

Equalities, Community Safety & Human Rights Committee

Date: 13 October 2023

Time: 2.00pm

Venue: Council Chamber, Hove Town Hall, Norton Road, Hove, BN3 3BQ - HTH/CC

Members: Pumm (Chair), Winder (Deputy Chair), Goldsmith (Opposition Spokesperson), Alexander, Czolak, Gajjar, Lyons, McGregor, Mistry and Pickett

Contact: **Thomas Bald**
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Date of Publication - **Thursday, 5 October 2023**

AGENDA

Part One

Page

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

11 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.

12 MINUTES

7 - 12

To consider the minutes of the meeting held on 11 July 2023.

Contact Officer: Thomas Bald

Tel: 01273 295709

13 CHAIRS COMMUNICATIONS

14 CALL OVER

- (a) Items (18 - 22) 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.

15 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;
- (b) **Written Questions:** To receive any questions submitted by the due date of 12 noon on the 9 October 2023;
- (c) **Deputations:** To receive any deputations submitted by the due date of 12 noon on the 9 October 2023.

16 ITEMS REFERRED FROM COUNCIL

13 - 18

To consider the following items referred from the previous Council meeting held on 20 July 2023:

- (1) Deputation – Closure of Mile Oak Library

17 MEMBER INVOLVEMENT

19 - 20

To consider the following matters raised by Members:

- (d) **Petitions:** To receive any petitions;
- (e) **Written Questions:** To consider the following written questions;
 - 1) Councillor Goldsmith – Council Response to Transphobia
 - 2) Councillor Goldsmith – Anti Racism Strategy
- (f) **Letters:** To consider any letters;
- (g) **Notices of Motion:** to consider any Notices of Motion referred from Full Council or submitted directly to the Committee.

18 REFUGEES MIGRANTS & ASYLUM SEEKERS UPDATE

21 - 42

Contact Officer: Aime Ndongozi
Ward Affected: All Wards

19 PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDERS

43 - 72

Contact Officer: Bryony Coleborn

Ward Affected: All Wards

- 20 NELSON ROW PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDER 73 - 84**
- Contact Officer: Simon Bannister Tel: 01273 293925
Ward Affected: Queen's Park
- 21 THIRD SECTOR COMMISSION 2025-2029 85 - 174**
- Contact Officer: John Reading
Ward Affected: All Wards
- 22 BRIGHTON AND HOVE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS STRATEGY 2023-2026 175 - 178**
- Contact Officer: Anne Clark
Ward Affected: All Wards
- 23 ITEMS REFERRED FOR FULL COUNCIL**

To consider items to be submitted to the 19 October 2023 Council meeting 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

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Further information

For further details and general enquiries about this meeting contact Thomas Bald, (01273 291354, email thomas.bald@brighton-hove.gov.uk) or email democratic.services@brighton-hove.gov.uk

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- Do not stop to collect personal belongings;
- Once you are outside, please do not wait immediately next to the building, but move some distance away and await further instructions; and

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BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL
EQUALITIES, COMMUNITY SAFETY & HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

4.00pm 11 JULY 2023

COUNCIL CHAMBER - BTH

MINUTES

Present

Councillors: Pumm (Chair) Winder (Deputy Chair), Goldsmith (Opposition Spokesperson), Alexander, Czolak, Lyons, McGregor, Pickett, Cattell and Grimshaw

Standing Invitees: Stephanie Prior, Joanna Martindale, Justin Burtenshaw, Chas Walker.

PART ONE

1 PROCEDURAL BUSINESS

1 (a) – Declarations of Substitutes

Councillor Grimshaw in attendance in place of Councillor Mistry.
Councillor Cattell in attendance in place of Councillor Gajjar.
Chas Walker in attendance in place of Lola Banjoko.

1(b) – Declarations of Interests

There were none.

1(c) – Exclusion of Press and Public

It was agreed that the press and public not be excluded.

2 CHAIRS COMMUNICATIONS

The Chair gave the following communications:

Dear colleagues,

This is the first time the newly formed Equalities, Community Safety & Human Rights Committee comes together, and I would like to think of this as an important moment in the history of our city's council.

Brighton & Hove is a City of Sanctuary, and I am grateful to have been given the opportunity to chair this committee which will ensure the safety of our residents, hold everyone's Human

Rights in the highest regard and will strive to making sure every resident is free to live their best life.

Since Labour took over the Administration in May, our city has been busy with celebrating numerous summer events and preparing for the annual Pride festivities.

I would like to use the opportunity to highlight some of the happenings and give insight in what kept me busy.

Brighton & Hove is a city proud of its diverse and culture-rich communities and with our status as a City of Sanctuary I believe we must be empathetic and caring towards people who have come to our city fleeing war, persecution, and poverty; even more so in the problematic political circumstances we find ourselves in as a country.

That is why I visited a drop-in service at All Saints Church and spoke with asylum seekers, discussing the distressing situations they have found themselves in and horrific conditions of the hotels that I know our Refugee & Migrant Integration Lead, Cllr Mistry, has recently visited.

I have also recently been to a programme in Birmingham for 'Inclusive Cities' in which I was able to talk to councillors from a range of political parties and from different cities across the UK.

We participated in discussions and exchanged innovative ideas and strategies to help refugees and migrants feel more welcome and accepted across our country.

As an Administration we understand the challenges that lie ahead and the work that needs to be done.

However, with determination, dedication, and the support of our community, who's love and acceptance for asylum seekers was made so obvious in refugee week last month, we can bring about meaningful change and we hope that you will join us in this endeavour.

As I am sure you all know, it was Pride Month last month and as the Chair of this Committee I made sure that the Inclusive Pride Flag was raised on both Brighton and Hove Town Halls in anniversary of the Stonewall Riots.

I want to make clear that our Administration stands with the LGBTQ+ community in the face of discrimination and strives to improve the lives of those in queer communities across the city.

It is the 10th anniversary of Brighton & Hove Trans Pride this weekend, and I cannot wait to march alongside so many of my transgender and non-binary siblings, making it clear that our Administration stands with them in the fight against transphobia.

We will do whatever we can to protect them from abuse and hate-crime.

I am also looking forward to joining Brighton & Hove LGBTQ+ Pride March on 5 August and am hoping I will see many of you there.

I would also like to let you all know that I have sent a report to Full Council which lays out our Administration's plans to declare ourselves a diverse council and sign up to the Diverse Councils Declaration.

I look forward to working with you all over the course of my time as Chair, and look forward to all your inputs, especially with such a diverse range of councillors from different backgrounds, ethnicities, sexualities, and genders.

Labour's vision of a diverse, fair and accessible city is bold and I invite you to work with us to create an equal, safe, and inclusive future for our residents.

3 CALL OVER

The following items were reserved for discussion:

8 Domestic Abuse New Burdens Funding Allocation

9 Accessible City Strategy 2023-2028

The following items were therefore agreed as per the recommendations in the reports:

7 Constitutional Matters

4 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

4.1 The Chair invited Adrian Hart to present their question on page 3 of Addendum 1.

4.2 The Chair gave the following response:

We are fully committed to fulfilling our public sector equality duties. We are taking steps to ensure we meet these duties in a more systemic and co-ordinated approach working closely with people with lived experience. The council approved its first ever anti-racism strategy in March 2023. Today we are approving our first ever Accessible City Strategy. We are working towards securing re-accreditation as a City of Sanctuary, and will be developing future equality strategies, for example, a gender equality strategy.

There are also other equality drivers and obligations for the council that we are committed to and value alongside the Equality Act, such as the Faith Covenant, BSL Act, Armed Forces Covenant.

Across all our equalities work we seek to take an intersectional and nuanced approach understanding the diversity and complexities of individuals.

4.3 The Chair invited Adrian Hart to present the following supplementary question:

Can the Chair confirm that this administration deems gender critical beliefs (a) worthy of respect in a democratic society and (b) are absolutely not examples of transphobia, and that the Council will unequivocally uphold this element of the equality act?

4.4 The Chair confirmed that a written response would be sent to Adrian Hart.

5 ITEMS REFERRED FROM COUNCIL

There were none.

6 MEMBER INVOLVEMENT

There was none.

7 CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

RESOLVED:

1. That the Committee's terms of reference, as set out in Appendix A to this report, were noted; and
2. That the Committee agreed to establish an Urgency Sub-Committee consisting of the Chair of the Committee and two other Members (nominated in accordance with the scheme for the allocation of seats for committees), to exercise its powers in relation to matters of urgency, on which it is necessary to make a decision before the next ordinary meeting of the Committee.

8 DOMESTIC ABUSE ACT NEW BURDENS FUNDING ALLOCATION

8.1 The Chair invited Jo Player to introduce the report starting on page 8 of the Agenda.

8.2 Councillors Goldsmith, Pickett, Czolak and McGregor were informed about issues regarding measuring satisfaction with the contract, prioritising local services, extending existing contracts, bringing information on potential contracts to committees going forward, Stonewater and Victim Support, contract monitoring, and communications to signpost people to access Domestic Abuse support.

Jo Player agreed to provide a written response to Cllr Goldsmith and Committee members about what could be possible regarding including further information in Committee Reports about contracts before renewing.

8.3 Joanna Martindale was informed about the potential for a local strategy for Violence Against Women and Girls in Brighton as well as refuge provision.

RESOLVED:

1. That Committee noted the Government allocation for Domestic Abuse Act New Burdens Funds of £620,128 for 2023/24 and £631,828 for 2024/25.
2. That Committee agreed to allocate the 2023/24 award to the services and administrative functions for a further year as set out in paragraphs 5.1, 5.2 and Table 1 of this report.
3. That Committee noted that a further report will be brought with recommendations for spend for the 2024/25 allocation.

9 ACCESSIBLE CITY STRATEGY 2023-2028

9.1 The Chair invited Emma McDermott to introduce the report starting on page 21 of the Agenda, and moved an oral Officer Amendment to eliminate recommendation 2.1 of the report.

9.2 Councillors Goldsmith, Czolak, Grimshaw, Alexander and McGregor were informed about issues regarding figures from the 2011 Census, neurodiversity, intersectionality, equalities data standards, funding, concentration of residents with a disability around the city, and the positive benefits of accessibility.

9.3 Stephanie Prior and Joanna Martindale were informed about issues regarding collaborating with local businesses, Council PR, raising awareness, success measuring, the Council complaints and compliments system, and co-production.

RESOLVED:

1. That committee recommends the Accessible City Strategy for approval to the Strategy, Finance and City Regeneration Committee.

10 ITEMS REFERRED FOR FULL COUNCIL

The Accessible City Strategy was referred to the Strategy, Finance, and City Regeneration Committee for approval.

The meeting concluded at 5.05pm

Signed

Chair

Dated this

day of

Brighton & Hove City Council

Equalities, Community Safety, and Human Rights Committee

Agenda Item 16

Subject: Items Referred from Full Council (20 July 2023)

Date of meeting: 13 October 2023

A period of not more than fifteen minutes shall be allowed at each ordinary meeting of the Council for the hearing of deputations from members of the public.

The spokesperson is entitled to speak for 5 minutes.

(1) Deputation concerning the closure of Mile Oak Library
Supported by:

Victoria Smith
David Allan
Penny Gilbey
Nicola Gonzalez-Swan
Liz Hodder
Alan Muir
Sarah Pain
Emily Smith

We are asking that this meeting suspends the closure of Mile Oak Library and the removal of its £35, 000 costs from the Libraries budget whilst a greater effort is made to remove barriers to the local community's access to this service, to increase attendance and to find a more suitable venue for the library and its role as Mile Oak's last remaining community hub.

The decision to close the library was made without proper consultation with local community groups and organisations on probable impact, and without a user survey to find out why use had declined so dramatically. Proper efforts to reverse this decline were not made, including basics such as good signage and an examination of the effect of the greater difficulty entering the building post-COVID. A user survey was put out by Library services after the decision to close the library was made and its findings were not used to increase attendance.

Local people have cited the increased difficulty in entering the building, it's obscurity (many didn't realize it was there or thought it was PACA's library) and opening hours; as well as frequent unexpected closures within library hours, unheard buzzers and lack of lighting as playing a significant role in reducing or preventing them from visiting. This runs against the Service Level Agreement put in place in 2016 between PACA and Brighton and Hove Council when the old library was demolished to make way for the new school building.

Community libraries naturally cost more per visit to run, and whilst visitor numbers have fallen to such an extent that such costs are unusually high this can be changed. Mile Oak is a community with significant levels of

deprivation which has lost the majority of services provided by its Childrens Centre and has no other community space for children and families, older people, those with disabilities, carers or other disadvantaged groups. The closure will impact most on these people, and its current inaccessibility is already impacting on them. The closure of Mile Oak Library removes the last free accessible space in the community, a space that needs to work harder and across council services. Once the library funding is lost to the community we know we will not regain it, whatever alternative venues are found.

Supporting Information:



BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL

COUNCIL

4.30pm 20 JULY 2023

COUNCIL CHAMBER, HOVE TOWN HALL

DRAFT MINUTES (Extract)

Present: Councillors O'Quinn (Chair), Atkinson, Bagaeen, Evans, Fishleigh, Fowler, Grimshaw, Hamilton, Meadows, McNair, Robins, Sankey, Shanks, C Theobald, West, Wilkinson, Williams, Alexander, Allen, Asaduzzaman, Baghoth, Burden, Cattell, Czolak, Daniel, Earthey, Gajjar, Galvin, Goddard, Goldsmith, Helliwell, Hewitt, Hill, Loughran, Lyons, McGregor, McLeay, Miller, Mistry, Muten, Nann, Oliveira, Pumm, Robinson, Rowkins, Sheard, Simon, Stevens, Thomson and Winder

PART ONE

6 DEPUTATIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC.

6.1 The Mayor reported that two deputations had been received from members of the public and invited Victoria Taylor as the spokesperson for the first deputation to come forward and address the council. The deputation related to flooding at Park Crescent.

6.2 Councillor Rowkins replied, it is a sad fact that our response to the climate emergency will need to include mitigating the effects of more regular extreme weather events. Sudden, severe rainfall the likes of which we saw on June 20th is happening more often, and the flooding you describe here illustrates that we are not sufficiently prepared. That morning, I woke up to social media posts from within my ward of wheelie bins being washed, at high speed, down Elm Grove in what can only be described as a deluge. As a result of this event, reports of flooding were received from locations across the city. The Council, as the Lead Local Flood Authority, has commissioned a Section 19 report under the Floods and Water Management Act to investigate the event and its effects across the city. Early indications are that this was well in excess of what would be considered a "one in ten years" event. It is also clear that these 1 in 10 events are now occurring every 2-3 years. The report will also consider the response of the Risk Management Authorities, including the council and Southern Water in their capacity as maintainers of the sewers. It is clear that residents in Park Crescent have borne the brunt of this and other events. We will be looking at what improvements can be made at higher elevations in order to reduce the volume of water reaching the area during heavy rainfall. In the meantime, I have asked officers to explore what short-medium term measures might be possible, including the steps you have outlined. Whilst I understand the motivation for residents to take steps to ameliorate the problem, we would ask them not to remove manhole covers. It will not help with flood alleviation and risks raw sewage spilling into the street. In addition, it places the

public and staff attending the scene at risk of falling through uncovered openings in the road.

- 6.3 The Mayor thanked Victoria for attending the meeting and speaking on behalf of the deputation. She explained that the points had been noted and the deputation would be referred to the Environment, South Downs & The Sea Committee for consideration. The persons forming the deputation would be invited to attend the meeting and would be informed subsequently of any action to be taken or proposed in relation to the matter set out in the deputation.
- 6.4 The Mayor then invited Victoria Smith as the spokesperson for the second deputation to come forward and address the council. The deputation related to the closure of Mile Oak Library.
- 6.5 Councillor Pumm replied, closing libraries is not easy for me or any member of the Labour administration, but Brighton & Hove City Council is having to make tough choices about how services are run across all departments. We are aware that Mile Oak Library was not only a library, but also a warm place and a community facility. The cost-of-living crisis is far from over and we want to make sure there is a replacement before winter. Mile Oak has lost a community resource, and as Chair of the Community Safety Committee, I know how important they are. I will be meeting with ward councillors to urgently look for spaces that can serve the community. However, I would like to explain why we had to make this tough decision: A savings plan for the city's library service was agreed by councillors at the Brighton & Hove City Council budget meeting in February 2023. This included the closure of Mile Oak Public Library and a reduction in staffed hours in six community libraries. Staffed hours at community libraries changed on 1 July with a saving of £46,000 per annum. Mile Oak Public Library will close on 21 July, providing a saving of £35,000 per annum in staff and premises costs. The decision to close the library was based on the low number of customers using Mile Oak compared to the city's other libraries, and the challenges and costs of running the service within the premises of the local school. The library averaged 150 visits per month between April 2022 and March 2023, down from 3,500 per month five years ago. The average cost per customer visit is £19.02, compared to 78p across the other Brighton & Hove libraries. The Library Service completed a public consultation on the closure of the library from 9 May to 5 June. It asked about the needs of current and potential Mile Oak library customers and alternative options to meet them. There were over 200 responses and, whilst the majority were not in favour of closing the library, most of the current customers already use other libraries in the city, many of which are accessible seven days a week through the use of Libraries Extra. Many customers use the e-library collection as well as the physical stock. There were no viable suggestions for making the savings without closing the library. While I understand that this is disappointing, I will now focus on saving the remaining infrastructure of the libraries. The results of the consultation contributed to the Equality Impact Assessment, completed by the Library Senior Management Team. Areas of impact were identified and the service is working to implement mitigations to minimise these. Portslade and Hangleton Libraries are both within 2 miles of Mile Oak Public Library. They are both open 7 days a week with a mix of staffed and unstaffed access. There are bus links to these libraries from Mile Oak and also to the large library in Hove. The library digital offer is increasing, with a huge range of ebooks, audio books, magazines and newspapers available for free, including collections for children and young people. The library team continue to work closely with schools and community groups in the area to explore ways to promote the Home Delivery Service for

residents who would find it hard to travel to one of the other libraries and to provide events and access to library materials. The library team are investigating the option of locating a small community collection in a publicly accessible building in the Mile Oak area, which has worked well in other areas of the city as a supplement to the standard offer.

- 6.6 The Mayor thanked Victoria for attending the meeting and speaking on behalf of the deputation. She explained that the points had been noted and the deputation would be referred to the Equalities, Community Safety & Human Rights Committee for consideration. The persons forming the deputation would be invited to attend the meeting and would be informed subsequently of any action to be taken or proposed in relation to the matter set out in the deputation.

The meeting concluded at 22:36

Signed

Chair

Dated this

day of

2023

Brighton & Hove City Council

Culture, Heritage, Sport, Tourism & Economic Development Committee

Agenda Item 17 (b)

Subject: Member Questions

Date of meeting: 13.10.23

The question will be answered without discussion. The person who asked the question may ask one relevant supplementary question, which shall be put and answered without discussion. The person to whom a question, or supplementary question, has been put may decline to answer it.

The following written questions have been received from Members of this Committee:

1) Councillor Goldsmith – Council Response to Transphobia

In light of Cllr Thomson's tweets – regarded by many in the LGBTIQ+ community as transphobic – what is the administration doing to tackle transphobia within its group, and how will it meaningfully demonstrate to LGBTIQ+ people in this city that it will not hesitate to stand up for them in the face of hate and discrimination?

2) Councillor Goldsmith – Anti Racism Strategy

The Council's Anti-Racism Strategy was published and approved earlier this year by the previous Green administration, with cross-party support. Given over half a year has passed since these commitments were made, when can we expect a directorate-wide update on how council is progressing with the Core Priority Actions outlined in the strategy, and to facilitate updates, would the chair consider returning the anti-racist strategy as a standing item on this agenda?

Brighton & Hove City Council

Equalities, Community Safety and Human Rights Committee

Agenda Item 18

Subject: Update on Brighton & Hove support to refugees and asylum seekers

Date of meeting: 13th October 2023

Report of: Executive Director of Housing, Neighbourhoods and Communities

Contact Officer: Names Lucy Bryson and Aime Ndongezi

Email: lucy.bryson@brighton-hove.gov.uk
Aime.ndongozi@brighton-hove.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: All

For general release

1. Purpose of the report and policy context

- 1.1 The report provides an update to the Equalities, Community Safety and Human Rights Committee on Brighton & Hove's support to refugees and asylum seekers in the city arriving through a range of pathways. These include via national government schemes: the Homes for Ukraine Scheme, the Afghan Relocation and Assistance Programme, Afghan Citizen Resettlement Scheme, and Hong Kong British National Overseas Programme. It also includes Afghan households arriving from Bridging Hotels in other parts of UK, and asylum seekers placed by the Home Office in dispersed accommodation (houses) and/or initial contingency accommodation (hotels) in the city. The report builds on the detail provided to [the Tourism, Equalities, Communities and Culture committee 15th September 2022](#) which includes background to many of these programmes.
- 1.2 The report gives detail about the income and expenditure to date on the Homes for Ukraine scheme.
- 1.3 The report outlines the plan to re-procure support services for refugees using central government funding. See section 6 of the report.
- 1.4 The report updates committee on the agreed priorities for the city to work on to improve the welcome and integration of refugees and migrants to the city, seeking to work holistically and collaboratively despite the many channels of migration. Appendix 2.
- 1.5 This report does not cover Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) under the care of the local authority, former UASC care leavers nor the arrangements related to the hotel accommodation in the city which has

been used by the Home Office as overflow contingency accommodation for UASC.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That Committee notes the council and its partners' work between September 2022 and September 2023 related to refugees and asylum seekers and developments in central government policy and practice over this period.
- 2.2 That Committee notes the Homes for Ukraine funding and expenditure to date as detailed in paragraph 3.10.
- 2.3 That Committee notes the steps being undertaken to secure City of Sanctuary re-accreditation in 2025 in accordance with the Council Plan.
- 2.4 That committee approves the re-procurement of refugee support services as outlined in section 6 of the report and delegates authority to the Executive Director for Housing, Neighbourhoods and Communities to take all steps necessary or incidental to undertake this re-procurement and to award the contract.

3. Context and Background Information – Homes for Ukraine Programme

- 3.1 The UK government launched the Homes for Ukraine Scheme on 14 March 2022. Since then, over 100,000 Ukrainian refugees have arrived in the UK.
- 3.2 The city's response is coordinated by the council's Communities, Equality and Third Sector Team (CETS) through the work of the Ukraine Programme coordinator and an agreed governance structure involving other statutory agencies and partners from the community and voluntary sectors as well as community representatives.
- 3.3 The main elements of the programme and its mobilization were set out in the TECC committee report 15th September 2022. The Ukrainian refugees covered by the programme have three years right to remain, the right to work, study and access public funds, for example, a care assessment, statutory homeless duty, benefits and a pension.

Homes for Ukraine Programme - Policy Developments

- 3.4 In December 2022, the government announced the following updates to the programme:
 - The per capita tariff to Local Authorities was reduced from £10,500 to £5,900 for all new arrivals from 1st January 2023.
 - The £350 'thank you' payments for hosts were extended from 12 months to a maximum duration of two years. This means that guests who may not yet be ready to move into independent accommodation, will be able stay in sponsorship for longer with an existing or new host.
 - The minimum 'thank you' payment for hosts was increased from £350 per month to £500 per month, once a guest has been in the UK for 12 months. This additional support is aimed at helping existing hosts to

continue with their sponsorship as well as new hosts who come forward to offer a home to a Ukrainian family, including those rematching with guests already in the country.

- Local Authorities will continue to receive separate funding in 2023/24 for the Ukraine Education tariff under the terms previous set (a per child tariff of £3,000 for early years, £6,580 for primary and £8,755 for secondary calculated on a pro-rata basis).
- Local Authorities were allowed to roll forward any remaining 2022/23 funding to 2023/24.

Homes for Ukraine Programme – Operational Update

3.5 Arrival numbers and trends

The population of Ukrainians who had arrived in Brighton & Hove on the Homes for Ukraine scheme and who were still resident in the city at the end of August 2023 stood at 305 including 78 children aged 1- 18 years. They comprised 201 households sponsored by 200 local hosts. After the initial three months of high arrivals (April – June 2022), the numbers have reduced progressively, mirroring the national picture. In Quarter 1 of 2023/4 we had 20 arrivals. It is anticipated that numbers will fall to an average of 5 people arriving per month.

Table 1: Homes for Ukraine number of guests arriving per month (March 2022-July 2023).



In addition to Homes for Ukraine arrivals, we are aware of a small number of arrivals through the Ukrainian Family Scheme and the Ukraine Visa Extension scheme. The government does not provide funding for Ukrainians who are here under these schemes. However, most of our services are open to all Ukrainians.

3.6 Homes for Ukraine - Council Response

- The **Community Hub** (former Covid-19 Response Hub) has been an essential part of the council's support to Ukrainian refugees, acting as first point of contact for Ukrainian refugees and their hosts. The Hub fulfils a 'welcome' role and ensures that guests are safe through property checks and checks on prospective hosts. It also processes 'welcome' and 'thank you' payments for guests and hosts respectively and provides general advice and guidance on various welfare matters. The Community Hub runs a weekly drop-in service for guests at Jubilee Library. Following a review of its service in May 2023, it has adopted a new leaner staffing structure and will continue to work closely with other services to support Ukrainian refugees. There is a dedicated email address for guests and hosts – ukrainiansupport@brighton-hovegov.uk and webpages tailored for guests and host: [Supporting the Ukrainian humanitarian crisis \(brighton-hove.gov.uk\)](https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/supporting-the-ukrainian-humanitarian-crisis)

The **Ukrainian Housing Needs Team** provides advice on housing sustainment and move-on including to the Private Rented Sector. So far, the team has processed 160 referrals including 138 from Homes for Ukraine, 11 from the Ukrainian Family Scheme, 3 from the Ukraine Visa Extension scheme and 8 not related to any Scheme.

3.7 Other council support funded by Homes for Ukraine programme include:

- Additional capacity in council's Front Door for Families to provide private fostering support to 4 Ukrainian males (ages 16-18) across 4 households. Two of these have turned 18 and remain with host families, 1 has moved to Poland.
- ESOL teacher training programme to increase the number of ESOL teachers in Brighton and Hove
- Additional capacity in Family Hubs with a family coaching service to support Ukrainian families with additional support requirements.
- Funded Libraries Service to run a refugee inclusion programme at Jubilee library.
- Additional capacity in our Ethnic Minority Achievement Service (EMAS) which provide support to schools with bilingual children to support the increased number of Ukrainian children in schools.
- Covering additional Home to Schools Transport costs for eligible Ukrainian refugee children
- Care Link Plus with their support for the council's home inspector team recruited and trained to carry out the host property checks.

3.8 Homes for Ukraine Funded Third Sector Support

Alongside the deployment of in-house services, the council has been working with community and voluntary sector (CVS) partners. In 2022-23, the council spent £317,305 on projects delivered by CVS partners. These included:

- The Network of International Women: for a weekly drop-in at All Saints Church in Hove allowing guests and hosts to access to a wide range of services from other agencies (Stand for Ukraine, DWP, Council's Ukrainian Housing Needs Team, Together Co)
- The Brighton and Hove Chamber of Commerce: for job-matching support
- The Trust for Developing Communities: for their Multicultural Employability Support Hub
- Sussex Interpreting Service and Together Co for: interpreting and translation support for agencies and social subscribing
- Hummingbird: for their global social club
- Latest Group CIC: for the 1st Ukraine International Film Festival in Brighton
- The Launchpad Collective: for job coaching and mentoring
- University of Sussex: for transport support for English learners
- Phoenix Therapy Practice: for one-to-one and group counselling provision
- Brighton Swimming Centre and Brighton Tennis club: for sports activities
- Best Foot Music: for community music events
- VYD – CIC: for Youth engagement and ESOL through Football
- Sussex Refugee Migrant Self-help Group: for a Refugee Valentine Event

Their contribution to our city's support for Ukrainian and other refugees has been invaluable.

To ensure that the programme was being informed by the needs and experiences of the Ukrainian refugees in December 2022, the council conducted a survey into the needs and concerns of the Ukrainian refugees. Based on the findings and the insights from our regular engagement with our delivery partners seven key priorities were identified and used to inform a new grants scheme that was successfully launched in March 2023.

In total, £814,129 was awarded in grants to 16 local CVS organisations, including newly formed Ukrainian community groups, for delivery of services for Ukrainian and other refugees for 15 months from July 2023 (Appendix 1 for more details).

All voluntary sector partners meet monthly through a community support and integration meeting where progress updates are given on funded projects. The meeting is an opportunity to share good practice and community intelligence and promote joined-up working.

