




Brighton & Hove  
City Council

# Neighbourhoods, Inclusion, Communities & Equalities Committee

Title:	<b>Neighbourhoods, Inclusion, Communities &amp; Equalities Committee</b>
Date:	<b>21 January 2019</b>
Time:	<b>4.00pm</b>
Venue	<b>Council Chamber, Hove Town Hall</b>
Members:	<b>Councillors:</b> Daniel (Chair), Marsh (Deputy Chair), Nemeth (Opposition Spokesperson), West (Group Spokesperson), Cattell, Morgan, A Norman, K Norman, Peltzer Dunn and Phillips
Invitees:	Representative CCG; Representative Sussex Police; Anusree Biswas Sasidharan, BME Police Engagement Group; Joanna Martindale, Hangleton & Knoll Project
Contact:	<b>Penny Jennings</b> Democratic Services Officer 01273 291065 penny.jennings@brighton-hove.gov.uk
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## AGENDA

### PART ONE

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#### 40 PROCEDURAL BUSINESS

- (a) **Declarations of Substitutes:** Where councillors are unable to attend a meeting, a substitute Member from the same political group may attend, speak and vote in their place for that meeting.
- (b) **Declarations of Interest:**
  - (a) Disclosable pecuniary interests;
  - (b) Any other interests required to be registered under the local code;
  - (c) Any other general interest as a result of which a decision on the matter might reasonably be regarded as affecting you or a partner more than a majority of other people or businesses in the ward/s affected by the decision.

In each case, you need to declare

- (i) the item on the agenda the interest relates to;
- (ii) the nature of the interest; and
- (iii) whether it is a disclosable pecuniary interest or some other interest.

If unsure, Members should seek advice from the committee lawyer or administrator preferably before the meeting.

- (c) **Exclusion of Press and Public:** To consider whether, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, the press and public should be excluded from the meeting when any of the following items are under consideration.

*Note: Any item appearing in Part Two of the agenda states in its heading the category under which the information disclosed in the report is exempt from disclosure and therefore not available to the press and public.*

*A list and description of the exempt categories is available for public inspection at Brighton and Hove Town Halls and on-line in the Constitution at part 7.1.*

#### 41 MINUTES

7 - 22

To consider the minutes of the meeting held on 3 December 2018 (copy attached)

Contact Officer: Penny Jennings

Tel: 01273 291065

#### 42 CHAIRS COMMUNICATIONS

**43 CALL OVER**

- (a) Items (44 – 51) will be read out at the meeting and Members invited to reserve the items for consideration.
- (b) Those items not reserved will be taken as having been received and the reports' recommendations agreed.

**44 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

To consider the following matters raised by members of the public:

- (a) **Petitions:** To receive any petitions presented by members of the public to the full Council or at the meeting itself.
- (b) **Written Questions:** To receive any questions submitted by the due date of 12 noon on the 14 January 2019.
- (c) **Deputations:** To receive any deputations submitted by the due date of 12 noon on the 14 January 2019.

**45 MEMBER INVOLVEMENT**

To consider the following matters raised by Members:

- (a) **Petitions:** To receive any petitions referred from Full Council or submitted directly to the Committee;
- (b) **Written Questions:** To consider any written questions;
- (c) **Letters:** To consider any letters;
- (d) **Notices of Motion:** to consider any Notices of Motion referred from Full Council or submitted directly to the Committee.

**46 PRESENTATION(S)**

Presentation by representatives from Community Works – Third Sector Commission – an evaluation of the first year of the programme.

**47 THIRD SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME**

**23 - 80**

Report of the Executive Director, Neighbourhoods, Communities and Housing (copy attached)

Contact Officer: *Emma McDermott*  
Ward Affected: *All Wards*

*Tel: 01273 296805*

**48 ADDRESSING HATE INCIDENTS IN BRIGHTON & HOVE**

**81 - 88**

Report of the Executive Director, Neighbourhoods, Communities and

## NEIGHBOURHOODS, INCLUSION, COMMUNITIES & EQUALITIES COMMITTEE

Housing (copy attached)

Contact Officer: Jo Player

Tel: 01273 292488

Ward Affected: All Wards

### **49 COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CRIME IN BRIGHTON & HOVE 89 - 102**

Report of the Executive Director, Neighbourhoods, Communities and Housing (copy attached)

Contact Officer: Jo Player

Tel: 01273 292488

Ward Affected: All Wards

### **50 EQUALITY AND INCLUSION STRATEGY PROGRESS UPDATE 103 - 108**

Report of the Executive Director, Neighbourhoods, Communities and Housing (copy attached)

Contact Officer: Anna Spragg

Tel: 01273291

Ward Affected: All Wards

### **51 DESIGNATING THE USE OF COMMUNITY PROTECTION NOTICES (CPN) TO LOCAL REGISTERED SOCIAL LANDLORDS 109 - 114**

Report of the Executive Director, Neighbourhoods, Communities and Housing (copy attached)

Contact Officer: Peter Wileman

Tel: 01273 294630

Ward Affected: All Wards

### **52 ITEMS REFERRED FOR FULL COUNCIL**

To consider items to be submitted to Council for information.

*In accordance with Procedure Rule 24.3a, the Committee may determine that any item is to be included in its report to Council. In addition, any Group may specify one further item to be included by notifying the Chief Executive no later than 10am on the eighth working day before the Council meeting at which the report is to be made, or if the Committee meeting take place after this deadline, immediately at the conclusion of the Committee meeting*

## NEIGHBOURHOODS, INCLUSION, COMMUNITIES & EQUALITIES COMMITTEE

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For further details and general enquiries about this meeting contact Penny Jennings, (01273 291065, email [penny.jennings@brighton-hove.gov.uk](mailto:penny.jennings@brighton-hove.gov.uk)) or email [democratic.services@brighton-hove.gov.uk](mailto:democratic.services@brighton-hove.gov.uk)

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Date of Publication - Friday, 11 January 2019



**BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL**

**NEIGHBOURHOODS, INCLUSION, COMMUNITIES & EQUALITIES COMMITTEE**

**4.00pm 3 DECEMBER 2018**

**COUNCIL CHAMBER, HOVE TOWN HALL**

**MINUTES**

**Present :** Councillors Daniel (Chair); Councillor Marsh (Deputy Chair), Nemeth (Opposition Spokesperson), Gibson, Moonan, Morgan, A Norman, K Norman, Peltzer Dunn and Phillips

**Invitees:** Anusree Biswas Sasidharan, BME Police Engagement Group; Joanna Martindale, Hangleton & Knoll Project

**PART ONE**

**27 PROCEDURAL BUSINESS**

**27a Declaration of Substitutes**

27.1 Councillor Moonan declared that she was present in substitution for Councillor Cattell and Councillor Gibson declared that he was present in substitution for Councillor West.

**27b Declarations of Interest**

27.2 Councillor Moonan referred to Item 36 on the agenda, "Fundraising George Street Hove". Councillor Moonan stated that she had sought legal advice in respect of this matter as George Street was in her ward and in concert with her ward colleague, Councillor Wealls she had sought to ascertain the potential scale of this problem in representing residents and those who ran businesses/operated charity shops in George Street. Councillor Moonan had been advised that this did not constitute a pecuniary or prejudicial interest and she would therefore remain present at the meeting during its discussion and contribute to any discussion thereon.

**27c Exclusion of the Press and Public**

27.3 In accordance with Section 100A of the Local Government Act 1972 ("The Act"), the Committee considered whether the press and public should be excluded from the meeting during an item of business on the grounds that it was likely, in view of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that if members of the press

and public were present during that item, that there would be disclosure to them of confidential information, (as defined in section 100A(3) of the Act) or exempt information as defined in section 100(1) of the Act).

- 27.4 **RESOLVED** – That the press and public not be excluded from the meeting during consideration of any item on the agenda.

## **28 MINUTES**

- 28.1 Councillor Peltzer Dunn stated that technically, given the debate which had taken place the Committee had agreed to note the report, rather to receive and note it.

- 28.2 **RESOLVED** – That subject to the amendment set out above, the chair be authorised to approve and sign the minutes of the meeting held on 8 October 2018 as a correct record.

## **29 PRESENTATIONS**

- 29.1 There was a presentation from representatives from the Red Box Project in relation to countering period poverty.
- 29.2 It was explained that the Red Box project was a community based, not for profit initiative which aimed to support young people throughout their periods by providing boxes filled with free period products to local schools. The project had been set up by three friends in March 2017 in Portsmouth when this issue had first hit the headlines and recognising that the need was nationwide they had invited individuals from across the country to be part of this movement and the response to date had been overwhelming.
- 29.3 In Brighton and Hove the project had been set up in November 2017 and currently 18 primary, junior and secondary schools were being supported, a total of 23 boxes per month were placed in schools and there were 11 collection points across Brighton and Hove including the one located in the Reception Area at Hove Town Hall.
- 29.4 The project would either contact a school or they would approach the project expressing a need for a Red Box. A box would be packed and delivered fully stocked with a selection of donated products. The most appropriate location for the box was agreed with the school and staff were encouraged to make students aware of the project and where the products available could be located. The aim of the project was to quietly ensure that no young person in need went without these vital products.
- 29.5 Research which had been carried out nationally was detailed and it was clear that education was key. The projects aim for the future was to have a Red Box in every school in Brighton and Hove and to improve accessibility to period products; to help reduce the stigma surrounding menstruation for all genders and to improve the education and support available in respect of the physical, emotional and mental effects of menstruation.
- 29.6 Following the presentation Members had the opportunity to ask questions before proceeding with the remaining business of the meeting. The Chair, Councillor Daniel,



commended the work which had been done in highlighting and seeking to address what was clearly a very real problem for a number of young women.

29.7 **RESOLVED** – That the content of the presentation be received and noted.

### **30 CHAIRS COMMUNICATIONS**

30.1 The Chair stated that it was a busy time of the year and that there were a number of areas of work that she wished to highlight.

#### **Hate Crime Week**

30.2 During Hate crime week in October the Communities team had launched a zero tolerance to hate crime poster campaign with Brighton & Hove Buses – hopefully some of those present would have seen those. The team had also run a social media campaign, producing 10 short films featuring individuals from different communities in the city talking about standing against hate. The films had received thousands of hits and really positive feedback.

30.3 The had also been working hard on building trust and confidence in different communities to report hate crime. Working with a diverse range of community groups and the police the team was developing work on the role of witnesses in standing up to hate and reporting hate incidents.

30.4 The Clare project supported by the council's communities' team had also hosted a very moving and well attended remembrance service on Trans Day of Remembrance. It had been fantastic to see councillors from all the parties in attendance and actively showing their support and solidarity with the Trans community.

#### **Brighton & Hove Faith Covenant**

30.5 The Chair stated that she was also pleased to be able to update that following the Committees' decision at its last meeting that the council and the city's faith communities had signed up to the Brighton & Hove Faith covenant on November 18<sup>th</sup> as part of celebrating inter-faith week.

#### **Refugee Re-Settlement Programme**

30.6 The thirteenth Syrian family had arrived in the city under the government's refugee resettlement programme. All of the families had arrived into private rented properties, with most landlords agreeing to rents within Local Housing Allowance rates. Some of the children had already achieved excellent attainment at local schools, having picked up their education after many months or even years of interrupted schooling. The Communities Equality and Third Sector Team continued to successfully manage the programme, negotiating with landlords and co-ordinating a large partnership of agencies and departments were involved in receiving and integrating the new families.

30.7 Early in the year the communities' team working with staff from Families, Children and Learning directorate and from key voluntary sector organisations had been successful in securing funding from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government to

develop an ESOL hub in the city. The Chair was pleased to be able to announce that the previous Friday a hub co-coordinator had been recruited and that this work would go live in the New Year. The project would bring together and strengthen the city's offer for migrants who needed to improve their English language through ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages – ESOL), a key aspect of helping new arrivals to settle and become integrated into the life of the city.

### **Third Sector Investment Programme in the City**

- 30.8 Talking of money, the Chair explained that working with Ottaway Limited, an independent consultant, officers had been evaluating the impact of the council's Third sector Investment Programme and early indications were that:
- community and voluntary sector partnerships generated around £6m income through partnership bids as a result of the Council's Third Sector Commission funding, a return on investment of approx. £3 for every pound spent;
  - the council and CCG's funding impacted directly on 35,959 beneficiaries across the city, exceeding targets set at the commencement of the programme by 142%

The full and final evaluation report would be presented to NICE committee in January.

### **Safer Neighbourhoods Service: Week of Action**

- 30.9 Last but not least, the Chair wished to inform the Committee that officers from the Safer Neighbourhoods Service would be participating in a week of action to help tackle county lines, cuckooing and modern slavery following a county summit on VVE which had taken place in November.
- 30.10 **RESOLVED** – That the contents of the Chair's Communications be noted and received.

## **31 CALL OVER**

- 31.1 All items appearing on the agenda were called for discussion with the exception of the following which were agreed without discussion.

Item 37 - Communities and Neighbourhoods Portfolio;  
Item 38 - Field Officers: Implementation Progress Report

## **32 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

### **32a Petitions – Hove Carnegie Library**

- 32.1 The Chair, Councillor Daniel, noted that one petition had been received signed by 202 people which had been presented at Full Council on 18 October 2018. The wording of the petition is set out below and the lead petitioner Mr Hawtree was invited forward to present and speak to his petition:

“To receive the following petition signed by 202 people, presented by Councillor Wealls and referred by the meeting of Full Council held on 18 October 2018:

“We ask that with next Libraries Plan, due in January in, this Council includes a report to the Committee to explain the situation which has led to a disproportionate reduction in the number of new books being brought for Hove’s Carnegie Library. Indeed, it has seen a cut to the previously ring-fenced Book Fund greatly exceeding the stated overall cut of 25%.

We also ask that there be a reversal of this Administration’s reduction in the Carnegie’s opening hours.

What’s more, with funding and new books steered towards Brighton’s Jubilee Library, we ask for a review of the method of overall stock selection (many good books are not being chosen in advance for any library). Our town’s central, Carnegie Library now appear to be regarded by the Administration as merely a branch library. Such an oxalic attitude to the Carnegie Library is counter to its stained glass and lift door, which proclaim: “Floreat Hova.”

**32.2 The Chair responded in the following terms:**

The next Libraries Plan is not due to be presented to council until 2020, as the current plan covers 2016-2020. The book fund for Hove Library for this year is exactly the same as it was last year and the reduction in spending on stock over the last five years has been fairly similar in Hove and Jubilee libraries as shown:

<b>Over last 5 years:</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>% reduction</b>
<b>Hove Library</b>	<b>£80,800</b>	<b>£59,591</b>	<b>26.2%</b>
<b>Jubilee Library</b>	<b>£218,250</b>	<b>£167.323</b>	<b>23.4%</b>

The percentage of book fund spent reflects the level of use by the public, and Hove library already has 32% of the amount of book stock compared to Jubilee Library, yet it receives 27% of the number of visits. In addition to this spend on stock for the specific library locations; the Libraries Service also purchases a significant amount of electronic books, newspapers and magazines which can be accessed by all library members, regardless of location.

For many years, Hove Library was open for 45.5 hours per week. In August 2016 this was increased to 50 hours per week including opening on Sundays. Budget pressures and low levels of visits to Hove Library on Sundays lead to the removal of Sunday opening in April 2017, bringing the opening hours down to 44 per week, only 1.5 hours per week less than before August 2016. Any claim that many good books are not being chosen in advance for any library is totally rejected. Brighton & Hove has a healthier book fund than many other library services, and there is a stock policy that sets out in detail how stock is selected and managed and this was approved by Members some years ago. Stock selection uses information about the local library communities, and stock profiles of each type of stock, supplemented by information on what is borrowed or asked for in each library. This informs the choices of new publications and back lists to fill gaps. Anyone can recommend new purchases if they feel there is something missing.

The significant investment in the refurbishment of Hove Library this year, and the success of plans to make the library sustainable through the attraction of new partners into the building, belies the claim that Hove Library is regarded as ‘merely a branch library’. There has been some great feedback from library users since the refurbishment:

*“Love how it all looks and the staff desk is more welcoming and in the right place”*

*“This library looks wonderful, so light and spacious can’t wait to rediscover it all”*

*[Children’s lib] “This looks so good, I love the soft play area and the new kinder boxes”*

32.3 Councillor Nemeth stated that the Committee had the ability to request a further report on this subject should it wish to do so. The Legal Adviser to the Committee, the Deputy Head of Law, Elizabeth Culbert confirmed that whilst that was the case, in this instance the Committee would need to indicate its rationale for doing so as a full review of the current Library Plan detailing and seeking approval of proposed spending for all Brighton and Hove Libraries would be put forward for consideration in the new year looking at the service in totality. To consider this matter if it was considered to be urgent would require an urgency meeting of the Committee.

32.4 Councillor Daniel confirmed that having noted Mr Hawtree’s concerns she was willing to ensure that the Policy, Resources and Growth Committee were aware of them when considering the next budget. Mr Hawtree confirmed that was acceptable to him and the Committee therefore agreed to note and receive the Chair’s response.

32.5 **RESOLVED** – That the content of the Chair’s response to the petition be noted and received.

**32b Written Questions – Out of Hours Service, Measures to Protect Residents - Student Houses**

32.6 It was noted that a written question had been received from Mr Mead who was invited forward to put the following question:

“When is Brighton Council going to implement a strategy to protect their residents?  
Urgent Actions needed are:

Re-instating the “Out of Hours Service” and a complete review of the rules;  
All universities must manage one central database for student accommodation details;  
Ensuring that all HMO’s have a plate outside every front door giving their contact details;  
Letting Agencies must include a night time noise clause in all contracts – Otherwise, I really do fear anarchy will inevitable ensue.”

32.7 The Chair’s response is set out below:

“The out of hours Noise Patrol service currently operates Friday and Saturday 22.00 hours – 03.00 hours.

Since 2011 the total number of complaints to the weekend Noise Patrol Service has declined. In 2017 there were 221 complaints.

Two officers work together and deliver the service Citywide, which depending on the call pattern could result in significant travelling times, and delayed response times for our customers. Concerns have also been raised about the safety of the staff.

Changing environment and changing social trends are presenting new risks to the staff that deliver this service. Where someone is causing a disturbance and under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol then stopping the noise that night rarely happens for a variety of reasons, access denied, risk, and lack of cooperation. What can practically be achieved on the night to stop the noise safely and without risk is becoming an increasing challenge.

This is an opportunity to look again at how our residents are protected from unreasonable noise. A safer more effective out of hours noise service is being launched from the 7<sup>th</sup> December. This is part of the new Field Officer Team working across the city 7 days a week. Core hours for the team are 12.00 to 20.00. However, flexible contracts will enable Field Officers to work outside of these hours to meet community needs. In addition the Environmental Protection Team will still be responding to more complex cases and are able to visit out of hours and leave recording equipment in resident's homes.

Since the initial launch of the Field Officer Team in September 2018 all new domestic noise complaints are investigated by a Field Officer with the aim that perpetrators will be visited to discuss the impact of their actions. We are already seeing the value and benefit of this face to face contact and how it is stopping cases escalating. It is proposed that this face to face approach will continue as part of the review of how we deliver noise services out of hours.

From 7<sup>th</sup> December 2018, residents will be able to email or phone in noise complaints at weekends, and a Field Officer will be in touch within 24 hours with the offer of a visit that day. This allows face-to-face dialogue immediately following an incident and an environment where the impact of a disturbance can be properly discussed and, hopefully, stop the problem escalating.

Currently there is no single database for student accommodation details. This is data held by a number of different student accommodation providers and not under the control of the Council. However, where noise arises from a premises occupied by students we work closely with letting agents, Sussex and Brighton Universities and the other student colleges to resolve complaints.

The Council is not party to the terms of private tenancy agreements between individuals and private landlords and is therefore not able to impose conditions on these third party agreements.

The Council is unable to require the contact details of occupiers to be displayed on the front door of Houses in Multiple Occupation.

The introduction of the field officers is an opportunity to modernise how we deliver noise services out of hours, and review how this resource could better serve our communities and be better value for money. As the role of Field Officer is developed throughout 2019/20 the delivery of out of hours noise services will be kept under review. "

32.8 The Chair invited Mr Mead to as a supplementary question should he have one. Mr Mead did not, stating that he simply wanted to re-iterate that the incidents of late night/early morning disturbance which he and his neighbours had suffered over a prolonged period of time had had a detrimental impact and that he had welcomed the opportunity to raise that in a public forum and hoped that the points he had made could be taken forward in addressing these problems.

32.9 The Executive Director, Neighbourhoods, Communities and Housing stated that in order to seek a resolution to the problems currently being experienced by Mr Mead and his neighbours, precise details would be obtained from him separately in order to enable them to be addressed. The Regulatory Services Manager confirmed that she would speak to Mr Mead following the meeting.

32.10 **RESOLVED** – That the position be noted.

### **32c Deputations**

32.11 The Chair noted that three deputations had been forwarded from the meeting of Full Council held on 18 October 2018. She had given a full response to each of them at that time and so each of the deputations was to be presented to the Committee for noting and receiving, she had also however used her discretion as Chair to invite each of the deputees to address the Committee. The wording of each petition was set out in the circulated Committee papers as was an extract of the minutes of Council in respect of each setting out her detailed response.

### **Child Refugees**

32.12 Mr Moore addressed the Committee on behalf of Ms Ortiz who was unable to be present. Mr Moore stated that he welcomed the opportunity provide an update in respect of the current position. He explained that 10 places would be made available this year and a further 10 the following year and that the “Hummingbirds” scheme operating in Brighton & Hove was part of a larger scheme run by “Safe Passage” with the aim of creating 10,000 child refugee places over a 10 year period. Those representing the organisation had met recently with Emily Thornbury MP to brief her about their work and to explain their strategy going forward. The involvement by the city council and expression of continued support going forward greatly welcomed and in concert with pledges by other local authorities had a positive impact.

32.13 **RESOLVED** – That the contents of the deputation be noted and received.

### **IHRA Defintion of Antisemitism**

32.14 Ms Edmond referred to her original deputation to council stating that in view of the decision taken at Full Council at its meeting on 18 October that was the decision which was currently in place. There were however, 10 questions/additional matters which she (and those whom she represented) wished the Council to consider and respond to.

32.15 The Chair responded that as the deputation had already been responded to it was not possible to consider these additional matters without prior notification. Details of these

questions were provided to the Executive Director, Neighbourhoods, Communities and Housing in order that they could be addressed and responded to further outside of the meeting.

32.16 **RESOLVED** – That the contents of the deputation be noted and received.

### **IHRA Definition**

32.17 The Chair stated that she had received prior notification from Ms Sharpe that there was nothing which she wished to add to her original and that she was happy therefore for it to be noted and received.

32.18 **RESOLVED** – That the contents of the deputation be noted and received.

## **33 MEMBER INVOLVEMENT**

### **33a Petition(s)**

33.1 There were none.

### **33b Written Questions**

33.2 There were none.

### **33c Letters**

33.3 There were none.

### **33d Notices of Motion - Rough Sleeping**

33.4 The Committee considered the Notice of Motion put forward by the Conservative Group as set out in the circulated papers proposed by Councillor Nemeth and seconded by Councillor Peltzer Dunn which had been amended subsequently. It was noted that a further Notice of Motion had been received from the Green Group proposed by Councillor Gibson and seconded by Councillor Phillips both of which are set out below.

33.5 The Conservative Group Notice of Motion as Amended read:

“This Committee:

1. Recognises:

- i) For many decades rough sleeping and homelessness has increased nationally;
- ii) That national government acknowledges under the current regulatory framework there is “broken housing market” which has failed to enable sufficient truly affordable housing contributing to homelessness;
- iii) Alongside local rough sleeping strategies, government reforms are urgently needed to address the structural pressures causing homelessness;

2. Expresses great concern over the Administration’s handling of Brighton & Hove’s rough-sleeping situation where the number of rough-sleepers has more than doubled in

recent years (78 in 2015 to 178 in 2017), which leave Brighton & Hove as the local authority area with the second highest number of rough-sleepers in the country.

3. Calls for an emergency statement to be sent to all Councillors confirming:

- (i) That members of the administration decided to undertake a rough sleeper count this year rather than a more comparable rough sleeper estimate;
- (ii) Details of how much greater in average percentage terms, estimates have been than counts in Brighton & Hove for all the years where both measures were undertaken;
- (iii) What measures are in place to assist rough sleepers in the City over the forthcoming winter;
- (iv) What plans are being drawn up to address dire safety conditions in and a lack of provision of emergency and temporary accommodation; and
- (v) Exactly how all funding streams, including large sums recently announced nationally by HM Government, are being put to best use.

4. Calls for an emergency Officer report with options on (i) ways to work to tackle rough-sleeping on a cross-party basis, as happened so well last winter on the Brighton Centre Night Shelter Cross- Party Working Group; and

(ii) The arrangement of an urgent multi-organisation meeting to bring together as many homelessness groups as possible to ensure that all solutions are being considered;

5. Requests that the rough-sleeping responsibilities of NICE Committee, Housing and New Homes Committee and the Health and Wellbeing Board are urgently brought together under the auspices of a single committee, Housing and New Homes to address concerns over strategy and accountability.”

33.6 The Green Group, Notice of Motion stated:

“a)That an additional clause 1 be added and subsequent clause be re numbered accordingly

1.Recognises

- i) For many decades rough sleeping and homelessness has increased nationally
- ii That national government acknowledges under the current regulatory framework there is a "broken housing market" which has failed to enable sufficient truly affordable housing contributing to homelessness
- iii Alongside local rough sleeping strategies, government reforms are urgently needed to address the structural pressures causing homelessness

a) Amend clause 2 as shown by deleting i) and replacing with a new i) and ii) and re number subsequently

- i) That members of the administration decided to undertake a rough sleeper count this year rather than a more comparable rough sleeper estimate;
- ii) Details of how much greater in average percentage terms estimates have been than counts in Brighton and Hove for all the years when both measures were undertaken.”

33.4 Councillor Nemeth stated that he had considered it imperative to draw attention to and further highlight this important and severe matter and had therefore felt compelled to submit his Notice of Motion. Councillor Peltzer Dunn stated that whilst acknowledging the work which had been undertaken to date he was of the view that it was important to carry this work forward in a concerted and co-ordinated fashion.



