

Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee

Date: **19 November 2020**

Time: **4.00pm**

Venue **Hove Town Hall - Council Chamber**

Members: **Councillors:** , Ebel (Joint Chair), Powell (Joint Chair), Rainey (Deputy Chair), Evans (Opposition Spokesperson), Nemeth (Group Spokesperson), Mac Cafferty, Mears, O'Quinn and Simson

Invitees: Stephanie Prior, Lola BanJoko (B&H - CCG), Joanna Martindale (Community Voluntary Sector) and Nick May (Sussex Police)

Contact: **Greg Weaver**
Democratic Services Officer
01273 291214
greg.weaver@brighton-hove.gov.uk

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AGENDA

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

36 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.

37 MINUTES

9 - 32

To consider the minutes of the meeting held on 24 September 2020 (copy attached)

Contact Officer: Greg Weaver

Tel: 01273 291214

38 CHAIRS COMMUNICATIONS

39 CALL OVER

- (a) Items (42 – 51) will be read out at the meeting and Members invited to reserve the items for consideration.
- (b) Those items not reserved will be taken as having been received and the reports' recommendations agreed.

40 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 13 November 2020;
- (c) **Deputations:** To receive any deputations submitted by the due date of 12 noon on the 13 November 2020.

41 MEMBER INVOLVEMENT

33 - 42

To consider the following matters raised by Members:

- (a) **Petitions:** To receive any petitions;
- (b) **Written Questions:** To consider any written questions;
 - (i) **Funding Maintenance Plans** – Councillor Nemeth
 - (ii) **Field Officers** – Councillor Nemeth
- (c) **Letters:** To consider any letters;
- (d) **Notices of Motion:** to consider any Notices of Motion referred from Full Council or submitted directly to the Committee.
 - (i) **Improving Availability of Beach Huts and Chalets** – Councillor Nancy Platts
 - (ii) **Volk's Railway Improvements** – Councillor Nemeth
 - (iii) **Low-Cost Nature Reserve Conservation Features** – Councillor Nemeth

42 COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGY UPDATE

43 - 58

Report of the Interim Director of Housing Neighbourhoods and Communities

Contact Officer: Jo Player
Ward Affected: All Wards

Tel: 01273 292488

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	<i>Contact Officer:</i> Sarah Tighe-Ford	<i>Tel:</i> 01273 292301
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44	SUPPORT FOR THE CHARITY SECTOR AND VOLUNTEERING	71 - 172
	Report of the Interim Executive Director of Housing, Neighbourhoods and Communities	
	<i>Contact Officer:</i> John Reading	
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45	CIL INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING STATEMENT - 2019/20	173 - 210
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	<i>Contact Officer:</i> Simon Barrett	<i>Tel:</i> 01273 290000
	<i>Ward Affected:</i> All Wards	
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	Report of the Executive Director, Economy, Environment & Culture	
	<i>Contact Officer:</i> Steve Tremlett	<i>Tel:</i> 01273 292108
	<i>Ward Affected:</i> All Wards	
47	OUTDOOR EVENTS - PARKS AND OPEN SPACES 2021	227 - 234
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	<i>Contact Officer:</i> Ian Shurrock	<i>Tel:</i> 01273 292084
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48	HISTORIC MOTOR VEHICLE EVENTS	235 - 240
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	<i>Contact Officer:</i> Ian Shurrock	<i>Tel:</i> 01273 292084
	<i>Ward Affected:</i> All Wards	
49	OUTDOOR EVENTS - MADEIRA DRIVE 2021	241 - 248
	Report of the Executive Director, Economy, Environment & Culture	
	<i>Contact Officer:</i> Ian Shurrock	<i>Tel:</i> 01273 292084
	<i>Ward Affected:</i> All Wards	
50	BRIGHTON CENTRE CATERING CONCESSION	249 - 256
	Report of the Executive Director, Economy, Environment & Culture	
	<i>Contact Officer:</i> Howard Barden	<i>Tel:</i> 01273 292646
	<i>Ward Affected:</i> All Wards	

51 HOVE STATION AREA MASTERPLAN

257 - 332

Report of the Executive Director, Economy, Environment & Culture

Contact Officer: Alan Buck

Tel: 01273 292287

Ward Affected: Goldsmid

52 ITEMS REFERRED FOR FULL COUNCIL

To consider items to be submitted to the 17 December 2020 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 Greg Weaver, (01273 291214, email greg.weaver@brighton-hove.gov.uk) or email democratic.services@brighton-hove.gov.uk

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BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL
TOURISM, EQUALITIES, COMMUNITIES & CULTURE COMMITTEE

4.00pm 24 SEPTEMBER 2020

VIRTUAL SKYPE MEETING

MINUTES

Present: Councillor Ebel (Joint Chair), Powell (Joint Chair), Rainey (Deputy Chair), Appich (Opposition Spokesperson), Nemeth (Group Spokesperson), Evans, Mac Cafferty, Mears, O'Quinn and Simson

Other Members present: Lola Ban Joko, Joanna Martindale, Anusree Biswas Sasidharan, Nick May.

PART ONE

18 PROCEDURAL BUSINESS

1(a) Declarations of substitutes

1.1 There were none.

1(b) Declarations of interest

1.2 Councillor Powell declared her ongoing employment with Sussex Police and that her partner was involved as a consultant working with various local charities.

1.3 Councillor Appich declared her position as chair of the City Fair Trade group.

1(c) Exclusion of press and public

1.4 In accordance with Section 100A of the Local Government Act 1972 ("the Act"), the Planning Committee considered whether the public should be excluded from the meeting during consideration of any item of business on the grounds that it is likely in view of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that if members of the public were present during it, there would be disclosure to them of confidential information as defined in Section 100A (3) of the Act.

1.5 **RESOLVED** – That the public be not excluded during consideration of any item of business on the agenda.

19 MINUTES

19.1 **AGREED** – that the minutes were a correct record of the meeting on the 29th July 2020.

20 CHAIRS COMMUNICATIONS

20.1 The Chair had the following communications:

“Good afternoon and welcome to this meeting of the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee. I’d like to inform those present that this meeting is being webcast live and will be capable of repeated viewing.

First of all, I would like to congratulate my colleague Steph Powell, it is her birthday, and I hope she will enjoy spending a few hours with us today.

I would like to start with an update on the Tourism, Events & Cultural sectors, on which the Covid-19 pandemic had quite an impact.

VisitBrighton has been busy promoting the #nevernorbrighton tourism recovery campaign since the beginning on August. The Never Normal concept builds on and makes the most of Brighton’s unique culture and life. It celebrates the uniqueness of this free-thinking city full of independent individuals. Brighton has always had a rich and diverse history and identity. The Never Normal idea captures the essence of this. Brighton doesn’t do ‘normal’, has never done ‘normal’, and hopefully never will.

Within Brighton & Hove the campaign can now be seen at The Warren (who also hosted a #nevernorbrighton day), Sea Lanes on Madeira Drive, posters along the seafront and a banner on the Brighton Centre.

Regionally, over the past month the campaign has been seen:

- In local papers
- On digital advertising boards, and
- Via sponsored adverts on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and Snapchat

VisitBrighton has also secured £390k worth of positive destination coverage in regional and national titles in July and August including: The Sunday Times, Daily Telegraph, Discover Britain, and Olive Magazine

Visitbrighton.com had 525,000 page views whilst we communicated with over 60,000 followers on Twitter, almost 30,000 on Facebook and 25,000 on Instagram in July and August.

Supporting our partner businesses through the pandemic, we are issuing 2-3 newsletters per week to our tourism business database, providing updates on latest government guidance, funding opportunities for business and carrying information and guidance on the latest Alert Levels.

Preston Manor reopened on 11th September and will be open Friday, Saturday, Sunday afternoon and Monday over the winter period. 76 people visited over the first weekend. Most people had booked admission tickets in advance, but several admissions were walk-ups. I have given radio interviews on BBC Sussex to promote the reopening of Preston Manor and the Royal Pavilion and to encourage people to visit our museums.

As with the Royal Pavilion, a 'Welcome Back to Preston Manor' film was produced in-house by Nicola Adams (from the RPM Marketing team), and this was viewed over 6000 times in the first five days after going live. The film is available to watch online (<https://brightonmuseums.org.uk/prestonmanor/plan-your-visit/>)

The Royal Pavilion had a surprise visit by Visit England and will receive a Good to Go tick from them as they were very impressed by the COVID safe measures in place.

Plans are moving forward for reopening Brighton Museum and Art Gallery in mid-October (COVID allowing) with a headline exhibition of Bowie by Geoff MacCormack: Rock 'n' Roll With Me 1973-76 displaying photographs by Geoff MacCormack of his time touring with his friend David Bowie.

RPM's digital offer has been featured as a highlight of the national Heritage Open Days festival in their latest posting <https://www.heritageopendays.org.uk/news-desk/news/anytime-from-anywhere-events>

The Events Industry has been particularly hard hit by the Coronavirus pandemic. The whole of the main season of events was lost between March and the present time. Since lockdown was eased there have been green shoots of recovery with the Council providing a great level of support to The Warren, a socially distanced, Covid-safe cabaret venue installed on Brighton Beach.

The Events team are continuing to work with organisers, local and national, to explore opportunities to rejuvenate the sector when possible. The targeting of money from the Discretionary Fund to individuals and companies with the Events and Creative Industries sector was greatly needed and appreciated by many.

I have met with representatives from the i360, I have visited Shelter Hall & met with local business stakeholders to discuss how businesses are adapting to the global pandemic.

The work to make Brighton & Hove an anti-racist city is also progressing. Over the last few weeks, Steph has had several meetings with individuals and groups and invited Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic groups to the Anti-Racist Community Advisory Group to bring their collective experience of decades of anti-racism work to work with us to define priorities, engage more widely and over the long-term with the diverse range of communities across the city and, importantly, to challenge us to progress as fast and far as we need to travel. This is a very wide-ranging piece of work that will take many months – indeed years. We are establishing a blueprint for this work which is about dismantling old ways of doing things within the BHCC institution. And it's vital that a wider range of voices are present in our council committees; we have a report later on the adoption of a new standing invitee to the TECC committee that follows the council's work to recruit Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic community representative co-optees into our decision making processes. I will explain in further and in more detail our work on becoming anti-racist further on in the agenda as we have a few items on the agenda that are related to our work to become an anti-racist city.

Finally, I would like to give an update on planning policy matters.

I would like to remind everyone that the consultation on City Plan Part 2 has opened on 7th September. We ask residents and stakeholders to submit their comments electronically if possible. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, libraries are unfortunately not able to provide paper copies of the plan. However, paper copies can be sent out on request and the consultation period has been extended by two weeks to ensure residents have enough time to respond to the consultation under the changed conditions. Responses can be submitted until 30th October.

Additionally, Government is planning to reform our planning system. There are changes planned to the current system, as well as the Government's White Paper, which will bring more substantial changes.

I am concerned that the new housing targets are unrealistic, as our city is geographically constrained, between the sea and the South Downs. The new housing targets do not take into account what residents in this city really need – which is truly affordable housing and social rents. The focus is on build, build, build at any cost. And should the proposed changes become reality, even more unaffordable housing will be provided, which is often bought by investors from abroad, and not by local residents.

I am also very concerned that the proposed changes will give more power to developers, and less opportunity for local planning authorities and residents to stop unsuitable development.

Another major concern is the government's plan to divide cities up into growth, renewal and protected zones. National Development Management Policies (in a revised NPPF) will not provide sufficient scope for responding to particular 'local circumstances' e.g. management of HMOs; local need for genuinely affordable housing; nature of local heritage assets; higher accessibility standards; energy efficiency standards, etc. 'One size fits all' approach takes away local democracy.

Both, the proposed changes to the current system and the White Paper are out for consultation. The consultation for changes to the current system closes on 1st Oct, and the consultation on the White Paper closes on 29th Oct. I encourage residents and local stakeholders to respond to these consultations."

21 CALL OVER

21.1 The following items were called:

- 25 Update to Food Planning Advice Note PAN 1
- 26 Anti Slavery Pledge
- 27 Rewilding of Waterhall Golf Course
- 28 Footprint the responsible event for the UK property
- 30 The Hippodrome Middle Street – Urgent Works Notice
- 31 Support for the City's Creative and Cultural Sector
- 32 Public Space Protection Orders – Dog Control
- 33 Mary Clarke Statue Appeal Update
- 34 Appointment of a Standing Invitee to the TECC Committee

- 21.2 The following items were not called and as a result were agreed as per the recommendations in the report:

29 Draft Urban Design Framework Supplementary Planning Document (UDF SPD)

22 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

- 22.1 There were none.

23 ITEMS REFERRED FROM COUNCIL

(a) Petitions

- (i) Add a sign to the Queen Victoria Statue in Hove, explaining the Impact of the Empire.**

- 23.1 The Chair gave the following response:

“Thank you for this petition and to the many other residents that have already contacted the council with their ideas and suggestions.

We’re currently curating information about plaques, monuments, statues and street names on public land and the processes for making any changes – removal, renaming and so forth, which was also a commitment stated publicly by the previous Labour administration. We are also looking at upcoming opportunities for such as naming of new residential schemes. We are aiming to have a programme of action by November.

We will be working the council’s BME Workers Forum, our local Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities and historians to ensure we fully understand the history of our statues and street names and all suggestion put forward by residents. The review is not about airbrushing our island’s history but educating ourselves about it, understanding how it influences us today and celebrating the histories and her-stories of our Black, Asian and minority ethnic communities of our cities. We would like to explore with Black History how we can support them to progress the Black History walk that they have researched and designed; we will be considering how any other educational pieces in the city can be aligned and complimentary to this including the possibility of a sign at the Queen Victoria Statute.

- (ii) Prioritise & Support Community Led Affordable Housing for Private Developers in the City**

- 23.2 The Chair gave the following response:

"I welcome this petition which has been referred to TECC Committee for consideration from full council.

I also welcome the valuable work of community led housing projects.

In terms of an update - I can confirm that we have a long-established direct link between the Housing Strategy Team and Brighton & Hove Community Land Trust. There are monthly meetings held between both that have continued throughout lockdown.

The meetings are currently focusing on specific matters such as Public Works Loan Board funding - which has been discussed for some time. Counsel's advice has been sought on the recommendation of the city council's legal team. Now, Finance and Housing are drafting an initial report to progress this further.

Identifying potential sites is regularly discussed and dealt with on an ongoing basis. So far 5 council owned sites, in addition to the original pilot scheme at Plumpton Road, have been confirmed through the Housing Supply Members Board. Further sites are currently being considered. Two sites will be taken to Housing and P&R Committee in November and December seeking approval to dispose.

In addition, I know colleagues chairing the council's Housing Committee are keen to encourage the exchange of information between council officers and the Community Land Trust around minimising the carbon emissions of new homes and to identify additional sites for community-led housing in our city where the council is not in a position to develop them itself"

(iii) Declare Brighton & Hove to be an Anti-Racist City

23.3 The chair gave the following response:

"Thank you, Mo, for this petition which was accepted at Full Council in August. I would also like to thank you for staying the whole duration of the Full Council meeting in order to be able to listen to the debate for the BLM / Anti-Racist Council Notice of Motion, despite the meeting finishing very late.

In July we held a special TECC committee to accept and approve the council's pledge to work toward becoming an anti-racist council. We also agreed for officers to bring a progress report on the council's work toward becoming an anti-racist council, developing our anti-racism strategy and leading the city towards becoming an anti-racist city to November's TECC committee meeting. I would like to provide a short update today and give a full response to the petition as part of the progress report at the next committee meeting.

Pledging to be an anti-racist council means we will use our resources and change what we do to actively dismantle racist structures and challenge racial inequality. And that we will work in partnership with Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic people including council staff, residents and community groups to directly shape our anti-racism strategy through their lived experiences and diverse perspectives.

The council also fully appreciates the commitments and work done so far by many people and organisations in the city to be anti-racist.

We have called on all services and employers in the city to do everything they can to work towards Brighton & Hove becoming an anti-racist city and the council is ready to play its part. We have already started this conversation with our public sector partners at a meeting of the City Management Board (which is attended by senior officers from all the public sector organisations) in early July. They committed to sharing their plans, joining up action and being informed and led by the community. Their first step was agreement to a civic leadership programme to support and empower Black, Asian and minority ethnic civic leaders in the city. The programme is being delivered in partnership with Operation Black Vote.

Sussex Police is a member of the City Management Board and was part of the July discussion. The council's CEO is writing to the Police & Crime Commissioner asking her to respond to the specific actions requested in the Council's Motion agreed on 13th August. Language is constantly evolving. The council works with and listens to the thoughts and opinions of our staff, residents and community groups to understand the right language to use when talking about ethnicity, culture, faith and national identity.

We understand that everyone is an individual and not all people will feel comfortable with the same language. And importantly that by using acronyms and overly simplified language we reduce and diminish the diversity of communities.

We welcome continued discussion and conversation about culture and language when discussing race, racism and identity. And we will work to ensure that we use specific and relevant terminology when talking about the impact of racism on Black African people, Asian people and others.

With regards to schools, pleased that all training offered by the council to schools, teachers and trainee teachers will now include building understanding of the impact on pupils and staff of bias, discrimination, privilege and institutional racism.

Working with a group of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic school staff an initial action plan has been created looking at staff training, recruitment and retention, support for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic school staff and pupils and decolonising the curriculum. The next step is to engage with a larger number of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic staff and Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic school community to deepen the actions in the plan. I know, too, that my colleagues in Children, Young People and Skills have started to progress this work and are also supporting other initiatives such as the Multicultural Book Fund, so that we can enact changes for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic pupils in our schools in as many ways as possible.

In terms of procurement we have already amended our procurement processes to include that all tenders have a standard weighted equality question, and ask for specific Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic equalities information, and that the Procurement Advisory Board form request anti-racism commitment from all commissioners in the council.

Internally the council has established a fair and inclusive team. The purpose the team is to offer staff an additional safe space to raise and report issues of discrimination. A member of the team will listen to staff concerns in confidence and offer support and advice on the options available to the person so that they can make their own, informed decision about what they want to do next. The team consist of Human Resources and non-Human Resources staff including Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic staff.

The council has recently run a funding programme specifically for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic community and voluntary groups in the city. The deadline for applications was 11th September and bids are currently being appraised. There were 29 applicants requesting approximately 56k. The fund is only 25k in total. The Members Advisory Group overseeing the council's grant programme will be reflecting on this and in discussion with officers considering the future of the Communities Fund within which the Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic fund was run.

The council last week facilitated the first meeting of the Community Advisory Group convened to shape and guide the council's anti-racism actions and development of our anti-racism strategy. The group provided clear and constructive feedback that the council needs to demonstrate that it understands and is committed to becoming anti-racism before more engagement with communities. It needs to build up, as an institution its trust and confidence with residents and communities, through open and detailed discussion about its challenges and the work it is doing and will be doing to become anti-racist.

Going forward to the council would like to include discussion on the other elements of the petition in its work with the group. These include:

- enabling an anti-racism adult education programme
- working with business community to be anti-racist
- collaborating with universities and Black, Asian and Ethnic Minority groups on researching the history of Black, Asian and Ethnic Minority people and anti-racism in the city
- Inclusive festivals

The i360 is not owned by the city council, and as such we do not have day to day control over the decisions the i360 makes, and the council does not have a contractual relationship with British Airways. However, it was made very clear to the i360 that the council does not support British Airways as a sponsor and would like to see a new sponsor, when the current sponsorship expires next year, that shares the values of the city, especially with respect to sustainability, equalities, and the city's role as a City of Sanctuary.

Finally, it is vital to recognise that this work exists also because so little responsibility was taken for it in the past and too little engagement was undertaken. Consultants had commented in 2015 that our council needs to do more – I want to take this opportunity to not only share the work done to escalate and progress this to date but to state that actions both now and in weeks and months to come will speak louder than words.”

(b) Notices of motion:

- (i) Committing to Make Brighton & Hove Free of Modern Slavery

23.4 Councillor Dee Simson proposed the following amendment:

“That a future report be brought back to TECC Committee on the 11 March 2021 as an update.”

23.5 Councillor Powell formally seconded the amendment.

23.6 The motion was passed.

23.7 **RESOLVED** - That:

- 1) Committee respond to the motion concerning Committing to Make Brighton & Hove Free of Modern Slavery either by noting it or where it is considered more appropriate, calling for an officer report on the matter as requested, which may give consideration to a range of options.
- 2) Committee responds to the motion concerning Black Lives Matter / Anti-Racist Council either by noting it or where it is considered more appropriate, calling for an officer report on the matter as requested, which may give consideration to a range of options.
- 3) Committee responds to the motion concerning Historic Motoring Events on Madeira Drive either by noting it or where it is considered more appropriate, calling for an officer report on the matter as requested, which may give consideration to a range of options.
- 4) A future report be brought back to TECC Committee on the 11 March 2021 as an update.

24 MEMBER INVOLVEMENT

(b) Written Questions

(i) Anti-Racism

24.1 Councillor Evans put the following question:

“Following the excellent report and debate at the last meeting of this committee, and the NoM passed at full council, could we please have a brief update on the progress of the work being done on Becoming an Anti-Racist Council?”

24.2 The Chair gave the following response:

“Thank you for your question I believe responses to the petition and NOMs have provided a short update for today’s committee and propose that further updates are provided in the progress report coming to the next committee meeting in November. “

(ii) Section 106 Monies

24.3 Councillor Bridget Fishleigh gave the following question:

“Do you agree that ward councillors should be involved in the allocation of Section 106 monies and, if so, would you please put a process in place to make sure we are consulted before the legal agreements are finalised by which time it’s too late?”

24.4 The Chair gave the following response:

“Thank you for your question about s106 contributions

I think it’s worth providing context on the rules for s106 contributions – they are required under national rules to make new development acceptable - they must be necessary and directly related to development. We generally seek them on developments of 10 or more homes.

Under the current system, ward councillors can provide comments to case officers on developer contributions - while the applications are being considered. Councillors are notified of new planning applications via the weekly list. At this stage you can propose what you consider are local priorities for developer contributions. However, officers need to look at these against adopted policies and national rules.

The sums due are mainly calculated using approved formulas in the adopted Planning Obligations Technical Guidance. In terms of where the sums are spent – this is based on priorities identified in strategies approved by councillors (such as the Open Spaces Strategy) and based on comments received from the relevant Teams consulted (such as City Parks and Transport). Any proposals would need to show clear links to the impact of the development in its locality

Looking to the future, the current system will be changing when the Community Infrastructure Levy starts on the 5 October. Funds collected through this levy will be able to be spent citywide to support the council’s infrastructure needs. There will be formal governance arrangements for agreeing how the money is allocated (probably through an annual bidding process). This will be agreed by this committee next year. In terms of how this affects you and other councillors - some of the funding will be ring fenced for spending in the wards where the permission was granted. It can be spent on local priorities in consultation with ward councillors and neighbourhood groups. In Rottingdean, these sums will be passed to the parish council for them to spend on their local priorities. At the same time, S106 obligations will be scaled back and will be used to secure affordable housing and on-site specific infrastructure requirements.

As the current system comes to an end in a few weeks, and the changes post CIL will include greater opportunities for councillors to be involved in how the levy is spent, I do not intend to make any changes to the existing arrangements as outlined in your question.

However, it must be noted that we are concerned about Conservative Government’s new Planning White Paper that sets out plans to abolish the existing system of developer contributions; and could lift the threshold for Section 106 payments under the current system. We are responding to this consultation as a council as these changes could come into play relatively soon.”

24.5 As a supplementary question, Councillor Fishleigh requested that the chair contact the 106 officer and arrange access of the draft 106.

24.6 The Chair agreed to follow up on this.

(iv) Anti – Social Behaviour on Hove Seafront

24.7 Councillor Nemeth gave the following question:

“Will the Chair provide an individual update on each of the Recommendations 3-8 of Agenda Item 7 (Anti-social Behaviour on Hove Seafront) from the 18th June 2020 meeting of this committee as reproduced below?

(3) Requested that the Chief Executive of Brighton & Hove City Council writes to the Divisional Commander of Sussex Police to ask for assistance i) in dealing with the more serious breaches of by-laws and ii) in developing a joint strategy to make better use of CCTV resources on and around the seafront.

(4) Called on officers to draw up plans to regularise signage on Hove seafront to make existing rules clearer.

(5) Called on officers to prioritise the clean-up of various seafront graffiti hotspots such as the King Alfred and Hove Lagoon.

(6) Gave officers backing to spend from existing budgets a sum of up to £500 for packets of graffiti wipes that would be made available free of charge from the Seafront Office to anybody wishing to clean up graffiti on the seafront.

(7) Called on officers to discuss the ongoing overflowing bin situation with appropriate colleagues.

(8) Called on officers to circulate other ideas to further bolster ongoing efforts.”

24.8 The Chair gave the following response:

“Q1 Requested that the Chief Executive of Brighton & Hove City Council writes to the Divisional Commander of Sussex Police to ask for assistance i) in dealing with the more serious breaches of by-laws and ii) in developing a joint strategy to make better use of CCTV resources on and around the seafront.

The Chief Executive is in regular contact with the Divisional Commander of Sussex Police and I have asked officers to make sure that this is actioned as soon as possible. I have been informed that additional police resource has been allocated to open spaces, including the seafront, in the city over the summer months.

Q2 Called on officers to draw up plans to regularise signage on Hove seafront to make existing rules clearer.

Through the project to better manage waste on the seafront, signage along the seafront will be reviewed and updated to assist the public in using the area responsibly. This will

include rationalising signage and making it clear the behaviour that is expected and what the implications are if this is not met. The audit will include all signage relating to byelaws and water safety.

Q3 Called on officers to prioritise the clean-up of various seafront graffiti hotspots such as the King Alfred and Hove Lagoon.

Cityclean is responsible for removing graffiti from council property. It is not the council's responsibility to clear graffiti from private property unless it is offensive. In August, graffiti was removed from council assets on the seafront from Hove Lagoon to Black Rock. This was part of a 2-week clean-up which targeted problem areas. A report is to be presented to Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee on 29 September seeking approval for new enforcement measures to be introduced to address graffiti on private property.

Q4 Gave officers backing to spend from existing budgets a sum of up to £500 for packets of graffiti wipes that would be made available free of charge from the Seafront Office to anybody wishing to clean up graffiti on the seafront.

Graffiti removal wipes have been decommissioned due to their costly and environmentally damaging nature. Products to paint over graffiti continue to be available via the Tidy Up Team and Community Clean Up Scheme, including paint (most common colours, black, white and magnolia) and equipment to facilitate painting, such as paint brushes, rollers, trays and personal protective equipment. Cityclean has reviewed the market for an alternative to the wipes. A graffiti removal spray, to be used with reusable rags redistributed from the hospitality industry has been tested and reviewed. Product risk assessments have highlighted the need for certain personal protective equipment. The wipes, rags and personal protective equipment are available via the Community Clean Up Scheme.

The new removal spray is likely to leave smears on communal bins, a problem which was common with wipes. Cityclean's preference is for paint to be used to cover graffiti vandalism on communal bins, which is available from the Community Clean Up Scheme.

Q5 Called on officers to discuss the ongoing overflowing bin situation with appropriate colleagues.

As lockdown restrictions eased, footfall increased significantly along the seafront, resulting in higher levels of litter being produced. On one day, 11 tonnes of waste was removed from the beach, compared to the usual three tonnes on a normal busy summer's day. An extra 60 large 1100 litre bins have been put in place to accommodate the increased demand for bins.

Q6 Called on officers to circulate other ideas to further bolster ongoing efforts.

Officers would be happy to explore further ideas regarding bolstering efforts to reduce ASB on Hove Seafront. If Cllr Nemeth would like to contact the Head of Safer Communities she would be happy to have those discussions with him and other relevant officers going forward.

I want to finish by saying that our city recently participated in the Great British September Clean. Councillors, including myself, and many, many residents have picked litter, removed graffiti, peel stickers and posters off our street furniture. Councillors are role models and I encourage all members of this committee to help keep Brighton & Hove tidy. I myself regularly pick litter on Hove beach (and even Brighton beach!), either on my own or in a group. There is something everyone can do, even if you just pick up a couple of items of litter every time you visit the beach or your local park.”

24.9 Councillor Nemeth sought legal clarification on the reason for not providing graffiti wipes despite having been agreed at previous TECC Committee.

24.10 The Head of Commercial Law stated that a response had been received.

(v) Fly Posting on the Seafront

24.11 Councillor Nemeth gave the following question:

“Would the Chair join community groups, amenity societies and tourist businesses by making a strong and unequivocal statement against fly-posting on the Brighton & Hove seafront, and will she pledge to call on colleagues to investigate and prosecute where possible those participating in fly-posting campaigns in tourist areas?”

24.12 The Chair gave the following response:

“I would agree that illegal fly-posting is a blight on the environment whether the Seafront or other areas. I mentioned in my response to your last question that Brighton & Hove participated in the recent Great British September Clean, where many of us Councillors, Cityclean operatives and volunteer tidy up teams took time to tackle some of this ourselves.

The legislation is very specific in relation to fly-posting in that the Fixed Penalty Notice can only be issued to the individual committing the act, not the venue or promoter relating to the event.

The Seafront has recently been added to the Environmental Enforcement Team’s patrol route and resources were increased over the summer months to deter environmental crimes, including fly-posting. Officers will continue to patrol the Seafront and will issue a Fixed Penalty Notice to anyone caught fly-posting.

Background Information on Fly-posting

Fly-posting, in the main, is illegal. Anyone caught fly-posting will be issued with a Fixed Penalty Notice of £150 under section 43 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003. The Fixed Penalty Notice can only be issued to the individual committing the act, not the venue or promoter relating to the event.

The council actively removes fly-posting from council owned street furniture, bins, benches, signs etc. and rapidly responds to reported offensive and racist flyposting. The council is not responsible for removing fly-posting from privately owned property.

There are exemptions for local events of a religious, educational, cultural, political, social or recreational character, or any temporary matter in connection with an event or local activity of such a character, which is not being promoted or carried out for commercial purposes.

There are further exemptions as specified in the Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) (England) Regulations 2007”

24.13 Councillor Nemeth requested that the Chair consult Caroline Lucas MP as to the reason for her appearance as part of a poster campaign by a prolific poster campaign.

24.14 The Chair agreed to consult Caroline Lucas MP.

(vi) Sport on Hove Seafront

24.15 Councillor gave the following question:

“Will the Chair pledge to call for consultation with the many groups which participate in various sporting activities on the Hove seafront if/when further changes to the parking arrangements are considered?”

24.16 The Chair gave the following response:

“The changes to the parking arrangements adjacent to Hove Lawns were introduced as part of an experimental traffic regulation order (ETRO) that was advertised in the local press and on notices on lamp columns on 17th July. Feedback on the scheme is welcomed from everyone during the first six months of the scheme being in operation and all feedback will be presented to elected members before any decision is made regarding whether to make the experimental scheme permanent, amend it or remove it entirely. To take part in the formal experimental traffic regulation order consultation please visit www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/TRO-proposals and complete the online form for TRO-14-2020. Alternatively, you can provide general feedback on any of the Covid-19 urgent response temporary measures by completing an online survey at www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/covid-19-temporary-measures.

If further parking arrangements are changed within the Hove seafront, then groups who participate in the various sporting activities can be involved in any consultation. Directly affected businesses would be consulted during the Traffic Regulation order (TRO) process as it is advertised for a 21-day consultation period with notices on street and in the press and on the Council website before anything is implemented. The other visitor / groups can participate in the consultation period during the advertising of the TRO with any concerns / objections being presented to the next available Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee for final approval before any changes any made.”

24.17 Councillor Nemeth noted enquired how sport would be promoted by TECC Committee for people who could not access the seafront as easily now that they could not drive there.

24.18 The Chair stated that parks were close to many residents, bus routes and cycle lanes were also an available option. Feedback was welcomed.

(vii) Covid and Sport

24.19 Councillor Nemeth gave the following question:

“What analysis has been carried out on the effects of COVID on sport and leisure in Brighton & Hove?”

24.20 The Chair gave the following response:

“Research that has been undertaken during the pandemic has been at a national level by Sport England which has indicated that the effects are changing throughout the pandemic. At a local level the focus has been to manage the impact of the closure of the sports facilities and work towards a phased re-opening to enable residents to participate in council facilities.

Due to the pandemic colleagues in Public Health have postponed a citywide consultation for a new Sport & Physical Activity Strategy. When it is possible for that consultation to take place it will give the opportunity for a better understanding of the impact of the pandemic on sport and physical activity participation in the city. Furthermore, Sport England provide participation data retrospectively for local authority areas and the future publication of such data will also provide a helpful insight into the effects in the city.”

(d) Petitions**(i) Fair Trade**

24.21 Councillor Appich presented the Notice of Motion.

24.22 Councillor O’Quinn formally seconded the motion.

24.23 The motion passed.

24.24 **RESOLVED** – that:

1. Committee note the importance of Fair Trade as part of a sustainable future;
2. Committee note the Council’s continued commitment to Fair Trade as part of the minimum buying standards for food and catering contracts;
3. Committee note that opportunities to increase the Council’s commitment to buying Fair Trade for food and catering contracts continue to be sought and taken wherever possible within the current budgetary constraints;
4. A report be brought to the next meeting of this Committee setting out progress.

25 UPDATE TO FOOD PLANNING ADVICE NOTE (PAN)

25.1 The Committee considered a report which sought the approval of the 2020 Update to the Food Growing and Development Planning Advice Note (PAN). The report was provided by the Planning Manager.

- 25.2 Councillor Simson referred to section 106 and enquired of the use of this on developments.
- 25.3 Councillor O'Quinn stated that it was important for people to be skilled to grow their own food. It was stated that this could really help increase community bonds.

25.4 **RESOLVED** that:

1. The 2020 Update to the Planning Advice Note: Food Growing and Development, attached as Appendix 1, subject to the finalisation of any document design matters, including any additional images and visuals, by the Head of Planning and any minor editorial changes in consultation with the Chair of TECC Committee be adopted by Committee.

26 ANTI-SLAVERY PLEDGE

- 26.1 The committee considered a report of the Interim Executive Director for Housing, Neighbourhoods & Communities, which sought to provide on an overview of the work being coordinated locally by the Sussex Anti-Slavery Network and a briefing on the draft Brighton & Hove City Council anti-slavery pledge and statement of intent. The report was provided by the Exploitation Coordinator.
- 26.2 The Exploitation Coordinator clarified the aims of the report and noted that the effort to tackle modern slavery and human trafficking culminating in the anti-slavery pledge was commissioned by the Home Office to take effect across the country.
- 26.3 Councillor Simson referred to training for elected Members and enquired how soon these would become available.
- 26.4 The Exploitation Co-ordinator clarified that elected Member training was nearly finalised and that virtual meetings could be set up.
- 26.5 Ms Sasidharan sought clarification as to the methods of communication employed to convey this to the public.
- 26.6 The Exploitation Coordinator stated that the modern slavery and human trafficking info had been adopted by the City's community safety and crime reduction strategy. It was noted that this was overseen every 2 months.
- 26.7 Councillor Appich referred to item 2.2 and sought clarification on the recruitment method and which committee this would be referred to.
- 26.8 The Exploitation Coordinator stated that the recommendation was to go to Full Council.
- 26.9 The Chair noted that the Administration would nominate someone.
- 26.10 Councillor MacCafferty sought confirmation of any work with statutory partners where possible and enquired of any ongoing efforts to engage with other groups that were also affected such as adults.

- 26.11 Nick May, Sussex Police, welcomed the anti-slavery pledge and that BHCC along with Sussex police were utilising modern legislation to combat the exploitation of children and other young people involved in county lines activity among others.
- 26.12 Councillor Powell emphasised the importance of communication of this. It was enquired if there was evidence of this following the vote for Brexit and during Covid.
- 26.13 The Exploitation Coordinator stated that during the Covid lockdown a number of women who were vulnerable had been criminally and sexually exploited throughout the major lockdown. It was further noted that it would be inappropriate to comment on Brexit.

26.14 **RESOLVED TO RECOMMEND:**

1. That full Council be recommended to agree that Brighton & Hove City Council signs up to the Anti-Slavery Pledge and statement of intent as drafted (appendices one and two refer); and
2. That full Council be recommended to appoint an elected Member to champion the work required under the auspices of the pledge.

27 REWILDING OF WATERHALL GOLF COURSE

- 27.1 The Committee considered a report of the Executive Director, Economy, Environment & Culture which sought approval to lease the former Waterhall Golf Course site and for Cityparks to undertake rewilding at the Waterhall site. In addition that a marketing exercise is undertaken of the remaining land and buildings not required for the rewilding to seek alternative uses. The report was provided by the Head of Sport and Leisure.
- 27.2 On behalf of the Labour Party, Councillor Appich moved a motion to amend the wording preceding the recommendations as shown below in strikethrough, to replace recommendation 2.3, insert a new 2.4 and 2.5 and to renumber the existing 2.4 so that it became 2.6 and to further amend it as shown in strikethrough and bold italics below:

That the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee ~~recommends to the Policy & Resources Committee that it:~~

- 2.1 Notes that the Community Interest Company (CIC) agreed by Policy & Resources Committee on 23rd January 2020 as the preferred leaseholder for the former Waterhall Golf Course site will not be concluding lease arrangements.
- 2.2 Agrees that the Council's Cityparks Service undertake rewilding at Waterhall and submit funding applications for Countryside Stewardship Grants to support this work. Community engagement will be a major part of the rewilding activities undertaken.
- 2.3 ~~Agrees to a marketing exercise being undertaken of the buildings located on the site as per 3.12 and conclude lease agreements with preferred leaseholders, who will undertake activities which complement re-wilding.~~

- 2.3** *That a feasibility study be undertaken for the removal of the clubhouse to facilitate the rewilding of this open, high, inter-visible Downscape, and its replacement by a new building near the site of the old Waterhall Farm and cottages, which might be used as a café, farm shop, rewilding project offices, or similar*
- 2.4** *That a programme of community consultation take place prior to any marketing of the existing or new buildings, and in the light of 2.3 above*
- 2.5** *That a further report is brought to this Committee 1) to advise the Committee on the implications of formally designating Waterhall (former) Golf Course as statutory access land and 2) to report the outcomes of the recommendations at 2.3 and 2.4.*

2.4 2.6 Delegates authority to the Executive Director, Economy, Environment & Culture to implement the recommendations 2.2 and ~~to 2.53~~.

