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| Independent/Supported Accommodation (UASC) | | | | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| Kinship Care | 6 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 27 |
| NHS Establishment | | | | | | 0 |
| Independent Sector Residential | | 4 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 24 |
| Placed with Parents/Parental Responsibility | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 3 | 9 |
| Independent Sector Residential School | | 1 | 2 | 4 | | 7 |
| Secure Unit or YOI | | | 4 | 2 | | 6 |
| Other - Not Identified | | 2 | | | 3 | 5 |
| Total | 35 | 54 | 60 | 76 | 62 | 287 |

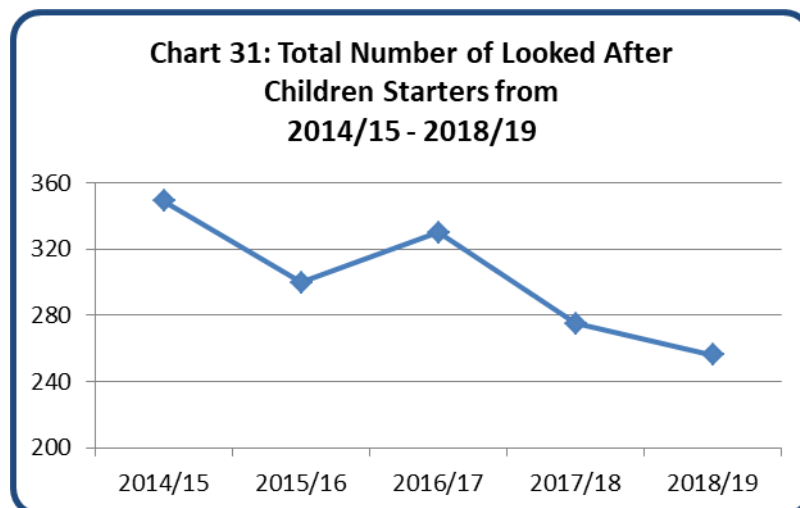
| TABLE 7: Looked After Children Aged 13-17 years (March 2015) | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Type of Placement | Age | | | | | Total |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
| Foster Care | 34 | 33 | 40 | 32 | 28 | 167 |
| In- House Residential | 2 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 27 |
| In- House Residential CWD | | | | | | |
| Independent/Supported Accommodation | | | | | 8 | 8 |
| Independent/Supported Accommodation (UASC) | | | | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Kinship Care | 3 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 25 |
| NHS Establishment | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Independent Sector Residential | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 19 |
| Placed with Parents/Parental Responsibility | 2 | 1 | | 3 | | 6 |
| Independent Sector Residential School | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 2 | 8 |
| Secure Unit or YOI | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Other - Not Identified | 2 | | | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| Total | 46 | 48 | 62 | 61 | 63 | 280 |

5.1.1. Chart 30 takes the data from Tables 3-7 illustrating the difference in the overall number of 13 – 17 year olds at the end of each year. Recent trends indicate a growth in the number of Looked After Children 13 and 14 year olds, increasing from 40 x 13 year olds in 2018 to 46 in 2019, and from 36 x 14 year olds in 2018 to 42 in 2019. These cohorts will be looking to move towards independence in 2022-24, at which time the newly commissioned contract will be in its second – fourth years. Contrastingly, the number of Looked After Children 15 and 16 year olds has

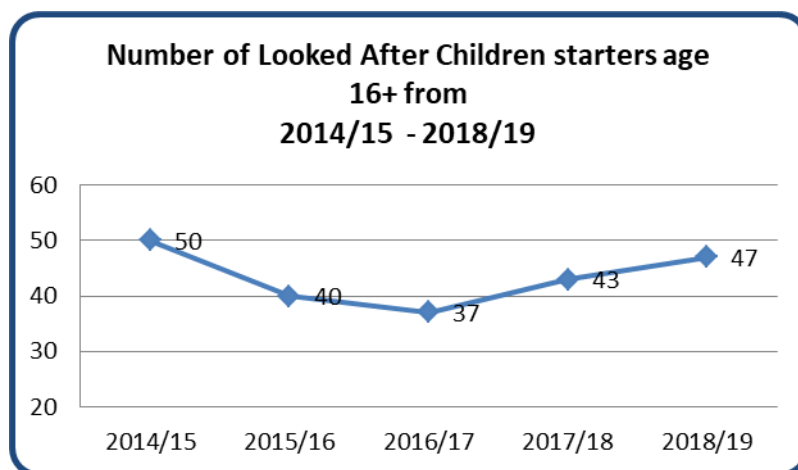
decreased in recent years, with 15 year olds dropping from 48 in 2018 to 42 in 2019, and 16 year olds dropping significantly from 77 in 2018 to 53 in 2019, the impact of which will likely be seen from 2019-21, effecting the fifth year of the current contract and the first year of the new contract. The chart also shows a stagnant number of 17 year olds currently seeking independence.



5.1.2. This seeming decline in Looked After Children numbers is reflected in Chart 31 which depicts the total number of Lincolnshire Looked After Children starters from 2014/15 – 2018/19 as per the 'SSDA903 Children Looked After Return' used by the Department for Education in their published statistics.



5.1.3. However, Chart 32 shows how many of the above Looked After Children starters were 16+ and therefore meeting the age criteria for Youth Housing or Intense Needs Supported Accommodation. This illustrates an increase in numbers related to the fact that many Looked After Children are entering care at a much older age than before. Here, an increase of greater than 25% is shown over the last two years.



5.2. Foster Care Transition

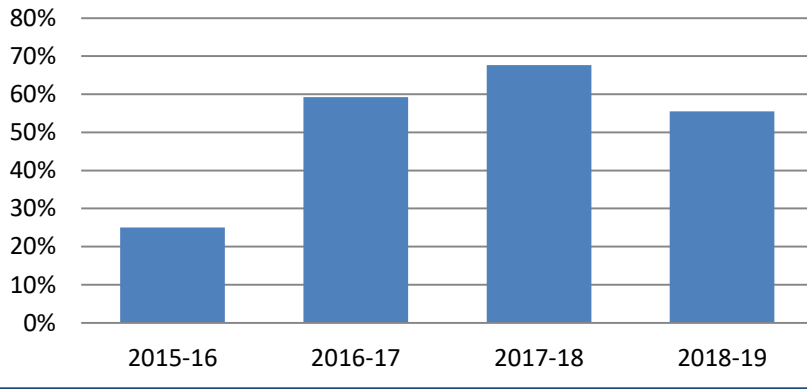
5.2.1. The highest percentage of Looked After Children in each age group from 2015 – 2019 is currently in Foster Care, therefore an analysis of the numbers likely to take part in the 'Staying Put'²¹ scheme is essential to better understand the potential numbers that may have housing requirements over the next few years.

5.2.2. As Table 8 and Chart 31 show, a total of 66 young people have moved to Staying Put since 2015 (53% of cohort). In recent years (2017-2019) more young people proportionately have moved to the Staying Put provision than in 2015/16. Of the 36 x 17 year old Looked After Children identified in Foster Care as of 26th March 2018, 56% moved on to Staying Put between April 2018 and March 2019. Thus, there is a potential for the remaining 44% to require some form of transition accommodation, such as Youth Housing or Intense Needs Supported Accommodation.

| TABLE 8: Transition to Staying Put - 2016-2019 | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | Total |
| Number of Foster Placements that moved to Staying Put | 7 | 16 | 23 | 20 | 66 (53% of Foster Care Placements from 2015-2019) |

²¹ A 'Staying Put' arrangement refers to when a young person in Foster Care reaches the age of 18 and both the young person and the family agree for the young person to remain living with their foster family.

Chart 31: Percentage of Foster Placements moving to Staying Put



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Equality Impact Analysis to enable informed decisions

The purpose of this document is to:-

- I. help decision makers fulfil their duties under the Equality Act 2010 and
- II. for you to evidence the positive and adverse impacts of the proposed change on people with protected characteristics and ways to mitigate or eliminate any adverse impacts.

Using this form

This form must be updated and reviewed as your evidence on a proposal for a project/service change/policy/commissioning of a service or decommissioning of a service evolves taking into account any consultation feedback, significant changes to the proposals and data to support impacts of proposed changes. The key findings of the most up to date version of the Equality Impact Analysis must be explained in the report to the decision maker and the Equality Impact Analysis must be attached to the decision making report.