- 33.5 Councillor Gibson spoke in support of the Green Group Notice of Motion stating that whilst supporting the Notice of Motion as framed they were of the view that it could be refined further. Councillor Phillips concurred in that view.
- 33.6 The Chair, Councillor Daniel, stated that whilst both Notices of Motion would be put to the Committee for consideration in the order in which they had been received, she considered that there were a number of inaccuracies in that put forward by the Green Group and could not therefore support it; the Conservative Group Notice of Motion was also one which she was unable to support overall, although there were elements of it with which she could agree; although in her view neither represented a positive response nor acknowledged that work that had been undertaken to address this problem. Whilst should agree with the content of the Notice of Motion in part she was unable to support it elements of it with which she profoundly disagreed.
- 33.7 Councillor Moonan concurred with the Chair, stating the Working Party which she Chaired was Cross-Party and had worked collaboratively in order to seek solutions to this growing problem which had in her view been exacerbated by central government policy. Input from fellow Members had always been welcomed and that would continue to be the case. Comparable arrangements were in place to those in previous years and there were also very successful interagency arrangements in place in seeking to address this problem. A very successful meeting had been held with representatives from St Mungo's recently which would build on previous successful co-agency working. Councillor Moonan also stated that the collaborative cross party working achieved already had been beneficial and would certainly continue. She intended (via officers) for an all Member briefing on this issue to be arranged at an early date.
- 33.8 Councillor A Norman enquired whether details were available regarding the number of ex-service personnel who were rough sleeping as it was acknowledged that those from this group could have particular vulnerabilities. The Executive Director, Neighbourhoods, Communities and Housing stated that these figures could be provided to Members outside the meeting. It was hard to ascertain how accurate that figure would be however as records were collated on the basis of information volunteered by any individual. The Executive Director which also, outlined the pathways which were used in order to direct individuals towards the appropriate agencies to assist them.
- 33.9 Councillor Morgan considered that this issue needed to be seen in the context of the national position which was dire. This Council had done a great deal in order to assist individuals in hardship against the backdrop of its own diminishing resources. Councillor Marsh, the Deputy Chair, agreed.
- 33.10 It was noted that if agreed the Notice of Motion could be noted for further future action at this stage.
- 33.11 A vote was taken on the proposed amendments in turn. The Conservative Group amendment, as amended was agreed on a vote of 6 to 4.
- 33.12 A vote further vote was then taken on the Green Group Notice of Motion which was defeated on a vote 6 to 4.

**Note:** It was noted that an all Member Briefing detailing existing processes and action being taken going forward would be arranged for an early date in 2019.

33.13 **RESOLVED** - That the Conservative Group amendment as set out in paragraph 33.5 above be agreed noted and received.

#### **34     COUNTERING PERIOD POVERTY**

34.1 The Committee considered a report of the Executive Director, Families, Children and Learning which had been prepared in response to a petition asking Brighton & Hove City Council to implement a policy for the distribution of free period products to schools to counter period poverty.

34.2 The report provided an update on the work of the volunteer run group Red Box in Brighton and Hove schools (in addition to the project's own presentation about their work), both in terms of access to products and the stigma attached to talking about periods. The report also gave examples of other activity in the city to help with period poverty and recommendations for action the council might wish to support, enable or take. It was noted that the document setting (Appendix 1) setting out the council's own strategy had used some of the work of Chella Quint of the "Period Positive" project and that an amended document acknowledging this had been placed on the Council website.

34.3 The Chair, Councillor Daniel, commended the report and the work which had been undertaken by the Red Box Project, and was pleased to note the work that was in place to seek to ensure funding and sponsorship in order to secure this work in future, including fundraising and approaches to local businesses.

34.4 Councillor A Norman also commended the excellent work carried out and enquired regarding ways in which members could provide support for this valuable initiative. It was highlighted that this issue was one surrounded by secrecy and about which girls were embarrassed in the longer term the aim was to open up dialogue so that those who needed assistance were not embarrassed to seek help and that this was taken forward as part of the sex education programme.

34.5 Councillor Morgan was pleased to note that sponsorship was being sought from local businesses and other sponsors, noting that Brighton and Hove Football Club for example were already involved with this project. Councillor Marsh stated that this was an amazing project.

34.6 Councillor Peltzer Dunn welcomed the report and the work carried out by the Red Box Project in highlighting this issue, some of the figures were horrifying and he hoped that measures were in place to assist in providing broader parental education. There was also an element of parental responsibility involved too and it was regrettable that young women were placed in such an embarrassing position. the Consultant, Behaviour and attendance, Sam Beale confirmed that national guidance was awaited aimed at raising awareness of this issue and that it was planned to incorporate this into the schools sex education programme.

- 34.7 Joanna Martindale, Hangleton & Knoll Project congratulated the scheme and the it's work in seeking to remove the stigma surrounding period poverty. In answer to questions it was confirmed that information and posters was provided with each box in order to roll out publicity.
- 34.8 **RESOLVED** – (1) That Committee supports one-off funding of £3,620 be made available from within existing 2018/19 budget provision for the start-up cost to fund Red Boxes for all secondary, primary, junior and special schools in Brighton & Hove;
- (2) That the Committee notes that Red Box will be seeking sponsorship from the business community in Brighton & Hove and that the council encourages the private sector corporate social responsibility group to support the ongoing delivery of Red Boxes to Brighton & Hove schools;
- (3) That the Committee supports the continuing work of the council's PSHE education service and school nursing service in supporting schools to reduce stigma and shame related to periods and provide education on puberty and changes within the body;
- (4) That Committee notes the activity taking place in community settings in the city to tackle period poverty especially that of food banks and libraries; and
- (5) That Committee approves the council using its internal and external communication channels to promote donations to Red Box.

### **35 FOOD POVERTY ACTION PLAN**

- 35.1 The Committee considered the final progress report in relation to the Food Poverty Action Plan which had been forwarded by the Health and Wellbeing Board at its meeting held on 13 November 2018 in order that members could receive it and note its contents.
- 35.2 The Committee had received a presentation in relation to the earlier draft document which had been submitted for information. At that time the Committee had pledged its support and had requested that the final Action Plan be referred back to it for information in order that it could be updated in relation to progress made.
- 35.3 The Chair, Councillor Daniel, commended the report and all of hard work which had been put into preparing and implementing the Action Plan which had been widely acknowledged as an outstanding and valuable piece of work. The Plan had won the 2016 Community Works Sector Star Award for "the most innovative commission or public sector service". It had received lottery funding and there was now a programme for rolling out this approach nationally and the Mayor of London was using as a model for support for the London Boroughs.
- 35.4 Councillor Morgan welcomed both the report and the work which stood behind it notwithstanding that he had concerns in relation to the longer term sustainability of such projects against a backdrop of increasing poverty, in some instances a result of the potential impact of the further roll-out of Universal Credit was that a number of working families found themselves unable to support their families. He had concerns therefore that there would be increasing pressure on the limited resources available.

- 35.6 Councillor Marsh stated that during her recent mayoral year she had had the opportunity to witness the work of the Brighton Food Partnership at first hand and had found it very impressive.
- 35.7 Anusree Biswas Sasidharan, stated that in reflecting on the work carried out it was both heart-warming and heart breaking. Joanna Martindale was in agreement commenting that the fact that the Brighton Food Partnership were leading on this nationally was important in that it indicated that there was a co-ordinated strategy in place in Brighton and Hove which had acted as a catalyst for addressing a challenging situation rather than being paralysed by it.
- 35.8 Councillor K Norman stated that the in depth analysis and strategies identified in the report were to be welcomed. As a Member of the Health and Wellbeing Board he could confirm that body had agreed recommendations which would enable this work to continue to its next stage.
- 35.9 Councillor Peltzer Dunn concurred with all that had been said and was of the view that in order to acknowledge the value of this work that in addition to noting and receiving the contents of the report it should also be commended. The Chair, Councillor Daniel stated that she would be happy to support the proposed amendment and the Committee concurred unanimously in that view.
- 35.10 **RESOLVED** – That the final progress report and Brighton & Hove Food Poverty Action Plan 2015-18 be received, noted and commended.

## **36 FUNDRAISING - GEORGE STREET, HOVE**

- 36.1 The Committee considered a joint report of Executive Lead, Strategy, Governance and Law and the Executive Director, Neighbourhoods, Communities and Housing which set out the detail requested by the Committee at their meeting on 8 October 2018 regarding the options for curtailing street fundraising activity on George Street, Hove. The Committee were being asked to decide on which option for curtailing street fundraising on George Street it wished officers to pursue, if any.
- 36.2 It was noted that an amendment had been received from the Conservative Group (set out below), proposed by Councillor A Norman and seconded by Councillor K Norman and that this would be taken up when the report's recommendation was considered:

A further recommendation (2) be added:

"Should the negotiations with the Institute of Fundraising fail to deliver a satisfactory and sustainable solution to the issues highlighted in the report, that a new report be brought back to the Committee in January with a recommendation as to whether Clause 3.7 Option C "Seek to create a new bye law" or Option D: "Seek to make a Public Space Protection Order under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 will be recommended for George Street."

- 36.3 Councillor Wealls was invited by the Chair, Councillor Daniel, to address the Committee and he explained that when first approached by constituents he had not been aware that this represented a problem, however, having investigated further he had become aware

that it was. Councillor Moonan stated that she had initially been of the same view, Councillor Wealls and herself were councillors in the same ward and had visited George Street and had spoken to and met with proprietors of businesses there, including charity shops, some of whom considered that this had impacted on their business.

- 36.4 Councillors Moonan and Wealls stated that of some of these charity “Chuggers” were very persistent and those who were elderly or vulnerable found this approach intimidating and felt under pressure to make a commitment which they did not wish to do. Both were pleased at the follow up work which had taken place as a result of them highlighting this problem and that a solution had been sought.
- 36.5 Councillors A and K Norman spoke to their amendment stating that whilst they were also pleased that a solution had been sought wanted to ensure that measures were in place to expedite this matter should the proposed courses of action founder.
- 36.6 The Head of Law, Elizabeth Culbert stated that a further report back in January might be too soon as it would not enable sufficient time for any arrangements set in place to be in and that was accepted.
- 36.7 Councillor Daniel, the Chair, noted all that had been said and was greatly encouraged that this matter had been able to be addressed so quickly. Members of the Committee concurred in that view.
- 36.8 A vote was taken in respect of the proposed amendment and it was carried as further amended to remove reference to a further report being brought back to the next scheduled meeting of the Committee in January.
- 36.9 **RESOLVED** - (1) The Committee resolve for officers to pursue negotiations with the Institute of Fundraising with the aim of entering into a new or amended Site Management Agreement as set out in paragraphs 3.10 – 3.14 of the report; and
- (2) That should the negotiations with the Institute of Fundraising fail to deliver a satisfactory and sustainable solution to the issues highlighted in the report, that a new report be brought back to the Committee with a recommendation as to whether Clause 3.7 Option C “Seek to create a new bye law” or Option D: “Seek to make a Public Space Protection Order under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 will be recommended for George Street.”

## **37 COMMUNITIES AND NEIGHBOURHOODS PORTFOLIO**

- 37.1 The Committee considered a report of the Executive Director, Neighbourhoods, Communities and Housing which provided an update on the work that sat within the Communities and Neighbourhoods Portfolio and included community hubs, collaboration, volunteering and enforcement and inspection in relation to Field Officers. It was noted that there was a separate report dealing specifically with Field Officers appearing elsewhere on the agenda. The Committee had last received a report on the Portfolio in November 2017 and this report was intended provide an update and to indicate the direction of travel for the year ahead.

37.2 **RESOLVED** – (1) That the Committee notes the progress of the work in the Portfolio;  
and

(2) That the Committee supports the ongoing work of the three work streams outlined in the report: Community hubs, collaboration, volunteering.

**38     FIELD OFFICERS : IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS REPORT**

38.1 The Committee considered a report of the Executive Director, Neighbourhoods, Communities and Housing detailing the work which have taken place in implementing the setting up of the Field Officer role. At their meeting on 22 January 2018, the Committee had agreed the business case for the creation of the New Field Officer Team as part of the wider Communities and Neighbourhoods Portfolio focusing on how the Council delivered enforcement and inspection functions across services to reduce costs to the council and to give a better service to communities across the city.

38.2 **RESOLVED** – That the Committee notes the contents of the implementation update in relation to the Field Officer Team and agrees that a further report submitted to the July 2019 Neighbourhoods, Inclusion, Communities and Equalities Committee meeting in order to provide a further update on the work of the Field Officer Team.

**39     ITEMS REFERRED FOR FULL COUNCIL**

39.1 There were none.

The meeting concluded at 7.01pm

Signed

Chair

Dated this

day of

<b>Subject:</b>	<b>BHCC Third Sector Investment Programme</b>		
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	<b>21<sup>st</sup> January 2019</b>		
<b>Report of:</b>	<b>Executive Director for Neighbourhoods, Communities &amp; Housing</b>		
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Emma McDermott</b>	<b>Tel: 01273 296805</b>
	<b>Email:</b>	<b>emma.mcdermott@brighton-hove.gov.uk</b>	
<b>Ward(s) affected:</b>	<b>(All Wards);</b>		

**FOR GENERAL RELEASE**

**1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT**

- 1.1 This report provides committee with the findings of an independent evaluation of the first year (2017/18) of the Council's and Clinical Commissioning Group's Third Sector Commission (TSC) 2017 – 2020. The Commission along with the council's annual grant programme – the Communities Fund - forms the BHCC Third Sector Investment Programme (TSIP).
- 1.2 The Commission was a new approach to grant making and the majority (88%) of the TSIP budget is awarded through the Commission. In January 2017 twenty-six Community and Voluntary Sector (CVS) partnerships were awarded three year grants through the commissioning process. The grant agreements end in March 2020.
- 1.3 An independent evaluation was commissioned after the first year (2017/18) to assess the new model in terms of the impact on community and voluntary sector organisations and on the council of: the commissioning process, the new performance monitoring process and most importantly the impact of the investment on the city, its residents and the CVS.
- 1.4 This report seeks committee approval to update the commissioning process using the learning from the evaluation and produce a 2020 – 2023 Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus.
- 1.5 The intent is that the Communities Team, following an extension consultation process between January and July 2019, with the community and voluntary sector, elected members and commissioners in and external to the council, will produce and publish a Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus for bids in September 2019, award decisions in December 2019/January 2020 and new grant agreements from April 2020.
- 1.6 During the consultation process we will also be seeking feedback about the Communities Fund. The Fund was modernised at the same time as developing the TSC 2017-2020. This included introducing new funding schemes as well as a

new on-line only application process. As part of developing the new on-line application there was been regularly feedback from bidders and user testing and while 2017/18 was a highly developmental year, 2018/19 has run well and the bidders feedback has been very positive. Therefore we will be checking in with groups on any other further improvements we can make to the Communities Fund.

## **2. RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 2.1 That the Committee notes the findings of the evaluation report (appendix 1).
- 2.2 That the Committee approves the creation of a 2020-2023 Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus as described in paragraphs 1.4 and 1.5.
- 2.3 That Committee agrees to receive a further report in summer 2019 outlining the commissioning outcomes and principles developed through the consultation process, for their approval ahead of the Prospectus being published for bids in September 2019.
- 2.4 That subject to fulfilment of recommendation 2.3 and budget setting arrangements, Committee delegate authority to the Executive Director for Neighbourhoods, Housing and Communities to use the 2020-2023 Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus to invest in the community and voluntary sector of Brighton & Hove as per timetable in paragraph 3.20.

## **3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

- 3.1 Between 2014 and 2016 the city council and the CCG reviewed, with the community and voluntary sector (CVS), its third sector investment arrangements to ensure they were delivering maximum value for money, meeting community need and effectively supporting the CVS to continue to improve and thrive. In doing this the council at its Neighbourhood, Communities and Equalities Committee in July 2016 agreed a Third Sector Investment Programme which has two constituent parts; a three-year (2017-2020) Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus and an annual Communities Fund.
- 3.2 In December 2017 through the 2017-2020 Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus the council awarded funding for three years to 26 CVS partnerships. Current funding agreements end in March 2020. To inform the next commissioning prospectus an independent evaluation of the first year to 18months of the 2017-2020 awards was commissioned.

### **3.3 Evaluation Process**

An evaluation framework was agreed by a Third Sector Commission Steering Group (Emma McDermott (BHCC), Jane Lodge (BHCCG), Jessica Sumner (Community Works), Dr Mary Darking (University of Brighton) and Sam Warren (BHCC)). The framework sought to address the following core lines of inquiry:

- Overall outputs and outcomes delivered by the commissioned partnerships and per commissioning outcome
- No. and type of beneficiaries of the commission and how they have benefitted



- Cost impact analysis:
  - A review of subsidy per head of beneficiary
  - A review of social value created
- Efficacy of contract monitoring and evaluation system
- Strengths and weaknesses of the commissioning model
- Strengths and weaknesses of the 'co-production' model

### 3.4 Key Findings from the Evaluation

3.5. Outcomes were a central focus of the TSC and the range and diversity of outcomes has been extensive. TSC has supported activity that has impacted on a wide cross section of the community and which has focused on **people with multiple and complex needs**. Indeed, partnerships have reported that in the most of cases these needs were greater and more complex than was anticipated at the bidding stage.

3.6 Partnerships have provided evidence of the financial leverage and added value they have been able to generate. Of the £2.24M allocated to the TSC, a **further £6.27M was generated by partnerships**, through finance that partners had secured in contracts and through additional funding applications. This shows that in 2017-18 there was a ratio of levered in funds where **for every £1 of TSC funding a further £2.80 was secured through additional/external resource generated**. This is a strong level of leverage, showing excellent return on investment for the council and CCG and local residents.

3.7 Partnerships set targets for the numbers of people they would provide services for in year one and collectively this target has been exceeded. The target set was for 25,283 residents of the city to benefit from activity, however in the first year of the programme, monitoring information has shown that, **35,959 residents benefitted**, exceeding the target by 142%. Interestingly this equates to 12.6% of the city's population. The number of times that these residents participated in services was even greater with **144,660 sessions of activity**, this shows a strong volume of individual impact. 3.8 The number of residents that benefited from services funded by the programme and the frequency of their participation can also be used to assess the programme's value for money, in terms of the subsidy provided per head of beneficiary. In 2017-18 the subsidy per head of beneficiaries based on the TSC budget that delivered services was **£31/beneficiary** and **£5.8/beneficiary episode**.

3.10 A focus of the evaluation was an assessment of the extent to which the TSC has met the priorities of the city council and CCG. This can be confirmed in two ways. Firstly, the design of the TSC was based on the priorities and needs assessments of both organisations and as such the Prospectus reflected these priorities. Secondly, the delivery of the Prospectus through the application and funding process and subsequently through the monitoring of partnerships has demonstrated that activities are aligned to the priorities of the council and the CCG.

- 3.11 The TSC has provided many opportunities and has clearly delivered strong levels of social value to the city. Partnerships have reported many examples of social value including but not exclusively:
- Training and employment, internships, student placements and volunteering
  - Health gain via the reduction of risk of social exclusion and isolation and by building resilience, independence and connections
  - Improvement in our environmental footprint through waste reduction
  - Purchasing with local businesses and inter-sector collaboration
  - In kind contributions and volunteer hours
  - Increased funding to the city
- 3.12 TSC has provided a secure three-year funding programme for the third sector which has enabled them to plan resources and build their capability to deliver services to communities with multiple sets of need. Indeed, the **allocation of core funding has enabled partnerships to develop innovative approaches to engaging communities with multiple needs developing a wider set of preventative services and supporting public sector efficiencies.**
- 3.13 The sector has supported communities in a constantly changing and demanding environment. TSC has supported services for individuals and communities that are experiencing complex health, social and economic needs. Indeed, evidence from the service user surveys conducted has shown that it has helped many people to be more resilient, tackling social isolation and supporting people in their pursuit of improved health and wellbeing.
- 3.14 TSC has been successful in safeguarding the commitment of the city council and CCG to support a thriving community and voluntary sector. The aim to secure the benefits the sector can deliver to the community has been proven by the **large volume of outputs and outcomes that the programme has generated.**
- 3.15 There are some aspects of the programme which could be addressed going forward in particular some refocusing of needs to reflect current challenges facing the city and its communities, finer tuning of monitoring and reporting, feedback on engagement activity and a refreshing of the future application process. However, in summary TSC has had a strong and positive impact on the third sector and residents in the city. The programme is developing the third sector to be much more sustainable so that it will continue to support people to become healthier, more resilient, better engaged and equipped to fulfil their potential and to have better life experiences.

### **3.16 Development of the 2020-2023 Third Sector Commission**

- 3.17 The planning schedule for the development of a new three year Third Sector Commission is shown below. Subject to approval from this Committee, the work will commence immediately, with plans to commission between September and December 2019, and new projects to start in April 2020. The lessons learned from the current commission and the priorities drawn out in the Evaluation report

will form a key part of the process of review and application in the design of the new prospectus.

3.18 The consultation process will run between January 2019 through to July 2019, with a number of events with the community and voluntary sector across the city. In addition, internal BHCC and CCG officer briefings and consultations will take place in the same period. There will be regular consultation with the all party Members Advisory Group (MAG), culminating in the presentation of an report to NICE Committee in June/July 2019 on the commissioning outcomes and principles for approval.

3.19 The consultations will be testing the following key concepts, and will be based on the latest Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for the city.

- Is the current (TSC 2017-2020) commissioning structure correct, with investment being spread across a range of Strategic Outcomes, Third Sector Infrastructure, Community Development, Community Engagement and Community Banking?
- Are the current Strategic Outcomes still valid?
- Are there new/different commissioning principles to be applied, for example how can digital delivery of services be enhanced through the TSC?
- The current prospectus required bidders to apply in partnership structures. Should this requirement be continued in the next TSC 2020-2023?
- The current prospectus funds both core organisational costs and project delivery costs. Should the current balance be maintained, or should greater emphasis be placed on investing in organisational core costs to enable greater funding leverage to be gained?
- What improvements should there be to the application form?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages to the existing funding period of three years or should a longer funding period (four years or more) be considered?

### 3.20 Third Sector Commission 2020-23 Timetable

Action / Event	Start Date	End Date
NICE Committee	21 January 2019	21 January 2019
Current TSC partnership meeting to inform of new TSC, review existing TSC documentation and process	late January/early February	late February 2019
Wider Community and Voluntary sector consultation	February	Mid April
First draft of new Prospectus	End of January	End of February
Internal drafting of outcomes	End of January	End of February
Circulate internal first draft for comment	End of February	mid March
MAG	27 February	
Budget Council	28 February	
Circulate second draft outcomes	Mid March	End of March

Individual officer and commissioner consultations	March	March
Local elections	02 May	
Lead member briefing	late May/early June	pre NICE
Procurement Advisory Board (PAB)	JUNE/JULY exact date TBC	
NICE (update paper)	JUNE/JULY exact date TBC	
Finalise Prospectus documentation	late August	late August
<b>Tender Out</b>	<b>early September</b>	<b>late October</b>
Closing date for submissions	late October	
Bid evaluation	early November	early December
MAG decision review	mid December	
Executive Director sign off	Late December	Early January 2020
Implementation Period	January2020	March 2020
Service Start	April 2020	

#### 4 ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

4.1 Alternative options include using the 2017 – 2020 Third Commissioning Prospectus without any updates, to commission for 2020-2023. This option is not recommended as the learning cannot be applied to improve the process for the CVS and the council, and to strive for even better outcomes for residents of the city.

4.2 Another option would be to abandon the Third Sector commissioning approach and revert to a more traditional pared back grant making approach. This option is not recommended as the Evaluation report has highlighted the added value created through a programme that focusses on objectives allied to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, the Council's and CCG's priorities, with delivery through collaborative partnerships that have created improved responses to the ever changing needs of the city, and an ability to respond efficiently to the increasing complexity of need of many of the city's residents.

4.3 A third option would be to create and run a Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus that awards funding via contracts as opposed to grants. This would allow the council to be much more prescriptive about what and how the funding was used for by third sector organisations. However, it would reduce the sector's ability to innovate and flex to the needs of the city over the three year period and reduce the sector's ability to lever in additional money. Through the security of core funding the council's current investment approach has enabled the sector to triple the money.

4.4 A fourth option would be to dismantle the Third Sector Investment Programme and allocate the budget to individual directorates to invest in the sector as best suits their directorate requirements. This option is not recommended because TSC has created service delivery efficiencies through the focussing on a number of key strategic objectives, with an ability to monitor and manage multi organisational costs, The process of management centred through the Communities, Equalities and Third Sector team has enabled officers to have an improved grasp of cost management across the various organisations commissioned through the TSC, ensuring that duplication and double funding are identified and managed effectively.

## **5 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION**

5.1 In depth engagement with the funded partnerships was carried out as part of carrying out the independent evaluation.

5.2 The cross-party Members Advisory Group (MAG) was informed and consulted about the findings of the evaluation and the proposal to update the commissioning process and carry out a 2020-2023 Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus. MAG were supportive of a 2020-2023 Prospectus providing there was robust and inclusive consultation process with the CVS and the learning from the evaluation was applied.

5.3 A further period of engagement and consultation will take place with the city's community and voluntary sector during the period late January to April 2019.

## **6. CONCLUSION**

6.1 The Evaluation finds the first year of the 2017-2020 TSC success. Identifying the achievement of huge diversity of outcomes achieved for residents, significant additional funding levered from the TSC investment, the exceeding of targets for the number of residents benefitting from the TSC projects, and the low cost per beneficiary of the programme.

6.2 Using the TSC Evaluation learning and findings, and with a comprehensive consultation process, it will be possible to create a new TSC Prospectus that will further deliver to the city's residents and actively support the health of the city's voluntary and community sector.

## **7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:**

### Financial Implications:

7.1 In total, including funding via the Council and via the CCG, £2.24m was allocated to the third sector through the TSC programme in 2018-2019. This represents £1.814m from the Communities Equalities and Third Sector budget, £0.070m from Adult Social Care, £0.050m from Public Health and £0.286m from the CCG.

7.2 Funding for the final year (2019/20) of the current TSC programme is expected to be broadly in line with the 2018/19 allocation, but is subject to annual budget approval for both the Council and CCG.