- 27.3 Councillor O'Quinn formally seconded the amendment.
- 27.4 Councillor Nemeth enquired if it was known that the preferred leaseholder was already registered with the rural agency.
- 27.5 The Head of Operations – City Parks confirmed that joining land was registered with the Rural Pavements Agency.
- 27.6 Councillor Nemeth enquired if BHCC had already reached the maximum limit of the available Basic Special Premium.
- 27.7 The Head of Operations – City Parks stated that BHCC had not yet reached the maximum limit and that there were no restrictions on applying for this at the moment.
- 27.8 Councillor Nemeth enquired if neighbours had been consulted on this and sought further clarification as to the status of the golf club's possessions.
- 27.9 The Sports Facilities Manager stated that access had been provided to the premises to collect belongings during the Covid lockdown.
- 27.10 The Head of Operations – City Parks stated that the farmer in local vicinity along with the National Trust had been consulted. It was clarified that the adjoining land was owned by BHCC.
- 27.11 Councillor O'Quinn requested evidence regarding changes brought about by the sheep grazing programme implemented in 2010.
- 27.12 The Head of Operations – City Parks stated that information as available on certain sites being monitored.
- 27.13 A vote was taken on the amendment was passed.
- 27.14 **RESOLVED** – That Committee:

1. Notes that the Community Interest Company (CIC) agreed by Policy & Resources Committee on 23rd January 2020 as the preferred leaseholder for the former Waterhall Golf Course site will not be concluding lease arrangements.
2. Agrees that the Council's Cityparks Service undertake rewilding at Waterhall and submit funding applications for Countryside Stewardship Grants to support this work. Community engagement will be a major part of the rewilding activities undertaken.
3. That a feasibility study be undertaken for the removal of the clubhouse to facilitate the rewilding of this open, high, inter-visible Downslope, and its replacement by a new building near the site of the old Waterhall Farm and cottages, which might be used as a café, farm shop, rewilding project offices, or similar.
4. That a programme of community consultation take place prior to any marketing of the existing or new buildings, and in the light of 2.3 above
5. That a further report is brought to this Committee 1) to advise the Committee on the implications of formally designating Waterhall (former) Golf Course as statutory access land and 2) to report the outcomes of the recommendations at 2.3 and 2.4.
6. Delegates authority to the Executive Director, Economy, Environment & Culture to implement the recommendations 2 to 5.

28 FOOTPRINT - THE RESPONSIBLE EVENT FOR THE UK PROPERTY INDUSTRY

- 28.1 The Committee considered a report of the Executive Director Economy, Environment & Culture which sought to consider the request from Brighton Design for the conference event "FOOTPRINT" to take place on Hove Lawns on the 14th – 17th September 2021. The report was provided by the Head of Sport and Leisure.
- 28.2 Councillor Appich enquired if other areas were being considered and if landlord's consent was required for other sites.
- 28.3 The Head of Sport and Leisure stated that there was no indication that other areas were to be used however landlord's consent would be required should any other areas be considered.
- 28.4 **RESOLVED** that Committee:
1. Grant Landlord's Consent for the event 'FOOTPRINT'.
 2. Grants delegated authority to the Executive Director, Economy, Environment & Culture to undertake the necessary requirements for Landlord's Consent.

29 DRAFT URBAN DESIGN FRAMEWORK SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT (UDF SPD)

- 29.1 **RESOLVED** – that Committee:
1. Notes the background information provided regarding the preparation of the Urban Design Framework Supplementary Planning Document (UDF SPD)

2. Approves the Draft Urban Design Framework Supplementary Planning Document for public consultation for six weeks and authorises the Executive Director Economy Environment & Culture to make any necessary minor amendments to the Draft SPD in consultation with the Chair of TECC Committee prior to the public consultation.

30 THE HIPPODROME, MIDDLE STREET - URGENT WORKS NOTICE

- 30.1 The committee considered a report of the Executive Director Economy, Environment and Culture which sought authorisation to issue an Urgent Works Notice under Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (the Act) in respect of the grade II* listed Hippodrome in Middle Street, Brighton in order to preserve the listed building whilst it remains vacant. The report was provided by the Planning Team Leader.
- 30.2 The Planning Team Leader noted that the Hippodrome had changed hands and was under new ownership. It was stated that some of the works had already commenced since the purchase.
- 30.3 Councillor Simson sought clarification regarding the service of notice.
- 30.4 The Planning Team Leader clarified that the report sought the authority to serve notice. It was stated that there was sign of progress of works since the property had recently been acquisitioned however many works were still required some of which required specialist intervention.
- 30.5 Councillor Simson stated that it would be down to officer's discretion as to whether the notice was delivered.
- 30.6 The Planning Team Leader agreed that discretion would be used and that dialogue with the new owners had already been opened. It was stated that the new owners had acted in good faith and that they would need some time.
- 30.7 **RESOLVED** – that:
 1. A notice be issued under section 54 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (as amended), also known as an Urgent Works Notice, for the preservation of The Hippodrome, 52-58 Middle Street, Brighton.
 2. The council carry out the works listed in the Notice should the owners not volunteer, with the Notice period, to do so.
 3. Under s55 of the Act officers be authorised to recover the council's expenses incurred in carrying out the works required by the Notice.

31 SUPPORT FOR THE CITY'S CREATIVE AND CULTURAL SECTOR

- 31.1 The Committee considered a report of the Executive Director of Economy, Culture and Environment which sought to set out the actions that have been taken by BHCC and

other organisations to support the creative and cultural sector as a result of Covid-19. The report was provided by the Assistant Director Culture Tourism & Sport.

- 31.2 Councillor Appich enquired what specific efforts were in place to include groups with protected characteristics.
- 31.3 The Assistant Director Culture Tourism & Sport stated that, with regard to the arts and creative industries commission, a series of sub groups that influenced the direction were involved, it was clarified that in March the annual creative summit topic was proposed to be inclusion in an effort to refresh the artistic focus across the city.
- 31.4 **RESOLVED** – that:
1. Committee notes the difficult circumstances faced by many artists, performers, practitioners, arts organisations and supporting freelancers as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.
 2. Committee notes the steps taken by the city council to prioritise the sector, as summarised in paragraphs 3.7 and 3.15 below.
 3. Committee requests a report in January 2021 on the completion of the Arts Recovery Plan and on preparations for its implementation, as described in paragraph 3.17.

32 PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDERS- DOG CONTROL, ALCOHOL IN PUBLIC PLACES AND GATING

- 32.1 The Committee considered a report of the Interim Executive Director Housing Neighbourhoods and Communities which sought to request that Committee endorse the continued use of the PSPOs relating to the existing gating orders, dog control and drinking in public places for three years until further review was required in 2023. It also sought to recommend that committee agree officers to work with residents to consider amendments to the Oxford Court gating PSPO and to bring a proposed amended Order back to Committee for approval. The report was provided by the Head of Safer Communities.
- 32.2 **RESOLVED** – that Committee:
1. Endorses the continued use of the PSPOs relating to the existing gating orders, dog control orders and drinking in public places for three years until further review is required in 2023. The orders will be amended to reflect the new relevant dates.
 2. Agrees for officers to work with residents to consider amendments to the Oxford Court gating PSPO and to bring a proposed amended Order back to Committee for approval.

33 MARY CLARKE STATUE APPEAL UPDATE

- 33.1 The Committee considered a report of the Executive Director, Economy, Environment and Culture which sought to detail the involvement from BHCC (Arts, Planning, Visit

Brighton, Venues, City Transport, Royal Pavilion and Museums) in support of the Mary Clarke Statue Appeal. The report was provided by the Arts Development Manager.

- 33.2 Councillor Mears stated that the suffragettes were a symbol of democracy and women's rights and confirmed her support for this. It was enquired if there was possibility of moving the location to the Pavilion Gardens.
- 33.3 Councillor Appich enquired if it was possible to explore voluntary contribution via hotels.
- 33.4 The Assistant Director Culture Tourism & Sport stated that it was possible to look at voluntary contributions.
- 33.5 The Chair stated that the current location was suitable but that this decision would be taken by Planning Committee.
- 33.6 **RESOLVED** – that Committee:
1. Notes the work of officers in Arts, Planning, Visit Brighton, Venues, City Transport and the Museums Service in the support of the Mary Clarke Statue Appeal.
 2. Notes the fundraising work being undertaken by the Appeal to move forward with their plans.

34 APPOINTMENT OF A STANDING INVITEE TO THE TECC COMMITTEE

- 34.1 The Committee considered a report of the Executive Lead Officer, Strategy, Governance & Law which sought to propose the appointment of Ms Stephanie Prior as a standing invitee to the TECC Committee.
- 34.2 **RESOLVED** – that:
1. Stephanie Prior be appointed as the Standing Invitee to the TECC Committee.

35 ITEMS REFERRED FOR FULL COUNCIL

The meeting concluded at 8.00pm

Signed

Chair

Dated this

day of

WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS

A period of not more than fifteen minutes shall be allowed at each ordinary meeting for questions submitted by Members.

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.

(1) Funding Maintenance Plans – Councillor Robert Nemeth

A Conservative amendment to the Draft City Plan Part Two referencing the need to maintain new buildings received unanimous support at a Special Meeting of Full Council on Thursday 2nd April 2020. The text was as follows:

“The detailing and finishing of exterior surfaces (for example metal cladding, timber cladding, glazed curtain walling, concrete or rendered/painted surfaces) needs to be carefully considered to avoid requiring onerous maintenance requirements or poor weathering properties. Where appropriate, a funded maintenance plan will be required to demonstrate how the quality of materials used will be secured over time.”

Would the Chair set out the likely timetable of actions that will take place to implement the agreement?

(2) Field Officers – Councillor Robert Nemeth

Would the Chair provide (i) an update on the Field Officer employment and retention situation and (ii) confirm that no council tenant will be charged (through the Housing Revenue Account) for the Field Officer service if, for whatever reason, it is not being provided?

Subject:	Items referred from the Council meeting held on the 22 August 2020		
	Improving Availability of Beach Huts and Chalets – Notice of Motion		
Date of Meeting:	19 November 2020		
Report of:	Executive Lead Officer for Strategy, Governance & Law		
Contact Officer:	Name:	Mark Wall	Tel: 01273 291006
	E-mail:	mark.wall@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
Wards Affected:	All		

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. SUMMARY AND POLICY CONTEXT:

- 1.1 To receive the following Notice of Motion which was debated at and referred from the full Council meeting held on the 22 August 2020.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That the Committee responds to the motion concerning, Improving the Availability of Beach Huts and Chalets, either by noting it or where it is considered more appropriate, calling for an officer report on the matter as requested, which may give consideration to a range of options;

3. CONTEXT / BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 3.1 The following resolution from the full council meeting held on the 22 October 2020 for the committee to consider is detailed below:

COUNCIL

4.30pm 22 OCTOBER 2020

**VIRTUAL MEETING - TEAMS
MINUTES**

Present: Councillors Robins (Chair), Mears (Deputy Chair), Allcock, Appich, Atkinson, Bagaeen, Barnett, Bell, Brennan, Brown, Childs, Clare, Davis, Deane, Druitt, Ebel, Evans, Fishleigh, Fowler, Gibson, Grimshaw, Hamilton, Heley, Henry, Hill, Hills, Hugh-Jones, Janio, Knight, Lewry, Littman, Lloyd, Mac Cafferty, McNair, Miller, Moonan, Nemeth, Nield, O'Quinn, Osborne, Peltzer Dunn, Phillips, Pissaridou, Platts, Powell, Rainey, Shanks, Simson, C Theobald, Wares, West, Wilkinson and Williams.

PART ONE

NOTICES OF MOTION

52. IMPROVING THE AVAILABILITY OF BEACH HUTS AND CHALETS

- 52.1 The Notice of Motion as listed in the agenda was proposed by Councillor Platts on behalf of the Labour Group and formally seconded by Councillor Allcock who reserved his right to speak in the debate.
- 52.2 Councillor Nemeth moved an amendment on behalf of the Conservative Group which was formally seconded by Councillor Mears.
- 52.3 Councillors Ebel, Fowler and Allcock spoke on the motion and the amendment. Councillor Platts thanked everyone for their comments and confirmed that she did not accept the amendment.
- 52.4 The Mayor noted that the amendment had not been accepted and therefore put the amendment from the Conservative Group to the vote and called on each of the Group Leaders to confirm their position as well as the Groups in turn followed by each of the Independent Members:

Councillor Mac Cafferty stated that the Green Group were against the amendment and this was confirmed by the Green Group Members;

Councillor Platts stated that the Labour Group were against the amendment and this was confirmed by the Labour Group Members;

Councillor Bell stated that the Conservative were in favour of the amendment and this was confirmed by the Conservative Group Members;

Councillor Brennan confirmed that she was voting against the amendment;

Councillor Fishleigh confirmed that she was voting in favour of the amendment;

Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting in favour of the amendment;

Councillor Knight confirmed that she was voting against the amendment.

- 52.5 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been lost and therefore put the motion as listed to the vote:

This Council notes that we are currently conducting a consultation on beach chalets and that due to demand, the waiting lists are currently closed; Council also notes that a report is due to go before committee after the current consultation ends in November in order to receive the findings of this consultation;

Council requests that this report:

1. Explores options to finance the building of additional beach chalets or beach huts to rent or to purchase;
2. Identifies locations for more chalets and huts along parts the seafront including less well-visited parts to help regenerate those areas and provide essential footfall for local businesses including east of the Palace Pier;
3. Identifies how beach huts and chalet income east of the Palace Pier could support additional borrowing and regeneration of Madeira Terraces and contribute to the wider area's regeneration and renewal.

52.6 The Mayor then called on each of the Group Leaders to confirm their position as well as the Groups in turn followed by each of the Independent Members:

Councillor Mac Cafferty stated that the Green Group were in favour of the motion and this was confirmed by the Green Group Members;

Councillor Platts stated that the Labour Group were in favour of the motion and this was confirmed by the Labour Group Members;

Councillor Bell stated that the Conservative were in favour of the motion and this was confirmed by the Conservative Group Members;

Councillor Brennan confirmed that she was voting for the motion;

Councillor Fishleigh confirmed that she was voting for the motion;

Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting for the motion;

Councillor Knight confirmed that she was voting for the motion.

52.7 The Mayor confirmed that the motion had been carried unanimously.

**TOURISM, EQUALITIES,
COMMUNITIES & CULTURE
COMMITTEE**

19 NOVEMBER 2020

Agenda Item 42d (ii)

Brighton & Hove City Council

NOTICE OF MOTION

CONSERVATIVE PARTY

VOLK'S RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS

This Committee resolves:

1. Thank Volk's Electric Railway Association for the briefing note 'An Accessible Future for Volk's Electric Railway';
2. Note the implications for tourism of successfully improving accessibility to Volk's Electric Railway; and
3. Call for an Officer Report in how the note's recommendations may be implemented.

Proposed by: Cllr Nemeth

Seconded by: Cllr Mears

Supporting information:

Briefing Note from Volk's Electric Railway Association (to be circulated by separate e-mail as appendix)

**TOURISM, EQUALITIES,
COMMUNITIES & CULTURE
COMMITTEE**

19 NOVEMBER 2020

Agenda Item 42d (iii)

Brighton & Hove City Council

NOTICE OF MOTION

CONSERVATIVE PARTY

LOW-COST NATURE RESERVE CONSERVATION FEATURES

This Committee resolves to:

1. Set out a preferred timetable for implementation of the agreement; and
2. Call for an Officer Report on what conservation features should be included.

Proposed by: Cllr Nemeth

Seconded by: Cllr Simson

Supporting information:

The following line was added to 2.279 in DM37 on page 114 of the Draft City Plan Part Two document:

“SPD11 Nature Conservation and Development will be updated and will refer to a range of other low-cost nature conservation features that can be secured through new development.”

Subject: Community Safety and Crime in Brighton & Hove

Date of Meeting: 19th November 2020

Report of: Interim Director of Housing Neighbourhoods and Communities

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

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

Ward(s) affected: All

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

- 1.1 Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, there is a requirement for statutory and other partners to formulate a plan every three years to tackle crime and disorder and monitor progress. A new Community Safety Strategy was agreed by full council in July 2020. This report provides an update on the work undertaken by the Community Safety Partnership in relation to the Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy.
- 1.2 At this committee in May 2020 amendments tabled by the Green Group and the Conservative group requested updates to be provided regarding the impact of COVID 19 on the new strategy, as well as on essential workers and services such as domestic abuse. Information regarding this is contained within the body of the report. A briefing note was provided to accompany the strategy to full council. For ease of reference this is attached at Appendix 1.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That the committee notes the report
- 2.2 The Committee reaffirm the Council's commitment to continued support to the community safety partnership work

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Overview of police recorded crimes and incidents and the impact of Covid

CAVEAT: It should be noted that police recorded crime statistics can be impacted by changes in reporting practices, recording practices and policing activity, as well as by the number of crimes actually taking place. There has been some delay in receiving police crime statistics due to COVID.

- 3.1 In 2019/20 there were a total of 29,393 crimes recorded by the police in Brighton & Hove, an increase of 8% on 2018/19, which in turn was 3% increase on 2017/18. After 11 months of 2019/20 there was a greater increase (up 12%), but

people's daily lives had begun to change due to Covid during the course of March, with the result that fewer crimes were already being committed during that month.

- 3.2 Total recorded crimes per month compared with the average of the same months in 2018 and 2019 were up in February (prior to lockdown) by 29%, but 11% lower in March and 21% lower in April. Crimes have risen in the months since then. They remained lower until July, but by August were 2% higher than the average of the previous two years.
- 3.3 Although the total recorded pattern is as described above, Covid has impacted variously on different types of crime and incidents. Graphs providing more details are provided at Appendix 2.
- 3.4 Generally, crimes which happen in a public place, including violent offences, thefts and criminal damage and were much reduced during the months of April and May, when the tightest lockdown conditions were in place. However, they climbed up over the summer months. Criminal damage offences in August were particularly high.
- 3.5 In contrast to the lockdown period resulting in reduced numbers of violent crimes in a public place, there have been more domestic violence offences recorded, with the months of April and August being particularly high.
- 3.6 Sexual offences showed a drop in the months of March to June. In previous years, sexual offences have shown a clear link to the night-time economy, so the effect during lockdown is consistent with this.
- 3.7 Robberies (mostly personal robberies) also dropped in the early lockdown period, presumably linked to fewer people in public spaces reducing opportunities. However, numbers increased during the summer.
- 3.8 Crimes against businesses also dropped right down at the beginning of lockdown but continued to remain lower than in previous years throughout the summer.
- 3.9 There always tends to be a seasonal pattern to cycle theft associated with how many people are cycling, but in addition to this, there was a particular spike in cycle thefts in May, perhaps reflecting higher numbers of people cycling for exercise over that period.
- 3.10 Total recorded hate crimes during the early lockdown period (Apr and May 2020) were slightly lower than average of the corresponding months in the previous two years. However, racist and homophobic incidents and crimes have both seen quite a steep rise over the summer months.
- 3.11 Police recorded anti-social behaviour incidents showed a contrasting picture to most types of recorded crime. While numbers recorded in March were in line with the previous months, there was a sudden increase in April to a level more than twice the average of the previous two years. Contributing to this rise were reports to the police of groups gathering in contravention of physical distancing guidance. Nuisance ASB reports were mostly responsible for the overall increase since they are the most numerous of the three sub types of ASB incident, but the same general pattern was also seen in personal and environmental ASB incidents.
- 3.12 Data collected from key partners showed that during the lockdown period (March -July 2020) there were increases in abuse both verbal and physical towards key workers. Police data shows that there was a 26% increase of abuse towards

police officers and a 56% increase towards other emergency workers. NHS have also reported increased abuse towards staff, although numerical data has not been provided. Council data suggests that recorded incidents of verbal and physical abuse against officers decreased compared to a similar period the previous year, albeit there is anecdotal evidence that incidents of verbal abuse have actually increased. All agencies have reported that support systems are in place to support staff to deal with these issues.

Updates on work on the Strategy priority areas

Serious violence (incl. the night-time economy)

- 3.13 The Home Office agreed additional one-year funding for 2020-21 to continue the development work of the Violence Reduction Partnership (VRP; previously known as the Violence Reduction Unit) and this has grown over the past six months. The majority of the Home Office funding re-commissioned the Brighton Streets Partnership detached youth work to target violence hotspot areas and respond to emerging issues where appropriate (such as Hove Lawns). The Home Office has also re-funded the Serious Organised Crime Community Coordinator pilot for one more year. A young people's participation group to ensure the VRP meets the needs of our local young people is also funded.
- 3.14 Public consultation has begun on the city's statement of licensing policy which is due to go to committee in November 2020. Over 200 businesses have now signed up to the 'sensible on strength' scheme with a further 49 that have stopped selling but are not part of the scheme.
- 3.15 Lockdown forced some work to be postponed and impacted on some aspects of delivery timescales for quarter one at least. This includes some of the planned activity such as training for local businesses regarding age restricted products
- 3.16 A pan-Sussex police operation explored the impact of COVID-19 on drug supply and demand. It was reported in Brighton & Hove that there was an impact on drug supply and concerns of increased debt entrapment, possible trafficking, and risking escalating violence later in the summer. There are plans to develop key messages for the city around serious violence to integrate into a wider communications plan.

Exploitation

- 3.17 The multi-agency Adolescent Vulnerability Risk Meeting (AVRM) continues to be held weekly to ensure that safety plans in place for children at risk of criminal or sexual exploitation are robust and adaptive to increased risks posed by COVID-19 and lockdown.
- 3.18 The Serious and Organised Crime Cuckooing Group has reviewed its terms of reference and membership as a response to the improved safeguarding processes as part of Operation Cuckoo. This has been intelligence-led policing and engagement with key partners such as health and adult social care and the third sector. The revised group's aims are to improve our response to repeat victims / addresses and perpetrators using the full range of tools and powers available to us.
- 3.19 The council's modern slavery referral pathway launched in April to improve monitoring of the S.52 duty to notify the Home Office of all potential victims of

modern slavery and human trafficking. There has been an increase in training for all council staff and particularly those in pathway services to ensure they have the specialist skills and knowledge required to complete a National Referral Mechanism online report. This work is overseen by the internal modern slavery steering group which will also lead on other priority areas such as transparent supply chains and identifying third sector support for victims.

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

- 3.20 Police recorded domestic violence crimes and incidents increased by 5% in 2018/19 compared with 2017/18 and have increased further by 13% in the first half of 2019/20 compared with the same period in 2018/19.
- 3.21 The number of police recorded sexual offences in 2018/19 showed a slight increase of 1.2% and in 2019/20 there has been a further small increase of 0.4% in the first half of the year.
- 3.22 The volume of referrals to the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) for domestic violence continues to increase, with 552 cases referred in 2017/18 and 707 in 2018/19. Numbers continue to rise and in the first six months of 2019/20 there were 354 cases referred.
- 3.23 The pandemic and easing of lockdown continue to present challenges to service delivery and the anticipation of further increases in referrals when children return to school in September. Easing of eviction restrictions may result in pressure on available temporary accommodation options for victims fleeing abuse. An increase in calls to helplines was noted during lockdown although referrals via national helplines to local services did not show an increase. However those referrals are now starting to increase.
- 3.24 The total number of referrals to Brighton & Hove weekly MARAC have increased and are now above the national, most similar group, police force and Safe Lives recommended level per 10,000 population. This is partly attributable to an increase in repeat referrals through 2019/20 which are also above the national, most similar group and recommended Safe Lives referral levels.
- 3.25 Initial scoping work has been undertaken by the Joint Unit to ensure suitable emergency placements are available when Refuge provision is not available/suitable for someone fleeing Domestic Abuse. This is in the early stages however, and ongoing support from housing teams is needed to move this forward.

Anti-social behaviour

- 3.26 The Partnership Tactical Tasking and Co-ordination Group continues to agree and review community safety priorities and ensures that resources are appropriately deployed.
- 3.27 BHCC and police joint patrols have begun with a focus on fly tipping and graffiti.
- 3.28 The revised Housing, Neighbourhoods and Communities (HNC) directorate ASB and hate incident joint working procedures have been agreed and successfully implemented.

Hate incidents and crimes

- 3.29 Recent developments have included the launch of the Anti-Racism pledge and package of immediate actions by the council and closer partnership working

between council teams. There is also increased partnership work across statutory and third sector partners to develop third party reporting centres and mechanisms and other work to encourage reporting.

- 3.30 The Law Commission and CPS is to consult with local trans and non-binary community to understand impact of online hate crime as evidence for revision of hate crime laws, and the CPS is to work with LGBTQ communities to understand community harm from targeted online hate and promote effective community understanding.
- 3.31 The Communities Coordinator has continued to facilitate the Upstanders Network and has held online Upstanders meetings throughout lockdown and re-established the working groups to develop Upstanders social media and an online Upstanders Network event

Challenge Extremism

- 3.32 The Communities Coordinator has adapted counter-extremism work throughout the Covid period, Upstanders Network and ANYone Brighton projects have continued to be facilitated online.
- 3.33 There is concern over increasing Far Right activity including zoom-bombing of local events and graffiti.
- 3.34 There were reports of the widespread distribution of the “Epoch times” publication which included misinformation in relation to Covid and racist messaging. BHCC released a statement condemning the messaging and continues to promote hate incident reporting.

Prevent

- 3.35 The Counter Terrorism Local Profile (CTLP) and the threat and risk pictures for the City were discussed at the Prevent Board meeting and the refreshed Prevent Action plan responsive to all current and emerging risks in the city was agreed at the Board meeting in July 2020 and September 2020
- 3.36 Following the terrorist incident in Reading on 21st June 2020 the Prevent Coordinator continued to work with various communities in the city to gauge and respond to community concerns. In line with the established practice in the City, the [leaders of political parties](#) and the [One Voice Partnership](#) issued statements to respond to identified concerns and reassure communities. Positive messaging reached a very large number of residents encouraging reporting of hate incidents, terrorist concerns, online material and helped to understand and reduce community tensions. The resources are available online and disseminated widely cross the city’s communities and partnerships (including communities-led Racial Harassment Forum and the LGBT Community Safety Forum). Work also focused on improving awareness of [ACT e-learning](#), advice and other resources to improve safety.
- 3.37 Channel Panel has continued to meet monthly, virtually, with good attendance from partners. During Covid-19, the Prevent team continued to support cases on a weekly basis where possible to support wellbeing and reduce risks.

4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 4.1 This report is intended to provide an update on current progress on the work carried out as part of the Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy, this

section is not applicable. Ways of achieving the aims set out in the partnership Strategy are considered based on the annual strategic assessment of crime and community safety.

5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

- 5.1 The Strategic Assessment on which the current Strategy is based was carried out in the in December 2019 and included a consultation event on the findings and proposed priorities for 2020-23. Invited participants included members of the Community Safety Partnership Board, and community and voluntary sector partners, including representatives of Local Action Teams and communities of interest.
- 5.2 A draft of the Community Safety Strategy was made available for public comment via the consultation portal and in more targeted arenas.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 This report is to provide an update of progress on work under the Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2020-23 and to invite any comment.

7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

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

Finance Officer Consulted: Michael Bentley

Date: 08/10/20

Legal Implications:

- 7.2 There are no implications arising directly from this report which is for noting.

Lawyer Consulted: Alice Rowland

Date: 21/10/20

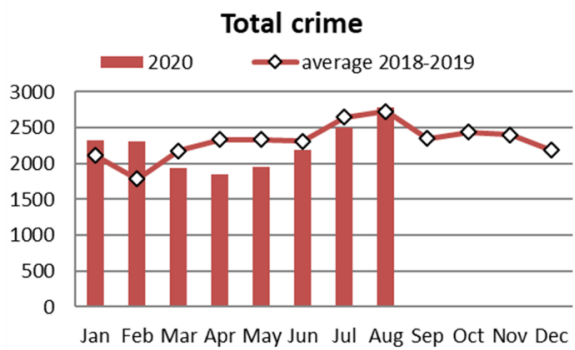
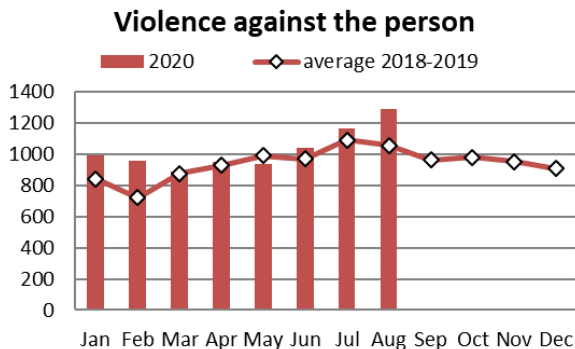
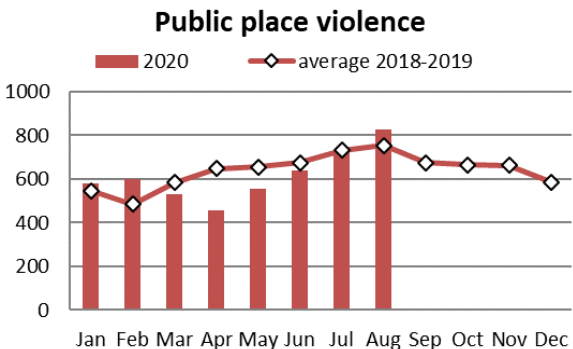
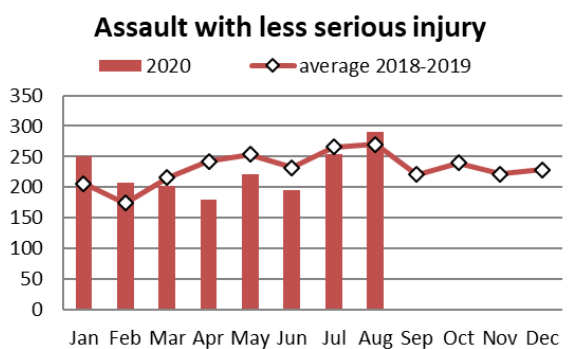
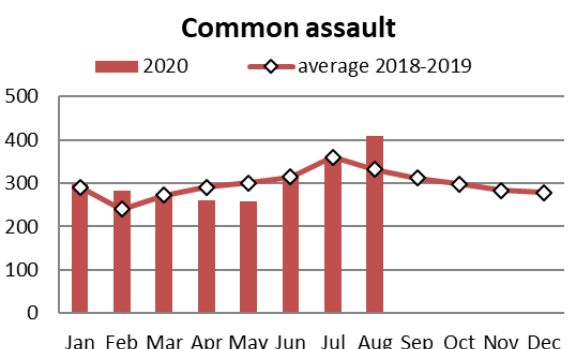
Equalities Implications:

- 7.3 The Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy is subject to an ongoing and embedded equality impact assessment where specific actions and activities are identified and assessed for equality impact. The work around hate crime helps us to address our responsibilities under the Equalities Act.

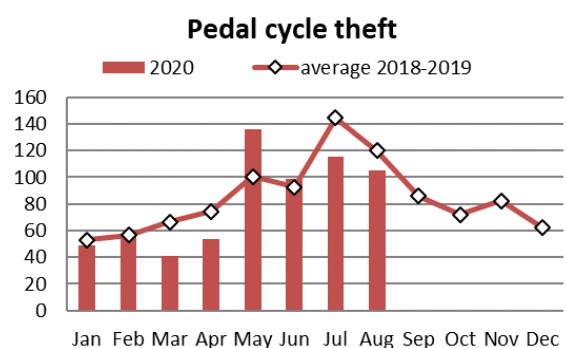
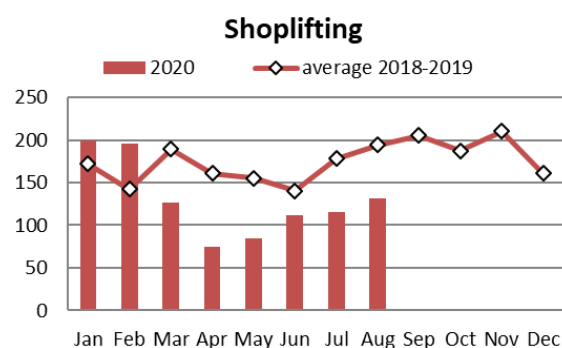
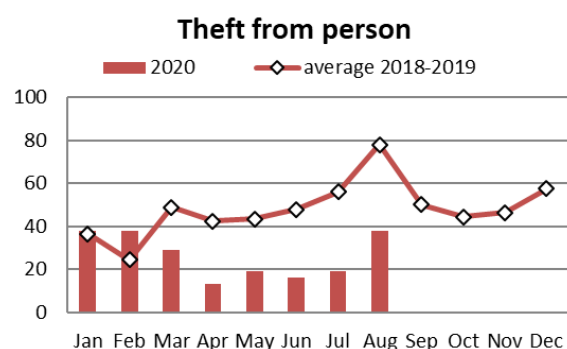
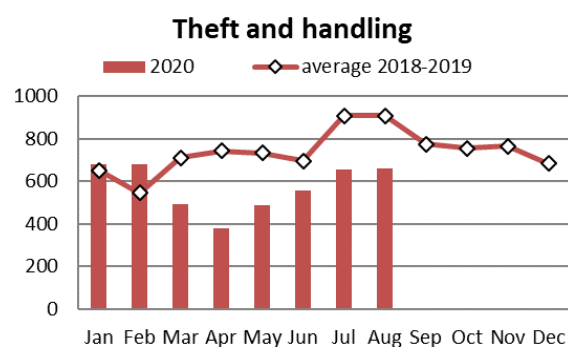
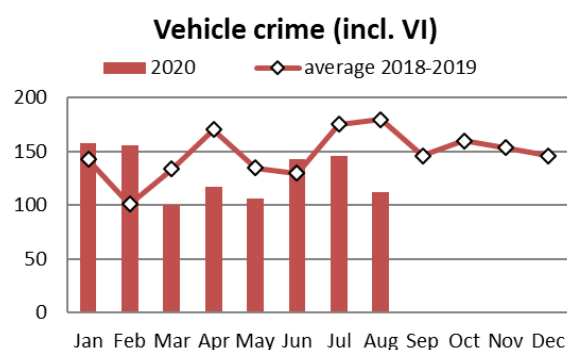
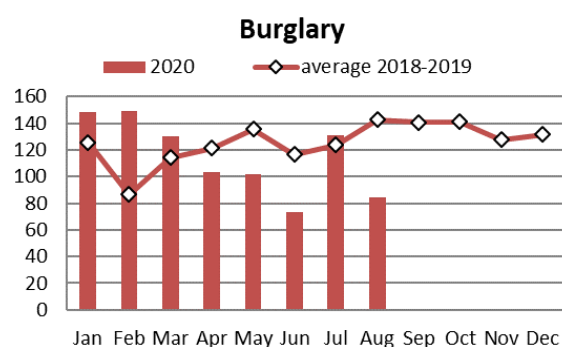
Sustainability Implications:

- 7.4 None

Appendix 2: Recorded crimes and incidents per month in 2020 compared with average or previous two years

Total Crimes	
<p>Total crime</p>  <p>2020 average 2018-2019</p> <p>Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec</p>	<p>Total recorded crime per month compared with the average of the same months in 2018 and 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Feb, up 29% ○ Mar, down 11% ○ Apr, down 21% ○ May, down 16% ○ Jun, down 5% ○ Jul, down 5% ○ Aug, up 2%
Violence against the person	
<p>Violence against the person</p>  <p>2020 average 2018-2019</p> <p>Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec</p>	<p>Public place violence</p>  <p>2020 average 2018-2019</p> <p>Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec</p>
<p>Assault with less serious injury</p>  <p>2020 average 2018-2019</p> <p>Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec</p>	<p>Common assault</p>  <p>2020 average 2018-2019</p> <p>Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec</p>
<p>All violence against the person (VAP) crimes in the year up to Feb were showing about a 10% increase on 2018/19. In the months since then total VAP crimes have generally a similar trend to the previous two years. However, just looking a violent crimes which happened in a public place, numbers were depressed during the early Covid months of April and May, but have steadily climbed in the subsequent months, and by Aug, numbers were actually higher than the average of the previous two Augusts.</p> <p>The subgroups of assault with less serious injury and common assault show a similar pattern to all VAP and to public place violence.</p>	

Acquisitive Crimes



Most acquisitive crime groups were similar or higher in Jan and Feb compared with last 2 years.

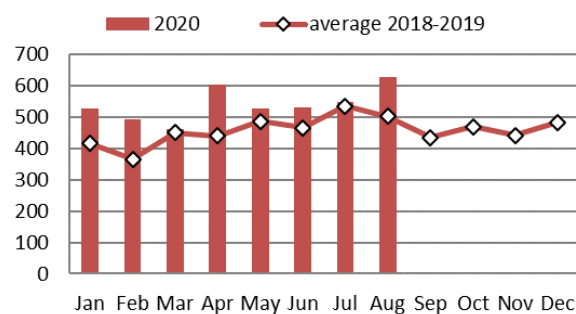
Burglary data here is a combination of residential and non-residential and numbers have steadily dropped over the first half of 2020, before a jump up in Jul, but dropping back in Aug.

Crimes typically associated with engagement in retail and leisure environments showed a particular decline between Mar and May, but have continued to remain much lower than the previous two year average.

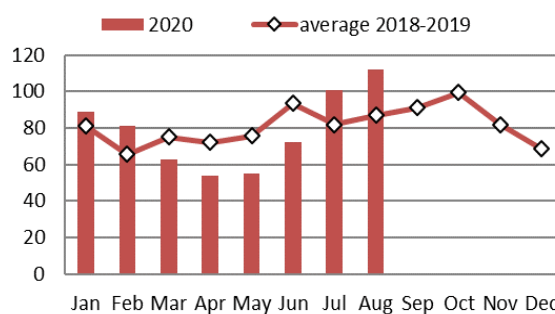
There always tends to be a seasonal pattern to cycle theft associated with how many people are cycling, but in addition to this, there was a spike in cycle thefts in May.

Domestic and sexual violence and abuse

Domestic viol. incidents/crimes



Sexual offences

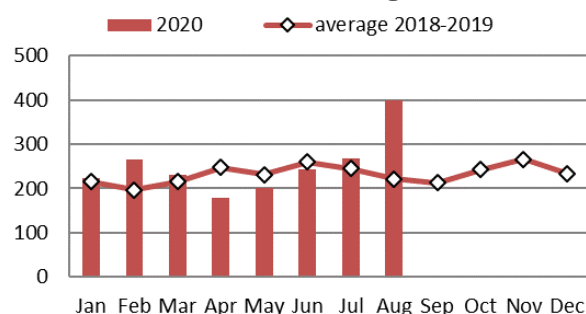


Recorded domestic violence and abuse was up by 17% in the 11m up to Feb. In the months since then, numbers have been higher than the average of the same months of 2018 and 2019, with the months of Apr and Aug particularly so.

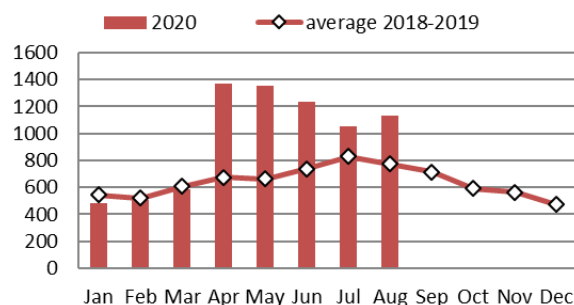
Sexual offences showed a drop in the months of Mar to Jun. In previous years, sexual offences have shown a clear link to the night time economy.