3.9 Homes for Ukraine Support for Hosts

The programme has put in place support activities for hosts in the form of online training about hosting and conflict mediation. In addition, the Community Hub runs a drop-in at Jubilee Library for existing and prospective hosts.

In recognition of the increase in the costs of living all hosts were granted a £400 one-off payment for the winter period in the last financial year (November 2022 to February 2023).

In addition, the programme offered an additional payment of £600 to all hosts who committed to keeping their guests for a full twelve-month period, rather than the 6 months originally requested by central government. In June 2023 the Programme conducted a survey of current hosts, as part of the campaign to increase expressions of interests for hosting. A key finding was that more financial support could help maintain existing sponsorships and attract new ones. From July 2023, all hosts in Brighton and Hove receive an uplifted “thank you” payment of £750 per month.

3.10 Homes for Ukraine Income and Expenditure

Below is a summary of spend and commitments from the Homes for Ukraine budget as at end August 2023. The council has received £5,295,116 from the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUCH) for this work. This is made of the per head tariff (£10,500 for all arrivals until 31st January, reduced to £5,900 on arrivals from 1st January 2023). The total grant amount given here does not include the education tariff nor the ‘thank you’ payments made to hosts. Education settings where Ukrainian children have been enrolled have received a per head tariff to help children settle. The council is reimbursed for thank you payments up to the minimum rates set by government.

The total actual expenditure in 2022/23 was £1.255 million and the forecast for 2023/24 is £3.0111 million. More details in table 2 below:

The programme has three main expenditure areas:

- Direct and indirect programme staffing costs: which pay for all council staff involved in delivery: coordination, finance, communication, administration, Community Hub, Ukrainian Housing Needs Team and other in-house services (see paragraph 3.7 above).
- Programme operational costs (council & third parties) which cover all non-staff costs such as additional one-off payments and increase in monthly thank you payment for hosts, home visits, drop-ins, transport costs, the Private Rented Access scheme and services provided by external bodies like the post office who process payments to guests.
- Programme operational costs (third parties): which cover the grants scheme for third party delivery partners.

Table 2

	22/23 Actual (£000)	23/24 Forecast (£000)	Actual (£000) to 31/08/2023
INCOME			
HFU grant	5,295	816	
HFU grant carry forward	0	4,040	
Total income	5,295	4,856	
EXPENDITURE			
Direct and indirect programme staffing costs	661	832	373
Programme operational costs (council)	173	1214	202
Programme operational costs (external services and grants to CVS)	421	965	374
Total Expenditure	1,255	3,011	949
Grant Remaining	4,040	1,845	

4 Afghan Resettlement Programmes – the Afghan Relocation and Assistance Policy (ARAP) and Afghan Citizens Resettlement Scheme (ACRS)

4.1 'Refugee resettlement' is the process by which the UK government agrees to receive and support the integration of refugees into the UK within funded and managed programmes. These programmes differ from the Homes for Ukraine programme because, on arrival, the beneficiaries are granted Indefinite Leave to Remain in the UK (rather than the 3 year visas of the Homes for Ukraine arrivals). Also, the model is - in theory and historically-

based upon local authorities resettling refugees on arrival into their own self-contained private rental properties.

- 4.2 In the months following the withdrawal of Western powers from Afghanistan in August 2021, and the subsequent air evacuation of 15,000 Afghans from Kabul under Operation Pitting, the government set up two resettlement programmes for Afghan citizens – the Afghan Relocation and Assistance Policy (ARAP) which resettles Afghans who were working with British forces in Afghanistan and the Afghan Citizens Resettlement Scheme (ACRS) which provides protection to others at risk in Taliban-ruled Afghanistan.
- 4.3 Given the speed and volume of arrivals, the ARAP and ACRS Afghan households were accommodated by central government in ‘bridging’ hotels around the UK, pending their resettlement in self-contained properties to be provided within the private rented sector through local authorities. The bridging hotel arrangements ended on 31st August 2023.
- 4.4 There were no bridging hotels in Brighton & Hove but the city has welcomed 22 households (83 individuals) on the Afghan programmes, some originally from bridging hotels and some who had been accepted on Masters courses at the University of Sussex in 2021 and could not return to Afghanistan.
- 4.5 Integration funding is provided to local authorities, for children’s education and for health care over a three-year period per person.
- 4.6 Homes for Afghans have, to date, been found in the private rental sector and the provision of casework support has been commissioned from local refugee charity Voices in Exile. This approach has been in place since 2015 when the local authority started receiving Syrian refugees on the Vulnerable Person’s Resettlement Scheme (replaced in 2021 with the UK Resettlement Scheme – see section 4).
- 4.7 In the months running up to the closure of the bridging hotels, the government introduced new measures and funding arrangements to encourage Afghans to find their own accommodation in the private rental sector and to facilitate local authorities to provide accommodation for those being evicted from the hotels. Afghans on the ACRS and ARAP who can evidence that they were in bridging hotels can present to any local authority up to August 2025 and extra funding can be accessed to place them in emergency accommodation and assist them into the private rental sector. One family has so far been placed by Brighton & Hove in an emergency placement under these arrangements.
- 4.8 Using the per head integration tariff from the ARAP and ACRS along with new government funding to support the acquisition of accommodation for people from the bridging hotels, the council is establishing a new Private Rented Sector scheme, building on the success of the Home for Ukraine Housing Needs team’s learning and work. This will provide dedicated specialist knowledge and resource in housing services to support refugees arriving via government refugee schemes into the private rented sector.

4.9 National government has also provided funding to councils under the Local Authority Housing Fund (LAHF) to enable the part purchase of properties specifically for this cohort. Brighton & Hove City Council has received two tranches of funding. LAHF1 has provided £910,289 for the part purchase of three 4+ bed properties for larger Afghan families coming from bridging hotels. LAHF2 is providing a further £1.87 million for the part purchase of 10 smaller properties of which five will be allocated to Afghan beneficiaries. The others will become temporary accommodation stock. The remaining costs of purchasing these properties will be funded through council borrowing, paid for from the rental income stream. These properties will remain part of the councils housing stock when no longer required for resettlement.

4.10 Thousands more Afghans entitled to evacuation from the region are still waiting to be brought to the UK from Pakistan and it is not yet clear when this will take place.

5 UK Resettlement Scheme (UKRS) and support for all resettled refugees

5.1 The UK Resettlement Scheme, launched in April 2021 has had a slow start nationally and locally due to the urgency of the need to accommodate those arriving on the ACRS and ARAP. Under this scheme, properties are sourced by local authorities and submitted to central government for allocation from a large pool of exceptionally vulnerable households with a resettlement need from across the world. Brighton & Hove city council remains committed to participating in the UKRS. So far three Syrian families have arrived in the city on this scheme.

6 Support Services for Resettled Refugees

- 6.1 The council has commissioned specialist casework support for resettled refugees since 2015 from local charity Voices in Exile (ViE). The service provided is holistic, starting with preparing properties for new arrivals, welcoming refugees into their new homes followed by an intensive period of support to help them access services in the city. Casework support continues over the three-year period that the families are on the resettlement scheme, moving them to independence and self-sufficiency by year 3. Service provision from ViE has been excellent and has been adaptable and flexible to the ever and sudden evolvement of new government resettlement programmes, starting with the VPRS, then the UK resettlement scheme and the recent ARAP and ACRS.
- 6.2 The current contract expires 1st October 2024 and has an annual value of circa £273,000 with moderate in year variations depending on number of arrivals.
- 6.2 Due to the value and duration of the current contract the council is legally obliged to tender for the casework services. The current provider has been informed of this necessity.

- 6.3 Officers are consulting with refugees who arrived on previous programmes, other stakeholders and local authority peers (through the City of Sanctuary local authority network) to inform the tender.
- 6.4 The recommended route to market is competitive procedure with negotiation. This is deemed the optimal procurement route as it gives the council the flexibility of having stages to the tender process and ensuring that the service requirements are aligned to any changing needs.

7 Hong Kong Welcome Scheme

7.1 A new immigration route opened on 31 January 2021, providing British National (Overseas) (BN(O)) status holders from Hong Kong and their dependants with the opportunity to come to the UK to live, study and work, on a pathway to citizenship. This is not a refugee resettlement programme as such, though local authorities have received some government funding to assist the newly arriving Hong Kongers. This is referred to as the Hong Kong UK Welcome Programme.

7.2 The council is working closely with neighbouring authorities to understand the extent of immigration from Hong Kong and the needs of the new arrivals. Officers are engaged with the community group formed from the Hong Kong diaspora. Current estimates are that over 2000 Hong Kongers have arrived in the Greater Brighton area.

7.3 Hong Kong BN(O)s are permitted to work and study in the UK but do not have access to benefits. There is additional funding from English Language tuition (ESOL) and to cover costs of accommodating and supporting those who may become destitute. To date research into the Hong Kongers arriving in the UK indicates that the new arrivals have financial resources and can rent or purchase properties.

7.4 The city council has used 2022 – 23 Hong Kong Welcome funds of £21,923 to support the development of the local diaspora Hong Kongers in Brighton group, including events and activities and to fund English Conversation clubs and resilience training delivered through the Trust for Developing Communities.

8 Sudan crisis

8.1 Between 25th and 2nd May 2023, the British government evacuated around 2200 British nationals and people with permission to live in the UK from Khartoum in response to the deteriorating security situation in Sudan.

8.2 Brighton & Hove has a large Sudanese community, so it is not surprising that a number of the evacuated households made their way to join this community here in the city.

8.3 There is no way of knowing exactly how many Sudanese newcomers arrived in Brighton & Hove. However, information from the Sudanese diaspora, community and voluntary sector groups and the numbers of those

presenting to the council would indicate that 7-10 households arrived in the city in the days following evacuation from Sudan. Most of these had nowhere to live.

- 8.4 There was a cross council response to supporting these newcomers including placements in emergency housing, the involvement of children's social care to advise and the issuing of emergency vouchers and items through the Local Discretionary Social Fund. Officers also liaised closely with the Sudanese community group and attended a welcome event for the new arrivals.
- 8.5 It is important that our future planning around international migration considers the possibility of unexpected and non-programmed arrivals of vulnerable people from overseas such as that described above. In this case the arrivals were largely British nationals or their dependents (rather than refugees as such) but this still raised challenges with regard to access to benefits (due to the Habitual Residency Test which was later lifted for this group) and the disorientation and trauma of people being forced to flee a dangerous and traumatic situation.

9 Asylum Seekers

- 9.1 Many thousands of asylum seekers are housed in hotels across the UK by government contractors as a form of 'contingency' or emergency accommodation because there is not enough longer-term accommodation (known as 'dispersal accommodation'). Clearsprings ReadyHomes is the accommodation provider contracted by the Home Office. SBHL is sub-contracted by CRH to managed the hotels.
- 9.2 There are currently two contingency hotels for asylum seekers in the city. As of end of August one hotel housed 53 single men and the other hotel housed 85 people who are either in family groups or are single women. The family hotel opened in October 2021 and the hotel for single men opened in October 2022. Full board meals are supplied, and the asylum seekers receive £9 per head per week. The children are enrolled in school and all of the hotel residents are registered with a GP. The key challenge is the length of time that the asylum seekers have had to live in the hotel.
- 9.3 Council officers chair monthly asylum hotel meetings with all the stakeholders, including the Home Office, Clearsprings, Migrant Help and other statutory services, as well as Sanctuary on Sea who represent the wider community and voluntary sector at the meetings to raise and resolve issues faced by the residents.
- 9.4 Clearsprings Ready Homes (CRH) also provides 67 bedspaces of dispersal accommodation in Brighton and Hove in 12 properties which are mostly Houses of Multiple Occupancy (HMOs) for adult men.
- 9.5 The Home Office has been seeking to increase the estate of self-contained accommodation available for asylum seekers in the South East, thereby

reducing the need for hotel accommodation as well as spreading the accommodation more equitably around the UK. However the shortage of affordable housing in Brighton and Hove has led to CRH being unable to find more than a handful of new properties in the city over the past 12 months. A small number of properties have also been discontinued with the result that the total number of bedspaces has been almost static over the past 12 months.

- 9.6 An un-ringfenced one off payment of £3,500 is made to local authorities by the Home Office for each new bedspace acquired by CRH. So far only four such payments have been made (total £14,000).
- 9.7 In addition to this, a one-off payment of £250 per asylum seeker placed in the area at 27th March 2022 (£45,250) was made to the council. This was increased by the government to a one-off payment of £750 for every asylum seeker placed in the area at 1st April 2023 (£162,000).
- 9.8 The £45,250 was used to fund specific items requested by the local migrant support groups providing help on the ground to the hotel residents, for example: hire of storage units for donations, room hire at a local church for 'Sanctuary' sessions and English language classes for hotel residents, school uniforms and sun cream which is not provided by the Home Office nor their contractors.
- 9.9 Of the £162,000, £60,000 has been allocated to assist the Ethnic Minority Achievement Service's work in schools to settle and support the children who live at the hotels. The intention is for the remaining funding to be used to further support the community and voluntary sector through the creation of a small grants programme.
- 9.10 CVS groups are well networked through regular meetings (chaired by Sanctuary on Sea) which have continued since they were originally set up to co-ordinate the migrant sector response to Covid. National charity Migrant Help provide remote advice to asylum seekers in dispersal and hotel accommodation via a multilingual helpline and website, under a national Home Office contract.
- 9.11 Those who have been granted asylum are eligible to work, claim benefits and to homelessness assistance under the same rules as any other resident. A key challenge for the council and the CVS is that only 28 days' notice is given between the Home Office notifying a person of its decision and the cessation of Home Office accommodation and support. This creates challenges for newly recognized refugees and those supporting them in finding suitable, available affordable accommodation quickly.
- 9.12 The government has committed to reducing the large backlog of asylum applications through the implementation of a Streamlined Asylum Process (SAP) for certain nationalities. This has led to a recent increase in the serving of positive asylum decisions i.e. grants of refugee status. This is a positive development in that those affected can move on with the process of settling in the UK. However, it has also lead to an increase in asylum

support cessations from the hotels and the dispersal properties at short notice and pressure for both the migrant support groups and the council's homelessness prevention response.

- 9.13 As well as the monthly multiagency meeting specifically for the asylum seeker contingency (hotel) accommodation, a separate meeting will focus on post decision move-on for all asylum seekers when it meets in October 2023.

10 Co-ordination and Planning around Migration

- 10.1 This area of social policy and local government business is rapidly changing. Brighton & Hove's response needs to be flexible and joined up across the city council and other statutory and voluntary sector stakeholders and take a holistic approach despite the many channels of migration. In 2022 the council agreed a set of priorities for the council with partners to ensure that the local system was focused on the salient priorities and working as collaboratively and efficiently as possible. Appendix 2 sets out the priorities, the work over the last 12 months and planned activity.
- 10.2 An upcoming challenge for all local authorities will be the implementation of the Illegal Migration Act which will change the way that migrants are treated if they enter the UK illegally, removing their right to seek asylum. Local authorities across the UK are considering the implications of this, especially if the government is unable to achieve its stated ambition of either detaining or removing those who enter the country illegally. This may lead to there being a new population of migrants whose status in the UK is undetermined and who will have no route towards becoming regularized.

11 City of Sanctuary Reaccreditation

- 11.1 The achievement of Brighton & Hove's reaccreditation as a City of Sanctuary is stated in the Council Plan 2023 – 27. The reaccreditation process provides a useful [framework](#) by which the local authority's work in this area can be assessed and supported by peers.
- 11.2 We will be working collaboratively with the local City of Sanctuary group (Sanctuary on Sea) on the actions required to achieve our reaccreditation as a city of sanctuary. The process and timeline for this work will be agreed by the end of 2023. It is anticipated that our application for reaccreditation will be submitted to the national City of Sanctuary body by the end of 2024.

12 Analysis and consideration of alternative options

No other options were considered.

13 Community engagement and consultation

The priorities have been identified by officers based on numerous meetings with community partners and the questions and queries which arise during the quarterly Refugee & Migrant Forum meetings.

The Homes for Ukraine Community Support and Integration Workstream has met monthly and engages directly with representatives from the Stand for Ukraine group who have been able to bring the concerns arising in the community for discussion.

14 Financial implications

The financial implications and funding arrangements for refugees and asylum seekers are within the body of the report. The government funds different groups of refugees in different ways, some year by year, some for three years and some for five years. Therefore, the service needs to ensure effective monitoring of costs against grant funding and plan to enable a smooth transition once grant sources end, to minimize any pressure on council budgets.

Members will be aware that there are many competing demands for affordable rented housing in the city which is currently in short supply and that wider use may potentially impact on other council budgets such as homelessness unless the supply of affordable housing increases accordingly.

Name of finance officer consulted: Monica Brooks Date consulted
28/9/23:

15 Legal implications

This Committee discharges the Council's functions relating to equalities, neighbourhoods, community development and the third sector. Its status as the delegated body for (amongst other things) coordinating the Council's approach to equalities as well as all matters relating to community safety and inclusion make it the proper body for considering this report.

Name of lawyer consulted: Victoria Simpson Date consulted 27.09.2023.

16 Equalities implications

- 16.1 The work described in this report describes the holistic approach taken across the city to advance equality of opportunity for newcomers. The primary focus of the City of Sanctuary approach is the promotion of good relations between sanctuary seekers and longstanding communities.
- 16.2 The council continues to promote a nuanced and intersectional understanding of the needs of newcomers who may have protected characteristics alongside their country of birth, nationality or first language.

17 Public health implications:

Work to promote the inclusion of refugees, asylum seekers and other newcomers to the area benefits public health by increasing trust and confidence and encouraging engagement with NHS and other health services.

18 Social Value and procurement implications:

The services fall within the ambit of the 'Light Touch Regime' of the Public Contracts Regulations 2015. The total contract value (when known) is going to/likely to exceed the relevant threshold of £663,540. Given this, the Services must be advertised to market.

The council's Contract Standing Orders (CSOs) will also apply.

Appendices

1. Homes for Ukraine funding
2. Update on refugee and migrant development activity 2022/23

Appendix **1**

Ukrainian Refugee Programme Grant Scheme 23-25



Organisation	Project Title	Amount granted	Priority
The Trust for Developing Communities (TDC)	ESOL for Ukrainian refugees (non-accredited)	£49,850	1
University of Sussex	English Language Scheme for refugees (IELTS 4 – 6.5)	£30,975	1
TDC	Multicultural Employability Support Hub - Ukraine	£100,000	2
The Launchpad Collective	Start-up support for entrepreneurs, Tailored work and careers support, community & corporate outreach	£100,000	2
Brighton and Hove Chamber of Commerce	Job matching for skilled refugees, Work placement, business networking	£39,355	2
Network of International Women	Weekly drop-in sessions at a multi-purpose space for the Ukrainian community at All Saints Church in Hove	£43,338	3
Sussex Interpreting Services & Together Co.	Social Prescribing, Translation and Pathways for Ukrainian refugees	£49,028.84	3
TDC	Information, Advice and Guidance Services for Ukrainian refugees	£50,000	3
Conversation Over Borders CIC	Integrated wellbeing support and conversational English	£44,221.25	4
Phoenix Therapy Practice	1-2-1 Therapy & Counselling (adults & children)	£36,600	4
Refugee Radio (with Ukrainian Voices, Best Foot Music and Brighton Therapy Centre)	Music, Events, Therapy, Advice and Guidance	£48,720	4
Brighton Swimming Centre Ltd	Integration through Pool to Pier swimming	£19,023	5
Brighton & Hove LGBT Switchboard	Help & Support for LGBT Ukrainian refugees	£33,183	5

Stand for Ukraine (with TDC as accountable body)	Integration through arts and cultural events, family educational outings, drop-ins and online spaces	£49,850	5
Brighton Swimming Centre Ltd	Language and culture classes for Ukrainian refugee children	£19,850	6
Brighton Swimming Centre Ltd	Swimming and water safety sessions for Ukrainian refugee children	£9,950	6
Stand for Ukraine (with TDC as accountable body)	Organisational capacity building for Stand for Ukraine by TDC's Community Development Team	£35,900	7
Latest Group CIC (accountable body) with Ukraine International Events CIC	2 nd Ukrainian International Festival and organisational capacity building for Ukraine International Events CIS	£25,200	7
Sanctuary on Sea	Developing a culture of welcome in Brighton and Hove	29,085	
TOTAL		£814,129	ALL

Note: Priorities:

1. English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) Provision
2. Employability and business start-up advice
3. Access to Information, Advice and Guidance
4. Access to appropriate mental health and wellbeing including counselling and therapeutic services for Ukrainian refugees (Adults and children)
5. Community cohesion and integration including awareness raising, social connections and events – Adults
6. Community cohesion and integration including awareness raising, social connections and events – Young People
7. Capacity building for Ukrainian and other refugee-led groups

Brighton & Hove's Support for Refugees and Migrants - Priorities and Activity

Priority	Current position	Lead Service/Organisation	Planned activity for 2023/24
Further develop support for all Ukrainian refugees in partnership with the Third sector and business community	Homes For Ukraine Grants Scheme 23-25 successfully launched in March 2023. £814,000 awarded in grants to 17 local voluntary sector organisations for delivery of services to Ukrainian and other refugees for 15 months from July 2023. Projects are being delivered in 7 key priorities identified through a survey with Ukrainian refugees and engagement with programme delivery partners. Partners delivering projects under the employment and business start-up advice linked with DWP, local employers and businesses. There is an agreed monitoring system in place to ensure the scheme delivers its stated outcomes. Ongoing community support and integration meetings taking place monthly to co-ordinate services from the Third Sector.	Communities, Equality and Third Sector Service, BHCC	Continue to engage with the business community through delivery partners to improve employability and financial independence for Ukrainian refugees. Commission additional accredited ESOL and further services to develop young Ukrainian refugees' resilience. A monitoring and evaluation system is embedded in programme delivery of funded projects to allow effectiveness of funded projects to be measured.
Develop proactive and positive communications about Brighton & Hove as a welcoming city in partnership with Third sector	Communications strategy developed to create wider messaging around Brighton & Hove as an inclusive City for Newcomers and a City of Sanctuary.	Communications Service, BHCC	Continue publicising positive stories, events and other opportunities with all our partners to promote Brighton & Hove as a welcoming city. Redevelop and update the 'Migrants, asylum seekers and refugees' section of the website as part of the Equality, Diversity and Inclusion section
Review the support package for refugees arriving on the current resettlement programmes	Ongoing as part of procurement of support services post 2024. Beneficiaries and key stakeholders being consulted.	Communities, Equality and Third Sector Service, BHCC	Consultation with service users of resettlement programmes to date as well as other stakeholders. Learning from other local authority models of refugee resettlement
Improve housing pathways for all non UK nationals including reviewing the current package offered to landlords	Ukrainian Refugee Housing Needs team now have expanded remit to work with Afghan refugees leaving bridging hotels and at risk of homelessness. Direct Lets team have the lead on the acquisition of settled accommodation in the Private Rented Sector for resettled refugees. A Private Rented Sector Access Scheme (an offer of financial incentives and other services offered to landlords interested in housing resettled refugees, whether Ukrainian or on another funded programme) is being agreed.	Housing, BHCC	Comprehensive procedure for resettled refugees as well as those coming through the asylum route and other non UK nationals at risk of homelessness is in development. Training options for staff assessing non UK nationals, including Priority Need assessments are being explored.
Continue the partnership work to improve mental health services for refugees and asylum seekers	Ongoing monthly meetings of Refugee, Asylum Seeker and Migrant Mental Health working group	Clinical Director of Mental Health, Integrated Care Board	Roll out of NHS Sussex webpage for Refugee, Asylum Seeker and Migrant community Continue to feedback to the wider Community MH Transformation Programme
Increase access to free immigration legal advice (also taking into account uncertainty about government plans following end of Homes for Ukraine 3 year visas)	Local providers have met with national expert and are seeking ways of identifying demand and meeting the challenge of growing local immigration advice sector in a context where there is a national shortage of trained advisors to recruit.	Specialist local CVS and immigration legal advice sector	Partnership funding bid for scoping of problem and development of long term solution being submitted September 2023
Continue to support Third sector to create culture of welcome	Over £50K of community grant funding awarded during 2022-23 to small groups whose activities specifically focus on welcoming newcomers, with a further approx £30K from this year's grants budget so far. Resilience training funded through Public Health monies being delivered to local CVSector throughout autumn 2023 by national organisation Art Refuge. Specific Hong Kong Welcome funding channelled to local diaspora group and Trust for Developing Communities to build capacity and connectivity for this newcomer community. One off funding for asylum seekers being used to support Sanctuary sessions and ESOL delivery at All Saints Church, as well as practical support (eg storage) for those supporting asylum seekers in contingency hotels.	Communities Equality and Third Sector Team	Develop programme to channel £50K of ringfenced Home Office funding for asylum seekers to the CV Sector working on the ground with this population. Continue to support development and activities of Hong Kong community. Continue to host Brighton & Hove Refugee & Migrant Forum as a networking and information sharing opportunity
Review the infrastructure which supports English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) to strengthen connectivity between ESOL and pathways to employment.	A common assessment framework has been agreed between ESOL providers, ensuring that ESOL learners do not have to undertake multiple assessments. Work to review and enhance the infrastructure is ongoing and providers continue to work proactively to this end. Funding has been provided by the Homes for Ukraine budget to train new ESOL teachers in the city, following the identification of a skills gap in this area. Circa £400K has been invested to support Ukrainians into employment and business start up advice.	FCL is currently leading the review, FCL and CETS will continue to work collaboratively as the project evolves.	A central ESOL Hub/Advice service is being explored. Movement towards this model requires agreement and collaboration of providers and sustainable funding.
Continue to work with local NHS to develop interventions for 'globally displaced communities' to navigate and access complex health and care systems	NHS Sussex Integrated Care Board has identified one of their CORE20PLUS5 – PLUS groups as vulnerable asylum seekers and migrants, with 2023/2024 NHS Sussex ICB Health Inequality funding. Brighton & Hove NHS have commissioned a focused Newcomers Social Prescribing support service for migrants refugees and other globally displaced communities. Through integration with existing services in social care and across health in primary, community and acute settings, this service connects people, helping Newcomers to navigate services and connect with what is available in their community, whilst helping address access barriers. In Q1 of 2023/24 the service has provided over 109 sessions with 61 cases (individual newcomers supported), 28 people identified as having a long-term condition and 17 individuals with multiple compound needs.	Head of Health, Wellbeing, Partnerships & Integration – Brighton and Hove, NHS Sussex	Learning from this health inequality investment will enable system partners to embed behaviour change, integrating current practice into existing Social Prescribing services and pathways which offer tailored support and can inform and longer-term strategic planning across Health and Social care.
Continue work with Sanctuary on Sea (Brighton & Hove group affiliated with national City of Sanctuary movement) to agree the actions needed for re-accreditation as a City of Sanctuary	Sanctuary on Sea has been funded (from Homes for Ukraine funding) to lead on consultation with the migrant sector and those with lived experience of seeking sanctuary as an action plan for City of Sanctuary re-accreditation is developed.	International Migration Manager, CETS team	Programme of consultation to be developed by Sanctuary on Sea. Meanwhile internal review of City of Sanctuary work to identify possible gaps in local authority work in this area, whilst gathering evidence of existing progress

Brighton & Hove City Council

Equalities, Safety and Human Rights Committee

Agenda Item 19

Subject: Public Space Protection Orders

Date of meeting: 13th October 2023

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

Contact Officer: Name: Bryony Coleborn
Tel: 01273 293926
Email: bryony.coleborn@brighton-hove.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: All

For general release

1. Purpose of the report and policy context

- 1.1 Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) are intended to deal with a particular nuisance or problem in an area that is detrimental to the local community's quality of life by imposing conditions on the use of that area that apply to everyone. They are designed to ensure people can use and enjoy public spaces safe from anti-social behaviour (ASB).
- 1.2 In 2017, existing Dog Control Orders, and the Designated Public Place Order for addressing anti-social behaviour associated with alcohol use in public space transitioned into PSPOs. There was no requirement at this time to consult on the transition due to a change in legislation and the provisions of the orders stayed the same. However under the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, there is a requirement to consult on these continuing to be in place every three years. The Tourism Equalities, Culture and Communities Committee agreed to an extension in 2020. These orders are due to expire in October 2023.
- 1.3 Following concerns raised by local businesses and residents around criminal and anti-social behaviour, PSPOs have been granted in five locations in the City since 2007 which allowed access to be restricted to an area by the installation of a gate. Four of these five orders are due to expire in October 2023 and we therefore consulted on whether residents and businesses in the locality support their continuation. These orders are in relation to Brunswick Row, Farman Street, Oxford Court, and St James Court.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That Committee endorses the continued use of the PSPOs relating to the exiting gating, dog control, and alcohol PSPOs for three years until further

review is required in 2026. The orders will be amended to reflect these new dates.