*Finance Officer Consulted: Michael Bentley*

*Date: 11/12/18*

Legal Implications:

- 7.3 The Committee's Terms of Reference include the power to develop, oversee and make decisions regarding the implementation of the council's Communities and Third Sector Policy, investment in and support to the community and voluntary sector. The recommendations which the Committee is asked to approve are within its powers.

*Lawyer Consulted: Elizabeth Culbert*

*Date: 07/12/18*

Equalities Implications:

- 7.4 An Equality Impact Assessment will be completed as part of the development of the new TSC.

Sustainability Implications:

- 7.5 None

Any Other Significant Implications:

- 7.6 Please see detail in Appendix 1

**SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION**

**Appendices**

1. BHCC & CCG Third Sector Commission First Year Evaluation Report 2018

**Background Documents**

1. BHCC and CCG Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus 2017-2020.

Appendix 1

Crime & Disorder Implications:

Consideration of any crime and disorder implications facing the city will form part of the decision making for outcomes of the commission.

Risk and Opportunity Management Implications:

There may be additional financial management requirements set out for applicants and successful bidders.

Public Health Implications:

Public Health considerations will form part of the new commission

Corporate / Citywide Implications:

The commission will continue to seek a pooled approach between Brighton and Hove City Council and Brighton and Hove CCG, subject to their agreement.





BRIGHTON AND HOVE CITY COUNCIL  
AND BRIGHTON AND HOVE CLINICAL  
COMMISSIONING GROUP

THIRD SECTOR COMMISSION  
2017-2020  
YEAR ONE EVALUATION

November 2018



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## 1. Executive summary

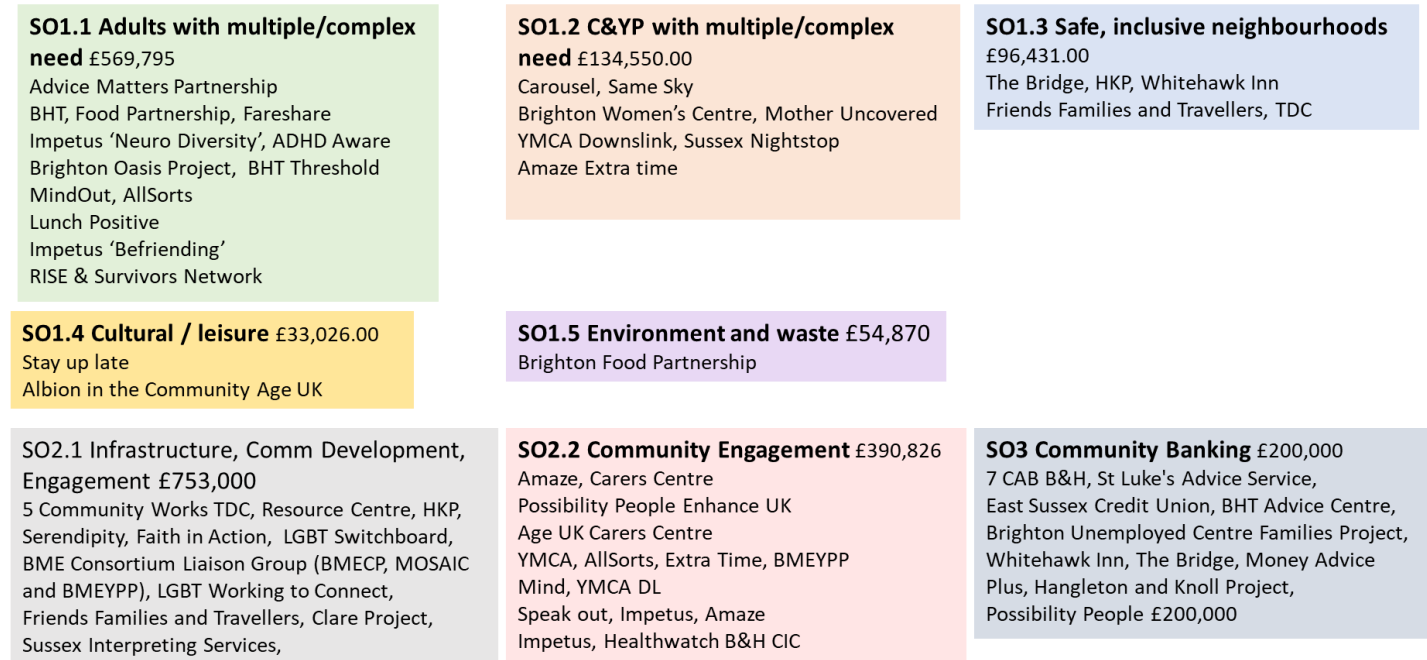
- 1.1 This independent evaluation was commissioned by Brighton and Hove City Council and Brighton and Hove Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG). It is a review of the first year of the Third Sector Commission (TSC) funding programme (2017-2018). A final evaluation is due at the end of the three-year funding period in May 2020.
- 1.2 The development of the Third Sector Commission process started in 2016 following extensive consultation with the sector. This funding programme was based on the Communities and Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus 2017 -2020, that was published by the City Council and the CCG to elicit applications from the sector.
- 1.3 The Prospectus was innovative and novel as it set out a series of strategic outcomes. The sector was asked to develop partnerships that would deliver activities to meet these outcomes and hence support the priorities of the council and the CCG. Partnerships were formed that made applications which set targets that were agreed, following assessment, and that became part of each partnership's grant agreement.

### Headline Outcomes

- 1.4 Outcomes were a central focus of the TSC and the range and diversity of outcomes has been extensive. TSC has supported activity that has impacted on a wide cross section of the community and which has focused on **people with multiple and complex needs**. Indeed, partnerships have reported that in the most of cases these needs were greater and more complex than was anticipated at the bidding stage.
- 1.5 Partnerships set targets for the numbers of people they would provide services for in year one and collectively this target has been exceeded. The target set was for 25,283 residents of the city to benefit from activity, however in the first year of the programme, monitoring information has shown that, **35,959 residents benefitted**, exceeding the target by 142%. Interestingly this equates to 12.6% of the city's population. The number of times that these residents participated in services was even greater with **144,660 sessions of activity**, this shows a strong volume of individual impact.
- 1.6 The number of residents that benefited from services funded by the programme and the frequency of their participation can also be used to assess the programmes value for money, in terms of the subsidy provided per head of beneficiary. In 2017-18 the subsidy per head of beneficiaries based on the TSC budget of £2.07M was **£31/beneficiary** and **£5.8/beneficiary episode**.
- 1.7 Partnerships have provided evidence of the financial leverage and added value they have been able to generate. Of the £2.24M allocated to the TSC, a **further £6.27M was generated by partnerships**, through finance that partners had secured in contracts and through additional funding applications. This shows that in 2017-18 there was a ratio of levered in funds where **for every £1 of TSC funding a further £2.80 was secured through additional/external resource generated**. This is a strong level of leverage, showing excellent return on investment for the council and CCG and local residents.

## Key partnership findings

1.8 26 partnerships were funded by the TSC and these partnerships will be funded for the remaining of the programme to March 2020. An outline of the partnerships supported set against each strategic objective is set out in the diagram below:



1.9 Across the 26 funded partnerships, some new and existing collaborations were formalised. Many of the partnerships have **worked together beyond the TSC** and are building new and innovative way to work and are developing new funding streams, providing added value for residents of the city.

1.10 The council and CCG accepted proposals for third sector partnerships that made a case for **core funding**. Some of this core funding is resourcing Chief Officers, buildings and running costs enabling partnerships to work more strategically and to build the capacity of the partnership and the organisations within them. The commitment of the city council and CCG to support the core funding requirements of the third sector should be applauded, showing an understanding of the sectors need for sustainability and growth.

1.11 Some partnerships were more **service delivery** orientated providing access to one-to-one advice, guidance and information, therapeutic support counseling and key worker support to enable residents to maximise benefits. Some of these people have benefitted from a diverse range of interventions including:

- Advice, guidance and information for the most vulnerable across the city
- Tackling food poverty, and distributing food amongst the homeless
- Targeted mental health and wellbeing support for those with Asperger's Syndrome and ADHD
- Support for women and families affected by substance misuse
- Supporting the mental health and wellbeing of adults and young people from the city's the LGBTQ community

- HIV support and wellbeing
- Reducing social isolation through befriending
- Support for victims of domestic violence and survivors of sexual assault
- Arts programmes with young people with learning disabilities
- Women and families with complex needs
- LGBTQ young people with housing needs
- Support for SEND children and parents
- Coordination and support of the city's community learning partnerships
- Targeted work with Gypsy and Traveller communities
- Support for people with learning difficulties to participate in social activities
- Physical activity for older people particularly those with cancer
- Reduction in food waste, improved spare food distribution and improved nutritional advice and partnership support to secure better food waste outcomes
- Financial advice, support, education, capacity building for local residents that are financially excluded

- 1.12 Arguably the **sector is better placed** to target resources to the specific communities of need and as such has delivered interventions that are valuable to the communities themselves and therefore valuable to the council and CCG.
- 1.13 The delivery of services through the community infrastructure, community development and community engagement strands have also had significant benefits to the sector as a whole. This has particularly **supported smaller community and voluntary organisations** that have received relevant and bespoke support. The need to build the capacity and capability of these smaller groups is constant and the TSC has enabled a support mechanism that targets needs to locations where need is the greatest, but equally it supports organisations that represent the voice of local communities.
- 1.14 The community development programme has delivered **neighbourhood action planning and supported the Healthy Neighbourhood Fund** and has set up an approach to the engagement of communities that has given them the capability to link into local services and build relevant and deliverable responses to local needs and priorities. This work is critical to the sustainability of local communities.
- 1.15 The community engagement programme has supported both the council and CCG to effectively **engage 11 target audiences in the city** and to build a clear perspective as to the views and priorities of these groups. It equally meets the statutory requirement for community engagement and has supported specific consultations and engagement priorities for both the council and CCG.

### **TSC Summary findings**

- 1.16 A focus of this evaluation is an assessment of the extent to which the TSC has met the **priorities of the city council and CCG**. This can be confirmed in two ways. Firstly, the design of the TSC was based on the priorities and needs assessments of both

organisations and as such the Prospectus reflected these priorities. Secondly, the delivery of the Prospectus through the application and funding process and subsequently through the monitoring of partnerships has demonstrated that activities are aligned to the priorities of the council and the CCG.

- 1.17 The TSC has provided many opportunities and has clearly delivered strong levels of **social value** to the city. Partnerships have reported many examples of social value including:
- Training and employment, internships, student placements and volunteering
  - Health gain via the reduction of risk of social exclusion and isolation and by building resilience, independence and connections
  - Improvement in our environmental footprint through waste reduction
  - Purchasing with local businesses and inter-sector collaboration
  - In kind contributions and volunteer hours
  - Increased funding to the city
- 1.18 TSC has provided a **secure three-year funding** programme for the third sector which has enabled them to plan resources and build their capability to deliver services to communities with multiple sets of need. Indeed, the allocation of core funding has enabled partnerships to develop **innovative approaches to engaging communities with multiple needs** developing a wider set of preventative services and supporting public sector efficiencies.
- 1.19 TSC has been successful in **safeguarding the commitment of the city council and CCG to support a thriving community and voluntary sector**. The aim to secure the benefits the sector can deliver to the community has been proven by the large volume of outputs and outcomes that the programme has generated.
- 1.20 Some partnerships have fared better than others but collectively it is evident that the sector has supported communities in a constantly changing and demanding environment. TSC has supported services for individuals and communities that are experiencing complex health, social and economic needs. Indeed, evidence from the service user surveys conducted has shown that it has helped **many people to be more resilient, tackling social isolation and supporting people in their pursuit of improved health and wellbeing**.
- 1.21 There are some aspects of the programme which could be addressed going forward in particular some refocusing of needs to reflect the new prospectus, finer tuning of monitoring and reporting, feedback on engagement activity and a refreshing of the future application process. However, in summary TSC has had a **strong and positive impact on the third sector and residents in the city**. The programme is developing the third sector to be much more sustainable so that it will continue to support people to become healthier, more resilient, better engaged and equipped to fulfil their potential and to have better life experiences.

## 2. Aims of the evaluation and methodology

2.1 This evaluation was commissioned by Brighton and Hove City Council (BHCC) and Brighton and Hove Clinical Commissioning Group (BHCCG) in February 2018. The commission started in April 2018. This report is part of a two-part evaluation, firstly of the Third Sector Commission programme to date, with a second evaluation due by July 2020, when the Third Sector Commission (TSC) would have completed its three-year period. Therefore, this evaluation report is of the first year of the Third Sector Commission.

### Aims of the evaluation

2.2 The aims of this evaluation are to assess:

- the impact of the commissioned partnerships for residents of Brighton and Hove with specific reference to value for money and social value
- the impact of the partnership working requirement of the commission for the commissioned providers and the commissioned outcomes
- the extent to which the commission contributes to BHCC and BHCCG strategic priorities
- the impact of collaborative commissioning processes across the Council and CCG on the commission
- the effectiveness of the commission's monitoring, evaluation and grant management processes

2.3 The brief for this evaluation sought the appointed consultants to devise and implement a methodology that will:

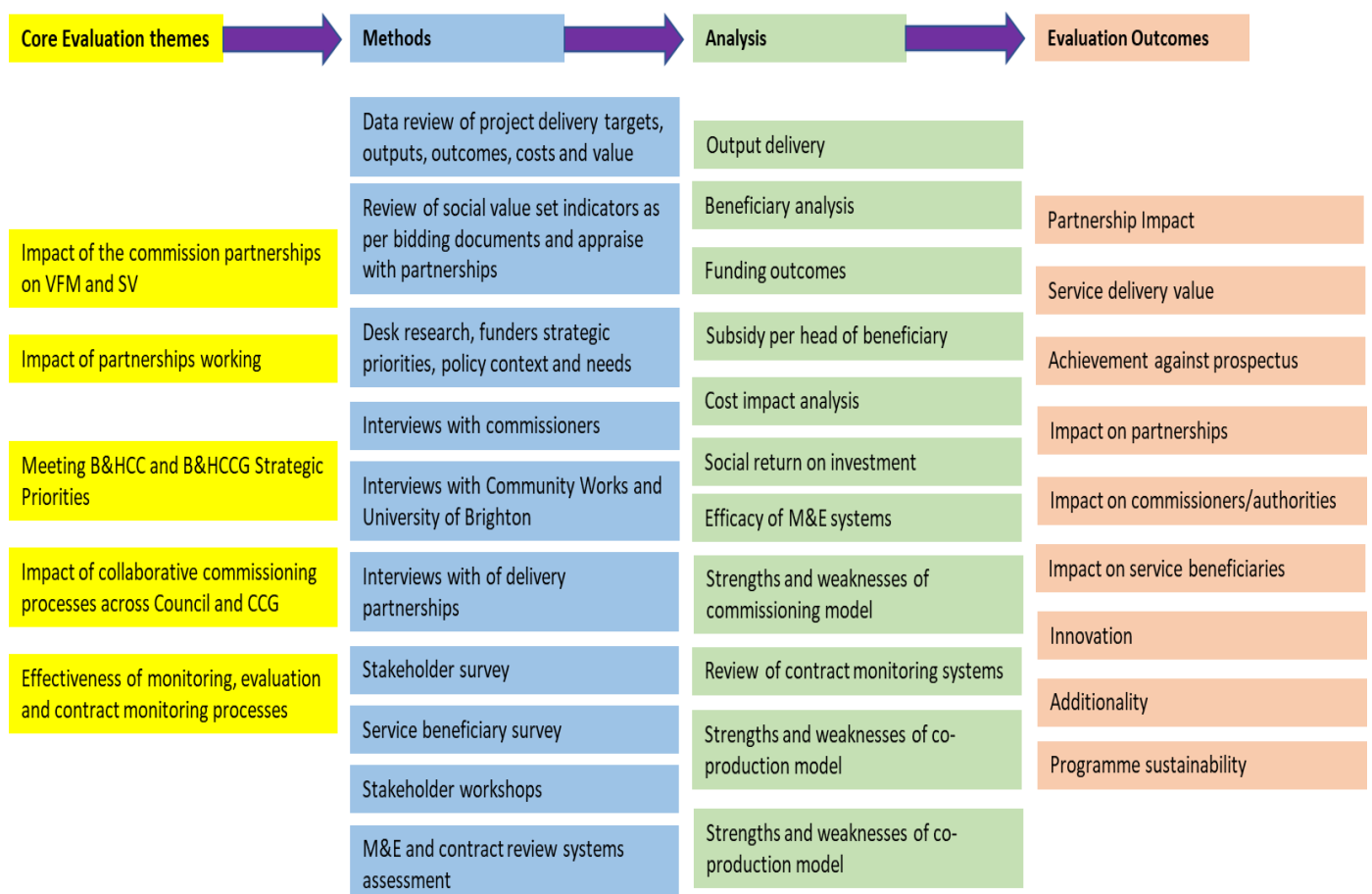
- collate year one (2017/18) monitoring data from the 26 commissioned partnerships
- provided year one reports on individual partnerships' progress against outcomes
- collate feedback on benefits to residents of the city and assess social, economic, health and wellbeing impact
- gather data from commissioned organisations on partnership working and its effectiveness
- provide examples (case studies) of partnership working 'best practice'
- attend and participate in learning events organised by infrastructure organisation
- attend and participate in meetings with evaluation steering group
- attend and participate in meetings with university partners
- demonstrate levels of progress against BHCC and BHCCG strategic priorities
- produce final mid commission evaluation report December 2018 with reference to all of the above

- Repeat process in 2020 to produce a final (end of commission) evaluation report December 2020

## Methodology

- 2.4 The format of the evaluation of this project took shape through discussions with the TSC Evaluation Steering Group which was made up of Emma McDermott (BHCC), Jane Lodge (BHCCG), Jessica Sumner (Community Works), Dr Mary Darking (University of Brighton) and Sam Warren (BHCC). In addition, there has been considerable engagement with John Reading and Donna Edmead who respectively lead and support on the day to day management of the TSC.
- 2.5 The diagram below sets out the agreed evaluation framework following discussions with the steering group. However, through the course of the evaluation it was agreed to use existing stakeholder and beneficiary surveys that the partnerships engaged in the TSC were already completing and to compliment these with interviews with stakeholders and comprehensive background desk research and data review.

Chart 1: Evaluation framework



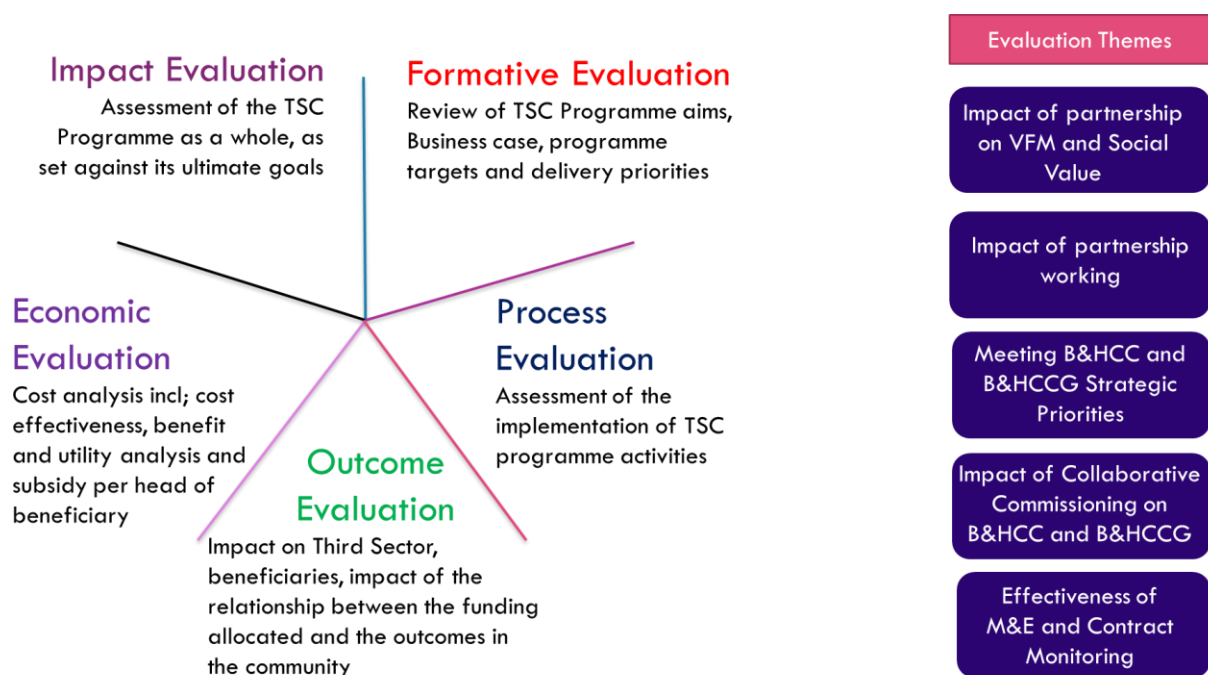


2.6 Essentially this framework seeks to address the core lines of inquiry as set by the aims of this evaluation. To this end, and critically where data is available the analysis emerging from this methodology will address the following:

- TSC wide and Partnership Output and Outcome delivery
- A review of the beneficiaries the programme has benefitted and a review if these are reflected in the actual outcomes of the programme
- A review of the perceptions of beneficiaries engaged in partnerships
- Review of the context of TSC funding particularly including a basic level of cost impact analysis
- A review of subsidy per head of beneficiary
- A review of social value created
- A review of the efficacy of partnership monitoring and evaluation systems
- A review of the strengths and weaknesses of the commissioning model
- A review of contract monitoring systems
- A review of the strengths and weaknesses of the 'co-production' model

2.7 The diagram below identifies five phases of the evaluation and seeks to identify the range of the evaluation and its particular complexities of the evaluation process.

Chart 2: Evaluation focus



2.8 The diagram above shows that there will be evaluation not just of TSC as is has been in its first year of operation but also as it has emerged from its concept, through the prospectus, the allocation and decision-making process, to then review processes, outcomes and impact both across the programme as a whole but also its economic value to the city.

### 3. Context

#### **Communities and Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus 2017 -2020**

- 3.1 Brighton and Hove has a vibrant Voluntary and Community Sector that in the one year period of this interim evaluation attracted in excess of £3,355,762 of funding from outside the city (Source: 360Giving). This funding, when combined with statutory sector funding, promotes conditions for social innovation that are rarely found outside the capital City (Civil Society Almanac 2018). It is an environment in which the people of Brighton and Hove are empowered to support themselves and those around them to live well and affect change for people who are experiencing a complex level of need, i.e. experiencing disadvantage and or marginalisation. As such, the sector has evolved a productive relationship with the council and CCG who in 2013 were estimated to fund approximately 29% of sector grants and contracts at that time. There have been significant reductions in local authority and National Health Service (NHS) funding since 2013 and so in 2018 this proportion is likely to be lower. Both the social and economic value that the sector contributes are therefore subject to 'multiplier effects' that enable the city to experience far more value from statutory funding commitments than in other parts of the country.
- 3.2 In 2016 the council and the CCG reviewed its third sector investment and commissioning arrangements to ensure they are delivering maximum value for money, meeting community need and effectively supporting the Voluntary and Community Sector to continue to improve and thrive. In doing this the council at its Neighbourhood, Communities and Third Sector Committee in July 2016 agreed a Third Sector Investment Programme which has two constituent parts; a three-year Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus and an annual Communities Fund. This evaluation report is an evaluation of the Communities and Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus (C&TSP) commonly known as the Third Sector Commission (TSC).
- 3.3 The Communities and Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus 2017-2020 built on the achievements and learning from the council's discretionary grant programme, the Financial Inclusion Commission, the Communities and Third Sector Commission 2014-2017 and other relevant commissions.
- 3.4 It was developed in collaboration with the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) through a range of meetings and discussions between October 2014 and June 2016 including dialogue specifically with current commissioned providers, large events open to CVS organisations of all sizes, and locality-based evening drop-ins for small groups facilitated by community development providers.
- 3.5 The Prospectus focused on key outcomes for the city influenced by the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the findings of the Independent Fairness Commission. This meant that council and the CCG moved away from their current funding model which is directed more to service areas and towards an outcome-based funding model.
- 3.6 Commissioning through the Prospectus sought to offer a fair and transparent procurement process that integrates a sub-set of council and CCG service needs in order to present the sector with a single funding mechanism to interact with rather than multiple, smaller funding mechanisms.

- 3.7 Organisations applying to the 2017-2020 Prospectus were encouraged to develop partnership-based delivery models designed around the achievement of agreed outcomes. In doing so it aimed to build on the strengths of the third sector, to innovate in response to need, embrace diversity, promote inclusivity and generate social and economic value. The Prospectus sought to remove barriers to innovation and promote relationship-building within the sector, enabling community-based responses to issues and to form and thrive. Underpinning the new programme is a set of principles coproduced with the VCS since October 2014 which emphasised standards of accountability, transparency and best use of resources, with ultimate success being measured on improving outcomes for residents.
- 3.8 A focus on outcomes was a central tenet of the Third Sector Commission. The Prospectus enabled a framework of funding outcomes to be co-developed with the sector through the application process that aligned the strategic objectives of the Prospectus to the achievement of social value outcomes for city residents. As part of the application process organisations developed their own outcome measures in line with the strategic objectives of the programme. This was necessary in order that outcomes reflected the VCS view of the needs and assets of beneficiary groups they work with enabling the positive changes which are important to people both individually and as a community to become visible.
- 3.9 The TSC therefore shifted the focus from processes and outputs such as numbers of service users, opening hours or website hits to the impact on people's lives and their experience of the services which they use and the degree to which those services enabled them to experience positive change. There was a particular commitment to align the work of the TSC to core citywide strategies including the council's Corporate Plan, Adult Social Care, Direction of Travel 2016-20, the council's Communities and Third Sector Policy & Community Development Strategy, the findings of the Fairness Commission, the council's commitment to its Equalities Duty as expressed through the Equalities Act 2010 and the Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012.