****Please make sure you read the information below so that you understand what is required under the Equality Act 2010****

Equality Act 2010

The Equality Act 2010 applies to both our workforce and our customers. Under the Equality Act 2010, decision makers are under a personal duty, to have due (that is proportionate) regard to the need to protect and promote the interests of persons with protected characteristics.

Protected characteristics

The protected characteristics under the Act are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation.

Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010

Section 149 requires a public authority to have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation, and any other conduct that is prohibited by/or under the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share relevant protected characteristics and persons who do not share those characteristics
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The purpose of Section 149 is to get decision makers to consider the impact their decisions may or will have on those with protected characteristics and by evidencing the impacts on people with protected characteristics decision makers should be able to demonstrate 'due regard'.

Decision makers duty under the Act

Having had careful regard to the Equality Impact Analysis, and also the consultation responses, decision makers are under a personal duty to have due regard to the need to protect and promote the interests of persons with protected characteristics (see above) and to:-

- (i) consider and analyse how the decision is likely to affect those with protected characteristics, in practical terms,
- (ii) remove any unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other prohibited conduct,
- (iii) consider whether practical steps should be taken to mitigate or avoid any adverse consequences that the decision is likely to have, for persons with protected characteristics and, indeed, to consider whether the decision should not be taken at all, in the interests of persons with protected characteristics,
- (iv) consider whether steps should be taken to advance equality, foster good relations and generally promote the interests of persons with protected characteristics, either by varying the recommended decision or by taking some other decision.

Conducting an Impact Analysis

The Equality Impact Analysis is a process to identify the impact or likely impact a project, proposed service change, commissioning, decommissioning or policy will have on people with protected characteristics listed above. It should be considered at the beginning of the decision making process.

The Lead Officer responsibility

This is the person writing the report for the decision maker. It is the responsibility of the Lead Officer to make sure that the Equality Impact Analysis is robust and proportionate to the decision being taken.

Summary of findings

You must provide a clear and concise summary of the key findings of this Equality Impact Analysis in the decision making report and attach this Equality Impact Analysis to the report.

Impact – definition

An impact is an intentional or unintentional lasting consequence or significant change to people's lives brought about by an action or series of actions.

How much detail to include?

The Equality Impact Analysis should be proportionate to the impact of proposed change. In deciding this asking simple questions “Who might be affected by this decision?” “Which protected characteristics might be affected?” and “How might they be affected?” will help you consider the extent to which you already have evidence, information and data, and where there are gaps that you will need to explore. Ensure the source and date of any existing data is referenced.

You must consider both obvious and any less obvious impacts. Engaging with people with the protected characteristics will help you to identify less obvious impacts as these groups share their perspectives with you.

A given proposal may have a positive impact on one or more protected characteristics and have an adverse impact on others. You must capture these differences in this form to help decision makers to arrive at a view as to where the balance of advantage or disadvantage lies. If an adverse impact is unavoidable then it must be clearly justified and recorded as such, with an explanation as to why no steps can be taken to avoid the impact. Consequences must be included.

Proposals for more than one option If more than one option is being proposed you must ensure that the Equality Impact Analysis covers all options. Depending on the circumstances, it may be more appropriate to complete an Equality Impact Analysis for each option.

The information you provide in this form must be sufficient to allow the decision maker to fulfil their role as above. You must include the latest version of the Equality Impact Analysis with the report to the decision maker. Please be aware that the information in this form must be able to stand up to legal challenge.

Background Information

| | | | |
|--|---|--|------------------------------|
| Title of the policy / project / service being considered | Review of Youth Housing Provision | Person / people completing analysis | Myfanwy Burrell/ Amy Allcock |
| Service Area | Children's Services | Lead Officer | Mark Rainey |
| Who is the decision maker? | Jo Kavanagh, Assistant Director of Children's Services | How was the Equality Impact Analysis undertaken? | Desktop exercise |
| Date of meeting when decision will be made | 01/10/2019 | Version control | V4 |
| Is this proposed change to an existing policy/service/project or is it new? | Existing policy/service/project | LCC directly delivered, commissioned, re-commissioned or de-commissioned? | Re-commissioned |
| Describe the proposed change | <p>Lincolnshire County Council's Children's Services currently commissions a Youth Housing Service from the Lincolnshire Support Partnership, which ends on 30th June 2020. This service offers supported accommodation to young people aged 16-17 and Care Leavers up to age 21, who may be homeless or at risk of homelessness. In addition, Children's Services separately spot purchase Intense Needs Supported Accommodation (INSA) placements for young people who are usually rejected from the Youth Housing provision for failing to meet the criteria due to their intense level of needs.</p> <p>A review of the current Youth Housing services has been carried out within Children's Strategic Commissioning in order to determine what is required for a new Youth Housing Contract, which plans to encompass INSA placements through an increase to the intense needs support available within the Youth Housing Service.</p> | | |

Evidencing the impacts

In this section you will explain the difference that proposed changes are likely to make on people with protected characteristics. To help you do this first consider the impacts the proposed changes may have on people without protected characteristics before then considering the impacts the proposed changes may have on people with protected characteristics.

You must evidence here who will benefit and how they will benefit. If there are no benefits that you can identify please state 'No perceived benefit' under the relevant protected characteristic. You can add sub categories under the protected characteristics to make clear the impacts. For example under Age you may have considered the impact on 0-5 year olds or people aged 65 and over, under Race you may have considered Eastern European migrants, under Sex you may have considered specific impacts on men.

Data to support impacts of proposed changes

When considering the equality impact of a decision it is important to know who the people are that will be affected by any change.

Population data and the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

The Lincolnshire Research Observatory (LRO) holds a range of population data by the protected characteristics. This can help put a decision into context. Visit the LRO website and its population theme page by following this link: <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk> If you cannot find what you are looking for, or need more information, please contact the LRO team. You will also find information about the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment on the LRO website.

Workforce profiles

You can obtain information by many of the protected characteristics for the Council's workforce and comparisons with the labour market on the [Council's website](#). As of 1st April 2015, managers can obtain workforce profile data by the protected characteristics for their specific areas using Agresso.

Positive impacts

The proposed change may have the following positive impacts on persons with protected characteristics – If no positive impact, please state 'no positive impact'.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Age | The review considered how best the service can be delivered to maximise the benefits to the target cohort of 16-18 year olds (21 for Care Leavers.) The Youth Housing Service will place young people in this age category in supported accommodation when they are presented as homeless or at risk of homelessness. Young people will be considered equally regardless of age, providing they fall into this category. However, young people are supported and encouraged to move to appropriate 'Move-on Accommodation' by age 18 and 2 weeks. In exceptional circumstances, when all other options have been exhausted, young people can stay in the Service past 18 and 2 weeks, when no appropriate accommodation is available. This will be on a short-term basis until appropriate Move-on Accommodation is sourced. |
| Disability | Through an increase to the intense needs support that will be available within a new Youth Housing Service, young people with disabilities are more likely to have their needs met, as more support hours will be put into accommodating those with needs that cannot currently be met by the Youth Housing Service. |
| Gender reassignment | Neutral impact - In the event of gender reassignment being a need, the Key/Social Worker will be able to offer practical support in order to access suitable health information, where required. This will not impact on the individual's ability to access or remain in the Youth Housing provision. |
| Marriage and civil partnership | Neutral impact - The Youth Housing Service would not anticipate needing to meet the needs of married couples, but in the event a couple in a relationship/marriage/civil partnership under the age of 18 did present as requiring support, the same processes will be implemented. |
| Pregnancy and maternity | Neutral Impact - The review has considered the provision of housing for young people aged 16 to 18 (21 for Care Leavers), including pregnant and post-natal young women who require supported or other accommodation. The new Youth Housing Service will continue to accommodate pregnant females and/or parents; however the units will no longer be ring-fenced to specific needs in the Youth Housing Service going forward. |
| Race | Neutral impact – The Youth Housing Service is offered to young people of the appropriate age category who have presented as homeless or are at risk of homelessness, irrespective of race. Where a young person is presented as an Un-Accompanied Asylum Seeking Child, they will typically be placed through the UASC Closed Order List to be accommodated with young people of a similar race and culture. Therefore, the Youth Housing Provision will not anticipate needing to meet the needs of those who arrive in the country as an asylum seeker and require support. |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Religion or belief | Neutral impact – A young person's individual or belief will not prevent them from accessing or remaining in the Youth Housing provision nor would a young person be discriminated on the grounds of their religion and/or beliefs. |
| Sex | Neutral impact – Young people who present to Youth Housing can be either male or female and no priority is given based upon sex. In addition, a young person's gender will not discriminate them from accessing the Youth Housing Service, regardless of whether they identify as male, female or another gender identity. |
| Sexual orientation | Neutral impact – Sexual orientation will not preclude young people from accessing or remaining in the Youth Housing provision and young people will be treated equally regardless of their orientation. |

If you have identified positive impacts for other groups not specifically covered by the protected characteristics in the Equality Act 2010 you can include them here if it will help the decision maker to make an informed decision.