3. Context and background information

- 3.1 Under the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, existing Designated Public Protection Orders (DPPOs), Gating Orders, and Dog Control Orders in place at the time the Act came into force continued for three years. From October 2017 those orders automatically transitioned into PSPOs with the same conditions as the original orders.
- 3.2 The Gating Orders and subsequent PSPOs have addressed and reduced ASB in relation to the areas that gates have been installed.
- 3.3 In relation to dog control, the PSPOs have meant less risk of people, especially children, being affected by diseases associated with dog faeces and a reduced risk of incidents involving dogs not on leads.
- 3.4 Brighton & Hove has a city wide PSPO in relation to alcohol consumption in public spaces. This order allows Police Officers and Police Community Support Officers to remove alcohol from any person in a public place if that person is involved in ASB or the officer believes that by having alcohol in their possession there is an increased risk of ASB. This has been useful in tone setting in the City and Police colleagues are in support of the continuation of the order. The PSPO is attached at Appendix 1.
- 3.5 Brighton & Hove has a number of PSPOs in relation to dog control in place in a number of parks and open spaces, including the seafront. They replaced former inconsistent and unenforced bylaws. There are four orders in relation to:
 - Fouling of land by dogs
 - Dogs on leads
 - Dogs on leads by direction
 - A dog exclusion zoneThe orders are attached at Appendices 2-5.
- 3.6 Brighton & Hove had two original gating orders in place. The order at Brunswick Row was implemented to manage drug use, dealing, and street drinking. The order at Farman Street was implemented to manage night time disorder, drug use, criminal damage, and street drinking. Both orders require residents to manage the locking of gates overnight. These orders are attached as Appendices 6 and 7 respectively.
- 3.7 Two further gating PSPOs in Oxford Court and St James Court were granted by the Neighbourhood Inclusion Communities and Equalities Committee in March 2018. These are also managed by local residents and both were implemented to manage ASB. These orders are attached as Appendices 8 and 9 respectively.
- 3.8 Since 2019, staffing resources to implement further gating PSPOs have been limited due to budget saving requirements. Whilst the procedure is currently

under review, as it stands further PSPOs will only be considered in extreme circumstances. The existing PSPOs are appreciated by the communities they serve.

- 3.9 There is a statutory requirement for the Council to consult on the continuation of PSPOs. A full public consultation was carried out on the Council's consultation portal between 11th August and 3rd September 2023 in relation to the dog control and alcohol consumption PSPOs. In relation to the gating PSPOs, affected residents were written to on 11th August and invited to provide feedback on the continuation of the orders before 3rd September 2023. As required by the legislation, the Chief Superintendent of Sussex Police was also invited to complete the consultation. Analysis of the results of the consultation is attached as Appendix 10. The consultation shows that there is support for the dog control, alcohol use, and gating PSPOs continuing.
- 3.10 122 responses were received in relation to the alcohol use PSPO. Of these, 65% respondents strongly agreed that they should remain in place with 17% tending to agree that they should remain in place. 181 responses were received in relation to the dog control PSPOs. 58% of respondents strongly agreed that they should remain in place and 15% tended to agree that they should remain in place. Sussex Police support of the continuation of these orders. The Dog's Trust broadly support the continuation of the PSPOs in relation to dog control, particularly in relation to the fouling of land by dogs and dogs on leads by direction.
- 3.11 Improved enforcement and clearer signage were key themes throughout responses in relation to both the alcohol use and dog control PSPOs. We are working with partners to address these issues.
- 3.12 Whilst there were limited responses to the consultation regarding the four gating PSPOs, all residents who did respond were in support of the orders continuing as they felt the gates had reduced incidents of ASB which they had been installed to address. Sussex Police are in support of all four gating PSPOs continuing.

4. Analysis and consideration of alternative options

- 4.1 Whilst it would be possible to allow these PSPOs to lapse, they are helpful in managing the specific ASB they were introduced to address.
- 4.2 PSPOs have proved an effective enforcement method because a separate Court application is not required for each new matter as would be the case for e.g. an injunction, saving both time and resource. Unlike enforcement action using bylaws, PSPOs allow an immediate fine to be issued, providing an immediate impact and an effective deterrent.
- 4.3 Residents and professionals are in support of the continuation of the orders.

5. Community engagement and consultation

- 5.1 In relation to the PSPO regarding alcohol, Police are of the view that the order should remain in force as a helpful tool in acting as a deterrent and helping to manage ASB in the City. Local drug and alcohol and street outreach services were contacted specifically to inform the consultation.
- 5.2 Environmental Enforcement at Brighton & Hove City Council have not received any requests for changes to the dog control PSPOs and therefore consider them to be proportional and appropriately targeted.
- 5.3 Residents have been contacted in the locality of the four gating PSPOs. Those who responded feel that the orders were still necessary as a community safety and crime reduction measure and that the gates had reduced ASB in the vicinity.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 At any time, where there is evidence and strong public support, these orders can be varied or rescinded; however there does not appear to be support for these orders to be rescinded or varied at this time.

7. Financial implications

- 7.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from the recommendations made in this report.

Name of finance officer consulted: Monica Brooks
Date consulted: 21/09/2023

8. Legal implications

- 8.1 Consultation and analysis of that consultation is the key legal requirement in this case of a PSPO. The consultation is recent and significantly in favor of the alcohol related PSPO. It is more nuanced with regards to dogs, but the majority response still support the position of an order. About two thirds supported or tended to support the making of an order. If the order is made by committee there are follow up steps such as publication of the order which will need to be completed.

Name of lawyer consulted: Simon Court
Date consulted: 15/09/23

9. Equalities implications

- 9.1 We have considered the applicability of equalities. In relation to the gating orders we consider there to be none. We do not see how the wider community would be impacted and so it is whether the local residents would face difficulties challenges – none have been reported to us. In relation to dog

controls, we are mindful of people who have assistance dogs. Were this to be the case then we could consider this on a case by case basis, this would be a proportionate way of dealing with any disability related issues. The overall legitimate aim being to protect the whole community from dog owners who behave poorly and so impact on other users of public spaces including other dog owners, who are responsible. This relates to those who have a disability. We have not identified that it would impact on anyone else with a protected characteristic.

With regards to the alcohol provisions. We have noted that this may impact those with a disability. It is often the case that those with substance misuse issues will have closely linked mental health issues which might be protected characteristics under the legislation. We have considered this and as the purpose of the orders is to address anti-social behavior and protect public safety, we believe that this a proper act of indirect discrimination as it is pursuing a legitimate aim and is being done in a limited and proportionate manner. We believe there have been no prosecutions in the last three years for breaches of the order, however it has been effective in allowing early intervention by the Police. We do not believe that it will have any other equalities issues directly or indirectly for any other group with a protected characteristic.

10. Sustainability implications

- 10.1 There are no sustainability implications in relation to this report.

11. Other Implications

Crime & disorder implications:

- 11.1 These orders assist the Council in discharging its duty under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime, and Policing Act 2014.

Supporting Documentation

1. Appendices

1. Draft PSPO – alcohol use in public spaces
2. Draft PSPO – fouling of land by dogs
3. Draft PSPO – dogs on leads
4. Draft PSPO – dogs on leads by direction
5. Draft PSPO – dog exclusion zone
6. Draft PSPO – Brunswick Row
7. Draft PSPO – Farman Street
8. Draft PSPO – Oxford Court
9. Draft PSPO – St James Court
10. Analysis of consultation – dog control and alcohol use PSPOs

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT
2014
BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL (CONSUMPTION OF
ALCOHOL) PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER 2023

- A. Brighton & Hove City Council (“the Council”) is satisfied that the requirements of Sections 59 and 72 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (“the Act”) have been fulfilled and that it is, in all the circumstances, appropriate to make this Order.
- B. The Council is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the activity specified by this Order, namely the consumption of alcohol (“the Prohibited Activity”), having been carried on or being likely to be carried on in the Restricted Area (as hereinafter defined) has had or will have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality.
- C. The Council is further satisfied on reasonable grounds that the effect, or the likely effect, of the Prohibited Activity-
- a. is, or is likely to be, of a persistent or continuing nature;
 - b. is, or is likely to be, such as to make the Prohibited Activity unreasonable; and
 - c. justifies the restrictions imposed by this Order.
- D. The Council is satisfied that the prohibitions and requirements imposed by this Order are ones that it is reasonable to impose in order to prevent the detrimental effect of the Prohibited Activity from continuing, occurring, or reoccurring or to reduce that detrimental effect or to reduce the risk of its continuance, occurrence or recurrence.

The Council in exercise of its powers under Section 59 of the Act hereby makes the following Order:

1. This Order may be cited as the Brighton & Hove City Council (Consumption of Alcohol) Public Spaces Protection Order 2023.

Commencement and Duration

2. (1) This Order shall come into force on the XX October 2023
- (2) The provisions of this Order shall remain in force until the XX October 20XX unless extended or discharged before that date.

Interpretation

3. In this Order:-

“the Act” means the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014;

“Authorised Person” means a constable, a police community support officer, or other person authorised for the purposes of this Order by the Council;

“the Council” means Brighton & Hove City Council;

“the Prohibited Activity” means the consumption of alcohol;

“Public Places” means any place to which the public or any section of the public has access, on payment or otherwise, as of right or by virtue of express or implied permission;

“Restricted Area” means all Public Places within the City of Brighton & Hove save for premises specified under Section 62 of the Act.

Prohibitions

4. In the Restricted Area it is prohibited for a person:-

- (i) to continue to drink alcohol when required to stop doing so by an Authorised Person;
- (ii) not to surrender any alcohol in his or her possession when required to do so by an Authorised Officer.

5. Where an Authorised Person reasonably believes that a person in the Restricted Area (a) is or has been consuming alcohol in breach of this Order or (b) intends to consume alcohol in circumstances in which doing so would be a breach of this Order, the Authorised Person may require that person :-

- (i) not to consume, in breach of the Order, alcohol or anything which the Authorised Person reasonably believes to be alcohol;
- (ii) to surrender anything in that person’s possession which is, or which the Authorised Person reasonably believes to be, alcohol or a container for alcohol.

Failure to comply with the Order

6. A person who fails without reasonable excuse to comply with a requirement imposed on them by paragraph 5. of this Order commits an offence under Section 63 of the Act and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Level 2 on the standard scale.

7. An Authorised Person may issue a fixed penalty notice under Section 68 of the Act to anyone they have reason to believe has committed an offence under Section 63 of the Act.

Validity of Order

8. If any interested person desires to question the validity of this Order on the grounds that the Council had no power to make it or to include particular prohibitions or requirements imposed by the Order, or that any requirement of the Act has not been complied with in relation to this Order, they may apply to the High Court within six weeks from the date on which this Order is made.

Made under the Common Seal of
Brighton & Hove City Council
thisday of 2023

The Common Seal of
Brighton & Hove City Council was affixed
to this Order in the presence of

.....
Authorised Officer

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT
2014
BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL (The Fouling of Land
by Dogs) PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER 2023

Brighton & Hove City Council (“the Council”) is satisfied that the requirements of Sections 59 and 72 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (“the Act”) have been fulfilled and that it is, in all the circumstances, appropriate to make this Order.

1. This Order shall come into operation on XX October 2023 and shall have effect until XX October 2026 unless extended before that date under the Council's statutory powers.
2. This Order applies to the land specified in Schedule 1.

Offence

3. (1) If a dog defecates at any time on land to which this Order applies and a person who is in charge of the dog at that time fails to remove the faeces from the land forthwith, that person shall be guilty of an offence unless:-

- (a) he has reasonable excuse for failing to do so; or
- (b) the owner, occupier or other person or authority having control of the land has consented (generally or specifically) to his failing to do so.

(2) Nothing in this article applies to a person who:-

- (a) is registered as a blind person in a register compiled under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act 1948; or
- (b) has a disability which affects their mobility, manual dexterity, physical co-ordination, or ability to lift, carry or otherwise move everyday objects, in respect of a dog trained by a prescribed charity and upon which they rely for assistance.

(3) For the purposes of this article:-

- (a) a person who habitually has a dog in his possession shall be taken to be in charge of the dog at any time unless at the time some other person is in charge of the dog;
- (b) placing the faeces in a receptacle on the land which is provided for the purpose, or for the disposal of waste, shall be sufficient removal from the land;
- (c) being unaware of the defecation (whether by reason of not being in the vicinity or otherwise), or not having a device for or other suitable means of removing the faeces shall not be a reasonable excuse for failing to remove the faeces;
- (d) each of the following is a “prescribed charity”:-
 - (i) Dogs for the Disabled (registered charity number 700454)
 - (ii) Support Dogs (registered charity number 1088281)

- (iii) Canine Partners for Independence (registered charity number 803680)

Penalty

3. A person who is guilty of an offence under Article 3 shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Level 3 on the standard scale.

Validity of Order

4. The Council is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the activity specified by this Order (“the Offence”) having been carried on or being likely to be carried on in those Public Spaces as identified in Schedule 1 have or will have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality. The effect or likely effect of this is of a persistent or continuing nature such as to make this unreasonable, and justifies the restrictions imposed by this Order.

5. If any interested person desires to question the validity of this Order on the grounds that the Council had no power to make it or to include particular prohibitions or requirements imposed by the Order, or that any requirement of the Act has not been complied with in relation to this Order, they may apply to the High Court within six weeks from the date on which this Order is made.

Dated this day of October 2023

The Common Seal of
Brighton & Hove City Council was affixed
to this Order in the presence of

.....
Authorised Officer

SCHEDULE 1

Description of land, or lands, to which the Order applies

1. Subject to the exception in paragraph 2 below, all land which is in the administrative area of the Council and which is:-
 - a. Open to the air (which includes land that is covered but open to the air on at least one side) and;
 - b. To which the public are entitled or permitted to have access (with or without payment)
2. Excepted from the description in paragraph 1 above is land that is used for agriculture¹, woodland and Forestry Commission Land.²

¹ “agriculture” includes horticulture, fruit growing, seed growing, dairy farming, and livestock breeding and keeping, and the use of land as grazing land, meadow land, osier land, market gardens and nursery grounds.

² “Forestry Commission Land” is land that is placed at the disposal of the Forestry Commissioners under Section 39(1) of the Forestry Act 1967

**BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT
2014**

**BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL (Dogs on Leads)
PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER 2023**

Brighton & Hove City Council (“the Council”) is satisfied that the requirements of Sections 59 and 72 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (“the Act”) have been fulfilled and that it is, in all the circumstances, appropriate to make this Order.

1. This Order shall come into operation on 15 November 2023 and shall have effect until 15 November 2026 unless extended before that date under the Council’s statutory powers.
2. This Order applies to the land specified in Schedule 1.

Offence

3. (1) A person in charge of a dog shall be guilty of an offence if at any time on any land to which this Order applies he does not keep the dog on a lead, unless:-

- a. he has reasonable excuse for failing to do so; or
- b. the owner, occupier or other person or authority having control of the land has consented (generally or specifically) to his failing to do so.

(2) For the purposes of this article a person who habitually has a dog in his possession shall be taken to be in charge of the dog at any time unless at that time some other person is in charge of the dog.

Penalty

4. A person who is guilty of an offence under Article 3 shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Level 3 on the standard scale.

Validity of Order


5. The Council is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the activity specified by this Order (“the Offence”) having been carried on or being likely to be carried on in those Public Spaces as identified in Schedule 1 have or will have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality. The effect or likely effect of this is of a persistent or continuing nature such as to make this unreasonable, and justifies the restrictions imposed by this Order.

6. If any interested person desires to question the validity of this Order on the grounds that the Council had no power to make it or to include particular prohibitions or requirements imposed

by the Order, or that any requirement of the Act has not been complied with in relation to this Order, they may apply to the High Court within six weeks from the date on which this Order is made.

Dated this 15th day of November 2023

The Common Seal of
Brighton & Hove City Council was affixed
to this Order in the presence of



Authorised Officer



SCHEDULE 1

Description of land, or lands, to which the Order applies

1. Subject to the exceptions set out at paragraph 2 below, all roads (as defined by Section 142 Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984) in the administrative area of the Council, including the seafront promenades (upper and lower).¹
2. This Order does not apply to land used for agriculture² or woodland or Forestry Commission Land³.

¹ A 'road' is defined in section 142 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 as 'any length of highway or of any other road to which the public has access, and includes bridges over which a road passes.'

² 'agriculture' includes horticulture, fruit growing, seed growing, dairy farming, and livestock breeding and keeping, and the use of land as grazing land, meadow land, osier land, market gardens and nursery grounds.

³ 'Forestry Commission Land' is land that is placed at the disposal of the Forestry Commissioners under Section 39(1) of the Forestry Act 1967.

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT
2014
BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL (Dogs on Leads by
Direction) PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER 2023

Brighton & Hove City Council (“the Council”) is satisfied that the requirements of Sections 59 and 72 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (“the Act”) have been fulfilled and that it is, in all the circumstances, appropriate to make this Order.

1. This Order shall come into operation on XX October 2023 and shall have effect until XX October 2026 unless extended before that date under the Council's statutory powers.
2. This Order applies to the land specified in Schedule 1.
3. In this Order, “an authorized office of the Council” means an employee of the Council who is authorised in writing by the Council for the purpose of giving directions under this Order.

Offence

4. (1) A person in charge of a dog shall be guilty of an offence if at any time, on any land to which this Order applies, they do not comply with a direction given to them by an authorised office of the Council to put and keep the dog on a lead, unless:-

- (a) he has reasonable excuse for failing to do so; or
- (b) the owner, occupier or other person or authority having control of the land has consented (generally or specifically) to his failing to do so.

(2) For the purposes of this article:-

- (a) a person who habitually has a dog in his possession shall be taken to be in charge of the dog at any time unless at that time some other person is in charge of the dog;
- (b) an authorised officer of the Council may only give a direction under this Order to put and keep a dog on a lead if such restraint is reasonably necessary to prevent a nuisance of behaviour by the dog likely to cause annoyance or disturbance to any other person or the worrying or disturbance of any animal or bird.

Penalty

5. A person who is guilty of an offence under Article 4 shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Level 3 on the standard scale.

Validity of Order

6. The Council is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the activity specified by this Order (“the Offence”) having been carried on or being likely to be carried on in those Public Spaces as identified in Schedule 1 have or will have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality. The effect or likely effect of this is of a persistent or continuing nature such as to make this unreasonable, and justifies the restrictions imposed by this Order.

7. If any interested person desires to question the validity of this Order on the grounds that the Council had no power to make it or to include particular prohibitions or requirements imposed by the Order, or that any requirement of the Act has not been complied with in relation to this Order, they may apply to the High Court within six weeks from the date on which this Order is made.

Dated this day of October 2023

The Common Seal of
Brighton & Hove City Council was affixed
to this Order in the presence of

.....
Authorised Officer

SCHEDULE 1

Description of land, or lands, to which the Order applies

All land in the City of Brighton and Hove which is open to the air, including covered land which is open on at least one side, and to which the public are entitled of permitted to have access (with or without payment), with the exception of Forestry Commission Land.¹

¹ “Forestry Commission Land” is land that is placed at the disposal of the Forestry Commissioners under Section 39(1) of the Forestry Act 1967

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT
2014
BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL (The Fouling of Land
by Dogs) PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER 2023

Brighton & Hove City Council (“the Council”) is satisfied that the requirements of Sections 59 and 72 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (“the Act”) have been fulfilled and that it is, in all the circumstances, appropriate to make this Order.

1. This Order shall come into operation on XX October 2023 and shall have effect until XX October 2026 unless extended before that date under the Council's statutory powers.
2. This Order applies to the land specified in Schedule 1.

Offence

3. (1) A person in charge of a dog shall be guilty of an offence if, during the periods specified in Schedule 1, he takes the dog onto, or permits the dog to enter or to remain on, any land to which this Order applies unless:-

:-

- (a) he has reasonable excuse for failing to do so; or
- (b) the owner, occupier or other person or authority having control of the land has consented (generally or specifically) to his failing to do so.

(2) Nothing in this article applies to a person who:-

- (a) is registered as a blind person in a register compiled under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act 1948; or
- (b) is deaf, in respect of a dog trained by Hearing Dogs for Deaf People (registered charity number 2933358) and upon which they rely for assistance; or
- (c) has a disability which affects their mobility, manual dexterity, physical co-ordination, or ability to lift, carry or otherwise move everyday objects, in respect of a dog trained by a prescribed charity and upon which they rely for assistance.

(3) For the purposes of this article:-

- (a) a person who habitually has a dog in his possession shall be taken to be in charge of the dog at any time unless at the time some other person is in charge of the dog;
- (b) each of the following is a “prescribed charity”:-
 - (i) Dogs for the Disabled (registered charity number 700454)
 - (ii) Support Dogs (registered charity number 1088281)
 - (iii) Canine Partners for Independence (registered charity number 803680)

Penalty

4. A person who is guilty of an offence under Article 3 shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Level 3 on the standard scale.

Validity of Order

5. The Council is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the activity specified by this Order (“the Offence”) having been carried on or being likely to be carried on in those Public Spaces as identified in Schedule 1 have or will have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality. The effect or likely effect of this is of a persistent or continuing nature such as to make this unreasonable, and justifies the restrictions imposed by this Order.

5. If any interested person desires to question the validity of this Order on the grounds that the Council had no power to make it or to include particular prohibitions or requirements imposed by the Order, or that any requirement of the Act has not been complied with in relation to this Order, they may apply to the High Court within six weeks from the date on which this Order is made.

Dated this day of October 2023

The Common Seal of Brighton & Hove City Council was affixed to this Order in the presence of

.....
Authorised Officer

SCHEDULE 1

Description of land, or lands, to which the Order applies

All those areas situated within the City of Brighton & Hove as described for the purposes of identification below, being land which is open to the air and to which the public are entitled or permitted to have access (with or without payment). For the purposes of this Order, land which is covered is to be treated as “open to the air” if it is open on at least one side.

1. Children’s Play Areas, at any time

All children’s play areas in the City of Brighton & Hove enclosed by fencing and containing play equipment.

2. Cemeteries, at any time

a. The following cemeteries subject to the exception set out in paragraph 2.b below:-

- Borough Cemetery (Woodvale), Lewes Road
- Extra Mural Cemetery, Lewes Road

- Borough Cemetery, Bear Road
 - Jewish Cemetery, Bear Road
 - Meadowview and Lawn Memorial Cemetery, Warren Road
 - Hove Cemetery, North and South, Old Shoreham Road
 - Portslade Cemetery, Victoria Road
- b. The Order does not apply to persons attending a funeral or remembrance service or visiting a grave or to persons residing in the premises of the cemeteries specified at 2.a above. In these circumstances dogs must be kept on a lead at all times.

3. Gardens and Parks, at any time

The enclosed gardens of the following city centre squares:-

- Brunswick Square
- Norfolk Square
- Russell Square
- Bedford Square
- Clarence Square
- Powis Square
- Pelham Square
- Regency Square (North End)
- New Steine Square

The following parks and gardens:-

- Steine Memorial Gardens
- Kipling Gardens, Rottingdean
- The Rockery Gardens, Preston Road
- William Clarke Park, Picton Street
- Saunders Park (excluding the fenced dog area to the south-west corner of the park), Lewes Road

4. Beaches

The beaches (including the foreshore) between the months of May to September inclusive with the exception of the following beaches (showing a “dog friendly” sign):-

- The beach between Longridge Avenue and the border
- Beaches between Chailey Avenue and Arundel Drive West, Rottingdean
- Beaches between West Marina Wall to Rottingdean slope
- Beaches between the west wall of Brighton Marina and up to the Volks railway station opposite New Steine
- The beach in front and to the east of the Meeting Place Café, up to the large groyne with the life ring on
- The beach to the east of the Lawns Café, at the bottom of St John’s Road, Hove promenade
- The beach in front of the King Alfred car park
- The beach to the east of Hove Lagoon

5. Areas of Queens Park, at any time

The Southern Lawns of Queens Park (containing the lake), the tennis courts, the Quiet Garden, the Wild Garden, the cascade area and bowling green.

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT
2014
BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL (BRUNSWICK ROW)
PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER 2023

Brighton & Hove City Council in exercise of its powers under sections Section 59, 64 and 72 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 ("the Act") hereby makes the following Order:-

1. This Order shall come into operation on XX October 2023 and shall have effect until XX October 2026 unless extended before that date under the Council's statutory powers.
2. This Order relates to that part of the public highway known as Brunswick Row as is shown coloured green on the attached plan ("the Restricted Area").
3. This Order authorises that entry to the Restricted Area is restricted between the hours of 1800 and 0800 every day ("the Restricted Hours") by lockable gates at both ends of the Restricted Area ("the Gates"). The owners and occupiers of properties in Brunswick Row and Ditchling Road adjoining the Restricted Area will not be affected by this Order.
4. The alternative route for pedestrians will be along Queen's Place or Oxford Place.
5. Locking and unlocking the Gates to facilitate daytime access will be carried out by key-holding residents of the Restricted Area. Responsibility for the maintenance of the Gates lies with the key-holding residents.
6. The Council is satisfied that the conditions set out in Sections 59, 64 and 72 of the Act have been satisfied and that it is in all the circumstances expedient to make this Order for the purposes of reducing crime and antisocial behaviour in and around the Restricted Area. The Council makes the Order because criminal and antisocial behaviour in and around the Restricted Area has had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality. The effect or likely effect of this is of a persistent or continuing nature such as to make this unreasonable, and justifies the restrictions imposed by this Order.
7. Save for those persons exempted from the provisions of this Order under Article 3. above, no person shall access the Restricted Area during the Restricted Hours.
8. If any interested person desires to question the validity of this Order on the grounds that the Council had no power to make it or that any requirement of the Act has not been complied with in relation to this Order, he or she may apply to the High Court within six weeks from the date on which this Order is made.

Dated this day of 2023

The Common Seal of
Brighton & Hove City Council was affixed
to this Order in the presence of

.....
Authorised Officer

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT
2014
BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL (FARMAN STREET)
PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER 2023

Brighton & Hove City Council in exercise of its powers under sections Section 59, 64 and 72 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 ("the Act") hereby makes the following Order:-

1. This Order shall come into operation on XX October 2023 and shall have effect until XX October 2026 unless extended before that date under the Council's statutory powers.
2. This Order relates to the public highway known as Farman Street as shown on the attached plan ("the Plan").
3. This Order authorises that entry into Farman Street from its junction with Western Road is restricted between the hours of 2100 and 0800 every day ("the Restricted Hours") by one lockable gate at Farman Street's junction with Western Road ("the Gate"), as marked in red on the Plan. Exit from Farman Street into Western Road will not be restricted. Owners and occupiers of properties in Farman Street and owners and occupiers of properties in Western Road adjoining Farman Street, and visitors to those properties, will not be affected by this Order.
4. The alternative route for pedestrians will be along Little Western Street or Waterloo Street.
5. Responsibility for the maintenance of the Gate will lie with the residents within the affected area requiring access.
6. The Council is satisfied that the conditions set out in Sections 59, 64 and 72 of the Act have been satisfied and that it is in all the circumstances expedient to make this Order for the purposes of reducing crime and antisocial behaviour in and around Farman Street. The Council makes the Order because criminal and antisocial behaviour in and around Farman Street has had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality. The effect or likely effect of this is of a persistent or continuing nature such as to make this unreasonable, and justifies the restrictions imposed by this Order.
7. Save for those persons exempted from the provisions of this Order under Article 3. above, no person shall access Farman Street from its junction with Western Road during the Restricted Hours.
8. If any interested person desires to question the validity of this Order on the grounds that the Council had no power to make it or that any requirement of the Act has not been complied with in relation to this Order, he or she may apply to the High Court within six weeks from the date on which this Order is made.