### **Objectives of TSC**

- 3.10 Through the Prospectus the council and the CCG invested in strategic partnerships between third sector organisations that during the first year has brought significant changes for beneficiaries in the following areas:

- **Strategic Outcomes** – Investment to fund core and or project costs between two or more third sector organisations that are working or starting to work in partnership to deliver against one of the stated strategic outcomes.
- **Third Sector Infrastructure** –To ensure that Brighton and Hove’s third sector groups and organisations in the city have access to high quality, local infrastructure support which will enable them to be more effective, equitable, efficient and sustainable in delivering change for citizens in the city.
- **Community Development** – Delivers high quality community development provision, using an asset-based approach that improves community health and well-being, resilience and builds social value.
- **Community Engagement** - To enable effective engagement with marginalised groups and communities and people not already involved, so that communities are better able to inform council and CCG decision making.
- **Community Banking Partnership** – To enable not-for-profit organisations in the city to deliver a Community Banking Partnership which integrates provision to low income households and includes the provision of money advice, access to banking, credit, deposit, education in terms of financial capacity, food and fuel efficiency.

3.11 There was a set of principles co-developed with the sector in relation to which applicants were asked to design outcomes and develop their proposals. These included:

1. Collaborative arrangements and partnerships between third sector organisations which will result in a developed partnership over the period of funding
2. Partnerships and collaborations that:
  - a) have equality, inclusion and diversity embedded in their activities, governance and management arrangements
  - b) provide opportunities for public involvement and for volunteering
  - c) promote technology-enabled solutions and digital inclusion
3. Models of delivery that:
  - a) are accountable to their beneficiaries
  - b) embed and promote principles of safeguarding
  - c) lead to a decrease in demand for public services
4. Services that are resilient and well-equipped to meet future needs, with creative and innovative, modern and enterprising business models that attract funding from a range of sources
5. Prevention and early intervention activities related to the outcomes
6. Approaches to achieving the stated outcomes that deliver social value- i.e.:
 

*“Additional benefit to the community from a commissioning/procurement process over and above the direct purchasing of goods, services and outcomes”* which contributes to:

  - a) Increased community resilience
  - b) Increase in education and training opportunities
  - c) Improved employment opportunities and experiences

- d) Increased impact of volunteering
- e) Minimisation of environmental impact
- f) Supporting the Brighton and Hove Living Wage

3.12 The Prospectus was set within a broad funding envelope year on year for the three-year cycle, and this was then further contextualised against the strategic outcomes of the programme, with maximum budget levels in each strategic objective area. In doing so the council and the CCG shaped the programme by highlighting the strategic priorities and by allocating budgets to each major element of the programme:

- TSC Programme allocations
- Outcome profile from Prospectus
- Commissioning priorities

### **BHCC and BHCCG priorities**

3.13 Central to the delivery of TSC is the need to align priorities from the funding to the council's corporate plan and the CCG's values. These are set out below.

3.14 The purposes of **council's corporate plan** are to achieve:

- A good life: Ensuring a city for all ages, inclusive of everyone and protecting the most vulnerable.
- A well-run city: Keeping the city safe, clean, moving and connected.
- A vibrant economy: Promoting a world class economy with a local workforce to match.
- A modern council: Providing open civic leadership and effective public services

3.15 The council's Communities and Third Sector Policy & Community Development Strategy seeks an overarching outcome:

- To ensure that the city has an increasingly efficient and more effective Third Sector; one that is ready and able to bid for and deliver public services, that enables citizens and communities to have a strong voice in decision making about public services and supports community resilience and well-being through independent citizen and community activity. That the council's culture and systems enable a collaborative and productive relationship with the Third Sector making the best use of its flexibility, creativity and 'added value'.

3.16 The council has identified five objectives of its community and third sector strategy as: sustainable and effective third sector, effective and inclusive community engagement, strong communities, better collaboration and sustainable resourcing and support.

3.17 The **CCG values** are to be:

- accountable to the people of Brighton and Hove as well as our member practices
- committed to making decisions openly in a way that is easily understood
- place patients, their families and the public at the centre of everything we do
- value innovation, and will create an environment that supports good ideas
- take time to celebrate achievements
- listen to, and respect, patients, the public, staff and clinicians
- value the highest standards of excellence and professionalism in the provision of healthcare that is safe, effective and focused on patient experience
- value and uphold the NHS Constitution in all that we do.

3.18 The design of TSC was closely aligned to the priorities of the council and the CCG and this is reflected in the design of the programmes emerging out of TSC.

#### 4. Findings of the evaluation

- 4.1 The support from and the engagement with the third sector throughout the course of the summer of 2018 has been at the heart of this evaluation. This has been supplemented with a comprehensive review of all funding applications, annual reports and monitoring returns and has been supported by a more detailed review of the monitoring and evaluation information provided by the sector. These materials have provided a clear insight into the TSC and its impact both on the city, its diverse communities, the council and the CCG and the third sector in general.
- 4.2 In total, including funding via the council and via the CCG, £2,240,119 was allocated to the third sector through the TSC programme in 2017-2018. This represents £1,814,672 from the council's Communities Equalities and Third sector budget, £70,397 from Adult Social Care, £50,000 from Public Health and £ 305,050 from the CCG.

#### The importance of diversity in the TSC programme

- 4.3 The Prospectus aims to value the flexibility, creativity, responsiveness to need and capacity for engaging marginalised groups that the VCS is able to mobilise. A review of the 26 partnerships funded through the TSC demonstrates the wide diversity of activities and programmes being delivered through the funding programme which are directed at meeting this aim.
- 4.4 The partnerships and their proposals all fit the strategic outcomes set out in the Prospectus and in the first year of funding have all achieved high levels of impact and outcomes in fulfilling the requirements of their funding arrangements. However, by the nature of the different partnership involved, the range of services and diversity of beneficiaries direct comparative assessments yield little insight.
- 4.5 The partnerships bidding under the strategic outcomes 1.1 to 1.5 and strategic outcome 3 were invited to apply for investments to fund core and or project costs. The principles behind the decision to fund core costs should be applauded as the public sector's commitment to nurture and support the third sector is critically important. In their drafting of the Prospectus both the council and the CCG recognised that core funding is needed to build the capacity and sustainability of the sector and to support the sector to innovate and therefore leverage funding from outside the city. They also recognised that this core funding, which some organisations had received via previous grants, was essential to build the capability and capacity of the sector so that it could be dynamic and responsive to the needs of targeted parts of the city's community.
- 4.6 Many of the partnerships engaged, stated quite categorically that this core funding was vital to their success. In many cases the funding was used to resource the strategic and operational management of the organisations, which in turn gave them the resource to deliver activity, build organisational sustainability and to seek additional funding. One feature of this evaluation will be a review of TSC partnership's ability to lever in additional resource to the sector and hence city.

The commitment of the council and the CCG to fund the core funding needs of key partnerships in the third sector should be applauded

4.7 The Prospectus is an enabler of innovation and capacity building. This is evidenced by the partnerships selected to meet its key objectives. These include those that applied for funding in relation to strategic outcomes but also those that were focused on developing support for community through third sector infrastructure support, community development, community engagement and community banking. The range and diversity of targeted outcomes encapsulated by the TSC was extensive and included support for:

The range and diversity of targeted outcomes encapsulated by the TSC was extensive

- Adults with complex needs and or long-term health conditions, who are at risk of exclusion and social isolation
- Children, young people (0-25 years) and families who have multiple disadvantages and or complex needs
- Creation of safe and more inclusive neighbourhoods and community space that encourages greater use and ownership by citizens
- Enhanced community wellbeing, improving people's sense of belonging through greater, more inclusive and innovative cultural and leisure opportunities
- Supporting innovative action to make best use of energy, resources and facilities, support positive engagement of people with the environment
- Generic and specialist capacity building services, infrastructure support and community sector resources
- Community development
- Delivery of effective citywide community engagement activity
- Community Banking Partnership

4.8 In these terms, through the Prospectus, TSC was designed to meet a wide range of needs and in doing so it encouraged third sector organisations to come forward with solutions to presented and known need, which had been prioritised through council and CCG plans / strategies, the JSNA, Adult Social Care and the Fairness Commission.

### **Meeting B&HCC and CCG strategic priorities**

4.9 A central feature of TSC and consequently this evaluation is the need to ensure that the funding programme reflects the priorities of the council and the CCG. In fact, the design of TSC was developed through the priorities of both organisations and hence the strategic outcomes of the Prospectus were a direct reflection of these priorities. All applicants sought to deliver partnerships that secured the desired outcomes from the Prospectus. Arguably the assessment and selection of the resultant programmes, should have secured outcomes that proposed action to deliver against these priorities.



- 4.10 An assessment of the delivery of outputs and outcomes is set out below. However, it is clear that the priorities of the council and the CCG have been met through TSC not simply via the delivery of activities that is aligned to these priorities but also through the design of the programme itself.

The priorities of the council and the CCG have been met through the TSC

### Partnership value

- 4.11 The coordination and development of partnerships between third sector organisations was central to the TSC and was designed to create conditions for social innovation and promote a more integrated and resilient service delivery environment. The Prospectus was very clear about this. What had developed through the grant / funding application process is the establishment of a range of partnerships, some constituted as a Joint and Severally Liable (JSL) partnership and some where a lead partner had been proposed to deliver the grant agreement. Grant agreements are in place through TSC and these are the formal mechanisms for the transfer of funding and the responsibilities of the grant recipient to the public sector funder.
- 4.12 The JSL partnerships formed in response to the Prospectus are built on strong multi-organisation joint working to achieve the proposals set out in each funding application. These JSL partnerships are functioning well with all meeting regularly and all being collectively engaged in the activities funded through the partnership. In a number of cases partner organisations have developed a deeper engagement with one another and some JSL partnerships have made funding applications outside of the TSC arrangements and several have been successful in leveraging in additional resource to the city.
- 4.13 Lead partner contracts with funders have been operating well and they too have arrangements for the engagement and support for sub partners. Some lead partnership arrangements have faltered to an extent, specifically where funding allocations fell below the sums that were applied for. In these cases, where less resource was available, some named partners have subsequently taken a step back and are less involved in partnerships. There is some inevitability of this happening, particularly if funding did not meet the applied levels and where there was less to allocate across the partnerships. In these cases, funding agreements between lead partners and the council have been renegotiated.
- 4.14 Some lead partnerships have also worked with the organisations within their partnerships to make other funding applications and some have been successful in enabling leverage where TSC monies have been used to attract new funding streams into the city.

Joint and Severally Liable partnerships have developed deeper engagement and via co production have built partnerships that are continuing outside the TSC

### TSC addressing beneficiary needs

- 4.15 In most cases partnerships were created on the basis that partners recognised that jointly they are best placed to respond to their targeted service user / client needs.

Many of these needs, at the time of the grant application process, were defined in submissions and these were an important factor in the decisions to fund organisations. However, what has become clear through the course of the first year of TSC is that these needs are becoming more complex. Indeed, service beneficiaries of funded programmes are in many cases presenting multiple sets of need and they are being supported through the partnerships that are funded but also there is a health cross referral process to other organisations in the city and other TSC funded organisations. This cross referencing of referrals is extremely healthy for the sector which guides people with these needs to organisations that are best suited to provide them with support.

- 4.16 The impact of this increasing complexity of need for some partnerships has in some cases resulted in services having to innovate and therefore resulting in unplanned outcomes being produced. In some cases, there has been a greater intensity of engagement with fewer beneficiaries in this first year of delivery but in most instances, this has been because beneficiaries have had complex needs and therefore required a greater intensity of engagement.
- 4.17 TSC also sought to deliver for a wide range of beneficiaries. This reflects the diversity of the city and to this end projects and programmes have been delivered to address the needs of young people, older people, black and minority ethnic (BME) communities, LGBTQ communities, disabled people, people with learning difficulties, people with mental health and well-being needs, parents and carers, victims and survivors of

TSC has supported a wide cross section of the community and has focusses on many with complex and multiple needs. Potentially much greater and more complex needs so than was anticipated in the bidding stage.

domestic violence and sexual assault, people experiencing food poverty, people in need of advice and people needing community banking support. Across the whole of TSC a wide cross section of the community has been supported and many of those beneficiaries are the most vulnerable in the city and many as previously mentioned have multiple and complex needs.

What is evident is the reach of the third sector to be able to target resources and engage with the community, this is something that is specific to the sector and critically something that the public sector needs to support.

## **Programme outputs**

- 4.18 It is often expected of funding programmes to collect the volume and number of people that have benefitted from the funding, i.e. beneficiaries. This service user or beneficiary data has been reported through the monitoring returns of each of the 26 partnerships funded through TSC.
- 4.19 Different partnerships have used different methods to record beneficiary data, in most cases it has been reported as a simple count of the beneficiaries, in some cases it has been recorded as a count of each beneficiary episode. Disentangling this is critical. It is clear that partnerships have recorded different sets of beneficiaries. It is equally pertinent to bear in mind that pure beneficiary counts do not take account of the time, cost and resources needed to meet the needs of these very different sets of people.
- 4.20 The unitisation of beneficiary numbers varies across many partnerships, but most partnerships have recorded the number of service users that have benefitted from their programmes of activity. In the case of the TSC this needs to be distinguished between those who were direct service user beneficiaries and those who were beneficiaries resulting from the core funding that the partnerships had received.
- 4.21 Equally some beneficiaries have been counted as single units where in reality they participated in a number of activity episodes, i.e. they engaged more than once and often on multiple occasions. Indeed, some programmes were working with complex sets of need that required multiple engagements and sessions with each beneficiary. This is certainly the case for advice and information providers and for services which were based around counselling, therapy and support for resilience and wellbeing. Clearly this has a strong draw on the sector's organisational resources but equally programmes had been designed for repeat service user activity. This needs to be considered and taken into account in any analysis.
- 4.22 There are also some partnerships where the focus was on engagement and community development. These partnerships were able to measure number of people engaged to participate in consultation via interviews, focus groups, workshops and surveys. Equally the community development resources provided via the TSC were in many cases focused on organisations and communities and these identified organisational benefits whilst also addressing potential end user benefits. For example, a volunteer training programme where the immediate beneficiaries were the volunteers themselves, however there is an implicit consequence that these volunteers would work with a wider number of service users in due course. In the period of the programme reviewed the details of the training have been recorded but the details of the latter have not been in many cases recorded or calculated.
- 4.23 As previously mentioned, each TSC funded partnership designed their own outcomes to fit into the strategic outcomes of the Prospectus. In doing so partnerships identified outcomes they would deliver and set out specific actions and targets for the delivery of these outcomes. In some cases, partnerships also defined specific delivery outputs. Most identified particular numbers of service users being targeted, and monitoring reports have been reviewed to verify the actual outputs / outcomes delivered that have

been accrued over the first year of TSC. Several partnerships also highlighted the findings from service user and beneficiary surveys which have been used to identify the impacts the programme and their activities have had on service users, these findings are addressed later in this report.

- 4.24 Beneficiary episodes are based on the average level of engagement multiplied by the volume of beneficiary counts. Finally, to set the data in context the beneficiary counts have been assessed against the city’s total 2015 population of 285,276.

Table 1: Beneficiary output data (N.B. Projects funded under SO 1.1 to 1.5 and 3) 2017-2018

Measurements	Targeted	Actuals	Proportionate achievements
Total Beneficiary Counts	25,283	35,959	142%
Beneficiaries counts as a proportion of the city’s population	285,276	12.6%	
Total Beneficiary episodes		144,660	

- 4.25 The table above has summarised the headline outputs from the TSC. This only relates to those projects delivering beneficiary focused services under Strategic Objective 1.1 to 1.5 and Strategic Outcome 3 (Community Banking). Projects under the community development local infrastructure and the community engagement outcomes have not been assessed in terms of beneficiary outputs and this was not a focus of this funding. The

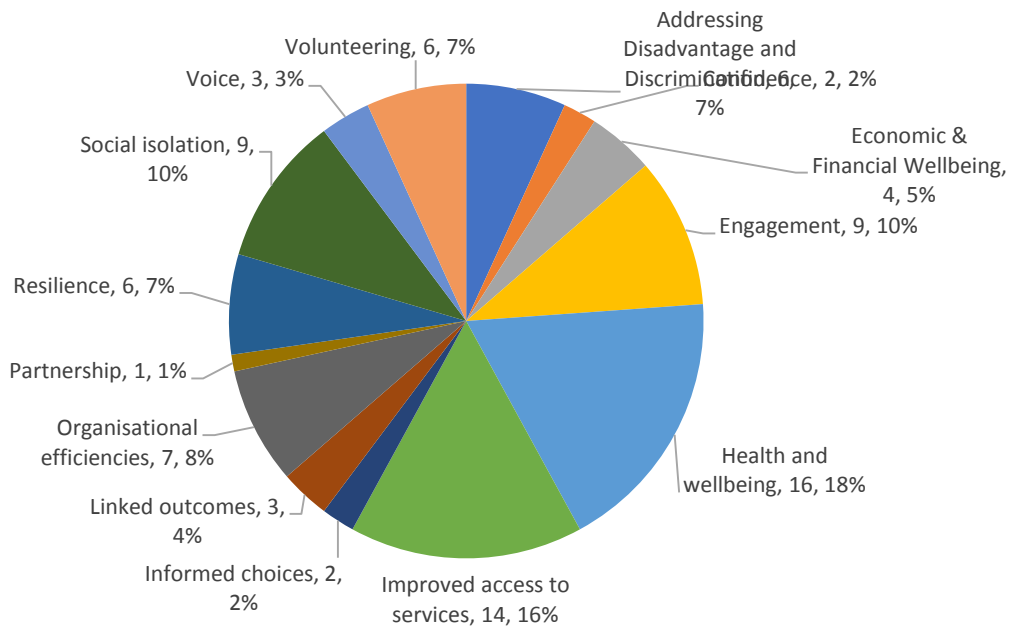
Beneficiary counts exceeded the target level by 142%  
 In total there were 35,959 beneficiaries of these programmes and in total there were 144,660 beneficiary episodes

The beneficiary count is therefore based on those targeted levels of beneficiaries in partnerships applications compared to those reported as part of their year one monitoring process. It should be stressed that many partnerships were newly formed, and the services developed were being delivered for the first time. Most organisations therefore projected that beneficiary engagement would increase rather than stay the same over the funded period. Year one numbers should therefore be taken as conservative estimates of projected beneficiary engagement. Nonetheless the performance in year one has been solid and has exceeded the targeted volume of beneficiaries

**Programme outcomes**

- 4.26 The prospectus delivers particularly significant social value outcomes. TSC was clearly outcome driven and across the 26 partnerships funded some 90 outcomes were defined by funded organisations. Clearly these related to the Strategic Outcomes defined in the Prospectus. In some cases, outcomes were beneficiary orientated and in others, they were oriented toward sector development. To support this evaluation these outcomes have been according to the degree they relate to the Brighton and Hove Social Value Principles Framework and represented in the pie chart below.

Chart 3: TSC Summary of Coded Outcomes



4.27 Strong delivery against social value outcomes is further supported by a sample of service user surveys carried out by key partnerships which indicate a strong level of positive outcomes, this is further examined in section 5 of this report.

4.28 Social value outcomes were not only achieved in isolation but there is also evidence of a 'multiplier' effect that is only visible when social value outcomes are linked to one another. For example, addressing social isolation may improve confidence leading to lifestyle changes that bring improvement to health and wellbeing. The relationship between outcomes is often lost in monitoring and

Planned and delivered outcomes have been diverse linking to the priorities of council and the CCG

evaluation frameworks but some groups did nonetheless strive to express outcomes as inter-related. This could be explicitly encouraged in the development of future outcome frameworks.

## Social value and return on investment

- 4.29 In 2017, the city council, CCG, Community and Voluntary Sector, Community Works and the University of Brighton on behalf of Brighton and Hove Connected developed the city's Social Value Framework. The Framework sets the city's response to the Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 which requires councils, the NHS and other public bodies to consider how the services they buy might improve the economic, social and environmental wellbeing – the "social value" – of an area when they commission and procure public services. TSC therefore is reviewed in the light of this commitment to procure wider social value for the residents and communities of the city.
- 4.30 Each partnership, at the point of application, was asked to identify the social value they would bring along with the funding they were seeking. Social value was also identified in the monitoring reports and there was extensive documentary evidence and perspectives as to the social value impact of each grant allocated.
- 4.31 From a pure social value perspective many of the outcomes set within the TSC itself are aligned to the priorities of the Brighton and Hove Social Value Framework. The table below sets out principles of the framework.

Table 2: Brighton and Hove's social value framework principles

1. Working together across sectors to achieve shared priorities and provide social value outcomes (economic, social and environmental)
2. Being inclusive – improving equality, diversity and inclusion of people in the way we work
3. Supporting local and positive employment experiences – creating work and training opportunities for local people, supporting people to secure work and paying the Living Wage
4. Building community capacity for prevention and early intervention
5. Taking a community-led approach to social value by supporting communities with resources and expertise to build capacity
6. Supporting volunteering as part of delivery
7. Buying local – supporting the Brighton and Hove economy by choosing suppliers close to the point of service delivery
8. Ensuring ethical standards of purchasing and delivering services

- 4.32 The TSC strategic objectives were designed to maximise social value for the city and in defining their own outcomes funded groups also sought to create social value. From a comparison of the principles and the outcomes generated it is clear that 64 out of the 90 outcomes are directly aligned to Brighton and Hove social value principles. The remaining outcomes address operational questions such as 'efficiency'.
- 4.33 The TSC has provided many opportunities and has clearly delivered strong levels of social value to the city. Partnerships have reported many examples of social value including:
- Training and employment, internships, student placements and volunteering
  - Health gain via the reduction of risk of social exclusion and isolation and by building resilience, independence and connections
  - Improvement in our environmental footprint by waste reduction
  - Purchasing with local businesses and inter-sector collaboration
  - in kind contributions and volunteer hours
  - increased funding to the city

### Service user / beneficiary perspectives

- 4.34 Moreover, several partnerships undertook surveys of their service users / beneficiaries to ascertain the specific extent to which their prescribed outcomes have been delivered.
- 4.35 What these responses show is that for those projects that took the time to engage with their beneficiaries there was an overwhelming sense of benefit and value from the engagement in activity. In several cases, this showed a significant growth in health and wellbeing and in developing independence and resilience. Equally there were many beneficiaries that saw value in their participation and this achieved real value and benefit for them as individuals and in terms of their care and needs.

Beneficiaries engaged have shown a strong set of survey responses confirming that outcomes have been achieved for them

### Economic impact and return on investment

- 4.36 Assessing the economic impact of the TSC is not without its challenges. It requires breaking down the programme between those elements that are supporting either through core funding or via direct service delivery the outcomes of the programme and to see this as distinct from the programmes that are delivering community engagement, which is a very different cost base and those programmes providing community development, community infrastructure and those supporting the healthy neighbourhoods agenda.
- 4.37 The table below reviews the cost base for the delivery of outcomes and outputs from a service delivery perspective and hence concentrates its analysis on partnerships funded via the Strategic Outcomes 1 to 5 and Strategic Outcome 3 (Community Banking)
- 4.38 The calculation of subsidy per head of beneficiary is calculated by assessing the volume of beneficiaries, both individual beneficiaries

The subsidy per head of beneficiaries was £31/beneficiary and £5.8/beneficiary episode

\$24wq2

23

and the episodes of activity separately. Both these units are then used to create a unit subsidy against the total volume of funding available. From this analysis the subsidy per beneficiary for programme funded under Strategic Outcomes 1-5 and Strategic Outcome 3 (Community Banking) was £30.92 per beneficiary. For those episodes of activity this subsidy reduced significantly to £5.79 per beneficiary episode. These subsidy levels are extremely strong and fully demonstrate the value the third sector brings to the delivery of services with very complex service users. Moreover, this demonstrates robust value for money across the TSC partnerships funded under these Strategic Objectives.

Table 3: Project cost Analysis (N.B. Projects funded under SO 1.1 to 1.5 and 3) 2017-2018

Measurements	Actuals
Funding allocated	£1,088,672.50
Subsidy per head of beneficiary Direct Counts	£30.92
Subsidy per head of beneficiary All episodes	£5.79

## Leverage

- 4.39 Leverage is an important factor to assess the impact of new grant funding to a local area particularly the ability of using that funding to attract new additional resources. A breakdown of the funding allocated to TSC partnerships and the identified levered in funding is set out in the table below.

Table 4: TSC Funding and Levered Funding 2017-2018

TSC Partnership	TSC Funding	Levered funding
Total	£2,240,119.00	£6,266,926.23
Leverage ratio	2.797586	
Statement	£1 levers in	£2.80

- 4.40 As a proportion of the £2.07M allocated to TSC a further £6,266,926.23 was generated by partnerships via additional funding applications. This shows that in 2017-18 there was a ratio of levered in funds where every £1 of TSC funding secured a further £3.03 additional external resource. This is an extremely high return on investment for the council, the city and communities benefiting from activities. Moreover, this is still the first year of the TSC investment and being a three-year funding programme it is likely that this longer-term investment and support for fundraising will increase the return on investment as the programme progresses.

TSC partnerships have levered in £6.2M securing a return of £3.03 for every £1 invested



## **Economic value – Local Economic Multiplier**

- 4.41 The University of Brighton are currently assessing the economic impact of the third sector in the city and are using the local Economic Multiplier developed by the New Economics Foundation. In applying this multiplier to that part of the sector engaged in the TSC is currently not within their brief. However, following initial discussion there is potential to try to assess the extent the spends of the third sector are in effect multiplied in the city, with its consequential impact on the local economy. This analytical approach will be addressed in the end of programme report in 2020.