Looked After Children (LAC) and Care Leavers – Within the remit of those eligible to receive supported accommodation are LAC and Care Leavers, both of which are vulnerable groups due to the situations they may have faced which resulted in them receiving LAC or Care Leaver status. These experiences can leave LAC and Care Leavers with complex emotional and mental health needs. Lincolnshire County Council has a duty to provide accommodation for LAC and Care Leavers, in line with statutory obligations. Ensuring appropriate supported accommodation is available for LAC and Care Leavers fulfils Lincolnshire County Council's statutory obligations by accommodating these vulnerable young people and, in turn, is the best way of providing access to education, health services and positive peer relationships.

Adverse/negative impacts

You must evidence how people with protected characteristics will be adversely impacted and any proposed mitigation to reduce or eliminate adverse impacts. An adverse impact causes disadvantage or exclusion. If such an impact is identified please state how, as far as possible, it is justified; eliminated; minimised or counter balanced by other measures.

If there are no adverse impacts that you can identify please state 'No perceived adverse impact' under the relevant protected characteristic.

Negative impacts of the proposed change and practical steps to mitigate or avoid any adverse consequences on people with protected characteristics are detailed below. If you have not identified any mitigating action to reduce an adverse impact please state 'No mitigating action identified'.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Age | Young people age 16-18 or up to 21 for Care Leavers will be accommodated equally when presenting as homeless or at risk of homelessness. Those nearing 18 or age 18 are encouraged and supported to find appropriate 'Move-on Accommodation' and therefore a slight adverse impact may be perceived in favour of those age 16/17 that require more long-term support, however young people (non-Care Leavers) are eligible to stay within the Youth Housing Service until they are aged 18 and 2 weeks and, in exceptional circumstances, can stay within the Service longer when no move-on accommodation can be immediately sourced. |
| Disability | No perceived adverse impact. Through an increase to the intense needs support available within a new Youth Housing Service, young people with disabilities are more likely to have their needs met, as more support hours will be put into accommodating those with needs that cannot currently be met by the Youth Housing Service. |
| Gender reassignment | No perceived adverse impact. |
| Marriage and civil partnership | No perceived adverse impact. The Youth Housing Service would not anticipate needing to meet the needs of married couples, but in the event a couple in a relationship/marriage/civil partnership under the age of 18 did present as requiring support, the same processes would be implemented. |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <p>Pregnancy and maternity</p> | <p>No perceived adverse impact.</p> <p>The review has considered the provision of housing for young people aged 16 to 18 (21 for Care Leavers), including pregnant and post-natal young women who require supported or other accommodation. The new Youth Housing Service will continue to accommodate pregnant females and/or parents; however the units will no longer be ring-fenced to specific needs in the Youth Housing Service going forward.</p> |
| <p>Race</p> | <p>No perceived adverse impact.</p> <p>The Youth Housing Service is offered to young people of the appropriate age category who have presented as homeless or are at risk of homelessness, irrespective of race.</p> |
| <p>Religion or belief</p> | <p>No perceived adverse impact. .</p> |
| <p>Sex</p> | <p>No perceived adverse impact.</p> |
| <p>Sexual orientation</p> | <p>No perceived adverse impact.</p> |

If you have identified negative impacts for other groups not specifically covered by the protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 you can include them here if it will help the decision maker to make an informed decision.

Stakeholders

Stake holders are people or groups who may be directly affected (primary stakeholders) and indirectly affected (secondary stakeholders)

You must evidence here who you involved in gathering your evidence about benefits, adverse impacts and practical steps to mitigate or avoid any adverse consequences. You must be confident that any engagement was meaningful. The Community engagement team can help you to do this and you can contact them at consultation@lincolnshire.gov.uk

State clearly what (if any) consultation or engagement activity took place by stating who you involved when compiling this EIA under the protected characteristics. Include organisations you invited and organisations who attended, the date(s) they were involved and method of involvement i.e. Equality Impact Analysis workshop/email/telephone conversation/meeting/consultation. State clearly the objectives of the EIA consultation and findings from the EIA consultation under each of the protected characteristics. If you have not covered any of the protected characteristics please state the reasons why they were not consulted/engaged.

Objective(s) of the EIA consultation/engagement activity

To ascertain the impact, if any, on groups who may be affected by the potential remodelling of the Youth Housing Service.

From April to August 2019, a number of engagement events have taken place, centred around the proposed integrated model and seeking feedback on current service delivery and experiences. A wide range of stakeholders have participated including service users, suppliers from the marketplace (including the incumbent supplier), District Councils, Health colleagues, Lincolnshire Police, Mental Health services, Lincolnshire Leaving Care Service and education providers, as well as a number of internal stakeholders such as the Virtual School, Social Care and the Futures4Me service

Who was involved in the EIA consultation/engagement activity? Detail any findings identified by the protected characteristic

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Age | During one of the engagement events, stakeholders highlighted that this service will give young people in that age range (16-18 and up to 21 for care leavers) the opportunity to build strong relationships with their peers. The age range within the service was also discussed and one stakeholder suggested this could be extended to 24 years, however others felt the range of 16-24 may hinder the ability to manage those projects effectively, with a wider range of needs in the future. |
| Disability | With a higher level of funded being allocated to the new contract for this service, a wider range and complexity of needs will be met in the future, including those children and young people with disabilities. |
| Gender reassignment | |
| Marriage and civil partnership | |
| Pregnancy and maternity | The new service will no longer attach set support hours to beds and as such, there will be no beds specifically ring fenced for young parents or pregnant young people. However, this service will still deliver a service to this cohort of young people and they will still be able to access the support as they have done previously. |
| Race | |
| Religion or belief | |

| | |
|--|---|
| Sex | |
| Sexual orientation | |
| <p>Are you confident that everyone who should have been involved in producing this version of the Equality Impact Analysis has been involved in a meaningful way?</p> <p>The purpose is to make sure you have got the perspective of all the protected characteristics.</p> | <p>An extensive programme of engagement events has taken place with all stakeholders to the service and their views have been fed into the Equality Impact Analysis document. The service review has been also governed by a project group internally, and the views of the Assistant Director, relevant service managers and Corporate Parenting Manager have also been included in this document.</p> |
| <p>Once the changes have been implemented how will you undertake evaluation of the benefits and how effective the actions to reduce adverse impacts have been?</p> | <p>The Youth Housing Service, whether remodelled or not, will be subject to robust contract management with various measures designed to ascertain the benefits of the service and/or the effectiveness of any mitigating actions undertaken to reduce negative impacts.</p> |

Further Details

Are you handling personal data?

Yes

If yes, please give details.

Supported Accommodation providers require information on the young people referred to their service, which is captured on a referral form completed by the relevant Social/Key Worker. This is primarily the young person's name, date of birth, ethnicity, health needs, previous address and a personal background regarding the individual's needs and behaviour. This information is used to allow the Youth Housing Service to make a decision on whether they can accommodate the young person and whether they would be more suited to a general or complex level of support. Further details may be obtained through the placement when a Needs and Risk Assessment, Extension of Stay or other document containing personal details is completed.

In addition, the Youth Housing Service may share personal data with relevant services in order to facilitate access to education, employment, training or health care, as well as passing relevant information to Lincolnshire Leaving Care Service if the young person is eligible to receive support post-18.