Dated this day of 2023

The Common Seal of
Brighton & Hove City Council was affixed
to this Order in the presence of

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Authorised Officer

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT
2014
BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL (OXFORD COURT)
PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER 2023

Brighton & Hove City Council in exercise of its powers under sections Section 59, 64 and 72 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 ("the Act") hereby makes the following Order:-

1. This Order shall come into operation on XX October 2023 and shall have effect until XX October 2026 unless extended before that date under the Council's statutory powers.
2. This Order relates to the footpath linking Oxford Street with the rear of the St Peters Medical Practice (formerly Oxford Court Carpark) ("the Footpath") as shown on the attached plan ("the Plan").
3. The effect of this Order is to restrict the public right of way over the Footpath at all times except for owners or occupiers of property adjoining the Footpath needing pedestrian access to their property and those requiring passage for pedestrian access to the properties as marked 1 – 9 on the Plan. This Order authorises lockable gates ("the Gates") at the junction of the Footpath with Oxford Street, as shown on the Plan.
4. As the Oxford Court carpark no longer exists, there is no requirement for an alternative route to be identified.
5. Responsibility for the maintenance of the Gates will lie with the residents within the affected area requiring access and the owners of St Peters Medical Centre.
6. The Council is satisfied that the conditions set out in Sections 59, 64 and 72 of the Act have been satisfied and that it is in all the circumstances expedient to make this Order for the purposes of reducing crime and antisocial behaviour in and around the Footpath. The Council makes the Order because criminal and antisocial behaviour in and around the Footpath has had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality. The effect or likely effect of this is of a persistent or continuing nature such as to make this unreasonable, and justifies the restrictions imposed by this Order.
7. Save for those persons exempted from the provisions of this Order pursuant to Article 3. above, no person shall use the right of way over the Footpath at any time.
8. If any interested person desires to question the validity of this Order on the grounds that the Council had no power to make it or that any requirement of the Act has not been complied with in relation to this Order, he or she may apply to the High Court within six weeks from the date on which this Order is made.

Dated this day of 2023

The Common Seal of
Brighton & Hove City Council was affixed
to this Order in the presence of

.....
Authorised Officer

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT
2014
BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL (ST. JAMES'S COURT)
PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER 2023

Brighton & Hove City Council in exercise of its powers under sections Section 59, 64 and 72 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 ("the Act") hereby makes the following Order:-

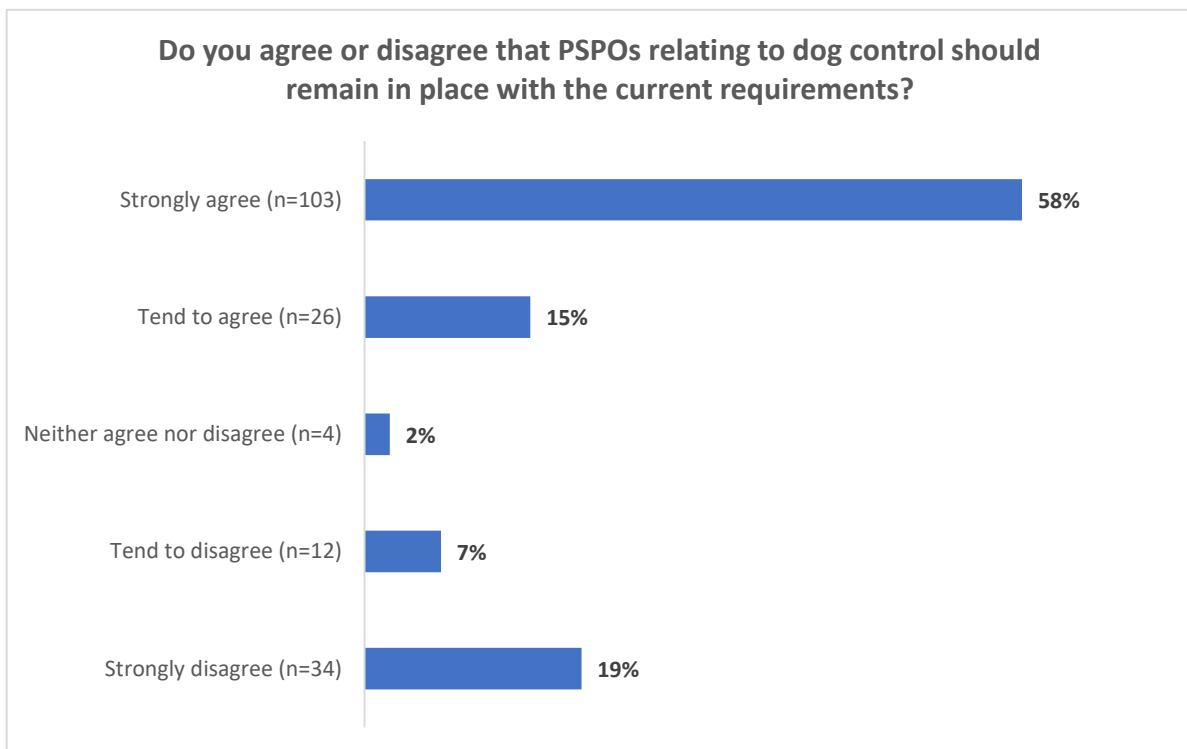
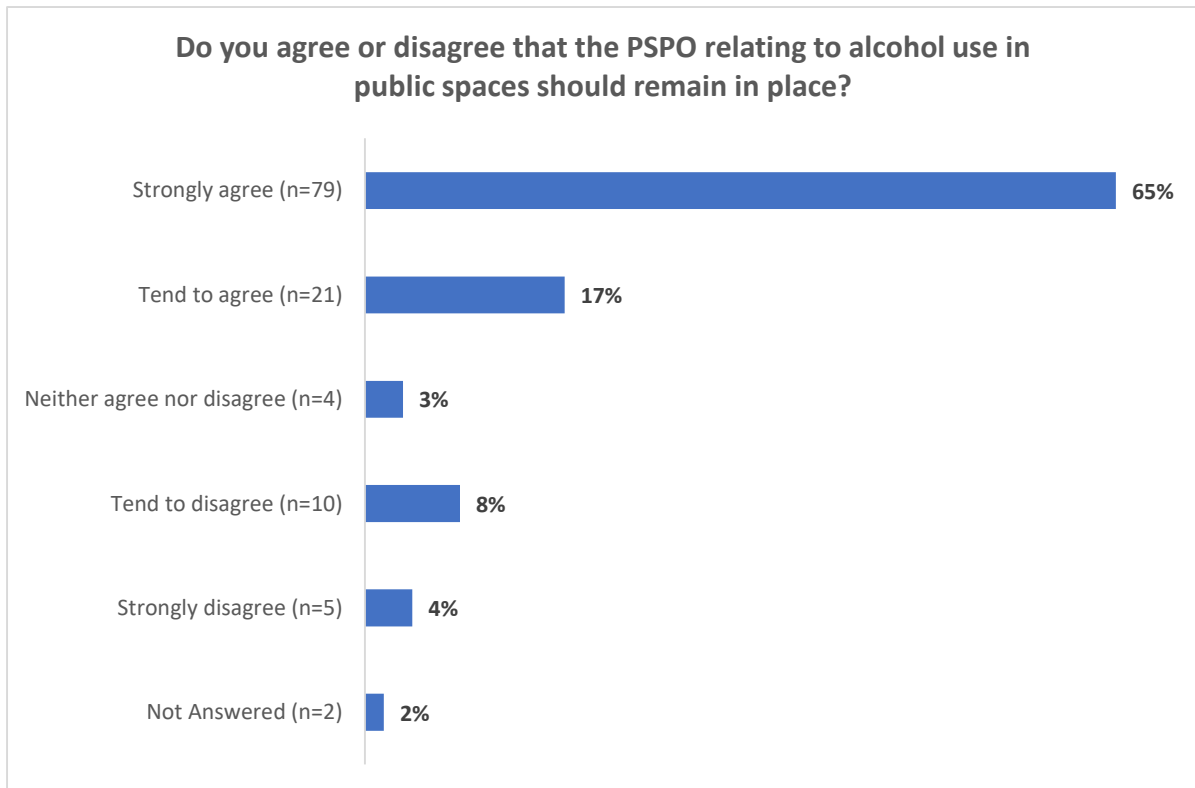
1. This Order shall come into operation on XX October 2023 and shall have effect until XX October 2026 unless extended before that date under the Council's statutory powers.
2. This Order relates to the footpath known as St. James's Court ("the Footpath") as shown on the attached plan ("the Plan").
3. The effect of this Order is to restrict entry to the Footpath via the southern access point ("the southern access point") as shown on the Plan at all times except for owners or occupiers of property adjoining the Footpath needing to access the property. The northern access point will remain unaffected.
4. This Order authorises a lockable gate ("the Gate) at the southern end of the Footpath as shown on the Plan. The Gate will not restrict exit onto George Street at this point.
5. The alternative route for pedestrians will be along George Street. St James's Court will remain accessible at all times via the northern entrance point.
6. Responsibility for the maintenance of the Gate will lie with the key-holding residents within the affected area requiring access
7. The Council is satisfied that the conditions set out in Sections 59, 64 and 72 of the Act have been satisfied and that it is in all the circumstances expedient to make this Order for the purposes of reducing crime and antisocial behaviour in and around the Footpath. The Council makes the Order because criminal and antisocial behaviour in and around the Footpath has had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality. The effect or likely effect of this is of a persistent or continuing nature such as to make this unreasonable, and justifies the restrictions imposed by this Order.
8. Save for those persons exempted from the provisions of this Order pursuant to Article 3. above, no person shall access the Footpath via the southern access point at any time.
9. If any interested person desires to question the validity of this Order on the grounds that the Council had no power to make it or that any requirement of the Act has not been complied with in relation to this Order, he or she may apply to the High Court within six weeks from the date on which this Order is made.

Dated this day of 2023

The Common Seal of
Brighton & Hove City Council was affixed
to this Order in the presence of

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Authorised Officer

Analysis of consultation- alcohol use in public spaces and dog control PSPOs



Brighton & Hove City Council

Equalities, Community Safety and Human Rights Committee

Agenda Item 20

Subject: Nelson Row Public Space Protection Order Consultation

Date of meeting: 13th October 2023

Report of: Executive Director Housing, Neighbourhoods and Communities

Contact Officer: Name: Simon Bannister
Tel: 01273 293925
Email: simon.bannister@brighton-hove.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: Queens Park

For general release

1. Purpose of the report and policy context

1.1 The purpose of this report is to describe concerns around disorderly and antisocial behaviour taking place at Nelson Row which runs between the Milner and Kingswood housing developments, and to seek consent for a Public Space Protection Order authorising a gating scheme placing access restrictions on Row as a remedy to these concerns. (For site plan see appendix 1)

2. Recommendations

2.1 That the committee approve the draft Nelson Row Public Space Protection Order (See appendix 1)

3. Context and background information.

3.1 Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs) are intended to deal with a particular nuisance or problem in an area that is detrimental to the local community's quality of life by imposing conditions on the use of that area and may include highway restrictions to limit access to some areas which may be affected by crime and antisocial behaviour. As Nelson Row has a public highway designation a PSPO would be required to implement access restrictions at this location.

3.2 Councils can make a PSPO after consultation with the police, the Police and Crime Commissioner, and other relevant bodies and communities. The following criteria must be met in relation to the behaviour being restricted.

- be having a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality;
- be persistent or continuous.
- be unreasonable.
- justifies the restrictions imposed.

- 3.4** There have been longstanding issues of concern around Nelson Row, and in particular its use as a cut through by speeding and aggressive motorcycle riders, as well as gatherings of disorderly groups connected with drug dealing and misuse. Numerous reports have been made by residents which highlight the ongoing and serious nature of these concerns, which include 'near misses' by motorcycles of children on Nelson Row accessing the playground and serious assault of a resident who challenged a motorcycle rider in 2022. A community safety survey carried out by the Community Engagement Team, alongside resident testimony at meetings also point to the prevalence of drug users in and around the bin store close to the location of the proposed gates.
- 3.6** The proposed solution which has been requested by residents is for two gates across Nelson Row: one at its junction with Kingswood Street and the second adjacent to the northern edge of the Milwood Centre. (See site plan in Appendix 1) Both gates may be fully opened to facilitate, essential vehicles and emergency services, but would generally be closed and locked, with the design including unlocked accessible self-closing pedestrian gates to enable easy pedestrian access at all times. This would make it less attractive as a motorcycle cut through as a rider would need to dismount to open and negotiate the pedestrian gate. It would also offer a defining barrier to the estate helping to establish it as a separate and cared for space and reduce its attractiveness to disorderly groups. Signage at the gate would direct delivery services wishing to access the Milner block to the designated vehicle entry via Morley Street. Currently parents are reluctant to let their children independently access the playground because of the open access onto Kingswood St and traffic danger. Providing a gate at this point would also alleviate these concerns and increase access to the playspace.
- 3.7** Approval to proceed with statutory consultation was given by the TECC committee (09/03/23) and this took place over August 2023. No objections were received during the consultation and substantial support was shown by local residents who submitted a petition of 48 signatures including residents, Puffin Nursery staff and the local PCSO's for the area (for petition see appendix 2)

Consultation actions and responses:

Consultation dates	July 31st - Aug 31st
Notices posted on site	27/07/2023
Notices posted to all properties within the affected area	27/07/2023
Comments received from residents	Petition of 48 signatures received from residents
The following notices sent by email 28/07/23	Comments received

Sussex Police & Crime Commissioner	None received
Sussex Police	None received
BHCC Community Safety Manager	None received
BHCC Highway Regulation Manager)	None received
Cllr Burden (Queens Park ward councillor)	“Around something like this, I’d always say if there’s demand for it from residents then may it be so. It’s an important step in tackling some of the issues you’ve listed.”
Cllr Mistry (Queens Park Ward Councilor)	None received
BHCC Assistant Director City Environment Management	None received
Lloyd Russel Moyle MP - Brighton Kemptown & Peacehaven	“I’ve no objection but can we ensure that the fences and gates are not too high so as to make the area feel like a prison and designed to fit in with the area.”
BHCC Head of Safer Communities	None received
BHCC Head of Housing Investment and Asset Management	No objections raised
BHCC Assistant Director Housing Management	None received

3.8 Although Nelson Row forms public highway, it sits wholly within the housing estate grounds. Funding for the gates (should the proposed order be approved) has been agreed via the BHCC Housing Environment Improvement Budget. Ongoing management and required access provision will be undertaken by BHCC Housing Estates Services as a part of the general upkeep of common areas.

PSPOs are subject to a three yearly review, and this work will also be undertaken by the council.

4. Analysis and consideration of alternative options

The issues of aggressive and speeding motorcycles cutting through the estate at this point are seen as significant and ongoing and something not prevented by current bollard arrangements. Police have undertaken enforcement action, but the impact of this is limited by capacity and is unlikely to offer a long term or sustainable remedy. An unlocked gate which does not significantly impact on legitimate access is likely to have a deterrent effect on motorcycle use and also offer greater protection to children in and around the play area.

5. Community engagement and consultation

- 5.1 Requests from residents for a gate at this location have been made at community and residents meeting over the past two years and within a recent community safety survey carried out across the estate. Sussex Police are aware of the concerns raised by residents and have been supportive of the provision of a gate. A proposal for a gate at this location has previously been presented to the BHCC Housing Environment Improvement Programme but was unable to be progressed due to the highway status of Nelson Row which the PSPO process seeks to address.

The residents petition which accompanies this report includes 48 signatures from residents, Puffin Nursery staff and parents with children attending Puffin. Of the residents of Milner, the petition was signed by occupants of 20 separate flats from a total of 48, showing a strong level of support for this proposal

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 This report outlines the background to the Nelson Row PSPO request and provides evidence to support the granting of a PSPO for this location which meet legal criteria and which can provide significant respite and protection from the impacts of crime and antisocial behaviour experienced by residents

7. Financial implications

- 7.1 Should the PSPO recommendation be approved, all costs associated with the construction and installation of gates have been agreed for funding by the Housing Revenue Account (Environmental Improvement budget). As a facility wholly within the estate gardens on housing land, any ongoing maintenance costs will be met by the Housing Revenue Account budget. All other costs associated with delivering the recommendations of this report are limited to staffing costs and standard administration costs, which will be met from within existing budget resources

Name of finance officer consulted: Michael Bentley Date consulted
19/09/2023

8. Legal implications

A PSPO may be used to restrict the public right of way over a highway in order to prevent anti-social behaviour and may authorise the installation, operation and maintenance of barriers for enforcing the restriction.

Nelson Row does not fall within the category of highway over which the public right of way may not be restricted under Anti Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014, the Act under which PSPOs are made. The relevant factors relating to the restriction of a right of way have been considered as detailed in this report.

The consultation referred to in this report fulfils the requirements of the ASBCPA. The impact of the restriction has been considered as detailed in this report.

Name of lawyer consulted: Katie Kam Date consulted (20/09/23):

9. Equalities implications

- 9.1 Because gates are unlocked and accessible to pedestrians at all times, they will have a very limited impact upon access and will include easy open and self-closers to support ease of use by all users. The gate design has included setting the Kingswood Street gate away from the road junction so that those with wheelchairs/buggies will be able to enter and exit safely away from moving vehicles and the steep camber at the roadside. The width of both pedestrian gates will be a minimum of 1.2m which meets accepted accessibility standards for wheelchairs and buggies.
- 9.2 Part of the benefit of the proposal will be to offer a secure boundary between the Nelson Row and Kingswood Street, with a further benefit of the removal of fast-moving motorcycles through the estate. This will encourage parents to allow their children to access the play space with more independence and is likely to increase the conviviality of the estate grounds for informal and child centered play activities, broadening participation from a wider range of children and families.

10. Sustainability implications

- 10.1 Ongoing management and required access provision will be undertaken by BHCC Housing Estates Services as a part of the general upkeep of common areas, meaning that residents will not have a requirement for ongoing management of the facility, however residents will be consulted as a part of the planned reviews and will be able to share any day to day concerns via ongoing and existing engagement processes.

11. Crime & disorder implications:

- 11.1 The purpose of the proposed scheme is to support crime reduction and protection for residents by aiming to reduce antisocial and threatening behavior in and around the estate.

12. Public health implications:

- 12.1 In seeking to address ongoing neighbourhood disorder, this proposal supports the public health and wellbeing of residents by addressing an ongoing threat to their health, wellbeing and safety. This proposal will also increase safe access to outdoor play for children and their families.

Supporting Documentation

Appendices

1. Nelson Row PSPO and Site Plan
2. Resident petition

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL (NELSON ROW) PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER 2023

Brighton & Hove City Council in exercise of its powers under sections Section 59, 64 and 72 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 ("the Act") hereby makes the following Order:-

1. This Order shall come into operation on xx xxxxxxxxxxxx xxxx and shall have effect until XXXXXXXXXXXX unless extended before that date under the Council's statutory powers.
2. This Order relates to that part of the public highway known as Nelson Row as is shown coloured green on the attached plan ("the Restricted Area"). This forms the rear access to residential flats in the Milner block and access to the Puffin Community Nursery and Millwood Community Centre
3. This Order authorises that entry to the Restricted Area ("the Restricted Area") is restricted by the erection of gates at both ends of the Restricted Area ("the Gates"). The gates shall each include a vehicle entry which shall be locked at all times except as required for service or emergency access and a pedestrian entry which shall remain unlocked.
4. The effect of the order will be to restrict the passage of through traffic including motorcycles and to provide protection for residents by reducing the use of the area by antisocial or disorderly individuals and groups and forming a barrier between the estate walkways and Kingswood Street offering protection to children from road danger, whilst retaining pedestrian access through the restricted area and to properties within it.
5. The alternative route for vehicles including motorcycles will be via the carpark entrance on Morley Street.
6. Locking and unlocking the Gates to facilitate emergency or service vehicle access will be carried out by key-holding residents of the Restricted Area or staff from the Puffin Nursery. The vehicle gates will be locked with a standard BHCC key which service staff and emergency services will be able to access as required.
7. As the restricted area – as well as forming public highway – is a part of the estate grounds, all areas will continue to be managed by BHCC Housing as at present.
8. The Council is satisfied that the conditions set out in Sections 59, 64 and 72 of the Act have been satisfied and that it is in all the circumstances expedient to make this Order for the purposes of reducing crime and antisocial behaviour in and around the Restricted Area. The Council makes the Order because criminal and antisocial behaviour in and around the Restricted Area has had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality. The effect or likely effect of this is of a persistent or continuing nature such as to make this unreasonable, and justifies the restrictions imposed by this Order.
9. If any interested person desires to question the validity of this Order on the grounds that the Council had no power to make it or that any requirement of the Act has not been complied with in relation to this Order, he or she may apply to the High Court within six weeks from the date on which this Order is made.

Made under the Common Seal of

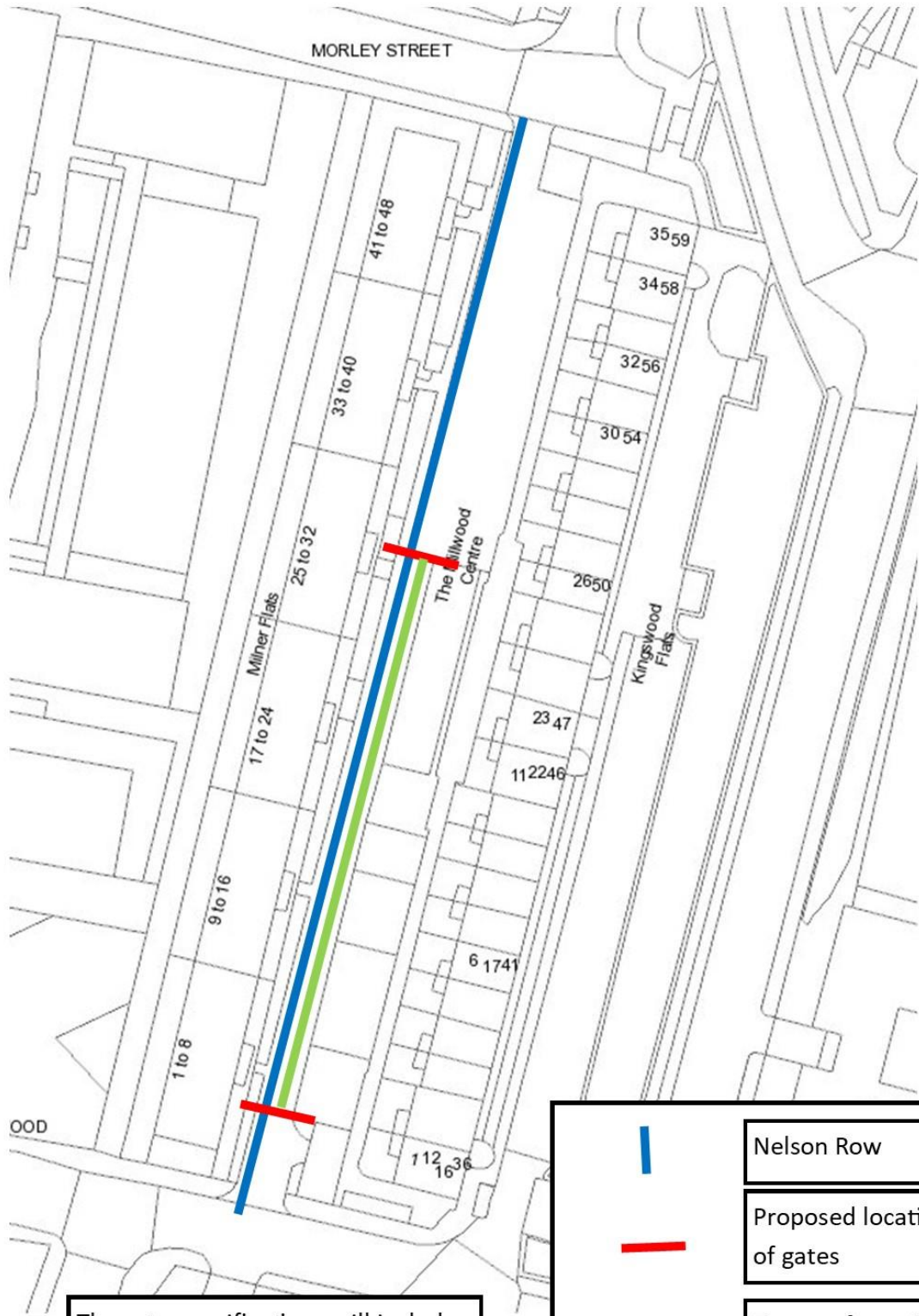
Brighton & Hove City Council

this ... day of 2023




The Common Seal of Brighton & Hove City Council was affixed to this Order in the presence of

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Authorised Officer



The gate specifications will include a lockable vehicle gate and an unlocked pedestrian gate with closer.

	Nelson Row
	Proposed location of gates
	Extent of restricted area

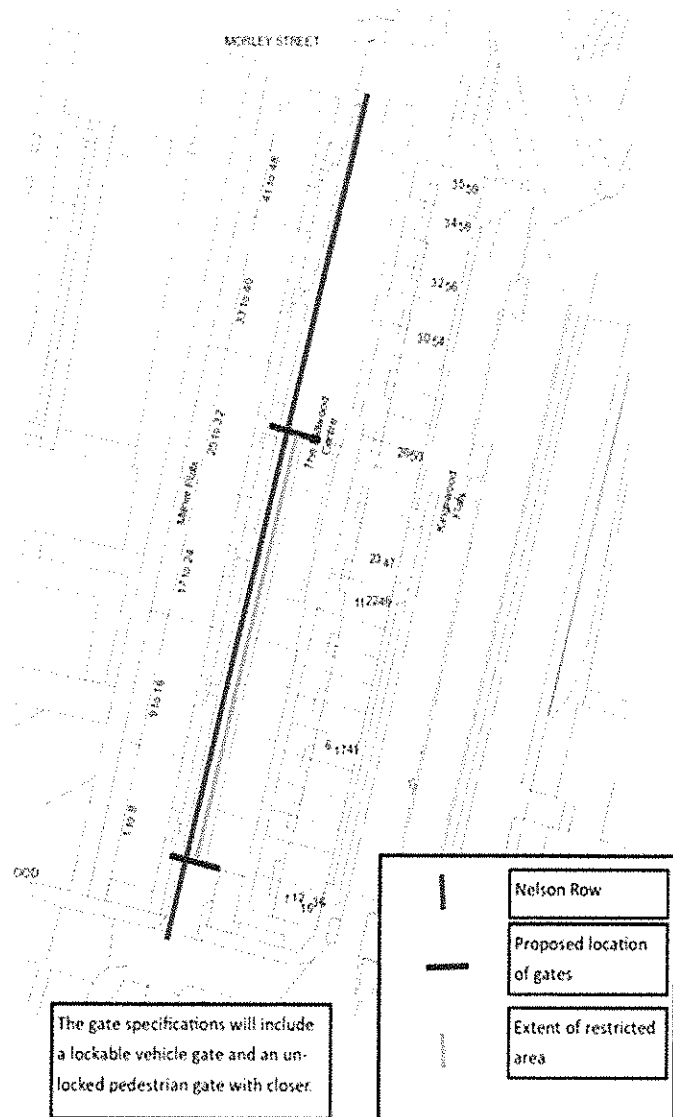
NELSON ROW PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDER (PSPO)

NOTICE OF CONSULTATION

Notice is hereby given that Brighton & Hove City Council (“the City Council”) proposes to make the above mentioned Public Space Protection Order under Section 59, 64 and 72 of the Antisocial Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. The order will allow the erection of a gates restricting the public right of way over the highway known as Nelson Row which links Kingswood Street with Morley Street and runs through the Kingswood and Milner housing estate.

This Order shall authorise that entry to the Restricted Area (Marked green on the attached plan) is restricted by the erection of gates at both ends of the Restricted Area. The gates shall include a vehicle entry which shall be locked at all times except as required for service or emergency access and a pedestrian entry which shall remain unlocked. The restriction will not affect the occupiers of properties adjoining the affected area, as Nelson Row forms the rear entrance to their properties and pedestrian access to the restricted area will be afforded via the unlocked gate.

The effect of the order will be to restrict the passage of through traffic including motorcycles and to provide protection for residents by reducing the use of the area by antisocial or disorderly individuals and groups and forming a barrier between the estate walkways and Kingswood Street offering protection to children from road danger, whilst retaining pedestrian access through the restricted area and to properties within it.



Alternative access for vehicles including motorcycles will be via the carpark entrance at Morley Street.