## **Partnership monitoring and evaluation**

- 4.42 There are some areas where partnership monitoring systems need improvement and support. However, in addressing improvements it is important to be reminded that TSC is an outcome orientated delivery programme. From an evaluation perspective there is a need for some output focus if only to manage more accurately the impact the programme has had.
- 4.43 Many of the sector engaged in the delivery of TSC funded activity are well established bodies, some may even describe them as the professional voluntary sector in the city. In many cases they have the resources and capacity to monitor and assess the delivery of many programmes and indeed they regularly have to do this not simply for TSC but also for the myriad of other external funding sources they have been successful in attracting.
- 4.44 There is a general appreciation that the public sector does not want to burden the third sector to undertake extensive monitoring exercises which would deviate their concentration from service delivery and the end beneficiary / service user. The TSC did not set itself up to have extensive output driven data collection, however through the engagement with funding recipients it is evident that there is a capacity within the sector to record and monitor outputs as well as outcomes. Indeed, this is required by other funders that partnerships are in relationships with. The areas where increased levels of more specific and consistent monitoring and reporting would be of value are listed below:
- Setting targets and monitoring and recording of service beneficiary numbers in all service delivery projects
  - Monitoring beneficiaries of core funded projects
  - Monitoring and recording of the frequency of service beneficiary activity / episodes (direct service delivery and core funded projects)

- Profiling of beneficiaries by equality characteristic (where feasible)
- Recording of financial leverage that can be seen as a consequence of the TSC programme or at the very least as a consequence of the direct and core funding that has been able to support these applications to be made
- Consistency of service user surveys highlighting the sample sizes of respondents and the alignment of the survey's lines of inquiry with the programmes being delivered

4.45 Discussions with officers in the council have suggested that the current contract monitoring arrangements are complex with an annual visit and review of the programme followed by an annual report. The nature of this report would benefit from a more consistent approach at least for projects operating within the same Strategic Outcome.

### **Strengths and weaknesses of the commissioning model**

4.46 The establishment of TSC has been a real success particularly in the allocation of resources to the sector and in the delivery of activity in the first year of the programme.

4.47 A focus going forward is the need for the council and the CCG to be clear about how it wants to support the sector and what it wants from the sector. The needs analysis set by the JSNA and the Community Development Strategy do set out a baseline against which projects and programmes can be developed.

4.48 The delivery of services against strategic outcomes is a clear methodology which can be continued. These however may require further refinement in their definition either to become more focused on the current needs being presented in the city and or to ensure that services being proposed by the third sector are better aligned to the needs being presented locally.

TSC has provided a clear method of securing investment into the third sector and enabling targeted services to communities with multiple sets of need

4.49 The focus of working with the sector to develop and provide effective engagement with 'hard to reach' groups in the community is critical. Whether this is part of TSC or part of a wider commissioning environment it is something that the council and the CCG may want to review. The engagement activity has been successful in working with a wide number of communities to secure views, extend community voice and to make communities better aware of the priorities the public sector is preoccupied with.

4.50 There is equally a need to ensure that this engagement process is effectively as wide spread as possible and arguably not all target groups have been engaged in the first round of TSC.

### **Delivering change and delivering value**

4.51 The TSC has been successful in safeguarding the commitment of the council and the CCG to support a thriving community and voluntary sector in the city. The drive to develop partnerships to secure the benefits the sector can deliver to the community has been proven by the large volume of outputs and outcomes the programme as a whole has been able to deliver. Clearly some partnerships have fared better than others but

collectively it is evident that the sector has supported communities in a constantly demanding and changing environment. TSC has supported services for individuals and communities that are experiencing complex health, social and economic needs. Evidence from the service user surveys conducted has shown that it has helped many people to become resilient, tackle social isolation and supporting people in their pursuit of improved health and wellbeing.

4.52 The targeting of these resources has supported many groups and individuals in the community who are least able to access services and who have considerable needs which the public sector cannot best meet. Through the evaluation process there was little mention of groups or communities that have missed out on programmes delivered through this funding. One area where this may have been the case is for those that are unwaged, unemployed and those living in the social rented market. Arguably some of these more socio-economic target groups may have been supported through the community development and community infrastructure programme as well as the advice and community banking programmes.

4.53 There is also a strong strategic value of the TSC to organisations, public sector agencies and the city, as it provides the strength and depth for organisations to develop, and this is essential to enabling them to contribute to the wider development of services and support for the city's communities. For several organisations the stability that the TSC affords the sector is crucial allowing them to develop deeper and make greater and more imaginative connections within communities on growing the reach and impact of services. It also has huge value in terms of the stability it gives organisations, which has allowed many to invest time and energy in developing the wider set of preventative services and to support the public sector efficiency agenda. It has also allowed organisations to provide their expertise from the 'coal face' in terms of prevention, wellbeing, quality of life and emerging issues. This is a strategic benefit to the third sector and to the city council and the CCG. Finally, it has given several organisations the breathing space to develop new activity, build new contractual arrangements and secure additional external funding, all of which has provided a stronger and more sustainable sector in the city.

Core funding has enabled Partnerships to develop more innovative approaches to engaging communities with multiple needs developing a wider set of preventative services and supporting public sector efficiencies

## 5. Strategic outcome evaluation

### Summary evaluation of impact by strategic outcome

- 5.1 This section will review the impact of each of the strategic outcomes delivered through the Third Sector Commission between 2017 and 2018. In doing so it will strive to isolate the impact against the core priorities set within the Prospectus and thus highlight the value of how funding contributed to these priorities.
- 5.2 The section below describes the partnerships within each strategic outcome of the TSC and seeks to add flavour by describing the activities they have undertaken and the outputs and outcomes they have achieved.

### Strategic Objective 1.1

- 5.3 This strategic outcome sought partnerships that would enable adults with complex needs and or long-term health conditions, who are at risk of exclusion and social isolation, to fulfil their potential socially and economically in the city, so that they have the tools to self-manage their health conditions effectively (where possible), and to improve their resilience, independence and connections in the city. Seven partnerships are delivering programmes against this outcome. These partnerships are set out below:

Table 5: Strategic Outcome 1.1 Partnerships

Partnership	Target area of operation
Advice Matters Partnership, made up of Citizen Advice Brighton & Hove, Money Advice Plus, Brighton Housing Trust, St Luke's Advice Service, Youth Advice Centre (Ref. 27)	Advice, guidance and information for the most vulnerable across the city
Brighton Housing Trust (BHT), B&H Food Partnership, Fareshare Sussex (Ref 42)	Tackling Food Poverty, and distributing food amongst the homeless
Impetus 'Neuro Diversity', ADHD Aware (Ref 4)	Targeted Mental Health and wellbeing support for those with Asperger's Syndrome and ADHD
Brighton Oasis Project, BHT Threshold (Ref 28)	Women and families affected by Substance misuse
MindOut, AllSorts (Ref 11)	Supporting the mental health and wellbeing of adults and young people from the city's the LGBTQ community
Lunch Positive (Ref 19)	HIV Support and wellbeing
Impetus 'Befriending' (Ref 14)	Reducing Social Isolation through befriending
RISE & Survivors Network (Ref 33)	Victims of Domestic Violence and survivors of Sexual Assault

- 5.4 This strategic outcome was allocated £569,795 and collectively it achieved 17,043 beneficiary counts and these when one includes the frequency of participation of service users resulted in a total of 135,265 beneficiary episodes.
- 5.5 The partnerships worked together to develop other funding streams and from the base of the £569,795 of TSC funding, partnerships were able to provide evidence that they levered in £3,702,944.73 which shows that for every £1 of TSC funding a further £6.50 was levered into the city.
- 5.6 These partnerships worked with adults that had multiple and complex needs. Moreover, their focus was varied, and many beneficiaries were supported with advice, guidance and information particularly around their social economic and welfare needs. Many were provided with counselling, therapeutic support and one to one case worker support. Many beneficiaries were able to build their lives and to become more resilient and hence less vulnerable by linking into services that were bespoke to their needs and that were able to provide direction to help them to be more self-sufficient. The paragraphs below provide a short description of the work of each partnership.
- 5.7 The Advice Matters Partnership coordinated between them a range of advice and guidance activities for a diverse set of clients. This included, immigration advice, legal casework for housing and immigration, welfare benefits advice, social welfare law, generalist advice including debt management, benefit entitlement, employment and relationship problems. Indeed in 2017-19, 11,783 advice issues were dealt with and 5,416 clients were supported to resolve their problems.
- 5.8 The BHT, First Base, B&H Food Partnership, and Fareshare Sussex are working in partnership to deliver significant improvements to how food is distributed amongst local homelessness services and to develop a better way of working with these clients. This includes providing healthy meals, supporting people to learn how to eat well, supporting some people into work via the catering industry and making relevant referrals of homeless people into appropriate services.
- 5.9 Impetus and ADHD Aware. Impetus through Aspire has run fortnightly social groups for people with Asperger's Syndrome and people with ADHD. The sessions for both cohorts are designed to reduce social isolation and increase social support, thereby improving their mental health and confidence. The partnership is also working with other agencies to become better equipped to meet the needs of clients with multiple neurodiverse conditions.
- 5.10 Brighton Oasis Project and BHT Threshold have developed a partnership to work with women with complex and substance misuse needs to improve their health and wellbeing, become more economically active and to work with their children to improve their life chances and to provide women with a stronger voice in relation to health and social care commissioning.
- 5.11 MindOut and AllSorts are working in partnerships to deliver a range of advocacy, advice, information and guidance, peer group support and anti-stigma campaigning and training for young people and adults from the LGBTQ community. They are seeking to prevent the negative impacts of multiple disadvantage and discrimination, to help people access

generic support to reduce the stigmatisation, prejudice and discrimination they may face and to develop their social capital.

- 5.12 Lunch Positive is delivering weekly HIV Lunch Club sessions. At these lunch club sessions Lunch Positive have delivered a safe and supportive community space for people with HIV to meet, benefit from a healthy meal and other nutritional support, form supportive friendships, share peer support, access advice and information, access services from visiting partner organisations, and become involved in volunteering.
- 5.13 Impetus, Somerset Day Centre, Trust for Developing Communities (TDC), LGBT Switchboard, Sussex Interpreting Service have worked together to support the Impetus befriending service and Somerset Centre day services to target their already established befriending services to BME communities, LGBTQ communities and to communities who speak different languages in the city.
- 5.14 Rise and Survivors Network support adult survivors of domestic violence and sexual abuse with complex needs, who are at risk of exclusion and social isolation, to fulfil their potential socially and economically in the city, so that they have the tools to improve their resilience, independence and connections in the city. This project will strengthen strategic collaboration between two specialist providers to improve survivor safety, independence, and resilience through high quality provision.
- 5.15 The view of the residents who have taken part in TSC activity is critically important. The headline findings from beneficiary surveys carried out by some of these partnerships is set out below. This not only demonstrates the strong delivery of outcomes that partnerships set for themselves but also the value of these projects to service users.

#### Advice Matters:

- Advice provided by Advice Matters has generated an estimated £2,015,353.60 in additional funding to support clients this year
- BHT prevented 384 becoming homeless (Shelter's calculate this provides a public saving of £20,128 per person totalling £7,729,152)
- Partners sought early identification to prevent crisis work
- 59 volunteers have delivered advice, (all are thoroughly trained, supported and supervised), they contributed approximately 14,122 hours providing this advice

#### Impetus, Neuro Diversity, ADHD Aware

- 91% feel less socially isolated
- 100% agree ADHD Aware helps to meet people who understand ADHD
- 90.91% agreed that they feel their mental health has improved
- 84.1 agreed that ADHD Aware had a positive impact on their overall mental health
- 90.91% agreed that they feel their confidence has improved
- 100% agreed that ADHD Aware has helped them have more confidence

#### Brighton Oasis Project

- 100% of children who attend the Brighton Oasis Project crèche are from families where there has been misuse of drugs or alcohol
- 95% make significant progress in their development
- 82% of members reported positive benefit.

#### Impetus, Somerset Day centre

- 66% reported generally feeling better.
- 85% reported one or more of: generally feeling better; less depressed; more confident; more self-esteem
- 93% of volunteers reported a positive benefit
- 73% reported one or more of: generally feeling better; less depressed; more confident; more self-esteem
- 98% of Somerset Centre members felt happier
- 100% of volunteers felt happier. 92% feel their health has improved. 87% reported they feel their confidence has improved. 97% report making friends at the Centre
- 98 % of Centre members reported feeling less depressed

#### RISE/Survivors Network

- 48% of Domestic violence victims feel safer
- 56% of Survivors of sexual assault feel safer
- 49% of Domestic violence victims feel optimistic about the future
- 69% of Survivors of sexual assault feel optimistic about the future
- 24% Reduction in symptoms of trauma and anxiety
- 68% of Survivors of sexual assault have improved coping strategies

5.16 These service user outcome perceptions are strong and fully demonstrate the value service users place on the interventions provided by these partnerships.

## Strategic Objective 1.2

- 5.17 This strategic outcome aimed to work with partnerships that would enable children, young people (0-25 years) and families who have multiple disadvantages and or complex needs to fulfil their potential and reduce their risk of exclusion and social isolation by building their resilience, independence and connections, so they can participate in the social and economic life of the city. Four partnership are delivering activities against this outcome. These partnerships are set out below:

Table 6: Strategic Outcome 1.2 Partnerships

Partnership	Target area of operation
Carousel, Same Sky (Ref 12)	Arts Programme with Young People with Learning Disabilities
Brighton Women's Centre, Mother Uncovered (Ref 13)	Women and families with complex needs
YMCA Downslink, Sussex Nightstop (Ref 3)	LGBTQ Young People with housing needs
Amaze/Extra time (Ref 18)	SEND Children and Parents

- 5.18 In total this strategic outcome was funded £134,550.00 and collectively partnerships achieved 5,666 beneficiary counts and 23,795 beneficiary episodes.
- 5.19 The partnership worked to develop other funding streams and from the base of the £134,550 of TSC funding partnerships were able to provide evidence that they levered in £309,819 which shows that for every £1 of TSC funding a further £2.30 was levered into the city.
- 5.20 These projects have worked with young people that have multiple and complex needs. Some beneficiaries were supported with advice, guidance and information. Many were provided with one to one case worker support. Many beneficiaries were able to be better support through better managed partnerships securing external resources and building the organisational capacity of the partners.
- 5.21 Carousel and Same Sky are working to integrate learning disability communities with arts and artistic events across the city. It targets a commitment to enable a more accessible and integrated arts and cultural scene city wide, by supporting a more broadly skilled and culturally connected staff and volunteer workforce. In particular it seeks to enable more inclusion of those with learning disabilities and their families in major public events and thereby to provide positive representation of learning disability role models as leaders to young people and children across the city.
- 5.22 Brighton Women's Centre (BWC) and Mothers Uncovered. Partnership projects and services include; peer group drop-in support, food bank and holistic therapies. The overall key aims of all these services is to plan, co-ordinate and deliver support to women to be less isolated, improve their mental health well-being, provide volunteering opportunities will result in improved further education, training and employment and to improve their financial resilience.
- 5.23 YMCA Downslink, Sussex Nightstop have come together to deliver a targeted nightstop service for LGBT young people. Sussex Nightstop accept young people referrals to use bed nights with Volunteer Hosts. YMCA Downslink Group support young people to access housing services. Between them they seek to support LGBT young people with



complex needs will be less isolated, safer and secure with housing, more resilient and independent and to support volunteering and community involvement for LGBT community.

5.24 Amaze and Extratime work together to provide and improve services for families with children and young people (CYP) with special education needs and disabilities. The TSC investment goes towards CEO salaries and core costs thus supporting the resilience / sustainability of both organisations and enabled a wide range of activities for families with disabled children, including high quality advice, information and support services (IAS) to CYP and their parent carers and play, leisure and social activities (short breaks) for CYP.

5.25 The headline responses from beneficiary surveys carried out by some of these partnerships is set out below. This demonstrates the strong delivery of outcome achievements that partnerships set for themselves.

#### Carousel, Same sky

- Oska Bright Film Festival 2015 saw an increase from 45% to 62% or 2,232 people
- Blue Camel Club events showed an increase in non-learning-disabled attendance from an average of 20% (2016-17) to 39% (2017-18) or 525 people.

#### Brighton Women's Centre

- 71% said they felt close to other people.
- 73% of women attending Volunteer Services said they felt more connected to others.
- 61% of women attending Volunteer Services said they felt more in control of their lives.
- 69% of women attending Volunteer services said that it improved access to other support services
- 63% of women identified positively with this statement.
- 63% of women said that support from Volunteer services helped them to recover from financial crisis.
- 65% of women said that support from Volunteer services helped them to tackle and resolve financial problems and to reduce their debt
- 64% of women agreed that using the volunteer services at BWC made them more able to afford essential items.
- 70% of women using volunteer services cited this as a reason for attending

#### Amaze/Extra time

- When asked how well informed and supported a parent carer feels, on average a parent carer's scores moves from 5 to 8 (informed) and 4 to 8 (supported).
- 726 (54%) reported that their knowledge of policies or services has improved

- 404 (30%) reported that their understanding of their choices or expectations has improved

### Strategic Objective 1.3

5.26 This strategic outcome sought via the prospectus to access partnerships that would create safe and more inclusive neighbourhoods and community space that encourages greater use and ownership by citizens. Two partnership are delivering activity against this outcome. These partnerships are set out below:

Table 7: Strategic Outcome 1.3 Partnerships

Partnership	Target area of operation
The Bridge, Hangleton and Knoll Project, Whitehawk Inn (Ref 34)	Community Learning Partnerships
Friends Families and Travellers, Trusts for Developing Communities (Ref 29)	Targeted Work with Gypsy and Traveller Communities

- 5.27 In total this strategic outcome was funded £96,431.00 and collectively partnerships achieved 2,182 beneficiary counts and 9,606 beneficiary episodes.
- 5.28 The partnership worked to develop other funding streams and from the base of the £96,431 of TSC funding partnerships were able to provide evidence that they levered in £92,546 which shows that for every £1 of TSC funding a further £0.96 was levered into the city.
- 5.29 The Community Hubs' Learning and Skills (CHLS) Partnership brought together Whitehawk Inn, the Bridge and Hangleton and Knoll Project and is based on a long and successful track record of specific neighbourhood delivery and partnership working, including Routes, Neighbourhood Learning, and Money works. CHLS partnership have enabled and streamlined efforts and to increase the strategic reach and voice for learners in decision making. CHLS have shared community learning expertise, represent community learning in the strategic and statutory structures across the city and represent the voice of community learners.
- 5.30 Friends and Families of Travellers (FFT) are delivering joined up and needs led group work with children and adults from the Gypsy and Traveller Community. FFT regularly attends strategic and operational meetings to represent the needs of the city's Gypsy and Traveller Community. FFT deliver cultural training, the St Michaels Way home work club, after school activity and holiday activity, 1-1 case work for Brighton Gypsies and Traveller young people and facilitation of the women's resident group at St Michaels Way and facilitate meetings, workshops and discussions with members of the community at St Michaels Way.
- 5.31 The headline responses from beneficiary surveys carried out by some of these partnerships is set out below. This demonstrates the strong delivery of outcome achievements that partnerships set for themselves.

### Community Hubs' Learning and Skills (CHLS) Partnership

- 100% of new participants have been supported to engage with community-based activity
- 40% of participants have reported improved confidence
- 70% of participants have gained new work/life skills

### FFT

- 85% of 50 beneficiaries in year 1 reported a positive impact on their health and wellbeing.
- 57 Traveller young people have demonstrated regular engagement this year

## Strategic Objective 1.4

5.32 This strategic outcome sought via the Prospectus to access partnerships that would enhance community wellbeing, improving people's sense of belonging through greater, more inclusive and innovative cultural and leisure opportunities for people that improve their physical and mental wellbeing and resilience. Two partnerships are delivering activity against this outcome. These partnerships are set out in the table below:

Table 8: Strategic Outcome 1.4 Partnerships

Partnership	Target area of operation
Stay up late (Ref 38)	Support for people with Learning difficulties to engage in evening entertainment
Albion in the Community Age UK (Ref 20)	Physical activity for Older people particularly those with cancer

- 5.33 In total this strategic outcome was funded £33,026.00 and collectively it achieved 295 beneficiary counts and 1,734 beneficiary episodes.
- 5.34 The partnerships worked together to develop other funding streams and from the base of the £33,026 of TSC funding partnerships were able to provide evidence that they levered in a further £21,414 which shows that for every £1 of TSC funding a further £0.65 was levered into the city.
- 5.35 Stay Up Late, with Impetus, Carers Centre have develop the Gig Buddies programme to support people with learning disabilities and or autism, their parents, carers and victims and witnesses of hate crimes. The Gig Buddies programme is a volunteer befriending scheme for people with learning disabilities and or autism supporting isolated people to be active in their communities through matching them with a 'buddy' who shares the same cultural interests.
- 5.36 Albion in the community (AIRC) have led this partnership with Age UK. AIRC's health team works across Sussex to improve health and wellbeing of people of all ages, abilities and backgrounds delivering targeted health programmes to address behaviour

change, physical activity, and cancer-related projects. Age UK deliver services for older people. The project will offer 3 months physical activity for people over 50 on low incomes and living with or beyond cancer.

5.37 The headline responses from beneficiary surveys carried out by some of these partnerships is set out below. This demonstrates the strong delivery of outcome achievements that partnerships set for themselves.

Stay up late

- 90% of gig buddies interviewed reported feeling less lonely because of having a gig buddy
- 48% of gig buddies interviewed said they have tried new things
- 63% of volunteers said they could see their gig buddy as part of their wider circle
- 81% of volunteers are happy with their match and 33% said it was a very good match.

**Strategic Objective 1.5**

5.38 This strategic outcome sought partnerships that would support innovative action to make best use of energy, resources and facilities, support positive engagement of people with the environment and enable healthy and sustainable communities. One partnership delivered its programme against this outcome:

Table 9: Strategic Outcome 1.5 Partnerships

Partnership	Target area of operation
Brighton Food Partnership (Ref 6)	Reduce food waste, improved spare food distribution and improved nutritional advice and partnership support to secure better food waste outcomes

5.39 In total this strategic outcome was funded £54,870.00 and the partnership through its wider networks achieved 9,345 beneficiary counts and 18,164 beneficiary episodes.

5.40 The partnership worked together to develop other funding streams and from the base of the £54,870 of TSC funding partnerships were able to provide evidence that they levered in £80,000 which shows that for every £1 of TSC funding a further £1.46 was levered into the city.

5.41 The Brighton and Hove Food Partnership, Real Junk Food Partnership, FareShare, Food Matters have come together to reduce the amount of edible food that gets disposed of by intercepting it and distributing it to places that give food / provide a shared meal to vulnerable people and to increase the number/ skills of people volunteering on community food projects that intercept and redistribute and/or share food. The partnership also supports people who attend shared meal projects, food banks, pay as you feel cafes to be less isolated, eat better and connected to advice and information.

The partnership also supports the better coordination of surplus food distribution, emergency food and shared meals programmes across the city.

### Strategic Objective 3: Community Banking Partnership

5.42 This strategic outcome brought together existing providers of community banking and financial support provision and thus built on partnerships that were best placed to provide community banking services for local people.

Table 10: Strategic Outcome 3 Partnerships

Partnership	Target area of operation
Money Works: Community Banking Partnership (Ref 7)	Financial advice, support, education, capacity building for local residents that are financially excluded

5.43 In total this strategic outcome was funded £200,000 and the partnership achieved 1,428 beneficiary counts and 3,276 beneficiary episodes.

5.44 The Money Works partnership worked together to develop other funding streams and from the base of the £200,000 of TSC funding partnerships were able to provide evidence that they levered in £1,507,133 which shows that for every £1 of TSC funding a further £7.54 was levered into the city.

5.45 Citizens Advice Brighton and Hove, St Luke's Advice Service, East Sussex Credit Union, BHT Advice Centre, Brighton Unemployed Centre Families Project, Whitehawk Inn, The Bridge, Money Advice Plus, Hangleton and Knoll Project, Possability People are working together to support financially excluded residents, through improved advice, education, capacity building and strengthened local partnerships.

5.46 In particular the partnership has helped:

- 514 helpline callers and 225 casework clients to increase their income through benefits and earned income
- 452 helpline callers and 237 casework clients to move to a more sustainable debt schedule
- 443 reported being more confident about managing their money
- 1166 reported saving money on household bills
- 1653 were supported to maximise their income through employment.

5.47 It would seem that the Community Banking Partnerships was the most successful partnership in achieving leverage with a leverage ratio of 7.54. Therefore, for every £1 funded through the TSC a further £7.54 is levered in. Collectively they have demonstrated the addition of external funding that they bring to the city to support their community banking and financial support programme for local people.

## **Strategic Objective 2.1 Specialist capacity building services, community development, Healthy Neighbourhood Fund and targeted community engagement**

- 5.48 A central partnership within the TSC and indeed the partnership with the largest budget is the partnership that is led by Community Works that has brought together providers of generic and specialist capacity building and infrastructure services, community development, Healthy Neighbourhood Fund and organisations that engage effectively with people, eliminate duplication, maximise different expertise, knowledge, learning, resources and networks, and provide a clear, understandable and accessible pathway of support for different sizes and types of groups and organisations in the city. Includes Engagement lots CE1 to CE3.
- 5.49 In doing so it has developed a partnership with Trust for Developing Communities, Resource Centre, Hangleton and Knoll Project, Serendipity, Faith in Action, LGBT Switchboard, LGBT Working to Connect, Friends Families and Travellers, Clare Project, Sussex Interpreting Services.
- 5.50 Through this partnership there are three broad themes being provided:
- Infrastructure support for community and voluntary sector organisations to support them to be more effective at delivering services and sustaining their activities / organisation, this includes support for organisations in their development, fund raising, access and training of volunteers, equipment and resources, and in developing and delivering bespoke support to community and voluntary organisations.
  - Community development both in targeted locations and with targeted communities including the BME Community, LGBTQ and Gypsy and Traveller Communities in the city and specific support to deliver the Healthy Neighbourhood Fund.
  - The targeted engagement with hard to reach groups including BME, Gypsy and Traveller, LGBTQ, transgender and disabled. (note for the purposes of this evaluation these engagement activities are addressed outside the engagement programme listed below)
- 5.51 The leverage that these partnerships have generated on the back of their TSC funding is set out in the table below. In short for every £1 of TSC funding the partnership has brought a further £0.73 into the city.
- 5.52 There have been strong levels of delivery from this programme and the highlights are set out below:

Table 11: Community Infrastructure, Development and Engagement outputs SO 2.1 2017-18

Headline Partnership Outputs 2017-18	Outputs
Infrastructure Support for V&C Groups more effective at delivering services	
Number of interventions made	459
Number of community and voluntary sector groups receiving support	317
Volunteer, staff and trustees supported	372
Website visits	7,260
Information accessed	17,305
Groups hiring equipment and use of print room	1,249

Headline Partnership Outputs 2017-18	Outputs
<b>Infrastructure Support for V&amp;C Groups more effective at delivering services</b>	
Funding groups have accessed	£392,181.00
End user beneficiaries of resource centre	22,000
Number of volunteering opportunities promoted via partnership	272
Groups and organisation supported to be more effective in using volunteers	136
In kind support brought to infrastructure services	£63,340.00
Volunteers supporting infrastructure services	148
Volunteer hours	2,956.60

Headline Partnership Outputs 2017-18	Outputs
<b>Community Development Outputs</b>	
People involved in the development of neighbourhood action plans in Bevendean, Bristol Estate and Whitehawk, Hollingdean and Saunders Park, Moulsecombe and Bates Estate, Portslade and Portland Road, Queens Park and Craven Vale, Tarner and Eastern Road, Hangleton and Knoll,	1,126
Number of people managing community groups in these areas	1,536
Events held and run by the local community	92
People from BME Communities involved in groups	451
People from LGBTQ Communities involved in groups	241
Disabled people involved in groups	662
Funding applications supported	42
Funding groups have successfully accessed via support	£160,888.50

Headline Partnership Outputs 2017-18	Outputs
<b>Community Engagement outputs via Community Works contract</b>	
Number of people engaged with	11,957
Number of groups engaged	39
Engagement activities managed by partnership	115
Engagement via social media	16,748

### Infrastructure Support

- 5.53 The bulk of the infrastructure support has been delivered by Community Works and the Resource Centre. Both organisations have worked with community and voluntary organisation across the city and supported these groups to build their capacity both from an organisations set up, development, survival and growth perspective but also with key issues including funding and fund raising and in the case of the Resource Centre with equipment, printing and event support. Organisational information, advice and guidance has been delivered on a one to one basis, via training and development and support for volunteers, staff and trustees and via resource materials and web-based engagement. The value and impact of this support to individual organisations and hence to the wider community is significant. The data in the table above sets out the organisational impact rather than the wider community impact which is difficult to fully

calculate but is significantly larger particularly in terms of direct beneficiary impact. Much of this infrastructure funding has been core funding to infrastructure bodies and as such provides much of the underlying funding to secure outcomes for the wider sector.