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| Actions required | Action | Lead officer | Timescale |
|---|--------|--------------|-----------|
| Include any actions identified in this analysis for on-going monitoring of impacts. | | | |

| Version | Description | Created/amended by | Date created/amended | Approved by | Date approved |
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Report on behalf of Andy Gutherson, Executive Director - Place

The Report and Appendix D are open.

Each of Appendices A, B and C is not for publication by reason of being confidential by virtue of Section 100A(2) of the Local Government Act 1972 and/or exempt by virtue of paragraph 3 of part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 as each Appendix contains confidential information relating to tenders and the disclosure of that information is either (i) prohibited by or under an enactment, namely Regulation 21 of the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 or is (ii) information relating to the business affairs of bidders in a confidential procurement. That confidential information is relevant to this procurement and probably also to other procurements in the local government sector given the limited number of potential contractors in the market. The information therefore has a high commercial value. In the event that the Council fails to keep the information confidential then the aggrieved bidder may be able to bring a very substantial claim in damages against the Council to cover its losses. In these circumstances the public interest in the Council withholding the information and protecting itself from litigation outweighs any interest in disclosing the information particularly where as much information as possible has been made available to the public in the open parts of the report.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Report to: | Executive |
| Date: | 01 October 2019 |
| Subject: | Highways 2020 Contract Award Decision |
| Decision Reference: | I017884 |
| Key decision? | Yes |

Summary:

This report presents the results of the Highways 2020 Procurement, describing the process adopted and the solutions arising. The Executive are asked to approve the award of a contract to:

- Lot 1 (Highway Works) - Balfour Beatty Group Ltd
- Lot 2 (Traffic Signals) – Colas Ltd
- Lot 3 (Professional Services) – WSP UK Ltd

Recommendation(s):

That the Executive:

1. Notes the progress made and the outcome of the final tender evaluation;
2. Approves the award of and decides to award a contract for the delivery of:-
 - a) Highway Works to Balfour Beatty Group Ltd;
 - b) Traffic Signals to Colas Ltd; and
 - c) Professional Services to WSP UK Ltd.
3. Authorises the Executive Director - Place to notify all bidders in the procurement of the Council's decision to award contracts as set out in recommendation 2 above.
4. Authorises the Executive Director - Place to appoint Balfour Beatty Group Ltd, Colas Ltd and WSP UK Ltd as the Preferred Bidder in respect of the contract for Highway Works, Traffic Signals and Professional Services respectively.
5. Delegates to the Executive Director - Place authority to approve the final form and the entering into of all contract and other legal documentation necessary to give effect to the above decisions.

Alternatives Considered:

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | Do not approve the recommended option and undertake a new procurement exercise for one, two or all three Lots (Highway Works, Traffic Signals and Professional Services). |
|----|---|

Reasons for Recommendation:

The Council has undergone a thorough and comprehensive procurement that has delivered a final tender for each Lot (Highway Works, Traffic Signals and Professional Services) offering the Most Economically Advantageous Tender ("MEAT") to the Council.

The submitted tenders for each Lot have been rigorously evaluated against the Council's published scoring methodology and criteria and the recommended contractors are those that scored highest in that evaluation process. No other combination of contractors can be awarded the contracts without breach of the Council's procurement obligations.

The final tender will enable the Council to deliver an affordable service through a delivery model that will provide the most efficient and effective mechanism for delivering the Highway Service in Lincolnshire. Each winning final tender was of a high quality. Not to award the contracts would leave the Council without contracts for securing the continuation of critical highway services at the end of March 2020.

1. Background

- 1.1. Information in the body of this report is not commercially sensitive. However each of Appendices A, B and C is not for publication by virtue of being confidential under Section 100A(2) of the Local Government Act 1972 and/or exempt under Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972. Should the Council disclose the information, bidders may be able to take legal action and claim compensation against the Council.
- 1.2. The three contracts that form the Lincolnshire Highways Alliance began on 1 April 2010 and are due to expire on 31 March 2020. The contracts were awarded for an initial five year period with individual one year contract extensions to the full term length of ten years. The contract cannot lawfully be extended further.
- 1.3. Governance of the project was identified at the start of the process as a key requirement of managing the project appropriately. A Project Board was formed on 11 September 2017, chaired by the Executive Director with the Executive Councillor for Highways Transport and IT and his Support Councillor as well as members of the Scrutiny Committee from across the political spectrum. A working group was set up on the 24 May 2017 in advance of the Project Board. Following the creation of the Project Board, the working group formally became the Project Team, directed to manage the tasks required to complete the project. This group was chaired by the Head of Service responsible, who was also a Board member, and included staff and specialists from across the Highways service together with colleagues from HR, Audit and Commercial.
- 1.4. On 6 November 2017 an Options Appraisal was presented to the Highways and Transportation Scrutiny Committee and then on 5 December 2017 to the Executive.
- 1.5. The Options Appraisal examined 17 delivery model options available to the Council that were initiated in accordance with the Highways Maintenance Efficiency Programme (HMEP) Route Choice Toolkit. The 17 delivery models were broadly based around eight models; Private Funding, Single Provider, Multiple Providers, Framework, Joint Venture, In-House with top up, Teckal or In-House.
- 1.6. The recommended option within the Options Appraisal was to proceed with a developed iteration of the existing model with some notable changes in relation to the reactive service and a broader Professional Services design top up arrangement.
- 1.7. The preferred model linked three individual contracts through a collaborative clause in each contract to form an alliance structure by incentivising the parties to work together. The three contracts recommended within the Options Appraisal would cover the following areas of service:

Lot 1 – Highway Works. A Term Service Contract that delivers the majority of highway works including; surfacing, patching, surface

dressing, drainage, street lighting, bridges/structures, signs, lines, grass cutting, weed control, drainage cleansing, emergency response and winter maintenance.

Lot 2 – Traffic Signals. A Term Service Contract that delivers all the maintenance and improvement work to our existing signals and controlled crossings together with the provision of new signal installations.

Lot 3 – Professional Services. A Professional Services Contract that provides access to professional consultancy services including; highway and drainage design, transport modelling, planning advice, ecology, archaeology expertise and support to bids for additional funding.

1.8. At its meeting on 5 December 2017 the Executive with the support of the Highways and Transportation Scrutiny Committee:

1.8.1. Approved the carrying out of the procurement process for the external commissioning of the services currently covered by the Highways Alliance contracts.

1.8.2. Approved Option 17 as the package of contracts to be offered to the market within an alliance model utilising the New Engineering Contract NEC4.

1.8.3. Delegated to the Executive Director for Environment and Economy, in consultation with the Leader of the Council and the Executive Councillor for Highways Transportation and IT, all decisions necessary to progress the procurement of the replacement arrangements, to include choice of procurement procedure, scope of the services and the terms of all necessary legal documentation, but excluding the final decision to award the contract.

2. The Council’s Key Objectives

2.1. The following objectives set out in the contractual documentation for the Highway Service are directly linked to the combined Key Performance Indicators and individual contract Performance Indicators within the contract in order to maintain focus on these goals throughout the service period with each of the Partners. The Objectives are to:

| | |
|--|---|
| Sustain and Grow Business and the Economy | Help Lincolnshire businesses to be the drivers of economic growth through supporting a climate in which they are able to invest, enhance their business performance and offer attractive jobs to a skilled workforce. |
| Protect and Sustain the Environment | Protect, enhance and balance our environmental needs through the delivery of the service. |
| Sustain and Develop Prosperity through Infrastructure | Develop growth and prosperity through encouraging investment and enhancing the economic potential of Lincolnshire. |

| | |
|--|---|
| Promote Customer Focus | Improve the quality of service to the end users and improve the perception of all works completed on behalf of the Client. Keep members of the public informed proactively and reduce the volume of enquiries received into the alliance. |
| Ensure Health and Wellbeing of the workforce and the public | Contribute to and improve the health and wellbeing of the population as a whole who use, work or live within Lincolnshire. |
| Ensure Highways Network Availability | Minimise the disruption to the wider public by taking reasonable measures to maintain network availability. Look to work collaboratively with other Partners, contractors, utility companies and consultants wherever possible. |
| Align Services and Asset Plan with Political Priorities | Assist the Client to deliver services to suit political priorities and deal with changes should and when they arise. |
| Ensure collaboration and partnership approach | Develop a successful culture within the alliance Partners to foster positive, creative, innovative and sustainable working relationships. |
| Maintain quality and consistency of services | Throughout the life of the service, ensure that the level of enthusiasm and attention to detail is maintained. Ensure that the terms of the contract are delivered in full with any additional quality offers made as part of the original procurement process. |
| Innovate | <p>Strive to continually improve the alliance and the service it delivers, by challenging established working practices with new methods, ideas and products.</p> <p>The Client will actively encourage the use of future technologies within the Contract, in an effort to improve efficiencies and give added value to the work carried out. The Contractor / Consultant is to be proactive in promoting such technologies and demonstrating the efficiencies that can be made.</p> |