Criminal damage and antisocial behaviour (ASB)

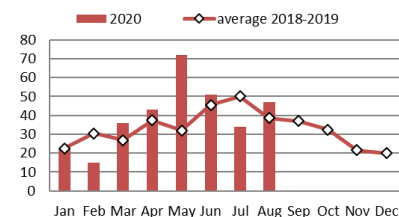
Criminal damage



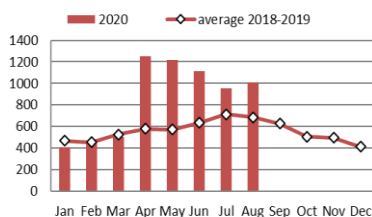
Anti-social behaviour incidents



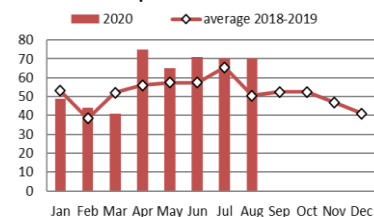
ASB environmental incidents



ASB nuisance incidents



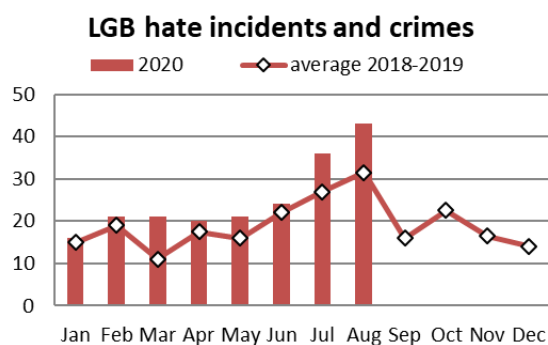
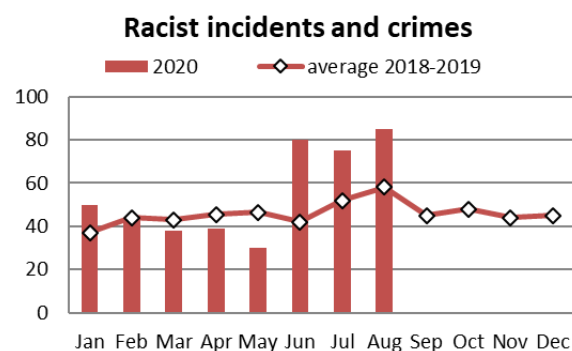
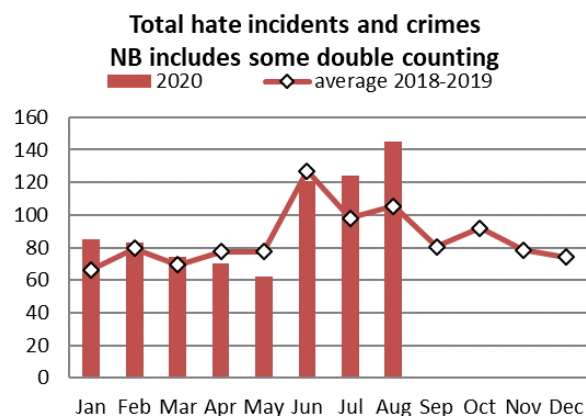
ASB personal incidents



Recorded criminal damage offences were up by 9% in the 11m up to Feb 2020 compared with the same period the year before. There were fewer criminal damage offences recorded in Apr and May than the average of the same months in 2018 and 2019. However, numbers have risen steadily since then, with a particular jump up in August.

In the 11m up to Feb total ASB incidents were down by 9%. While the month of Mar was in line with the previous months, numbers of ASB nuisance incidents suddenly increased in April to more than twice the average of the previous two years. Nuisance ASB reports were mostly responsible for the overall increase since they are the most numerous of the three sub types of ASB incident, but the same general pattern was also seen in personal and environmental ASB.

Hate incidents and crimes

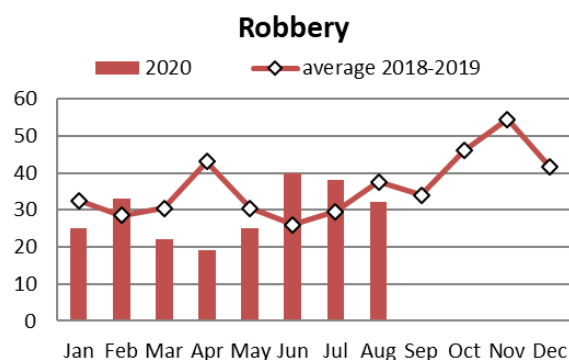
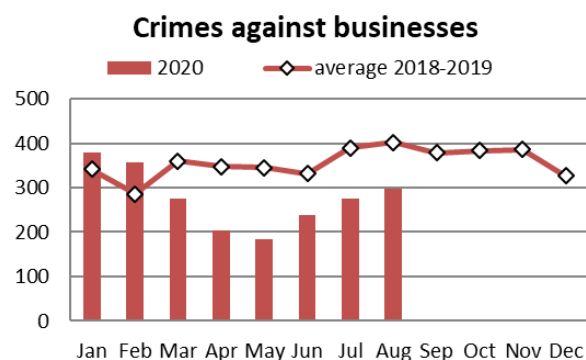


In the 11m up to February 2020 racist, religiously motivated and homophobic incidents and crimes were all showing an increase compared with the previous year, while gender identity and disability motivated crimes were at a roughly similar level.

Total recorded hate crimes during the early lockdown period (Apr and May 2020) were slightly lower than average of the corresponding months in the previous two years. However, racist and LGB hate incidents and crimes have both seen quite a steep rise over the summer months.

Hate incidents and crimes are often associated with the night-time economy which has been affected by the Covid outbreak.

Other



Crimes against business fell in Mar and Apr, and although they have risen in subsequent months, they have remained lower than previous two years.

Robberies (mostly personal robberies) have also dropped in the early lockdown period, presumably linked to fewer people in public spaces reducing opportunities.

However, they climbed up during the summer.

Briefing Note Impact of COVID 19 on Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2020-2023

Full Council 23rd July 2020

The Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy was agreed at the Tourism Equalities Culture and Communities Committee in May 2020. As part of the discussions at committee, the Conservative Group tabled an amendment asking for a briefing note to accompany the report and the strategy to full council providing an update on the impact of COVID 19 on the strategy. Following discussions with partners and the lead officers for each section of the strategy, the following should be noted.

The general view of officers and partners is that the strategy itself will not be impacted by the pandemic. Each of the main strategic themes set out in the paper will remain the same, following the work undertaken with partners in December 2019 and the development of the strategic assessment. However, it is recognised that the action plans that are being developed that will sit under each of the strategic objectives may be affected especially with regard to timeframes of actions being started or completed by.

Please note that the exploitation section of the strategy has had some minor amendments made following consultation with the city's Safeguarding Children Partnership to ensure that children and young people are recognised as a specific group of people that are vulnerable to exploitation. The governance structure of the exploitation subgroup has also been clarified.

- **Serious Violence**

There has been a delay in receiving the crime statistics for the period covered by lock down and the gradual re-opening that we are starting to see, so it is difficult to fully understand the extent to which serious violence has been impacted. However proactive prevention work regarding knife crime undertaken by police colleagues has continued during the period and further funding from the Home Office will ensure that this continues going forward. Again following Home Office funding the local Violence Reduction Unit has been established in the City and terms of reference have been drawn up. The majority of the funding has been used to commission the Trust for Developing Communities to deliver additional detached youth work in priority hot spots in the city. Additional funding has also been used to support smaller charities providing services to vulnerable children over the Summer. The statement of licensing policy will also be going out to consultation imminently.

- **Exploitation**

The exploitation action plan and associated key performance indicators were due to be signed off by the Brighton & Hove Safeguarding Children Partnership exploitation subgroup on 12th March. This meeting was cancelled and has been rescheduled for 22nd July. This meeting will dictate the prioritisation of the key activities within the plan including developing a multi-agency communications strategy to be led by the local authority, police and Clinical Commissioning

Groups (CCGs); the development of an exploitation data analyst group and a review of the need for a specialist gang violence and exploitation service for adults.

- There were plans for a number of conferences, learning events and publicity campaigns that had to be postponed either due to social distancing or the people involved being required to prioritise COVID-19 related activity.
- However, COVID-19 has had an unexpected positive impact on the activity of the exploitation action plan in that the Exploitation Coordinator has been able to pull forward on other activity such as introducing the modern slavery referral pathway, reviewing how the city responds to reports of cuckooing and how to involve the wider community in safeguarding vulnerable locations such as The Level and Brighton central seafront.
- **Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse and other forms of Violence against women and girls**

Work is underway to review data and insight from during the Covid-19 pandemic and lockdown and to ascertain evidenced trends in both levels of demand, and the type of crimes/incidents reported during the pandemic. However, weekly review meetings with all partners have identified the following:

- An initial drop in the number of domestic abuse crimes and incidents reported to Sussex Police, but over the period of lockdown data shows that reporting reverts to near comparable numbers to the same period in the previous year. An initial significant drop in referrals to specialist domestic abuse support organisations (RISE in Brighton and Hove) with a swift return to comparable referral numbers to the previous year, and most recently exceeding anticipated numbers of referrals, as lock down measures are eased.
- From the outset of the pandemic and lockdown, an increase to 2 to 3 times the usual weekly number of calls to the RISE helpline.

The type of abuse has reportedly changed during the pandemic. Services reported increases in reports from older victims, particularly citing child to parent violence. Younger families also report child to parent violence and abuse. During the period of lockdown, services report anecdotally that the type of abuse experienced was more likely to be non-physical, coercive, and/or include stalking and harassment. However, the same services report that since lock-down measures were eased, there has been a return in prevalence of physical abuse.

It should also be noted that services were already reporting a rise in the number of complex cases presenting for support, in particular victims with multiple and complex needs including mental health and substance misuse issues. This prevalence continued and rose during the period of lockdown, where services have reported it has been difficult to provide appropriate support due to service restrictions/ability to work with other agencies.

During the period of lockdown, partner agencies have worked proactively together to problem solve often complex issues to ensure that victims can still receive the support

they need. Flexibility in response across sectors has been essential. Services have also actively modified their delivery to ensure contact with victims and support is provided. There is significant positive learning from this, and organisations will continue to use some of the online contact methods that have worked well.

Looking forward, there are anticipated further pressures on services as lock down is lifted. Nationally, domestic abuse agencies leading the national response are indicating that there will be a further uplift in demand for services. Locally, the number of MARAC (multi-agency risk assessment conference) referrals for those at high risk of harm or death remained consistent throughout lockdown, and since lockdown measures were eased, have increased beyond current resource capacity. The MARAC team is working with partners to consider options for working differently to accommodate the demand.

- **Anti -Social Behaviour and Hate Incidents and Crimes**

The implications of COVID-19 on the ASB and Hate Incident strategies is that it is almost certain to take longer for us to achieve our objectives. BHCC officers and key partners are very busy in responding to the immediate challenges that COVID-19 presents to both services and our communities. Many organisations and services are currently taking on roles outside of their usual remit, therefore capacity to implement various strands of the strategy are reduced at this time. Officers have been regularly communicating with key partners in order to plan for the future and have amended the timescales on the action plans accordingly. Two significant objectives within the Hate crime action plan i.e. developing third party reporting mechanisms and developing a campaign to address the under-reporting of hate incidents have not been affected and a working group involving BHCC, Police and third sector partners continues to develop these pieces of work.

Officers and partners continue to attend the monthly Partnership Tactical Tasking and Co-ordination Group where particular issues of concern in the City are discussed and resources allocated to deal with those concerns.

A small number of hate incidents directed at Chinese and South-East Asian community members in the context of Covid have been reported, and anecdotal information suggests these are more widespread. The perception and fear of hate incidents occurring may cause further isolation to these communities and the Hate Crime lead and Community Cohesion Co-ordinator are looking at the best way to engage this community.

- **Challenging Extremism**

The work to deliver national counter-Extremism Strategy locally continues during the pandemic. The Upstanders Workshop planned for March was postponed due to Covid; however, the Communities Coordinator continues to maintain links with groups and facilitate the Upstanders network through online meetings and activity, developing new ways of working. It is noted that the capacity of some groups to collaborate on this work has been impacted due to Covid related demands on them, the Communities Coordinator continues to maintain appropriate links. In the context of Covid, issues relating to hate and extremism, conspiracy theories online and promoted by some groups have been noted and are being monitored. The Communities Coordinator provided reassurance messaging to a wide range of community groups concerned about increased hate and prejudice in this context and this has

received a positive response. Work to promote positive messages on line or through social media particularly lends itself to the lockdown restrictions.

- **Prevent**

The Prevent Board Meeting in March 2020 was cancelled due to Covid-19, therefore the Counter Terrorism Local Profile i.e. the City's threat, risks and vulnerability picture is yet to be discussed with the Prevent Board Partners. This will enable the Board to steer resources, set priorities and direction of work for this financial year. Work to safeguard and support individuals from being drawn into or supporting terrorism has continued with innovative ideas, including virtual and some face to face sessions for vulnerable individuals. Monthly Channel Panel meetings and casework support has been prioritised and continued through the pandemic. Online risks have emerged prominently during the lockdown period and these are being responded to with appropriate resources for communities and professionals. Work to understand community sentiments to prevent escalation of any community tensions and work to reassure communities has continued around critical incidents e.g. Reading Terrorist Incident on 20th June 2020. Some public facing work, particularly training, and support to sectors (e.g. educational sector) has been delayed to coincide with easing of the lockdown restrictions and the sectors ability to manage competing and increased demands on them. Prevent Round Table for Members and some learning events will be rescheduled due to Covid-19.

Subject:	Anti-racist council and anti-racist city pledges update		
Date of Meeting:	Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee, 19th November 2020		
Report of:	Rachel Sharpe (Interim Executive Director for Housing, Communities and Neighbourhoods)		
Contact Officer:	Name:	Sarah Tighe-Ford	Tel: 01273 292301
	Email:	sarah.tighe-ford@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
Ward(s) affected:	All		

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

At 29th July 2020 TECC committee the meeting received a report on the actions being taken by the council towards becoming an anti-racist council and the authority's plans for being led by Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic residents and communities in the development of its anti-racism strategy. At this same meeting officers were instructed to provide a progress report on the council's activity to becoming an anti-racist council at the TECC's November 2020 meeting.

- 1.1 This report provides an update on progress so far and identifies priorities and next steps.
- 1.2 Note about terminology: this report uses the term 'Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic' or 'BAME', but the council recognises that language is constantly evolving and how people self-define in relation to their ethnicity varies widely. As part of this anti-racism work, the council will listen to the opinions of our staff, residents and community groups to understand the right terms to use when talking about ethnicity, culture, faith and national identity.

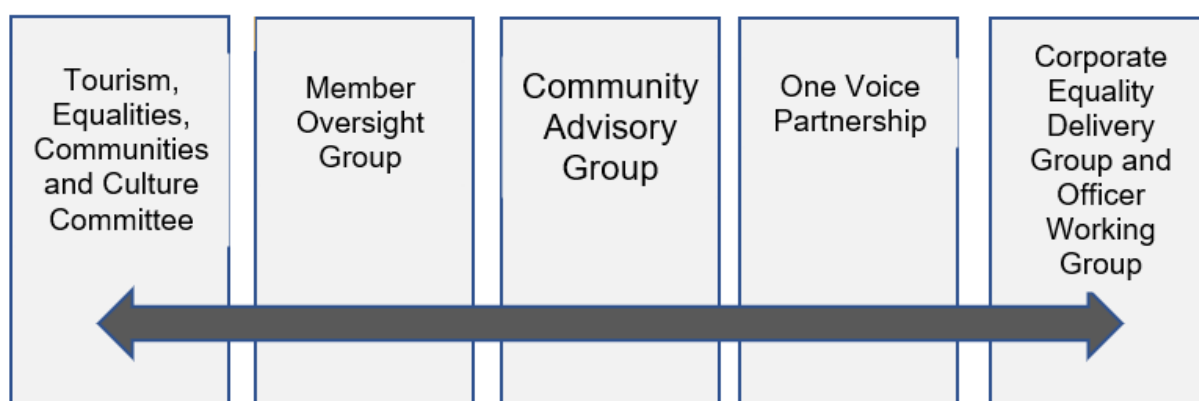
2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That Committee notes this update on the council's pledge to become an anti-racist council and that further updates on this work will come to future TECC committees.
- 2.2 That Committee notes that the council will continue to work with a range of partners to create an anti-racist city.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 3.1 The council's commitments to become an anti-racist council and city were made in the summer of 2020, in response to the Black Lives Matter movement's call to actively address structural racism, and the evidence that the COVID19 pandemic is disproportionately adversely impacting people from some ethnic groups, because of racial inequalities and systemic racism.

- 3.2 In October 2019, the council's Policy and Resources Committee approved the [Fair and Inclusive Action Plan](#) (FIAP) which is a programme of work co-created with our BME workers forum and wider workforce in 2018 to improve our employment offer and embed equality and diversity in everything the council does. The Plan responds to the findings of reviews into race inequality in the council by external consultants Global HPO. The focus of the year one actions has been tackling racism across the council, both in our internal and external work.
- 3.3 The Fair and Inclusive action plan provides the framework and governance structure to develop the council's commitment to become an anti-racist council. It has four workstreams: ensuring accountability and consequences for our behaviours, improving learning and development on equality and diversity, making sure our recruitment, retention and progression is fair and inclusive, and improving how we work for and understand the city's diverse communities. Each directorate of the council has a Fair and Inclusive Plan capturing directorate actions to support the overarching objectives.
- 3.4 This report summarises progress across the council and city on all the actions committed to in the anti-racist council pledge and identified next steps and priorities.
- 3.5 Monitoring and oversight of the council's anti-racism work is through a range of internal and external mechanisms, including regular reports to this committee. Summarised in diagram below:



- 3.6 Updates in this report are organised under themed areas drawing together the council pledges and also commitments made from either full council or committees receiving subsequent petitions and Notices of Motions about anti-racism.

3.7 Engagement with communities

Current position: The Community Advisory Group (CAG), comprising 21 local organisations run by and for people who experience racism (full list of groups invited in Appendix 1) met for the first time on 17th September. The anti-racism commitments were welcomed, and the group started the following discussions: who attends the group and how to engaged more widely; how the council demonstrates understanding of its areas for development and defines actions for

improvement; how groups are supported to take part in this work; and how groups' capacity is supported.

Next steps and priorities: the second meeting of the CAG is being planned for November, at which proposals in relation to the above issues will be presented and explored. The council will work with the CAG to agree a process of engagement with the wider community of people who experience racism, particularly with young people, and people who are also disabled, LGBTQ, and share other characteristics, to ensure an inclusive and intersectional approach. CAG members have also been invited to attend, as observers, the anti-racism / white privilege training being offered to staff (more details in 13.12.1 below) and to join the statues and monuments review (more details in 3.8 below).

3.8 Education and young people

Current position: the 15th June 2020, Green and Labour Notice of Motion (NoM) was focused on anti-racism schools training. Brighton & Hove Educators of Colour Collective, working with BHCC Education & Skills, has drafted a costed proposal to meet the recommendations of this NoM. It is currently being considered as part of the 2021-22 budget planning process. A report on progress is going to CYPS committee on 7th November.

The NoM also asked the Chief Executive to write to the Secretary and Shadow Secretary of State for Education: *awaiting confirmation of status of letter*.

In response to COVID19 a Children and Young People task and finish group was established to focus specifically on the needs of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic young people and their families. Findings are now being considered and will be used to further refine the COVID19 response and recovery processes for children and young people. The Ethnic Minority Achievement Service (EMAS) also talked specifically with parents and carers with English as an Additional Language to establish their specific concerns about impacts of the pandemic on their families, the return to school, and how to access support. Again, these findings were embedded in the response and recovery actions.

Next steps and priorities: dependent on funding allocation for the Educators of Colour Collective or alternate provision.

3.9 Community Safety

Current position: a hate crime campaign, with the theme 'Break the silence' is being planned by the Racial Harassment Forum (RHF), to take place in November.

An online 'Upstanders' event was held on 15th October, hosted by Upstanders Network. The Network runs events to build awareness of options to act when witnessing hate abuse, including reporting and safely supporting the harmed person, encouraging people to be Upstanders rather than bystanders. This was a pilot event to be rolled out.

Funding is being sought for a third-party hate crime reporting system for the city.

Cross-city work to deliver the Prevent Work Programme and facilitate the One Voice Partnership continues, including delivery of 'Combatting Hate' training, aimed at staff, community members and young people.

A NoM (13th August 2020, Green) requested that the Chief Executive write to the Sussex Police Crime Commissioner regarding stop-&-search, national reviews, and impact of Prevent: this letter has been sent.

Ongoing advice has been provided by the council in relation to Black Lives Matter protests to encourage safe and peaceful protests.

Next steps and priorities:

- Roll out the Upstanders workshops to further audiences.
- Identify funding for third party reporting.
- The Office of the PCC has acknowledged receipt of the Chief Executive's letter and has stated that a response will be provided.

3.10 Statues, monuments and plaques review

The range of commemorative representations across the city that may be considered in the review includes: commemorative statues, commemorative Blue Plaques, funerary memorials, street and building names, commissioned or formal public art, Brighton & Hove bus names, the Brighton Marina Walk of Fame. Some of these are not within the council's control so work with other partners is required to achieve changes. As the review group comes together, the detail of this work will be agreed, to ensure BME centrality.

Opportunities for additional educational information, providing a fuller picture of the city's history and historical context, are being considered, as well as where there are opportunities to commission new artworks that more fully reflect the city's population and its values.

Links are being made with all relevant groups as well as through the Community Advisory Group and local historians.

Next steps and priorities: convene a review group, identify commemorative items and work with others to identify appropriate interventions, agree a work programme including community engagement, identify resources and deliver programme.

It is anticipated that the review group will report to TECC committee in early 2021.

3.11 COVID19 response

Current position: Equality Impact Assessments are being completed on Recovery Plans to address BAME protection and recovery. The process of recovery planning has included a series of EIAs being undertaken and these are being regularly reviewed by the recovery working groups. The Community &

Voluntary Sector is feeding in via Community Works and membership of the recovery groups.

The recovery plans will have actions to address the needs and build on the skills and assets of people who are BME, as well seeking and using opportunities for anti-racism work, such as the arts recovery plans, which creates chances to better reflect the city's diverse population in new creative arts projects.

The Local Outbreak Plan (LOP) has been produced. It recognises the needs of BME communities, including communication needs and LOP funding has been allocated to fund an engagement officer to work with BAME communities. The new LOP Communications Officer appointed is working on translation of public health materials.

Next steps and priorities:

Recruitment of a Community Engagement Officer, by end of the year, to engage with different ethnic communities to ensure support to residents during any potential local outbreak/lockdown and through recovery.

EIAs remain under review as the COVID19 response and recovery plans develop, with new information and responses being added.

3.12 Civic leadership

Current position: A challenge session was held at the City Management Board (CMB) in July, where all city partners expressed support for the anti-racism commitment.

Council has with Operational Black Vote and other CMB members been exploring options for a civic leadership programme, across all public sector organisations to increase the numbers of people from BAME communities to stand for public roles and/or election; to develop community ambassadors for civic society; to develop advocates who can work with agencies to address barriers; and to generate greater understanding of diverse communities among public sector organisations.

Next steps and priorities: City partners to confirm actions in progress and planned to address racism in their organisations and to identify areas of common focus.

Council, with city partners, to identify funding for the civic leadership programme proposal.

3.13 Fair & Inclusive Action Plan (FIAP) anti-racism actions

Current position:

- Launched the [We Need to Talk About Race campaign](#) (March 2020) to challenge racism and value diversity;
- Published the council's [definitions of racism and zero tolerance](#) approach
- Created an additional safe space to report issues of racism

- HR Advisory Service (HRAS) is implementing a restorative justice approach to racism casework that was developed with our BME Workers Forum and is continuing to improve the collection of equality data in casework.
- Recruitment
- Wellbeing listening workshops for BME staff held in September by ELT members. Action plan to be agreed (November 2020)
- The council has joined around five hundred organisations in becoming a signatory of [Business In the Community's Race at Work Charter](#). We have [published our commitment](#) to the five calls to action to address disparities in employment and progression for the BME workforce.
- Learning and Development actions are outlined under section 3.12 below

Next steps and priorities: appointment of an HR officer to support delivery of targeted actions within the Recruitment, Retention and Progression workstream

3.14 Council Workforce Learning and Development

Current position: a range of new learning and development courses have been created, to enable staff to understand more about the council's commitments, identify their role to support them, and to reinforce a shared standard of acceptable behaviours. These include:

- Mandatory briefings for all staff: 90 min online sessions throughout October to December for 110 staff each.
- Anti-racism / white privilege training: 2 hours online for targeted teams. One session provided to members.
- Series of 'Coaching in Context of Racial Harm' being run.
- Anti-racism presentation made to FCL social worker; delivered by British Association of Social Workers
- Online anti-racism resources available for all staff.

Next steps and priorities:

- The mandatory briefings will be rolled out to all staff in the coming months, with follow-up to ensure attendance.
- The Community Advisory Group have been invited to attend sessions of the anti-racism training.
- Further anti-racism sessions will be provided to staff and members in 2021. Future learning and development will provide opportunities to explore the different ways in which racism manifests, how racism impacts on different communities and how people can respond, for example using the Upstander model outlined above.
- Future work regarding addressing anti-Semitism will be included in the Equalities work plan. We are looking to offer specific anti-Semitism training to all councillors.

3.15 Other actions

Current position: The council is an equal pay employer and any individual employed at a particular grade will be paid within that salary scale, regardless of

protected characteristic. The purpose of pay gap reporting is to drive action to address inequality and currently, our workforce profile data shows significant under-representation of BME staff particularly in middle and higher graded roles. We have worked collaboratively with our BME Workers' Forum to identify actions within our Fair and Inclusive Action Plan to address this and these are outlined in Section 3.11. We await the Government response to the petition on ethnicity pay gap reporting, and will introduce this reporting once the methodology is clear. In the meantime we are committed to working on the data we already have, as agreed with the BME Workers' Forum.

The council's BME Worker Forum continues to be funded annually (£1000), with £10,000 committed for the planned 2020 multicultural festival (postponed due to COVID19). All Steering Group members are allocated release time to attend meetings, complete Forum business and collaborate on corporate priorities. In addition, the BMEWF Co-ordinator is released for 2.5 days to ensure capacity to support corporate aims.

Black History Month has been celebrated in the council with an event organised by the BMEWF based on the theme 'What does Black History Month mean to me?' This includes presentations by staff and an external speaker on the topic of *"Celebrating Africans and Caribbeans in Sussex"*.

The Library Service has linked with the anti-racism resource list and made as many resources available as possible, within COVID19 limitations. Staff are posting their own reading recommendations, and there are exhibitions and activities in Jubilee Library in collaboration with the Socially Engaged Art Salon (SEAS), Writing Our Legacy, Grace Quansah (aka Akuba), and author Olumide Popoola.

The council's VCS grant programme – the Communities Fund - has been adapted to respond to the needs for BAME communities resulting from the COVID19 pandemic, with £25,000 of the funding ringfenced for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic groups. The council received 29 bids, totalling £56,800. Awards will be announced in week commencing 26th October.

Ongoing communication with staff and residents is in place, with a dedicated set of webpages updating on progress (<https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/becoming-anti-racist-city>) including a button on the council's homepage that directs visitors immediately to the information. Articles are being posted on the council's intranet the 'Wave' to provide information to staff and invite teams to give examples of how they are responding to the anti-racism commitments.

3.16 Outstanding issues

Resources and a sustainable approach to these proposals are being explored, to ensure that work started is meaningful, makes change and can be sustained:

- Enabling an anti-racism adult education programme
- Working with businesses to be anti-racist

- Collaborating with partners to research the history of BME people and anti-racism in the city
- Ensuring festivals in the city are inclusive

4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 4.1 The progress outlined above is on actions undertaken in response to the council's pledge to become an anti-racist council, anti-racism Notices of Motion and petitions accepted by full council/committees and previously Member agreed work under the Fair & Inclusive Action Plan.

5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

- 5.1 Engagement is a core element of the both the Fair and Inclusive action plan, and the anti-racism pledge; to reach and hear from people in the city who experience racism and other residents and partners who can all contribute to achieving the council's anti-racism pledges.
- 5.2 The Community Advisory Group has been established as one mechanism for engaging with communities, but numerous responses, questions and offers to support have been received from many people and groups in the city and these are all being followed up. Officers are also working up an engagement plan for discussion with the CAG on reaching and hearing from a wider range of residents and groups.
- 5.3 Over the last 2 years, the council has also worked collaboratively with it's BME Workers Forum to ensure co-creation of ongoing plans to make the council fairer and more inclusive, and to tackle racism.
- 5.4 Ensuring engagement reaches those whose voices are not often heard, especially where intersectional identities create multiple barriers, is central to finding sustainable and meaningful solutions and officers will work with a range of groups to enable this to happen.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The council pledged in summer 2020 to become an anti-racist council and to work with partners, including people across the city who experience racism, to create an anti-racist city, to dismantle racist structures and challenge racial inequality.
- 6.2 This work is central to the council's values, its commitment to civic leadership, and its responsibilities as a public sector service provider and city leader. It also supports compliance with legal commitments, under the Equality Act 2010 to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between communities, as well as to encourage civic engagement by under-represented groups.
- 6.3 Action has been taken in a wide number of areas, as outlined above, building on the existing anti-racism work being taken under the Fair and Inclusive action

plan, and the work undertaken over decades by communities and individuals in the city.

- 6.4 A significant amount of work is underway and planned, including building and developing relationships with city community groups that have been working on anti-racism work for many years and also more newly formed groups.
- 6.5 Committee is asked to note these updates on progress to support the direction of travel and defined priorities, so progress can continue at pace.

7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

- 7.1 Project management and leadership of the work is being carried out as part of core business of the Communities, Equality and Third Sector (CETS) team. A budget of £10,000 has been allocated from the CETS initiatives budget to support the work. Financial implications arising from the actions identified in the report will be considered by the relevant service as part of their standard budget management processes and decisions on allocation of funding will be made in line with council's budget setting process.

Finance Officer Consulted: Michael Bentley

Date: 22/10/20

Legal Implications:

- 7.2 There are no legal implications arising from this report. All of the actions proposed are in line with the Council's powers and duties, in particular under the Equality Act 2010.

Lawyer Consulted:

Alice Rowland

Date: 6/11/20

Equalities Implications:

- 7.3 The intention of this work is to address identified racial inequalities and racism experienced by people who live in, work in and visit the city. The range of engagement planned with people who share other characteristics in addition to their ethnicity will ensure that perspectives are heard from a wide range of people. This will enable the development of tailored and bespoke actions to address all forms of racism, where it is based on ethnicity, skin colour or any other attribute.
- 7.4 The work is central to the council's legal duties under the Equality Act 2010 to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between communities, as well as to encourage civic engagement by under-represented groups. It also complements and supports the council's Fair & Inclusive Action Plan in addressing the findings of the review of race diversity by Global HPO.

Sustainability Implications:

- 7.5 No implications arising from this report

Brexit Implications:

- 7.6 No implications arising from this report

Any Other Significant Implications:

Crime & Disorder Implications:

- 7.5 Hate crime has a significant and ongoing impact on individuals and communities in the city and affects our reputation as a welcoming and inclusive city, as well as a destination for visitors. These commitments will support and contribute to long-standing and ongoing work by the council, partners and communities who experience racism.

Public Health Implications:

- 7.7 COVID19 has revealed the deep-seated inequalities in the 'wider determinants of health' which mean that people from some ethnic groups are disproportionately adversely affected by the pandemic. This anti-racism work will focus on addressing these inequalities, as well as ensuring that the response to the pandemic and recovery from it have a focus on the needs and assets of BME communities, including in the communication of public health messages.

Corporate / Citywide Implications:

- 7.8 No impacts, beyond those identified in this report

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

1. List of anti-racism Community Advisory Group members

Background Documents

1. Anti-racist commitments made by council: <https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/becoming-anti-racist-city>

Anti-racism Community Advisory Group
City groups invited to first meeting (17th September 2020)

Black Brighton
BME Community Partnership
BME Young People's Project
Brighton & Hove Black History Project
Brighton & Hove Muslim Forum
Brighton Black Lives Matter
Brighton Multicultural Group
Dialogue Society
Euro-Mediterranean Resources Network
Fresh Youth Perspectives
Friends, Families & Travellers
International Women's Network
MOSAIC
rYico
QTIPOC Narratives Collective
Racial Harassment Forum
Radical Rhizomes
Sussex Jewish Representative Council
Sussex Racial Equality Action Project (REAP)
Women of Colour
Writing our legacy

Subject:	Support for the Charity Sector and Volunteering		
Date of Meeting:	19th November 2020		
Report of:	Rachel Sharpe, Interim Executive Director of Housing, Neighbourhoods and Communities		
Contact Officer:	Name:	Emma McDermott	Tel: 01273 291577
	Email:	Emma.mcdermott@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
Ward(s) affected:	All		

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

- 1.1 This report is provided in response to the Notice of Motion (Charity sector and support for volunteering) from the TECC committee meeting of 18th June 2020.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

That the committee:

- 2.1 Notes the council's Third Sector Investment Programme (TSIP) as the council's major grant funding support to the Community and Voluntary Sector (CVS)
- 2.2 Approves the agile use of the Communities Fund 2021/22 under the guidance of the All-Party Members Advisory Group within the fund's framework
- 2.3 Notes the council's investment in the Community Works Partnership to provide infrastructure support for the CVS in the city.
- 2.4 Notes officers will explore and report back on development of a policy and process for 'community' tenants to request a rent reduction/break to support their recovery from Covid-19
- 2.5 Notes that officers will explore the opening of council training to CVS organisations.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 3.1 *Taking Account 4: The Economic and Social Audit of the Third Sector in Brighton and Hove* reported in 2018 that there are 2330 charities and voluntary organisations across the city with an estimated income of £100m per year, employing an estimated 7000 people. 51% of the adult population of the city volunteer at least once a year, contributing almost 4.5 million hours per year.

- 3.2 The CVS sector is a major partner in the delivery of services through contracts awarded by the council, and other public service partners. The council invests over £30 million per annum in service contracts with CVS organisations and service providers.
- 3.3 The council's major grant funding support to the Community and Voluntary Sector is via the Third Sector Investment Programme. The programme consists a three year grant awards through the Third Sector Commission (currently commission 2020-2023) and annual grant awards through the Communities Fund. The Communities Fund budget is circa £365,000. £315k from general fund, approximately £25k from Textile Recycling Fund (annual average) and £25k Hedgecock Bequest.
- 3.4 An external evaluation of the first year of the Third Sector Commission (TSC) 2017-20 identified that of the £2.24m allocated, a further £6.27m was generated by the funded partnerships, through finance that organisations had secured in contracts and through additional funding applications. A review of the full three years investment (2017-2020) is being finalised and the report will be circulated to committee members for information and used to inform future reviews of grant funding to the CVS.
- 3.5 Covid-19 has had a major impact on the CVS sector. A report commissioned by the Sussex Health and Care Partnership to better understand the significant contribution of the CVS during the Covid-19 crisis has highlighted the CVS contribution, the service impact, demand for services, client impact, impact on volunteering, impact on staff, and financial impact. The final report is being finalised and will be circulated to committee members for information upon its completion.

3.6 Service Impact

The pandemic had a widespread initial impact in terms of disrupting the services and operations of the CVS, chiefly as a result of the introduction of 'lockdown' measures including closure of many premises and implementation of social distancing protocols. While some organisations experienced severe disruption to their services, including full closure, most organisations continued providing services and played a role the emergency response. A survey conducted by the Trust for Developing Communities with the Community Buildings Network in June 2020 reported that all had closed to revenue generating activities, with 67% reporting loss of over 50% on income, 17% all income.

3.7 Demand for services

The evidence from the report provides a shifting landscape of demand across the CVS sector. While demand in some areas fell, for many organisations there was an increase. In addition, there also emerged significant new categories of demand around shopping, medication and emotional support. It is unclear to what extent such changes can be expected to endure over the longer term and what further patterns in demand may emerge.

3.8 Client impact

The historic marginalisation and exclusion of some communities and groups of residents increased their vulnerability to the impact of the pandemic. This included increased lack of money, limited control over their environment and reduced support networks. Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities have been identified as being particularly affected clinically by COVID-19 but wider inequalities and disadvantage affecting these groups have caused significant difficulties in accessing guidance and support during the pandemic.

3.9 Impact on volunteering

While some existing volunteers shielded, the widespread furloughing of staff during lockdown also made available a new pool of volunteers and as some established volunteering opportunities may have disappeared – initially at least – there was a simultaneous increase in demand around issues such as shopping, medication collection and befriending, all of which were labour intensive activities requiring large numbers of volunteers. Overall, the impact on volunteering was one of rapid shifts, chiefly as a result of lockdown.

3.10 Impact on staff

The impact on staff appears to have been significant and has taken a toll on staff. Once again, the research reveals a multiplicity of experiences, from those who were furloughed and the anxiety this results in, to those who experienced increasing demand whilst managing new ways of working.

3.11 Financial impact

Most CVS organisations, through a basis of sound organisational management, were able to continue operating and to provide much needed services. One of the key themes is one of uncertainty moving into the medium and long term. This includes uncertainty about availability of funding – from a range of sources and routes - and organisations ability to generate income through activities such as trading and fundraising. A survey commissioned by Community Works across Brighton and Hove, and Adur and Worthing and due to be published at the CW AGM in November will report that 45% of respondents stated that their current delivery model is 'very significantly', or 'Significantly' at risk. Financially 44% expect to lose at least 10% of their income over the financial year as Covid-19 impacts on a range of income streams whilst 39% advised they had used reserves/unrestricted income to sustain operations and services.

4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

4.1 In-kind support

The report has been drafted in conversation with Community Works, and options for in-kind support include physical assets such as use of council buildings for

community groups, skills 'loans', and access to council internal training events. The council approved a Community Asset Transfer Policy in 2017 and majority of its community assets are already leased by community organisations. Officers in the Community, Equalities and Third Sector and Property Estates teams are exploring the potential of replicating the recent approved policy and process for struggling commercial tenants which established rent payment assistance ie deferrals, reductions and other arrangements to see if any principles can be applied to community tenants. The Community Engagement Team with Housing colleagues is reviewing the use of housing rooms/spaces to maximise their use. CVS access to council training is ad hoc, Communities, Equalities and Third Sector (CETS) team staff will explore with Learning and Development if this can be standardised.

4.2 Pooling resources

The Third Sector Commission (TSC) 2020-23 investment for 2020-21 is £1,935,072, with further annual investment subject to yearly council budget setting. The TSC is comprised of funding from CETS, Public Health and Adult Social Care. In addition, the CCG invest £50,000 per year, demonstrating the value of council and health commissioners working together to support the sector. Details of the TSC, including outcomes and investment awards are available in Appendix 2.

The council invests in infrastructure support through the Third Sector Commission. In 2020-21 this investment was £326,000 (plus £50,000 from the CCG), awarded through a grant to a partnership led by Community Works.

The grant funds the partnership to provide a range of infrastructure support for the CVS sector. The CW offer, which was strengthened as a result of Covid-19 impact, includes (not exclusively):

- 1:1 support,
- a chief officer's network with over 70 members,
- a Trustees network,
- a range of training packages focussed on organisational sustainability and managing change,
- access to external consultancy,
- CW Reps Council have members on city partnerships, emergency cells, recovery and renewal working groups, as well as networks such as Health and Social Care, Homelessness and Rough Sleeping.

In addition, the Resource Centre, one of the partners in this partnership, supports small and emerging CVS organisations with, a support service that was adapted to meet the crisis needs caused by Covid-19:

- practical support (examination of accounts, design and print work)
- fundraising support including accessing crisis funds
- information and advice on organising online activities, managing funds in informal groups

4.3 Signposting and access to funding or greater partnership opportunities

The Communities, Equalities and Third Sector (CETS) team provides a Grantfinder service to CVS groups as well as bespoke advice and support to TSC funded partnerships as part of twice-yearly monitoring.

In addition, the council and Sussex Community Foundation refer groups between each other and meet quarterly to update on their strategic priorities. In addition to independent fund raising, SCF managed the Sussex allocation of the National Emergencies Trust Covid funding.