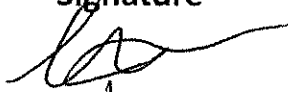

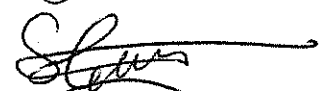
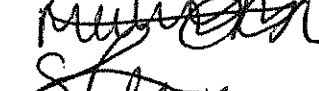
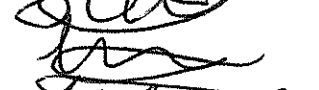


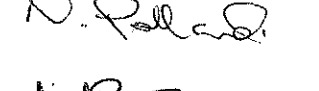
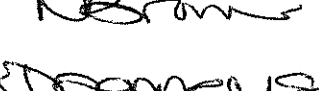


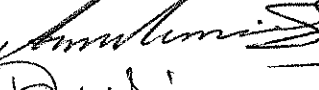
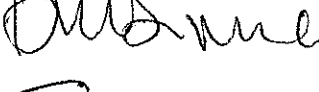
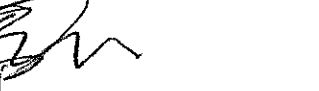



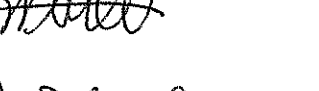
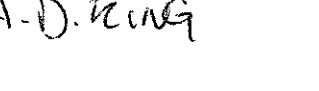
As the restricted area – as well as forming public highway – is a part of the estate grounds, all areas will continue to be managed by BHCC Housing as at present.

A copy of the notice, draft order and map may be inspected and obtained free of charge at City Direct situated at Bartholomew House, Bartholomew Square, Brighton and Hove Town Hall, Ground Floor, Norton Road, Hove between 9.00 am – 4.30 p.m. Monday to Friday or can be viewed on the City Councils website <https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/content/parking-and-travel/roads-and-highways/public-space-protection-orders-pspos-and-gating-orders> Any written representations or objections to the draft order should be sent to Simon Bannister, Brighton & Hove City Council, Community Engagement Team, 2nd Floor, Bartholomew House, Bartholomew Square BN1 1JP or by e-mail to simon.bannister@brighton-hove.gov.uk no later the Thursday August 31st 2023. Please state the grounds on which they are made

Our Council is consulting residents on a Public Space Protection order which will allow them to put up gates on Nelson Row (see the other side of this sheet for details)

This petition has been arranged to help the council by letting them know how much this project is supported because it will stop motorcycles from cutting through our estate at speed and will give protection to our children from road danger on Kingswood street.

Please sign below if you support the proposal.

Name	Flat Number	Signature
Coral	20	
Leo	20	
Scott	19	
Maria	21	
Sandra	22	
Shawna	23	
Sharon	17	
Cathy (King)	15	
Nancy (Kingswood)	18	
Jikita	38	
ENNIFER	38	
Barbara	27	
ALAN	27	
DEBRA	27	
PAIP	36	
SULTA	35	
MIRIAM	32	
Sally	29	
Allan	29	



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Please sign below if you support the proposal.









Name	Flat Number	Signature
Ashleigh	5	Signature
I ZEFERINO	28	Signature
Amy Penfold		Signature
Debbie Aslam Puffin	Nugby	Signature
Lisa Shepherd		Signature
Gemma Allison Puffin		Signature
Somersone Peltor		Signature
JIMMY & JENNY ANDERSON		Signature
Astit Karaj		Signature
Jouda Karaj		Signature
Shahad choudhury	25	Signature
Eleni Kasparis		Signature
TRACY FERNLEY-JONES		Signature
Karen Wheeler		Signature
Lisa Gallaway		Signature
PCSO Brauning		Signature

3

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This petition has been arranged to help the council by letting them know how much this project is supported because it will stop motorcycles from cutting through our estate at speed and will give protection to our children from road danger on Kingswood street.

Please sign below if you support the proposal.

Name	Flat Number	Signature
X Laura RHODES	NURSERY PARENT	- 
Jessie Gunn	40 Kingswood	- J Gunn
Fath Drew	Nursery parent.	- 
Aoni Wren	Nursery parent	- 
SAMANTHA TAYLOR	Nursery parent	
Golobiewska	13 milner.	Golobiewska
Amit Parmohi KRUSH siddia 31	nursery parent.	Amit Parmohi 
Winggo Lee 1 Milner flats,	C. Watson	
Fadil Bullyji	39 Milner F.	
Courtney	38 Milner. Flats.	
Amy - putkin		

Brighton & Hove City Council

Equalities, Community Safety and Human Rights Committee

Agenda Item 21

Subject: Development of the Third Sector Commission 2025-29

Date of meeting: 13th October 2023

Report of: Executive Director for Housing, Neighbourhoods and
Communities

Contact Officer: Name: John Reading, Third Sector Manager
Tel: 07517 131 351
Email: john.reading@brighton-hove.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: All

For general release

1. Purpose of the report and policy context

- 1.1 The report sets out the background and impact of the Third Sector Commission as a multi-year grant programme for the city's community & voluntary sector.
- 1.2 The report sets out proposed changes to the application process to ensure that as wide a pool of community & voluntary organisations as possible can realistically apply for funding.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That Committee delegates authority to the Executive Director for Housing, Neighbourhoods and Communities to develop, in consultation with the community & voluntary sector, a Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus for 2025-2029, as set out in the relevant paragraphs of this report.
- 2.2 That Committee notes that a report will be brought back to Committee for final approval of the Prospectus, following the conclusion of the consultation.

3. Context and background information

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The Third Sector Commission (TSC) is a multi-year grant programme for the city's community & voluntary sector (CVS) and forms part of the Council's Third Sector Investment Programme (TSIP). TSIP also includes the Communities Fund, which provides annual grants to the CVS organisations across the city.

3.1.2 In 2023/24 TSIPs combined investment amounted to £2,302,751, made up of £1,935,041 for the TSC, £367,710 for the Communities Fund, the annual grant fund. An additional £50,000 is invested annually in the TSC by the NHS.

3.1.3 The TSC has been running since 2017 and replaced a previous grant funding programme to the CVS.

3.1.4 The 2023/2027 Council Plan makes a clear commitment to ‘develop and deliver a new four-year investment prospectus for the community and voluntary sector’.

3.1.5 This report sets out the learning from the evaluation and review of the current TSC and the improvements officers are seeking permission to consult with CVS on when developing the next TSC 2025-2029.

3.1.6 This report has been consulted on with the Members Advisory Group on Grants at its 27th September 2023 meeting.

3.2 Evaluation and impact

3.2.1 Evaluation of the 2017-2020 TSC (Appendix 1) provided evidence of the financial leverage and added value the funded project organisations were able to generate; for every £1 invested by the council the participating organisation generated a multiplier of £5.04 (3 years investment of £6.11m., resulting in £30.8m generated through additional grant and contract income). Subsequent analysis of delivery of the TSC continues to show high levels of leverage (2021/22 £4.72, 2022/23 £4.79).

3.2.2 Evidence from the 2022/23 Progress & Delivery Report (Appendix 2) showed £1,664,839 of added value through volunteer involvement (179,015 hours x £9.30 Living Wage).

3.2.3 The community & voluntary sector is best placed to reach communities and individuals that the council can't. The knowledge that volunteers bring to understanding the needs of residents with needs is unique, and the non-statutory nature of the CVS offer to help allows residents who are apprehensive of statutory services to seek assistance.

3.3 Current approach

3.3.1 The current TSC (2020 – 2025) funds 20 projects that are delivered by partnerships of local CVS organisations. Applications for funding must be from partnerships made up of two or more organisations. Applicants are required to bring significant changes for beneficiaries in at least one of the following areas:

- Strategic Outcomes (Lot 1) – investment to fund core and/or project costs that are working or starting to work in partnership to deliver against one of the following:
 - Enabling people of all ages, with complex needs, or who at risk of exclusion and social isolation, to improve their health and wellbeing.
 - Create safe and more inclusive neighbourhoods and communities, and community space that encourages greater use and ownership

- by residents, encouraging neighbourliness, community cohesion, safety, reduces crime and disorder.
- Enhances community wellbeing through inclusive and innovative arts, cultural and leisure opportunities.
- Provides a robust response to climate change through a more circular, sustainable and resilient economy.
- Third Sector Infrastructure (Lot 2) – investment to ensure that the city’s CVS sector have access to high quality, local infrastructure support.
- Community Development & Community Engagement (Lot 3) – investment to ensure high quality community development and engagement provision.
- Community Banking (Lot 4) – provides money advice, access to banking, credit, deposit, and education in terms of financial capacity, food, and fuel efficiency.

3.3.2 The 2020-2025 TSC used the council’s contract tendering system, the SE Shared Services Portal to advertise for, receive and manage bids.

See Appendix 1 for list of 20 funded partnerships.

3.4 Learning

3.4.1 Feedback on the process for the TSC 2020 – 2025 was received through a lessons learned questionnaire sent to officers and external organisations who applied for funding. The following key points were made:

- a) The SE Shared Services Portal is not ideal for CVS organisations bidding for grants because the system is designed to manage tenders for contracts rather than applications for grants. It is used to tender for contracts from both commercial and non-commercial organisations and seeks to elicit information on company status that is not appropriate from smaller CVS organisations.
- b) Applications were scored on the strength of the bid rather than the value of the project. This favours organisations with bid writing skills and/or the capacity to employ bid writing specialists.
- c) Rather than a one-off opportunity to apply (the current process has a set of eight questions and can only be submitted once), an iterative dialogue process would enable organisations to develop project ideas through dialogue with officers. This would especially help smaller organisations.
- d) There was only one application for each of Lots 2 – 4. This makes sense as there are only one organisation or partnership able to deliver these requirements.
- e) Infrastructure delivery to the Black & Racially Minoritised (BRM) CVS organisations has not met expectations or needs. This now being addressed through the BRM CVS infrastructure project.
- f) Many smaller CVS organisations have found the process of developing partnerships to apply, as well as the process of applying, beyond their capacity and skill set.

g) There is no clear process for smaller CVS organisations to progress from the Communities Fund to the TSC. Without sustainable funding over several years, this will inhibit their development and potential to grow.

3.5 Proposed improvements

Officers have reviewed the feedback from the application process for the current TSC and have analysed opportunities to ensure that as wide a pool of CVS organisations as possible can realistically apply to the next TSC, and are making the following recommendations to improve the next prospectus:

- 3.5.1 Procurement system: It is proposed to run the grant application process through the Communities, Equalities and Third Sector team (CETS) using a process outside of the procurement portal that allows for more flexible and accessible methods of application, which would be defined during the consultation period. The Procurement team would provide strategic guidance and oversight, ensuring compliance with core procurement principles, legislation and guidance.
- 3.5.2 Application process: A key weakness in the current process requires projects to submit their application through a set of questions that are fixed at the point of submission. This can advantage organisations which have skill, capacity and experience of bid writing, and consequently may especially disadvantage smaller organisations. A good bid is not necessarily a good project. Therefore, the proposal is to use several different bidding approaches across the prospectus:
- a) For bids to Lot 1 we propose to:
- Ring-fence £50,000 pa (circa 6%) of the Lot1 budget for small groups (under £200,000 turnover) with applications being capped at £10,000 pa. Bids could be from single organisations or partnerships.
 - Use a dialogue process (expression of Interest, feedback, final bid) for these smaller groups.
 - Organisations with a turnover of £200,000+ would submit an application for scoring instead of participating in the dialogue process (to prioritise officer time for smaller organisations)
 - Bids from these larger organisations would be required to be from partnerships of two or more CVS organisations.
 - These larger organisation applications would be capped at £50,000 pa. Currently 25% of Lot 1 projects are over £50,000 pa and this would enable more bids to be awarded.

b) 'Direct awards' for Lots 2, 3 and 4

Projects which provide;

- community & voluntary sector infrastructure support, including for the Black & Racially Minoritised sector (Lot 2)
- community development and community engagement (Lot 3)
- general and financial advice services (Lot 4)

3.5.3 Black & Racially Minoritised CVS infrastructure support (part of Lot 2)

The consultancy report from Ottaway Strategic Management (Appendix 2) recommended sustained funding from the TSC to enable the development of a sustainable model for the BRM CVS. This would enable the two years' work funded through the World Re-imagined unallocated £100,000 to be sustained for a further four years. It is anticipated that the funding required will need to be a minimum of £50,000 pa. and will need to be absorbed into the TSC budget.

3.6 Proposed outcomes

3.6.1 Lot 1 – Strategic outcomes

The outcomes will directly correlate with the priorities of the council's corporate plan 2023-2027:

- A fair and inclusive city.
- An accessible, clean, and sustainable city that enhances quality of life and preserves our natural resources for future generations.
- A healthy city where people thrive.

A descriptive narrative of the outcomes will be developed in line with the commitments in the corporate plan.

11.1 Applications will need to demonstrate how their proposals meet other key council strategies and plans, for example, the Council's Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2019-2030.

3.6.2 Lot 2 – Third Sector Infrastructure (includes BRM CVS infrastructure support)

- Third sector groups and organisations will have clear and understandable pathways of support, including access to equipment, skills and knowledge that they need to both sustain and grow their not-for-profit activities.

3.6.3 Lot 3 – Community development and community engagement

- area focussed asset-based community development and engagement, improving community resilience and building social capital.
- Builds the capacity of communities of interest, identity and place to work collaboratively, and to develop services and groups that identify and meet their need, independent of, and with, public services.

3.6.4 Lot 4 – General and financial advice

- It is proposed to take the current investment for general advice out of Lot 1, and combine this with the existing Lot 4 Moneyworks allocation
- Provision of integrated financial services and solutions for low-income households, including money advice, banking, credits, deposits, education, and food and fuel as part of household budgeting, as part of the city's response to financial inclusion.
- Provision of a range of advice to the most vulnerable in the city, including information, advice, guidance and casework on welfare benefits, debt, employment law, housing, immigration, consumer law and discrimination.

3.7 Proposed allocation of funding

3.7.1 The budget for the TSC will be set at budget council in February 2025 and will be subject to annual renewal at subsequent Budget Council meetings. All figures used in this report are therefore for illustration purposes only. The four-year TSC grant agreements allow for potential annual changes in funding to take account of annual budget setting. This does however have implication for VCS organisations stability and ability to delivery.

3.7.2 Table 1 is for indicative purpose to show how the budget would be realigned to factor in direct award for general and financial advice outcome and the Black and racially minoritized CVS infrastructure support outcome. Precise allocations will be determined when the budget is agreed.

	Current % 2020/25 investment per annum	Proposed 25/29 Percentage split of funding
Lot 1 – investment funds core and/or project costs that deliver one or more strategic outcomes	47.3%	32.6%
Lot 2 – investment funds infrastructure support organisations that support the CVS sector across the city including Black and Racially Minoritised VCS	16.4% (+ £50,000 NHS contribution)	17.4%
Lot 3 – investment funds community development and	26.2%	26.4%

community engagement		
Lot 4 – investment funds general and financial advice	10.1%	23.6%
Total	100%	100%

3.8 Draft timetable

Third Sector Commission Prospectus Draft Timetable	
Consult Members Advisory Group	27/09/2023
ECSHR Committee approval to develop prospectus	13/10/2023
Consultation with VCS and BHCC officers	October 2023 – March 2024
ECSHR Committee final approval	March 2024 (tbc)
Publish Prospectus	Early April 2024
Submission Deadline	Early June 2024
Funding Decisions Agreed	Early September
Issue Outcome Letters	Early October
Mobilisation period	November – March
Delivery commences	01/04/2025

4. Analysis and consideration of alternative options

- 4.1 An alternate option would be to use the procurement methodology used for the 2017-2020 and 2020-2025 TSC. This would be to use the SE Shared Services Portal system. Feedback from the CVS organisations show that the portal requires familiarity with terminology, policies, technology and processes that are unfamiliar to some smaller organisations. Procurement officers have also stated that the portal is not the best method for awarding grants to the CVS sector. This is not recommended.
- 4.2 An alternate option would be to award the funding on the basis that was used for the current TSC. This risks continuing to favour larger organisations

who are familiar with bidding for funding and would continue to favour 'bid quality' rather than 'project quality'. It would also not help smaller CVS organisations to move from annual funding to being able to secure four years of funding, thus helping their growth and sustainability. This option is not recommended.

5. Community engagement and consultation

- 5.1 The Members Advisory Group on Grants were consulted on the proposals at their meeting on 27th September 2023.
- 5.2 The proposed changes come from the Lessons Learned review carried out with the CVS at the end of the current TSC application and appraisal process.
- 5.3 Consultation will take place with community & voluntary organisations over the period October 2023 to March 2024.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 This report sets out a series of proposed changes to the way in which the Third Sector Commission 2025-2029 is managed and funding awarded.
- 6.2 Based on the rationale set out in sections 3.5, 3.6, and 3.7 we recommend that officers are permitted to develop, in consultation with the CVS, a Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus for 2025-2029, including consulting on the proposed improvements as laid out in the relevant paragraphs of the report.

7. Financial implications

- 7.1 The current budget available for funding the Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus is £1.935m, as set out in the table at 3.7 in the main body of the report.
- 7.2 The level of investment for the 2025-2029 commission will be subject to budget setting in February 2025 and to annual budget setting thereafter.

Name of finance officer consulted: Michael Bentley Date consulted 19/09/23

8. Legal implications

- 8.1 Under Section 137 of the Local Government Act 1972, the Council has the power to incur expenditure which in its opinion is in the interests of and will bring direct benefit to its area of any part of it or all or some of its inhabitants.
- 8.2 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.

Name of lawyer consulted: Elizabeth Culbert Date consulted 13/09/23

9. Equalities implications

- 9.1 An Equalities Impact Assessment will be completed as part of the work undertaken from October 2023 to March 2024. The results of this assessment will be included in the final report to Committee seeking approval for the Prospectus.

10. Sustainability implications

- 10.1 The proposed Lot 1 Strategic outcomes will have a cross cutting theme that will require applications to support the outcome 'an accessible, clean and sustainable city that enhances quality of life and preserves our natural resources for future generations'.

11. Other Implications

Social Value and procurement implications

- 11.2 The Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus places a strong emphasis on Social Value through its grant awards to the local community & voluntary sector. The proposed changes to the way in which applications are made and grants awarded will strengthen this social value for the local community.

Crime & disorder implications:

- 11.3 There are no crime and disorder implications.

Public health implications:

- 11.4 The overarching outcome will be 'a healthy city where people thrive' as set out in the council's Plan for 2023 to 2027.
- 11.5 This will be further supported by the council's Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2019-2030.

Supporting Documentation

1. Appendices

1. Brighton & Hove City Council and Brighton & Hove Clinical Commissioning Group Third Sector Commission 2017-2020 Final Evaluation (Ottaway Strategic Management Ltd., January 2021)
2. Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus 2020-2025 – third year (2022/2023) progress and delivery report (Internal officer report, July 2023)
3. List of current 2020-2025 Third Sector Commission projects.

4. Black & racially minoritized community & voluntary sector infrastructure support options appraisal (Ottaway Strategic Management Ltd, April 2023)
2. **Background documents**
1. Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus 2020-2023

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

THIRD SECTOR COMMISSION
2017-2020
FINAL EVALUATION

January 2021



www.ottawaystrategic.co.uk

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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 final evaluation of the Third Sector Commission (TCS) funding programme 2017-2020.
- 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 this consultation and resulted in the Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus 2017 -2020, which was published by the City Council and the CCG in September 2016 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 have provided evidence of the financial leverage and added value they have been able to generate. Over the three years of the funding programme £6.11M was allocated through the TSC, a **further £30.8M was generated by partnerships**, through finance that partners had secured in contracts and through additional funding applications. This shows that between 2017 and 2020 there was a ratio of levered in funds where **for every £1 of TSC funding a further £5.04 was secured through additional/external resource generated**. This is an extremely strong level of leverage, showing excellent return on investment for the council, the CCG and local residents.
- 1.6 Partnerships set targets for the numbers of people they would provide services for in all years and collectively this target has been exceeded. The target set was for 75,849 residents of the city to benefit from activity, however across all three years of the programme, monitoring information has shown that, **110,642 residents benefitted**, exceeding the target by 146%. Interestingly this equates to 38% of the city's population. The number of times that these residents participated in services was even greater with **484,532 sessions of activity**, this shows a strong volume of individual impact.
- 1.7 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. Between 2017 and

2020 the subsidy per head of beneficiaries based on the TSC budget that delivered services was **£19.48/beneficiary** and **£10.31/beneficiary episode¹**.

Key partnership findings

- 1.8 26 partnerships were funded by the TSC between 2017 and 2020. An outline of the partnerships supported set against each strategic objective and their annual funding allocation is set out in the diagram below:

<p>SO1.1 Adults with multiple/complex need £1,709,385</p> <p>Advice Matters Partnership BHT, Food Partnership, Fareshare Impetus 'Neuro Diversity', ADHD Aware Brighton Oasis Project, BHT Threshold MindOut, AllSorts Lunch Positive Impetus 'Befriending' RISE & Survivors Network</p>	<p>SO1.2 C&YP with multiple/complex need £403,650</p> <p>Carousel, Same Sky Brighton Women's Centre, Mother Uncovered YMCA Downslink, Sussex Nightstop Amaze Extra time</p>	<p>SO1.3 Safe, inclusive neighbourhoods £289,293</p> <p>The Bridge, HKP, Whitehawk Inn Friends Families and Travellers, TDC</p>
<p>SO1.4 Cultural / leisure £99,078</p> <p>Stay up late Albion in the Community Age UK</p>	<p>SO1.5 Environment and waste £164,610</p> <p>Brighton Food Partnership</p>	
<p>SO2.1 Infrastructure, Comm Development, Engagement £2,259,000</p> <p>5 Community Works TDC, Resource Centre, HKP, Serendipity, Faith in Action, LGBT Switchboard, BME Consortium Liaison Group (BMECP, MOSAIC and BMEYPP), LGBT Working to Connect, Friends Families and Travellers, Clare Project, Sussex Interpreting Services,</p>	<p>SO2.2 Community Engagement £589,365</p> <p>Amaze, Carers Centre Possibility People Enhance UK Age UK Carers Centre YMCA, AllSorts, Extra Time, BMEYPP Mind, YMCA DL Speak out, Impetus, Amaze Impetus, Healthwatch B&H CIC</p>	<p>SO3 Community Banking £600,000</p> <p>7 CAB B&H, 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, Possibility People £200,000</p>

- 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

¹ This only relates to those projects delivering 'beneficiary focused services' under Strategic Objective 1.1 to 1.5 and Strategic Outcome 3

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 this to happen through both place based and community of interest based work.
- 1.14 The community development programme has delivered **neighbourhood action planning and supported the Healthy Neighbourhood Fund**. It has enabled the engagement of local communities and given residents the capability to link into local services and to co-produce 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 communities of interest 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 fine tuning of monitoring and reporting, feedback to the community of

completed 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 has supported 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 work started in April 2018 and was completed in 2020. This report is the final part of a two-part evaluation, firstly of the Third Sector Commission programme following its first year of completion, and now the final evaluation of the three years of the Third Sector Commission (TSC).

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 and reflects 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 to devise and implement a methodology that will:

- collate years one, two and three (2017-2020) monitoring data from the 26 commissioned partnerships
- provided 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

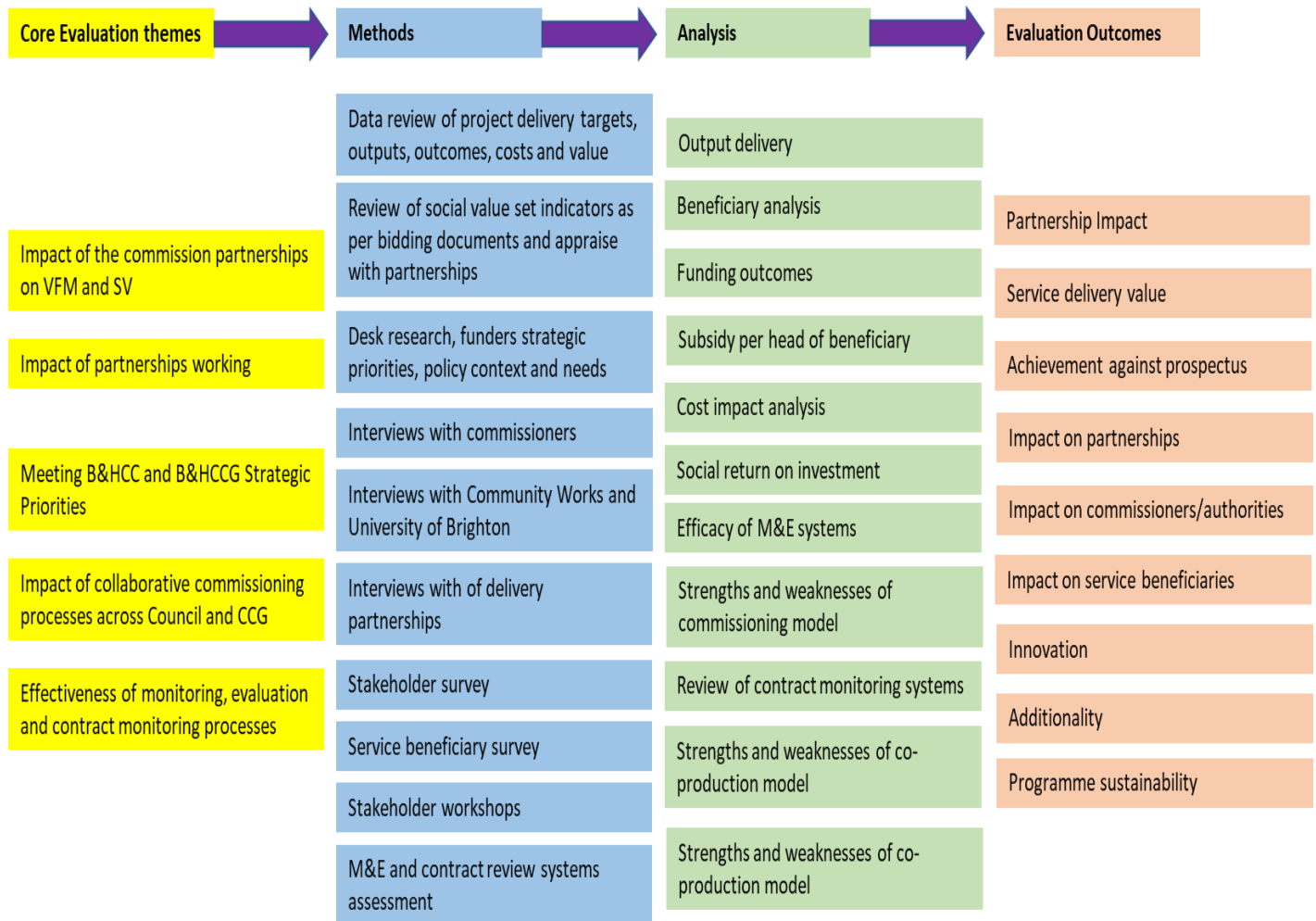
Methodology

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), John

Reading (BHCC), Donna Edmead (BHCC), Jane Lodge (BHCCG), Jessica Sumner (Community Works), Dr Mary Darking (University of Brighton) and Sam Warren (BHCC).

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

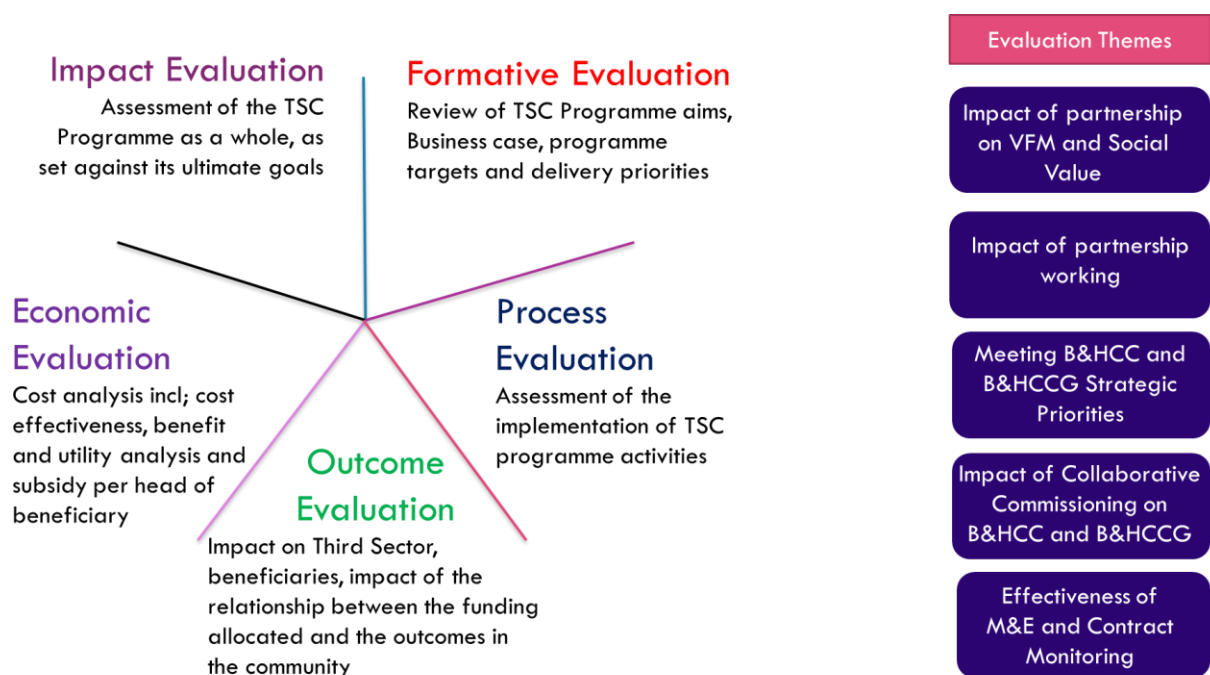


2.6 Essentially this framework sought to address the core lines of inquiry as set by the aims of this evaluation. To this end, and critically where data is available the analysis emerging from this methodology will address the following:

- 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 phases



2.8 The diagram above shows that there will be evaluation not just of TSC as is has been in its three years 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 period prior to the first year of this 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). 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 going forward 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 Neighbourhoods, Inclusion, Communities and Equality 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 Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus (C&TSP) commonly known as the Third Sector Commission (TSC).
- 3.3 The 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. 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. Underpinning the new programme is a set of principles co-produced 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. 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 throughout the programme 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 envelop year on year for the three-year cycle. It was also set against a service of strategic outcomes. In doing so the council

and the CCG shaped the programme by highlighting the strategic priorities for each major element of the programme, including:

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

4. Findings of the evaluation

- 4.1 The support from and the engagement with the third sector between 2018 and 2020 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 on the city, its diverse communities, the council, the CCG and the third sector in general.
- 4.2 In total, via the council and the CCG, £6,114,381 was allocated to the third sector through the TSC programme between 2017-2020.