3. The Contract and Improving Service Delivery

3.1. The contracts make use of the latest version of the New Engineering Contract (NEC) which is the UK industry standard and is being increasingly used globally. Lot 1 and 2 are based on a Term Service contract and Lot 3 is a Professional Services contract which are all part of the same NEC family of documents. Each of the contracts are linked using a contractual clause which requires all parties to work together and include performance indicators which affect both the individual contracts as well as the whole group. The two Term Service contracts for Highway Works and Traffic Signals make use of a payment mechanism where a 'target' is generated from a list of tendered works items, which is adjusted each year for inflation. The contractor is paid the cost of carrying out the work to meet the specified standard and this cost is compared to the target. The difference between the two is known as pain or gain depending on whether the cost is more or less than the target. In a gain situation the contractor and Council share the benefit of carrying out the

work efficiently to ensure the costs are below the target. In a pain situation, the costs are shared but only up to a certain threshold above which the contractor pays the additional costs. The Professional Services contract takes a slightly different approach by making use of a range of payment mechanisms depending on the services required and includes this pain/gain arrangement in addition to traditional forms of payment.

3.2. The initial term of the Lot 1, 2 and 3 contracts are six years with extensions available of up to a further six years. The extensions can be awarded individually or in blocks and are linked to performance levels and service reviews within each of the individual contracts.

3.3. The contractual requirements written by the Council have included improvements based on lessons learnt from the existing service delivery, nationally recognised best practice and changes in legislation. Modifications to the contract documents have been made so that service improvements and cost savings were balanced with the overall affordability of the service. Areas of significant change include:

3.3.1. Improved contractual performance measures which enable the service quality to be actively monitored throughout the life of the contract. Key performance indicators measure the performance of the alliance as a whole with individual performance indicators that are Lot specific. The Council also has a set of performance indicators as it is acknowledged that good or bad performance by one party has knock on effects to other parties within the alliance. Performance against these measures are rewarded financially. The performance measures have also been linked to low service damages that are deducted from payments should the new providers fail to meet minimum agreed targets.

3.3.2. In addition to the financial impacts identified above, the decision to award contract extensions is heavily influenced by the providers' performance levels. Each extension to the contract can be awarded four years in advance to ensure that the providers can plan effectively, and the decision to award an extension will be based largely upon the performance scores. The provider will have the opportunity to recover any withheld extensions ensuring that the providers are motivated to perform throughout the contract period.

3.3.3. As a result of the changes set out in paragraphs 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 there are improved incentive mechanisms within each contract and across all three contracts.

3.3.4. The reactive service resource solution in Lot 1 has moved to a price per fault model. Making this change ensures that the service area is highly incentivised, as the contractor is rewarded for improvements in productivity. Taking this

approach will also get the buy-in of the provider to actively deal with peaks and troughs in service.

3.3.5. The contractors have been empowered to self-identify faults within the vicinity of other instructed works. It is anticipated that the Council's change in contractual approach will ease disruption on the road network, and lead to greater public satisfaction when repairs are undertaken.

3.3.6. The Council raised its requirements in relation to mobilisation and demobilisation by detailing each of the deliverables required, including key dates and tasks during these key phases. In addition to contractual changes, the bidders have submitted their mobilisation programmes and general approach to mobilisation as part of their quality bid. As with all of the quality responses received from the leading bids, the commitments will be introduced into the formal contract prior to the contract being signed.

4. Procurement Stages

- 4.1. A Prior Information Notice (PIN) was issued on 16 April 2018 to highlight the upcoming opportunity to the market. The PIN advertised a Meet the Buyer Day that was held on 18 May 2018. The event was well attended and was used to engage with the market and the key supply chain for each Lot.
- 4.2. The meetings enabled the project team to test key aspects of the service arrangement so that the Highways 2020 recommended option could meet the market requirements and be viewed attractively. Ensuring that the recommended option matched the market strength, meant that the providers were not forced into a relationship outside of their core offering or required to price additional risk.
- 4.3. The formal procurement process commenced on 2 October 2018 with the issue of an OJEU contract notice.
- 4.4. The procurement adopted the European Union Competitive Procedure with Negotiation (CPN) procurement route. The CPN procedure enabled the Council to negotiate key components of the contract using a procedure that is less onerous on both the Council and the Bidder than the Competitive Dialogue procedure.
- 4.5. A Selection Questionnaire (SQ) was received from interested parties for each Lot on 9 November 2018. The Council received 11 compliant responses across Lots 1, 2 and 3. An SQ allows the Council to filter out suppliers who do not have the capacity or capability to carry out the contractual requirements, where only those Bidders meeting the Council's selection criterion are invited to participate in the bidding stage of the procurement process. The SQ stage also allowed the Council to shortlist to a suitable number of the most qualified bidders. Ultimately, it

wasn't necessary to create a shortlist as the number of applications received was less than or equal to the desired number of bidders for the shortlist, which was set at a maximum of 5 bidders for each Lot.

4.6. Successful bidders at the SQ stage were invited to submit fully completed and priced Initial Tenders on 7 January 2019 based on a set of developed contract documents that included:

- NEC4 Contract Data
- HMEP developed Scope
- Lincolnshire Specification for Highway Works
- HMEP developed Price List / Activity Schedule and Method of Measurement
- Lease and Licence Agreements for the LCC Depots
- Historical service information data

4.7. Initial Tenders were received on 25 March 2019 for all three Lots and they were subsequently evaluated.

4.8. The evaluation methodology follows the "Most Economically Advantageous Tender" (MEAT) process. This combines evaluation of Price and Quality of each submission. The split between these criteria was:

4.8.1. Quality – 60% (Service Delivery 55% and Commercial 5%).

4.8.2. Price – 40%

4.9. Within the Quality and Price split, sub criteria were developed and weighted. These weightings remained constant throughout the procurement process. See 4.10 Table 1 for the criteria.

4.10. Table 1: Weightings

| Level 1 Criteria | Level 1 Criteria Weighting (%) | Level 2 Criteria | Level 2 Criteria Weighting (%) |
|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Service Delivery | 55 | Mobilisation | 10 |
| | | Health & Safety | 5 |
| | | Quality Management | 10 |
| | | Opportunity and Risk management | 10 |
| | | Operational Delivery | 20 |
| | | Systems and Interface | 15 |

| | | | |
|-------------------|----|-------------------------------------|------------|
| | | Key People and Communication | 15 |
| | | Performance | 10 |
| | | Social Value | 5 |
| Commercial | 5 | Commercial Terms | 100 |
| Financial | 40 | N/A | |

4.11. In accordance with the CPN procurement route, the Council reserved the right to award a contract without negotiation and select the Most Economically Advantageous Tender to the Council.

4.12. The Council chose to not enter into negotiations on Lot 2 and 3 as the tenders received were generally of a high standard from a quality perspective and the costs submitted are in line with the Council's expectations.

4.13. However the Council did choose to negotiate on Lot 1, given the financial scale of the contract. The opportunity to secure additional value and discuss key aspects and risks of the service were considered significant enough to offset the time and resources required to enter into negotiations.