As well as the Third Sector Commission the council provides direct access to annual grants via its Communities Fund. To date in 2020/21 the Communities Fund has allocated grants totalling £170,254 to 44 local CVS organisations as part of the emergency response (Appendix 1). By the end of the year the Fund will have allocated £25,000 to BAME organisations, £115,000 to groups for recovery and £100,000 for carbon reduction projects.

4.4 Sector-led 'warning system'

A sector-led warning system implies that this would be managed or overseen by a CVS organisation within the city, logically an infrastructure organisation. This role does not feature in current grant or contracts with the CVS sector so would have to be created. The purpose of such a system would be to encourage and identify CVS organisations that were at risk financially with the resultant impact on their service users. However, the establishment of a sector-led warning system depends upon organisations feeling they are willing to share and disclose financial vulnerabilities. For any organisation (CVS or other), disclosing financial vulnerabilities externally is very risky, and organisations have a right to maintain commercial confidentiality, whether to an infrastructure organisation, and certainly also with other CVS organisations within the city.

There would need to be very clear criteria as to what would happen with any disclosure to the infrastructure organisation from an organisation identifying financial problems. If one of these criteria was that the information should be shared with funders, including the council, it is very likely that organisations would not disclose in the first place. If that was not a criterion, then the value of such a system would be difficult to see. CVS organisations across the city already have access to the CW package of support, including support when organisations are looking for financial or sustainability advice. A 'warning system' is not deemed workable at present, but this has not been ruled out.

4.4.1 Emergency funding

The establishment of emergency funding would require a budget decision as part of the council's full budget setting process and clear criteria as to what it was for. Based on current feedback from the CVS it is felt that this fund would have to be substantial, most likely in excess of £0.5m. It would also require considerable work to set up the fund to ensure a robust, fair and transparent rationale for allocating the funding. This would be challenging as it would have to consider and weight a range of factors for example, the nature of the organisations work, the beneficiary group, the reasons for the need to provide emergency funding, how many residents used the services of the group, the unit cost of each piece of work (where appropriate) or interaction with a resident, and the social value of any interaction. Fair advertisement of the fund would be required and an accessible application process.

Alternatively, the council could continue to provide support through the funding of infrastructure support (currently Community Works Partnership) to CVS organisations to provide ongoing and sustainable support to organisations to help them weather changes and become more sustainable.

Furthermore, the council could continue to retain agile use of the Communities Fund, within the Fund's framework, to respond to longer term impact of Covid-19. Using the learning from the emergency and recovery rounds in 2020/21.

4.4.2 Partnership working

The Head of CETS meets quarterly with officers from across the council who have a strategic and/or financial relationship with the CVS. This provides an opportunity for issues and opportunities to be identified and learning to be shared.

4.5 Support, reward and recognise the role of volunteers

During the Covid-19 emergency phase a multi-agency volunteering workstream (under the vulnerable people's cell) was established to provide oversight of the management and use of volunteers in the city. This was to ensure the well-being and safety of the volunteers and those they supported, to link local work with schemes being developed nationally and to co-ordinate between CVS, council and health.

The workstream was able to work quickly and effectively as it was based on existing structures in the city. The volunteer coordinators forum – a cross sector operational group run by CW that enables peer support and sharing of good practice between volunteer coordinators/host organisations. And the City Volunteering Partnership – a strategic cross sector group that brings together a range of volunteering perspectives which inform the future development of volunteering activity in the city, acts as an 'expert' panel where volunteering developments can be tested and works collectively to ensure that the contribution and value of volunteering and community activity is championed and celebrated in the city.

The City Volunteering Partnership reconvened - following a hiatus during the emergency phase of Covid-19 - on 6th November and considered support, reward and recognise the role of volunteers in the city, including through promoting best practice in 'volunteering leave,' and other measures. It agreed to explore a volunteering passport which volunteers could use to move between volunteering opportunities and as evidence of training, development and experience that could support job applications. The partnership also highlighted that the provision of well-being support was critical in the current situation as many volunteers were continuing to provide their time and energy in personally challenging circumstances and were working with people facing considerable challenges. The partnership shared their approaches of providing well-being support and Community Works continues to facilitate an on-line space for volunteer coordinators (from any sector) to share information and practice.

5 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

The report has been drafted with input from CW. Detail within the report has been provided through surveys carried out in recent weeks with CVS sector locally.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The CVS remains an important element in the delivery of services to communities across the city, with widely varying needs. It remains a significant employer in the city, bringing significant inward investment through attracting external funding.
- 6.2 The CVS faces considerable challenges as a result of the impact of Covid-19. These challenges are neither unique to the CVS, nor to the city. Whilst a strong package of support is available, it is likely that this impact will lead to the closure of some CVS organisations. It is not possible to determine the scale of this, nor the timing.
- 6.3 The council's investment in the sector through its grant programmes continues to offer the best mechanism to ameliorate this impact.

7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

- 7.1 The current TSIP investment for 2020/21 is set out in section 3.13 of this report. Funding levels for 2021/22 and future years is subject to annual Budget Council approval.

Finance Officer Consulted: Name Michael Bentley Date: 08/10/20

- 7.2 There are no direct legal implications arising in respect of this report which is for noting by the Committee.

Lawyer Consulted: Judith Fisher Date: 20/10/20

Equalities Implications:

- 7.3 An Equality Impact Assessment was carried out for the Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus and continues to be updated and reviewed.

Sustainability Implications:

- 7.4 There are no sustainability implications

Brexit Implications:

- 7.5 A range of external grant funding opportunities funded by the EU will cease on 31st December 2020, at the end of the Transition period. The government has

signalled that a Shared Prosperity Fund will be established but to date no details have been published.

Any Other Significant Implications:

Crime & Disorder Implications:

- 7.6 There are no Crime & Disorder implications.

Risk and Opportunity Management Implications:

- 7.7 Organisations funded through the Third Sector Commission are required to submit Risk Assessments as part of their Grant Agreement terms.

Public Health Implications:

- 7.8 CVS organisations contribute significantly to the public health and wellbeing of the city's residents. This is through delivery of significant services contracted and grant funded by the council, through additional support funded through the CVS organisations fundraising capacity, and through small, usually volunteer led, local geographically or community of interest groups.

Corporate / Citywide Implications:

- 7.9 CVS organisation closures will have an impact on the city through potentially additional job losses and impact on communities through loss of service.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

1. Appendix 1, Communities Fund 2020-21 Covid-19 emergency grants
2. Appendix 2, Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus 2020-23

Background Documents

1. [*Taking Account 4: The Economic and Social Audit of the Third Sector in Brighton and Hove, 2018, Community Works*](#)
2. [*Third Sector Commission 2017-2020 Year One Evaluation, 2018, Ottawa Strategic Management*](#)
3. *Community Buildings Survey, 2020, Trust for Developing Communities*

Appendix 1

Third Sector Investment Programme: Communities Fund 2020-21, Covid-19 emergency grants

Organisation	Bid focus	Agreed funding
Assert Brighton & Hove	Purchase of laptops and peripherals, including Zoom licences to enable ongoing client support that is not face to face	£4182
ADHD Aware	Purchase of headsets for use in support sessions plus Zoom licences	£1705
LGBT Switchboard	Purchase equipment and software to move our Helpline & web chat to a remote service. Develop & deliver online Helpline volunteer training. Pay staff to work across projects offering one to one support for the most isolated & those who are not online via phone calls	£4866
Real Junk Food Project	Repairs to food chiller units in two new sites for food distribution, with estimate to support bid	£4287
Voices in Exile	Staff cost, running costs, IT cost	£3641
Thousand4£1000	Wifi connections for 4 migrant houses, utility bills for 2 houses, additional website hosting costs	£1500
New Note Projects (Orchestra)	IT (laptops, broadband, website, headphones, tech support) to create platform for musicians to post music.	£4500
One Church, Rock Farm, Chomp	Provision of toiletries, activity and craft packs to vulnerable families for children learning from home.	£2500
Craven Vale Community Association	Bid includes Fareshare fee, food costs, cleaning of centre, PPE equipment, misc centre costs	£1480
Together Co	Additional Befriending Coordinator capacity to on-board and support new COVID19 volunteers and to support implementation of the new city-wide support mechanisms like the online induction and the peer support training forums	£5000

The Bevy	Provision of wages for chef employed additional hours to provide community meals	£3000
Food and Friendship	Core cost contribution to supplement additional work and replace lost fundraised income	£3400
Purple People	Additional food needs, security, cleaning, travel expenses in Portslade	£2000
Old Boat Corner	Core cost to cover role as community hub	£2500
Time to Talk Befriending	Core costs to support additional older people services during emergency	£5000
Acorn	Co-ordinator salary costs, office support costs to meet additional demand for services	£5000
Fareshare	Additional volunteer management costs	£5000
Friends, Families Travellers	Additional staff and IT support costs to meet additional demand from community self isolating	£5000
St Vincent de Paul, Tower House	Co-ordinator wages to reflect loss of fundraised income to enable delivery of food to older isolated people	£5000
Clock Tower Sanctuary	Salary costs for CTS Support Co-ordinator	£5000
RISE	Laptops for home working, Zoom licences, instant messaging development	£3000
Marlborough Theatre (Radical Rhizomes)	Online support to isolated and vulnerable community of LGBTQI BAME residents, many also with disabilities	£2330
North Laine Community Association	Core costs to support community organisation and for production of community newsletter with reductions in income for production as local businesses are closed	£2000
Survivors Network	Purchase of additional laptops/software for home working to ensure levels of security needed to necessitate organisation managed systems	£5000
Knoll Community Association	St Richards provides emergency food hub for Hangleton and Knoll area. Loss of income from room rentals due to partial closure will be assisted by this recommended sum, enabling centre to remain open beyond current emergency.	£5000
Brighton Women's Centre	Women Supporting Women Helpline: volunteer co-ordination, essential phones/phone credit for volunteers, phones for women without phones/use in controlled by perpetrator.	£4750
One Church/Chomp	Scaling up of craft activities/toiletries, gifted food parcels to reach additional 100 families referred by BHCC officers. These boxes will include toiletries and craft activities for children	£5000

Volunteering Matters	Phone based befriending service for over 50s.	£2500
Sussex Stalking Support	Equipment & staff hours to enable additional resources for victims of stalking	£4176
Impact Young People's Centre	Provision of additional staff hours to enable 1:1 delivery previously delivered in groups	£4772

Synergy Creative Community	Funding will enable production of zine for adults with mental health problems who normally receive 1:1 support to attend events, gigs, etc.	£3500
Stay up Late	Peer support project for adults with LD and autism to attend events, gigs, etc. Bid to pay for additional IT equipment, staff costs to support online support packages	£3990
Afganistan & Central Asian Association	Support costs to local refugee community, staff & volunteer expenses	£4440
Woodingdean Community Association	Provision of food distribution network for Woodingdean, electricity, rent, travel costs	£5000
Emmaus	Core costs to cover loss of income from shops	£2500
Tarner	Replacement of lost income from activity rentals, fees	£5000
Hangleton & Knoll project	Food hub volunteer expenses, laptop, phones, SIMs, cleaning products	£1599
Amaze	Support costs for home working for staff, IT, phones, etc	£5000
Speak Out	Volunteer support and IT costs to enable online/phone delivery	£3500
Salvation Army foodbank, Hove	Additional shelving to store ambient food	£2016
St Luke's advice centre	Contribution to core costs for advice service to meet increased demand	£5000

Café Domenica	Funding to support premises and administration costs impacted by loss of income from fundraising events	£2500
Small Performance Adventures	Provision of online support to people with mental health/substance misuse problems	£4000
St Cuthman's Church, Whitehawk foodbank	Range of utility, cleaning, volunteer costs, incl PPE to support additional space for food bank	£3870
BMECP	Culturally appropriate food purchase, phone costs, staff costs	£5000
Total		170,254

Appendix 2

Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus 2020-23

This invests in partnerships between Third Sector organisations that bring significant changes for beneficiaries in at least one of the following areas:

- **Strategic Outcomes** (annual investment £888,672) – 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 following stated 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.

- 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 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.
 - 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.
- **Third Sector Infrastructure** (annual investment £326,000 BHCC, £50,000 BHCCG) – 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 and Engagement** (annual investment £520,400) – 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.

- **Community Banking Partnership** (annual investment £200,000) – 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.

Prospectus grant awards 2020-23

A competitive procurement process for the new Prospectus 2020-23 [needs link](#) was managed by the council's procurement team over the winter of 2019/20, resulting in the award of grants to 20 different partnerships. These partnerships commenced service delivery on 1st April 2020.

The procurement process resulted in awards to the following partnerships:

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 ends 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 Downlink, Sussex Nightstop, Allsorts Youth Project	Joint & Severally Liable (JSL)	Services for homeless LGBTQ+ young people	26,907
Stay Up Late , Extratime, Gig Buddies for Good Mental Health, Carousel	Lead partner (LP)	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	JSL	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	LP	Weekly HIV lunch club, plus additional support to targeted communities	15,200
BHT First Base , Fareshare, Brighton & Hove Food Partnership	LP	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 (BUCFP)	LP	Citywide advice service	257,771
Brighton Hove Food Partnership , Green Wellbeing Alliance	LP	Therapeutic outdoor activities	87,574
MindOut, Allsorts	JSL	Advice, information, advocacy to LGBTQ+ people, including range of specialist services	28,171
Together Collective , Switchboard, Sussex Interpreting Services (SIS), Brighton Women's Centre	LP	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)	LP	Assertive outreach & support to traveller communities, provision of digital services, gender based young people's services	60,049
Amaze, Extratime	JSL	Peer support for parent carers with children/young people with SEND	15,587
Speak Out , TDC	LP	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	LP	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	LP	Provision of music sessions for vulnerable older people, including those with dementia	18,600
Stay up Late, Extratime , Albion in the Community	JSL	Children & YP with SEND will have improved physical & leisure opportunities	28,940
Robin Hood Health Foundation , The Old Market, Creative Future, Diversity and Ability	LP	Participatory arts programme delivered across the city for vulnerable adults	98,226
South East Dance , BUCFP, Puffin, Brighton Youth Centre	LP	Dance participation programme for children & young people in Tarner ward	44,375

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

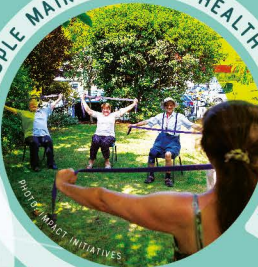
The Council funds a package of integrated services and solutions that supports financial inclusion across the city.

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 inclusion skills, knowledge, policy and practice in key public, voluntary, community and private sector organisations	200,000

CLEAR RUBBISH FROM THE PARK



HELP PEOPLE MAINTAIN THEIR HEALTH AND WELLBEING



MAINTAIN THE LOCAL GREEN SPACE



IN THEIR HEALTH AND WELLBEING



COMPANY AND CONVERSATION TO ISOLATED OLDER PEOPLE

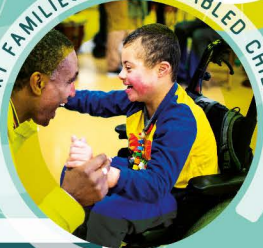


OUR CITY'S
THRIVING
THIRD SECTOR

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION
CHARITY
MUTUAL SOCIETY
NOT FOR PROFIT ORGANISATION
SOCIAL ENTERPRISE
RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION
CO-OPERATIVE
COMMUNITY NETWORK
INFRASTRUCTURE ORGANISATION
UNION
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNING ORGANISATIONS
COMMUNITY-LED GROUP

2019

SUPPORT FAMILIES WITH DISABLED CHILDREN



HELP PEOPLE TO GROW THEIR OWN FOOD



COUNSELLING SESSIONS FOR ABUSED WOMEN



TAKING ACCOUNT 4

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AUDIT OF THE THIRD SECTOR IN BRIGHTON AND HOVE

COMMUNITY WORKS
CHARITIES • VOLUNTEERS • BUSINESSES

WITH
SUPPORT
FROM

 **University of Brighton**

FUNDED
BY

 **Brighton & Hove
City Council**

TAKING ACCOUNT 4

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PARTNERS



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We would also like to thank those organisations who contributed material for the Taking Account 4 library resource and those who revisited case studies undertaken in 2013. These were:

Brighton Women's Centre
Lunch Positive
Stay Up Late
Brighton and Hove Food Partnership
The Clock Tower Sanctuary
Whitehawk Inn

We would like to thank the Taking Account 4 Steering Group members:

David Golding
Brighton and Hove City Council Public Health Intelligence Team

Graham Lally
Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion

Emma McDermott
Brighton and Hove City Council

Sarah Tighe-Ford
Brighton and Hove City Council

Jane Lodge
Clinical Commissioning Group Patient and Public Engagement Manager

Mary Darking
University of Brighton

Lisa Dando
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Simon Bottrell
7creative

FOREWORD

It's my pleasure to welcome you to Taking Account 4, the latest report into the city's valuable and hardworking Third Sector.

The report is a highly informative social and economic audit that shines a light on the scale, scope, impact and contribution the sector has on the lives of tens of thousands of Brighton and Hove people every day.

Having read the report, it didn't come as a surprise to find our community and voluntary sector is thriving and resilient, despite the financial challenges it faces.

I was amazed to read there are 2,330 Third Sector organisations in the city, with well over half being small, community-led organisations.

What I find most heart-warming, is that volunteers in Brighton and Hove work almost 90,000 hours a week, that's 4.5 million a year, and if paid even the minimum wage would receive more than £700,000 a week, or £37m a year.

The income for the sector alone is almost £100m a year.

These are impressive numbers, and you'll find many more throughout the report and in the easy-to-view Key Findings section.

But unfortunately we cannot let them mask other data that shows the sector is being stretched to its limits; a sector that's having to constantly work harder to improve the health and wellbeing of residents, to tackle discrimination and inequality and to provide a robust response to climate change.

The city council has a long standing collaborative relationship with the sector. We are and will continue to spend a significant portion of our budget with local community and voluntary groups, while respecting their independence.

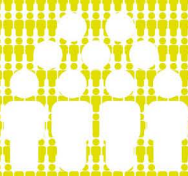
From grassroots community groups to medium and large voluntary organisations - they all play a critical role in the health and wellbeing of our residents, our environment and our city.

This report is a timely reminder of just how important they are.

Nancy Platts
Labour Councillor for East Brighton Ward
Leader of Brighton and Hove City Council

7000

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF
PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN
THE SECTOR



COLLABORATION
WITH STATUTORY
ORGANISATIONS IS
ESSENTIAL FOR
SERVICE DELIVERY
ORGANISATIONS

2330

THIRD SECTOR
ORGANISATIONS*

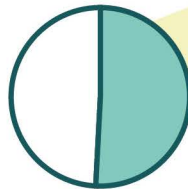
40% ARE LARGER ORGANISATIONS
60% ARE SMALL COMMUNITIES DELIVERING SERVICES AND SUPPORT

A CITY OF VOLUNTEERS



51%

OF ADULTS IN
OUR CITY
VOLUNTEERED
THEIR TIME IN
THE LAST YEAR*



4.5 MILLION

THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF
VOLUNTEER HOURS PER YEAR*

£37M

THE VALUE OF
VOLUNTEER TIME
DONATED EACH YEAR*



TACKLING INEQUALITY



IT WAS SO POSITIVE. SHE MADE ME FEEL VALUED AND SAFE TO EXPRESS MYSELF



39%

OF RESPONDERS
HAVE AN INCOME
BELOW £10,000



8%

HAVE NO INCOME
AT ALL

SUPPORT PEOPLE INTO EMPLOYMENT



HELP PEOPLE MAINTAIN THEIR HEALTH AND WELLBEING



PHOTO: IMPACT INITIATIVES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (KEY FINDINGS)

Taking Account is an economic and social audit of third sector organisations in Brighton and Hove conducted every 5 years. The audit evidences the scale, scope and impact of the sector in Brighton and Hove and evaluates the contribution to social and economic value that it makes.

The findings have been calculated using data gathered through a survey conducted between November 2018 and February 2019 of sector organisations operating in the city. 205 respondents completed the survey. From these, estimates for the whole of the sector in the city have been made. Where estimates have been made they have been clearly defined. For further information on methodology and assumptions, please see the Taking Account 4 website where detailed case studies and other background resources can be found ¹.

STATE OF THE SECTOR HEADLINE MESSAGES

The Third Sector in Brighton & Hove contributes economic as well as social and environmental value to the City.

Community, collaboration, co-production, activism, diversity and inclusion are core principles that form the bedrock of activity in the sector.

Working together across sectors is important but the independence of the third sector is essential.

While overall the sector has demonstrated resilience, some areas and fields of work have been disproportionately affected by funding reductions.

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEADLINE FINDINGS

KEY FINDING 1: NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS

There are an estimated 2330 Third Sector Organisations in Brighton and Hove ². Around 60% of these are small, community-led organisations.

KEY FINDING 2: MAIN ACTIVITIES

The most frequently reported activities relate to:

- Health and Wellbeing (15%);
- Environment, Sustainability and Conservation (10%);
- Community Development (9%).

KEY FINDING 3: BENEFICIARIES

The median number of beneficiaries per responding organisation is 400 and 30% have 1000 or more. 58% exist primarily to benefit a specific group of people. Most frequently reported groups were:

- Children and young people; Residents and tenants; Older people (8% each);
- Homeless people (7%)

KEY FINDING 4: SOCIAL VALUE PRINCIPLES

The most frequently reported ways that organisations contribute social value are:

- 73% promoting equality and diversity;
- 67% supporting volunteering;
- 54% through working across sectors.

KEY FINDING 5: DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

39 beneficiary groups are supported including all groups protected by equalities legislation.

KEY FINDING 6: NUMBERS OF VOLUNTEERS

Over half (51%) of the adult (18+) population of Brighton and Hove volunteer at least once a year ³.

KEY FINDING 7: THE NUMBER OF VOLUNTEER HOURS

Volunteers donate approximately 86,000 hours per week in Brighton and Hove or 4.5 million hours per year. This equates to 2,454 full time equivalent posts.

KEY FINDING 8: THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF VOLUNTEER TIME TO THE CITY

If volunteers were paid the minimum wage ⁴ then their donated time would be worth £705,000 weekly or £37 million annually.

KEY FINDING 9: ESTIMATED INCOME OF THE SECTOR

The estimated income of the third sector in Brighton and Hove is approximately £97 million per year.

KEY FINDING 10: LOCAL ECONOMIC MULTIPLIER

Brighton and Hove's third sector contributed approximately £170 million to the local economy ⁵ in 2017-18.

KEY FINDING 11: BRINGING FUNDING INTO THE CITY

- 61% of grant funding comes from sources external to the local statutory sector;
- 52% of income from contracts comes from external sources.

KEY FINDING 12: SELF-SUFFICIENCY

- 8% of responding organisations do not have an income;
- 44% report having no paid staff.

KEY FINDING 13: CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

Approximately, 7,000 people are employed in the sector in Brighton and Hove, which is 6% of the total employee jobs in the city ⁶.

KEY FINDING 14: COLLABORATION, COPRODUCTION AND CAPACITY BUILDING

- 82% report that people who benefit from their organisation are also involved in running it;
- 26% report partnership formation as a 'new activity' in the previous year;
- 55% report that they work in partnership with statutory organisations 'some of the time'.

KEY FINDING 15: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUE

- 85% of responding organisations attempt to reduce their impact on the environment;
- 33% have a formal environmental policy.

OTHER SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

KEY FINDING 16: SIZE OF ORGANIZATION

- 39% of responding organisations are micro organisations reporting an income of less than £10,000. 8% report zero income.
- 29% are small organisations with an income between £10,000 and £100,000;
- 24% are medium-sized organisations with an income between £100,000 and £1 million;
- 8% are large organisations with an income of more than £1 million.

KEY FINDING 17: TYPES OF THIRD SECTOR ORGANISATION

15 different organisational types and legal forms are represented in the survey:

- Half (50%) have charitable status;
- 30% describe themselves as a community organisation;
- 11% define themselves as a social enterprise.

KEY FINDING 18: MEASURING IMPACT

All large organisations and 47% of micro organisations (organisations with an income below £10,000) report that they measure impact – such as increased confidence and improved wellbeing – to understand the value of their work.

KEY FINDING 19: NEW ACTIVITY

59% engaged in new activities in the last year. The most common new activities were:

- Launching a new service (34%);
- Entering into a new partnership (26%).

KEY FINDING 20: REDUCED ACTIVITY

20% reduced activities in the last year. The most common reduction in activity was service closure.

- The survey did not count organisations that may have merged or closed.

KEY FINDING 21: SELF-REPORTED ACHIEVEMENTS

The most common achievements reported by organisations were:

- Establishing a new service, project, partnership or activity;
- 'Surviving' (being able to continue or to maintain activity);
- Achieving positive outcomes for clients, service users or beneficiaries.

KEY FINDING 22: SELF-REPORTED CHALLENGES

The most common challenges reported by organisations were:

- Funding, fundraising and finance, including the financial impact of increased demand on services;
- The impact of service closures (across public and third sector services) on the amount and complexity of need in the city;
- Challenges around engaging and involving people (members, volunteers and trustees).

MAINTAIN THE LOCAL GREEN SPACE



HELP PEOPLE TO GROW THEIR OWN FOOD



OUR ENVIRONMENT



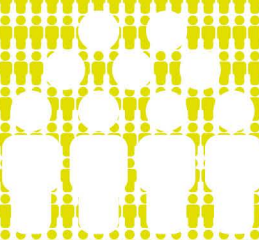
85%

CONSCIOUSLY SEEK TO MINIMIZE THE IMPACT OF THEIR ORGANISATION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

MONEY TRAIL PROJECT:

9 LOCAL ORGANISATIONS TRACKED HOW MUCH THEY SPEND LOCALLY

FOR EVERY £1 INVESTED, THEY GENERATE A FURTHER £1.21 OF VALUE BY BUYING FROM LOCAL SUPPLIERS



CLEAR RUBBISH FROM THE PARK



1.

INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND TO TAKING ACCOUNT 4

Taking Account 4 was commissioned by Brighton and Hove City Council (BHCC). It builds on previous audits of the sector providing continuous historical data on how the sector has evolved over a 15 year period. Since publication of the last report in 2013, the Public Value Act (2012) has been passed and locally operationalised via the Brighton and Hove Social Value Framework (2016). The Social Value Principles from that Framework have been incorporated into the Taking Account 4 survey and findings analysed to highlight the social and environmental benefits the third sector brings to the City alongside the economic. Other significant changes made to this iteration of the audit are:

- A reduction in the number of questions in the survey from 65 to 40;
- Volunteering data is taken from the City Tracker survey rather than via the TA4 survey;
- NCVO definitions of organisation size have been adopted with previous definitions retained in background resources for comparison;
- An open access tool 360 Giving ⁷ was used to provide an overview of the third sector funding landscape.

2.

POLICY CONTEXT OF TAKING ACCOUNT 4

Between 2010-11 and 2017-18 there was a reduction in government funding for local authorities of 49% which has had an impact on statutory service provision across England ⁸. The Kings Fund ⁹ (2019) reports expenditure by local authorities on social care is £700 million below the level of 2010-11 despite rising demand. This has impacted on the third sector through:

- increased levels of need and complexity of need among people;
- increased reliance on third sector organisations to provide services on a commissioned, competitive tender basis on behalf of local government and the National Health Service (NHS).

Reduction in central government funding for local government has impacted on a range of services areas, including parks and open spaces, youth services, the arts, sexual health and adult learning. Arts and culture funding was reduced by £236 million between 2010 and 2015 leading to a number of local authorities ceasing funding for arts and culture activities altogether ¹⁰. Nationally this is reported to have affected 'grassroots' community arts organisations hardest with 69% of arts workers reporting a decline in this area of activity.

In such conditions, the third sector plays a dual and often paradoxical role, simultaneously campaigning for action and recognition of the impact that reductions in funding have on people's lives, whilst often being 'best placed' to offer innovative and cost-effective responses. In this environment, organisations that play a brokering role, enabling diverse positions and interests surrounding issues to be voiced, are important and support the city to move forward ¹¹.

In Brighton and Hove, a reduction of £645,000 was proposed to the city's annual budget for youth services in 2017/18 which was amended to a reduction of £205,000 ¹² after local campaigning. The sector's role in campaigning, lobbying and raising awareness of the need for greater recognition of rights is crucial. In the current context capacity to challenge, whilst supporting collaboration, is likely to remain an essential contribution the sector makes to civic life.

3.

DEFINING THE THIRD SECTOR

Taking Account has historically been described as an audit of ‘the third sector’¹³ in Brighton and Hove. A broad definition of third sector is taken where self-sustaining, community-led groups which remain un-incorporated are included alongside organisations with high levels of income and advanced corporate structures. The term also describes social enterprises, networks and infrastructure organisations, residents associations, co-operatives, unions, political campaigning groups, religious organisations, mutuals and all other organisations that provide public benefit and are managed by their members. The National Audit Office¹⁴ (NAO) states that third sector organisations generally:

- Are independent of government.
- Are ‘value-driven’. This means they are motivated by the desire to achieve social goals (for example improving public welfare, the environment or economic well-being) rather than to distribute profit.
- Reinvest any surpluses generated in the pursuit of their goals.

For the purposes of this audit, health structures, universities and schools, are not included as they are considered to be part of the public sector and are majority funded this way.

4.

COMPARISONS TO 2003 AND 2008 AND 2013 AUDITS

Sustaining a historic comparison of activity which is as varied as that engaged in by third sector organisations is a challenge. Variations in how questions are interpreted by respondents, combined with the level of modelling required to produce sector-wide estimates means that direct comparisons between audits should be treated with considerable caution and for the main part are avoided in this report.

Table [4.1] comparison between 2003,2008,2013 and 2018 Taking Account data

	2003	2008	2013	2018
Number of responding organisations	232	266	224	205
Estimated total number of organisations	1,400-1,500	1,600	2,300	2,330
Turnover of responding organisations	£23 million	£40 million	£57 million	£75 million
Median income of responding organisations	(not analysed)	£40,000	£20,000	£25,000
Number of paid staff in responding organisations	2,200	2,122	2,212	2,430
Number of volunteers in responding organisations	6,300	10,690	9,459	8,510
Number of management committee members in responding organisations	1,750	1,445	1,328	1,140
Estimated total weekly volunteer hours	37,800	57,000	110,400	85,905
Estimated total yearly volunteer hours	2 million	3 million	5.7 million	4.5 million

The sector has maintained steady growth in income generation at a similar rate to that reported in the 2008 and 2013 audits. In this period statutory funding has remained static meaning that this growth has come from non-statutory sources.

That said it is the contribution of the sector to social and civic life that is its primary aim and focus. Community, underpinned by collaboration, coproduction and activism continue to act as the bedrock of the sector.

5.

FUNDING LANDSCAPE

8% of organisations responding to the survey do not receive funding from any source and 44% had no paid staff in 2017/18. Of those that did report financial income, 39% responded that this is less than £10,000. Most, if not all, third sector organisations who require financial income seek to diversify income streams to reduce the risk of becoming reliant on a single income source. The sector attracts external, non-statutory funding to the City which exceeds that which it receives from the city's statutory bodies ¹⁵.

This flow of external investment into organisations is subject to a 'multiplier effect' whereby the value of that money to the city increases in three ways:

- It relieves pressure on local statutory services by ensuring the existence of a network of preventative, early intervention and crisis services.
- Through investment and reinvestment in local staff, services and suppliers.
- Through creation of opportunities for social innovation that complement public funds to achieve greater economic and social value.

Effective stewardship of this environment, which the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (2009) refers to as a 'social economy ecosystem' ¹⁶ is essential to enable the sector to flourish, remain innovative in its approach to social challenges, continue to mobilise external funding and engage a citywide volunteer community. Third sector organisations are acting as equal partners within this ecosystem supporting statutory bodies to optimise diminishing budgets.

LOCAL PUBLIC SECTOR FUNDING

For 2017/18 the estimated total investment in the third sector by BHCC was £38,518,000. This represents a substantial increase since 2013 when the reported allocation was £24,177,267.

Since 2013, a proportion of third sector organisations have acted as contracted service delivery partners to local government and to a lesser extent, NHS organisations and police services. This non-grant funding accounted for 94% of local authority funding for the third sector in 2016-17. It is predominantly comprised of contracted income secured through competitive tendering processes that are 'perchance' won by voluntary sector organisations, rather than funding that is targeted at the sector.

Table [5.1] below shows BHCC funding of Third Sector Organisations between 2014/15 and 2017/18.

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
Total expenditure	£34,661,302	£38,747,180	£39,503,723	£38,518,000
Grant	6%	6%	6%	No data
Non grant	94%	94%	94%	No data

* BHCC: This figure is an estimate

NHS funding from Brighton and Hove Clinical Commissioning Group (BHCCG) remained relatively stable since 2013. Table [5.2]

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total expenditure	£4,041,150	£4,072,594	£4,731,352	£4,079,749

EUROPEAN FUNDING

The city's third sector attracts European funding from partnering on research grants and Interreg funds. Annual totals vary considerably depending on individual awards received within a given financial year.

Table [5.3] (Source: Brighton and Hove City Council International and Sustainability Team)

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total	£206,932	£739,241	£2,275,208	£4,480,069

TRUSTS AND FOUNDATIONS

Information provided by 14 non-statutory funders¹⁷ was collated from 360 Giving¹⁸ for the year 2017/18. Collectively these organisations awarded 343 grants for activity in Brighton and Hove totalling £4 million (£2.5 million allocated in-year). The awards were matched against 'Fields of Work' categories defined in the Taking Account 4 survey.

Table [5.4] below provides a breakdown of the fields of work receiving the greatest total award:

Field of Work	Number of Organisations	% of awards made	Total Awarded	% of total sum awarded
Education & Training	32	9%	£821,171	20%
Sports & Physical Activity	39	11%	£627,106	15%
Social Support & Befriending	48	14%	£573,864	14%
Food & Food Poverty	20	6%	£418,509	10%
Information, Advice & Guidance	21	6%	£401,275	10%

6.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Organisations were asked to identify and describe their biggest achievements and their biggest challenges in 2017/18. The top 3 biggest achievements summarised in order of prevalence were:

1. Establishing a new activity, project or service.
2. Surviving – being able to continue or maintain activity in the face of challenge.
3. Achieving specific positive outcomes for clients, service users or beneficiaries.

The biggest challenges summarised in order of prevalence were:

1. Funding, finance and issues related to fundraising. This included the financial impact of increased demand on services and a lack of resource to cover core costs.
2. The impact of public and third sector service closures on the amount and complexity of need.
3. Engaging and involving people, particularly in challenging circumstances.
4. Statutory engagement; particularly challenges engaging in health-related activity.

Responses reflect patterns captured elsewhere in the survey relating to resilience but also the mixed experience in terms of funding; the wider impact of reduced resources on demand; and increasing complexity of need.



ADVICE TO HELP PEOPLE OUT OF DEBT

I HAVE BEEN TRANSFORMED... I HAVE MY POWER BACK IN MY LIFE AND I AM LEARNING TO SAY NO.

OUR SOCIETY

SECTOR'S PRIMARY FIELDS OF WORK:

- HEALTH AND WELLBEING
- ENVIRONMENT
- SUSTAINABILITY AND CONSERVATION
- COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



HELP PEOPLE UNDERSTAND HEALTHY EATING



A CITY OF VOLUNTEERS

400

THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES PER ORGANISATION

30% HAVE 1000 BENEFICIARIES OR MORE



73%

OF ORGANISATIONS REPORTED THAT DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION ARE KEY TO THEIR WORK



82%

SUPPORT PEOPLE WHO USE THEIR SERVICES TO VOLUNTEER FOR THEM

A SAFE SPACE FOR YOUNG REFUGEES



PROVIDING A SAFE HOME FOR ABUSED YOUNG PEOPLE



7.

SURVEY DATA

The following section considers the data gathered in the survey and uses this data to provide simple scale estimates for the sector where appropriate.

7.1

SIZE AND SCOPE OF SECTOR

The precise size of the sector in Brighton and Hove remains difficult to quantify as definitions vary and the sector is not static. Modelled estimates ¹⁹ suggest the total number of third sector organisations in Brighton and Hove to be 2,330, made up of approximately 930 incorporated organisations and 1400 unincorporated groups. These vary dramatically in size from multi-million-pound organisations to small informal groups with no income or paid employees. Size based on income band is defined according to NCVO definitions:

Table [7.1i] Organisations by NCVO Income Bands

Income bracket	% of responding organisations
Micro = £10,000<	39
Small = £10k - £100k	29
Medium = £100k - £1m	24
Large = £1m - £10m	8

Only income which is invested in Brighton and Hove is included here. It is important to note that 36% of responding organisations work across areas larger than the city of Brighton and Hove.

TYPES OF ORGANISATION

Half of responding organisations have charitable status; 30% consider themselves to be a community organisation; and 11% define themselves as a social enterprise. 26% describe themselves as both a charity and a company limited by guarantee ²⁰.

13.5% of responding organisations describe themselves as a branch of a larger organisation.

GEOGRAPHIC REACH AND SPREAD OF ORGANISATIONS

Organisations were asked in which region they primarily delivered services:

Table [7.1ii] geographic areas in which organisations are working

International	3 (1.4%)
Whole of United Kingdom	9 (4.3%)
Whole of England	2 (1%)
Whole of South East England	4 (1.9%)
Whole of Surrey	0 (0%)
Whole of Sussex	31 (14.8%)
Only East Sussex	4 (1.9%)
Only West Sussex	1 (0.5%)
Greater Brighton*	22 (10.5%)
Citywide – Brighton and Hove	82 (39%)
Specific neighbourhood(s) in Brighton & Hove	44 (21%)
Other	8 (3.8%)

Where organisations reported working in a specific neighbourhood, they were asked to provide detail. The most frequently cited were:

- Hove Ward of Wish (8)
- Hanover (6) and Hangleton (6)
- Central Hove (5) and Brunswick (5)

Further investigation is needed to understand why there may have been fewer responses from organisations who work in disadvantaged areas in the East of the city compared to the West. The responses are a reflection of the groups who responded to the survey and are not necessarily an accurate reflection of the number of groups in those areas.

7.2

ACTIVITIES AND BENEFICIARIES

Organisations were asked to indicate whether they have a 'primary' field of work. The primary fields that most organisations reported were:

- Health and Wellbeing (15%);
- Environment, Sustainability and Conservation (10%);
- Community Development (9%) activities.

Organisations were asked if there were additional aims of their work and were able to select as many fields as they wished. 68% reported secondary areas of work. The most frequently reported were:

- Health and wellbeing (27%)
- Volunteering (25%)
- Training and Education (23%)
- Mental health and wellbeing (22%)

The number of secondary fields of work selected increased in relation to the degree of holistic or person-centred support organisations sought to give (rather than organisational size) with 35% of organisations identifying more than 6 activities. Organisations that offered a social space to people, such as a lunch club or community development centre described engaging in a broader range of activity.

BENEFICIARIES: TOTAL NUMBERS AND RANGE

All 39 beneficiary groups detailed in the Taking Account 4 survey were identified as groups that organisations work with. Given these groups include all those protected by equalities legislation, groups known to experience the highest levels of prejudice and stigma and people experiencing the worst forms of disadvantage, this is important evidence of the sector's contribution to creating an inclusive city.