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 through all three years 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 partnerships involved, the range of services and diversity of beneficiaries, direct comparative assessments are not possible..
- 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 the council recognised that core funding is needed to build the capacity and sustainability of the sector, to support the sector to innovate via their activities and to leverage funding from outside the city. They also recognised that 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

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

commitment to nurture and support the third sector is critically important. In their drafting of the Prospectus the council recognised that core funding is needed to build the capacity and sustainability of the sector, to support the

feature of this evaluation will be a review of TSC partnerships' ability to lever in additional resource to the sector and hence city.

- 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 has been extensive

The range and diversity of targeted outcomes encapsulated by the TSC was extensive and included support for:

- 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 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 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. In fact, the design of TSC was developed through the priorities of both organisations 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 have been met

The priorities of the council have been met through the TSC

through TSC not simply via the delivery of activities that is aligned to these priorities but also through the design of the programme itself.

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 to promote a more integrated and resilient service delivery environment. The Prospectus was 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

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

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. However, 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.

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 became clear through the course of the first year of TSC is that these needs are becoming more complex. Beneficiaries are in many cases presenting multiple

sets of need and while they are being supported through the TSC-funded partnerships there is a healthy 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 producing unplanned outcomes. In some cases, there has been a greater intensity of engagement with fewer beneficiaries due to their complex needs.

4.17 The TSC also sought to deliver for a wide range of beneficiaries reflecting the diversity of the city. To this end projects and programmes have been delivered to address the needs of young people, older people, Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) communities, LGBTQ communities, disabled people, people with learning difficulties, people with mental health and well-being needs, parents and carers, victims and survivors of domestic violence and sexual violence, people experiencing food poverty, people in need of advice and people needing community banking/financial advice/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 complex and multiple sets of needs. What is apparent is that the third sector has an extensive reach enabling it 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 continue to support.

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.

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 vastly 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 have been designed for repeat service user activity. This needs to be considered 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 while also addressing potential end user benefits. For example, a volunteer training programme where the explicit beneficiaries are the individual volunteers, however there is an implicit consequence that these volunteers will 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.. 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 2018 population of 290,395.

Table 1: Beneficiary output data (N.B. Projects funded under SO 1.1 to 1.5 and 3) 2017-2020

Measurements	Targeted	Actuals	Proportionate achievements
Year 1 Beneficiary Counts	25,283	44,494	176%
Year 2 Beneficiary Counts	25,283	28,684	134%
Year 3 Beneficiary Counts	25,283	37,464	148%
Total Beneficiary Counts	75,849	110,642	146%
	Population	%	
Year 1 Beneficiaries counts as a proportion of the city's population	290,395	15.3%	
Year 2 Beneficiaries counts as a proportion of the city's population	290,395	9.88%	
Year 3 Beneficiaries counts as a proportion of the city's population	290,395	12.9%	
Total Beneficiaries counts as a proportion of the city's population	290,395	38.1%	
	Beneficiary episodes		
Total Beneficiary episodes Year 1	158656		
Total Beneficiary episodes Year 2	131762		
Total Beneficiary episodes Year 3	194114		
Total Beneficiary episodes All years	484,532		

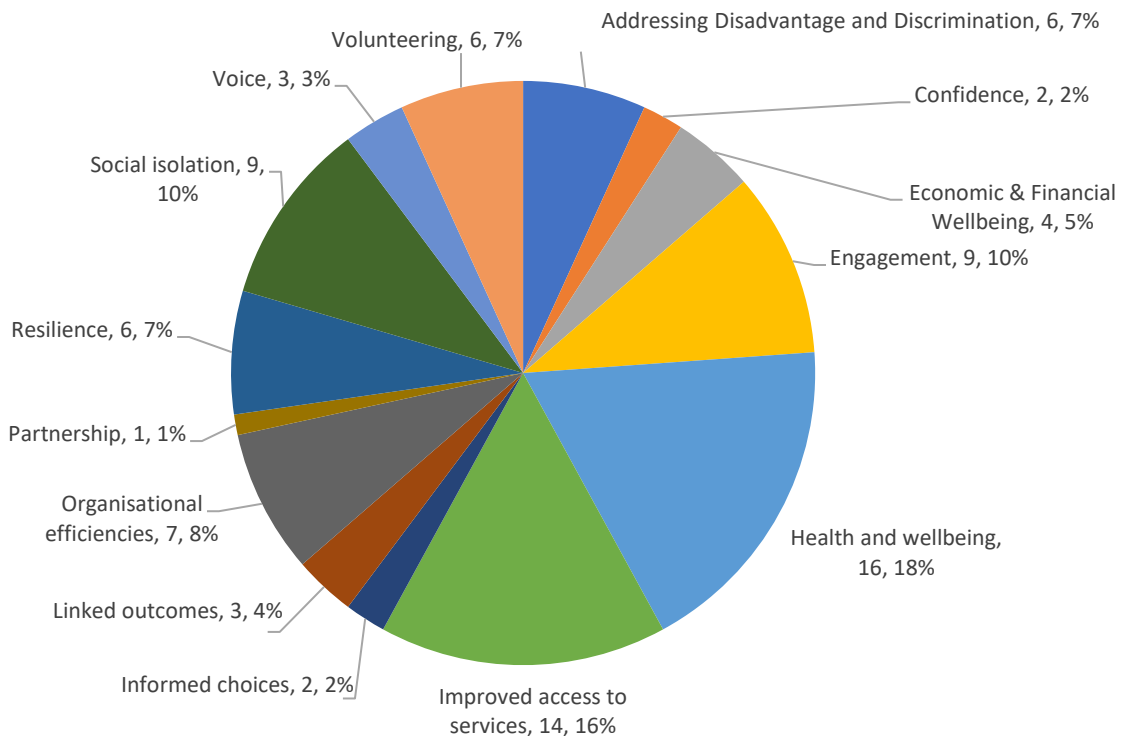
- 4.25 The table above has summarised the headline outputs from the TSC. This only relates to those projects delivering beneficiary focused services under Strategic Objective 1.1 to 1.5 and Strategic Outcome 3 (Community Banking). Projects under the community development local infrastructure and the community engagement outcomes have not been assessed in terms of beneficiary outputs as this was not a focus of this funding. The beneficiary count is therefore based on those targeted levels of beneficiaries in partnerships applications compared to those reported as part of their all year monitoring process. In all years, the beneficiary volume has excelled the targeted level and in year One the beneficiary count was significantly above the targeted volume with 176% increase on the target, this dropped in year Two to 134% and then rose to 148% in year Three. Overall, the profile shows that targets across all three years were exceeded by 146%.
- Beneficiary counts exceeded the target level by 142%
 In total there were 110,642 beneficiaries of these programmes and in total there were 484,532 beneficiary episodes
- 4.26 Beneficiaries were counted as a proportion of the population of Brighton and Hove with in 2018 was 290,395. In year One beneficiaries were equivalent to 15.3% of the city's population, in Year Two it was equivalent to 9.8% pf the population and in year Three it was equivalent to 12.9% of the population. In total the volume of beneficiaries across all years was 110,642 and this equates to 38.1%of the population.
- 4.27 Beneficiaries also in many cases came to engage with the programmes available through TSC more than once and the volume of beneficiary episodes in year One was 158,656, in year Two it was 131,762 and in Year Three it was 194,114. In all three

years these episodes came to 484,532 which is an exceedingly high volume of generated activity through the TSC funding programme.

Programme outcomes

4.28 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 coded 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



4.29 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.

4.30 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 evaluation frameworks but some groups

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

between outcomes is often lost in monitoring and 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

- 4.31 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. The TSC is reviewed in the light of this commitment to procure wider social value for the residents and communities of the city.
- 4.32 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.
- 4.33 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

- 4.34 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, operation stability and growth.

4.35 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

4.36 Several partnerships undertook surveys of their service users / beneficiaries to ascertain the specific extent to which their prescribed outcomes have been delivered.

4.37 These surveys show that there was an overwhelming sense of benefit for and value to the beneficiary in engaging in the activity. In several cases, this showed a significant

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

growth in health and wellbeing and in developing independence and resilience. Equally there were many beneficiaries that saw value in their participation both socially and economically and this achieved real value and

benefit for them as individuals and in terms of their care and needs.

Economic impact and return on investment

4.38 Assessing the economic impact of the TSC is not without its challenges. It requires breaking down the programme between those elements that support either core funding or via direct service delivery. Additionally the economic impact is also different for those funded organisations that are delivering community engagement, which applies a different cost base, to those organisations providing community development, community infrastructure and those supporting the healthy neighbourhoods agenda.

4.39 The table below reviews the cost base for the delivery of output/beneficiaries from a service delivery perspective. The analysis is therefore only on partnerships funded via the Strategic Outcomes 1.1 to 1.5 and Strategic Outcome 3 (Community Banking).

4.40 The calculation of subsidy per head of beneficiary is calculated by assessing the volume of beneficiaries, both individual beneficiaries and the episodes of activity separately. Both these units are then used

The subsidy per head of beneficiaries was £19/beneficiary and £10/beneficiary episode

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 £19.43 per beneficiary. For those

episodes of activity this subsidy reduced significantly to £10.31 per beneficiary episode. These subsidy levels are extremely strong and fully demonstrate the value the third sector brings to the delivery of services with 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) 2017-2020

Measurements	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	All Years
Funding allocated	£1,088,672.50	£1,088,672.50	£1,088,672.50	£3,266,017.50
Subsidy per individual beneficiary	£24.47	£37.96	£29.06	£19.43
Subsidy per head of beneficiary all episodes	£6.86	£8.26	£5.61	£10.31

Leverage

- 4.41 Leverage is an important factor to assess the impact of grant funding in a local area particularly the ability of 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 2017-2020

Year One 2017-2018			Year Two 2018-2019		
TSC Partnership	TSC Funding	Levered funding	TSC Partnership	TSC Funding	Levered funding
Total	£2,067,643.00	£6,506,940.96	Total	£2,067,643.00	£18,123,202.73 ²
Leverage ratio	3.1470		Leverage ratio	8.7652	
Statement	£1 levers in £3.15		Statement	£1 levers in £8.77	
Year Three 2019-2020			All Years 2017-2020		
TSC Partnership	TSC Funding	Levered funding	TSC Partnership	TSC Funding	Levered funding
Total	£1,979,095.00	£6,213,255.22	Total	£6,114,381.00	£30,843,398.91
Leverage ratio	3.1394		Leverage ratio	5.0444	
Statement	£1 levers in £3.14		Statement	£1 levers in £5.04	

- 4.42 As a proportion of the £6.1M allocated to TSC across all years a further £30.8M was generated by partnerships via additional funding applications. This shows that between 2017 to 2020 there was a ratio of levered in funds where every £1 of TSC funding secured a further £5.04 additional external

TSC partnerships have levered in £30.8M securing a return of £5.04 for every £1 invested
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² This includes £9M from a Big lottery bid win supported by Community Works which came to partnerships in the City.

resource. This is an extremely high return on investment for the council, the city and communities benefiting from activities.

Strengths and weaknesses of the commissioning model

4.43 The delivery of services against strategic outcomes is a clear methodology which should continue; indeed, this was picked up and used in the current round of TSC funding 2020-2023.

4.44 The focus of working with the sector to develop and provide effective engagement with 'hard to reach' groups in the community is critical. 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 for the local public sector.

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

Delivering change and delivering value

4.45 The TSC has been successful in delivering the commitment of the council 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.

4.46 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.

4.47 There is also a strong strategic value of the TSC to organisations, public sector agencies and the city. The TSC investment 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

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

TSC affords the sector is crucial allowing them to develop deeper and make greater and more imaginative connections within communities and 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. 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.

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 2020. 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 The partnerships funded under this strategic outcome were allocated £1,709,385 across all three years of TSC and collectively they achieved 43,463 beneficiary counts and a total of 288,439 beneficiary episodes.
- 5.5 The partnerships worked together to develop other funding streams and from the funding base of the £1,709,385, the partnerships evidenced that they levered in

£11,527,629 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. 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 become more resilient and less vulnerable by linking into services that were bespoke to their needs and which were able to provide direction/support to help them 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. Between 2017-20, 24,245 clients were supported with their advice issues, at a subsidy of £33 per client, and £7 per client session. Advice provided by Advice Matters has generated an estimated £4,774,286 in additional funding to support clients across all three years.
- 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.

Strategic Objective 1.2

- 5.15 This strategic outcome aimed to fund 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 were 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

- 5.16 In total across all three years this strategic outcome was funded to the value of £403,650 and collectively the partnerships achieved 25,999 beneficiary counts and 74,588 beneficiary episodes.
- 5.17 The partnerships worked to develop other funding streams and from the funding base of the £403,650 partnerships evidenced that they levered in £2,934,199 which shows that for every £1 of TSC funding a further £7.27 was levered into the city.
- 5.18 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.

- 5.19 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 greater 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.
- 5.20 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.
- 5.21 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 to be less isolated, safer, with secure housing, more resilient and independent and to support volunteering and community involvement for LGBT residents.
- 5.22 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 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.

Strategic Objective 1.3

- 5.23 This strategic outcome sought to fund partnerships that would create safe and more inclusive neighbourhoods and community space that encourages greater use and ownership by citizens. Two partnership were 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 Partnership
Friends Families and Travellers, Trust for Developing Communities (Ref 29)	Targeted Work with Gypsy and Traveller Communities

- 5.24 In total over the 3 years of TSC this strategic outcome was funded £289,293 and collectively the partnerships achieved 8,892 beneficiary counts and 30,771 beneficiary episodes.
- 5.25 The partnerships worked to develop other funding streams and from the funding base of the £289,293 the partnerships evidenced that they levered in £954,121 which shows that for every £1 of TSC funding a further £3.30 was levered into the city.
- 5.26 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 has shared community learning expertise and have influenced the role of community learning in the strategic and statutory structures across the city, in part improving community learning opportunities but also representing the voice of community learners.
- 5.27 Friends and Families of Travellers (FFT) are delivering joined up and needs led group work with children and adults from the Gypsy and Traveller Communities. 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 homework 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.

Strategic Objective 1.4

- 5.28 This strategic outcome sought to fund 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 were 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

- 5.29 In total this strategic outcome was funded £99,078 and collectively it achieved 579 beneficiary counts and 3,552 beneficiary episodes.
- 5.30 The partnerships worked together to develop other funding streams and from the base of the £99,078 of TSC funding partnerships were able to provide evidence that they

levered in a further £27,029 which shows that for every £1 of TSC funding a further £0.27 was levered into the city.

- 5.31 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.
- 5.32 Albion in the community (AITC) have led this partnership with Age UK. AITC'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.

Strategic Objective 1.5

- 5.33 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

- 5.34 In total this strategic outcome was funded £164,610 and the partnership through its wider networks achieved 25,147 beneficiary counts and 65,220 beneficiary episodes.
- 5.35 The partnership worked together to develop other funding streams and from the base of the £164,610 of TSC funding the partnership was able to provide evidence that they levered in £208,125 which shows that for every £1 of TSC funding a further £1.26 was levered into the city.
- 5.36 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

- 5.37 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

- 5.38 In total this strategic outcome was funded £600,000 across all three years and the partnership achieved 6,472 beneficiary counts and 21,862 beneficiary episodes.
- 5.39 The Money Works partnership worked together to develop other funding streams and from the base of the £600,000 of TSC funding partnerships were able to provide evidence that they levered and delivered £4,855,551 (predominantly benefiting clients) which shows that for every £1 of TSC funding a further £8.09 was levered into the city.
- 5.40 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.
- 5.41 It would seem that the Community Banking Partnership was the most successful partnership in achieving leverage with a leverage ratio of 8.09. Collectively they have demonstrated the addition of new funding that they have brought into the city much of which has directly supported local people.

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

- 5.42 The single outcome with the largest budget is the community development and engagement outcome. The outcome sought to fund partnership to provide infrastructure support, provide community development expertise and to target engagement with hard to reach groups.
- 5.43 The partnership was led by Community Works and brought together providers of generic and specialist capacity building and infrastructure services, community development, Healthy Neighbourhood Fund and organisations that engage effectively with people. The programme sought to 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. In addition the partnership supported some of the engagement lots CE1 to CE3.
- 5.44 with the key organisations involved in the delivery of this programme were, Trust for Developing Communities, The 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.
- 5.45 Through this partnership the following three broad themes were 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)
- 5.46 The leverage that this partnership has generated from their TSC funding is set out in the table below. In short for every £1 of TSC funding the partnership has brought a further £4.22 into the city. This is reflective of the £10,253,489 brought into the city through support for organisation's funding bids and which is in part made up of a £9M lottery bid award that was supported by this partnership.
- 5.47 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 2017-2020

Headline Partnership Outputs	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
Infrastructure Support for V&C Groups more effective at delivering services				
Number of interventions made	459	448	424	1,331
Number of community and voluntary sector groups receiving support	317	366	315	998
Volunteer, staff and trustees supported	372	389	523	1,284
Website visits	7,260	8,204	6,614	22,078
Information accessed	17,305	25,912	19,534	62,751
Groups hiring equipment and use of print room	1,249	1,182	626	3,057
Funding groups have accessed	£392,181.00	£9,056,300.00	£87,500.00	£9,535,981.00
End user beneficiaries of resource centre	22,000			22000
Number of volunteering opportunities promoted via partnership	272	278	154	704
Groups and organisation supported to be more effective in using volunteers	136	163	289	588
In kind support brought to infrastructure services	£63,340.00	£128,460.00	£126,500.00	£ 318,300.00
Volunteers supporting infrastructure services	148	149	179	476
Volunteer hours	2,956.60	2,710	4,289	9,956

Headline Partnership Outputs 2017-18	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
Community Development Outputs				
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	390	709	2,225
Number of people managing community groups in these areas	1,536	814	955	3,305
Events held and run by the local community	92	558	636	1,286
People from BME Communities involved in groups	451	766	1,033	2,250
People from LGBTQ Communities involved in groups	241	77	67	385
Disabled people involved in groups	662	339	313	1,314
Funding applications supported	42	80	50	172
Funding groups have successfully accessed via support	£160,888.50	£479,039.00	£222,380.63	£862,308.13

Headline Partnership Outputs 2017-18	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
Community Engagement outputs via Community Works contract				
Number of people engaged with directly	11,957	41,374	9,341	62672
Engagement via social media 'hits'	16,748		20,450	37198

Infrastructure Support

- 5.48 The bulk of the infrastructure support has been delivered by Community Works and the Resource Centre, within the Community Works partnership. 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

- 5.49 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
- 5.50 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).

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

- Moulsecoomb & Bates Estate NAP completed
- Hangleton and Knoll - NAP completed
- Bevendean, Bristol Estate and Whitehawk - NAP completed
- Hollingdean and Saunders Park NAP completed.
- Portslade and Portland Road NAP completed
- Tarner and Eastern Rd Nap completed
- Queens Park and Craven Vale NAP completed

5.52 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

- 5.53 The council's Community, Equalities and Third Sector Team, 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.
- 5.54 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)
- 5.55 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 commissioners of the engagement define the subject matter they are seeking to engage the community on and have built this into an engagement programme.

- 5.56 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.
- 5.57 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 its 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 ensures that public money is spent to best effect and that services are responsive to identified need whilst meeting the priorities and agendas of the council, CCG and Adult Social care.
- 5.58 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.

Summary

- 5.59 What is clear from this review of the strategic outcomes of the TSC programme is that there is a wide range and diversity of organisations and activity the programme has procured. This provides significant value to the city and the public sector and critically to the third sector and to communities and residents.

6. Acronyms

6.1 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 Centre
C&TSP	Communities and Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
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

7. Thanks, and Acknowledgements

7.1 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 others who 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/Community Works
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	Possability 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

Appendix 2

Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus 2020-25 - third year (2022/23) progress and delivery report, July 2023

1. The Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus objectives and principles

- a) All project proposals need to be made by partnerships between two or more third sector organisations.
- b) These partnerships will:
 - i. Have equality, diversity and inclusion embedded in their activities, governance and management arrangements
 - ii. Protect against inequality and poverty
 - iii. Promote family and community resilience with the focus on a whole family approach
 - iv. Promote a culture of collaboration and joint working with public services
 - v. Contribute to social, environmental and economic value in the city.
- c) Partnerships will use models of delivery that:
 - i. Strengthen community engagement and enhance community cohesion
 - ii. Use an asset based approach
 - iii. Provide opportunities for public involvement and for volunteering.
- d) Partnerships will show how they plan to make service delivery improvements throughout the period of funding.

2. Overview of the Outcomes

The Prospectus wanted to invest in partnerships between Third Sector organisations that bring significant changes for beneficiaries in at least one of the following areas:

- a) **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 one of the stated strategic outcomes (see below).
- b) **Third Sector infrastructure** – to ensure that Brighton & 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 residents of the city.
- c) **Community Development and Engagement** – delivers high quality community development and engagement provision, using an asset based approach that strengthens communities voices and influence on council decision making, improves community health, wellbeing and resilience and builds social value; with a focus on marginalised groups and communities – of both place and identity - and people not already involved.
- d) **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, and education in terms of financial capacity, food and fuel efficiency.

3. Strategic Outcomes

This is the city's principal grant investment to fund core organisational costs and/or projects between two or more Third Sector organisations that are working, or starting to work, in partnership to deliver one or more of the strategic outcomes.

The funding aims to maximise the use of existing strengths, assets and resources of Third Sector organisations for the benefit of local residents; improve life chances and opportunities for residents to ensure they are not held back because of identity, characteristics, neighbourhood or background and to increase opportunities for residents from different backgrounds.

The four strategic outcomes are:

- a) To enable people, of all ages, with complex needs, or who are at risk of exclusion and social isolation, to improve their health and wellbeing and fulfil their potential socially and economically in the city, across all life stages: starting well, living well, ageing well, dying well.
- b) To create safe and inclusive neighbourhoods and community space that encourages greater use and ownership by residents. Encourages neighbourliness and community cohesion, the feeling of safety, reduces crime (especially hate crime) and disorder, and promotes and improves health and wellbeing.
- c) Enhanced community wellbeing and people's sense of belonging through inclusive and innovative arts, cultural and leisure opportunities for people that improve their physical and mental wellbeing and resilience.
- d) Protecting and enhancing the health and wellbeing of residents and providing a robust response to climate change through a more circular, sustainable and resilient economy.

4. Key data

Finances

The council invested £1,935,072 for year three, with the Brighton & Hove CCG adding £50,000 for infrastructure. Further years investment is subject to the Council's Annual Budget setting.

Allocated funding for each of the four lots

LOT	TOTAL	BHCC	CCG
Lot 1 Strategic Outcomes	£888,672	£888,672	Nil
Lot 2 Infrastructure	£376,000	£326,000	£50,000

Lot 3 Community development and engagement	£520,400	£520,400	Nil
Lot 4 Community Banking	£200,000	£200,000	Nil
TOTAL	£1,985,072	£1,935,072	£50,000

Lot 1 Strategic Outcomes investment was not split across the four outcomes. All Lot 1 bids were appraised together, with the highest scoring within the finances available being awarded grants. The rationale for this was to ensure that the best bids were successful, with concern that if a pre-set amount was allocated to each separate outcome, poor quality proposals might succeed as there was little competition for the funding in that outcome.

Number of successful bids and value against each lot

20 partnerships were funded by the TSC. An outline of the partnerships supported set against each strategic objective and their annual funding allocation is set out below:

- a) Lot 1.1 - To enable people, of all ages, with complex needs, or who are at risk of exclusion and social isolation, to improve their health and wellbeing and fulfil their potential socially and economically in the city, across all life stages: starting well, living well, ageing well, dying well.

YMCA Downslink, Sussex Nightstop, Allsorts Youth project	£26,907
Speak Out, Amaze	£23,110
Lunch positive, MindOut, THT, Pavilions, LGBT Community safety Forum	£15,199
BHT First Base, Fareshare, Brighton & Hove Food Partnership	£34,184
CAB (Advice Matters), BHT Advice, St Luke's Advice Centre, Money Advice Plus, BUCFP	£257,771
Brighton & Hove Food Partnership, Green Wellbeing Alliance	£87,574
MindOut, Allsorts Youth Project	£28,171
Together Collective,, Switchboard, Sussex Interpreting Service, Women's Centre	£44,134

- b) Lot 1.2 - To create safe and inclusive neighbourhoods and community space that encourages greater use and ownership by residents. Encourages neighbourliness and community cohesion, the feeling of safety, reduces crime (especially hate crime) and disorder, and promotes and improves health and wellbeing.

Friends, Families, Travellers, Trust for Developing Communities	£60,049
Amaze, Extratime	£15,587
Speak Out, Trust for Developing Communities	£14,767
Trust for Developing Communities, Hangleton & Knoll Project, BUCFP	£47,329

- c) Lot 1.3 - Enhanced community wellbeing and people's sense of belonging through inclusive and innovative arts, cultural and leisure opportunities for people that improve their physical and mental wellbeing and resilience.

Stay up Late, Extratime, Gig Buddies for good mental health	£43,711
Open Strings Music, Wishing Well Music for Health	£18,600
Extratime, Stay up later, Albion in the Community	£28,940
Robin Hood Health Foundation, The Old market, Creative Future, Diversity & Ability	£98,226
South East Dance, BUCFP, Puffin Nursey, Brighton Youth Centre	£44,375

- d) Lot 1.4

There were no successful bids for this Lot.

- e) Lot 2 – Infrastructure

Community Works, Resource Centre, Faith in Action, Working to Connect	£376,000
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- f) Lot 3 – Community Development and Engagement

Trust for Developing Communities, Amaze, Carers Centre, Clare Project, Healthwatch Brighton & Hove, LGBT Switchboard, Possability People, Friends, Families & Travellers,	£520,400
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Hangleton & Knoll Project, Speak Out, Sussex Interpreting Services	
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g) Lot 4 – Community banking

CAB, BHT Advice, Money Advice Plus, St. Luke's Advice, Possability People, East Sussex Credit Union, Hangleton & Knoll Project, BHT Whitehawk Inn, BUCFP, Sustainable Housing in Inclusive Neighbourhoods, Brighton & Hove Energy Services Cooperative	£200,000
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5. Third year delivery

Each project is required to set a number of outcomes and indicators to measure the progress and success on a year-by-year basis. Performance against targets is reported twice a year through a written report to officers. Projects report on the number of residents who use the service delivered through the project.

In the third year of the TSC 2020-25 the 20 partnership projects set themselves a target of 25,116 people to be helped. The third year's annual reports identified 26,282 people accessing the service and being helped.

6. Value for money

Assessing the value for money of the TSC requires breaking down the programme between those elements that support core funding or via direct service delivery. It is necessary to extract the investment in Infrastructure, Community Development and Community Engagement. This gives a total core and service delivery funding allocated in Year Three of the TSC is £1,088,641, which is divided by the number of beneficiaries, 26,282, giving a cost per beneficiary of £41.42. This represents very good value for the work in delivering a service to complex individuals and compares well to the Year 1 Progress and Delivery Report figure of £44.44.