4.14. The Council invited the leading three bids into the negotiation stage on 23 May 2019 for Lot 1 and hosted negotiation sessions over a three week period. The opportunity to have discussions with the Council was very well received by the bidders, who were well prepared with various presentations focussing on the negotiation areas identified by the Council. The negotiation stage was concluded on 12 July 2019 and invitations were submitted to the bidders to submit their Final Tenders. The Final Tender consisted of the Initial Tender with such revisions as the bidders chose to submit relating to the areas that were negotiated. Bidders were allowed to revise their price in its entirety and also to revise their proposals on the key commercial terms of the contract. The Final Tender documentation was received on 25 July 2019 and the Council evaluated the final tenders with the new quality and pricing information that the bidders submitted as a result of the negotiation.

5. Evaluation

5.1. The bidders' quality responses across all three Lots were evaluated by 30 panels comprised of three evaluators, a chair and a scribe. The officers involved were chosen for their professional and technical knowledge. All officers received training and were required to sign confidentiality and conflict of interest statements.

5.2. The financial submissions were evaluated independently of the quality submission to ensure that quality evaluations were not impacted by pricing information. Model scenarios utilising the bidder's price lists were

used to derive a total price for each of the submissions across all three Lots.

- 5.3. The final stage of the process was to combine the quality and price submission scores together. The three Bidders that achieved the highest score, and therefore submitted the Most Economically Advantageous Tender were:

Lot 1 – Highways Works – Balfour Beatty Group Ltd
Lot 2 – Traffic Signals – Colas Ltd
Lot 3 – Professional Services – WSP UK Ltd

6. Affordability and Flexibility

- 6.1. The Bidders' price proposals have been analysed and compared against the historical cost of delivering the Highway Service. Each Lot has been analysed individually to determine areas of budget pressure for both revenue and capital funding.
- 6.2. Budget pressure exists within the first financial year of the contract (1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021) as a direct result of mobilising the new service. Changes to the contract documents have incentivised the Bidders to invest in key infrastructure that will deliver improvements in service delivery through the life of the contract. Bidders have also made a number of commitments that require initial investment in order to deliver their proposed solution.
- 6.3. Subject to budget pressure during the initial year of the contract, the global budget position is manageable based on the current level of funding received across the Highway Service. Based on this analysis the current level of service offered is affordable for each of the new contracts.
- 6.4. The base contract selected for Lots 1, 2 and 3 are open book contracts with payment mechanisms that incentivise the Council and Provider to undertake work efficiently. The Council has included efficiency clauses that can be enacted if particular areas of the service differ by significant amounts.
- 6.5. To maintain flexibility the Council was not prepared to offer exclusivity to the Service Providers or provide a guaranteed minimum level of work.
- 6.6. The Council has set out a formal process of contractual refresh points. The parties are required to carry out a review of the service and determine that it is still fit for purpose by reviewing the systems and processes that are in place. This provides an opportunity to enable the Council and the provider to change its approach prior to deciding on potential extensions to the contract.

7. Options

- 7.1. Approval to undertake the procurement process was given at the Executive on 5 December 2017. The options considered in connection with this report are:
 - 7.1.1. To accept the recommendation and authorise the award of contracts for the delivery of Highway Works, Traffic Signals and Professional Services.
 - 7.1.2. Do not approve the recommended option and undertake a new procurement exercise for one, two or all three Lots (Highway Works, Traffic Signals and Professional Services).
- 7.2. The implication of accepting the recommendation will be to award the contract. The timeline makes key provision for sufficient time to mobilise prior to the existing contract lapsing. This is essential in terms of:
 - 7.2.1. Maintaining a Highway Service for the County of Lincolnshire and meeting our legal obligations under various statutes.
 - 7.2.2. Keeping costs of mobilisation down to a minimum (by allowing new suppliers to negotiate and develop relationships with the supply chain).
 - 7.2.3. Reduce the risk of any potential gaps in service provision.
- 7.3. The implication of not accepting the recommendation is that the current contract will come to an end with no replacement contract in place to deliver services from 1 April 2020. As a result of this, further potential issues may arise, these include:
 - 7.3.1. The Council may fail to meet its statutory duties, exposing itself to an increased risk of legal claims.
 - 7.3.2. The Council could potentially incur additional expenditure of a new procurement process, the abortive costs of the current process and the reputational damage and adverse publicity that the Council may suffer.
 - 7.3.3. The Council could cause a gap in the delivery of the service at the end of the contract period exposing the Council to the risk of using interim arrangements.

8. Financial Security

- 8.1. It is anticipated that the contracts for all three Lots will be signed by 31 October 2019 to enable an adequate mobilisation period prior to the operational service delivery commencing on 1 April 2020, for an initial period of six years. The Council is able to extend the contract at its discretion for a further six years. Therefore, the maximum contract

duration will be 12 years. This provides flexibility, whilst recognising the significant cost of procurements of this type.

- 8.2. The Council, through the SQ, only permitted organisations which had a robust financial standing to participate in the procurement exercise. This provided reasonable assurance that the organisations had sufficient financial standing to deliver the services through the contract term. As indicated, the SQ investigations and evaluation were carried out in November 2018 and repeated at the end of August 2019. The result is that the Council's finance officers were satisfied that the organisations have sufficient financial standing for the Council to be content to sign a contract of the relevant scale and type with them.
- 8.3. The contract also requires the bidders to take out an appropriate level of insurance to cover third party and employee liability, property and professional indemnity insurance. This provides a level of protection/redress to the preferred bidders through the contract term.

9. Social Value

- 9.1. The Public Service (Social Value) Act placed a formal requirement on public sector organisations to consider the economic, social and environmental benefits for communities (social value), as well as the overall cost when awarding contracts for services.
- 9.2. The Council has taken steps to ensure that social value is considered in the contract. The 10 page Social Value quality question allowed Tenderers to explain how social value will be delivered throughout the contract.
- 9.3. Additionally, KPI 4 "Building Social Value" will be used to incentivise all alliance partners to ensure that Social Value is delivered throughout the service on behalf of the Council.
- 9.4. More detail is given in the relevant confidential Appendix.

10. Legal Obligations and Formalities

- 10.1. There are legal formalities which need to be completed before a contract can be awarded. The Public Contracts Regulations 2015 require that having decided to award a contract, the Authority must notify all bidders who have participated in the procurement, of the winner and then leave 10 clear working days to elapse/standstill before the contract is concluded. In the event that a bidder challenges the award during the standstill period, then the contract cannot be awarded until the challenge has been resolved.
- 10.2. The Council is under a legal obligation to consider particular matters before deciding how to proceed. These matters are referred to in paragraph 11- Legal Issues below.

11. Legal Issues:

Equality Act 2010

Under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- * Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act.
- * Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
- * Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The relevant protected characteristics are age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation

Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:

- * Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic
- * Take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it
- * Encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low

The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities

Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to tackle prejudice, and promote understanding

Compliance with the duties in section 149 may involve treating some persons more favourably than others

The duty cannot be delegated and must be discharged by the decision-maker. To discharge the statutory duty the decision-maker must analyse all the relevant material with the specific statutory obligations in mind. If a risk of adverse impact is identified consideration must be given to measures to avoid that impact as part of the decision making process

An Equality Impact Analysis (EIA) has been carried out on the recommendations contained within this report. The EIA forms part of this report and can be found in Appendix D.

Positive Impacts:

- The Highways 2020 project has identified improvement to social value within the recommended option. The bidders referred to in the recommended option have committed to encourage Apprentice schemes, work experience

and work trials within the provider contracts.

- The Highways 2020 project enables Council officers to instruct and design work that results in change to the physical environment. Projects that will be implemented over the life of the contract will have positive impacts on persons with physical disabilities. There is a range of advice, guidance and codes of practice drawn up to direct engineers and local authority officers on the best way to meet the needs of disabled people and these will continue to be adhered to.
- The Highways 2020 recommended options have organisational commitments to increase their proportion of ethnic minorities within the workplace.
- In addition to the providers approach to service delivery, the contract scope dictates that the providers must adhere to the Lincolnshire County Council equality and diversity policy.

Negative Impacts:

- No perceived adverse impacts

The EIA will be monitored throughout the mobilisation process.

Joint Strategic Needs Analysis (JSNA and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS)

The Council must have regard to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the Joint Health & Well Being Strategy (JHWS) in coming to a decision.

The JSNA and JHWS requirements have been considered as part of the commissioning process. Although there is no direct relationship, the recommended option will ensure Lincolnshire has a well maintained and safe road network which enable people to access the services they need, reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured and supports the development of a local vibrant economy, all of which can impact on the health and wellbeing of individuals and communities.