- The median number of beneficiaries per organisation is 400.
- 58% stated that they exist primarily to benefit a specific group. Most frequently reported were:
 - Children and young people (8%), residents and tenants (8%), older people (8%) and
 - Homeless people (7%)

Reporting of numbers of beneficiaries by organisations understandably varied and should be treated with caution. A Residents Association that serves a specific local area may put on events, look after green spaces and represent the interests of residents at local meetings. In this sense they are benefitting all who live in that area. An organisation offering a centre-based service can only claim those beneficiaries who 'come through the door'. In terms of capacity to promote social inclusion, arguably it is the range of beneficiary groups supported that is more significant than total or average numbers.

NEW ACTIVITY AND ACTIVITY REDUCTION

59% of groups described themselves as engaging in new activities in the last year with 35% of those who responded 'yes' reporting they had engaged in 2 or more new activities. Most common were:

- Entered into a new partnership (26%)
- Launched a new service (34%)
- Expanded delivery into a new area (9%)
- Moved into a new premises (8%)

ACTIVITY REDUCTION

20% reported that they had reduced activities with most common reduction in activity being service closure. 47 examples were given by 39 organisations. Typically, service closure was associated with closure of a premises or withdrawal from a geographic area. Most commonly reported were:

- Closure of a service (10%)
- Closure of a premises (5%)
- Withdrew from a geographical area (4%)
- Withdrew from a partnership (2%)

There are a range of reasons why responses to questions on reduction in activity may not fully represent the situation facing the third sector. These include take over by another organisation or closure of organisations. Others emphasise that they sourced alternative funding to run services, implying organisations act strategically to mitigate funding reductions.

We do know that there is a direct correlation between the reduction in public sector funding and a loss of services across all sectors in the city. This has affected some fields of work more than others. For example, cuts in funding for adult learning have impacted on community learning hubs ²¹ in the city's most disadvantaged areas. This is compounded by funding reductions to areas such as arts and environmental activity affecting grassroots groups who may previously have used these hubs.

17% of organisations describe themselves as working with statutory bodies 'all of the time', 55% some of the time and 24% never. 30% of responding organisations reported funding from BHCC as one of their 5 main grants or contracts (compared to 4% from Brighton and Hove CCG).

7.3

VOLUNTEERING AND WORKFORCE

Organisations reported:

- 2430 employed staff
- 1140 management committee positions
- 8150 volunteers (exc. Management committee members).

For comparability, the median number of paid staff per organisation is used to estimate the total number of paid staff in the city as 7000. This represents 6% of the total employee jobs in the city ⁶.

VOLUNTEERING

If volunteers were paid the minimum wage ²² for their work then based on a middle range estimate, the weekly salary bill would be £705,280 per week. In terms of economic worth, the time that volunteers donate to third sector organisations each year is worth approximately £37million to the city. This is calculated as follows:

Of those who responded to the Taking Account 4 survey, 82% reported that they support people to volunteer for their organisation. Of responses:

- The median number of volunteers is 12 and the median number of hours volunteered per week per volunteer is 3.
- 33% of organisations have 5 or less volunteers and 33% have 30 or more.
- 7% of organisations have 100 or more volunteers (not including management committee).

Brighton and Hove City Tracker Survey asks a representative sample of just over 1000 adult (18+) residents of the city how much they volunteer or give 'unpaid help'. 51% of people responding to that survey report that they volunteer or give 'unpaid help'. Scaled up to the adult (18+) population of Brighton and Hove this means that based on mid-2017 population data (239,390) approximately 124,500 people volunteer or give unpaid help:

- Of those volunteering for a group, organisation or club, 14% do so at least once a week.
- A further 14% say they volunteer at least once a month.
- An additional 7% of respondents describe themselves as giving unpaid help as an individual rather than through a group, organisation or club.

If each of the individuals who responded that they volunteer did so for the following time periods:

- One hour a week (or one hour a month respectively) the total number of volunteer hours for the city would be: 42,953 hours per week.
- Two hours per week this total would be 85,905 per week.
- Three hours per week (which is the median number of hours per week per volunteer evidenced in TA4) this would mean 128,534 volunteer hours per week.

A middle and upper range of volunteer hours is therefore estimated to be:

Middle range: 85,905 Upper range: 128,534

Economic worth is only one way of understanding the value of unpaid time. Its social and health and wellbeing benefits are now well-documented ²³ and in Brighton and Hove the 'triple impact' of volunteering on the city, the volunteer and the recipient of volunteer support is widely recognised ²⁴.

THE WORKSHOPS HAVE GIVEN ME A SKILL I CAN TAKE WITH ME FOR THE REST OF MY LIFE

OUR ECONOMY

£170M

THE ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE SECTOR TO THE CITY ECONOMY*

LOCAL STATUTORY SUPPORT ENABLES ORGANISATIONS TO ATTRACT FUNDING FROM OUTSIDE THE CITY

FUNDING FROM OUTSIDE THE CITY EXCEEDS FUNDING FROM INSIDE THE CITY

7000

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN THE SECTOR

2330

THIRD SECTOR ORGANISATIONS

£37M

THE VALUE OF VOLUNTEER TIME DONATED EACH YEAR*

61%

OF GRANT FUNDING COMES FROM OUTSIDE THE CITY

52%

OF INCOME FROM CONTRACTS COMES FROM SOURCES OUTSIDE THE CITY

IT WAS SO POSITIVE. SHE MADE ME FEEL VALUED AND SAFE TO EXPRESS MYSELF

SUPPORT FAMILIES WITH DISABLED CHILDREN

COMPANY AND CONVERSATION TO ISOLATED OLDER PEOPLE

COUNSELLING SESSIONS FOR ABUSED WOMEN



7.4

ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE THIRD SECTOR IN BRIGHTON AND HOVE

The sector continues to show economic growth at a similar rate to findings from the past two Taking Account audits (2008-2018). The total income for responding organisations in 2018 was £75 million, an increase of £17 million (32%) from the £57 million total reported in 2013 and a continued increase (43%) on the £40 million total income that respondents reported in 2008. In TA4, responding organisations were asked whether their income had increased or decreased over the past year.

- 45% reported that their income had increased (11% of those said substantially) since last year.
- 24% of organisations reported the income they received had stayed the same.
- 22% said it had decreased.

These responses imply a mixed experience across the sector. Organisations and services that have closed in the period since the last audit were not able to respond to the survey. As an indicator of this, 2 out of the 10 organisations who contributed cases studies in TA3 either no longer exist or have been taken over by a larger organisation due to financial challenges.

TOTAL INCOME OF BRIGHTON AND HOVE THIRD SECTOR

To estimate the total income of third sector organisations in Brighton and Hove the methodology used in 2013 is applied for comparison. The income of the seven largest organisations is taken as a base figure (£39 million). The median income figure of remaining organisations, £25,000, was then taken and multiplied by the estimated total number of organisations within the city (£58 million). Combined, these provide an estimated total yearly income of £97 million for Brighton and Hove's third sector. Given that responding organisations alone estimated a total yearly income of £75 million this seems a realistic estimate.

WHAT DOES THIS INCOME MEAN TO THE CITY?

According to the New Economics Foundation Local Multiplier (LM3) model ²⁵, income invested will create extra wealth according to the degree to which money is spent and re-spent in the city, for example on local suppliers or wages spent in local shops and restaurants.

In Taking Account 3 a proxy LM3 multiplier of 1.75 was used to make this calculation. When this is applied to 2018 TA4 income data, the contribution of the sector to the city economy is £170 million per year.

The Money Trail Project ²⁶ applies LM3 methodology to the income and expenditure of 9 local third sector organisations and provides insight into the degree to which the sector invests inwardly within the city. The weighted average indicator for all 9 partners was 2.21.

While our cohort of 9 organisations, ranging from small, medium and large, is not large enough to draw conclusions for the whole sector, it does suggest that a multiplier of 1.75 is a low estimate. At the least, the calculation of 2.21 might be considered in a range, with 1.75 as low and 2.21 a high estimate. At 2.21 the total estimated contribution of the sector rises to £214,370,000.

THE ORIGIN OF FUNDING

Many third sector organisations are financially or commercially self-sufficient and an even greater number are member or volunteer-run, with no paid staff and limited financial

resources. 8% (15) of responding organisations have no income and 44% report having no paid staff. Almost all organisations with an income offset the risk of over dependency on one income stream by diversifying funding streams:

- 87% reported that they generate income from two or more sources;
- 61% of responding organisations reported that they receive income from grants;
- 26% said they received income from service contracts;
- 64% said they received income from donations;
- 44% said they received income from other sources.

Table [7.4i] below shows total annual income for 2017/18 for responding organisations by sub-category

Reported income by sub-category	Income sub-category total	% of total income sub-categories
Total income from grants ²⁷	£15 million	24%
Service contracts ²⁸	£25 million	41%
Donations	£7 million	11%
Earned income	£15 million	24%

Distinction is made between funding from 'internal' sources and funding from 'external' sources. 'Internal' refers to any funding received from the local statutory sector ²⁹. Funding from bodies outside Brighton and Hove such as central government or larger charities and trusts is referred to as 'external'. Organisations were asked to detail up to '5 main grants and service contracts'.

Table [7.4ii] funding sources from grants and service contracts identified by responding organisations categorised as funding from 'internal' and 'external' sources.

GRANTS 2017/18	%
Internal funding sources - B&H statutory	39%
External funding sources - Other funders	61%
CONTRACTS 2017/18	
Internal funding sources - B&H statutory	42%
Joint funding - Jointly funded (e.g. BHCC & DWP)	6%
External sources - Non B&H statutory (e.g. central govt) and other non-statutory contracts	52%

The table illustrates how local statutory support for the third sector acts as a form of stimulus that enables organisations to bid for funds from outside the city. On the whole, funding from external sources is greater than that received from local statutory organisations. In effect, external funding is 'extra funding' that the third sector mobilises for the city in support of activities that have a social or environmental purpose, which contributes the cities social economy, social infrastructure and supports the wellbeing of residents. The one-year evaluation of the Third Sector Commission estimates that:

"as a proportion of the £2.07M allocated to the Third Sector Commission (TSC) a further £6,266,926.23 was generated by partnerships via additional funding applications. This shows that in 2017-18 there was a ratio of levered in funds where for every £1 of TSC funding secured a further £3.03 additional/external resource generated." ³⁰

GRANTS

Total reported income from grants in the last financial year was £15,000,000 which constitutes 24% of the total income. Responses by organisations to list their '5 main grants' received in the 2017/18, estimates the proportion from local statutory organisations to be 39% compared to 61% from external sources.

CONTRACTS

Organisations reported a total income from service contracts of £24,844,921 which constitutes 41% of the total income by sub-category. Of the income reported for activity contracted by public sector organisations, the proportion of income from the local statutory sector is estimated to be 42%. Jointly funded activity (e.g. BHCC and DWP) accounts for a further 6% with the remainder coming from central government grants, statutory organisations not based in Brighton and Hove, and third sector sub-contracts.

It should be noted that increased focus away from grants towards contractual funding arrangements impacts disproportionately on micro and small organisations who are not necessarily in a position to compete for contracts but who contribute substantially to civic life and the social infrastructure of the city.

DONATIONS

64% of responding organisations reported that they had received donations. Total income received from donations was £6,840,000, which equates to 9% of the total income reported by organisations. The median amount of income organisations received per organisation was £2,550. Organisations were asked to categorise their income from donations as detailed in the following table:

Table [7.4iii] Amounts received from donations from individuals, companies and legacies.

n.	% of total donations by sub-category	
From individuals	107	24%
From companies	41	18%
From legacies (not included above)	34	7%
Other*	33	51%

*Primarily this sum is comprised of donations to endowments from charitable trusts

EARNED INCOME

44% of organisations reported that they receive income from other sources not already detailed. Income from these sources totals £14,630,000 which is 20% of total reported income. The majority (71%) came from fees and services, and trading (15%). The remainder came from cash reserves (6%), other fund-raising activities (4%), consultancy (1%), returns on investments (1%) and membership fees (less than 1%).

EXPENDITURE

Measures of expenditure by third sector organisations are significant because they indicate how much economic value to the city third sector organisations contribute to the wider economy. Expenditure on goods and services, on wages and as an overall total is described in table [7.4iv] below.

Expenditure	Responding Organisations	Sector estimate
(based on estimate of 2332 total number of organisations)		
Total expenditure	£73 million	£912,500,000
Expenditure on goods and services	£38 million	£475,000,000
Expenditure on wages	£15 million	£187,500,000

7.5

IMPACT AND MEASUREMENT

Measuring the impact and outcomes of an organisation's work is a requirement of funding. Organisations were asked if they measure the impact of their services and the majority (68%) said that they do. All large organisations report that they measure impact along with 83% of medium organisations. Smaller organisations with limited financial income will have limited capacity to report against outcomes. Even so, 47% of micro organisations report that they measure impact.

7.6

SOCIAL VALUE

TAKING ACCOUNT 4 CASE STUDIES

Organisations contributing to case studies in 2013 were invited to report on key changes since that time and update their current activity, good practice, and impact for Taking Account 4. The resulting 6 case studies³¹ provide illustration of the rich contribution that sector organisations make to build social capital through capacity building, collaboration and co-production; to enable early intervention and prevention of crisis; to contribute economic value; and minimise harmful impact on the environment.

The Brighton and Hove Social Value Framework defines social value as activity which is of: "collective social, economic and environmental benefit to a community"¹⁰ (p.1). Organisations were asked whether, according to the definition given which focused on strengthening communities through collaborative working across sectors they understood themselves as contributing social value to the city:

97%³² of organisations describe the work of their organisation as contributing social value according to the Brighton and Hove Social Value Principles. As a qualitative framework based on principles rather than quantitative measures or proxy economic values³³, understanding the detail of how and in what ways organisations achieve values specified has to be illustrated rather than measured. The TA4 survey was designed to provide

evidence of the range of ways in which the sector contributes to social value to the city using the 9 principles in the implementation framework as a guide. These are listed below.

WORKING TOGETHER ACROSS SECTORS TO ACHIEVE SHARED PRIORITIES AND PROVIDE SOCIAL VALUE OUTCOMES

54% report that they work in partnership with statutory organisations 'some of the time' and 16% 'all of the time'. 26% reported entering into a new partnership as the most common new activity.

BEING INCLUSIVE - IMPROVING EQUALITY, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION OF PEOPLE IN THE WAY WE WORK

73% report diversity and inclusion as a key area of social value to which they contribute. 39 separate beneficiary groups were identified, including those who experience the most profound social and economic disadvantages.

Supporting local and positive employment experiences – creating work and training opportunities for local people, supporting people to secure work and paying the Living Wage

- 3% listed training and development as their primary field of activity with 76% describing it as an 'other' field work.
- 14% are a branch of a larger organisation with access to external training and development.
- 44% pay their employees the Living Wage. Of those that do not, 44% employ no staff.

BUILDING COMMUNITY CAPACITY FOR PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION

11% describe their primary activity as community capacity building or community development. 28% reported these activities as other areas they engage in alongside their primary focus.

TAKING A COMMUNITY-LED APPROACH TO SOCIAL VALUE BY SUPPORTING COMMUNITIES WITH RESOURCES AND EXPERTISE TO BUILD CAPACITY

There is a strong association between opportunities the sector offers to 'come together' through shared spaces, groups and activities with empowerment³⁴.

- 82% report that people who benefit from their organisation are also involved in running it;
- 70% report that beneficiaries also volunteer with them;
- 55% involve beneficiaries in service design;
- 48% sit on management committees.

SUPPORTING VOLUNTEERING AS PART OF DELIVERY

- Over half the population of Brighton and Hove have given volunteering time in the last year;
- 82% of responding organisations report that they support people to volunteer in their organisation.

BUYING LOCAL – SUPPORTING THE BRIGHTON AND HOVE ECONOMY BY CHOOSING SUPPLIERS CLOSE TO THE POINT OF SERVICE DELIVERY

- 30% report that buying local is an area of social value to which they contribute;
- The Money Trail Project illustrates the degree to which local third sector organisations attempt to invest in the local economy.

ENSURING ETHICAL STANDARDS OF PURCHASING AND DELIVERING SERVICES

32% reported that they use ethical standards in their delivery and purchasing activity.

IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABLE POLICIES – REUSING, REDUCING WASTE AND CARBON FOOTPRINT

85% provided examples of how they try to minimise the impact of their organisation on the environment.

7.7

ENVIRONMENTAL VALUE

Environmental activism and engagement is a crucial component of the city's civic life and social-environmental infrastructure, but is sometimes overlooked when placed alongside economic concerns and human needs. Civic campaign and protest combined with the city's environment and energy organisations, and the Social Value Act are all important contributors to this space. Public health bodies too have contributed to raising awareness of wider determinants of health including the effects of air pollution and fuel poverty. The city's green spaces collective is providing important networking and infrastructure support, as are local community energy infrastructure organisations. Organisations were asked to reflect on policy and practice in this area of third sector activity:

- 33% reported that they have an environment or sustainability policy;
- 61% reported that they do not have a policy.

Recognising that many organisations may work in ways that are valuable to the environment but will not have written policies, organisations were asked to describe in what ways they try to minimise harmful impact on the environment. 85% reported that they try to minimise the impact of their organisation on the environment and provided detailed examples. The 4 most common ways were:

1. Reducing waste, recycling and minimising use of harmful products.
2. Using sustainable products and materials and ethical purchasing.
3. Reducing energy consumption and using renewable energy sources.
4. Minimising harmful travel and promoting walking, cycling and public transport.

7.8

COPRODUCTION AND CAPACITY BUILDING IN THIRD SECTOR ORGANISATIONS

Efforts to build capacity and coproduce among communities are cornerstones of activity and volunteering is often the first step. Depending on a person's starting point this experience may be transformative, altering how they feel about their life and the people close to them. It is in recognising and building on the significance of this first step that the sector's expertise in capacity building is most apparent.

82% of responders reported that people who benefit from their organisation are also involved in running it.

- 70% said that people who are beneficiaries of their organisation also volunteer for them;
- 53% reported that beneficiaries are also involved in setting the future direction or strategy;
- 52% reported that beneficiaries sit on their management committee;
- 42% reported that beneficiaries are also involved in designing the services they provide.

Organisations also reported that they contribute to capacity building through creating spaces where new groups and organisations can form, and by supporting people to lead and deliver activities or providing training for others. The degree to which organisations encourage people to move between roles is significant and constitutes evidence of the sector's capacity building activity.

8.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Brighton and Hove's third sector continues to thrive in all its varied forms: as an expression of the city's civil society and community life; as an independent advocate of civic rights and wellbeing; as a contributor to enterprise that enables social value, localism and environmental sustainability. The sector is recognised as an asset to the city ³⁵.

This is testimony to the people of Brighton and Hove and their conscientious contributions to the wellbeing and sustainability of the city, the majority of which is community-based, 'grassroots', unpaid activity. It also bears testimony to the ongoing support of the city's statutory bodies and their recognition of the mutual benefits produced through good stewardship of a sector that contributes such substantive social and economic value to the city.

Recent City Tracker ³⁶ survey results show high levels of satisfaction (80%) with charities and community groups. This satisfaction rating rises to 90% amongst service users. However, as a city in which levels of income inequality are amongst the worst in the country²⁶, in which 45% of the population live in the 40% most deprived areas of the city (and 7% in the least deprived) and which the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2018 describes as one of "the most deprived [cities] in the South East" there is still much more for the sector, with partners, to do.

The inequalities experienced by some people in the city are generational and the complexity of need facing people at this time continues to grow. Along with protecting the city's natural environment and addressing climate crisis, these are the issues to which the sector and its supporters are duty-bound to turn their attention in the next 5 years.

9.

RECOMMENDATIONS

These recommendations are for sector organisations as well as funders of third sector activity.

They should be viewed as a collective responsibility:

1. SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTION

The underpinning independent role of the sector in contributing to social and civic life and to the environment must be preserved.

2. COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING

Commitment to support the sector in its role to build the capacity of communities to voice and act on the basis of their own concerns is required if rights and inclusivity are to take precedence.

3. ADDRESS INEQUALITIES ACROSS THE CITY

A collective strategic response is needed to address the increasing inequality and rising complexity of need that some in the city are experiencing.

4. MAXIMISING INVESTMENT

Creative responses are needed to address gaps, maximise resource and support one another to address inequalities in the city.

5. MUTUAL SUPPORT

Collaborative working – across sectors and within the third sector – and a mix of funding opportunities with proportionate monitoring and impact ³⁷ reporting are key to enabling strong organisations that can innovate and bring in external resources.

FOOTNOTES

1 www.takingaccount.org.uk

2 This figure is based on a comparison of citywide directories of third sector organisations and on data provided by the NCVO Civil Society Almanac 2018 <https://data.ncvo.org.uk/>
See Methodology www.takingaccount.org.uk

3 City Tracker Survey 2018 <https://new.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/default/files/brighton-hove-city-tracker-2018.pdf>

4 In April 2019 the statutory national minimum wage for those aged 25 and over is £8.21

5 The proxy local economic multiplier used in 2013 is applied. The Brighton and Hove Money Trail project (2019) estimates a local multiplier based on income and expenditure of 9 local third sector organisations. www.takingaccount.org.uk

6 <https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/brighton-hove.gov.uk/files/Brighton%20%26%20Hove%20Economic%20Strategy%20-%20Working%20Evidence%20Base%20-%20Executive%20Summary%20-%20October%2026th%202017.pdf>

7 <http://www.threesixtygiving.org/>

8 <https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Adult-social-care-at-a-glance.pdf>

9 <https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/social-care-360/expenditure>

10 <https://www.artscouncil.org.uk/publication/funding-arts-and-culture-time-austerity>

11 See pages 127-133 in Adams, Dave, Sara Bragg, Alice Corble, Ceri Davies, Mary Darking, Kathleen Flegg, Maggie Gordon-Walker, Deborah Hatfield, Kate Weiner, and Catherine Will. "New Practices for New Publics? Theories of social practice and the voluntary and community sector." (2017).

12 <https://new.brighton-hove.gov.uk/news/2017/budget-agreed-2017/18>

13 Third sector is not always a popular term for the voluntary, community and civil society organisations but is used as a catch all to illustrate the breadth of the sector and for the purpose of brevity in this report

14 <https://www.nao.org.uk/successful-commissioning/introduction/what-are-civil-society-organisations-and-their-benefits-for-commissioners/>

15 BHCC, Brighton and Hove CCG (or other local NHS bodies) and Sussex Police

16 <https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/cities-social-economy-and-inclusive-growth>

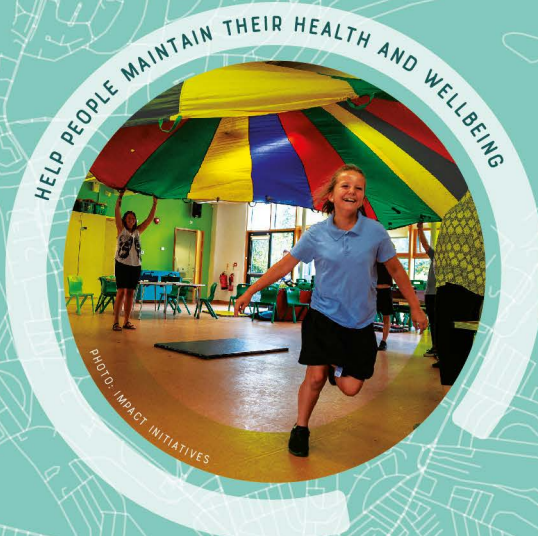
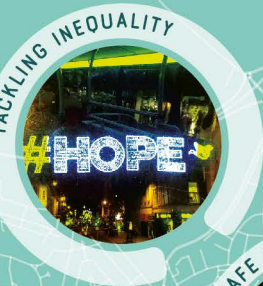
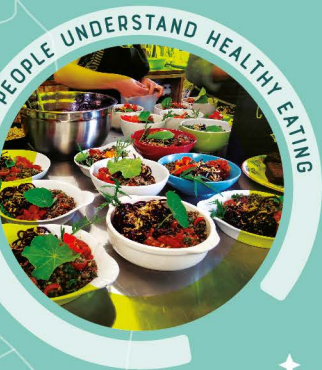
17 Funders included: Barrow Cadbury Trust; The Blagrove Trust; The Big Lottery Fund; Clothworkers Foundation; Co-operative Group; Comic Relief; The Dulverton Trust; Esmée Fairbairn Foundation; The Henry Smith Charity; The Joseph Rank Trust; Lloyds Bank Foundation for England and Wales; Sport England; The Tudor Trust; Sussex Community Foundation

18 <http://www.threesixtygiving.org/>

19 The approach used to establish the number of organisations, definitions of size and methodology are described in the 'Background and Methodology' report on the website www.takingaccount.org

20 This compares with estimates for the city based on NVCO, Charity Commission and Community Interest Company Regulator data which suggests the ratio of organisations by type to be: 37% registered charities, 56% unregistered charities and 7% Community Interest Companies.

- 21 For evidence of prior strong track record of community hubs in positively affecting outcomes in East Brighton see 'East Brighton Gateway Partnership 2: Lottery Funded Project on Information, Advice and Guidance – Final Evaluation Report
- 22 In April 2019 the statutory national minimum wage for those aged 25 and over is £8.21
- 23 https://www.ncvo.org.uk/images/documents/policy_and_research/Impactful-volunteering-understanding-the-impact-of-volunteering-on-volunteers.pdf
- 24 [https://present.brighton-hove.gov.uk/Published/C00000885/M00005951/AI00049446/\\$20160113145744_008500_0035375_ThePowerofVolunteeringv6.docxA.ps.pdf](https://present.brighton-hove.gov.uk/Published/C00000885/M00005951/AI00049446/$20160113145744_008500_0035375_ThePowerofVolunteeringv6.docxA.ps.pdf)
- 25 <https://www.nefconsulting.com/our-services/evaluation-impact-assessment/local-multiplier-3/>
- 26 'The Brighton and Hove Money Trail' Project Report (2019) www.takingaccount.org.uk
- 27 In the TA4 survey grants were defined as "Grant – payment to support work that the funder wishes to sponsor with no expectation of direct benefit to the funder."
- 28 In the TA4 survey service contracts were defined as "Service contract – a legally binding agreement to provide service(s) in exchange for funds."
- 29 In this audit that refers to: BHCC, Brighton and Hove Clinical Commissioning Group, Sussex Police and Sussex Partnership Foundation Trust.
- 30 Third Sector Investment Programme – Evaluation (2017-18).
- 31 Taking Account 4 Case Studies www.takingaccount4.org.uk
- 32 It should be noted that it is not clear, given their reported organisational activity, why organisations selected the 'None of these' option in response to this item. It is possible that as specifying social value in these terms is a relatively new concept, there is perhaps further need for further information.
- 33 At the time of writing this remains the case and due to the 'light touch' nature of this legislation any change in this will be at the discretion of the local authority, however, there are developments at national level to create a tool: <https://socialvalueportal.com/national-toms/>
- 34 The Fairness Commission Report (2015) <https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/content/council-and-democracy/fairness-commission>
- 35 <https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/brighton-hove.gov.uk/files/Brighton%20%26%20Hove%20Economic%20Strategy%20-%20Working%20Evidence%20Base%20-%20Executive%20Summary%20-%20October%2026th%202017.pdf>
- 36 <https://new.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/default/files/brighton-hove-city-tracker-2018.pdf>
- 37 Darking, M, Marino, A, Prosser, B. and Walker, C. (2016) 'Monitoring, Evaluation and Impact: a call for change Position Statement', January 2016 <http://blogs.brighton.ac.uk/meicommunity/mei-position-statement/>



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

THIRD SECTOR COMMISSION
2017-2020
YEAR ONE EVALUATION

November 2018



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1. Executive summary

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

Headline Outcomes

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

Key partnership findings

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

SO1.1 Adults with multiple/complex need £569,795 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	SO1.2 C&YP with multiple/complex need £134,550.00 Carousel, Same Sky Brighton Women's Centre, Mother Uncovered YMCA Downslink, Sussex Nightstop Amaze Extra time	SO1.3 Safe, inclusive neighbourhoods £96,431.00 The Bridge, HKP, Whitehawk Inn Friends Families and Travellers, TDC
SO1.4 Cultural / leisure £33,026.00 Stay up late Albion in the Community Age UK	SO1.5 Environment and waste £54,870 Brighton Food Partnership	
SO2.1 Infrastructure, Comm Development, Engagement £753,000 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,	SO2.2 Community Engagement £390,826 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	SO3 Community Banking £200,000 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

- 1.9 Across the 26 funded partnerships, some new and existing collaborations were formalised. Many of the partnerships have **worked together beyond the TSC** and are building new and innovative way to work and are developing new funding streams, providing added value for residents of the city.
- 1.10 The council and CCG accepted proposals for third sector partnerships that made a case for **core funding**. Some of this core funding is resourcing Chief Officers, buildings and running costs enabling partnerships to work more strategically and to build the capacity of the partnership and the organisations within them. The commitment of the city council and CCG to support the core funding requirements of the third sector should be applauded, showing an understanding of the sectors need for sustainability and growth.
- 1.11 Some partnerships were more **service delivery** orientated providing access to one-to-one advice, guidance and information, therapeutic support counseling and key worker support to enable residents to maximise benefits. Some of these people have benefitted from a diverse range of interventions including:
- Advice, guidance and information for the most vulnerable across the city
 - Tackling food poverty, and distributing food amongst the homeless
 - Targeted mental health and wellbeing support for those with Asperger's Syndrome and ADHD
 - Support for women and families affected by substance misuse
 - Supporting the mental health and wellbeing of adults and young people from the city's the LGBTQ community

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

- 1.12 Arguably the **sector is better placed** to target resources to the specific communities of need and as such has delivered interventions that are valuable to the communities themselves and therefore valuable to the council and CCG.
- 1.13 The delivery of services through the community infrastructure, community development and community engagement strands have also had significant benefits to the sector as a whole. This has particularly **supported smaller community and voluntary organisations** that have received relevant and bespoke support. The need to build the capacity and capability of these smaller groups is constant and the TSC has enabled a support mechanism that targets needs to locations where need is the greatest, but equally it supports organisations that represent the voice of local communities.
- 1.14 The community development programme has delivered **neighbourhood action planning and supported the Healthy Neighbourhood Fund** and has set up an approach to the engagement of communities that has given them the capability to link into local services and build relevant and deliverable responses to local needs and priorities. This work is critical to the sustainability of local communities.
- 1.15 The community engagement programme has supported both the council and CCG to effectively **engage 11 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 refocusing of needs to reflect the new prospectus, finer tuning of monitoring and reporting, feedback on engagement activity and a refreshing of the future application process. However, in summary TSC has had a **strong and positive impact on the third sector and residents in the city**. The programme is developing the third sector to be much more sustainable so that it will continue to support people to become healthier, more resilient, better engaged and equipped to fulfil their potential and to have better life experiences.

2. Aims of the evaluation and methodology

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

Aims of the evaluation

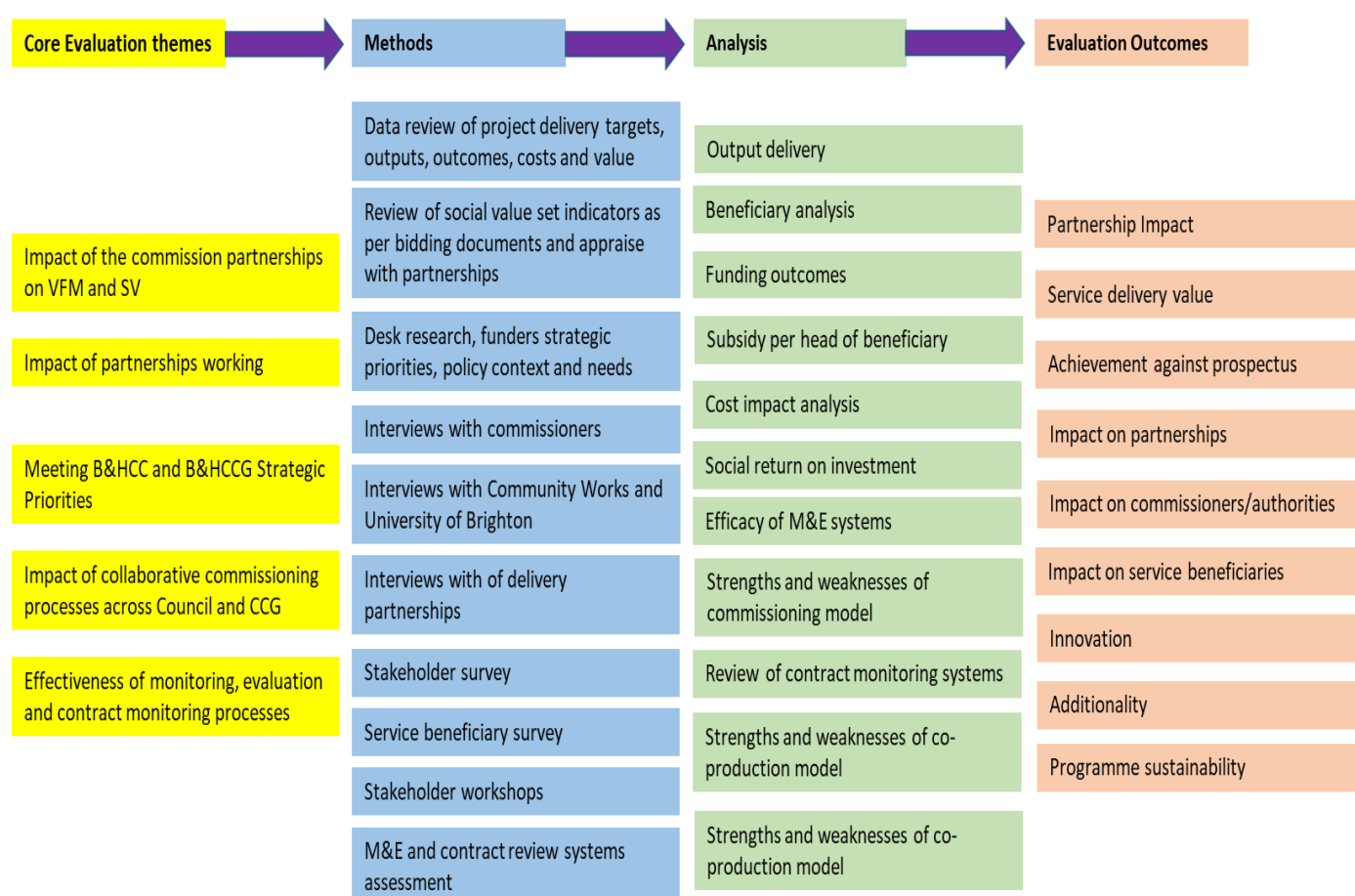
- 2.2 The aims of this evaluation are to assess:
- the impact of the commissioned partnerships for residents of Brighton and Hove with specific reference to value for money and social value
 - the impact of the partnership working requirement of the commission for the commissioned providers and the commissioned outcomes
 - the extent to which the commission contributes to 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 the appointed consultants to devise and implement a methodology that will:
- collate year one (2017/18) monitoring data from the 26 commissioned partnerships
 - provided year one reports on individual partnerships' progress against outcomes
 - collate feedback on benefits to residents of the city and assess social, economic, health and wellbeing impact
 - gather data from commissioned organisations on partnership working and its effectiveness
 - provide examples (case studies) of partnership working 'best practice'
 - attend and participate in learning events organised by infrastructure organisation
 - attend and participate in meetings with evaluation steering group
 - attend and participate in meetings with university partners
 - demonstrate levels of progress against BHCC and BHCCG strategic priorities
 - produce final mid commission evaluation report December 2018 with reference to all of the above

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

Methodology

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

Chart 1: Evaluation framework

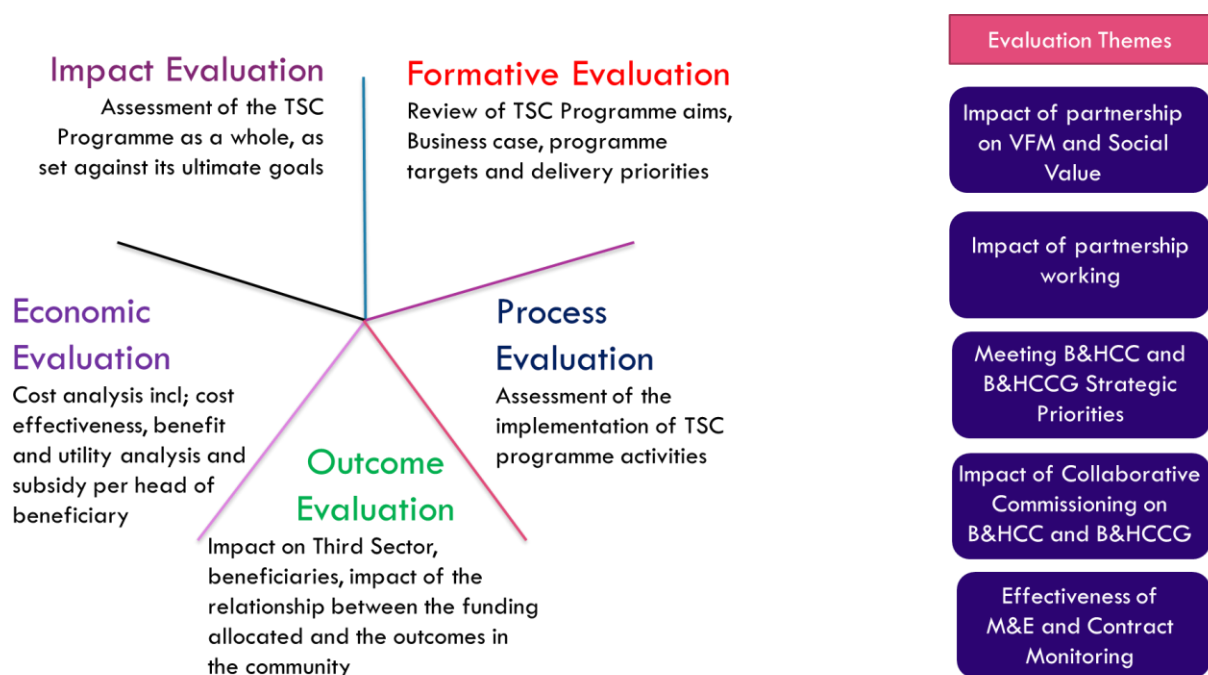


2.6 Essentially this framework seeks to address the core lines of inquiry as set by the aims of this evaluation. To this end, and critically where data is available the analysis emerging from this methodology will address the following:

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

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

Chart 2: Evaluation focus



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

3. Context

Communities and Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus 2017 -2020

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

to present the sector with a single funding mechanism to interact with rather than multiple, smaller funding mechanisms.

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

Objectives of TSC

- 3.10 Through the Prospectus the council and the CCG invested in strategic partnerships between third sector organisations that during the first year has brought significant changes for beneficiaries in the following areas:
- **Strategic Outcomes** – Investment to fund core and or project costs between two or more third sector organisations that are working or starting to work in partnership to deliver against one of the stated strategic outcomes.
 - **Third Sector Infrastructure** –To ensure that Brighton and Hove's third sector groups and organisations in the city have access to high quality, local infrastructure support which will enable them to be more effective, equitable, efficient and sustainable in delivering change for citizens in the city.

- **Community Development** – Delivers high quality community development provision, using an asset-based approach that improves community health and well-being, resilience and builds social value.
- **Community Engagement** - To enable effective engagement with marginalised groups and communities and people not already involved, so that communities are better able to inform council and CCG decision making.
- **Community Banking Partnership** – To enable not-for-profit organisations in the city to deliver a Community Banking Partnership which integrates provision to low income households and includes the provision of money advice, access to banking, credit, deposit, education in terms of financial capacity, food and fuel efficiency.