## **Community Development**

- 5.54 Community development support was provided in the areas of Bevendean, Bristol Estate and Whitehawk, Hollingdean and Saunders Park, Moulsecombe and Bates Estate, Portslade and Portland Road, Queens Park and Craven Vale, Tarner and Eastern Road, Hangleton and Knoll. There has been extensive activity and much community development gain and learning. Indeed, across this area of this programme there has been many outcomes delivered:

### Community Development Outcomes

- Communities have defined, highlighted, promoted and delivered local priorities via their neighbourhood action plans
- Improved joint working between community, statutory and private sector based on community led neighbourhood priorities
- Communities have improved relationships and networks within their areas and across all sectors
- Residents feel included in community and neighbourhood activity including communities of interest and those with intersectional identities
- People and groups become more skilled and knowledgeable about community activities / resources and digital technology
- People and groups use resources and digital technology in their neighbourhood activities

- 5.55 The Healthy Neighbourhood Fund (HNF) contributes to the development of neighbourhood and ward-based citizen led initiatives to address their health and wellbeing. It helps build local infrastructure capacity at a neighbourhood level by engaging local people, using participatory budgeting to prioritise, fund and support healthy activities in their neighbourhood. Where possible an asset-based approach is used - building on local strengths, developing individual / group capacities, good practice and 'what works'

### Healthy Neighbourhood Fund outcomes

- Improvements against wider factors which affect health and wellbeing and health inequalities (wider determinants)
- People are helped to live healthy lifestyles, make healthy choices and reduce health inequalities (health improvement)
- Reducing numbers of people living with preventable ill health and people dying prematurely, whilst reducing the gap between communities (Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality).



5.56 To date progress on Neighbourhood Action Plans (NAP) are:

- Moulsecoomb & Bevendean NAP is complete and is on BHCC website and is being progressed
- Hangleton and Knoll - NAP completed and printed
- Whitehawk - NAP completed
- Hollingdean NAP – Hollingdean Development Trust supported by TDC included services in their annual community priority setting as start of action planning. They have initial task & finish groups set up.
- Portslade NAP – launched action planning with open event including services and community organisations to establish initial priorities under key themes. Next step identifying community unreached to include e.g. young people.
- Edward Street / Eastern Rd NAP – TDC supporting new group to form and develop Queens Park action plan. Two open events and 15 focus groups with residents groups, now targeting gaps e.g. youth & young families and working with services.
- Craven Vale NAP – TDC support engagement of Community Association into East Brighton Plan (NAP led by Serendipity Enterprising Solutions)
- Queens Park (Pankhurst Estate) – TDC support engagement of Community Association into Hanover & Elm Grove Plan (NAP led by BHCC Communities team)
- Phoenix Estate – TDC supporting establishment of community organisation and linking them into Hanover & Elm Grove Plan (NAP led by BHCC Communities team)

5.57 Community development learning has included:

- Identified need for more focused 'development' work on inclusive representation
- Organisations led by communities of identity – nearly all citywide resource goes towards supporting such organisations and is overstretched, e.g. Syrian Community, Racial Harassment Forum, No Holds Barred, etc.
- Neighbourhood action planning works best when community partners take the lead in practicalities. This includes choosing time and venue of meetings. Choosing and sending the agenda and invitation list. This means that council officers need to expect out of hours meetings and events as part of their role. This also means that it is vital to have a robust community partner leading e.g. HDT in Hollingdean.
- Value of Community Development Work is exemplified in their ability to support community groups with things like fundraising and bringing in other resources to strengthen community groups. Community Development work can also bring in other voluntary and statutory sector partners to work with community groups - to maximise impact.
- Trust for Developing Communities have increasingly brought their broad range of services and beneficiaries together in a more integrated model. This has proved effective for example through their community building work stream

which is supporting building across neighbourhoods. TDC's Older People delivery hours are now being added to community development worker roles to maximise intergenerational working and more cohesive community support. They are looking at further integrating their youth work and work with ethnic minority communities. Moreover, they we now have community development workers with pan-neighbourhood briefs on issues including

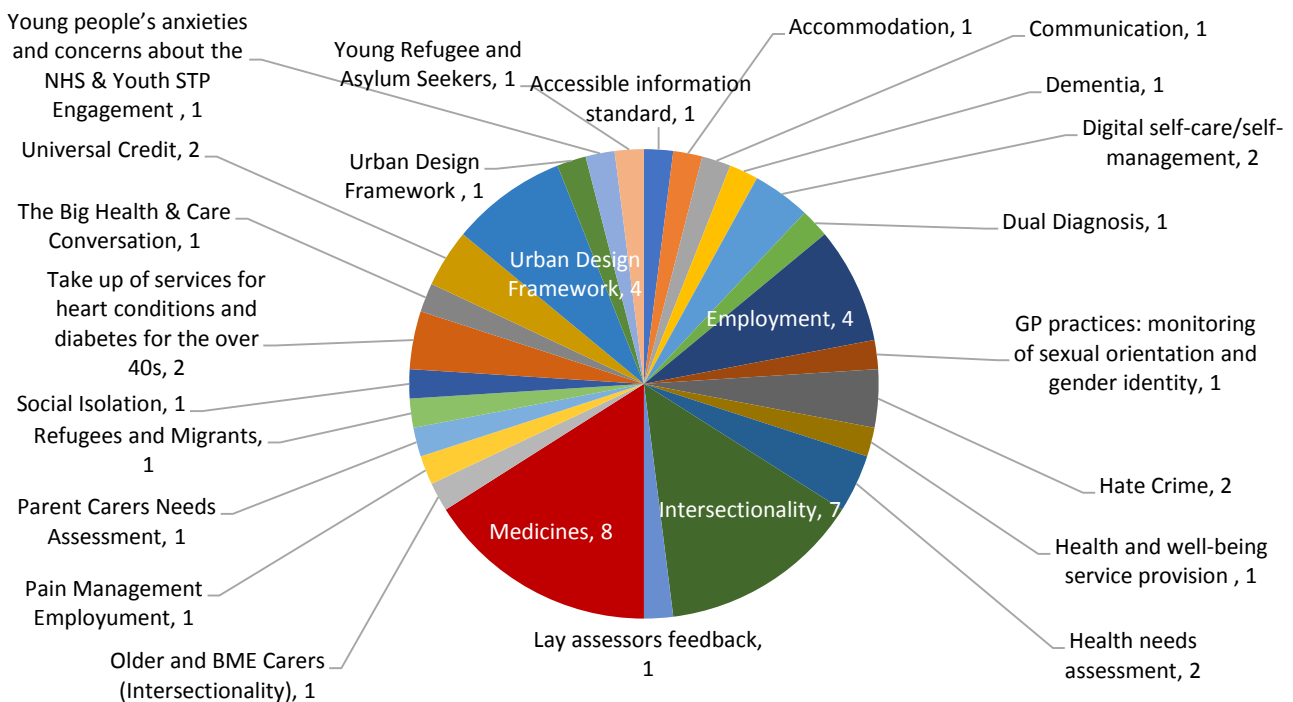
- Food poverty
- Digital inclusion
- Green spaces & Parks
- Community Safety
- Planning & Capital Developments
- Small group governance and sustainability
- Social isolation
- Community buildings

### **Community Engagement**

- 5.58 The council's Community, Equalities and Third Sector Team, have joined forces with the CCG and Adult Social Care to develop this area of the TSC programme. In essence the community engagement component of TSC is a way in which the public sector can purchase targeted engagement with key groups in the city through the community and voluntary sector, who have regular access with these communities of need and interest. Collectively the community engagement theme funds £390,826 of engagement activity per year. This is made up of £195,397 from the city council (CETS, Adult Social Care and Public Health and includes £50k Healthy Neighbourhood Funding) and £195,429 from the CCG. These engagement programmes with LGBTQ, gypsy and Travellers, BME communities, SEN and SEN parents/carers, disabled people, people living with a long-term health condition or impairment, older people, young people, adults and young people with mental health needs, learning disabled, and users of health and social care services.
- 5.59 In total there are 10 targeted programmes of engagement. Partnerships included:
- Trust for Developing Communities (BME, Migrant and Refugee communities)
  - Friends and Families of Travellers (Gypsy and Travellers)
  - Switchboard (LGBTQ)
  - Amaze and Brighton Carers Centre (carers and parents of SEN young people)
  - Possibility People (disabled people)
  - Age UK Brighton and Hove (older people)
  - YMCA Downslink, AllSorts, Extra Time, BMEYCP (young people)
  - Mind YMCA Downslink (adults and young people with mental health needs)
  - Speak out, Impetus, Amaze (learning disability)

- Impetus, Healthwatch Brighton and Hove (Brighton and Hove Lay Assessors)

- 5.60 In many cases, engagement is linked to community development where people are supported to develop 'voice' which in turn builds capacity to participate in volunteering and become more informed. Each programme of engagement works has a named lead agency that has direct access to these communities of need / interest and each have worked to develop engagement activity including, surveys, workshops, focus groups, targeted presentations and regular client interviews. In some cases, the development of this programme of funding has supported the establishment and or maintenance of networks of people and communities so that their voice is heard and effectively represented. In some cases, these networks have been the vehicle of engagement and or points where debate and discussion happen. The council and the CCG define the subject matter they are seeking to engage the community on and have built this into an engagement programme. In some cases, delivery partners propose specific engagement subjects which are then cleared with the public authority client.
- 5.61 The essential product of this work is an engagement report drawing on the findings of the targeted engagement and the specific methodologies used to glean the views and perspectives of those engaged. Discussions with the provider partnerships, the council and the CCG have suggested that these arrangements are working well and that the council and the CCG are happy with the engagement activity they have purchased.
- 5.62 In comparison to the other parts of the TSC, this is the most contractually focused element with services that are more akin to procured services. The third sector certainly plays it part, as they are clearly best placed to work with the communities, they represent to secure targeted engagement findings. Moreover, by choosing to deliver this engagement through quasi-representative bodies this secures a buy in from these organisations to the priorities and agendas of the council, CCG and Adult Social care.
- 5.63 The range and scope of engagement activity is set out in the graphic below.



- 5.64 One critique from providers is that they do not always know what has happened to the consultation and engagement reports that they have delivered, and this feedback is valuable if only to keep those engaged onboard with this work and motivated that their input has been heard or that their views have been acknowledged, considered and or addressed. Another concern raised was that often the design of the engagement programme is less planned and on some occasions the new subject of engagement is only provided at the start of the quarter the engagement is due to commence. In these situations, providers need to respond to the immediate priorities at hand. This makes the planning of the engagement more complex and providers are less able to build engagement, consultation and research into existing networks and regular engagement points in the year.
- 5.65 From a review of this work area within the TSC there is an ongoing need for this engagement work. Moreover, it is widely understood that the third sector is the best vehicle to access communities. However, in the specific design of this element of engagement there is a need to review what has been done to date and to assess the best way forward to secure the engagement outcomes required and to build on the outstanding partnerships that are delivering strong returns for this commissioned engagement.

### **Summary**

- 5.66 What is clear from this review of the strategic outcomes of the TSC programme is that there is a real range and diversity of organisations and range and diversity of activity the programme has procured. This provides real value to the city and the public sector and critically to the third sector and the community at large.

## 6. TSC going forward

- 6.1 The Third Sector Investment Programme has proven to have significant value for the city and its residents. The commissioning process seems to have developed a methodology of enabling the third sector to flourish and to support meeting the priorities of the council and the CCG's for engagement and delivery of targeted interventions for people with multiple and complex needs.
- 6.2 Clearly there are some elements of the TSC programme which may need fine tuning to secure greater outcomes and to procure greater levels of benefit. However, in principle this is only something that the council and the CCG can decide upon, although the merits of delivering support to the third sector and hence the community through the development of a second commissioning process far outweigh any decision not to do so.
- 6.3 Priorities for the redesign of TSC would include:
- Needs Assessments incorporating the JSNA should be drawn into the new Prospectus, particularly for the prioritisation of the next core strategic outcomes of the Prospectus.
  - Amendments to the monitoring and evaluation requirement of partnerships to address:
    - Setting targets and monitoring and recording of service beneficiary numbers in all service delivery projects
    - Monitoring beneficiaries of core funded projects
    - Monitoring and recording of the frequency of service beneficiary activity / episodes (direct service delivery and core funded projects)
    - Profiling of beneficiaries by equality characteristic (where feasible)
    - Recording of financial leverage that can be seen as a consequence of the TSC programme or at the very least as a consequence of the direct and core funding that has been able to support these applications to be made
    - Consistency of service user surveys highlighting the sample sizes of respondents and the alignment of the survey's lines of inquiry with the programmes being delivered
  - The new Prospectus to highlight priorities against each strategic outcome
  - The application process to detail levels and potential frequency of beneficiary take up particularly for those partnerships seeking to deliver targeted services.
  - TSC engagement programmes to feed back the results of the engagement and the impact it has had with commissioners to the communities that have been engaged.

## 7. Acronyms

7.1 Many of the sector have utilised acronyms throughout the review of the monitoring data assessed as part of this Evaluation. The key acronyms utilised are set out below:

ADHD	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
BHCC	Brighton and Hove City Council
BHCCG	Brighton and Hove Clinical Commissioning Group
BHT	Brighton Housing Trust
BME	Black and minority ethnic
BMEYCP	Black and Minority Ethnic Children and Young People
BWC	Brighton Women's Group
C&TSP	Communities and Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
CEO	Chief Executive Officers
CHLS	Community Hubs' Learning and Skills
CYP	Children and Young People
FFT	Friends and Families of Travellers
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
JSL	Joint and Severally Liable
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
LGBTQ	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, Questioning
NAP	Neighbourhood Action Plan
NHS	National Health Service
SEN	Special Educational Needs
SEND	Special educational needs and disability
TDC	Trust for Developing Communities
TSC	Third Sector Commission
V&C	Voluntary and Community
VCS	Voluntary and Community Sector
YP	Young People

## 8. Thanks, and Acknowledgements

- 8.1 Throughout the course of this evaluation we have been supported by the partnerships engaged through the TSC as well as commissioners and the steering groups we reported to. We would like to thank all those who have supported this evaluation. Those listed are the key contacts we have engaged with and we would like to extend our thanks to all those other that have supported us as well.

Name	Organisation
Emma McDermott	Brighton and Hove City Council
Jane Lodge	Brighton and Hove CCG
Jess Sumner	Community Works
Dr Mary Darking	University of Brighton
Dr Carl Walker	University of Brighton
Sam Warren	Brighton and Hove City Council
John Reading	Brighton and Hove City Council
Donna Edmead	Brighton and Hove City Council
Alison Burrell	Brighton and Hove CAB
Emily Ballantyne	Brighton and Hove CAB
Jo Berry	Brighton Housing Trust
Jo Crease	Impetus
Jo-Anne Welsh	Brighton Oasis Project
Jess Wood	AllSorts Youth Project
Helen Jones	MindOut LGBTQ Mental Health Service
Gary Pargeter	Lunch Positive
Emma Baars	Impetus
Jo Gough	RISE
Caroline Sharp	RISE
Fabia Bates	Survivors Network
Jay Breslaw	Survivors Network
Elizabeth Hall	Carousel
John Varah	Same Sky
Sarah Parsons	Carousel
Lisa Dando	Brighton Women's Centre
Alison Marino	Sussex Nightstop
Julia Harrison	YMCA Downslink
Rachel Travers	AMAZE Brighton and Hove
Sam Price	Extra Time
Jo Martindale	Hangleton and Knoll Project
Simon Hughes	Brighton Housing Trust (BHT) - Whitehawk Inn
Sarah Juliet Mann	Friends, Families, Travellers
Michelle Gavin	Friends, Families, Travellers
Paul Richards	Stay up Late
Kate Ogden	Stay up Late
Sarah Byrne	Albion in the Community
Jenny Hacker	Age UK

Name	Organisation
Vic Borrill	Brighton and Hove Food Partnership
Helen Starr-Kedde	Brighton and Hove Food Partnership
Dani Ahrens	Brighton Resource Centre
Chris Lau	The Carers Centre for Brighton & Hove
Mandy Crandale	Possibility People
Rachel Cashman	Age UK
Bernadette Ashcroft	Age UK
Mark Cull	YMCA Downslink Group
Sarah Danily	Mind in Brighton and Hove
Sarah Pickard	Speak out
Mike Byrne	Brighton Housing Trust



**Subject:** Addressing Hate Crimes in Brighton & Hove

**Date of Meeting:** 21 January 2019

**Report of:** Executive Director of Neighbourhoods,  
Communities and Housing

**Contact Officer: Name:** Jo Player **Tel:** 292488

**Email:** jo.player@brighton-hove.gcsx.gov.uk

**Ward(s) affected:** All

## **FOR GENERAL RELEASE**

### **1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT**

At the October Neighbourhoods Inclusion Communities and Equalities (NICE) Committee the Racial Harassment Forum (RHF) presented a survey undertaken by it into racially motivated hate crimes in the City and the reporting of those crimes. The survey was carried out between January and March 2018 and over 250 people responded.

- 1.1 Councillors requested that a report was prepared exploring wider hate crime incidents in the City and how the local authority and partners could support the recommendations of the RHF survey.

### **2. RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 2.1 The committee is invited to note and comment on the information contained in the report which provides an update on work being undertaken by the Community Safety Team and the Communities, Equalities and Third Sector team in relation to addressing hate crime reporting in the City and to support the work of organisations such as the Racial Harassment Forum (RHF).

### **3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

- 3.1 The Racial Harassment Forum, Brighton & Hove (RHF) is an independent, community led organisation set up to support victims of hate crimes and incidents. Representatives from Brighton & Hove's culturally and ethnically diverse communities are members, Directors and Executive Committee members of the RHF. The aims of the RHF are to ensure those who believe they are victims of a hate crime or incident, have an accessible, recognised and culturally sensitive organisation they can approach to seek support to address the incident(s). The RHF works with statutory bodies and other agencies to support

their policies in ensuring there is zero tolerance of hate crimes or incidents across the city.

3.2 The key objectives of the RHF's survey were:

- To obtain a snap shot of experiences of hate crime in the city
- To assess the extent to which respondents to the survey believe hate crime is being adequately addressed by relevant organisations in the city
- To gain an insight (perception amongst people from ethnic and culturally diverse communities in Brighton & Hove) into the relevance of the RHF in addressing hate crime
- To ascertain perceptions of the priorities for work that could be undertaken by the RHF
- To establish the nature and extent of support there is for the RHF amongst its membership

3.3 A series of short and long term recommendations were produced from the analysis of the survey. These are:

#### **Short Term Recommendations**

- a) Plan a public-focused campaign that will encourage and highlight the need to report hate crime incidents. The campaign would be launched to coincide with adequate resources to deliver support and services.
- b) Build and develop networks across the city with organisations and groups to support people affected by hate crime incident. Peer to peer learning and best practice skills will be a focus of the networks to learn best practice from each other.
- c) Set up and promote regular advice, drop in sessions at appropriate venues across the city e.g. BMECP Centre, community and faith venues.
- d) Set up and provide a service and support for people who are required to complete a hate incident form. This work will be taken in partnership with the Police and Community Safety Team of BHCC.
- e) Ensure interpretation and translation services are informed of the services to be provided by the RHF and provisions are in place to use them as required

#### **Long term Recommendations:**

- a) Recruit two advocacy workers, to deliver an advocacy service for victims of hate crime. The aim is to recruit one Muslim female advocate and one young male of colour advocate, as support for these communities was identified as a priority in the consultation

- b) Develop and deliver project work which tackles the key issues identified in the consultation such as racism in schools. These may be delivered solely by RHF or as collaborative projects with other services.
- c) Train a group of 10 volunteers who will undertake a pilot project to go out and speak to community groups from marginalised communities to develop relations of trust and confidence, give information about reporting mechanisms and encourage reporting of hate crime. To include recruitment of volunteers with language skills in priority languages, to build links with those communities.
- d) Provide training for a wide range of community organisations across the city so that those organisations are equipped to support and advise their members if they become victims of racially or religiously motivated hate incidents.
- e) Develop an RHF website which will include reporting forms, signposting information, and film clips in plain English and different languages with community members speaking out to encourage reporting.

#### 3.4 Action taken by Brighton and Hove City Council to support the aims of the RHF:

- Provided funding of £1,999 from BHCC Communities Fund – part funding for a volunteer programme to deliver on the recommendations of their survey (RHF is currently applying for match funding to be able to start the project)
- A commitment from BHCC officers to deliver training sessions for the volunteers once recruited
- Support (signposting, advice, proof-reading) for additional funding applications to other funders. A bid to Comic Relief was successful; RHF is currently waiting the result of Aziz Foundation bid and currently applying to Home Office hate crime funding stream.
- Support to the RHF to be able to develop a website (domain name will be paid for by the Safer Communities team and RHF has formed a subgroup to develop the content)
- The RHF have been supported to find a free venue for their committee meetings, outside of council premises, to continue to grow their independence
- Officers have supported and facilitated the RHF to present the survey findings at strategic boards e.g. Community Safety Partnership, NICE committee as well as to other community group partners such as Sanctuary on Sea, LGBT Community Safety Forum.
- Additional support via the Trust for Developing Communities with their funding bids and to develop a long-term financial plan.

#### 3.5 Other work being undertaken to combat racially and religiously motivated hate crime:

- BHCC Partnership Advisor for Health and Wellbeing is working with the RHF on issues raised re racism in schools
- Funding bids and projects for other groups working on tackling racist and religiously motivated hate crime were supported and have been successful. For

example Brighton Table Tennis Club Building a Stronger Britain Together project to deliver sessions tackling racism in schools, and Brighton and Hove Faith In Action led a collaboration project 'Combatting Faith Hate Partnership' (funded via the BHCC Communities Fund), these projects are ongoing

- Officers have facilitated links between RHF and Brighton and Hove Bus Company so that the company can hear and respond to concerns about hate incidents on buses and to build trust and confidence directly in reporting, and to consult with the RHF on their resources in relation to hate crime.
- The Community Safety Team has an ongoing project to build trust and confidence with faith communities to report hate incidents.
- Officers are working with the LGBT Switchboard on their project to reach out to people of faith within LGBT communities to understand and seek to address particular barriers there may be around reporting hate incidents, this work is ongoing.
- Following a Notice of Motion to Full Council on 18<sup>th</sup> October 2018 officers will be working on production of a glossary of terms or definitions to help those either directly or indirectly affected by, or working to combat, hate crime. This will be discussed at the March Community Safety Partnership meeting.

### 3.6 Other work across the hate crime strands:

- BHCC partnership campaign with Brighton & Hove Buses and Sussex Police has been launched, to encourage hate crime reporting and raise awareness of all hate incidents being serious enough to report including verbal abuse, the campaign is ongoing. A poster that is being displayed in buses is attached at Appendix 1.
- A hate crime vigil was held during hate crime awareness week at the Rainbow Hub, hosted by the LGBT Community Safety Forum and supported by BHCC at which RHF and the bus company were both invited to speak – to raise awareness around hate crime and encourage reporting, the event also brought diverse groups together to build momentum for standing together against hate
- Transgender Day of Remembrance was facilitated by BHCC LGBT Workers Forum working in partnership with Clare Project and funded by Sussex Police PPAF.
- A piece of partnership work is currently under development to create a cross-service leaflet (BHCC, Sussex Police, with the Crown Prosecution Service and B&H Bus company). This will put information and options of who to report hate crime to in one place and more clearly set out the reasons to report. This will be developed in consultation with community groups.
- The Joint Networks Forum chaired by the Communities Co-ordinator brings together citywide groups working with communities of identity including LGBT, disability, inter-faith, women and refugee groups to discuss issues relating to hate and to explore new projects. A themed lunchtime discussion group was held during hate crime week with the bus company, police, and BHCC to inform residents about the process following a report being made of a hate incident and gave groups the opportunity to ask for the information they need and to explore

the reasons for reporting, so that groups could take this information back to their communities.