Crime and Disorder

Under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Council must exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment), the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area and re-offending in its area

The duties under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1988 have been considered and it is deemed that the Highways 2020 recommendations within this report will have no direct impact.

12. Conclusion

- 12.1. Driven by the expiry of the three contracts that form the Highways Alliance, the Council has carried out considerable work over the last 24 months so that the Highway Service has a route to deliver the service from 1 April 2020. Key work streams have been soft market testing, reviewing best practice, drawing up the Options Appraisal, developing the procurement and contract documentation, selecting bidders and managing the procurement through the negotiation phase in such a way as to deliver sound affordable solutions. The Project Board has had continual oversight of the Highways 2020 project to date and will continue to do so until all three contracts have mobilised successfully.
- 12.2. Prior to placing the contract notice, the Executive, following consideration by the Highways and Transportation Scrutiny Committee, approved the procurement on 5 December 2017. More recently, the matter has again been referred to the Highways and Transportation Scrutiny Committee to carry out a thorough examination of the project on 16 September 2019. Its comments will be reported to the Executive.
- 12.3. As part of the work carried out, the Council in combination with the preferred bidders, has set out an ambitious programme of improvements to the Highway Service, with new and challenging service levels backed by three robust and demanding contracts linked to form a collaborative alliance. The procurement and evaluation stage is now complete. Three winning tenders have been identified. The recommendation is to proceed with the award of the contracts to the bidders identified within this report.

13. Legal Comments:

The Council has the power to award the contracts to the contractors as recommended which have been determined in accordance with the Council's obligations under the Public Contracts Regulations.

The legal considerations relating to the decision and the recommendations are set out in the Report.

The decision is consistent with the Policy Framework and within the remit of the Executive.

14. Resource Comments:

The costs incurred from awarding the Highways 2020 contract will on the whole be met from the approved revenue and capital budgets of the Council. The paper highlights that there is the ability for these contracts to be flexible to adapt to any future budget changes.

Accepting the recommendation to award the contracts will ensure the Council receives value for money for the services included.

The Council holds a contingency which can be utilised for any additional cost pressures incurred during the mobilisation phase on the contract.

15. Consultation

a) Has Local Member Been Consulted?

n/a

b) Has Executive Councillor Been Consulted?

Yes

c) Scrutiny Comments

The decision will be considered by the Highways and Transport Scrutiny Committee on 16 September 2019 and the Committee's comments will be reported to the Executive.

d) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?

Yes

e) Risks and Impact Analysis

Each of the main options considered during the Options Appraisal stage have been subject to Change Impact Analysis. The recommended option has been subject to Change Impact Analysis, Equality Impact Analysis and Risk Analysis.

The main conclusions of these analyses are set out in the Report including the Appendices

The documentation in relation to this are contained within the Highways 2020 Business Case that was presented to the Executive on the 5 December 2017.

16. Appendices

| | |
|---|---|
| These are listed below and attached at the back of the report | |
| Appendix A | Lot 1 - Highway Works. (Confidential) |
| Appendix B | Lot 2 - Traffic Signals. (Confidential) |
| Appendix C | Lot 3 - Professional Services. (Confidential) |
| Appendix D | Equality Impact Analysis |

17. Background Papers

| Document title | Where the document can be viewed |
|---|---|
| Report to Executive, 5 December 2017, Highways 2020 - Options Appraisal | https://lincolnshire.moderngov.co.uk |

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Equality Impact Analysis to enable informed decisions

The purpose of this document is to:-

- I. help decision makers fulfil their duties under the Equality Act 2010 and
- II. for you to evidence the positive and adverse impacts of the proposed change on people with protected characteristics and ways to mitigate or eliminate any adverse impacts.

Using this form

This form must be updated and reviewed as your evidence on a proposal for a project/service change/policy/commissioning of a service or decommissioning of a service evolves taking into account any consultation feedback, significant changes to the proposals and data to support impacts of proposed changes. The key findings of the most up to date version of the Equality Impact Analysis must be explained in the report to the decision maker and the Equality Impact Analysis must be attached to the decision making report.

****Please make sure you read the information below so that you understand what is required under the Equality Act 2010****

Equality Act 2010

The Equality Act 2010 applies to both our workforce and our customers. Under the Equality Act 2010, decision makers are under a personal duty, to have due (that is proportionate) regard to the need to protect and promote the interests of persons with protected characteristics.

Protected characteristics

The protected characteristics under the Act are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation.

Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010

Section 149 requires a public authority to have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation, and any other conduct that is prohibited by/or under the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share relevant protected characteristics and persons who do not share those characteristics
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The purpose of Section 149 is to get decision makers to consider the impact their decisions may or will have on those with protected characteristics and by evidencing the impacts on people with protected characteristics decision makers should be able to demonstrate 'due regard'.

Decision makers duty under the Act

Having had careful regard to the Equality Impact Analysis, and also the consultation responses, decision makers are under a personal duty to have due regard to the need to protect and promote the interests of persons with protected characteristics (see above) and to:-

- (i) consider and analyse how the decision is likely to affect those with protected characteristics, in practical terms,
- (ii) remove any unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other prohibited conduct,
- (iii) consider whether practical steps should be taken to mitigate or avoid any adverse consequences that the decision is likely to have, for persons with protected characteristics and, indeed, to consider whether the decision should not be taken at all, in the interests of persons with protected characteristics,
- (iv) consider whether steps should be taken to advance equality, foster good relations and generally promote the interests of persons with protected characteristics, either by varying the recommended decision or by taking some other decision.

Conducting an Impact Analysis

The Equality Impact Analysis is a process to identify the impact or likely impact a project, proposed service change, commissioning, decommissioning or policy will have on people with protected characteristics listed above. It should be considered at the beginning of the decision making process.

The Lead Officer responsibility

This is the person writing the report for the decision maker. It is the responsibility of the Lead Officer to make sure that the Equality Impact Analysis is robust and proportionate to the decision being taken.

Summary of findings

You must provide a clear and concise summary of the key findings of this Equality Impact Analysis in the decision making report and attach this Equality Impact Analysis to the report.

Impact – definition

An impact is an intentional or unintentional lasting consequence or significant change to people's lives brought about by an action or series of actions.

How much detail to include?

The Equality Impact Analysis should be proportionate to the impact of proposed change. In deciding this asking simple questions “Who might be affected by this decision?” “Which protected characteristics might be affected?” and “How might they be affected?” will help you consider the extent to which you already have evidence, information and data, and where there are gaps that you will need to explore. Ensure the source and date of any existing data is referenced.

You must consider both obvious and any less obvious impacts. Engaging with people with the protected characteristics will help you to identify less obvious impacts as these groups share their perspectives with you.

A given proposal may have a positive impact on one or more protected characteristics and have an adverse impact on others. You must capture these differences in this form to help decision makers to arrive at a view as to where the balance of advantage or disadvantage lies. If an adverse impact is unavoidable then it must be clearly justified and recorded as such, with an explanation as to why no steps can be taken to avoid the impact. Consequences must be included.

Proposals for more than one option If more than one option is being proposed you must ensure that the Equality Impact Analysis covers all options. Depending on the circumstances, it may be more appropriate to complete an Equality Impact Analysis for each option.

The information you provide in this form must be sufficient to allow the decision maker to fulfil their role as above. You must include the latest version of the Equality Impact Analysis with the report to the decision maker. Please be aware that the information in this form must be able to stand up to legal challenge.

Background Information

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Title of the policy / project / service being considered | Highways 2020 | Person / people completing analysis | Jonathan Evans/Liam McMain |
| Service Area | Infrastructure Commissioning | Lead Officer | Jonathan Evans |
| Who is the decision maker? | Executive | How was the Equality Impact Analysis undertaken? | Discussion between officers involved using guidance on Equality & Diversity. |
| Date of meeting when decision will be made | 01/10/2019 | Version control | V1.1 |
| Is this proposed change to an existing policy/service/project or is it new? | Existing policy/service/project | LCC directly delivered, commissioned, re-commissioned or de-commissioned? | Re-commissioned |
| Describe the proposed change | The current Lincolnshire Highways Alliance is due to reach full term on 31 March 2020. A new service delivery mechanism has been created and a procurement process has been conducted for the award of three contracts – for Highway Works, Traffic Signals and Professional Services. The award of these contracts will permit replacement arrangements to be implemented to start on 1 April 2020. A Report to Executive to be considered on 1 October 2019 outlines the procurement process followed and the results of tender evaluation and recommends the award of contracts for each of the above-mentioned services. | | |

Evidencing the impacts

In this section you will explain the difference that proposed changes are likely to make on people with protected characteristics. To help you do this first consider the impacts the proposed changes may have on people without protected characteristics before then considering the impacts the proposed changes may have on people with protected characteristics.