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

1. Collaborative arrangements and partnerships between third sector organisations which will result in a developed partnership over the period of funding
2. Partnerships and collaborations that:
 - a) have equality, inclusion and diversity embedded in their activities, governance and management arrangements
 - b) provide opportunities for public involvement and for volunteering
 - c) promote technology-enabled solutions and digital inclusion
3. Models of delivery that:
 - a) are accountable to their beneficiaries
 - b) embed and promote principles of safeguarding
 - c) lead to a decrease in demand for public services
4. Services that are resilient and well-equipped to meet future needs, with creative and innovative, modern and enterprising business models that attract funding from a range of sources
5. Prevention and early intervention activities related to the outcomes
6. Approaches to achieving the stated outcomes that deliver social value- i.e.: *"Additional benefit to the community from a commissioning/procurement process over and above the direct purchasing of goods, services and outcomes"* which contributes to:
 - a) Increased community resilience
 - b) Increase in education and training opportunities
 - c) Improved employment opportunities and experiences
 - d) Increased impact of volunteering
 - e) Minimisation of environmental impact
 - f) Supporting the Brighton and Hove Living Wage

3.12 The Prospectus was set within a broad funding envelop year on year for the three-year cycle, and this was then further contextualised against the strategic outcomes of the programme, with maximum budget levels in each strategic objective area. In doing so

the council and the CCG shaped the programme by highlighting the strategic priorities and by allocating budgets to each major element of the programme:

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

BHCC and BHCCG priorities

- 3.13 Central to the delivery of TSC is the need to align priorities from the funding to the council's corporate plan and the CCG's values. These are set out below.
- 3.14 The purposes of **council's corporate plan** are to achieve:
- A good life: Ensuring a city for all ages, inclusive of everyone and protecting the most vulnerable.
 - A well-run city: Keeping the city safe, clean, moving and connected.
 - A vibrant economy: Promoting a world class economy with a local workforce to match.
 - A modern council: Providing open civic leadership and effective public services
- 3.15 The council's Communities and Third Sector Policy & Community Development Strategy seeks an overarching outcome:
- To ensure that the city has an increasingly efficient and more effective Third Sector; one that is ready and able to bid for and deliver public services, that enables citizens and communities to have a strong voice in decision making about public services and supports community resilience and well-being through independent citizen and community activity. That the council's culture and systems enable a collaborative and productive relationship with the Third Sector making the best use of its flexibility, creativity and 'added value'.
- 3.16 The council has identified five objectives of its community and third sector strategy as: sustainable and effective third sector, effective and inclusive community engagement, strong communities, better collaboration and sustainable resourcing and support.

3.17 The **CCG vision and values** are:

- Making decisions openly – Transparency and clarity in our decision making
- Listening and respecting – Valuing staff, stakeholders and partners
- Innovation and excellence – Promoting innovation and adopting best practice
- Patients and families at the centre – Engaging with our populations in a clear and open way
- Being accountable – Clear accountability to each other and our community
- Recognising achievements – To actively acknowledge when things go well

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

4. Findings of the evaluation

- 4.1 The support from and the engagement with the third sector throughout the course of the summer of 2018 has been at the heart of this evaluation. This has been supplemented with a comprehensive review of all funding applications, annual reports and monitoring returns and has been supported by a more detailed review of the monitoring and evaluation information provided by the sector. These materials have provided a clear insight into the TSC and its impact both on the city, its diverse communities, the council and the CCG and the third sector in general.
- 4.2 In total, including funding via the council and via the CCG, £2,239,282 was allocated to the third sector through the TSC programme in 2017-2018. This represents £1,814,672 from the council's Communities Equalities and Third sector budget, £70,397 from Adult Social Care, £50,000 from Public Health and £304,213 from the CCG.

The importance of diversity in the TSC programme

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

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

feature of this evaluation will be a review of TSC partnership's 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 was 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 in doing so it encouraged third sector organisations to come forward with solutions to presented and known need, which had been prioritised through council and CCG plans / strategies, the JSNA, Adult Social Care and the Fairness Commission.

Meeting B&HCC and CCG strategic priorities

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

- 4.10 An assessment of the delivery of outputs and outcomes is set out below. However, it is clear that the priorities of the council and the CCG

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

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

Partnership value

- 4.11 The coordination and development of partnerships between third sector organisations was central to the TSC and was designed to create conditions for social innovation and promote a more integrated and resilient service delivery environment. The Prospectus was very clear about this. What had developed through the grant / funding application process is the establishment of a range of partnerships, some constituted as a Joint and Severally Liable (JSL) partnership and some where a lead partner had been proposed to deliver the grant agreement. Grant agreements are in place through TSC and these are the formal mechanisms for the transfer of funding and the responsibilities of the grant recipient to the public sector funder.

- 4.12 The JSL partnerships formed in response to the Prospectus are built on strong multi-organisation joint working to achieve the proposals set out in each funding application. These JSL partnerships are functioning well with all meeting regularly and all being collectively engaged in the activities funded through the partnership. In a number of

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. 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 has become clear through the course of the first year of TSC is that these needs are becoming more complex. Indeed, service beneficiaries of funded

programmes are in many cases presenting multiple sets of need and they are being supported through the partnerships that are funded but also there is a health cross referral process to other organisations in the city and other TSC funded organisations. This cross referencing of referrals is extremely healthy for the sector which guides people with these needs to organisations that are best suited to provide them with support.

- 4.16 The impact of this increasing complexity of need for some partnerships has in some cases resulted in services having to innovate and therefore resulting in unplanned outcomes being produced. In some cases, there has been a greater intensity of engagement with fewer beneficiaries in this first year of delivery but in most instances, this has been because beneficiaries have had complex needs and therefore required a greater intensity of engagement.
- 4.17 TSC also sought to deliver for a wide range of beneficiaries. This reflects the diversity of the city and to this end projects and programmes have been delivered to address the needs of young people, older people, black and minority ethnic (BME) communities, LGBTQ communities, disabled people, people with learning difficulties, people with mental health and well-being needs, parents and carers, victims and survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault, people experiencing food poverty, people in need of advice and people needing community banking support. Across the whole of TSC a wide cross section of the community has been supported and many of those beneficiaries are the most vulnerable in the city and many as previously mentioned have multiple and complex needs.
- 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.
- What is evident is the reach of the third sector to be able to target resources and engage with the community, this is something that is specific to the sector and critically something that the public sector needs to support.

Programme outputs

- 4.18 It is often expected of funding programmes to collect the volume and number of people that have benefitted from the funding, i.e. beneficiaries. This service user or beneficiary data has been reported through the monitoring returns of each of the 26 partnerships funded through TSC.
- 4.19 Different partnerships have used different methods to record beneficiary data, in most cases it has been reported as a simple count of the beneficiaries, in some cases it has been recorded as a count of each beneficiary episode. Disentangling this is critical. It is clear that partnerships have recorded different sets of beneficiaries. It is equally pertinent to bear in mind that pure beneficiary counts do not take account of the time, cost and resources needed to meet the needs of these very different sets of people.
- 4.20 The unitisation of beneficiary numbers varies across many partnerships, but most partnerships have recorded the number of service users that have benefitted from their programmes of activity. In the case of the TSC this needs to be distinguished between

those who were direct service user beneficiaries and those who were beneficiaries resulting from the core funding that the partnerships had received.

- 4.21 Equally some beneficiaries have been counted as single units where in reality they participated in a number of activity episodes, i.e. they engaged more than once and often on multiple occasions. Indeed, some programmes were working with complex sets of need that required multiple engagements and sessions with each beneficiary. This is certainly the case for advice and information providers and for services which were based around counselling, therapy and support for resilience and wellbeing. Clearly this has a strong draw on the sector's organisational resources but equally programmes had been designed for repeat service user activity. This needs to be considered and taken into account in any analysis.
- 4.22 There are also some partnerships where the focus was on engagement and community development. These partnerships were able to measure number of people engaged to participate in consultation via interviews, focus groups, workshops and surveys. Equally the community development resources provided via the TSC were in many cases focused on organisations and communities and these identified organisational benefits whilst also addressing potential end user benefits. For example, a volunteer training programme where the immediate beneficiaries were the volunteers themselves, however there is an implicit consequence that these volunteers would work with a wider number of service users in due course. In the period of the programme reviewed the details of the training have been recorded but the details of the latter have not been in many cases recorded or calculated.
- 4.23 As previously mentioned, each TSC funded partnership designed their own outcomes to fit into the strategic outcomes of the Prospectus. In doing so partnerships identified outcomes they would deliver and set out specific actions and targets for the delivery of these outcomes. In some cases, partnerships also defined specific delivery outputs. Most identified particular numbers of service users being targeted, and monitoring reports have been reviewed to verify the actual outputs / outcomes delivered that have been accrued over the first year of TSC. Several partnerships also highlighted the findings from service user and beneficiary surveys which have been used to identify the impacts the programme and their activities have had on service users, these findings are addressed later in this report.
- 4.24 Beneficiary episodes are based on the average level of engagement multiplied by the volume of beneficiary counts. Finally, to set the data in context the beneficiary counts have been assessed against the city's total 2015 population of 285,276.

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

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

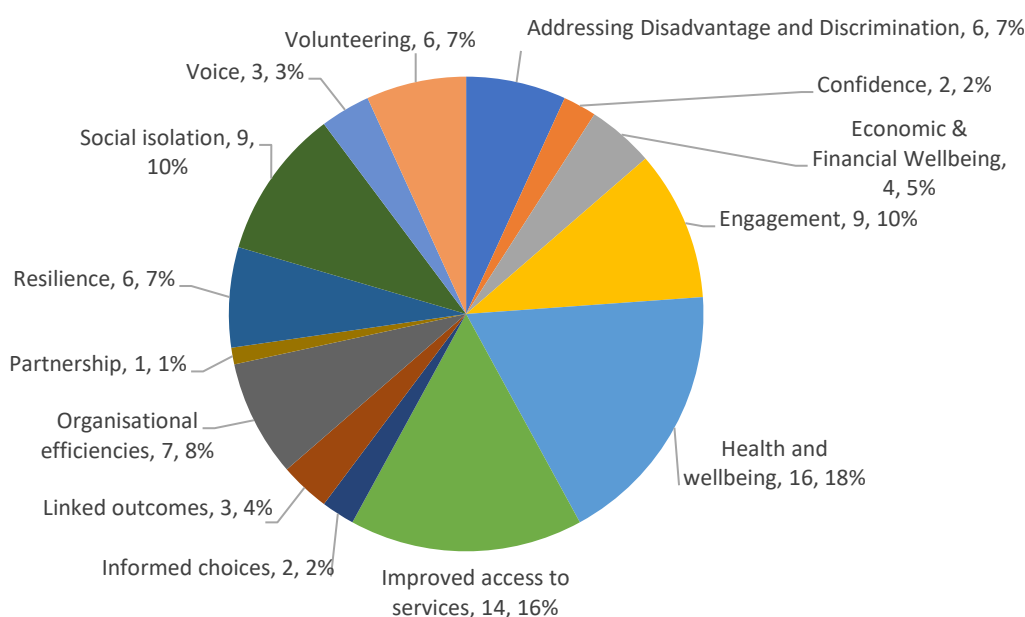
- 4.25 The table above has summarised the headline outputs from the TSC. This only relates to those projects delivering beneficiary focused services under Strategic Objective 1.1 to 1.5 and Strategic Outcome 3 (Community Banking). Projects under the community development local infrastructure and the community engagement outcomes have not been assessed in terms of beneficiary outputs and this was not a focus of this funding. The beneficiary count is therefore based on those targeted levels of beneficiaries in partnerships applications compared to those reported as part of their year one monitoring process. It should be stressed that many partnerships were newly formed, and the services developed were being delivered for the first time. Most organisations therefore projected that beneficiary engagement would increase rather than stay the same over the funded period. Year one numbers should therefore be taken as conservative estimates of projected beneficiary engagement. Nonetheless the performance in year one has been solid and has exceeded the targeted volume of beneficiaries

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

Programme outcomes

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

Chart 3: TSC Summary of Coded Outcomes



- 4.27 Strong delivery against social value outcomes is further supported by a sample of service user surveys carried out by key partnerships which indicate a strong level of positive outcomes, this is further examined in section 5 of this report.
- 4.28 Social value outcomes were not only achieved in isolation but there is also evidence of a 'multiplier' effect that is only visible when social value outcomes are linked to one another. For example, addressing social isolation may improve confidence leading to lifestyle changes that bring improvement to health and wellbeing. The relationship between outcomes is often lost in monitoring and 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.

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

Social value and return on investment

- 4.29 In 2017, the city council, CCG, Community and Voluntary Sector, Community Works and the University of Brighton on behalf of Brighton and Hove Connected developed the city's Social Value Framework. The Framework sets the city's response to the Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 which requires councils, the NHS and other public bodies to consider how the services they buy might improve the economic, social and environmental wellbeing – the "social value" – of an area when they commission and procure public services. TSC therefore is reviewed in the light of this commitment to procure wider social value for the residents and communities of the city.
- 4.30 Each partnership, at the point of application, was asked to identify the social value they would bring along with the funding they were seeking. Social value was also identified

in the monitoring reports and there was extensive documentary evidence and perspectives as to the social value impact of each grant allocated.

- 4.31 From a pure social value perspective many of the outcomes set within the TSC itself are aligned to the priorities of the Brighton and Hove Social Value Framework. The table below sets out principles of the framework.

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

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

- 4.32 The TSC strategic objectives were designed to maximise social value for the city and in defining their own outcomes funded groups also sought to create social value. From a comparison of the principles and the outcomes generated it is clear that 64 out of the 90 outcomes are directly aligned to Brighton and Hove social value principles. The remaining outcomes address operational questions such as 'efficiency'.

- 4.33 The TSC has provided many opportunities and has clearly delivered strong levels of social value to the city. Partnerships have reported many examples of social value including:

- Training and employment, internships, student placements and volunteering
- Health gain via the reduction of risk of social exclusion and isolation and by building resilience, independence and connections
- Improvement in our environmental footprint by waste reduction
- Purchasing with local businesses and inter-sector collaboration
- in kind contributions and volunteer hours
- increased funding to the city

Service user / beneficiary perspectives

4.34 Moreover, several partnerships undertook surveys of their service users / beneficiaries to ascertain the specific extent to which their prescribed outcomes have been delivered.

4.35 What these responses show is that for those projects that took the time to engage with their beneficiaries there was an overwhelming sense of benefit and value from the

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

engagement in activity. In several cases, this showed a significant growth in health and wellbeing and in developing independence and resilience. Equally there were many beneficiaries that saw value in their

participation and this achieved real value and benefit for them as individuals and in terms of their care and needs.

Economic impact and return on investment

4.36 Assessing the economic impact of the TSC is not without its challenges. It requires breaking down the programme between those elements that are supporting either through core funding or via direct service delivery the outcomes of the programme and to see this as distinct from the programmes that are delivering community engagement, which is a very different cost base and those programmes providing community development, community infrastructure and those supporting the healthy neighbourhoods agenda.

4.37 The table below reviews the cost base for the delivery of outcomes and outputs from a service delivery perspective and hence concentrates its analysis on partnerships funded via the Strategic Outcomes 1 to 5 and Strategic Outcome 3 (Community Banking).

4.38 The calculation of subsidy per head of beneficiary is calculated by assessing the volume of beneficiaries, both individual beneficiaries and the episodes of activity separately. Both these units are then used to create a unit subsidy against the total volume of funding available. From this analysis the subsidy per beneficiary for programme funded

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

under Strategic Outcomes 1-5 and Strategic Outcome 3 (Community Banking) was £30.92 per beneficiary. For those episodes of activity this subsidy reduced significantly to £5.79 per

beneficiary episode. These subsidy levels are extremely strong and fully demonstrate the value the third sector brings to the delivery of services with very complex service users. Moreover, this demonstrates robust value for money across the TSC partnerships funded under these Strategic Objectives.

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

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

Leverage

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

Table 4: TSC Funding and Levered Funding 2017-2018

TSC Partnership	TSC Funding	Levered funding
Total	£2,239,282	£6,266,926.23
Leverage ratio	2.797586	
Statement	£1 levers in	£2.80

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

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

Economic value – Local Economic Multiplier

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

Partnership monitoring and evaluation

- 4.42 There are some areas where partnership monitoring systems need improvement and support. However, in addressing improvements it is important to be reminded that TSC is an outcome orientated delivery programme. From an evaluation perspective there is a need for some output focus if only to manage more accurately the impact the programme has had.
- 4.43 Many of the sector engaged in the delivery of TSC funded activity are well established bodies, some may even describe them as the professional voluntary sector in the city. In many cases they have the resources and capacity to monitor and assess the delivery of many programmes and indeed they regularly have to do this not simply for TSC but also for the myriad of other external funding sources they have been successful in attracting.
- 4.44 There is a general appreciation that the public sector does not want to burden the third sector to undertake extensive monitoring exercises which would deviate their concentration from service delivery and the end beneficiary / service user. The TSC did not set itself up to have extensive output driven data collection, however through the engagement with funding recipients it is evident that there is a capacity within the sector to record and monitor outputs as well as outcomes. Indeed, this is required by other funders that partnerships are in relationships with. The areas where increased levels of more specific and consistent monitoring and reporting would be of value are listed below:
- Setting targets and monitoring and recording of service beneficiary numbers in all service delivery projects
 - Monitoring beneficiaries of core funded projects
 - Monitoring and recording of the frequency of service beneficiary activity / episodes (direct service delivery and core funded projects)
 - Profiling of beneficiaries by equality characteristic (where feasible)
 - Recording of financial leverage that can be seen as a consequence of the TSC programme or at the very least as a consequence of the direct and core funding that has been able to support these applications to be made
 - Consistency of service user surveys highlighting the sample sizes of respondents and the alignment of the survey's lines of inquiry with the programmes being delivered
- 4.45 Discussions with officers in the council have suggested that the current contract monitoring arrangements are complex with an annual visit and review of the programme followed by an annual report. The nature of this report would benefit from a more consistent approach at least for projects operating within the same Strategic Outcome.

Strengths and weaknesses of the commissioning model

- 4.46 The establishment of TSC has been a real success particularly in the allocation of resources to the sector and in the delivery of activity in the first year of the programme.
- 4.47 A focus going forward is the need for the council and the CCG to be clear about how it wants to support the sector and what it wants from the sector. The needs analysis set by the JSNA and the Community Development Strategy do set out a baseline against which projects and programmes can be developed.
- 4.48 The delivery of services against strategic outcomes is a clear methodology which can be continued. These however may require further refinement in their definition either to become more focused on the current needs being presented in the city and or to ensure that services being proposed by the third sector are better aligned to the needs being presented locally.
- TSC has provided a clear method of securing investment into the third sector and enabling targeted services to communities with multiple sets of need
- 4.49 The focus of working with the sector to develop and provide effective engagement with 'hard to reach' groups in the community is critical. Whether this is part of TSC or part of a wider commissioning environment it is something that the council and the CCG may want to review. The engagement activity has been successful in working with a wide number of communities to secure views, extend community voice and to make communities better aware of the priorities for the local public sector.
- 4.50 There is equally a need to ensure that this engagement process is effectively as wide spread as possible and arguably not all target groups have been engaged in the first round of TSC.

Delivering change and delivering value

- 4.51 The TSC has been successful in safeguarding the commitment of the council and the CCG to support a thriving community and voluntary sector in the city. The drive to develop partnerships to secure the benefits the sector can deliver to the community has been proven by the large volume of outputs and outcomes the programme as a whole has been able to deliver. Clearly some partnerships have fared better than others but collectively it is evident that the sector has supported communities in a constantly demanding and changing environment. TSC has supported services for individuals and communities that are experiencing complex health, social and economic needs. Evidence from the service user surveys conducted has shown that it has helped many people to become resilient, tackle social isolation and supporting people in their pursuit of improved health and wellbeing.
- 4.52 The targeting of these resources has supported many groups and individuals in the community who are least able to access services and who have considerable needs which the public sector cannot best meet. Through the evaluation process there was little mention of groups or communities that have missed out on programmes delivered through this funding. One area where this may have been the case is for those that are unwaged, unemployed and those living in the social rented market. Arguably some of these more socio-economic target groups may have been supported through the

community development and community infrastructure programme as well as the advice and community banking programmes.

4.53 There is also a strong strategic value of the TSC to organisations, public sector agencies and the city, as it provides the strength and depth for organisations to develop, and this is essential to enabling them to contribute to the wider development of services and support for the city’s communities. For several organisations the stability that the TSC affords the sector is crucial allowing them to develop deeper and make greater and more imaginative connections within communities on growing the reach and impact of

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

services. It also has huge value in terms of the stability it gives organisations, which has allowed many to invest time and energy in developing the wider set of preventative services and to support the public sector efficiency agenda. It has also allowed organisations to provide their expertise from

the ‘coal face’ in terms of prevention, wellbeing, quality of life and emerging issues. This is a strategic benefit to the third sector and to the city council and the CCG. Finally, it has given several organisations the breathing space to develop new activity, build new contractual arrangements and secure additional external funding, all of which has provided a stronger and more sustainable sector in the city.

5. Strategic outcome evaluation

Summary evaluation of impact by strategic outcome

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

Strategic Objective 1.1

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

Table 5: Strategic Outcome 1.1 Partnerships

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

- 5.4 This strategic outcome was allocated £569,795 and collectively it achieved 17,043 beneficiary counts and these when one includes the frequency of participation of service users resulted in a total of 135,265 beneficiary episodes.
- 5.5 The partnerships worked together to develop other funding streams and from the base of the £569,795 of TSC funding, partnerships were able to provide evidence that they

levered in £3,702,944.73 which shows that for every £1 of TSC funding a further £6.50 was levered into the city.

- 5.6 These partnerships worked with adults that had multiple and complex needs. Moreover, their focus was varied, and many beneficiaries were supported with advice, guidance and information particularly around their social economic and welfare needs. Many were provided with counselling, therapeutic support and one to one case worker support. Many beneficiaries were able to build their lives and to become more resilient and hence less vulnerable by linking into services that were bespoke to their needs and that were able to provide direction to help them to be more self-sufficient. The paragraphs below provide a short description of the work of each partnership.
- 5.7 The Advice Matters Partnership coordinated between them a range of advice and guidance activities for a diverse set of clients. This included, immigration advice, legal casework for housing and immigration, welfare benefits advice, social welfare law, generalist advice including debt management, benefit entitlement, employment and relationship problems. Indeed in 2017-19, 11,783 advice issues were dealt with and 5,416 clients were supported to resolve their problems.
- 5.8 The BHT, First Base, B&H Food Partnership, and Fareshare Sussex are working in partnership to deliver significant improvements to how food is distributed amongst local homelessness services and to develop a better way of working with these clients. This includes providing healthy meals, supporting people to learn how to eat well, supporting some people into work via the catering industry and making relevant referrals of homeless people into appropriate services.
- 5.9 Impetus and ADHD Aware. Impetus through Aspire has run fortnightly social groups for people with Asperger's Syndrome and people with ADHD. The sessions for both cohorts are designed to reduce social isolation and increase social support, thereby improving their mental health and confidence. The partnership is also working with other agencies to become better equipped to meet the needs of clients with multiple neurodiverse conditions.
- 5.10 Brighton Oasis Project and BHT Threshold have developed a partnership to work with women with complex and substance misuse needs to improve their health and wellbeing, become more economically active and to work with their children to improve their life chances and to provide women with a stronger voice in relation to health and social care commissioning.
- 5.11 MindOut and AllSorts are working in partnerships to deliver a range of advocacy, advice, information and guidance, peer group support and anti-stigma campaigning and training for young people and adults from the LGBTQ community. They are seeking to prevent the negative impacts of multiple disadvantage and discrimination, to help people access generic support to reduce the stigmatisation, prejudice and discrimination they may face and to develop their social capital.
- 5.12 Lunch Positive is delivering weekly HIV Lunch Club sessions. At these lunch club sessions Lunch Positive have delivered a safe and supportive community space for people with HIV to meet, benefit from a healthy meal and other nutritional support,

form supportive friendships, share peer support, access advice and information, access services from visiting partner organisations, and become involved in volunteering.

- 5.13 Impetus, Somerset Day Centre, Trust for Developing Communities (TDC), LGBT Switchboard, Sussex Interpreting Service have worked together to support the Impetus befriending service and Somerset Centre day services to target their already established befriending services to BME communities, LGBTQ communities and to communities who speak different languages in the city.
- 5.14 Rise and Survivors Network support adult survivors of domestic violence and sexual abuse with complex needs, who are at risk of exclusion and social isolation, to fulfil their potential socially and economically in the city, so that they have the tools to improve their resilience, independence and connections in the city. This project will strengthen strategic collaboration between two specialist providers to improve survivor safety, independence, and resilience through high quality provision.
- 5.15 The view of the residents who have taken part in TSC activity is critically important. The headline findings from beneficiary surveys carried out by some of these partnerships is set out below. This not only demonstrates the strong delivery of outcomes that partnerships set for themselves but also the value of these projects to service users.

Advice Matters:

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

Impetus, Neuro Diversity, ADHD Aware

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

Brighton Oasis Project

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

Impetus, Somerset Day centre

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

RISE/Survivors Network

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

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

Strategic Objective 1.2

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

Table 6: Strategic Outcome 1.2 Partnerships

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

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

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

- 5.24 Amaze and Extratime work together to provide and improve services for families with children and young people (CYP) with special education needs and disabilities. The TSC investment goes towards CEO salaries and core costs thus supporting the resilience / sustainability of both organisations and enabled a wide range of activities for families with disabled children, including high quality advice, information and support services (IAS) to CYP and their parent carers and play, leisure and social activities (short breaks) for CYP.
- 5.25 The headline responses from beneficiary surveys carried out by some of these partnerships is set out below. This demonstrates the strong delivery of outcome achievements that partnerships set for themselves.

Carousel, Same sky

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

Brighton Women's Centre

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

Amaze/Extra time

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

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

Strategic Objective 1.3

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

Table 7: Strategic Outcome 1.3 Partnerships

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

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

Community Hubs' Learning and Skills (CHLS) Partnership

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

FFT

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

Strategic Objective 1.4

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

Table 8: Strategic Outcome 1.4 Partnerships

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

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

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

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

Stay up late

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

Strategic Objective 1.5

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

Table 9: Strategic Outcome 1.5 Partnerships

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

- 5.39 In total this strategic outcome was funded £54,870.00 and the partnership through its wider networks achieved 9,345 beneficiary counts and 18,164 beneficiary episodes.
- 5.40 The partnership worked together to develop other funding streams and from the base of the £54,870 of TSC funding partnerships were able to provide evidence that they levered in £80,000 which shows that for every £1 of TSC funding a further £1.46 was levered into the city.
- 5.41 The Brighton and Hove Food Partnership, Real Junk Food Partnership, FareShare, Food Matters have come together to reduce the amount of edible food that gets disposed of by intercepting it and distributing it to places that give food / provide a shared meal to vulnerable people and to increase the number/ skills of people volunteering on community food projects that intercept and redistribute and/or share food. The partnership also supports people who attend shared meal projects, food banks, pay as you feel cafes to be less isolated, eat better and connected to advice and information.

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

Strategic Objective 3: Community Banking Partnership

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

Table 10: Strategic Outcome 3 Partnerships

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

- 5.43 In total this strategic outcome was funded £200,000 and the partnership achieved 1,428 beneficiary counts and 3,276 beneficiary episodes.
- 5.44 The Money Works partnership worked together to develop other funding streams and from the base of the £200,000 of TSC funding partnerships were able to provide evidence that they levered in £1,507,133 which shows that for every £1 of TSC funding a further £7.54 was levered into the city.
- 5.45 Citizens Advice Brighton and Hove, St Luke's Advice Service, East Sussex Credit Union, BHT Advice Centre, Brighton Unemployed Centre Families Project, Whitehawk Inn, The Bridge, Money Advice Plus, Hangleton and Knoll Project, Possability People are working together to support financially excluded residents, through improved advice, education, capacity building and strengthened local partnerships.
- 5.46 In particular the partnership has helped:
- 514 helpline callers and 225 casework clients to increase their income through benefits and earned income
 - 452 helpline callers and 237 casework clients to move to a more sustainable debt schedule
 - 443 reported being more confident about managing their money
 - 1166 reported saving money on household bills
 - 1653 were supported to maximise their income through employment.
- 5.47 It would seem that the Community Banking Partnerships was the most successful partnership in achieving leverage with a leverage ratio of 7.54. Therefore, for every £1 funded through the TSC a further £7.54 is levered in. Collectively they have demonstrated the addition of external funding that they bring to the city to support their community banking and financial support programme for local people.

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

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

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

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

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

Headline Partnership Outputs 2017-18	Outputs
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
Number of people managing community groups in these areas	1,536
Events held and run by the local community	92
People from BME Communities involved in groups	451
People from LGBTQ Communities involved in groups	241
Disabled people involved in groups	662
Funding applications supported	42
Funding groups have successfully accessed via support	£160,888.50

Headline Partnership Outputs 2017-18	Outputs
Community Engagement outputs via Community Works contract	
Number of people engaged with directly	11,957
Engagement via social media 'hits'	16,748

Infrastructure Support

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

as such provides much of the underlying funding to secure outcomes for the wider sector.

Community Development

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

Community Development Outcomes

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

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

Healthy Neighbourhood Fund outcomes

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

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

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

5.57 Community development learning has included:

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

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

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

Community Engagement

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

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

- 5.60 In many cases, engagement is linked to community development where people are supported to develop 'voice' which in turn builds capacity to participate in volunteering and become more informed. Each programme of engagement works has a named lead agency that has direct access to these communities of need / interest and each have worked to develop engagement activity including, surveys, workshops, focus groups, targeted presentations and regular client interviews. In some cases, the development of this programme of funding has supported the establishment and or maintenance of networks of people and communities so that their voice is heard and effectively represented. In some cases, these networks have been the vehicle of engagement and or points where debate and discussion happen. The council and the CCG define the subject matter they are seeking to engage the community on and have built this into an engagement programme. In some cases, delivery partners propose specific engagement subjects which are then cleared with the public authority client.
- 5.61 The essential product of this work is an engagement report drawing on the findings of the targeted engagement and the specific methodologies used to glean the views and perspectives of those engaged. Discussions with the provider partnerships, the council and the CCG have suggested that these arrangements are working well and that the council and the CCG are happy with the engagement activity they have purchased.
- 5.62 In comparison to the other parts of the TSC, this is the most contractually focused element with services that are more akin to procured services. The third sector certainly plays 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.
- 5.63 One critique from providers is that they do not always know what has happened to the consultation and engagement reports that they have delivered, and this feedback is valuable if only to keep those engaged onboard with this work and motivated that their input has been heard or that their views have been acknowledged, considered and or addressed. Another concern raised was that often the design of the engagement programme is less planned and on some occasions the new subject of engagement is only provided at the start of the quarter the engagement is due to commence. In these situations, providers need to respond to the immediate priorities at hand. This makes the planning of the engagement more complex and providers are less able to build engagement, consultation and research into existing networks and regular engagement points in the year.
- 5.64 From a review of this work area within the TSC there is an ongoing need for this engagement work. Moreover, it is widely understood that the third sector is the best vehicle to access communities. However, in the specific design of this element of engagement there is a need to review what has been done to date and to assess the best way forward to secure the engagement outcomes required and to build on the

outstanding partnerships that are delivering strong returns for this commissioned engagement.

Summary

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

6. TSC going forward

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

7. Acronyms

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

ADHD	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
BHCC	Brighton and Hove City Council
BHCCG	Brighton and Hove Clinical Commissioning Group
BHT	Brighton Housing Trust
BME	Black and minority ethnic
BMEYCP	Black and Minority Ethnic Children and Young People
BWC	Brighton Women's 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

8. Thanks, and Acknowledgements

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

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

Name	Organisation
Vic Borrill	Brighton and Hove Food Partnership
Helen Starr-Keddle	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

18 respondents

1. What is your governance structure?

- 78% registered charity or CIO
- 11% community benefit society
- 11% CIC

2. What is your usual annual turnover?

- 33% £36-100K
- 33% £10-35k
- 22% < £10k
- 11% >£100k

3. What are your staffing & volunteer needs?

- 89% had low staffing of 1 FTE or less and under 10 volunteers.
- 11% had higher staffing levels, but still under 10 staff each. These organisations also had 30- 50 volunteers.
- 22% were furloughing staff. 11% were planning to continue beyond the government scheme.

4. Have you had to close or reduce your service?

- 100% closed to any revenue generating activity during lockdown.

5. What is your estimated lost revenue for this financial year?

- 67% thought they would lose > 50%, with 17% concerned they would lose all revenue.
- 30% thought less than 50%
- 11% unsure.

6. What is your estimated saving in expenditure for this financial year?

- 50% expected to make savings of 10-30%
- 22% expected to make less than 10% saving.
- 22% were unable to assess what their saving would be.

7. What are your financial concerns?

- 100% concerns about lost revenue
- 22% were also concerned about meeting core costs, e.g. maintenance of building or staffing commitments.
- 11% concerned about diminishing reserves creating instability.

8. What are your other sustainability concerns?

- 50% concerned about volunteer retention and capacity to reopen.
- 11% concerned about liability/ responsibility and 'policing' hire
- 11% concerned about damage and maintenance whilst not in use.

9. What are your plans to reopen?

- 55% planning phased opening from late Aug – Oct.
- 28% were not planning reopening yet.
- 11% were opening for childcare provider hire.

10. What are your immediate support needs?

- 50% advice on risk assessments
- 22% wellbeing & safeguarding of staff & volunteers
- 22% needed help improving their IT equipment.
- 11% financial & business planning
- 11% learning new tools, e.g. online advertising, calendars & booking

Subject:		Developer Contributions – Infrastructure Funding Statement 2019/20	
Date of Meeting:		19 November 2020	
Report of:		Executive Director, Economy, Environment & Culture	
Contact Officer:	Name:	Debra May	Tel: 01273 292295
	Email:		
Ward(s) affected:		All Wards	

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

- 1.1 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations 2010 were amended in 2019 and they include a statutory requirement for all planning obligation collecting authorities to prepare an annual Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) to report developer contributions income and expenditure from the previous financial year.
- 1.2 This is the first year whereby the new regulations apply. All collecting authorities must publish their IFS on their website no later than 31 December and submit a return to the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MCHLG.)
- 1.3 This report seeks approval to publish the Brighton & Hove City Council 2019/20 IFS and submit the annual return to the MCHLG by the end of 2020.
- 1.4 The report also updates on the emerging advisory CIL protocol for members involvement in the negotiation and allocation of developer contributions including Section106 funding and associated deeds of variation.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That Committee approves the Brighton & Hove City Council 2019/20 IFS attached as Appendix 1, subject to any minor alterations (numerical, grammatical and spelling) to be agreed by the Head of Planning in consultation of the Chair of TECC Committee.
- 2.2 That the Committee authorises the Head of Planning to publish the statement on the BHCC website and submits the annual return to the MCHLG in accordance with Regulation 121A of the Community Infrastructure Regulations 2010 (as amended).
- 2.3 That the Committee notes the emerging CIL Advisory Protocol for members to be further reported in 2021.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 3.1 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations 2010 were amended in 2019 and included a number of important changes, including the requirement for those local authorities that collect developer contributions ('Section 106, Section 278 and the Community Infrastructure Levy), to prepare and publish an annual Infrastructure Funding Statement.
- 3.2 Regulation 121A states that "no later than 31st December in each calendar year a contribution receiving authority must publish a document which comprises the following:
- A statement of the infrastructure projects or types of infrastructure which the charging authority will be or may be partly funded by CIL;
 - A report about CIL in relation to the previous financial year;
 - A report about planning obligations in relation to the reported year.
 - The first annual IFS must be published by 31 December 2020 and it must be published annually on the contribution receiving authority's website
- 3.3 The main aim of this change to the CIL Regulations is to make developer contributions fully transparent in a way which allows all interested parties to see how much an individual development site has contributed to infrastructure provision.
- 3.4 The CIL Guidance requires that Infrastructure Funding Statement data is prepared in a specific digital format (using Comma Separated Values (CSV) data files), so that it can be submitted to a 'digital hub' and centrally reproduced on a standardised IFS template. However, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the process for reproducing a standardised template has not yet been finalised by the MHCLG. Nevertheless, this work is progressing quickly, with government guidance currently being produced.
- 3.5 Therefore, although this IFS is accompanied by pdf spreadsheets which support the S.106 totals reported, the publication of the IFS, subject to agreement, will be followed by 3 CSV data files, which will also be published on the council's website by 31 December 2020, and submitted to the digital hub, once processes have been established.
- 3.6 The practice for securing developer contributions in 2019/20 was through s106 Agreements only as further set out below in this report. In future years, the IFS will include all developer contributions from both s106 obligations together with CIL receipts that will be secured/collected from development from 5 October 2020.
- 3.7 **Developer contributions financial contributions**

The obligations, receipts, expenditure and balances for S.106 in 2019/20 are summarised by category below:

Obligation Category	New Contributions Secured	Contributions Paid	Contributions Spent	Contributions Held
Affordable Housing (Commuted Sums)	£ 828,250	£ 3,514,329	£ 821,000	£ 5,744,450
Community	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ 114,737
Digital	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -
Economic Development (Local Employment)	£ 432,598	£ 656,652	£ 214,081	£ 1,048,861
Education	£ 1,144,998	£ 942,392	£ 368,376	£ 2,669,482
Flood / Water	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -
Green Infrastructure / Public Realm (inc SUDS)	£ 757,217	£ 31,653	£ -	£ 71,523
Health	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -
Monitoring	£ 8,524	£ -	£ -	£ -
Open Space / Leisure	£ 3,103,172	£ 2,600,827	£ 245,723	£ 5,627,948
Artistic Component	£ -	£ -	£ 48,167	£ 96,318
Sustainable Transport	£ 1,132,394	£ 1,122,329	£ 349,138	£ 3,512,398
TOTAL - 2019/20	£ 7,407,153	£ 8,868,182	£ 2,046,485	£ 18,885,717
TOTAL - 2018/19	£ 5,905,855	£ 6,635,912	£ 964,126	£12,064,020

The tables and files in Appendix 1 set out the S.106 financial contributions secured, received, spent and held in the last financial year 2019/20 together with the s106 Agreement details of the development providing those contributions.

- 3.8 Over the last 23 years since the inception of the city council in 1997, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) has secured in excess of £57M of obligations and received over £40 M in contribution payments that council services have invested in the city's infrastructure.

CIL Advisory Protocol

- 3.9 Developer contributions secured via s106 Planning obligations (as set out in the table above) are restricted by the rules in the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations. These rules are tests for being necessary and directly site-related in mitigating the impacts of development. The contributions secured are required to be spent on the specific measures identified in the each s106 Agreement, which once signed, forms part of the planning permission.
- 3.10 A CIL Advisory Protocol is being developed, subject to consultation, for elected members to provide clarity and a common understanding of how:
- councillors can be involved prior to the planning application being determined in identifying new infrastructure requirements and local priorities;
 - how to present community views on changes in the demand for local infrastructure for existing S.106 obligations already signed; and
 - the process and criteria that will be followed to inform members and local communities when developers seek a deed of variation to an existing S.106 agreement.