The TSC funded projects have secured a total of £9,517,280 of additional income from additional contracts and grants, plus secured income for beneficiaries. This shows that in the third year of the TSC 2020-25 there was a ratio of levered in funds where for every £1 of TSC funding a further £4.79 was secured through additional funding/external resource generated. During the previous Third Sector Commission, 2017-2020, the external Evaluation reported a leverage of £5.07 over the three years; the 2020-2023 First Year Progress and Deliver Report reported £5.07, the second year 4.72. External funding is significantly tougher to secure since the pandemic and cost of living crisis.

In addition, 179015 volunteer hours were contributed to the projects. Using the Brighton & Hove Living Wage of £9.30 per hour, this equates to £1,664,839 of additional contribution to the city's economy.

7. Impact of Cost of Living Crisis

The third year of the TSC has been severely impacted by the cost of living crisis. The impact has been felt by organisations, staff, volunteers and service users. Key aspects are:

- Additional costs for organisations in respect of salaries, utility costs, general running costs.
- Organisations have had to use unrestricted cash reserves to meet additional costs.
- Almost all core contracts with public bodies have not had uplifts.
- There has been increased demand on grant giving trusts meaning that success rates in bidding for essential support funding has become increasingly competitive.
- Salary costs have had to be increased to assist staff to meet their own CoL pressures, to retain staff, and to recruit new staff.
- Many volunteers have reduced their volunteering commitment so that they could get paid work to meet the additional costs of living.
- Service users needs and numbers have increased for most projects as the CoL crisis has led to individual's own crises, especially mental health problems.

8. Looking forward

The Third Sector Commission was originally approved to be for three years, 2020-2023 at the Neighbourhoods, Inclusion, Communities and Equalities (NICE) Committee on 16th July 2019.

Following discussions with the All-Party Members Advisory Group on Grants, and senior officers, a Report was approved at the Tourism, Equalities, Communities and Culture Committee on 25th November 2021 to extend the current three year commission to five years 2020-2025, with subsequent commissions being of four years duration.

All negotiations have been completed for the additional two years delivery, with Grant Variation letters in place for smaller grants, and Deeds of Variation in place for grant over £250,000 pa. Planning and negotiations are now underway to put in place amended grant agreement to run from 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2025.

9. Next steps

Work is now underway to consider options and a timetable for the new Third Sector Commission 2025 – 2029. It is planned to bring a report to the next MAG.

Appendix 3

Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus 2020-23: projects awarded funding

The following partnerships were successful in their applications

Lot 1: Strategic Outcomes - the funding aims to maximise the use of existing strengths, assets and resources of Third Sector organisations for the benefit of local residents; improve life chances and opportunities for residents to ensure that they are not held back because of identity, characteristics, neighbourhood or background and to increase opportunities for residents from different backgrounds.

Strategic Outcome 1: to enable people of all ages, with complex needs, or who are at risk of exclusion and social isolation, to improve their health and wellbeing and fulfil their potential socially and economically in the city, across all life stages: starting well, living well, ageing well, dying well.

Partnership and Providers	Project description	Annual funding (£)
YMCA Downslink, Sussex Nightstop, Allsorts Youth Project	Services for homeless LGBTQ+ young people	26,907
Stay Up Late , Extratime, Gig Buddies for Good Mental Health, Carousel	Volunteer befriending scheme for people with a learning disability and/or autism to enable them to engage in social & cultural activities	43,710
Speak Out, Amaze	Advice, information, support, activities to children & young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND), their parents/carers & young people with learning disabilities	23,110
Lunch Positive , MindOut, Terrence Higgins Trust, Pavilions, LGBT Community Safety Forum	Weekly HIV lunch club, plus additional support to targeted communities	15,200
BHT First Base , Fareshare, Brighton & Hove Food Partnership	Provide quality food, nutritional training, & volunteering opportunities to homeless adults with complex needs	34,184
Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) , BHT Advice, St Luke's Advice, Money Advice Plus, Brighton Unemployed Centre Families Project (BUCCFP)	Citywide advice service	257,771

Brighton Hove Food Partnership , Green Wellbeing Alliance	Therapeutic outdoor activities	87,574
MindOut, Allsorts	Advice, information, advocacy to LGBTQ+ people, including range of specialist services	28,171
Together Collective , Switchboard, Sussex Interpreting Services (SIS), Brighton Women's Centre	Reduce isolation & improve wellbeing to those at risk of exclusion through befriending	44,134

Strategic Outcome 2: to create safe and more inclusive neighbourhoods and community space that encourages greater use and ownership by residents. Encourages neighbourliness and community cohesion, the feeling of safety, reduces crime (especially hate crime) and disorder, and promotes and improves health and wellbeing.

Partnership & providers	Project description	Annual funding (£)
Friends, Families, and Travellers , Trust for Developing Communities (TDC)	Assertive outreach & support to traveller communities, provision of digital services, gender based young people's services	60,049
Amaze, Extratime	Peer support for parent carers with children/young people with SEND	15,587
Speak Out , TDC	Community based (East Brighton) service to support improved social isolation, empowerment, community participation for people with learning disabilities	14,767
TDC , Hangleton & Knoll Project, BUCFP	Community based learning for residents in areas of high deprivation who do not normally access adult education	47,329

Strategic Outcome 3: enhanced community wellbeing and people's sense of belonging through inclusive and innovative arts, cultural and leisure opportunities for people that improve their physical and mental wellbeing and resilience

Partnership & providers	Project description	Annual funding
Open Strings Music , Wishing Well	Provision of music sessions for vulnerable older people, including those with dementia	18,600
Stay up Late , Extratime, Albion in the Community	Children & YP with SEND will have improved physical & leisure opportunities	28,940
Robin Hood Health Foundation , The Old Market, Creative Future, Diversity and Ability	Participatory arts programme delivered across the city for vulnerable adults	98,226

South East Dance , BUCFP, Puffin, Brighton Youth Centre	Dance participation programme for children & young people in Turner ward	44,375
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Strategic Outcome 4: Protecting and enhancing the health and wellbeing of residents and providing a robust response to climate change through a more circular, sustainable and resilient economy.

No awards were made for this Lot.

Lot 2: Third Sector Infrastructure

The Council and NHS Clinical Commissioning Group fund a range of infrastructure support for the community and voluntary sector.

Partnership and Providers	Project description	Annual funding (£)
Community Works as Lead partner , with the Resource Centre, Working to Connect, Faith in Action	Third Sector infrastructure support across the city	376,000

Lot 3: Community Development and Engagement

The Council funds a partnership which will provide Community Development and Engagement support for communities across the city.

	Project description	Annual funding (£)
Trust for Developing Communities as Lead partner , with Amaze, Carers Centre, Clare Project, Healthwatch Brighton & Hove, LGBT Switchboard, Possability people, Friends, Families, Travellers, Hangleton & Knoll Project, Speak Out, SIS	Community development and engagement across the city, plus the Healthy Neighbourhoods Fund	520,400

Lot 4: Community Banking

The Council funds a package of integrated services and solutions that supports financial inclusion across the city,

Partnership and Providers	Project description	Annual funding (£)
Citizens Advice Bureau as Lead partner , with BHT Advice, Money Advice Project, St Luke's Advice Centre, Possability People, East Sussex Credit Union, Hangleton & Knoll Project, BHT Whitehawk Inn, BUCFP, Sustainable Housing in Inclusive Neighbourhoods, Brighton & Hove Energy Services Cooperative	Community banking services to low income households, accessible money advice that meets the needs of people, places and communities experiencing the highest levels of financial exclusion. Provides a capacity building programme which embeds financial	200,000

	inclusion skills, knowledge, policy and practice in key public, voluntary, community and private sector organisations	
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BRIGHTON AND HOVE

**BLACK AND RACIALLY
MINORITISED
COMMUNITY AND VOLUNTARY
SECTOR
INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT**

OPTIONS APPRAISAL

April 2023



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Brighton and Hove City Council
Brighton and Hove Black and Racially Minoritised Community and
Voluntary Infrastructure Support

Options Appraisal

Independent Report by Ottaway Strategic Management Ltd

April 2023

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Glossary of terms

BMECP: Black and Minority Ethnic Community Partnership

BMEYPP: Black and Minority Ethnic Young People's Project

BRM: Black and Racially Minoritised. This is the term Brighton and Hove City Council uses to describe those communities in the city that are from Black, Asian, Mixed and Other ethnic minorities. The definition currently includes those that are non-white British and hence it would include other white racial groups.

BHCC: Brighton and Hove City Council

CAG Anti-Racist Community Advisory Group

CVS: Community and Voluntary Sector

REAP: Sussex Racial Equality Action Project

RHF: Racial Harassment Forum

1 Introduction

- 1.1 What are the concerns that highlighted the need for this report? The council's ambition for the funding is to ensure its strategic investment in a solution that will strengthen the BRM CVS, and which would continue to mature beyond the initial funding, providing long term support to BRM CVS organisations.
- 1.2 This report will set out the framework and provide context for the BRM CVS in the city. It will also review the findings of the engagement that has taken place with key organisations in the BRM CVS in Brighton and Hove.
- 1.3 Critically, the report will review options for the investment of the funding and identify potential ways forward for the council and its partners in the BRM CVS. These options will be considered by the council and the city's Anti-Racist Community Advisory Group in order to take this important agenda forward.

2 Approach and Methodology

Approach

2.1 The central approach to this report has been to gather baseline ethnicity data about the population of Brighton and Hove and to review the BRM CVS. Support for community and voluntary organisations, including the provision of grant funding, is a priority for the council and there are current funding programmes that support the voluntary sector to deliver services and activities, support community development and build the local community and voluntary sector for the benefit of the city's population. This report will assess the extent to which this funding is being driven through BRM CVS organisations, as well as to examine the outcomes and assess who the beneficiaries of this funding are, in terms of their racial profile.

Methodology

2.2 The methodology for this work has taken a three phased approach; firstly, to establish data and baselines for the BRM community and third sector funding in the city, secondly to engage with the BRM CVS to identify their priorities and thirdly to report the findings of the engagement and to develop plausible options for a way forward.

Key Data Sources

2.3 To set this baseline there has been an examination of the city's:

- Racial profile.
- Nationality profile.
- Profile of the Black and racially minoritised community and voluntary sector (BRM CVS).
- Current voluntary sector funding programmes and the extent to which they have benefited the BRM CVS and BRM populations of the city.
- Existing voluntary and community sector infrastructure and support bodies.

Community engagement

2.4 The community engagement approach that this review has undertaken has been agreed with the city council and with the Anti-Racist Community Advisory Group (CAG). It included in-depth interviews with over 20 of the leading BRM CVS organisations in the city and engagement with current infrastructure providers in the wider CVS.

Points for consideration

2.5 There are some key issues that needed to be considered in the development of this report and the formulation of the investment options.

2.6 What is meant by Black and racially minoritised organisations? It was important to establish whether reference to Black and racially minoritised groups referred to Black, Asian, mixed and other ethnic populations in the city i.e. non-white or whether it refers to a wider definition of those which are described as ethnic minorities i.e. those which are not white British. Each of these encapsulate

different populations of the city. It is critical to this assessment and in particular its scope that this is clarified at the start of this work. What was agreed was that the report should initially adopt the wider definition of ethnic minority population. Therefore, aside from Black, Asian, mixed and other populations, it would also include other white populations including white Irish, white European, gypsy and traveller populations and those from other white backgrounds, who come from other parts of the world. It is, however, important that this is a question that is put to those we are engaging and also to consider within the options whether there is a need for a 'Black led' organisation to take on this targeted work with these populations, who tend to be non-white.

- 2.7 What is meant by infrastructure support? It is important to establish whether this means support for community and voluntary organisations to develop and grow as organisations, to become more sustainable and robust entities or whether this means support for these organisations to deliver services and activities. Typically, infrastructure support for the CVS is best described as work that supports, builds and develops the organisation itself and in particular targets the needs of third sector entities including funding support, capacity and capability, governance, training, leadership development, policies and practices. These services are offered through 'infrastructure support' to ensure that organisations are best placed to survive and flourish in a very competitive voluntary sector environment. This report will seek to identify the needs of the smaller organisations in the BRM CVS and to incorporate through the interview process the perceptions of BRM CVS organisations regarding their development and support needs.
- 2.8 What are the concerns that highlighted the need for the report? There are significant sensitivities within the BRM community as to the level of support (funding and organisational) that they receive. Many of the BRM CVS are small/micro-organisations that have a limited sphere of activity, principally due to resources; many have previously been unsuccessful in accessing funding from the statutory sector. Collectively the BRM CVS feels that it has little influence with the statutory sector and within the wider CVS. The BRM CVS appears to have low levels of capacity and to some extent capability is also limited. There is a suggestion from the statutory sector that for some of the BRM CVS previously in receipt of public funding they have not fulfilled/met the expectations of their grant /funding/commission offer. This may well be the case but equally some of the BRM CVS organisations engaged felt that they lacked support and or guidance to fully meet their funding obligations.
- 2.9 Some organisations are often seen as not capable of delivering and/or are without the expected human resources, governance, finance and scrutiny functions. Correspondingly the BRM CVS feel that they have been inadequately funded and the expectations placed on them were out of their reach without the appropriate support. This includes a lack of clarity over some of these expectations, which has created a situation where they have been 'funded to fail'. Moreover, it is evident that the BRM CVS in the city is not a cohesive whole. Many organisations have

competed against each other for what they often feel are insignificant levels of funding.

- 2.10 These issues will be held close throughout the development of this report and will be considered in the review of potential options for the sector going forward.

3 Context for the Black and racially minoritised (BRM) community and the BRM community and voluntary sector in the city.

Introduction

- 3.1 This section sets out the context for this report. It reviews the city's Black and racially minoritised (BRM) population and the nationality profile of the city, as per the 2021 census date recently released.
- 3.2 To add further context, the report reviews the current range and scope of council funding available to the Community and Voluntary Sector (CVS) through a range of funding and grant initiatives. This includes the Third Sector Commission, the Communities Fund, COVID Support Grants and Young People's Grants. It reviews the extent to which the BRM CVS is benefiting from these funding programmes and assesses the racial profile of end user beneficiaries.

BRM population in the city

- 3.3 More than a quarter of residents (72,272 people, 27%) are from the 'ethnic minority' populations (non-white UK/British). This is higher than the South-East (21%) but similar to England (27%). The overall number of residents increased by 1% since the last Census. The number of 'ethnic minority' residents increased by over a third (35%, 18,921 people).

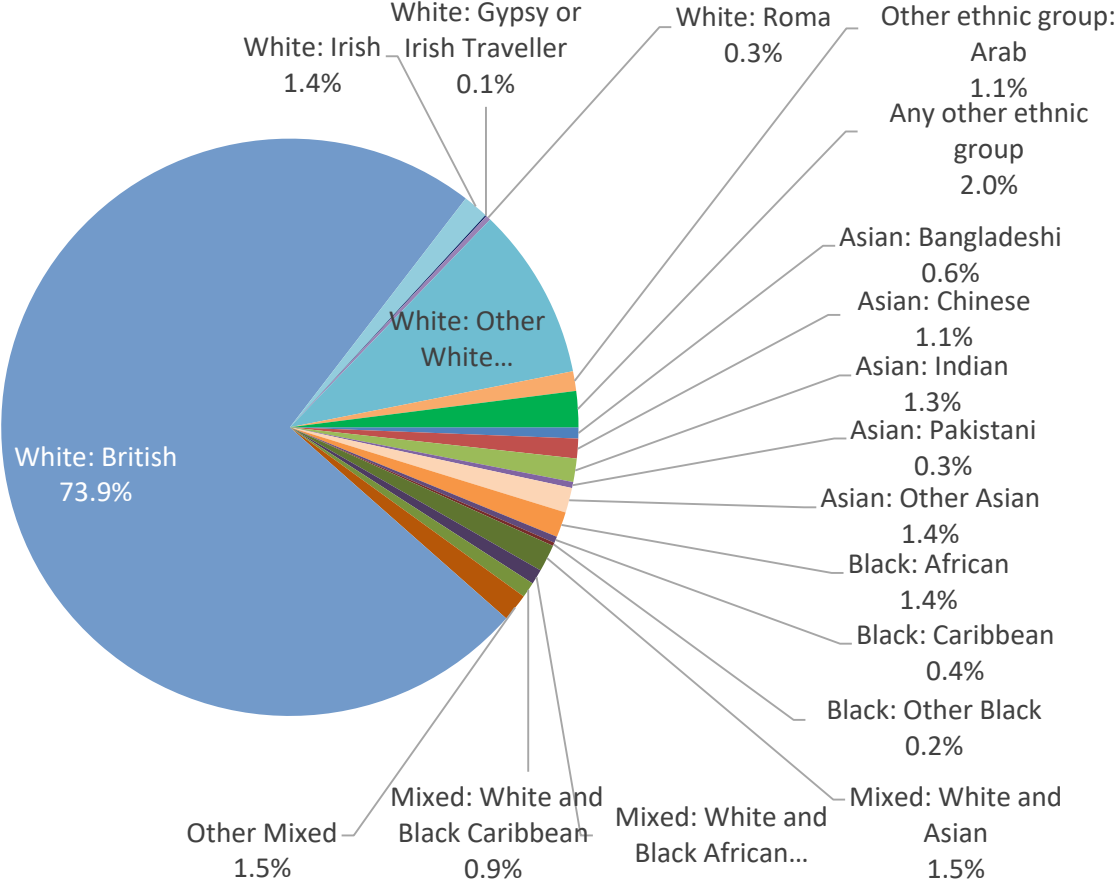
Table 1: Brighton and Hove Racial Profile, ONS 2021 Census

BHCC Public Health Data analysis - 2021 Census	Brighton and Hove		South East	England
Asian, Asian British:	13,217	4.80%	7.00%	9.60%
Bangladeshi	1,729	0.60%	0.40%	1.10%
Chinese	3,065	1.10%	0.70%	0.80%
Indian	3,633	1.30%	2.60%	3.30%
Pakistani	929	0.30%	1.60%	2.80%
Other Asian	3,861	1.40%	1.70%	1.70%
Black, Black British:	5,458	2.00%	2.40%	4.20%
African	3,949	1.40%	1.60%	2.60%
Caribbean	988	0.40%	0.50%	1.10%
Other Black	521	0.20%	0.30%	0.50%
Mixed or Multiple ethnic:	13,228	4.80%	2.80%	3.00%
White and Asian	4,198	1.50%	0.90%	0.80%
White and Black African	2,334	0.80%	0.40%	0.40%
White and Black Caribbean	2,410	0.90%	0.70%	0.90%
Other Mixed or Multiple	4,286	1.50%	0.80%	0.80%
White:	236,571	85.40%	86.30%	81.00%
UK or British	204,831	73.90%	78.80%	73.50%
Irish	3,944	1.40%	0.80%	0.90%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	197	0.10%	0.20%	0.10%
Roma	787	0.30%	0.10%	0.20%
Other White	26,812	9.70%	6.30%	6.30%
Other ethnic group	8,629	3.10%	1.50%	2.20%
Arab	3,049	1.10%	0.30%	0.60%
Any other ethnic group	5,580	2.00%	1.10%	1.60%
BRM (non-white UK/British)	72,272	26.10%	21.20%	26.50%
Non White	40,532	14.63%	13.70%	19.00%

- 3.4 Taking a deeper dive into this data, more than a third of BRM residents are other white (26,812 people, 37%). Other white residents make up nearly one in ten of all residents (9.7%). The number of other white residents has increased by 7,288 people (37%).
- 3.5 Nearly a fifth of BRM residents are of mixed ethnicity (13,228 people, 18%). Residents of mixed ethnicity make up one in twenty of all residents (4.8%). The number of residents of mixed ethnicity has increased by 2,820 people (27%).
- 3.6 Nearly a fifth of BRM residents are Asian (13,217 people, 18%). Asian residents make up one in twenty of all residents (4.8%). The number of Asian residents has increased by 1,939 (17%).
- 3.7 Nearly 8% of BRM residents are Black (5,458 people, 7.5%). Black residents make up one in fiftieth of all residents (2%). The number of Black residents has increased by 1,270 people (30%).
- 3.8 Almost one in twenty of BRM residents are Arab (3,049 people, 4.2%). Arab residents make up over one in 100 of all residents (1.1%). The number of Arab residents has increased by 911 people (42%).
- 3.9 The non-white population (previously referred to as BAME) in Brighton is 14.63% of the overall population.

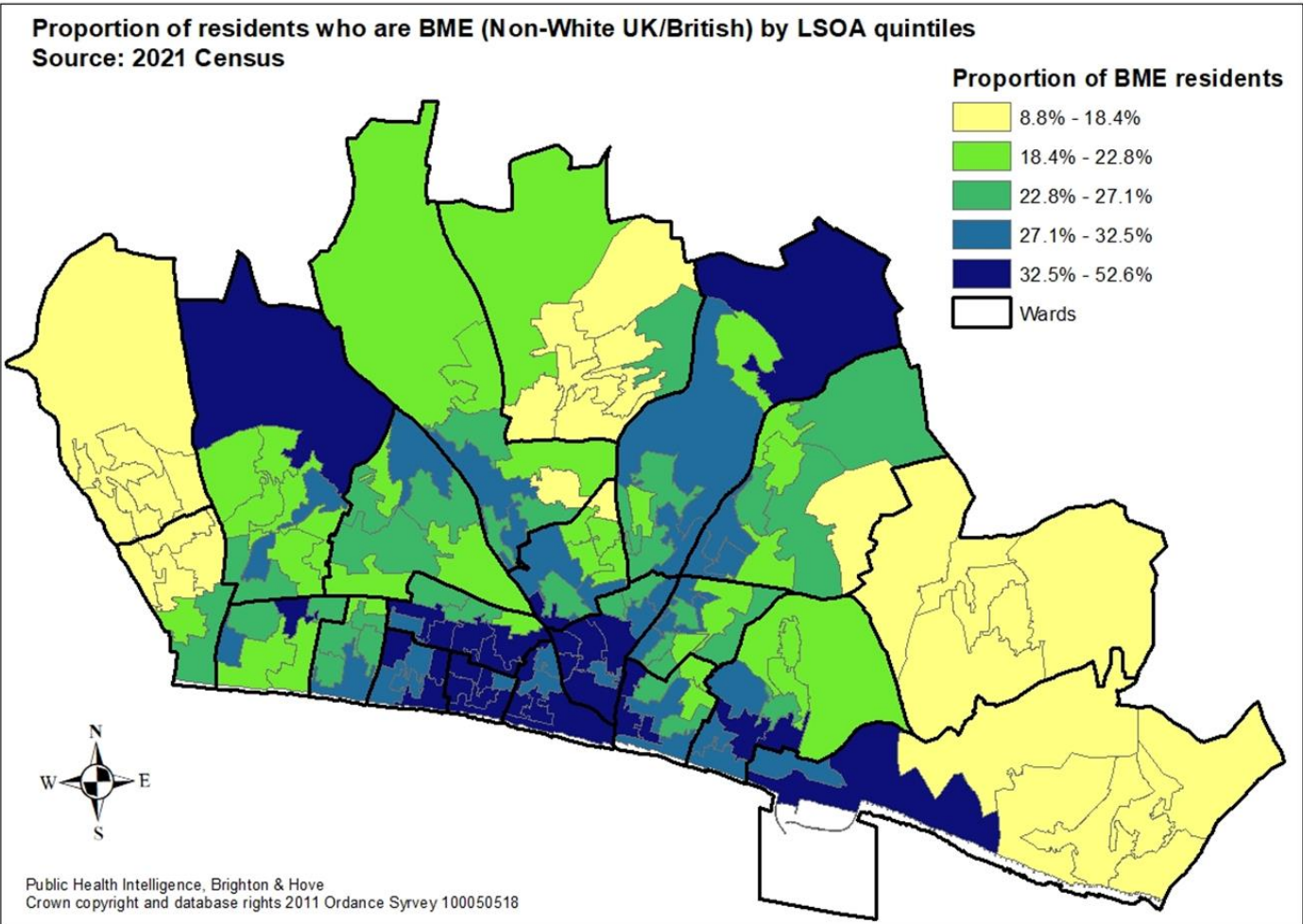
27% of the city's population are from the BRM community. 14.6% are non-white.

Chart 4: Brighton and Hove Racial Profile, ONS 2021 Census.



- 3.10 Geographically the city’s non-white British population has been plotted by the council’s Public Health service, taking data from the 2021 Census returns. This shows where there are clusters of BRM population across the city. This analysis is based on Local Super Output Areas (LSOA, which are sub areas of electoral wards). There are 165 LSOAs in Brighton and Hove. The distribution profile shows that there are 2 LSOAs in Brighton & Hove that have over 50% BRM residents, these are around Brighton Station and in Tarnar and Albion Hill.
- 3.11 There are 31 LSOAs (19%) that have over a third (33%) BRM residents, these are predominantly in central and coastal areas. Correspondingly there are 2 LSOAs in Brighton & Hove that have less than 10% BRM residents these are both in North Portslade

Chart 5: Geographical distribution of BRM populations across the city ONS 2021 Census.



Nationality

- 3.12 From a nationality perspective there are almost 36,000 residents that have a non UK identity (13.0%), higher than seen in the South East (8.8%) and England (10.1%). More than three out of five (61%) of those with a non UK identity have a European identity, which is greater than in the South East and England.

3.13 Compared to the South East, Brighton & Hove has:

- Higher proportion of residents identifying as American, Caribbean, Antarctic and Oceanian.
- Similar proportion of residents identifying as African and Middle Eastern and Asian.

Table 2: Profile of nationality ONS 2021 Census.

	Brighton and Hove		South East	England
All usual residents	277,103			
UK identity	241,176	87.00%	91.20%	89.90%
Non-UK identity	35,927	13.00%	8.80%	10.10%
European	22,036	8.00%	5.00%	5.60%
- EU countries	15,887	5.70%	4.10%	4.80%
- Non-EU countries	6,149	2.20%	0.90%	0.80%
African	1,972	0.70%	0.60%	0.80%
Middle Eastern and Asian	5,488	2.00%	1.90%	2.20%
American and Caribbean	2,052	0.70%	0.40%	0.50%
Antarctic and Oceanian	760	0.30%	0.20%	0.10%
Other	591	0.20%	0.10%	0.10%

3.14 Most non-UK residents were born in:

Table 3: Numbers of the largest non-UK residents by area. ONS Census 2021

Europe	Middle East & Asia	Africa	Other
Italy: 2,997 Poland: 2,484 Spain: 2,382	India: 1,956 China exc. Hong Kong: 1,433 Iran: 1,176	North Africa 2,797 South Africa 1,423	USA: 1,655 Australia: 1,237

3.15 What is clear from this analysis is that the BRM communities of the city are growing. The BRM community is clearly an established part of the overall population of the city.

3.16 From a nationality perspective the city is also a location where people from around the world have come and settled, adding to the richness of the city's diversity.

Funding for BRM community organisations

3.17 Analysis of the 2021-2022 Third Sector Commission racial monitoring data shows that 34.9% of beneficiaries (end users) of the projects/activities funded have been from Black and racially minoritised communities in the city. This shows a strong return on investment from a race equality perspective; this figure is higher than the 26.10% which is the profile of this population in the 2021 census. As a pure subsidy per head of beneficiary this equates to some £693,033.81 being spent on beneficiaries from the BRM community in the city.

34% of beneficiaries of the 2021-22 Third Sector Commission came from BRM communities. Only 2 BME CVS organisations were funded.

3.18 Correspondingly of the 20 projects funded in this programme there were only two BRM-led groups directly funded. This is a clear level of under representation, however there were also few applications from BRM organisations to the Third Sector Commission in the last round of applications, in 2020.

3.19 A review of the Communities Fund in 2020-21 and 2021-22 is set out below. It shows that in 2020-2021 there was £57,811 funded to 31 BRM organisations. This represented 15% of the total funding package. In 2021-22 there were 23 out of 26 successful applications from BRM organisations which represented 17.1% of the total budget allocations.

Table 4: Funding allocated by the Communities Fund 2020-2022 (BHCC)

Community Investment Fund annual value of :	£385,000	
2020/21		
Total number of applications:	163	
Total number grants awarded:	123	
Total number of BRM applications:	34	
Total number of BRM grants awarded :	31	
BRM organisation investment:	£57,811	15.0%
2021/22		
Total number of applications:	101	
Total number of grants awarded:	83	
Total number of BRM applications:	26	
Total number of BRM grants awarded:	23	
BRM organisation investment:	£65,700	17.1%

3.20 The profile of funding from the government COVID support grants to the CVS 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 are set out below. In summary, the table shows that 17% of the COVID Outbreak Management Funds went to BRM CVS organisations and 21% of Winter and Summer School Holiday grants went to BRM CVS Organisations over this period.