You must evidence here who will benefit and how they will benefit. If there are no benefits that you can identify please state 'No perceived benefit' under the relevant protected characteristic. You can add sub categories under the protected characteristics to make clear the impacts. For example under Age you may have considered the impact on 0-5 year olds or people aged 65 and over, under Race you may have considered Eastern European migrants, under Sex you may have considered specific impacts on men.

Data to support impacts of proposed changes

When considering the equality impact of a decision it is important to know who the people are that will be affected by any change.

Population data and the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

The Lincolnshire Research Observatory (LRO) holds a range of population data by the protected characteristics. This can help put a decision into context. Visit the LRO website and its population theme page by following this link: <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk> If you cannot find what you are looking for, or need more information, please contact the LRO team. You will also find information about the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment on the LRO website.

Workforce profiles

You can obtain information by many of the protected characteristics for the Council's workforce and comparisons with the labour market on the [Council's website](#). As of 1st April 2015, managers can obtain workforce profile data by the protected characteristics for their specific areas using Agresso.

Positive impacts

The proposed change may have the following positive impacts on persons with protected characteristics

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Age</p> | <p>The Highways 2020 Project has sought improvement to social value within the procurement. The bidders referred to in the recommended option within the Executive Report have committed to encourage Apprentice schemes, work experience and work trials within the provider contracts which will impact positively on creating opportunities for young people.</p> <p>The contract Scope dictates that the providers must adhere to the Lincolnshire County Council equality and diversity policy.</p> <p>https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/jobs/manuals/employment-manual/equality-and-diversity/-equality-and-diversity-in-employment-policy/126933.article</p> |
| <p>Disability</p> | <p>The Highways 2020 Project enables Council officers to instruct and design work that results in change to the physical environment. Projects that will be implemented over the life of the contract will have positive impacts on persons with physical disabilities. A range of advice, guidance and codes of practice has been drawn up to direct engineers and local authority officers on the best way to meet the needs of disabled people and these will be adhered to.</p> <p>The contract Scope dictates that the providers must adhere to the Lincolnshire County Council equality and diversity policy.</p> <p>https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/jobs/manuals/employment-manual/equality-and-diversity/-equality-and-diversity-in-employment-policy/126933.article</p> |
| <p>Gender reassignment</p> | <p>No specific positive impact. The contract Scope dictates that the providers must adhere to the Lincolnshire County Council equality and diversity policy.</p> <p>https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/jobs/manuals/employment-manual/equality-and-diversity/-equality-and-diversity-in-employment-policy/126933.article</p> |
| <p>Marriage and civil partnership</p> | <p>No specific positive impact. The contract Scope dictates that the providers must adhere to the Lincolnshire County Council equality and diversity policy.</p> <p>https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/jobs/manuals/employment-manual/equality-and-diversity/-equality-and-diversity-in-employment-policy/126933.article</p> |
| <p>Pregnancy and maternity</p> | <p>No specific positive impact. The contract Scope dictates that the providers must adhere to the Lincolnshire County Council equality and diversity policy.</p> <p>https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/jobs/manuals/employment-manual/equality-and-diversity/-equality-and-diversity-in-employment-policy/126933.article</p> |

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Equality Impact Analysis



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| Race | <p>The bidders identified in the recommended options each have organisational commitments to increase their proportion of ethnic minorities within the workplace.</p> <p>In addition to the providers approach to service delivery, the contract Scope dictates that the providers must adhere to the Lincolnshire County Council equality and diversity policy.</p> <p>https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/jobs/manuals/employment-manual/equality-and-diversity/-equality-and-diversity-in-employment-policy/126933.article</p> |
| Religion or belief | <p>No specific positive impact. The contract Scope dictates that the providers must adhere to the Lincolnshire County Council equality and diversity policy.</p> <p>https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/jobs/manuals/employment-manual/equality-and-diversity/-equality-and-diversity-in-employment-policy/126933.article</p> |
| Sex | <p>No specific positive impact. The contract Scope dictates that the providers must adhere to the Lincolnshire County Council equality and diversity policy.</p> <p>https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/jobs/manuals/employment-manual/equality-and-diversity/-equality-and-diversity-in-employment-policy/126933.article</p> |
| Sexual orientation | <p>No specific positive impact. The contract Scope dictates that the providers must adhere to the Lincolnshire County Council equality and diversity policy.</p> <p>https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/jobs/manuals/employment-manual/equality-and-diversity/-equality-and-diversity-in-employment-policy/126933.article</p> |

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If you have identified positive impacts for other groups not specifically covered by the protected characteristics in the Equality Act 2010 you can include them here if it will help the decision maker to make an informed decision.

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Negative impacts

Negative Impacts of the proposed change and practical steps to mitigate or avoid any adverse consequences on people with protected characteristics are detailed below.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Age | No perceived adverse impact. |
| Disability | No perceived adverse impact. |
| Gender reassignment | No perceived adverse impact. |
| Marriage and civil partnership | No perceived adverse impact. |
| Pregnancy and maternity | No perceived adverse impact. |
| Race | No perceived adverse impact. |
| Religion or belief | No perceived adverse impact. |
| Sex | No perceived adverse impact. |
| Sexual orientation | No perceived adverse impact. |

If you have identified negative impacts for other groups not specifically covered by the protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 you can include them here if it will help the decision maker to make an informed decision.

Stakeholders

Stake holders are people or groups who may be directly affected (primary stakeholders) and indirectly affected (secondary stakeholders)

Stakeholders

You must evidence here who you involved in gathering your evidence about benefits, adverse impacts and practical steps to mitigate or avoid any adverse consequences. You must be confident that any engagement was meaningful. The Community engagement team can help you to do this and you can contact them at consultation@lincolnshire.gov.uk

State clearly what (if any) consultation or engagement activity took place by stating who you involved when compiling this EIA under the protected characteristics. Include organisations you invited and organisations who attended, the date(s) they were involved and method of involvement i.e. Equality Impact Analysis workshop/email/telephone conversation/meeting/consultation. State clearly the objectives of the EIA consultation and findings from the EIA consultation under each of the protected characteristics. If you have not covered any of the protected characteristics please state the reasons why they were not consulted/engaged.

Objective(s) of the EIA consultation/engagement activity

Consultation held with bidders for the Highways 2020 Service and the Highways 2020 Project Team.

Who was involved in the EIA consultation/engagement activity? Detail any findings identified by the protected characteristic

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Age | None identified. |
| Disability | None identified. |
| Gender reassignment | None identified. |
| Marriage and civil partnership | None identified. |
| Pregnancy and maternity | None identified. |
| Race | None identified. |

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|--|---|
| <p>Religion or belief</p> | <p>None identified.</p> |
| <p>Sex</p> | <p>None identified.</p> |
| <p>Sexual orientation</p> | <p>None identified.</p> |
| <p>Are you confident that everyone who should have been involved in producing this version of the Equality Impact Analysis has been involved in a meaningful way? The purpose is to make sure you have got the perspective of all the protected characteristics.</p> | <p>Yes.</p> |
| <p>Once the changes have been implemented how will you undertake evaluation of the benefits and how effective the actions to reduce adverse impacts have been?</p> | <p>The benefits will be monitored through the contractual performance indicators and commitments made by providers during the procurement process</p> |

| Further Details | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| | If yes, please give details. None |

| Actions required | Action | Lead officer | Timescale |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Include any actions identified in this analysis for on-going monitoring of impacts. | Regular Review | Jonathan Evans | Continual Monitoring. |
| Signed off by | Paul Rusted | Date | 09/09/2019 |

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