- 3.11 Governance arrangements for the spending of future CIL receipts is being progressed and will be subject to future approval at Committee in June 2021. The protocol will be updated to reflect this, particularly regarding the arrangements for the administration of the spend of the 15% Neighbourhood Portion in local communities.

4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 4.1 The report updates and provides information on developer contributions secured through the Planning application process.
- 4.2 The alternative would be for this committee not to approve the Brighton & Hove City Council IFS 2019/20 in contravention of the Community Infrastructure Regulations 2010 (as amended.)

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

- 5.1 Securing developer contributions is in accordance with the policies in City Plan Part One that was adopted following extensive public consultation. The charges for CIL contributions (now being secured) were subject to formal consultation on a Draft CIL Charging Schedule enabling adoption of a CIL in October 2020. Consultation has not been directly undertaken in respect of this report but the community and all interested parties are encouraged to comment on all planning applications that are published and available to view on the council website.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The Infrastructure Funding Statement provides a comprehensive overview of S.106 income and expenditure with the aim to show that the income received was spent on specifically defined projects related to the specific planning obligation and was spent on projects that benefit the local community, in line with development. The appendices, which accompany the IFS provide further detail to show how each planning permission in the city has provided funding for specific infrastructure projects including financial contributions as well as non-monetary provision (including affordable housing and open space).

7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

- 7.1 The administrative costs of managing and monitoring both Section 106/278 planning obligations and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) are funded from the levy (CIL) or contained within existing service revenue budgets (Section 106/278).
- 7.2 Developer contributions are a source of funding for the provision of infrastructure within the city.

Finance Officer Consulted: Name Jess Laing

Date: 06/10/2020

Legal Implications:

- 7.3 Regulation 121A of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 provides that no later than 31 December in each year, starting in 2020, contribution receiving authorities must publish an “annual infrastructure funding statement”. This statement must comprise an “infrastructure list” setting out the infrastructure projects or types of infrastructure that the charging authority intends will be wholly or partly funded by CIL. The statement must also include reports containing certain prescribed information about CIL and planning obligations in relation to the previous financial year. “Contribution receiving authorities” are defined as CIL charging authorities and LPAs receiving financial or non-monetary contributions under s106 planning obligations.
- 7.4 The annual infrastructure funding statement must be published on the contribution receiving authority’s website.

Lawyer Consulted:

Name Hilary Woodward

Date: 2/10/2020

Equalities Implications:

- 7.5 Developer contributions (including S106 planning obligations) provide benefits for residents and visitors to the city with the timely and effective provision of community infrastructure for example, affordable housing, local employment training opportunities, recreation space, improved access and education facilities.

Sustainability Implications:

- 7.6 Sustainable development is a key priority to the council and developer contributions assist in ensuring necessary obligations are secured towards appropriate enabling infrastructure for instance to help provide long-term sustainable transport in the city.

- 7.7 Brexit Implications:
None identified

- 7.8 Any Other Significant Implications:
None

- 7.9 Crime & Disorder Implications:
None

- 7.10 Risk and Opportunity Management Implications:
None

- 7.11 Public Health Implications:
Developer contributions contribute to the creation of healthy communities for example recreation and open space provision for the wellbeing of physical and mental health.

Corporate / Citywide Implications:

The provision of infrastructure upgrades secured through developer contributions supports the corporate objectives for being a healthier and safer city

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

1. Appendix 1 – Infrastructure Funding Statement 2019/20

Background Documents

1. City Plan Part 1
2. Developer Contributions Technical Guidance June 2020

ANNUAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING STATEMENT (IFS) 2019/20



This is the Brighton and Hove City Council Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) 2019/20. The aim of this statement is to provide an update on the Council's Community Infrastructure (CIL) processes, an account of Section 106 (S.106) income and expenditure in 2019/20, in compliance with Regulation 121A of the CIL Regulation 2010 (as amended.)

The City Council is a Contribution Receiving Authority (CRA) because it receives developer contributions, which include S.106 planning obligations and CIL receipts (although the council only commenced implementation of CIL on 5th October 2020.)

The requirement for CRA's to prepare an IFS was introduced by the CIL Regulations in 2019. The regulations state that no later than 31st December annually a CRA must publish an IFS which includes:

- An Infrastructure List (a statement of projects or types of infrastructure which the charging authority intends will be, or may be, wholly or partly funded by CIL;
- A report about CIL, in relation to the previous financial year (the "reported year"); and
A report about planning obligations in relation to the reported year.

The requirements for the type of information to be published in relation to CIL and planning obligations is set out in Schedule 2 of the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended.)

About this Statement

The Brighton and Hove City Council IFS 2019/20 provides all information required under the CIL Regulations. It is supported by detailed planning obligation data in Appendices (I) – (IV). It also highlights the key infrastructure projects funded by developer contributions during 2019/20.

It should be noted that the Council adopted the Brighton and Hove City Council CIL Charging Schedule of May 2020 in July 2020, and it came into force on 5th October 2020. Therefore, because no CIL receipts were received in the "reported year", this inaugural IFS will only provide details of S,106 income and expenditure, alongside the Council's Infrastructure List.

The IFS is an important way of demonstrating how the council's housing target, as set out within the City Plan Part One, is being delivered alongside developer contributions, which will be used to support the delivery of essential supporting infrastructure.

The CIL Guidance requires that IFS data is prepared in a specific digital format (using CSV files) for digital submission to the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MCHLG) using a standard template. Due to the Covid -19 pandemic, the process for providing this data has not yet been finalised and further guidance from central government is awaited.

Therefore, although this IFS is accompanied by spreadsheets which support the S.106 totals reported, the publication of the IFS will be followed by three CSV files, which will also be published on the council's website by 31st December 2020. They will also be submitted digitally to MCHLG once the processes have been established.

IFS 2019/20 – Key Headlines

Brighton & Hove City Plan Part One (2016 -2030)

- Adopted March 2016
- Aim to deliver 13,200 new homes and development by 2030
- The City Plan Part 1:
 - ✓ Sets out a vision and objectives for the development and growth of Brighton & Hove up to 2030;
 - ✓ identifies broad locations for development and allocates strategic sites and employment sites;
 - ✓ Sets clear policies that guide decisions on planning applications;
 - ✓ Indicates how the plan will be implemented and shows how progress will be monitored;
 - ✓ Sets out the infrastructure requirements for the city up to 2030 and how these will be addressed.

The Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) sets out the infrastructure needed to support the development and growth of the city. It is a starting point for S.106 negotiations for all major developments and has formed the basis of the Council's CIL Infrastructure List:

[Infrastructure Delivery Plan](#)

Brighton & Hove City Council CIL

The Council adopted its CIL Charging Schedule of May 2020 in July 2020 and it came into effect on 5th October 2020.

[Adopted CIL Charging Schedule](#)

Section 106 (S.106)

In 2019/20, the council received a total of **£8,866,182** from S.106 planning obligations. These sums are either directly related to specifically defined infrastructure projects associated with each planning permission (Appendix II) or delivered on site.

The council held **£18,885,717** at the end of 2019/20, to be spent on either specifically defined infrastructure projects or citywide affordable housing developments.

In 2019/20, **£2,046,485** was spent on projects including:

- £821,000 for Affordable Housing site land provision for Frederick Street and Selsfield, Drive
 - £150,000 on Sports new 3G pitch at Portslade Sports Centre
 - In excess of £368,000 on Education upgrades for school facilities at Varndean and Dorothy Stringer schools.
 - Nearly £98,000 on Safer Routes walking and cycling improvements in Hangleton
- Further details are shown Appendix (III).

Brighton & Hove City Plan Part One

Brighton & Hove City Plan Part One was adopted in March 2016. The Plan includes a target of a minimum of 13,200 new homes to be delivered in the city over the plan period to 2030. One of the main ways that the Council will achieve its ambitions for growth and development is through the delivery of high quality, sustainable homes and neighbourhoods. The plan will support the delivery of the right infrastructure to support growth at the right time. This will help create healthier places for people and reducing carbon emissions.

CIL will play an increasing role in making provision for a range of infrastructure projects to support development across the city. The Inspector's Report into the examination of the council's CIL charging schedule shows that, by 2030, a total of £366 million of investment in city infrastructure will be required. The council estimates that there will be a shortfall of approximately £95 million in funding this requirement. It is estimated that the new CIL charges will raise approximately £2 million per annum (£20 million over the period) towards this overall shortfall.

Following the implementation of CIL, S.106 has been scaled back but will still provide funding for site specific infrastructure requirements, the artistic component and the local employment training scheme.

S.106 is also the only mechanism to ensure that developments provide sufficient affordable housing to achieve the council's policy requirements for 20% affordable housing as an equivalent financial contribution on sites of between 5 and 9 (net) dwellings, 30% on-site provision or financial contribution on sites of between 10 and 14 (net) dwellings, and 40% on-site provision on sites of 15 units or more.

Alongside S.106 and CIL, the council is also in receipt of grant funding from bodies such as the Local Economic Partnership and Transport for the South East.

The CIL Infrastructure List

The CIL Regulations (2019 Amendment) Regulation 121A requires the council to publish a statement of the infrastructure projects or types of infrastructure which the charging authority intends will be, or may be, wholly or partly funded by CIL

The list below gives an indication of what CIL receipts could be spent on. This list has been prepared based on the [CIL examination documents](#).

It should be noted that there are infrastructure types listed on the CIL Infrastructure list which will also be funded through S106 obligations for strategic and "nil rated" sites. However, the contributions made through S.106 will be directly related to the impact of these developments on site (or immediately adjacent to), in accordance with Reg 122 of the CIL Regulations 2010.

For example, the strategic housing site at Toads Hole Valley is required and expected to make provision of a site for the development of a new secondary school in the city. However, other housing sites will also impact upon secondary education and therefore a proportion of future CIL receipts may also be spent on supporting secondary education alongside S.106 obligations.

The inclusion of a specific infrastructure type on this list does not commit the council to fund the project (either in whole or in part) through CIL, it merely provides an indication of the type of project.

Air Quality

All off-site citywide air quality mitigation and monitoring measures priorities where identified in Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Education facilities

All off-site provision and improvements to new or existing schools and public sector funded education facilities.

Emergency Services

Cumulative impacts of development upon services where identified in Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Energy and Utilities

Strategic renewable energy projects, measures and facilities provision where identified in Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Flood Risk Management

Strategic Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) surface water flooding - priorities where identified in Infrastructure Delivery Plan

Health Facilities

Off-site citywide health care facilities provision.

Open Space Provision

All off-site provision and improvements to publicly accessible parks and other recreation open space facilities including amenity green areas and areas for food growing.

Recreation space built facilities

All off-site provision and improvements including built provision to play space, indoor/outdoor sports, and playing fields.

Provision and enhancement of Green Infrastructure network

Green infrastructure network connectivity including cross boundary infrastructure, rights of way, biodiversity measures and tree planting.

Public realm and cultural infrastructure

Strategic public realm upgrade including environmental improvements, components for delivery of arts, cultural provision and production space and technology.

Transport and Highways

City wide transport improvements including walking and cycling facilities and networks, public transport facilities and services, road safety, and parking and traffic management.

Off-site provision, improvement and maintenance to new and existing public highways infrastructure and rights of way including traffic signals, junction upgrades and lighting

The Council is refreshing its Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) in 2021 in concert with City Plan Part Two. When completed the IDP will provide a more detailed list of infrastructure priorities which will require funding, this will be reflected in future updates to the IFS.

Section 106 Agreements – Collection and Expenditure

The council collects S.106 to make provision for infrastructure across the city including affordable housing, greenspace (including the provision and maintenance of parks, open spaces and playgrounds), schools, highways and sports and leisure facilities.

Section 106 Agreements and Income 2019/20

The following sets out:

- a) S.106 planning obligations signed by developers and the council (to be paid once development triggers are reached in the future) in 2019/20;
- b) The amount of S.106 paid to the council by developers in 2019/20 (from all planning obligations);
- c) The amount of S.106 that is yet to be formally allocated for spending by the council; and

The data is currently reported using a monitoring spreadsheet in conjunction with the council's finance systems. These records are being transferred to a new bespoke ICT system (Exacom) which will be used to report on all CIL and S.106 demand notices, obligations, income and expenditure with effect from 1st April 2020.

A breakdown of the data, based on the various infrastructure categories and referenced back to the planning permission, is provided in the appendices that accompany this report.

S.106 planning obligations signed by developers and the council (to be paid once development triggers are reached in the future) in 2019/20

In 2019/20 the council entered into 34 S.106 agreements as part of the approval of 2626 planning applications. In signing up to those S.106 agreements, the council is due to receive £7,407,153 once triggers are reached on those development sites (and will be reported as income is received in future IFS reports.)

The 5 largest (by value) S.106 agreements signed during 2019/20 are summarised below:

Planning Permission	Development	Total S106 (financial Obligations)	Categories (all provision)
BH2018/02598	Longley Industrial Estate, New England Street, Brighton	£1,582,367	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Affordable Housing• Artistic Component• Education• Public Realm including environmental improvements and tree planting• Local Employment/training• Recreation/open space• Sustainable Transport incl. Travel Plans

BH2018/03541	Land east Coldean Lane, North Varley Halls, Brighton	£1,004,740	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable Housing • Education • Highways • Local Employment/training • Recreation/open space • Sustainable Transport including monitoring fee
BH2019/01272	1 Moulsecoomb Way, Brighton	£692,169	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artistic Component • Highways • Local Employment/training • Recreation/open space • Sustainable Transport
BH2018/01738	Land at Lyon Close Hove	£676,703	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable Housing • Artistic Component • Education • Highways • Local Employment/training • Recreation/open space • Sustainable Transport
BH2018/00868	Land at Kings House Grand Avenue, Hove	£667,825	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable Housing • Artistic Component • Education • Highways • Local Employment/training • Recreation/open space • Sustainable Transport
Total value largest signed Agreements		£3,955,979	

All of the S.106 obligations clearly define how the S.106 money will be spent and a list of all the obligations that make up the total is provided in the Appendices.

The amount of S.106 paid to the council by developers in 2019/20 (from all planning obligations)

It should be noted that the council monitors planning obligations which were entered into as long ago as pre 1997, as trigger dates can be met many years into the development process. This ensures that the council collects all obligations due from developers.

In 2019/20, a number of S.106 payment triggers were reached on a range of planning applications (with planning obligations going back to October 2016 .) The total amount received from those S.106 obligations was **£8,868,182**.

The 5 largest (by value) S.106 payments received during 2019/20 are summarised below:

Planning Permission	Development	Total S106 Obligations	Categories
BH2014/00093	Former Lansdowne Hotel, Lansdowne Place Hove	£2,873,785	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable Housing • Education • Local Employment/training • Recreation
BH2017/00492	Preston Barracks (2 nd payment)	£1,040,358	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable Housing • Local Employment/training • Sustainable Transport
BH2018/00340	Former Amex HQ Edward Street Brighton	£783,633	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Local Employment/training • Recreation • Sustainable Transport
BH2016/02535	Former Westerman complex School Road Hove	£645,660	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Employment/training • Recreation • Sustainable Transport • Wheelchair accessibility (for affordable housing)
BH2018/00868	Land Kings House, Grand Avenue Hove (1 st (50%) payment)	£363,921	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Local Employment/training • Recreation
Total largest payments received		£4,668,039	

A full breakdown of the sums received is included in Appendix (II).

The amount of S.106 that is yet to be formally allocated for spending by the council

As mentioned above, the council monitors S.106 obligations going back to 1997. In all cases, S.106 obligations clearly set out what they will deliver and pay for. However, sometimes it may take time for the full amount of S.106 money to be triggered and received in order to deliver a specific infrastructure project.

Where S.106 has not been formally “allocated”, this does not mean that it will not be spent on a specifically defined project. It may mean that the relevant directorate is developing a programme or scheme to spend the money on the measures in areas defined in the s106 Agreement, and this may also include current or future funding from other budget headings to support the total investment costs. Therefore authority to sign off the spend has not at this stage been reached.

The total amount of money, under any planning obligation which was received on or before 31st March 2019 either allocated or yet to be formally allocated, totals **£18,885,717**.

Non-Monetary Obligations

The CIL Regulations identify that in some cases, S.106 can include “non-monetary” contributions. This means that developers enter into an agreement which obliges them to provide infrastructure such as affordable housing units on site; or open spaces and children’s play area for example, rather than paying money to the council to deliver.

In 2019/20, the council entered into 10 planning agreements which will deliver 184 affordable housing units of 76 affordable rent and 108 shared ownership homes on site

Furthermore, the council entered into a total of 34 S106 Agreements with planning obligations which will make provision for the following:

Summary Non-financial contributions secured 2019/20	Number of Agreements
Affordable Housing	10
Artistic Component	9
Community Use Agreement (for sports provision)	1
Ecology Strategy/mitigation	1
Employment Training Strategies (requiring minimum 20% local labour on development sites)	15
Management Plans (delivery/servicing)	6
Travel Plans (incl Bike share/Car Club)	10

S.106 Expenditure

The IFS reports on the **£2,113,889** S.106 expenditure on infrastructure items by the council in the financial year 2019/20. This includes money from historic S.106 obligations entered into prior to 2019/20, due to the lead time to deliver projects and to ensure that sufficient sums of money are available to send on specific projects.

The 5 largest (by value) S.106 projects funded during 2019/20 are summarised below:

Planning Permission	Development	Project Funded	Total Project Expenditure 2019/20
BH2015/01471	Former Astoria, Gloucester Place Brighton	Affordable Housing Selsfield	£521,000

		Drive land provision	
BH2015/01471	Former Astoria, Gloucester Place Brighton	Affordable Housing Frederick Street land provision	£300,000
BH2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way	Recreation – Portslade Sports Centre 3G pitch	£150,000
BH2010/01054	Land at Pankhurst Avenue (ex Brighton General Nurses Accommodation)	Education – Varndean School upgrade works	£135,796
BH2012/03364	Former convent, 1 Manor Road Brighton	Education – Dorothy Stringer upgrade works	£107,743

A full breakdown of the sums expended is included in Appendix (III).

The council, did not spend any S.106 receipts to repay money borrowed (including interest.

It also did not refund any sums to developers under the terms of the S.106 agreements in 2019/20.

POSSIBLE INSERT PEN PROFILE OF THE 5 PROJECTS ABOVE SUBJECT TO INFORMATION & PICTURES BEING AVAILABLE FROM REQUISITE SERVICES

S.106 Monitoring Fees

The Council historically has not charged a monitoring fee on planning applications with S.106 obligations. In September 2019, the amendments to the CIL Regulations allowed for planning authorities to set monitoring fees for S.106, in addition to the capped 5% administration fee that is permitted from the sums raised through the CIL levy.

The council has included it's mechanism for charging monitoring fees in the updated Developer Contributions Technical Guidance that was approved in June 2020 and is available on the council's website: [INSERT LINK](#)

The monitoring fee receipts will accumulate over time because developments that include a S.106 monitoring fee may not start for several years.

Included in this 2019/20 IFS Report are two monitoring sums totalling £8,524 being the sum of £4,800 secured from application BH2018/03541 land east Coldean Lane North Varley Halls Brighton for Travel Plan Monitoring and £3,724 from 2019/00293 (Sea Lanes) land at former Peter Pan's Playground Madeira Drive Brighton for Ecological Mitigation Monitoring.

Long Term Maintenance Sums on Deposit

In some cases, when a development site includes public open space and play space (or improvements), it asks the council to take responsibility for the ongoing maintenance for the spaces and equipment. In these instances, developers pay maintenance sums upon transfer of the land which are held on a long-term basis.

The total amount allocated as long-term maintenance (retained as at 31st March 2020) is £102,520.60 for the sites below:

BH2001/1811/OA	Brighton Station site (inc A-D Co	Northern Site Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) Maintenance	£ 25,000.00
BH2005/05142	Block K Brighton Station Site	SNCI Maintenance	£ 25,000.00
BH2006/1430	Block G, Brighton Station/NEQ	Northern & Southern SNCI Management (maintenance)	£ 9,978.61
BH2010/03999	Block J Brighton Station/NEQ	Southern SNCI Contribution	£ 23,750.00
BH2012/02370	land at 9 Hillbrow	Translocation - Maintenance	£ 2,100.00
BH2001/02593	Crowhurst Road/Crowhurst Cor	SNCI Maintenance	£ 7,043.69
BH2017/02410	Overdown Rise/Mile Oak Road	Translocation Maintenance	£ 8,076.00
BH2012/03286	land 140/146 Springfield Road	Translocation Maintenance	£ 1,572.30

Conclusions

The council must deliver a significant quantum of new housing and development over the period covered by the Brighton and Hove City Plan Part One (to 2030.) This will require an increasing amount of CIL and S.106 developer contributions from developers to fund the consequential infrastructure improvements required to support the demands of these developments.

The IFS shows that, in 2019/20, a significant level of monetary and non-monetary obligations have been entered into, with 184 affordable housing units being secured, alongside the contributions set out in the summary table below:

Obligation Category	New Contributions Secured	Contributions Paid	Contributions Spent	Contributions Held
Affordable Housing (Commuted Sums)	£ 828,250	£ 3,514,329	£ 821,000	£ 5,744,450
Community	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ 114,737
Digital	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -
Economic Development (Local Employment)	£ 432,598	£ 656,652	£ 214,081	£ 1,048,861
Education	£ 1,144,998	£ 942,392	£ 368,376	£ 2,669,482
Flood / Water	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -
Green Infrastructure / Public Realm (inc SUDS)	£ 757,217	£ 31,653	£ -	£ 71,523
Health	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -
Monitoring	£ 8,524	£ -	£ -	£ -
Open Space / Leisure	£ 3,103,172	£ 2,600,827	£ 245,723	£ 5,627,948
Artistic Component	£ -	£ -	£ 48,167	£ 96,318
Sustainable Transport	£ 1,132,394	£ 1,122,329	£ 349,138	£ 3,512,398
TOTAL - 2019/20	£ 7,407,153	£ 8,868,182	£ 2,046,485	£ 18,885,717
TOTAL - 2018/19	£ 5,905,855	£ 6,635,912	£ 964,126	£12,064,020

Also, as set out in the appendices important infrastructure projects are being delivered annually using S.106 receipts.

Subsequent IFS reports will provide comprehensive reports on CIL income and expenditure, along with the ongoing position with new and existing S.106 agreements.

Finally, this inaugural IFS provides a snapshot of S.106 income and expenditure from 2019/20 and shows how developments in the city are contributing to improvements in key infrastructure projects across the city.

Glossary

INCLUDE TERMS FOLLOWING REVIEW BY LAYPERSON TO CHECK IF NEEDED

Appendices

Appendix (I) 2019/20 Contributions Secured

Appendix (II) 2019/20 Contributions Received

Appendix (III) 2019/20 Contributions Spent

Appendix (IV) 2019/20 Contributions Held

BHCC Infrastructure Funding Statement 2019/20									
Appendix (I) Contributions Secured									
<u>Application</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Affordable Housing</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Local Employment</u>	<u>Recreation</u>	<u>Transport</u>	<u>Public Realm</u>	<u>Monitoring</u>	<u>Totals</u>
BH2018/00868/FP	land at Kings House Grand Avenue Hove		£ 152,765.00	£ 51,300.00	£ 463,760.00				£ 667,825.00
BH2018/02854/FP	land at 41 and 42 Park Wall Cottages, Station Approach Falmer			£ 6,500.00	£ 85,451.00	£ 39,400.00			£ 131,351.00
BH2018/00248/FP	land at Patcham High School, Ladies Mile Road Patcham			£ 7,750.00		£ 15,000.00			£ 22,750.00
BH2018/03600/FP	land at Buckley Close Hove		£ 10,117.00	£ 3,600.00		£ 10,800.00			£ 24,517.00
BH2017/02484/FP	St Georges House, 34-36 St Georges Road Brighton	£ 135,750.00				£ 4,500.00			£ 140,250.00
BH2017/04050/FP	35-39 The Droveaway Hove		£ 37,089.00	£ 20,150.00	£ 51,254.00	£ 35,343.00			£ 143,836.00
BH2018/02536/FP	25 Preston Park Avenue Brighton		£ 182,250.00			£ 6,900.00			£ 189,150.00

BH2018/03932/FP	land at the Savoy Centre, 75-79 East Street Brighton (inc former Days Restaurant)					£ 3,664.00			£ 3,664.00
BH2018/01336/FP	land rear 1 to 45 Wanderdown Road, Ovingdean Brighton					£ 6,000.00			£ 6,000.00
BH2018/01738	land at Lyon Close Hove		£ 122,413.00	£ 44,000.00	£ 385,290.00	£ 125,000.00			£ 676,703.00
BH2018/02699	land at 118 -132 London Road, 2-8 Oxford Place, 35-40 Oxford Street Brighton			£ 23,200.00	£ 232,845.00				£ 256,045.00
BH2017/04022/FP	former Astoria Gloucester Place Brighton					£ 10,300.00			£ 10,300.00
BH2018/02126/FP	land at 29-31 (former Synagogue) New Church Road Hove		£ 91,326.00	£ 15,900.00	£ 149,441.00	£ 64,000.00			£ 320,667.00
BH2019/00293/FP	(Sea Lanes) land at former Peter Pan's Playground Madeira Drive Brighton					£ 3,500.00		£ 3,724.00	£ 7,224.00
BH2017/02050/FP	Royal Pavilion Tavern Castle Square Brighton	£ 374,500.00							£ 374,500.00
BH2018/02051/FP	Grove Park (formerly William Moon Lodge) The Linkway Brighton					£ 31,350.00			£ 31,350.00

BH2018/02749/FP	land at George Cooper House, 20-22 Oxford Street Brighton		£ 6,866.00	£ 3,000.00	£ 25,935.00				£ 35,801.00
BH2018/02598/FP	Longley Industrial Estate, New England Street & Elder Place Brighton		£ 122,086.00	£ 57,500.00	£ 453,980.00	£ 202,894.00	£ 757,217.00		£ 1,593,677.00
BH2019/01502/FP	Ferry Wharf Basin Road North, Portslade			£ 6,508.00		£ 5,250.00			£ 11,758.00
BH2019/00993/FP	land at 25 Preston Park Avenue Brighton					£ 6,900.00			£ 6,900.00
BH2019/01272/FP	1 Moulsecoomb Way Brighton			£ 36,700.00	£ 448,919.00	£ 206,550.00			£ 692,169.00
BH2019/02690/FP	land at 120/124 Vale Avenue Brighton					£ 6,000.00			£ 6,000.00
BH2018/03541/FP	Land east Coldean Lane, North of Varley Halls, South of the A27		£ 252,021.00	£ 81,400.00	£ 516,519.00	£ 150,000.00		£ 4,800.00	£ 1,004,740.00
BH2019.02007/FP	land at 34 Preston Park Avenue, Brighton	£ 182,250.00							£ 182,250.00
BH2019/01623/FP	Land at Ecovert House and Regent Arcade Bartholomews Brighton					£ 2,750.00			£ 2,750.00
BH2018/03798/FP	land at 35-39 The Droveaway Hove		£ 52,398.00	£ 20,150.00	£ 59,282.00	£ 35,343.00			£ 167,173.00

BH2018/02926/FP	land at 113/119 Davigdor Road Hove		£ 45,376.00	£ 25,140.00	£ 137,090.00	£ 57,000.00			£ 264,606.00
BH2018/02054/FP	Ditchling Court, 136 Ditchling Road Brighton	£ 135,750.00				£ 6,300.00			£ 142,050.00
BH2018/03629/FP	Belgrave Training Centre, Clarendon Place Portslade		£ 70,291.00	£ 29,800.00	£ 93,406.00	£ 97,650.00			£ 291,147.00
		£ 828,250.00	£ 1,144,998.00	£ 432,598.00	£ 3,103,172.00	£ 1,132,394.00	£ 757,217.00	£ 8,524.00	£ 7,407,153.00

BHCC Infrastructure Funding Statement 2019/20				
Appendix (II) Contributions Received				
<u>Application</u>	<u>Development</u>	<u>contribution type</u>	<u>sum</u>	<u>provision</u>
2016/02535	Westerman Complex School Road Hove	Wheelchair accessibility (Affordable Housing)	£ 53,370.00	Wheelchair Accessibility Contribution allocated for adaptations for new Victoria Road Home Purchase Policy site
2016/01957	St Gabriels Wellington Road Brighton	Affordable Housing	£ 209,126.00	Affordable Housing in city
2016/02846	17 Bampfield Street Portlade	Affordable Housing	£ 93,133.00	Affordable Housing in city
2017/02050	Pavilion Tavern 7-8 Castle Square Brighton	Affordable Housing	£ 374,500.00	Affordable Housing in city
2014/00093	former Lansdowne Hotel, Lansdowne Place Hove	Affordable Housing	£ 2,647,700.00	Affordable Housing in city

2017/02484	34/36 St Georges Road Brighton	Affordable Housing	£ 136,500.00	Affordable Housing in city
Sub Total Affordable Housing			£ 3,514,329.00	
2016/02535	Westerman Complex School Road Hove	Education	£ 216,079.00	West Hove Infant, Hove Junior, St Andrews Primary, Hove Junior (Holland Road) Goldstone Primary, West Hove Infant, Connaught Road Primary Schools And Secondary And Sixth Form Provision at Blatchington Mill or Hove Parks Schools
2014/00093	former Lansdowne Hotel, Lansdowne Place Hove	Education	£ 67,692.00	Education facilities in Administrative Boundary required as consequence of Development
2018/02126	29/31 New Church Road Hove (former Synagogue)	Education	£ 90,982.00	Secondary Provision at Blatchington Mill or Hove Park Schools
2018/00340	former Amex HQ site, Edward Street Brighton	Education	£ 90,212.00	Varndean and Dorothy Stringer Schools
2017/01083	87 Preston Road Brighton (former City College)	Education	£ 55,352.00	for Stanford Infants and Junior And/Or St Barts CE Primary, Downs Infants and Junior Schools, St Bernadettes CE Primary, Dorothy Stringer and Varndean Schools.
2017/02410	land at Overdown Rise and Mile Oak Road Portslade	Education (50%)	£ 344,766.00	Nursery Provision at Southern Cross Pre-School And/Or Acorn Nursery or Footsteps Day Nursery; Primary Provision at Mile Oak Primary And/Or Peter Gladwin, St Nicholas CoE or Brackenbury Primary School; Secondary And 6th Form Provision at PACA And/Or Blatchington Mill, Hove Park or Cardinal Newman
2018/00868	Land at Kings House Grand Avenue Hove	Education (50%)	£ 77,309.00	Secondary And Sixth Form provision at Blatchington Mill and Hove Park Schools

Sub Total Education			£ 942,392.00	
2017/03566	BHASVIC, 205 Dyke Road Brighton	Local Employment Scheme Contribution	£ 28,696.00	site related local employment and training
2017/02410	land at Overdown Rise and Mile Oak Road Portslade	Local Employment Scheme Contribution	£ 52,221.00	site related local employment and training
2017/00492	Preston Barracks, Mithras House, Watts Building Lewes Road Brighton	Local Employment Scheme Contribution	£ 167,178.00	site related local employment and training
2016/06478	Lion Gardens - Withdean Avenue Brighton	Local Employment Scheme Contribution	£ 5,712.00	site related local employment and training
2017/01083	87 Preston Road Brighton (former City College)	Local Employment Scheme Contribution	£ 8,708.00	site related local employment and training
2016/02535	Westerman Complex School Road Hove	Local Employment Scheme Contribution	£ 36,538.00	site related local employment and training
2018/02699	118-132 London Road (former Boots/Co-op), Oxford Place & Oxford Street	Local Employment Scheme Contribution	£ 23,200.00	site related local employment and training
2014/00093	former Lansdowne Hotel, Lansdowne Place Hove	Local Employment Scheme Contribution	£ 27,943.00	site related local employment and training
2018/00868	Land at Kings House Grand Avenue Hove	Local Employment Scheme Contribution	£ 51,922.00	site related local employment and training
2019/01502	Ferry Wharf Basin Road North, Portslade	Local Employment Scheme Contribution	£ 6,508.00	site related local employment and training
2018/00076	south side Victoria Road Trading Estate, Wellington Road Portslade	Local Employment Scheme Contribution	£ 4,970.00	site related local employment and training

2015/02443	land at Units 2-8 The Terraces, Madeira Drive Brighton	Local Employment Scheme Contribution	£ 35,815.00	site related local employment and training
2018/00340	former Amex HQ site, Edward Street Brighton	Local Employment Scheme Contribution	£ 191,401.00	site related local employment and training
2018/02126	29/31 New Church Road Hove (former Synagogue)	Local Employment Scheme Contribution	£ 15,840.00	site related local employment and training
Sub Total Local Employment training			£ 656,652.00	
2016/02756	Former Texaco site Kingsway/Victoria Terrace Hove	Recreation	£ 111,844.00	Recreation/sport facilities including Hove Lagoon or Wish Park, Stoneham Park
2017/00492	Preston Barracks, Mithras House, Watts Building Lewes Road Brighton	Recreation	£ 739,408.00	Stanmer and/or Wild Park and Moulsecoomb LC for indoor sport
2014/01637	52-54 Hollingdean Road & 46 Freehold Terrace, Brighton	Recreation	£ 297,922.00	Recreation facilities in vicinity and adjoining Lewes Road (all wards) including Moulsecomb & Bevendan and to include Withdean LC, Moulsecoomb LC and Prince Regent
2016/06478	Lion Gardens - Withdean Avenue Brighton	Recreation	£ 47,036.00	Hove Park, Withdean Sports provsion and local allotments
2017/01083	87 Preston Road Brighton (former City College)	Recreation	£ 73,213.00	Parks Play Dyke Road and Blakers Park allocation
2016/02535	Westerman Complex School Road Hove	Recreation	£ 263,724.00	Equipped Play at Stoneham Park And/or Wish Park or Hove Lagoon; Parks at Stoneham And/or Wish or Davis Park; Sport at Davis Park And/or King Alfred, Withdean LC or Hove Lagoon; Allotments at Weald And/or North Nevill.