Table 5: COVID Outbreak Management Funds and Winter and Summer School Holiday Funds 2021-22 (BHCC)

Covid support grants for community & voluntary sector (CVS) 2020/21 and 2021/22		
Contain Outbreak Management Funds (central government grant provided to local councils) CVS grants		
Total awards:	£320,000	
BRM groups:	£54,110	(17%) of total value
22% of total bids		
Winter and Summer school holiday grants (central government funding) 2020/21		
Total awards:	£270,355	
BRM organisation awards:	£56,355	(21%) of value
20% of total bids		

- 3.21 In the city's Young People 's Grant programme £1,458,800 was allocated over a 3.5 year programme. Of this, BRM groups received £77,000 which represents 5% of the total budget.
- 3.22 This high level review of the third sector funding activities shows that there are organisations from the BRM CVS making applications to the council. Their focus was on smaller funding programmes, and few undertook this in partnership with other organisations. They have not made applications to the Third Sector Commission which is the city's largest third sector funding programme, which requires a partnership approach.
- 3.23 Some elements of the Third Sector Commission seek to target BRM CVS, in particular via the community engagement and community development themes. These programmes are currently being delivered by established third sector organisations in the city. These are white led organisations that employ staff from the BRM communities of the city. It is important to recognise that these organisations have acknowledged that they are occupying space that potentially should be taken by BRM organisations. In the past this work was nominally the responsibility of the Black and Minority Ethnic Community Partnership (BMECP) in the city, although that organisation decided to focus on its building and prioritised managing their debt. Interview evidence suggests that this is seemingly working.
- 3.24 It is clear that there are established CVS organisations delivering community development and community engagement activity with the BRM community, sometimes via the BRM CVS, and are fulfilling the requirements of their grant agreements. There is, nonetheless, a sense that this work could be done by a strong BRM CVS, if one were in place, and if the organisations within the BRM CVS worked to build their capacity and capability to deliver this work.

Provision of infrastructure support in the city

- 3.25 Infrastructure support for the CVS in Brighton and Hove tends to include advice, support, and learning and networking opportunities for voluntary and community

organisations across the city. This includes a wide range of activities including but not exclusively:

- Advice, support and development.
- Finding venues and office space.
- Finding equipment, resources and printing services.
- Funding, fundraising and management of finances.
- Governance support (incl. constitutional and trustee support and training).
- Membership, newsletters etc.
- Monitoring and evaluation.
- Networking and partnership brokering.
- Policy development and practice support (HR, ethics, H&S, safeguarding, E&D).
- Recruitment and selection.
- Recruiting, training and working with volunteers, events.
- Sector wide voice and representation.

3.26 The main provider of infrastructure support in the city is Community Works¹, whose mandate is to support and enhance the CVS in Brighton and Hove. Specifically, Community Works:

- Give voluntary and community organisations the support and platform they need to make a difference to local lives and issues.
- Help people who want to volunteer their time to find local opportunities that make the most of their abilities and ambitions.
- Connect local businesses with voluntary and community organisations so they can both benefit.
- Work with the public sector to ensure they can connect with local voluntary and community action.

3.27 Community Works is supported in this arena by the Resource Centre² which provides support to the CVS in the city through the provision of equipment for hire, printing, advice and information services that aim to help community organisations to run groups better, find, apply and manage funding and sign post to people and organisations that can help.

3.28 The Trust for Developing Communities³ has undertaken work that has supported the BRM CVS and in particular has targeted the community engagement of the BRM populations of the city. TDC is a charity tackling inequality in Brighton and Hove through community-led solutions that includes the delivery of community development work, youth work, research and training. TDC are currently working

¹ <https://bhcommunityworks.org.uk/about/>

² <https://www.resourcecentre.org.uk/about-us/>

³ <https://www.trustdevcom.org.uk/>

on the development of the 'Community Voices', a network of BRM CVS organisations.

- 3.29 Another organisation is the Hangleton and Knoll Project (HKP) which works in partnership with residents to access and develop opportunities and resources and to facilitate positive change as identified by the residents and communities. One of the project's key aims is to assist and support existing community groups and to work with local residents to set up new groups as they are required by the community.
- 3.30 Having had discussions with these four organisations, all of which are engaged directly or indirectly in CVS support work, there are mixed views about the use of their services by BRM CVS organisations. Community Works report a low level of service/support take up by BRM CVS organisations. The Resource Centre however reports working with numerous BRM CVS organisations. Both TDC and HKP have focused their work on localities and with the communities in these areas. Their work has in some cases supported BRM CVS organisations to resolve issues of priority and in some cases to help establish small BRM organisations. Nonetheless some of these mainstream organisations feel that, if all things were equal, this work could and should really be delivered by a BRM organisation.
- 3.31 An interesting example is TDC, which is currently funded as part of the Third Sector Commission to deliver the engagement of the BRM communities. TDC is aware that it is doing work that a resilient BRM organisation could be delivering. History would suggest that BRM organisations were previously asked to undertake this work but that it fell to TDC because the sector was at that time unable to deliver it. TDC are currently looking at developing a body called 'Community Voices', an amalgam of BRM CVS organisations, which it is hoped would be taking up more of this work going forward. This development is important, particularly if the outcome achieves solid community engagement accompanied by elevating the BRM CVS to deliver it.
- 3.32 Community Works is developing a network of BRM staff working in the community and voluntary sector in the city. In discussion they felt it would be supportive if a Black-led organisation took up the mantle for delivering this work.
- 3.33 Community Works is also developing its mentoring programme which is seeking to target BRM mentors and mentees to work with the community and voluntary sector in the city.
- 3.34 Indeed, having spoken to many of the larger BRM organisations in the city they have seldom taken up the offer of infrastructure support, although they recognise their need for this support. The next section will examine why this current offer may not be taken up by the BRM CVS, but it will also review the needs that this part of the sector feel they have.

4 Key findings from Engagement

- 4.1 In completing this appraisal 22 semi structured interviews have been completed with key people and organisations in the BRM CVS, as well as representatives and organisations in the wider CVS and lead council officers.
- 4.2 A set of core questions were asked in these semi structured interviews and the findings are set out below.

Is there are need for a separate BRM third sector infrastructure body in Brighton and Hove?

- 4.3 There was an overwhelming sense across the majority of those engaged, including both the City's established infrastructure bodies and the BRM CVS, that the BRM third sector needed to be better supported to enable its future success. Indeed, Community Works, the organisation currently in place to provide this support recognised that their offer has not often been taken up by BRM CVS organisations.
- 4.4 From an organisational development perspective organisations like the Trust for Developing Communities, the Resource Centre and the Hangleton and Knoll Project have on many occasions supported smaller BRM CVS organisations particularly with issues of organisational development, governance, HR and policy development, grant applications and printing and equipment, in the case of the Resource Centre.
- 4.5 Many BRM CVS organisations engaged felt there was a genuine need for separate BRM infrastructure resources in the city as many felt that this would encourage greater usage and provide a service that is more in line with the lived experience of those BRM CVS organisations in the city.
- 4.6 Through the interviews with infrastructure organisations in the city, it was intimated that smaller CVS organisations often opt for an informal support process. However, the interviewees clarified by suggesting that this informal support often waters down clearly articulated needs-based approaches, which are delivered by the mainstream infrastructure organisations. This could potentially lead to poor infrastructural development practices and outcomes. One interviewee said, 'as the volume of the groups requiring support grow, it makes sense for their communities to lead the way in providing infrastructural support – it is they who will require the training'.

Must this organisation be a Black led organisation?

- 4.7 Across the interviews there was strong support for the development of an organisation that could be established to provide a dedicated BRM CVS infrastructure support provision in the city. The overwhelming majority of BRM interviews carried out supported the assertion that the organisation providing this targeted infrastructure support needed to be 'Black led'. This was a very distinct

view that predominantly came from people who were either Black, Asian, mixed or from other ethnic groups.

- 4.8 There was, from these interviews, an inevitable politicisation of the term 'Black' with a clear sense of a shared experience from communities that had been subjected to inequalities, discrimination and racism. Moreover, many of these organisations have taken an anti-racist stance and are campaigning to secure positive outcomes for their communities in an environment where there is still a residual dominance of white privilege.
- 4.9 One important aspect of whether support should be 'Black led' stems from the need to understand the informality within and between BRM organisations. Whilst all agreed the need for strong governance standards, there is a sense that 'White-led' organisations do not and could not fully understand the cultural nuances required to implement the relevant and necessary support to BRM CVS organisations.
- 4.10 Another viewpoint that emerged was the sense that the statutory sector often feels that the BRM CVS does not meet the expected standards of the CVS organisations, especially those that are funding recipients. What the research has revealed is that there are currently no defined expectations/standards for the CVS to follow/adopt. Thus, it seems that the BRM CVS may be much maligned for not meeting public sector expectations, however their expectations are not defined in drafted standards.
- 4.11 To be considered a 'Black led' organisation there is a need to meet some basic criteria. This would be that the majority of the group's core team are Black (trustees and management/staff) and that Black core group members initiated their work and focus and that this is carried into the groups vision, design, delivery and decision making. Indeed, in Brighton and Hove as in many other localities across the country there is an accepted space within the community and voluntary sector for this kind of defined grass roots organisation with a clear focus, direction and vision.
- 4.12 Contrastingly, there was some disagreement and reticence by some white individuals and white led organisations, which felt that the support for the BRM CVS need not be a 'Black led' organisation and that these organisations should utilise the mainstream infrastructure provision available to all organisations.
- 4.13 This poses an interesting dilemma, as a counter argument from the Black organisations was that organisations supporting the Black CVS should adopt approaches that reflect the lived experiences of the organisation they are working with and that their staff should reflect the cohort they were working with.
- 4.14 Interestingly a couple of the leaders from the mainstream CVS infrastructure and community development organisations in the city, shared their perceptions that

some of their work was occupying a space that a Black organisation would be better placed to deliver.

- 4.15 At a wider level, some interviewees felt that trustee boards needed to be made up of people who could bring expertise, diligence, scrutiny and governance that need not always have to come from the organisation's targeted community. Indeed, several interviewees agreed that there is real value in working with allies in all communities to improve organisational growth and to secure positive outcomes for their targeted and priority groups.

Is the BRM CVS in the city ready for an infrastructure body to support their development and needs?

- 4.16 What was clear through the research is that the city's BRM CVS is not currently placed to deliver comparable levels of infrastructure support for their community organisations. In short, BRM CVS organisations need time to build their capacity and capability to do this work. There is no short-term fix and if it was agreed there should be an entity to support the BRM CVS then this development would need to be undertaken in a planned way over a longer time span. This would require funding to be allocated to develop the expertise, skills, competencies and delivery capability to ensure that an effective infrastructure response is available to the city's diverse BRM CVS.
- 4.17 Moreover, there was a collective awareness that in the course of this development process the BRM CVS would need to work with other organisations in the city (potentially not Black-led) and to utilise their capacity to take the agenda forward.

What are the needs of the BRM CVS in the city?

- 4.18 The needs of the BRM CVS, are in essence no different from that of all other CVS organisations in the city. The interviews suggested that these needs include all the generic skills and competencies needed by all CVS organisations. These would include:
- Organisational governance, policy
 - Financial management
 - Fundraising
 - IT
 - Information governance and data protection
 - Operational management
 - Standard operational procedures
 - Selection and recruitment
 - Human resources for staff and volunteers, and training.
- 4.19 Interviewees felt there is a potential to galvanise the resources of the BRM communities in the city and achieve a BRM CVS which is collectively greater than the sum of its parts. In pure development terms there is an opportunity to harness

the skills and capacity of the organisations currently operating in the city, some of which are campaign based, and others which are representative of the diverse population based on the intersect of ethnicity, nationality, faith, culture, heritage.

- 4.20 There was a strong agreement that for these BRM organisations to be successful they need to be equipped to compete in a competitive CVS environment and to recognise their strengths and weaknesses to enable their future growth and success. For some of the interviewees there is potentially a need to consider the BRM CVS as a whole. Some felt that by addressing the BRM CVS as a whole, there would be more effective collaboration across the BRM CVS to support development, achievement and growth.

Should that organisation be a new organisation, or should that role be incorporated into an existing organisation's function?

- 4.21 There was a feeling that few organisations from the BRM CVS were able to take on this mantle. Clearly there were one or two of the larger BRM-led organisations that, with additional funding, could be in a position to host staff but their fields of operation are often quite defined, and they would not want this work to detract from their core focus.
- 4.22 Moreover, for true infrastructure support work to be effectively delivered to this targeted community it needs to be available for the whole spectrum of BRM CVS in the city. It was felt that this support needs to be openly accessible and not based on membership or specific eligibility criteria but available to the plethora of BRM CVS organisations in the city.
- 4.23 There was a growing sense from the BRM CVS that rather than focus on one specific organisation or indeed to develop a new organisation the process needed to be more organic. Key organisations across the BRM CVS would want to come together to see if they could build a consensus for a way forward and to agree how to establish the best structure for the delivery of infrastructure support. Moreover, there was an agreed sense that this would take time and that the organisational engagement in the first instance needed to create a shared vision and a collective work plan to fulfil this.

What needs to be in place to safeguard the principles of this work and to ensure that the organisation deliver for the Black community and voluntary sector?

- 4.24 There was a collective agreement that the BRM CVS needed to be supported to develop its capabilities and capacity to enable a truly community led approach to infrastructure. From discussions with CAG members and with specific focus on BRM led organisations it was critically important that this process was facilitated, supported and nurtured to enable real and valuable outcomes for the sector.
- 4.25 It was equally agreed by members of the mainstream CVS, in particular those engaged in infrastructure support and community development that the presence of a 'Black led' organisation undertaking support to the BRM CVS was not an excuse to

let their commitment to becoming anti racist organisations lapse. There is a collective recognition, particularly from the BRM CVS and the leading players in the infrastructure and community development field in the city, to ensure that any processes going forward were planned and supported and that funding was not simply given to BRM organisations without clear expectations for outputs and outcomes that have been properly coproduced by BRM CVS organisations.

What is your vision for the Black CVS in the future in the city?

- 4.26 What was evident is that there is no clear and agreed vision for the BRM CVS in the city. Alternatively, there was a collective sense that strategically and operationally things needed to be improved for the BRM CVS. The sector needed to galvanise its resources and to grow both collectively and as individual organisations to become more successful and to build their capacity and capability to ensure that the service they offer their respective communities is both vibrant and sustainable.
- 4.27 Clearly, individual organisations have their own priorities and own goals, and this is perfectly laudable. However, several of those engaged in the BRM CVS felt that there needed to be a bringing together of organisations to ensure that a collective vision is established, and one which views the sector as a whole.

Funding and support for the development of the BRM CVS in the city

- 4.28 There were a series of key points that were raised through various interviews that focused on the funding issues for the BRM CVS particularly with respect to supporting the development and growth of the BRM CVS as a whole.
- There was a consistent view that the funding that is available to the BRM CVS should not be seen as a short term fix but as a longer term plan to build a solid BRM organisation and or partnership of organisations that can truly represent and deliver effective and meaningful support for the BRM CVS in the city. In effect this would mean that the funding and resources need to be provided over a longer-term period than the resources currently available through the World Reimagined budget.
 - In the first instance there needs to be a commitment to resource the BRM CVS to develop a vision for the BRM CVS as a whole.
 - Any funding allocated would need to be set against a realistic and deliverable programme of work with defined time specific outputs and outcomes.

5 Emerging Options and Options Appraisal

- 5.1 In reviewing how the £100,000 should be invested to best effect in strengthening the BRM CVS, a range of options have emerged.

Option One: Do nothing.

Description:

This option is quite clear in that the City Council would not use this funding to directly support the BRM CVS and reutilise this resource in other ways.

Research findings

The research did not see this approach as being of any real and sustainable value to the BRM CVS and collectively this was viewed as a waste of resource.

Risks

This was viewed as a real opportunity lost to the city in general but equally a failure to support the BRM CVS for which this funding was initially meant for. The needs of the BRM CVS would still be present. The opportunity to do something meaningful with this funding would be lost and thus the BRM CVS would be at further risk resulting in the sector being unable to progress, grow and build its capacity and capability.

Priority

It is the view of this assessment that this is not a priority option to progress.

Option Two: Distribute the available funding to organisations in the BRM CVS

Description:

This option proposes to distribute the funding to the BRM CVS through an open grant application process. This resource would be distributed through a one-off grant allocation process. Successful organisations would benefit from this grant. This grant would be administered by the Council's Communities, Equality and Third Sector Team.

Research findings

There was little support for this approach by those engaged in this research. Respondents felt that this money would have little lasting impact on the BRM CVS as a whole and that in essence the funding would be a short-term, unsustainable fix for the specific organisations thus the benefits would be limited.

Risks

This approach would do little to address the core need of support and advice for the sector and would have no impact on the longer term sustainability and growth of the sector.

Priority

It is the view of this assessment that this is not a priority option to progress.

Option Three: Fund a single organisation in the BRM CVS to develop itself as an infrastructure body for the BRM CVS**Description:**

This option proposes to distribute the funding to a single BRM CVS organisation in the city, which would be charged with the responsibility of establishing and delivering infrastructure support for the BRM CVS in the city.

It is likely that this approach would be undertaken through an application process. In the first instance the resource would be distributed through a one-off grant allocation process and any ongoing funding would need to be addressed by the city's core third sector programme including the Third Sector Commission. This approach would be overseen by the Council's Communities, Equality and Third Sector Team.

Research findings

There was little support for this approach by those engaged in this research. Respondents felt that there were few organisations well placed to take up this responsibility and that a partnership approach was preferable.

It was also felt that by identifying a single organisation, albeit through an application process, this would potentially alienate other BRM CVS organisations from working with this body.

Risks

This approach would place a significant burden on a single organisation. There is the potential to further fracture the BRM CVS. There is also a possibility of forcing a single organisation to take on a burden of risk that may be too great for it to address.

Priority

It is the view of this assessment that this is not a priority option to progress.

Option Four: Work with a consortium of BRM CVS organisations to build an alliance of organisations to deliver BRM CVS Infrastructure provision.

Description:

This option would involve the bringing together of a consortium or alliance of BRM CVS organisations in the city. In the first instance this would include the larger BRM CVS organisations. It is proposed that this group would work together to build a vision for the BRM CVS and to agree the terms of reference and operating models for the Consortium to enable and support the delivery of infrastructure support for the wider BRM CVS.

Having engaged the larger BRM CVS through this research, it is critical that these organisations are included in this process and that the consortium builds itself out of these groups with a consensus to support the BRM CVS as a whole, including those organisations that have not been engaged in this research.

Beyond this commitment it is arguable that there is little else that can be progressed, particularly as it is the view of this research that the design and delivery focus of any future consortia would need to be co-produced, negotiated and agreed upon by its membership. This process, however, may need to be facilitated and would require the use of some of the available funding to achieve this.

In the first instance it is suggested that the following organisations are engaged:

Racial Harassment Forum (RHF), Black and Minority Ethnic Community Partnership (BMECP), Sussex Racial Equality Action Project (REAP), Bridging Change, Brighton and Hove Black and Anti-Racism Community Organisation (BARCO), Mosaic, Black and Minority Ethnic Young Peoples Project (BMEYPP), Refugee based organisation (TBC), Network of International Women.

Research findings

There was a strong willingness from the majority of those engaged in this research to take an approach that built a collective alliance of BRM CVS organisations, in particular those that are 'Black led' and committed anti racists.

Risks

This approach would not be without its risks. Many of the organisation in the sector have in the past competed against each other, both for resources and for campaign space. Several organisations have histories of discontent with the city.

This history and these concerns would need to be parked and set aside. Indeed, specific work would need to be done to bring this alliance together in a way that ensures that the greater good of the BRM CVS was served rather than the priorities of individual organisations.

Funding of this consortium will need to be over a longer period than the initial allocation of £100,000. This would ensure that the process of developing a viable

BRM CVS infrastructure organisation was maintained with clear development targets and goals being met.

Priority

It is the view of this assessment that this is the most viable way forward to address the longer term BRM CVS needs in the city.

6 Recommendations and Actions

6.1 Throughout the review there was strong confirmation by all parties that the BRM CVS needed to grow and develop. It was clear that there needed to be greater

Recommended to take forward the delivery option 4.

levels of capacity and capability within this sub-sector in the city and this would add immense value to the third sector as a whole, as indeed it would for the BRM CVS.

6.2 The report has recommended the pursuit of option 4 from the options appraisal. This option has the potential to build a strong foundation for the future success of this sub-sector and thus this option needs to be given support not just for the initiation of this work but also for its continuity to ensure that the care and enablement of this sub-sector be properly fostered. It is estimated that this will be at the very least a 5-year period of development. To this end there is implicit focus in this recommendation for the need for continued financial support for the BRM CVS beyond the initial £100,000 currently available. Indeed, this will need to be maintained for the next few years and beyond that via the next round of the city's Third Sector Commission programme.

6.3 To secure this approach it is also recommended that a series of short and longer term actions are put in place. Clearly these are indicative actions, and they would need to be reviewed and co-produced by the BRM CVS and ultimately sanctioned by the council and by the city's Anti-Racism CAG.

Short term actions (Year 1)

- To initiate this work through a series of community leadership workshops (potentially over 2-3 weekends at BMECP) with the BRM CVS organisations facilitated by an independent facilitator to:
 - Agree a vision for the BRM CVS.
 - Agree terms of reference of a 'Consortium' of BRM CVS Organisations.
 - Agree a modus operandi for the 'Consortium.'
 - Agree an initial work programme for the 'Consortium.'
 - Agree approaches to the working relationships with the mainstream infrastructure organisation in the city, including the utilisation of their skills and services.
 - Agree a host organisation to take on any selection and recruitment and employment responsibilities.
 - Agree the representative role the 'Consortium' could play and how it would play this on behalf of the BRM CVS in the city.
 - Present these agreements to the council and the CAG.

Medium term actions (Years 2-3)

- Recruit and employ staff to take on the agreed work of the 'Consortium.'
- Engagement with the wider BRM CVS to understand and audit their support needs.

- Deliver against these needs either directly if capacity and capability is available or to refer these organisations to the mainstream infrastructure bodies in the city.
- To develop specific work programmes including those relating to governance, finance and fund raising, administrative support.

Longer term actions (Years 4-5)

- Build capacity of the 'Consortium' to address a wider scope of infrastructure skills and capabilities.
- Build capacity to grow the 'Consortium' to incorporate external funding from funders both within the city and wider.

Next Steps

6.4 If this recommendation were to be agreed there would be need to set aside a budget to establish the development of BRM CVS workshops. To this end the outline budget for 3 half day workshops to be held at BMECP is set out below:

BRM CVS Workshop	Unit	Cost	Total
Planning, Facilitation and reporting	3	£450.00	£1,350.00
Venue Booking 3 sessions	3	£95.00	£285.00
Refreshments	3	£120.00	£360.00
Total Ex VAT			£1,995.00

6.5 Beyond the workshops it is likely that the draw on the available budget would be circa £25,000-£35,000 in the remainder of the financial year although this could be subject to amendment following the outcomes of the workshop. This figure would include the councils project management costs.

Brighton & Hove City Council

EQUALITIES, COMMUNITY SAFETY AND HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

Agenda Item 22

Subject: Brighton and Hove Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2023-2026

Date of meeting: 13 October 2023

Report of: Executive Director Housing, Neighbourhoods, and Communities

Contact Officer: Name: Anne Clark
Email: anne.clark@brighton-hove.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: All Wards

For general release

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

1.1 The purpose of this report is to ask Committee to note the work undertaken on this topic and to seek approval to go out to public consultation on the Draft Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2023-2026, and associated governance.

1.2 Committee is asked to note that the Strategy is being developed in partnership, and will be considered by the Community Safety Partnership before it is brought back to Committee for approval.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1. That the Committee notes the work undertaken to date and agrees that officers commence a public consultation on the draft Strategy attached as Appendix 1.

2.2 That Committee notes that the Strategy will be brought back to this Committee for formal approval once it has been finalised with the Community Safety Partnership.

3 CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1. Under the previous cross- County Domestic Abuse, Sexual Violence and VAWG Joint Unit arrangements between Brighton and Hove City Council and East Sussex a Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy Framework was agreed by the Council's Neighbourhoods, Inclusion, Communities & Equalities Committee on 3 March 2019, which included proposals to undertake stakeholder engagement work to develop a full Strategy and Action Plan. The draft Strategy attached to this Report builds upon the foundations of this Framework and outlines what has been achieved, incorporating the learning from stakeholder consultations as well as the feedback from more recent consultative events, national and regional policy

developments, the learning from Domestic Homicide Reviews, thematic reviews and recent legislation.

3.2 Strategy development will be advised and monitored by officers meeting with cross sector membership via collaboration working groups and VAWG Team reporting to the Community Safety Partnership Board. This will provide the necessary sectoral conduits to ensure effective stakeholder involvement, as well as senior level representation from agencies providing local resources and specialist expertise.

3.3. Strategy development has taken into account considering who and what the strategy is for and how we balance ambition for change with realistic objectives. The Strategy is for everyone affected by VAWG whether it occurs in private or public spaces, through developing a coordinated community response where everyone has a role to play in tackling VAWG. The strategy is driven by a clear and easily understood set of principles behind which prevention is key to reducing crisis intervention. The strategy has four key priorities:

- Priority 1: Develop an integrated, coordinated community response to all forms of VAWG irrespective if the incident occurs in private or public space.
- Priority 2: Improve prevention of VAWG through working with all partners to develop improved prevention and early intervention approaches to tackling VAWG.
- Priority 3: Ensure those affected by VAWG receive high quality trauma informed support
- Priority 4: Hold perpetrators to account to reduce the harm they cause

3.4. This VAWG strategy aligns with the key aims of Brighton & Hove's Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2023-2026 <https://www.democracy.brighton-hove.gov.uk> with its central aims of:

- Taking early action to prevent crime and disorder
- Tackling the issues which have the biggest impact on people
- Reducing fear of crime and meeting the needs of victims.

The draft strategy also aligns with the Pan Sussex Domestic Abuse and Support in Safe Accommodation Strategy 2021-2024 and the principles of the Councils Anti Racism Strategy 2023-2028 <https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk>

3.5. Central to the new strategy is an acknowledgement of the increasingly challenging financial environment in which we all work and the impact this can have on service scope and flexibility to meet the needs of those we try to support. This consideration highlights the importance of earlier intervention to avoid costly crisis intervention.

3.6. The strategy represents a commitment through partnership, to using the

resources we do have most efficiently, and a commitment to improve cross sector and cross area working relationships to unlock new opportunities through: understanding our local picture and our shared and individual priorities; sharing resources; acknowledging the key role of the voluntary and community sector, and trying new collaborative approaches to service delivery in order to sustain core services and remain responsive to changing needs and levels of demand.

4 ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

4.1. There is already a significant commitment from cross sector partners to prevent and disrupt VAWG across the city and to provide the best support possible for victims and survivors as they: take proactive action, to build on their strengths, to find safety from their abuser/s, navigate the criminal justice system and create space for recovery. The strategy development process has enabled a reflection on the good practice happening all over the city, and elsewhere, which is represented and further developed in the draft Strategy.

5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

5.1. Several initiatives have been undertaken which are detailed in the strategy. The next step is going out to public engagement which will further influence the final strategy.

6. CONCLUSION

6.1 Progressing development of the Violence and Abuse and VAWG Strategy for Brighton and Hove is key to increasing safety, improving health inequalities and developing more sustainable and responsive services doing forward.

7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

7.1 The council's contribution towards developing the Strategy is largely in the form of staff time and will be met from within the current budget resources.

*Finance Officer Consulted: Mike Bentley
21/09/23.*

Date:

Legal Implications:

This Committee is (amongst other things) responsible for discharging the Council's functions relating to equalities and community safety, as well as inclusion. In this, this Committee is the successor Committee to the (now decommissioned)

Neighbourhoods, Inclusion Communities & Equalities Committee, and is the correct body to consider this Report.

Lawyer Consulted: Victoria Simpson
25.9.23

Date:

Equalities Implications:

A full Equality Impact Assessment is being completed reflective of issues identified and which have been raised by consideration of local trends and stakeholder feedback. Development of the strategy and detailed partnership action plan will be a response to identified issues and will seek to mitigate them.

Sustainability Implications:

None