- We are developing the Upstanders project which will focus on advice for those witnessing hate abuse. It will advise how to report incidents, and how to safely support the victim and signpost them to reporting (if appropriate). A similar project in Nottingham -Communities Inc will be working with us so that we are able to take any positive learning from their experiences. The aim will be to increase reporting of the crime and support to victims.
- We regularly put out messaging on social media to encourage hate crime reporting and have filmed 10 short films relating to standing up against hate with thousands of hits. The people featured in the films came from across the city involved in groups who regularly challenge hate narratives or support victims of hate crime, including Possibility People, LGBT Community Safety Forum, Inter Faith Contact Group and the RHF. Officers are attending events and running hate crime stalls for example at the interfaith week to raise awareness and encourage reporting.
- Community Groups are being signposted to funding opportunities, and supported to bid for hate crime funding, on an ongoing basis. This includes disability and LGBT groups as well as though tackling racially and religiously motivated hate crime
- Work will be developed to raise awareness of hate crime amongst the deaf community and to ensure that relevant resources are accessible
- The Communities Coordinator continues to develop partnership links with Disability groups e.g. Possibility People and SpeakOut to understand the nature of Disability hate crime in our communities and to include these groups in joint projects to tackle hate crime.
- The city celebrated the excellent work done around inclusions and profiling Trans and Non-Binary communities with a reception hosted by the Mayor. Attendees from Both Universities, Trans Pride, organisers of the Trans and Non-binary conference and local and national activists were celebrated.
- Planning for new groups within universities to support LGBT staff and build resilience.
- BHCC, with major partners issued 'statement of unity' on Trans Day of Remembrance 20<sup>th</sup> December.
- Working within the LGBT community to promote inclusion and challenge anti trans elements by building new networks and training groups in ways to produce effective counter narrative strategies.
- Working, including training, with Sussex Police to build working relationships with Trans Pride and local LGBT groups to enable further trust and confidence to develop and also to assist Sussex police in understanding the 'new' rhetoric of hate.
- LGBT Community Safety Forum currently undertaking their 4<sup>th</sup> annual 'Trust and Confidence' survey. Results to be analysed with support from Public Health Data team and Equalities team.

- Meetings with CPS, Probation, Prisons and Sussex Police to look at current work undertaken around gender identity.
- LGBT Community Safety Forum to will begin a 'scrutiny project': contacting and looking at experiences, and outcomes of all clients of the Community Safety Case Work Team with the aim of providing constructive critical feedback to inform improvements to the service.
- World Aids Day delivered by BHCC/Community Safety Partnership with a focus on tackling stigma and HIV in the city.
- LGBT officer working with Royal Pavilion and Museums to ensure curators are trained in recognising transphobic targeting of curated objects or exhibitions.
- Continued challenging of extremist & hate crime narratives online and on twitter with effective factual counter narratives, supporting local groups who have been targeted online by hate groups.
- Working with volunteers of the new community LGBT centre The Rainbow Hub and the BHCC LGBT Community Safety Forum to ensure they are trained in third party reporting, monitoring and treating people harmed by hate incidents or victims of hate crime in an appropriate and sensitive way.

#### **4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

- 4.1 This report is intended to provide an update on current progress on the work carried out to address hate crime in the City and to encourage reporting of such incidents, this section is not applicable.

#### **5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION**

- 5.1 The survey undertaken by the RHF between 2<sup>nd</sup> January and 8<sup>th</sup> March 2018 and included involvement from many individuals and 17 community groups/ associations.
- 5.2 LGBT Community Safety Forum currently undertaking their 4<sup>th</sup> annual 'Trust and Confidence' survey. Results to be analysed with support from Public Health Data team and Equalities team.

#### **6. CONCLUSION**

- 6.1 This report is to provide an update of progress on work BHCC is undertaking to address hate crime and to support communities to feel confident in reporting such incidents and to invite any comment.

#### **7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:**

Financial Implications:

- 7.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from this report, however, any work undertaken by the council as a result of this report will need to be met from current budget resources.

*Finance Officer Consulted: Michael Bentley*

*Date: 12/12/18*

Legal Implications:

There are no direct legal implications in this report

*Lawyer Consulted: Simon Court*

*Date: 12/12/18*

Equalities Implications:

- 7.2 The Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy is subject to an ongoing and embedded equality impact assessment where specific actions and activities are identified and assessed for equality impact.

Sustainability Implications:

- 7.3 None





**Subject:** Community Safety and Crime in Brighton & Hove

**Date of Meeting:** 21 January 2019

**Report of:** Executive Director of Neighbourhoods,  
Communities and Housing

**Contact Officer: Name:** Jo Player **Tel:** 292488

**Email:** jo.player@brighton-hove.gcsx.gov.uk

**Ward(s) affected:** All

## **FOR GENERAL RELEASE**

### **1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT**

- 1.1 Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, there is a requirement for statutory and other partners to formulate a plan every three years to tackle crime and disorder and monitor progress. This report provides an update on the work undertaken by the Community Safety Partnership (formerly known as the Safe in the City Partnership) in relation to the Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy.

### **2. RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 2.1 The committee is invited to note and comment on the information contained in the report which provides an update on work being undertaken by the Community Safety Team in relation to the Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2017-20.
- 2.2 The Committee is invited to give its support to the partnership work described in the report and commit to work described which is within the council's remit, thereby contributing to the management of crime and community safety priorities for the city.

### **3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

#### Overview of police recorded crime

- 3.1 In 2017/18 there were a total of 26,142 crimes recorded by the police in Brighton & Hove, a 1.4% increase compared with 2016/17. In the first six months of 2018/19 there were 13,887 crimes recorded, a marginal increase (up 0.2%) on the same months in 2017/18 when there were 13,856 recorded.

- 3.2 Total crime is, broadly speaking, broken down into acquisitive crime<sup>1</sup> (38% of total crime in the six months from Apr-Sep 2018), violent crime (45% of total), criminal damage (10% of total) and other offences (7% of total).
- 3.3 In the first six months of 2018/19, while the number of recorded crimes as a whole is roughly the same slightly compared with the same months in 2017/18, the picture in different crime groups differs. Violence against the person crimes rose in the first half of 2018/19 with a 6% increase, continuing the upward trend (up 7%) seen in 2017/18. The city centre has the highest density of violent crimes which also has the highest density of pubs and clubs and is the geographical focus of the entertainment and leisure industry. Further information on safety in the night time economy are provided below.
- 3.4 Vehicle crimes have risen significantly – up by 32% in the first half of 2018/19. This is on top of a 4% rise in 2017/18. Both theft of a vehicle and theft from a vehicle have increased in the first half of 2018/19. Brighton & Hove is not alone in seeing an increase in vehicle crime which is also evident across Sussex and nationally. Local analysis of recent data show that vehicle crime is spread across the city and with no evidence of a particular geographical focus. Motorists can minimise risk by securing their vehicles and keeping their keys safe, not leave items of value in the vehicle, and so on.
- 3.5 However, other crime groups, which were showing a decrease in 2017/18, are continuing to decrease in the first half of 2018/19: criminal damage offences are down a further 3%, robberies down 7% and burglaries down 15%.
- 3.6 Theft offences (excluding vehicle crimes) which showed no change in 2017/18 are showing a 3% decrease in the first six months of 2018/19. Within this group, cycle thefts which increased by 27% in 2017/18, have dropped back by 27% in the first half of 2018/19.
- 3.7 Domestic violence and sexual violence are both continuing to increase (by 3% in each case in the first six months of 2018/19), while different types of hate crimes are showing different trends. Appendix 1 provides data for key crime types for the first six months of 2018/19 and how this compares with the same months in 2017/18. Longer term trends, with seasonal patterns can be seen in the graphs in Appendix 2.
- 3.8 The upward trend in total crime since 2013/14 follows a long term decline in the preceding years. There was an inspection of all police forces carried out by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) in 2013/14, to audit the crime recording practices. As a consequence, there were improvements made within forces, including Sussex Police. This has had an impact on some of the types of crime reported here, particularly violence against the person, as well as contributing to the number of total crimes recorded. While there was an immediate effect seen in 2014 the local response to the HMIC audit has been an ongoing process, and has contributed to the ongoing upwards trend in recorded crime.
- 3.9 Domestic violence, sexual violence, and hate crime are among those crime types which are now more accurately recorded resulting in better services and outcomes for victims.

### Anti-social behaviour and hate incidents/crimes

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<sup>1</sup> eg. burglary or theft

- 3.10 The long term declining trend in the number of police recorded ASB incidents continues with numbers recorded in the first six months of 2018/19 showing a 18% decrease compared with the same months in 2017/18. 'ASB crimes'<sup>2</sup> were increasing in number in the three years up to 2016/17, but data showed a decrease in 2017/18 and continues to decline in the first six months of 2018/19 (down 2%).
- 3.11 Work has begun to allow local housing providers to use Community Protection Notices to address ASB in Brighton & Hove. A separate report to this committee details this further.
- 3.12 A BHCC graffiti strategy has been drafted and a report went to committee in November 2018.
- 3.13 The Racial Harassment Forum (RHF) finalised their report on racially and religiously motivated hate crime, which highlighted incidents targeted at young black males and visibly Muslim females, incidents in schools, and concern regarding the under-reporting of hate crime. Partnership work continues with the RHF, the police and the bus company, to raise awareness around reporting hate incidents and advice for witnesses. A separate report to this committee details more, the work the local authority is doing to address hate incidents and to improve reporting.
- 3.14 The Partnership Tactical Tasking and Co-ordination Group continues to agree and review Community Safety Partnership priorities and ensures that resources are appropriately deployed. This resulted in multi-agency responses to the issues at the Level.
- 3.15 The casework team deal with approximately 150 reports of ASB and hate incidents each quarter. Of these the majority are successfully resolved at the duty stage, with others referred to partner agencies to lead on and approximately 10 become long term cases for the casework team. Multi agency plans are put in place to reduce the harm to the victim whilst ensuring the perpetrator is given opportunities to address their behaviour. Restorative interventions are considered if appropriate.
- 3.16 Since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 eight closure orders have been successfully applied for by a variety of agencies and Council departments. Among the issues they have addressed have been drug dealing and cuckooing, anti- social behaviour and noise issues, domestic violence and safeguarding concerns.

#### Safety in the night-time economy

- 3.17 Police recorded violence against the person in the city is continuing to show a rise, as mentioned above. However, just looking at recorded violence against the person (excluding those in a dwelling) crimes the city centre's Controlled Impact Zone and Special Stress Area during the peak night time economy hours of Friday and Saturday nights, a downwards trend is observed. Operation Marble is the targeted policing operation focusing on the night time economy patrolling areas of the city centre based on analysis of previous patterns of criminal or anti-social behaviour.

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<sup>2</sup> 'ASB crimes' refers to a grouping of police recorded crimes made up of: criminal damage, common assault, harassment, public order and affray

- 3.18 The licensing committee in June 2018 agreed to consultation on changes to the Statement of Licensing Policy. This includes extending the Special Stress Area to central Hove, and amending the café bar criteria within the matrix which guides decision-making around licensing applications. The consultation has been completed and a report outlining the recommendations went to licensing committee in November where the proposals were accepted.
- 3.19 There are now 176 premises that have voluntarily signed up to our Sensible on Strength scheme not to sell beers and ciders over 6%. A further 48 premises have stopped selling strong beers etc without joining the scheme.
- 3.20 Officers have delivered training to 68 premises and 159 staff regarding age restricted products and a test purchase operation conducted with police licensing colleagues to 11 premises resulted in none of them selling to the young person.

#### Domestic violence and abuse, sexual violence and violence against women & girls

- 3.21 Police recorded domestic violence crimes and incidents and sexual offences increased by 3% in both cases in the first half of 2018/19 compared with the same period last year. The number of recorded stalking crimes and incidents continues to rise sharply (nearly a four-fold increase in 2017/18 (n=238) compared with 2016/17 (n=60) and a 31% increase (n=148) in the first half of 2018/19 compared with the same period in 2017/18 (n=113)); this is likely to be a response to greater awareness of this crime type.
- 3.22 The ongoing increase in reporting and demand for services is continuing to have a significant impact on the partners, in particular for the providers who deliver 'Portal' (RISE and Survivors' Network) and MARAC services. Partner agencies are working flexibly to respond to need, and are undertaking an urgent review of existing procedures to facilitate risk assessment and resource allocation to those in need.
- 3.23 Incidents of harmful practices (such as Female Genital Mutilation, 'Honour Based' Violence and Forced Marriage) continue to be reported to the police, but the number of reports remains low. Although capacity to progress this work locally is limited, a pan-Sussex meeting is due to pick up on work in this area.
- 3.24 The volume of referrals to the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) continues to increase, with 552 cases referred in 2017/18 and a further 349 in the first half of 2018/19 while the percentage of repeat cases continues to drop (21% in the same period). The MARAC process will be reviewed and redesigned in the context of wider safeguarding structures and multi-agency ownership of risk.
- 3.25 There have been a number of staffing pressures, including a gap in recruiting to the Strategic Commissioner post, and current vacancies related to partnerships officer and MARAC co-ordinator posts. This has delayed progress with the strategic review of service provision across Brighton & Hove and East Sussex.
- 3.26 The future strategy and commissioning plan will focus on: responding to findings from the Business Improvement Review, training and awareness and the growth of cross sector service ambassadors, perpetrator interventions, responding to the needs of specific communities, and on different types of harm, including domestic and sexual violence and abuse, stalking and harassment and harmful practices.

- 3.27 Officers are working on the development of an updated training prospectus for this area of work to be launched in April 2019 offering courses on DV and SV for partners, victims and anyone with an interest.

#### Violence Vulnerability and Exploitation

- 3.28 The VVE Co-ordinator has been appointed started at the beginning of October 2018 and has begun to focus on work in the VVE action plan to address county lines, cuckooing and associated exploitation of vulnerable people.
- 3.29 Home Office funding has been secured by Sussex Police for the appointment of a serious organised crime co-ordinator, the OSPCC has also obtained funding for early intervention work, and the local authority is seeking support for safeguarding work.
- 3.30 On 20th November a workshop was held with partners and stakeholders to look at the outcomes from the Home Office locality review which was carried out in March 2018. A week of Action is being planned following this event and feedback from attendees.
- 3.31 The chairs of the Safeguarding Adults Board, Local Safeguarding Children Board and the Community Safety Partnership Board have agreed that this work will continue to sit under the CSPB but that regular updates are provided to both of the safeguarding boards.
- 3.32 An update report on the work regarding VVE will come to a future NICE committee

#### Community collaboration and resilience

- 3.33 There were 13 crimes related to modern slavery recorded in 2017/18 and 11 recorded in the first half of 2018/19 continuing a rising trend. Nine of the 11 crimes recorded in the last six months relate to 'holding a person in slavery or servitude'. A short term post to strengthen the local authority's response to modern slavery has been agreed. The post-holder will have responsibility for embedding an awareness of modern slavery within existing workforce development structures, safeguarding procedures (for children and adults) and referral processes in Brighton & Hove City Council and its partners.
- 3.34 A report on how the International Migrants Needs Assessment (IMNA) has been shared, used and its 42 recommendations implemented has been presented to the Equalities and Inclusion Partnership. The methodology from the IMNA has been cited as best practice by Public Health England in a recently published Public Health Toolkit.
- 3.35 A new partnership has been formed to deliver the outcomes of the 'ESOL hub', funded by the Controlling Migration Fund, over the next two years. The 'ESOL hub' will provide co-ordination in the city's ESOL sector and provide outreach to some of the most vulnerable migrant communities.
- 3.36 The city council is continuing its participation in the government's refugee resettlement programmes. A further three vulnerable Syrian families arrived in autumn 2018.
- 3.37 The CETS team have been part of discussions, facilitated by the South East Strategic Partnership for Migration, with other local authorities and the Home Office about the process by which EU national residents will apply for settled status once the UK has left the EU. Particular attention is being paid to those

who are at risk of failing to secure settled status and the consequences of having a population of EU nationals without the correct documentation in future.

### Preventing terrorism and extremism

#### Prevent

- 3.38 A project to improve digital resilience of pupils and schools is in progress and two sessions each will be delivered to a number of primary and secondary schools from November 2018 onwards by the national provider 'Parent Zone'. Due to higher demand from schools, the Prevent Education Officer will develop digital resilience resources to share with schools and deliver further sessions in future.
- 3.39 A project to improve communities' and professionals' understanding of the threat from far right and countering the far right narrative is underway and a number of sessions have been delivered.
- 3.40 A new Prevent toolkit for local authorities and other partners was launched this quarter and will be used by all partners to self-assess their compliance with Prevent duty over the year.
- 3.41 Following the review into and learning from Parsons Green Incident (15/09/2018 incident on the tube) work was undertaken in the city to ensure that we continue to meet the best practice, and that key recommendations and actions are progressed locally as relevant.
- 3.42 Two community members were supported and attended the national Counter Terrorism Advisory Group meeting and would be reporting back issues at the next One Voice Partnership meeting.
- 3.43 Work continued to monitor and reduce tensions following a number of key events, such as President Trump's visit to the UK in July, the Westminster Incident in August; political leaders' comments with respect to Muslim women's clothing, etc. which caused concerns in the communities. Community reassurance work is ongoing in response to local, national and international incidents in as much as they impact on our residents and communities.

#### Building Partnerships to Challenge Extremisms

- 3.44 The key concern continues to be hate incidents across all strands, and the underlying extremist sentiment this signifies. The issue of racist incidents in schools has been raised, alongside ongoing concerns around transphobia. Positive work is being undertaken to tackle these issues.
- 3.45 Community groups including The Interfaith Contact Group and Euro-Mediterranean Resource Network were successful in funding bids supported by the Communities Coordinator. This will further develop the positive work in the city to counter hate and extremism.
- 3.46 Positive messaging and engagement took place during both Trans Pride and Brighton Pride to counter the divisive narratives of hate.

### **4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

- 4.1 This report is intended to provide an update on current progress on the work carried out as part of the Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy, this section is not applicable. Ways of achieving the aims set out in the partnership

Strategy are considered based on the annual strategic assessment of crime and community safety.

## **5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION**

- 5.1 The Strategic Assessment on which the current Strategy was carried out in the autumn of 2016, and included a consultation event on the findings and proposed priorities for 2017-20. Invited participants included members of the Safe in the City Partnership Board, and community and voluntary sector partners, including representatives of Local Action Teams and communities of interest.
- 5.2 A draft of the Community Safety Strategy was made available for public comment via the consultation portal and in more targeted arenas.

## **6. CONCLUSION**

- 6.1 This report is to provide an update of progress on work under the Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2017-20 and to invite any comment.

## **7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:**

### Financial Implications:

- 7.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from this report, however, any work undertaken by the council as a result of this report will need to be met from current budget resources.

*Finance Officer Consulted: Michael Bentley*

*Date: 12/12/18*

### Legal Implications:

- 7.2 All work currently being undertaken is within the council's statutory powers. Any new areas of law would either have to be closely aligned to current work or would need specific approval under the scheme of delegation.

*Lawyer Consulted: Simon Court*

*Date: 12/12/18*

### Equalities Implications:

- 7.3 The Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy is subject to an ongoing and embedded equality impact assessment where specific actions and activities are identified and assessed for equality impact.

### Sustainability Implications:

- 7.4 None





## Appendix 1. Crime statistics 2018/19: position at end of September

### Performance compared with last year

	number of crimes Apr – Sep 2017 <sup>3</sup>	number of crimes Apr – Sep 2018	rank within 15 bench- marked CSPs <sup>4</sup>
<b>Police recorded crimes</b>			1=best; 15=worst
Total Crimes	13856	13887	8
Criminal Damage (incl. arson)	1402	1361	6
Injury Violence	1583	1546	9
Violence Against the Person	5439	5739	9
Sexual Offences	472	487	7 <sup>5</sup>
Robbery	191	178	6
Burglary	755	641	3
Vehicle Crime	770	1031	6
Theft and handling (excl. motor vehicle theft)	4612	4496	10
Pedal Cycle Theft	659	480	10
<b>Police recorded incidents and crimes</b>			
Domestic Violence Incidents and Crimes	2610	2682	n/a <sup>6</sup>
Racist Incidents and Crimes	280	277	n/a
Religiously-motivated Incidents and Crimes	47	35	n/a
Homophobic Incidents and Crimes	124	119	n/a
Transphobic Incidents and Crimes	24	26	n/a
Disability Hate Incidents and Crimes	36	44	n/a
Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	5673	4648	n/a

<sup>3</sup> The data in this column reflect those recorded on the police system at the current time and do not necessarily align exactly with those recorded a year ago.

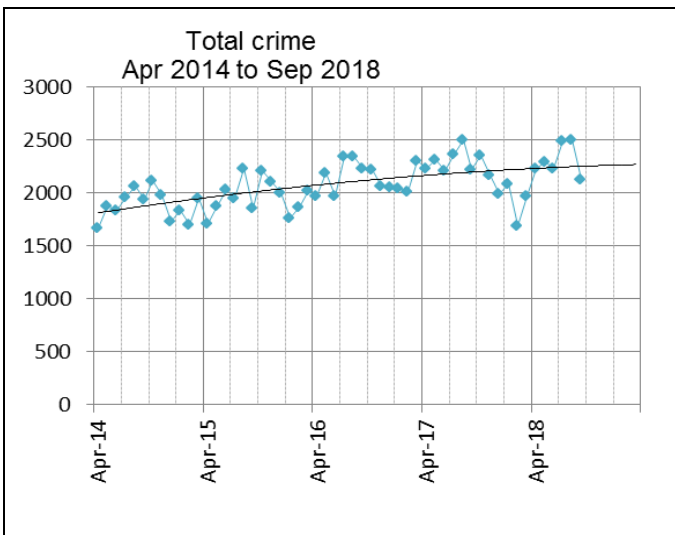
<sup>4</sup> Latest available three month period (usually one month lag). Ranking based on crime 'rate' per head of population, or per no. of households in the case of domestic burglary.

<sup>5</sup> Because there remains an emphasis on encouraging reporting of sexual offences, it does not necessarily follow that a low rank is 'good' and a high rank is 'bad'.

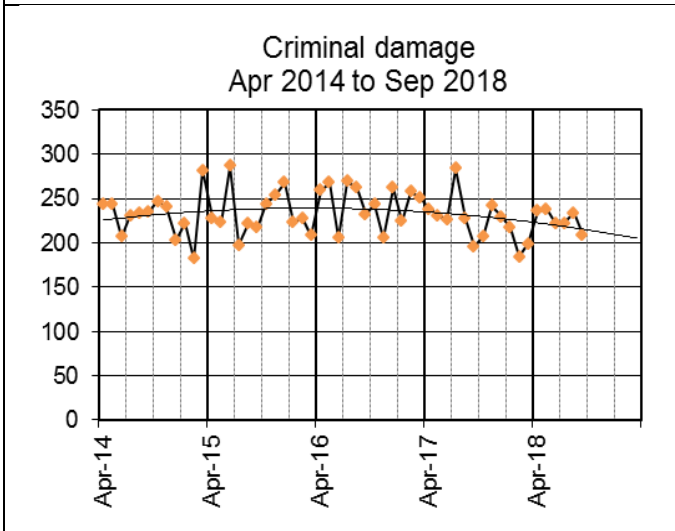
<sup>6</sup> Comparative/benchmarking data are not available.

**Appendix 2:**

**Crime trends up to September 2018 (monthly data)<sup>7</sup>**

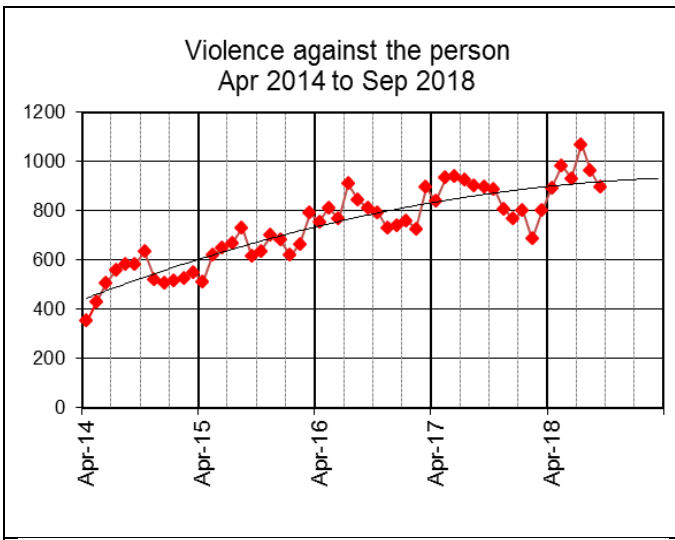


8.1 The number of crimes recorded by the police continues to demonstrate a seasonal pattern with higher numbers the summer than the winter months. From 2014/15 up to 2017/18 there was an upward trend in recorded crimes, with changes to police recording practices contributing to this (see below). However, numbers recorded in the first half of 2018 suggest a possible flattening of this trend.

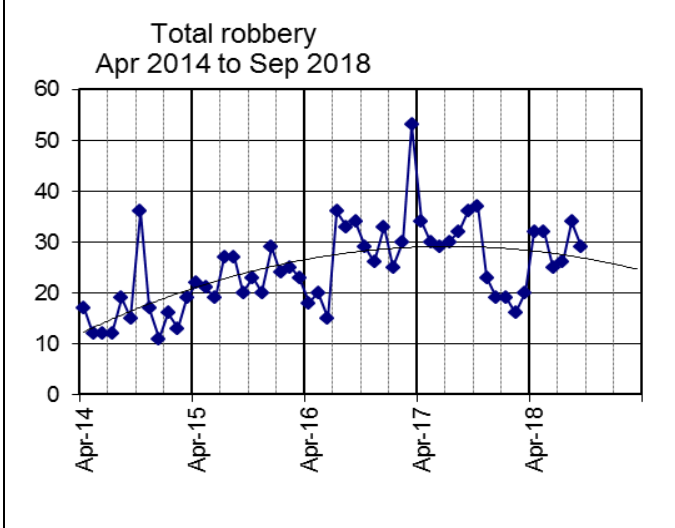


8.2 Trends in criminal damage between 2014/15 and 2016/17 broadly stable, but a downward trend is suggested during 2017/18 and 2018/19 to date.

<sup>7</sup> Trend lines are based on the best fitting 2<sup>nd</sup> order polynomial curve

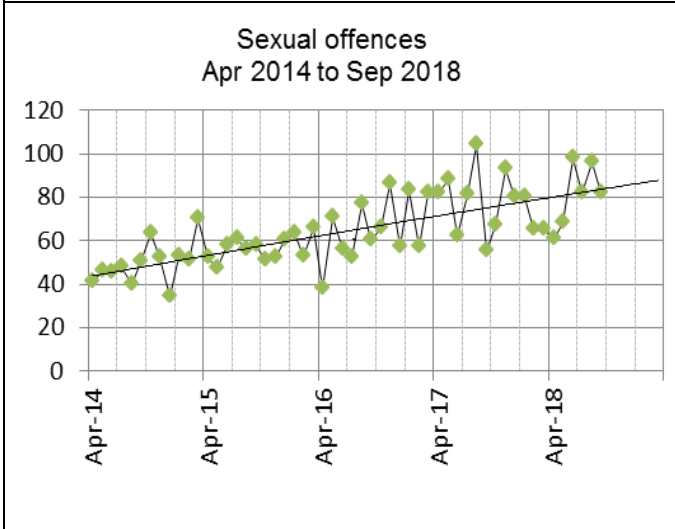


8.3 Police recorded violence against the person data show a steeply rising trend from 2014/15 onwards, overlaid with a seasonal pattern (higher levels in the summer). The increase in 2014/15 was linked to changes in police data recording practice and was observed both nationally and locally. However, latest data continues to show an upward trend.

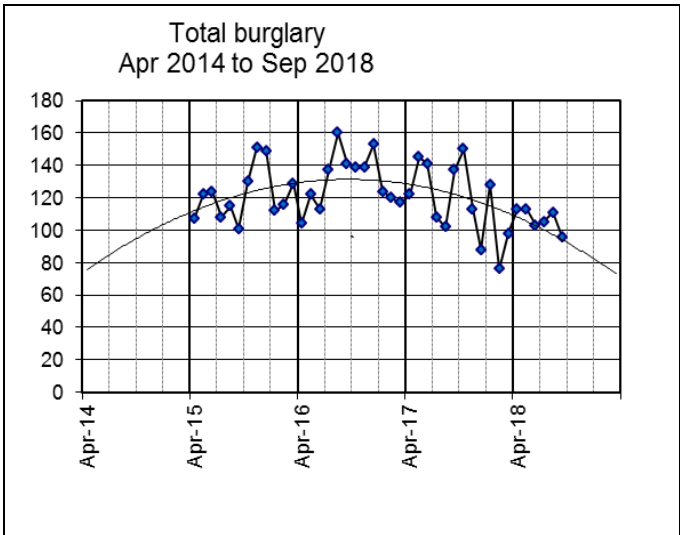


8.4 The number of robberies dropped in the second half of 2017/18 compared with the first half, although they have resumed the higher in the first six months of 2018/19 with numbers recorded being in the region of 30 per month.

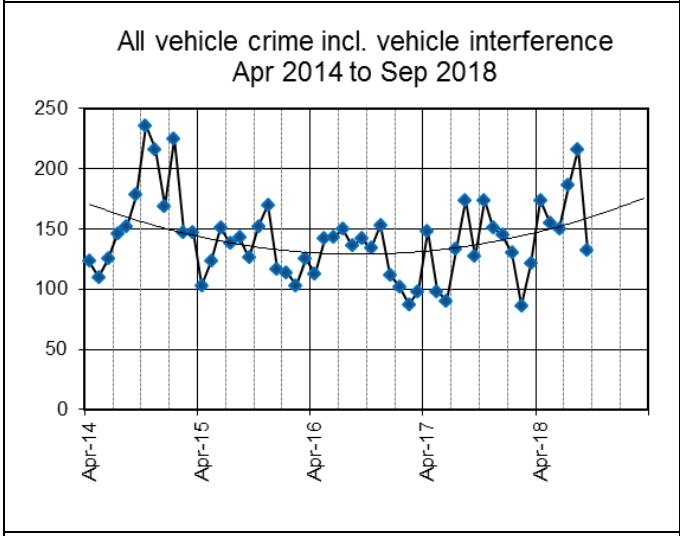
Most robberies are personal robberies (299 in 2017/18) and a minority are business robberies (22 in 2017/18).



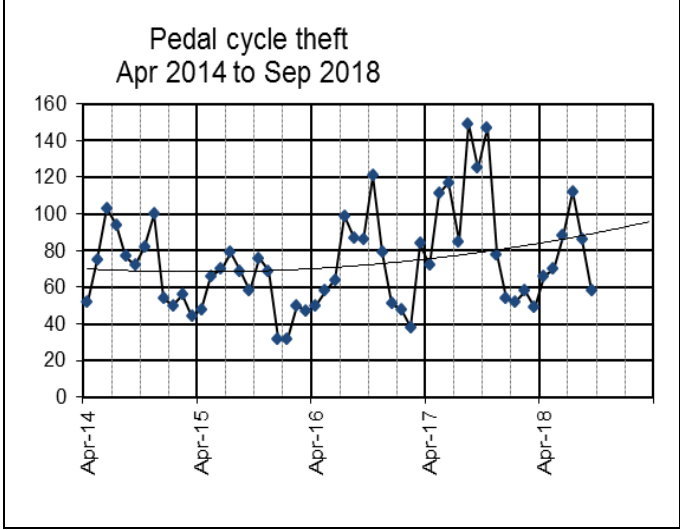
8.5 Police recorded sexual offences are on an upward trend, although numbers have fluctuated somewhat over the last 18 months. More reporting is generally regarded as a positive outcome in that victims are feeling more confident in reporting. Changes in police recording at the beginning of 2014/15 (as for violent crimes above) have also had an effect on recorded sexual offences.



8.6 While there was an increasing trend between Apr 2015 and Mar 2017, the trend in burglaries in 2017/18 and the first half of 2018/19 has been downward.



8.7 The number of vehicle crimes were on a long term decline until 2016/17. Numbers in Jul and Aug 2018 have been particularly high and of the same order as the previous peak seen in 2014/15.



8.8 A seasonal pattern in cycle thefts is normally observed every year and is linked to those months when more people tend to cycle. Cycle thefts rose less in the summer of 2015 than in previous years but enhanced summer peaks have again been observed in over the last three years. Numbers between Aug and Oct 2017 were particularly high, but have dropped since then to more typical seasonal levels.

**CAVEAT.** Police crime data presented in this report only reflects those crimes which are reported and recorded. There is likely to be a level of underreporting in many crime types. However, domestic violence and the hate crimes on this page may be particularly liable to underreporting.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Domestic violence crime &amp; incidents</b> Apr 2014 to Sep 2018</p>	<p>8.9 Improved recording practices and positive work to encourage the reporting of domestic violence crimes and incidents will impact on the number of crimes being recorded, as described earlier.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Racist crimes &amp; incidents (police data)</b> Apr 2014 to Sep 2018</p>	<p>8.10 There was an upwards trend in racist crimes and incidents in parallel with the recording of other crimes since 2014/15. A notable spike in the summer of 2016 coinciding with the month following the EU referendum vote to leave the European Union is evident. Numbers recorded in May and June of 2017 were also high, as have been the months of Jul and Aug of 2018.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Homophobic crimes &amp; incidents</b> Apr 2014 to Sep 2018</p>	<p>8.11 There was a long term rising trend in the number of homophobic crimes recorded by the police up to the summer of 2017. Numbers have fluctuated considerably over the last twelve months, ranging between 5 and 26 per month.</p>



**Subject:** Equality & Inclusion Strategy Progress Update  
**Date of Meeting:** 21 January 2019  
**Report of:** Executive Director for Neighbourhoods,  
Communities & Housing  
**Contact Officer: Name:** Anna Spragg **Tel:** 01273291343  
**Email:** anna.spragg@brighton-hove.gov.uk  
**Ward(s) affected:** (All Wards);

**FOR GENERAL RELEASE**

**1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT**

- 1.1 Brighton & Hove City Council's Equality & Inclusion Strategy was agreed by Council in January 2017. The Strategy seeks to address priorities from the Corporate Plan 2015- 19 and recommendations of the 2016 Fairness Commission and Equality Framework for Local Government (EFLG) peer assessment.
- 1.2 The Strategy outlines the council's equality and inclusion aim to promote, facilitate and deliver equality within the council and in the wider city. The Strategy enables the council to meet its legal obligations under the Equality Act 2010 to set a minimum of one measurable equality objective.
- 1.3 Our central objective is: *To achieve excellence in our equality practice, as measured by the Equality Framework for Local Government, by 2020.*
- 1.4 Five areas of focus are defined within the Strategy to help the council meet this objective, based on the strands assessed in the EFLG. Each area outlines the council's aspirations for equality and inclusion, alongside actions to support progress towards these aspirations.
- 1.5 Our areas of focus are:
  - Open and equitable services
  - Inclusive employer
  - Services that understand our diverse population
  - Strong and fair leadership
  - Effective partnership working to reduce inequality
- 1.6 When NICE Committee members agreed the Strategy and recommended it to Council, they instructed officers to provide an annual update to this committee.
- 1.7 Considerable progress has been made across the council in relation to equality and inclusion, with some practices embedded as 'business as usual' activity. However, there is still more that the council should do to ensure it is a leading Local Authority in relation to equality and inclusion practice.
- 1.8 This report represents the half way point between the EFLG peer assessment in 2016 and upcoming assessment in 2020. This has provided an opportunity to

take stock of progress and identify our priorities for the remainder of this period, whilst continuing our established and embedded activities.

- 1.9 This report provides a high level overview of progress since 2016 in each area of the Strategy. It also highlights what we believe some of the priorities should be for the remainder of the EFLG period to achieve our central objective above.

## **2. RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 2.1 That committee members note the contents of this report - updates against the Equality & Inclusion Strategy objective and key priorities for 2019- 20.

## **3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

### **3.1 Open and Equitable Services:**

The council has made significant progress in how it collects and uses information to support services to be open and equitable. An increased amount of monitoring data is collected and a standardised approach to data collection has been widely adopted. This has allowed us to have a better understanding of the demographic profile of service users and those who engage with the council. Officers (such as staff based in the Council's Customer Feedback Team) are able to share learning and findings gathered from feedback directly with services to enable them to make improvements and address barriers to access where possible.

- 3.2 Equality information informs Directorate level strategic planning and is embedded in the quarterly performance management process. This is supported by services having a consistent and embedded process for undertaking Equality Impact Assessments (EIAs) and being overseen by DMTs and members of ELT. EIAs inform planning and delivery at programme level which support change management processes.

- 3.3 In 2017, the council developed 'Our Customer Promise' which aimed to promote better communication between customers and services. This clarified the standards that customers should expect from engaging with services across the council and how feedback should be responded to.

## **4. Inclusive Employer**

Initially driven by the Workforce Equality Action Plan (WEAP), progress has been made both in relation to the data the council collects and analyses on our existing workforce and throughout recruitment processes. This has supported a better understanding of our staff demographic profile and highlighted areas of under-representation. This crucial foundation work has provided clarity over our baseline data and informed a positive action approach to address under-representation, particularly of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) and Disabled staff.

- 4.1 A key area of work has centred on recruitment processes and practices. The use of positive action statements, reviewing job criteria, simplifying our application process, and improving recruitment training and guidance for managers have all been designed to attract and recruit more diverse talent to our workforce.



- 4.2 Having a workforce that does not reflect the diversity of the local community, is not just a feature of the council but one that is shared across other public sector employers within the city. In view of this, the council has worked in partnership with four public sector employers to fund and recruit a City Workforce Equality & Diversity Manager whose remit is to work with each partner to develop and implement a programme of work to address areas of under-representation. The Manager was appointed in October 2018.
- 4.3 Another key area of focus has been on supporting cultural change through implementing an improved performance management framework across the council. This ensures that staff are assessed both on achieving their objectives and on their behaviour. In March 2017, the council's new Behaviour Framework was launched to the top four tiers of management and, in April 2018, it was rolled out to all remaining managers. The roll out was supported by the launch of a new e-learning module to support managers to use the framework effectively when carrying out 1:1 meetings and PDP reviews with staff.
- 4.4 In 2018, the council also launched 'Our People Promise' - five commitments by the council to its staff designed to support them so they can do their jobs well, and ensure they are valued at work. One of the commitments is to be 'a fair and inclusive place to work'. To keep this promise, the council has been undertaking a range of activities to develop a more diverse workforce and create a workplace culture in which everyone is treated with dignity and respect. Key to this work has been the re-commissioning of external consultancy, Global HPO, to review the council's progress in relation to race and diversity. This follows a similar review completed in 2013. The findings from that review will be used to co-create an action plan with staff from across the council to address the concerns identified.
- 4.5 In 2018, the staff learning and development offer was extended. In addition to bespoke learning and development opportunities being rolled out for particular staff groups and teams (e.g. 'Mental health awareness – practical skills for managers', 'Challenging inappropriate behaviours', and training on developing EIAs). Introductory unconscious bias workshops were also added to the corporate offer, with approximately 1700 staff participating.

## **5. Services that understand our diverse population**

The council has invested in and developed long standing relationships with city, community and voluntary sector partners, supported by the Third Sector Investment Programme. This has enabled impactful work to happen in different neighbourhoods and communities across the city.

- 5.1 The council has commissioned many engagement projects, alongside the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), that have informed service reviews and developments. The Citywide Needs Assessment (NA) programme and Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) process (which was approved for a further two years in March 2018), provide a comprehensive analysis of the current and future needs of local people. These sources of information – each developed with a range of city partners - are used to inform the commissioning of services that will improve outcomes for residents and reduce inequality. NAs have also led to some collaborative, progressive, and action-focused work in specific areas of

equality such as work from the Trans NA, International Migrant NA, and in relation to Advocacy and Self-Harm.

- 5.2 The council has also built and developed stronger links with key communities, and the faith sector. A Faith Covenant was signed in November 2018 between the Council and faith communities, marking a significant step forward in how we work and engage with the faith sector. Considerable progress was also made in relation to working with Brighton's D/deaf community (leading to the development of BSL Charter and Action Plan in 2017). This approach has led to improved relationships with groups who were not likely to engage with the council previously. By understanding more about our communities, we can more effectively support services to address their needs and recognise their value.

## **6. Strong and fair leadership**

Despite changes in leadership over the EFLG period, there has been some sustained work in some areas of equality and inclusion where Brighton & Hove City Council is seen as exemplary (e.g. its focus on the Violence against Women and Girls, and on countering extremism and radicalisation). This work has been championed and supported by members of ELT and Councillors which has driven forward the respective agendas.

- 6.1 Our ELT are represented throughout council equalities governance structures and chair Directorate Equality Groups (DEGs). This supports an awareness and accountability of any equality and inclusion plans and issues across ELT.
- 6.2 Annual budget EIA processes are also an embedded practice. These directly inform council budget setting. In addition, each member of ELT champions one of the council's four Workers Forums (LGBT, Womens', Disabled Workers' and Carers, and BME).

## **7. Effective partnership working to reduce inequality**

We are proud of the strong partnerships we have developed with organisations across the city, with the community and voluntary sector, and directly with communities and neighbourhoods. This has led to sustained programmes of work that support equality and inclusion and supported capacity building across the city. Neighbourhood Action Plans and Local Action Teams have supported communities to develop their own solutions to local issues, and helped the council to develop an understanding of different communities' needs and any barriers to inclusion.

- 7.1 The council's work as part of the Equality and Inclusion Partnership (EquIP) has enabled some collaborative cross-sector working and joined up responses to city-wide equality issues, such as a joint statement showing support for trans communities across the city, an upcoming city-wide Unity campaign to enhance community cohesion, as well as the City Workforce Equality and Diversity Manager post mentioned above.
- 7.2 We also support and partner with some key forums, such as the Racial Harassment Forum, LGBT Community Safety Forum, Deaf Services Liaison

Forum, and Learning Disability Partnership, which has strengthened our relationships with communities.

- 7.3 We are galvanising links with the commercial sector who are increasingly showing an interest in partnering on equality initiatives and campaigns - extending our reach further, promoting our good practice, and potentially tapping into new audiences.

## **8. Key Priorities 2019- 20**

We will focus on the following five priority areas in 2019- 20.

- 8.1 Co-create and implement, with staff at all levels, an action plan to address the findings from the race and diversity review (undertaken by Global HPO). It is anticipated that an action plan will be developed at the end of January 2019.
- 8.2 Refine our approach to community engagement and development, enabled by the Third Sector Investment Programme, to bring our services closer to the communities they work with, particularly focussing on service-users from BME backgrounds.
- 8.3 Develop a new communications and engagement strategy for equality and inclusion (both internally with our workforce and externally with our communities), championed by council leaders.
- 8.4 Strengthen our relationships with partner organisations across Brighton & Hove to support cross-sector collaboration, knowledge sharing, and capacity building.
- 8.5 Redesign the council's equalities governance structure to improve the internal communication of equality plans and issues, and be more effective in informing strategic decision making at all levels.

## **9 ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

- 9.1 There are no alternatives: the council is required by law (Equality Act 2010) to produce a minimum of one equality objective and to report on progress against it. The Equality & Inclusion Strategy defines and describes our objective and this report along with the public reporting describe above, fulfil our legal duties.

## **10 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION**

- 10.1 There was a period of consultation to inform the Equality & Inclusion Strategy. Engagement will continue through the annual public update and also as appropriate to the delivery of the individual components of the strategy.

## **11. CONCLUSION**

- 11.1 The Equality & Inclusion Strategy enables the council to articulate its equality objective and aspirations, meet its legal duties, and address areas for

development identified in the 2016 EFLG external review in preparation for reassessment in 2020.

- 11.2 This report gives an overview of the progress so far and outlines the key priority areas for 2019- 20.

## 12. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

### Financial Implications:

There are no direct financial implications arising from the recommendation made in this report.

*Finance Officer Consulted: Michael Bentley*

*Date: 13/12/18*

### Legal Implications:

There are no direct legal implications arising from the recommendation made in this report.

*Lawyer Consulted: Victoria Simpson*

*Date: 19/12/2018*

### Equalities Implications:

All equality implications are addressed within the body of this report.

### Sustainability Implications:

There are no direct sustainability implications arising from the recommendation made in this report.

### Any Other Significant Implications:

There are no other significant implications.

## Background Documents

Equality & Inclusion Strategy:

<https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/brighton-hove.gov.uk/files/BHCC%20Equality%20and%20Inclusion%20Strategy%20FINAL.pdf>

Workforce Equality Action Plan Committee Paper July 2013 (following race and diversity review from Global HPO in 2013):

[https://present.brighton-hove.gov.uk/Published/C00000689/M00004685/A100034668/\\$20130701110755\\_004462\\_0017271\\_WorkforceEqualitiesActionPlanCoverPRReportfinalversion.docA.ps.pdf](https://present.brighton-hove.gov.uk/Published/C00000689/M00004685/A100034668/$20130701110755_004462_0017271_WorkforceEqualitiesActionPlanCoverPRReportfinalversion.docA.ps.pdf)

<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Designating the use of Community Protection Notices (CPN) to local Registered Social Landlords</b>		
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	<b>21 January 2019</b>		
<b>Report of:</b>	<b>Executive Director for Neighbourhoods, Communities &amp; Housing</b>		
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Peter Wileman</b>	<b>Tel: 01273 294630</b>
	<b>Email:</b>	<b>peter.wileman@brighton-hove.gcsx.gov.uk</b>	
<b>Ward(s) affected:</b>	<b>(All Wards);</b>		

## **1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT**

- 1.1 The report is seeking approval to designate the use of Community Protection Notices to Registered Social Landlords (RSL) in Brighton and Hove to increase the remedies available to them to tackle anti-social behaviour in the city

## **2. RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 2.1 That the Committee approves the designation of Community Protection Notices to RSLs in accordance with section 53 of the Anti- Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

## **3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

- 3.1 The Anti-social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 received Royal Assent in April 2014. It brought together 19 previous powers into six with the intention of making them quicker and easier to obtain. The majority of the anti-social behaviour (ASB) provisions came into effect in October 2014.

- 3.2 Community Protection Notices (CPNs) are designed to stop a person aged 16 or over, or a business or organisation, committing anti-social behaviour if that behaviour:

- has a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality
- is persistent or continuing nature; and
- is unreasonable

- 3.3 The aim of a CPN is to stop behaviour and put in place steps to ensure it will not reoccur. A CPN can include any or all of the following:

- a requirement to stop doing specific things
- a requirement to do specific things
- a requirement to take reasonable steps to achieve specific results within set timescales.

- 3.4 In November 2017 the Neighbourhoods, Inclusion, Communities and Equalities committee agreed to the use of CPNS by Brighton and Hove City Council (BHCC) officers to address a range of ASB in Brighton and Hove.
- 3.5 Since November 2017, CPNS have been used to successfully by BHCC to address a range of issues in Brighton and Hove including untidy or unkempt garden, noise nuisance that does not meet the statutory threshold for intervention and anti-social gatherings, often late at night or in the early hours.
- 3.6 BHCC already has agreed procedures and officer guidance for using and issuing CPNS, including when they are used to address behaviour by 16 and 17 year olds, and for addressing breaches of CPNS, and these processes and guidance will be adapted for use by Registered Social Landlords if this report is approved by the committee.
- 3.7 Before a CPN can be issued, a CPN warning letter must be issued to the person committing the anti-social behaviour. The written warning must make it clear that if the behaviour does not cease that a CPN could be issued. If the designation of CPNS to RSLs is agreed by committee then a process whereby the RSL must get the authorisation of a BHCC Safer Communities Manager before issuing a CPN warning letter or CPN will be implemented.
- 3.8 BHCC has CPN warning letter and CPN templates and these will be adapted for use by RSLs if this report is approved by committee.
- 3.9 The BHCC Safer Communities Manager (ASB and hate incidents) and BHCC Senior lawyer for Housing and Litigation have met with local RSLs and have identified two housing providers that would like to use CPNS, namely Southdown Housing Association and Brighton Housing Trust.
- 3.10 If this report is approved by committee it is proposed that these two RSLs will use CPNS to address the following range of ASB concerns:
- cannabis use where the smell/fumes/smoke is emanating into shared areas and other persons property and having a detrimental effect on neighbours health and wellbeing.
  - environmental Issues, including graffiti, dog fouling, upkeep of gardens, bonfires etc
  - fly-tipping and dumping of items in communal areas
  - gatherings of persons at property where the behaviour of those gathered is having a detrimental effect and the identity of the visitors are not known to the RSL
  - noise nuisance e.g. loud music, including the playing of music in communal areas
  - pets e.g. dog attacking other dogs or people, dogs straying into neighbours gardens
  - vehicles e.g. dumping vehicles in gardens, carrying out works on vehicles in shared areas or in a manner that is detrimental to the community
  - where the condition of the property is having a detrimental effect on the locality

- 3.11 A person issued with a CPN may appeal to a magistrates court against the notice on specified grounds under s46 of the Act.
- 3.12 If the notice is not complied with then the matter comes back to the local authority, who will decide whether to serve a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN), for which the money comes to the Local Authority, whether to prosecute the breach of the notice or whether to decline to prosecute.
- 3.13 The Council will specify the RSL and the specific roles that are authorised within each RSL to use CPNs
- 3.14 There will be an ongoing review process with the RSL's and if they operate in such a way as to cause concern this could lead to withdraw of their designation and or a refusal to prosecute.

#### **4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

- 4.1 Designating the use of CPNs to RSLs will allow them to address ASB that would otherwise not be serious enough to warrant other legal action to be taken against the perpetrator. Currently perpetrators are often warned about the behaviours listed at 3.10, but if after the warning the behaviour continues the RSL is often powerless to take action as the behaviour is unlikely to meet the threshold for an injunction or possession action
- 4.2 Designating the use of CPNs to RSLs will also allow RSL tenants to have the same protection from ASB as afforded to BHCC tenants and the private sector.

#### **5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION**

- 5.1 There is no requirement for the use of CPNs to be consulted on. However the consideration of their use in Brighton and Hove will be documented through the democratic process by bringing them to the attention of this committee and subsequently, the Policy, Resources and Growth Committee.
- 5.2 There is a bi-monthly CPN officers group which meets to monitor and review the use of CPNs in Brighton and Hove

#### **6. CONCLUSION**

- 6.1 In addressing ASB the local authority should ensure that it is making use of the full range of tools and powers, ensuring that all residents, irrespective of tenure, are protected from ASB.
- 6.2 Designating the use of CPNs to RSLs will further ensure that ASB is proactively addressed in Brighton and Hove and that BHCC is fulfilling its statutory duty under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to do all that it reasonably can to prevent anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment.

#### **7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:**

### Financial Implications:

- 7.1 If this report is approved, any officer time in support of the recommendation made in this report will come from within existing staffing budgets.

*Finance Officer Consulted: Michael Bentley*

*Date: 12/12/18*

### Legal Implications:

- 7.2 S53 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 (the Act) allows a person designated by the relevant local authority to utilise the power of a CPN (notice and FPN). The Anti-Social behaviour (Authorised Persons) Order 2015 enables local authorities to give housing providers the power to issue CPNs and FPNs under the Act.
- 7.3 The designation will only apply to activity within Brighton and Hove. The Council could not authorise use of CPN's in relation to activity that took place in another local authority area.
- 7.4 If the designation is approved, the Council would have oversight of those cases that are referred back to the Council for prosecution. In all other cases, a review process involving the BHCC Safer Communities Manager would be advisable to ensure that the CPNs are being used in line with their agreed purposes and in accordance with the Statutory Guidance updated in December 2017.
- 7.5 As set out above, an RSL cannot prosecute under the Act and so any failure to comply with either a CPN or FPN would have to be referred back to the local authority.

*Lawyer Consulted: Simon Court*

*Date: 12/12/18*

### Equalities Implications:

- 7.6 Guidance from the minister for crime, safeguarding and vulnerability advises that CPN powers should be used proportionately to tackle anti-social behaviour and not to target specific groups or the most vulnerable.
- 7.7 The general equality duty applies to organisations that exercise public functions, so may apply to RSLs carrying out public functions on behalf of the council. Even if the law does not apply directly, RSLs are advised by the Equality & Human Rights Commission to comply with the duty.
- 7.8 An equality impact assessment of what actions/behaviour may be subject to a CPN will help identify potential disproportionate impacts and actions to avoid or minimise these.
- 7.9 Given that the BHCC Safer Communities Manager will provide oversight, along with the CPN officers' group, disproportionate or inappropriate applications of CPNs will be avoided and any emerging trends or feedback analysed.



Sustainability Implications:

7.10 None

Any Other Significant Implications:

7.11 None