2018/02699	118-132 London Road (former Boots/Co-op), Oxford Place & Oxford Street	Recreation	£ 232,845.00	Parks recreation sports including Preston Park, Withdean Stadium
2014/00093	former Lansdowne Hotel, Lansdowne Place Hove	Recreation	£ 130,450.00	St Ann's Well Gardens And/Or Brunswick Square Hove
2018/02126	29/31 New Church Road Hove (former Synagogue)	Recreation	£ 148,878.00	Recreation play sports for Wish or Stoneham Park and Hove Lawns, Davis Park and Withdean Sport Complex plus Weald or Nevill allotments
2018/00340	former Amex HQ site, Edward Street Brighton	Recreation	£ 320,816.00	Primarily for Dorset Gardens Inc highways access junction Dorset Garden/Edward Street; - then and/or Queens Park, Turner Park Valley Gardens and/or Additional Tree Planting John Street and/or White Street.
2018/00868	Land at Kings House Grand Avenue Hove	Recreation (50%)	£ 234,691.00	Recreation provision in vicinity including Kingsway, St Ann's, Palmeira Square or Wish Park, Aldrington Recreation Ground
Sub Total Recreation			£ 2,600,827.00	
2018/03932	land at the Savoy Centre, 75-79 East Street Brighton (inc former Days Restaurant)	Sustainable Transport	£ 3,664.00	15 x cycle spaces in vicinity of Property
2016/01957	St Gabriels Wellington Road Brighton	Sustainable Transport	£ 3,754.00	Dropped kerbs/tactiles along Wellington Road and at its junction with Elm Grove, Franklin Road/Upp Wellington Road And/or at Elm Grove/Lewes Road junction
2017/03566	BHASVIC, 205 Dyke Road Brighton	Sustainable Transport	£ 61,296.00	Drop Kerbs in local area to Access Site And/or Nearby Bus Stops And/or Brighton Bike Share in vicinity

2016/05493	Land at Station Street/Blackman Street Brighton	Sustainable Transport	£ 130,600.00	Pedestrian and Cycling improvement and Public Realm improvement Incorporating Artistic Influence between Development and NEQ, London Road, North Laine, Brighton Station
2014/01637	52-54 Hollingdean Road & 46 Freehold Terrace, Brighton	Sustainable Transport	£ 156,459.00	footways and pedestrian facilities in south of Hollingdean and along Lewes Road for pedestrian, cycle and public transport provision.
2016/06478	Lion Gardens - Withdean Avenue Brighton	Sustainable Transport	£ 11,725.00	bus stop improvements - Dyke Road Drive allocation
2015/02893	4-12 Lyndhurst Road Hove	Sustainable Transport	£ 9,844.00	Dropped kerbs, paving/tactiles Lyndhurst Road junctions with Montefiore Road, Avondale, Glendale, Ferndale and Silverdale Road
2017/01280	former Argus House units 2-8 Crowhurst Road Brighton	Sustainable Transport	£ 41,943.00	Bus Stop improvements Kerbs and Shelter Crowhurst Road West And/Or RTI Crowhurst Road Eastbound or Westbound Asda Stop
2016/02535	Westerman Complex School Road Hove	Sustainable Transport	£ 75,949.00	Side Road Entry Treatments Junctions School Road/Portland Road and/or Junction Grange Road/Portland Road and RTI Westbound School Road Portland Road
2019/01502	Ferry Wharf Basin Road North, Portslade	Sustainable Transport	£ 5,250.00	Pedestrian improvements on and between the Site and Kingsway (A259) and Basin Road North and Kingsway and Middle Street to local facilities
2018/02051	Grove Park, The Linkway, Hollingdean	Sustainable Transport	£ 31,479.00	Drop Kerbs, tactiles to include Horton Road, Davey Drive, The Crossway, Hollingbury Place, The Linkway and Staples Road And/Or Bus Stop Improvements at St Josephs School North East bound bus stop.
2015/02443	land at Units 2-8 The Terraces, Madeira Drive Brighton	Sustainable Transport	£ 55,822.00	Bus Stop RTI and Kerbs at stops Opposite New Steine, Adjacent New Steine And RTI only at Sealife Centre (Stop L)

2018/00340	former Amex HQ site, Edward Street Brighton	Sustainable Transport	£ 180,203.00	Real Time Indicators x 2 American Express and Law Courts stops Edward Street For Each of the following: Uncontrolled informal pedestrian Edward Street And/or RTI east/west on stops close to site; Highway improvements to improve cycle access between site and seafront inc local cycling infrastructure; Highways traffic calming and pedestrian improvements on one more: Carlton Hill, Kingswood St, John St and White Street; And/or Local pedestrian infrastructure; Valley Gardens Phases 2 and 3, at least 1 x Car Club space within Adopted highway of either John St, Carlton Hill or White Street.
2016/02698	204 Old Shoreham Road Portslade	Sustainable Transport	£ 7,162.00	Dropped Kerbs Tactiles at One Or More following junctions: Old Shoreham Road/Locks Hill; At Junctions And Across Mill Lane with Benfield Crescent; Hillside/Benfield Way; Foredown Drive And Benfield with Old Shoreham Road.
2017/02484	34/36 St Georges Road Brighton	Sustainable Transport	£ 4,525.00	Off-site on street cycle parking contribution
2019/01623	land at Ecovert House, Regent Arcade (East Street) Bartholomews, Brighton	Sustainable Transport	£ 2,750.00	Off-site cycle storage in vicinity
2018/02126	29/31 New Church Road Hove (former Synagogue)	Sustainable Transport	£ 63,759.00	Footway and Crossing improvements on routes from site to Aldrington Station, Hove Park, Central Hove Shopping areas and the Seafront
2017/00492	Preston Barracks, Mithras House, Watts Building Lewes Road Brighton	Sustainable Transport	£ 133,772.00	Cycle facilities improvement And/or Pedestrian facilities And/Or CPZ consultation

2017/02410	land at Overdown Rise and Mile Oak Road Portslade	Sustainable Transport (first payment)	£ 142,373.00	Drop Kerbs/Tactiles on Pedestrian Routes serving Property and missing links to public rights of way network as identified with Public Rights of Way Improvement Plan And/Or Bus Stop improvements including RTI at Graham Avenue; Second Transport Sum on Highway Improvements at Junction Hangleton Link Road and A27.
Sub Total Sustainable Transport			£ 1,122,329.00	
2006/02369	Brighton i360 (West Pier) Kings Road	Ticket Revenue Contribution	£ 31,653.00	Public realm, environmental improvements in vicinity of i360 site
Sub Total Public Realm			£ 31,653.00	

BHCC Infrastructure Funding Statement 2019/20			
Appendix (III) Contributions Spent			
Application	Development	sum	project/scheme
Public Art Maintenance		£ 2,731.00	Wharf Road Art Completion
2001/02071	179 Church Road and 1a Connaught Road Hove	£ 3,626.00	Wharf Road Art Milimetre Milestone No 5 completion snagging
2001/02071	179 Church Road and 1a Connaught Road Hove	£ 1,269.44	Wharf Road Art Milimetre final panels and bollards
2010/03714	88-92 Queens Road/ 4 Frederick Place (IBIS Hotel) Brighton	£ 2,093.40	Art works Traffic Management costs
2010/03714	88-92 Queens Road/ 4 Frederick Place (IBIS Hotel) Brighton	£ 1,500.00	Art works equalities works
2010/03714	88-92 Queens Road/ 4 Frederick Place (IBIS Hotel) Brighton	£ 6,497.10	Art works Installation
2010/03714	88-92 Queens Road/ 4 Frederick Place (IBIS Hotel) Brighton	£ 1,088.00	Art Works Railings/stands strip back works
2010/03714	88-92 Queens Road/ 4 Frederick Place (IBIS Hotel) Brighton	£ 7,526.40	Art Queens Rd/Quadrant Wayfinding Milestone 4 - Land Prep
2012/02625	Co-op site London Road Brighton	£ 9,773.60	Art Queens Rd/Quadrant Wayfinding Milestone 4 - Land Prep
2012/02625	Co-op site London Road Brighton	£ 4,062.50	Art Queens Rd/Quadrant Wayfinding Milestone 6 installation
2012/02625	Co-op site London Road Brighton	£ 7,000.00	Art Queens Rd/Quadrant Wayfinding Milestone 5 installation
2012/02625	Co-op site London Road Brighton	£ 500.00	Art Queens Road Quadrant Stage 4
2017/01065	former Baptist Church Montpelier Place Brighton	£ 250.00	Norfolk Square art project shortlisting
2017/01065	former Baptist Church Montpelier Place Brighton	£ 250.00	Norfolk Square art project shortlisting

2006/01761	Brighton Station Blocks E/F (NEQ)	£ 100,000.00	Education Dorothy Stringer upgrade works
2010/01054	i360 (West Pier) Kings Road Brighton	£ 135,796.00	Education Varndean School upgrade works
2012/03364	1 Manor Road Brighton (former convent)	£ 107,743.00	Education Dorothy Stringer upgrade works
2010/02012	25/28 St James's Street, Brighton	£ 20,080.00	Education Secondary provision Dorothy Stringer School upgrade works
2016/01020	4-7, 9 & 15-20 Kensington Street Brighton	£ 4,757.00	Education Varndean School upgrade works
2015/01471	former Astoria Gloucester Place Brighton	£ 300,000.00	Affordable Housing Frederick Street
2015/01471	former Astoria Gloucester Place Brighton	£ 521,000.00	Affordable Housing Selsfield Drive
2002/01895	Ex BP Garage site, Pelham Terrace/Lewes Road	£ 2,501.00	Saunders Park Café
2002/01895	Ex BP Garage site, Pelham Terrace/Lewes Road	£ 3,819.00	Saunders Park Café
2006/01761	Brighton Station Blocks E/F (NEQ)	£ 3,208.43	Parks The Level benches
2009/00655	Covers Yard (Viaduct Lofts) Melbourne Street	£ 29,789.93	Saunders Park Café
2010/00498	Former Esso site, Hollingdean Road Brighton	£ 3,701.54	Parks - Saunders Park café
2010/00498	Former Esso site, Hollingdean Road Brighton	£ 288.00	Parks - Saunders Park café works fence hire
2010/01824	112/113 Lewes Road Brighton	£ 6,932.54	Saunders Park café
2013/02152	Brook Mead Albion Street Brighton	£ 5,765.69	Queens Park - pond wildlife
2015/01121	119 Lewes Road Brighton	£ 18,467.74	Saunders Park café
2015/01121	119 Lewes Road Brighton	£ 21,249.00	Saunders Park café

2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 150,000.00	Portslade Sports Centre 3G pitch
2013/03816	BHASVIC 205 Dyke Road Brighton	£ 2,000.00	BHASVIC Dyke Road staff costs
2013/03816	BHASVIC 205 Dyke Road Brighton	£ 1,958.63	BHASVIC Dyke Road TraC payments
2015/02941	former Whitehawk Library, Findon/Whitehawk Road	£ 2,240.00	Former Whitehawk Library Training costs
2015/02941	former Whitehawk Library, Findon/Whitehawk Road	£ 2,000.00	Former Whitehawk Library staff costs
2014/02417	Robert Lodge, Manor Place, Brighton	£ 1,000.00	Robert Lodge, Manor Place staff costs
2015/02917	121/123 Davigdor Road, Hove	£ 5,000.00	121/123 Davigdor Road staff costs
2014/03605	70 and Site of Chrome Productions Limited Goldstone Lane Hove	£ 5,000.00	Chrome Goldstone Lane staff costs
2014/03605	70 and Site of Chrome Productions Limited Goldstone Lane Hove	£ 14,800.00	Chrome college course costs
2012/00782	Former Ice Rink & 11 Queens Square Brighton	£ 2,000.00	Former Ice Rink 11 Queens Square staff costs
2012/00782	Former Ice Rink & 11 Queens Square Brighton	£ 1,700.00	Former Ice Rink 11 Queens Square work experience costs
2012/00782	Former Ice Rink & 11 Queens Square Brighton	£ 14,800.00	Former Ice Rink11 Queens Square college course costs
2016/01877	Shelter Hall Kings Road Arches, Brighton	£ 500.00	Shelter Hall Kings Road staff costs
2016/01877	Shelter Hall Kings Road Arches, Brighton	£ 2,240.00	Shelter Hall work experience costs
2013/00710	13 - 22 North Street, Meeting House Lane and Brighton Place (Hannington Lane)	£ 500.00	(Hannington Lane) North Street staff costs
2016/05493	Land at Station Street/Blackman Street Cheapside Brighton (Brinell Building)	£ 3,000.00	Station Street / Blackman Street staff costs
2016/05493	Land at Station Street/Blackman Street Cheapside Brighton (Brinell Building)	£ 10.00	Station Street / Blackman Street staff mobile costs

2016/05493	Land at Station Street/Blackman Street Cheapside Brighton (Brinell Building)	£ 4,480.00	Station Street / Blackman Street trainee costs
2016/05493	Land at Station Street/Blackman Street Cheapside Brighton (Brinell Building)	£ 7,800.00	Station Street / Blackman Street college course costs
2016/01020	4-7, 9 & 15-20 Kensington Street Brighton	£ 500.00	Kensington Street staff costs
2016/02756	Former Texaco site Kingsway/Victoria Terrace Hove	£ 1,000.00	Former Texaco Garage staff costs
2016/01001	East Slope University of Sussex, Refectory Road	£ 550.00	East Slope University of Sussex training costs
2016/01001	East Slope University of Sussex, Refectory Road	£ 995.00	East Slope University of Sussex training costs
2016/01001	East Slope University of Sussex, Refectory Road	£ 525.00	East Slope University of Sussex training costs
2016/01001	East Slope University of Sussex, Refectory Road	£ 750.00	East Slope University of Sussex training costs
2016/01001	East Slope University of Sussex, Refectory Road	£ 503.95	East Slope University of Sussex training costs
2016/01001	East Slope University of Sussex, Refectory Road	£ 350.00	East Slope University of Sussex training costs
2016/01001	East Slope University of Sussex, Refectory Road	£ 72.79	East Slope University of Sussex training costs
2016/01001	East Slope University of Sussex, Refectory Road	£ 30.00	East Slope University of Sussex staff mobile costs
2016/01001	East Slope University of Sussex, Refectory Road	£ 3,000.00	East Slope University of Sussex staff costs
2016/01001	East Slope University of Sussex, Refectory Road	£ 840.00	East Slope University of Sussex support costs
2016/01001	East Slope University of Sussex, Refectory Road	£ 3,380.00	East Slope University of Sussex support costs
2017/02410	land at Overdown Rise and Mile Oak Road Portslade	£ 2,000.00	Land at Overdown Rise/ Mile Oak Road staff costs
2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 716.41	West Blatchington / West Hove schools apprentice costs

2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 716.71	West Blatchington / West Hove schools apprentice costs
2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 2,000.00	West Blatchington / West Hove schools staff costs
2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 10.00	West Blatchington / West Hove schools staff mobile costs
2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 7,400.00	West Blatchington / West Hove schools college costs
2017/00492	Preston Barracks, Mithras House, Watts Building Lewes Road Brighton	£ 5,000.00	Preston Barracks, Mithras and Watts staff costs
2017/00492	Preston Barracks, Mithras House, Watts Building Lewes Road Brighton	£ 50.00	Preston Barracks, Mithras and Watts staff mobile costs
2017/00492	Preston Barracks, Mithras House, Watts Building Lewes Road Brighton	£ 201.45	Preston Barracks, Mithras and Watts bldg staff printing costs
2017/00492	Preston Barracks, Mithras House, Watts Building Lewes Road Brighton	£ 564.00	Preston Barracks, Mithras and Watts training costs
2017/00492	Preston Barracks, Mithras House, Watts Building Lewes Road Brighton	£ 14,800.00	Preston Barracks, Mithras and Watts construction course costs
2017/00492	Preston Barracks, Mithras House, Watts Building Lewes Road Brighton	£ 2,770.00	Preston Barracks Mithras and Watts apprentice costs
2017/00492	Preston Barracks, Mithras House, Watts Building Lewes Road Brighton	£ 4,121.35	Preston Barracks Mithras and Watts apprentice costs
2017/00492	Preston Barracks, Mithras House, Watts Building Lewes Road Brighton	£ 1,291.94	Preston Barracks Mithras and Watts apprentice costs
2017/00492	Preston Barracks, Mithras House, Watts Building Lewes Road Brighton	£ 584.66	Preston Barracks Mithras and Watts apprentice costs
2017/00492	Preston Barracks, Mithras House, Watts Building Lewes Road Brighton	£ 112.97	Preston Barracks Mithras and Watts course costs
2017/00492	Preston Barracks, Mithras House, Watts Building Lewes Road Brighton	£ 4,480.00	Preston Barracks Mithras and Watts course costs
2016/02459	Land at Former Brewery Site, South Street Portslade	£ 1,000.00	Land at Former Brewery Sth Street staff costs
2018/01016	former Housing offices Selsfield Drive Brighton	£ 360.00	Former Housing office Selsfield Drive training costs

2017/01065	former Baptist Church Montpelier Place Brighton	£ 1,000.00	Former Baptist Church Montpelier Place staff costs
2017/02156	2-6 Pelham Terrace, Lewes Road Brighton	£ 2,000.00	2-6 Pelham Terrace staff costs
2014/01637	52-54 Hollingdean Road & 46 Freehold Terrace, Brighton	£ 2,000.00	52-54 Hollingdean Road staff costs
2014/01637	52-54 Hollingdean Road & 46 Freehold Terrace, Brighton	£ 7,400.00	52-54 Hollingdean Road college course costs
2014/01637	52-54 Hollingdean Road & 46 Freehold Terrace, Brighton	£ 2,520.00	52-54 Hollingdean Road training costs
2016/00403	251/253 Preston Road Brighton (Dovecote House)	£ 1,593.92	251/253 Preston Road (Dovecote) staff costs
2016/00403	251/253 Preston Road Brighton (Dovecote House)	£ 1,000.00	251/253 Preston Road staff costs
2016/00403	251/253 Preston Road Brighton (Dovecote House)	£ 7,000.00	251/253 Preston Road construction course costs
2015/01471	former Astoria Gloucester Place Brighton	£ 1,000.00	Former Astoria Gloucester Place staff costs
2015/01471	former Astoria Gloucester Place Brighton	£ 8,500.00	Former Astoria Gloucester construction course costs
2016/06478	Lion Gardens, Withdean Avenue Brighton	£ 500.00	Lion Gdns Withdean Ave staff costs
2016/02535	Westerman Complex, School Road Hove	£ 825.00	Westerman Complex School Road training costs
2016/02535	Westerman Complex, School Road Hove	£ 500.00	Westerman Complex School Road staff costs
2018/02699	118-132 London Road (former Boots/Co-op), Oxford Place & Oxford Street	£ 1,000.00	118-132 London Road staff costs
2018/02699	118-132 London Road (former Boots/Co-op), Oxford Place & Oxford Street	£ 1,700.00	118-132 London Road course costs
2018/00868	land at Kings House, Grand Avenue Hove	£ 36,117.17	Kings House placement costs
2018/00868	land at Kings House, Grand Avenue Hove	£ 2,000.00	Kings House staff costs

2015/00244	land at Units 2-8 The Terraces, Madeira Drive Brighton	£ 1,000.00	Unit 2-8 The Terraces Madeira Drive staff costs
2018/00340	former Amex HQ site, Edward Street Brighton	£ 1,700.00	former Amex HQ Site course costs
2018/00340	former Amex HQ site, Edward Street Brighton	£ 3,000.00	former Amex HQ Site staff costs
2018/00340	former Amex HQ site, Edward Street Brighton	£ 20.00	former Amex HQ Site staff mobile costs
2012/03364	1 Manor Road Brighton (former convent)	£ 3,738.75	Bus stops Lidl east Eastern Road
2010/03259	Woollards Field (The Keep) Lewes Road Brighton	£ 6,765.59	Bus Stop kerbs Stonymere Way
2013/00848	Land at The Hyde, Rowan Avenue Hove	£ 1,000.00	Rowan Avenue Bus stops lining/clearways
2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 34,000.00	Bus Stops kerbs Hangleton Way
2013/00710	13 - 22 North Street, Meeting House Lane and Brighton Place (Hannington Lane)	£ 5,000.00	Transport Shopmobility Churchill Square
2006/02369	i360 (West Pier) Kings Road Brighton	£ 12,160.05	Signage Wayfinding Mono/Miniliths upgrade/replacements
2011/02824	Portslade Aldridge Academy (PACA)	£ 8,594.03	Chalky Road resurfacing
2011/02824	Portslade Aldridge Academy (PACA)	£ 13,327.80	Chalky Road Puffin Crossing
2010/03714	88-92 Queens Road/ 4 Frederick Place (IBIS Hotel) Brighton	£ 76,000.00	Valley Gardens Phase 2
2013/01278	Former Infinity Foods Franklin Road Portslade	£ 10,500.00	Walking Cycling - speed cushions and drop kerbs Vale Road - with no 334
2014/00523	7 Symbister Road, Portslade	£ 875.91	Vale Road hump/drop kerb works
2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 190.37	Safer Routes TRO advert costs Hangleton works
2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 9,907.00	Safer Routes Drop Kerbs various in locality

2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 190.37	Safer Routes School Keep Clear Markings
2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 190.37	Safer Routes School Traffic Regulation Order for double yellow lines
2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 190.37	Safer Routes School Hangleton surface works
2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 8,303.77	Safer Routes - additional sum for Hangleton Way bus stops
2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 8,857.45	Safer Routes Phase 2 - Northease Drive, Parks Rise West and East
2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 32,701.59	Safer Routes Hangleton Way
2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 3,021.74	Safer Routes Hangleton Way
2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 31,820.89	Safer Routes Hardwick Way bus stops - Valuation 2
2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 235.00	Safer Routes Hangleton Way Lining
2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 638.68	Safer Routes Hangleton Way Lining/bus stop lining
2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 190.37	Safer Routes Traffic Regulation Order advert costs Hangleton works
2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 190.37	Safer Routes Traffic Regulation Order advert costs Hangleton works
2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 1,194.47	Safer Routes School Keep Clear signs & posts
2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 91.04	Safer Routes Bus Stop Clearway Hardwick Road
2017/00492	Preston Barracks, Mithras House, Watts Building Lewes Road Brighton	£ 6,200.00	Bike Share Preston Barracks Lewes Road
2017/00492	Preston Barracks, Mithras House, Watts Building Lewes Road Brighton	£ 10,969.40	Bike Share Preston Barracks Lewes Road
2017/00492	Preston Barracks, Mithras House, Watts Building Lewes Road Brighton	£ 5,185.00	Bike Share Preston Barracks stands/totems

2016/02459	Land at Former Brewery Site, South Street Portslade	£ 20,000.00	South Street Portslade crossing improvement
2017/00492	Preston Barracks, Mithras House, Watts Building Lewes Road Brighton	£ 13,000.00	Preston Barracks Parking Controlled Parking Zone consultation
2017/00492	Preston Barracks, Mithras House, Watts Building Lewes Road Brighton	£ 6,501.99	Preston Barracks Parking Controlled Parking Zone consultation
2017/00492	Preston Barracks, Mithras House, Watts Building Lewes Road Brighton	£ 9,747.00	Preston Barracks Parking Controlled Parking Zone consultation
2007/02497	323-325 Mile Oak Road Portslade	£ 406.65	Mile Oak Road bus stop Real Time Indicator pole removal
2012/00114	Park House (One Hove Park) Old Shoreham Road Hove	£ 3,626.00	Hove Park east bus stop Real Time Indicator
2012/00114	Park House (One Hove Park) Old Shoreham Road Hove	£ 1,813.00	Hove Park east bus stop Real Time Indicator
2017/01891	West Blatchington Primary School, Hangleton Way Hove	£ 1,813.00	Hardwick Road east Real Time Indicator

Subject:	Local Development Scheme
Date of Meeting:	19 November 2020
Report of:	Executive Director - Economy Environment & Culture
Contact Officer:	Name: Steve Tremlett
	Email: Steve.tremlett@brighton-hove.gov.uk
Ward(s) affected:	All

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek approval of the revised Local Development Scheme (LDS). This is the three-year work programme setting out the timetable for the preparation of planning documents produced by the Local Planning Authority, including those that make up the development plan for Brighton & Hove. It covers the period from 2020 to 2023.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That the Committee approves the revised Local Development Scheme 2020 – 2023, attached as Appendix 1.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 3.1 All Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) are required to prepare and maintain a Local Development Scheme (LDS) under s15 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The LDS is a public statement of a LPA's programme for the production of Development Plan Documents (DPDs), the subject matter and geographical area to which each is to relate, and which are to be prepared jointly with one of more other LPAs. It also sets out the programme for preparing other planning documents, for example Supplementary Planning Documents, and provides an update on the progress of neighbourhood plans in the city.
- 3.2 DPDs set out policies on the development and use of land in a local authority area. The LDS outlines in advance when public consultations are due to take place, when DPDs are expected to be submitted to the Secretary of State for public examination, and when they are expected to be adopted.
- 3.3 The previous LDS was published in 2017 to cover the period 2017 -2020 and an update is now required.
- 3.4 Key updates in this iteration of the LDS include:

- An updated timetable for City Plan Part Two reflecting delays due to Covid-19, with adoption now anticipated in Spring 2022;
- The timetable for the Review of the East Sussex, Brighton & Hove and South Downs Waste and Minerals Local Plan with adoption anticipated in winter 2021/22;
- An indicative timetable for the forthcoming review of City Plan Part One;
- Updates on forthcoming Supplementary Planning Documents – the Urban Design Framework; Hove Station Masterplan; Nature Conservation SPD and the Eastern Seafront Masterplan.

3.5 Full details and timetables are set out in the revised LDS, which is included as an appendix to this report.

3.6 The council's performance against the LDS timetable is assessed in the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) which is published annually.

4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

4.1 The council is required by planning legislation to produce a LDS. The alternative options considered and evaluated in preparing the LDS relate to the type of development plan documents to be prepared over the next three years, how they will be resourced and prioritised, and when the key stages will be undertaken. The proposed timetable is considered the best option with the resources available.

5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

5.1 The LDS is not subject to public consultation, however the production of all DPDs, SPDs and Neighbourhood Plans set out within it include stages of public consultation.

6. CONCLUSION

6.1 Approval of the LDS will ensure that there is an up to date timetable for preparing development plan documents in accordance with planning legislation. The approved LDS will be published on the Council's website.

7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

6.2 There are no direct financial implications as a result of the revised Local Development Scheme. The costs of preparing the revised Local Development Scheme has been and will be met from existing revenue budgets.

Finance Officer Consulted: Name Jess Laing

Date: 23/10/2020

Legal Implications:

7.1 The statutory background to the recommendation is set out in the body of the report.

Equalities Implications:

- 7.2 The LDS will make the planning system more accessible and transparent to the community. Individual development plan documents are subject to an Equality Impact Assessment.

Sustainability Implications:

- 7.3 None relevant to this report.

Brexit Implications:

- 7.4 None relevant to this report.

Any Other Significant Implications:

- 7.8 None directly relevant to this report.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

1. Revised Local Development Scheme 2020-2023

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1. Introduction

2. This is the 2020 version of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) produced by Brighton & Hove City Council. This document replaces the previous version of the LDS that was published in 2017. The LDS sets out the programme for the production of Local Development Documents (LDDs) and other planning documents in Brighton & Hove over the next three years.
3. The timetables set out below take into account delays resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic.

2. The Local Development Scheme 2020-2023

Documents set out in the Local Development Scheme

4. Local Development Documents fall into three categories:
 - Development Plan Documents (DPDs): DPDs are planning policy documents that form the development plan for the area.
 - Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) and the;
 - Statement of Community Involvement (SCI).
5. The council also produces this Local Development Scheme and the Authority Monitoring Report, which sets out annually the progress of adopting and implementing DPDs.
6. The development plan for Brighton & Hove consists of the City Plan Part One (2016), the Waste and Minerals Plan (2013), the Waste and Minerals Sites Plan (2017), and the Shoreham Harbour Joint Area Action Plan (2019).
7. The City Plan Part Two is currently under production and will form part of the development plan once adopted. Some policies in the Brighton & Hove Local Plan (2005) are saved until CPP2 is adopted and remain part of the development plan.

Development Plan Documents

8. The adopted documents set out below form the statutory development plan for Brighton & Hove. Additionally, a number of policies in the Brighton & Hove Local Plan (2005) have been saved, and will continue to form part of the development plan for Brighton & Hove until replaced by new policies in the City Plan Part Two once adopted.
9. Development Plan Documents are an important mechanism in helping to deliver a number of Brighton & Hove's citywide strategies. These include the economic, local transport, housing, community safety, climate change, tourism, sports and cultural strategies. Links are made with these strategies via the council's Internal Officers Advisory Group.

Adopted Development Plan Documents

CITY PLAN PART ONE	
Adopted	2016
Role and Subject	To provide an overall strategic vision for development in the city to 2030. It will set out priorities and meet the challenges of the future, identifying the broad locations, scale and type of development, as well as the supporting infrastructure required, to 2030.
Coverage	Brighton & Hove, excluding the South Downs National Park

EAST SUSSEX, SOUTH DOWNS AND BRIGHTON & HOVE WASTE AND MINERALS PLAN	
Adopted	2013
Role and Subject	Sets out the vision, objectives and strategy for sustainable waste development and minerals production in the area and will provide the framework for development control.
Coverage	Brighton & Hove and East Sussex, including that part which falls within the South Downs National Park

EAST SUSSEX, SOUTH DOWNS AND BRIGHTON & HOVE WASTE AND MINERALS SITES PLAN	
Adopted	2017
Role and Subject	Identifies sites which are potentially suitable for new waste management facilities whilst safeguarding existing waste management sites. It also safeguards railheads and wharves that could be used for bulk transport of waste and minerals.
Coverage	Brighton & Hove and East Sussex, including that part which falls within the South Downs National Park

SHOREHAM HARBOUR JOINT AREA ACTION PLAN	
Adopted	2020
Role and Subject	To set out a vision, objectives, strategies, policies and detailed site allocations for Shoreham Harbour. Produced by the Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Partnership which includes Adur District Council, Brighton & Hove City Council, Shoreham Port Authority and West Sussex County Council.
Coverage	Shoreham Harbour and South Portslade area

Development Plan Documents in Preparation

10. The following documents are currently being prepared and will form part of the development plan for the city once adopted.

City Plan Part Two

OVERVIEW	
Role and Subject	This document complements the adopted CPP1 and will include additional site allocations and detailed development management policies.
Coverage	Citywide

TIMETABLE	
Stage	Dates
Scoping consultation	Completed
Reg 18: Draft plan consultation	Completed
Proposed Submission consultation (Reg. 19)	September – October 2020
Submission of Plan to Government	March 2021
Examination hearings	Summer 2021
Inspector's report	Early 2022
Estimated date for adoption by the council	Spring 2022

Waste and Minerals Local Plan Review

OVERVIEW	
Role and Subject	The Waste and Minerals Local Plan Review is principally intended to update some adopted minerals policies following representations made at the Public Examination of the Waste & Minerals Sites Plan in summer 2016.
Coverage	East Sussex and Brighton & Hove including part of the South Downs National Park

TIMETABLE	
Stage	Dates
Call for Sites / Content (Reg18)	Completed
Preferred Strategy Consultation	Completed
Pre-Submission Consultation (Reg 19)	Spring 2021
Submission of Plan to Government	Summer 2021
Public Examination	Autumn 2021
Estimated date for Adoption	Winter 2021/22

Proposed Development Plan Documents

11. The following document is proposed, with substantive work yet to begin.

City Plan Part One Review

OVERVIEW	
Role and Subject	A review of the updated City Plan Part One. Policies will be revised to take into account changes in national policy, local priorities and other changes in circumstance.
Coverage	Citywide

TIMETABLE	
Stage	Date
Assessment of Scope of Review	March 2021
Early evidence gathering phase	Late 2021-22
Early engagement and scoping	2022-23
Preferred Strategy Consultation (Reg 18)	Winter 2023
Pre-Submission Consultation (Reg 19)	tbc
Submission of Plan to Government	tbc
Public Examination	tbc
Adoption	tbc

12. The City Plan Part One will reach five years since adoption in March 2021 and in line with current national planning policy the council is progressing with an assessment of the need to review to the Plan. The outcome of this process will be reported to Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee in March 2021.

13. The timing of the commencement of substantive work on City Plan Part One Review depends on the progress of the City Plan Part Two examination and may also be impacted by the nature of the forthcoming changes to the planning system stemming from the White Paper. The latter stages of the City Plan Part One Review will fall outside of the time horizon of this LDS and are subject to considerable uncertainty as a result. It is therefore considered inappropriate to set out a detailed timetable at this stage. Once there is further clarity the Local Development Scheme will be updated appropriately.

14. The government published initial proposals for wholesale reform to the planning system and the Local Plan preparation process in the 'Planning for the Future' White Paper in August 2020. The proposals are subject to consultation and will not be implemented until primary and secondary legislation has passed through

parliament and updates made to the National Planning Policy Framework. The outcome of this process may also affect the timetable and process for the review of City Plan Part One.

Links between Development Plans and Other Strategies

15. When preparing all plans, the Council seeks to ensure that its proposals are integrated with and complimentary to a range of adopted policies and strategies.

16. Other strategies produced by the council that are consider in the preparation of DPDs include:

- Housing Strategy
- Economic Strategy
- Visitor Economy Strategy
- Local Transport Plan
- Sustainable Community Strategy
- Health and Wellbeing Strategy
- Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy.

17. The Council also works closely with neighbouring local authorities to support the development of their LDDs and to ensure that cross boundary issues are dealt with effectively including, when required, making representations at Local Plan Examinations as part of the Duty to Cooperate.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

18. SPDs listed below provide additional guidance and information relating to the implementation of policies contained in DPDs. They do not form part of the statutory development plan for the city but a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

Document Name	Document Type	Date Adopted
Brighton Centre Design Framework	SPD01	Jan 2005
Shopfront Design	SPD02	Sep 2005
Construction and Demolition Waste	SPD03	Mar 2006
Circus Street and Municipal Market Site	SPD05	Mar 2006
Trees and Development Sites	SPD06	Mar 2006
Advertisements	SPD07	Jun 2007
Architectural Features	SPD09	Dec 2009
London Road Central Masterplan	SPD10	Dec 2009
Nature Conservation and Development	SPD11	March 2010
Design Guide for Extensions and Alterations (updated)	SPD12	Jan 2020
Shoreham Harbour Flood Risk Management Guide	SPD13	Sep 2015
Parking Standards	SPD14	Oct 2016
Toad's Hole Valley	SPD15	Sep 2017
Sustainable Drainage	SPD16	Sep 2019

19. The table below shows the key milestones for currently programmed forthcoming SPDs as well as a description of each document. Further SPDs may be produced during the three-year period covered by this LDS subject to need and resources.

SPD	Description	Public Consultation	Proposed date for Adoption
Urban Design Framework	To provide detailed and city-wide policy guidance to support Policy CP12 Urban Design and other design policies in the City Plan. It will take forward the background evidence of the Urban Characterisation Study into strategic policy and set out priorities for future intervention.	Autumn 2020	2021
Hove Station Area Masterplan	The Masterplan/SPD will provide further detail to help guide future development in the Hove Station Area (Policy DA6 in City Plan Part One) in order to secure the long-term regeneration of the area as an attractive and sustainable mixed-use neighbourhood.	Winter 2020/2021	Spring 2021
Nature Conservation	To provides further detail on the interpretation and application of planning policies relating to nature conservation and biodiversity.	Autumn 2021	Spring 2022
Eastern Seafront Masterplan	The preparation of a masterplan for the Eastern Seafront will help support high-quality, innovative regeneration through improving access, activation of the seafront, coherent place-making, environmental enhancement and protection of the world class heritage assets	Autumn 2021	Winter 2021/22

Neighbourhood Planning

20. Neighbourhood planning allows parish councils and neighbourhood forums to draw up a Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) for their area; once adopted, these plans become Development Plan Documents and guide decision-taking for the areas covered. Neighbourhood planning is community-led, with support provided by the Local Planning Authority. The timetable for preparing neighbourhood plans, and the primary resources for doing so, are the responsibility of the Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum.

21. Five areas of the city are working towards the preparation of neighbourhood plans. These are summarised below:

- **Hove Station** - Hove Station Neighbourhood Forum undertook their regulation 14 consultation between March and May 2019 and are currently working towards submitting the plan to the council for publication under regulation 16 in late 2020 or early 2021.
- **Rottingdean Parish Council** – are preparing a draft plan ready for consultation with the local community in the latter part of 2020 or early 2021.
- **Brighton Marina** – a draft plan is being prepared for regulation 14 consultation and consultation with the local community is likely in the latter part of 2020/early 2021.
- **Hangleton and Knoll** – evidence gathering underway to inform a draft plan.
- **Hove Park** - evidence gathering underway to inform a draft plan.

22. Further details can be found on the council's website¹, where the progress of these plans is recorded and updated.

Supplementary Planning Guidance

23. A number of Supplementary Planning Guidance documents linked to the adopted Brighton & Hove Local Plan are saved and remain material considerations in the determination of planning applications. The saved SPGs are listed in the table below.

	Supplementary Planning Guidance Note and date	Saved Policy in the Brighton & Hove Local Plan
SPG02	External Paint Finishes and Colours – October 1998	HE1 Listed Buildings HE6 Development within or affecting the setting of conservation areas
SPG10	King Alfred/RNR Site: Planning Brief	HO1 Housing sites and mixed-use sites with an element of housing It was SR24 which has been replaced by SA1
SPG11	Listed building interiors – September 2003	HE1 Listed Buildings
SPG15	Tall Buildings – January 2004	QD1-QD4 Design policies
SPG19	Fire Precaution Works to Historic Buildings – May 2004	HE1 Listed Buildings
SPG20	Brighton Marina – An Urban Design Analysis	SR5 - Town and district shopping centres

¹ www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/content/planning/neighbourhood-planning

	Supplementary Planning Guidance Note and date	Saved Policy in the Brighton & Hove Local Plan
SPG21	Sustainability Checklist – May 2004	SU2 Efficiency of development

Community Infrastructure Levy

24. The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) allows local authorities in England and Wales to raise funds from certain types of new development for strategic infrastructure to support growth. The council published its adopted CIL Charging Schedule in May 2020 and implemented CIL charges from 5 October 2020. Further information is available on the Council's website².

3. Monitoring and Review

25. The performance of the council against the LDS timetable is monitored in the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR), published annually. on the council's website.

26. The AMR provides information on the following:

- performance against the timetable as set out in the LDS;
- the effectiveness of saved policies;
- the effectiveness of new policies (in future it will determine the timetable for review of local development documents);
- an up to date list of superseded and 'saved' policies;
- the effectiveness of the Statement of Community Involvement; and
- the amount of new housing currently being delivered and likely to be delivered in the future.

27. The information in the AMR will be used to identify work priorities. The LDS will be reviewed as the need for further documents emerges and to ensure that a three-year programme is maintained.

² www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/content/planning/planning-applications/community-infrastructure-levy-cil

Glossary

Term	Definition
Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)	An assessment of the progress against the LDS Includes a commentary on the performance of policies. Published annually.
Area Action Plans (AAPs)	These will provide a planning framework to cover key areas of change or conservation.
Background Documents	Technical documents that will inform the production of LDDs, for example an Urban Capacity Study.
City Plan	The City Plan is in two parts. Part One sets out the vision and spatial strategy for the area and will address important spatial matters including housing, the economy, retail, community safety, tourism, transport issues, areas of regeneration and social infrastructure. A map will illustrate the spatial vision for the city. Part Two of the City Plan will contain the remaining site allocations and detailed development management policies.
Development Plan Documents (DPDs)	The principal Local Development Documents. These are subject to statutory requirements, including submission to the Secretary of State, formal testing through an independent examination and a binding Inspector's report.
Independent Examination	All DPDs are subject to independent examination by a planning inspector. The inspector will carry out an "assessment of soundness" of the document.
Local Development Documents (LDDs)	The collective term for all DPDs, SPDs and the SCI.
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	The document you're reading now. This sets out a three-year rolling project plan for the preparation and delivery of the various LDDs. The purpose of the LDS is to inform the public about the production and function of Local Development Documents and the timescales they can expect for the preparation and review of these documents.

Term	Definition
Local Plan	For clarity, used only to refer to the Brighton & Hove Local Plan 2005 (however, the NPPF glossary sets out the legal definition).
Policies Map	This will show existing and revised designations of areas of land such as conservation areas and development areas. It will also define the specific sites for particular future land uses or developments, and the areas to which policies apply.
Site Allocations	Particular sites in the city are allocated specifically for certain uses including housing, affordable housing, employment land, retail, leisure, social, health and education. All the development plan documents may contain site allocations, and they will all be shown on the policies map.
Saved Plan	Certain existing plans will be “saved”, that is they will remain a material consideration as part of the development plan and are Local Development Documents, until replaced by new development plan documents.
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	Sets out how the community is to be engaged in the process of producing Local Development Documents and sets standards for involving the community in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all local development documents.
Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)	These will need to be consistent with parent DPDs and will elaborate upon the policies and specific site allocations. They will be capable of being a material consideration in the determination of planning applications although afforded less weight.
Sustainability Appraisal	Sustainability Appraisal is a systematic process to appraise the social, economic and environmental effects of the strategies and policies of a planning policy document. It must be applied to Development Plan Documents and should incorporate the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.

Subject:	Outdoor Events - Parks & Open Spaces 2021		
Date of Meeting:	19th November, 2021		
Report of:	Executive Director, Economy, Environment & Culture		
Contact Officer:	Name:	Ian Shurrock, Ian Taylor, Daniel Watson	Tel: 07717 303344
	Email:	ian.shurrock@brighton-hove.gov.uk, ian.taylor@brighton-hove.gov.uk, dan.watson@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
Ward(s) affected:	All		

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

- 1.1 To seek landlord's consent for each of the proposed events in parks & open spaces in 2021.
- 1.2 Members are reminded that they are considering each event individually rather than the programme as a whole.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That the committee grants landlord's consent (subject to the execution of a formal agreement) for each of the proposed events listed in Appendix 1.
- 2.2 That the committee authorise officers to enter into formal agreements with event organisers to determine conditions, fees and levels of support as appropriate.
- 2.3 That the committee authorises the Executive Director, Economy, Environment & Culture, after consultation with the Chair of the committee and opposition spokespersons, to make any alterations to the events programme as necessary including approving new applications in accordance with the Outdoor Events Policy and cancelling events if required.

3 CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 3.1 The Covid-19 pandemic has had a devastating effect on the Outdoor Events Industry in 2020. Research (undertaken by the Events Industry Forum) shows that, since March, 99% of business activity nationally ceased with events not taking place. A figure borne out in Brighton and Hove. With the lockdown commencing in March, many event organisers – and the considerable supply chain behind them – had generated very little income since the end of the events

season in the Autumn of 2019. Event organisers regularly plan nine months to a year in advance, so substantial investments had been made in preparation for the 2020 season. The Charity and Community event sector has been similarly affected. Charities have missed out on the millions of pounds raised by the endeavours of participants and communities unable to come together in celebration.

- 3.2 Whilst a few events did manage a limited re-start in late summer 2020, the need for social-distancing and Covid-safe systems meant events barely covered costs. Many businesses have survived this period on a combination of loans, furloughing and redundancies. The Council's Discretionary Fund, partially targeted at Events and Creative Industries, was massively appreciated by numerous local individuals and companies reliant on the events Industry. However, many are now fearful of what a fallow winter and a potential delayed start to the 2021 season may bring.
- 3.3 Many of the events listed in Appendix 1 have taken place before and retain their traditional place in the annual calendar. The council has licensed a range of parks and open spaces including the Old Steine, Hove Lawns, the Seafront and Madeira Drive to hold events, however, a balanced approach is required to prevent overuse of these areas. Appendix 1 to this report shows the range of spaces and sites where events are proposed to take place. Several new or amended event applications for 2021 have been received and a summary of these is outlined in 3.5 below. The new events space at St Peters' Square should be particularly heralded as a much-needed addition to our creative space stock.
- 3.4 Outdoor events play a major role in the city as a leisure destination and therefore contribute significantly to the economic impact that tourism brings to the city. The latest economic impact assessment (pre covid) values the contribution of tourism to the city's economy at £850m per year which supports 21,448 jobs (15,730 full time equivalents). The economic impact of events staged in the city is largely through associated hotel, leisure and retail spend.
- 3.5 Some of the early season events, particularly mass-participation sports, are nervous of the effect Covid-19 may still be having on their ability to deliver and have requested dates later in the year. In their view, this approach offers a strong chance of their event being able to take place. Events requesting changes of dates away from their usual slots and new events to the city are listed below.

Changes from Usual Time of the Year

Brighton and Hove Half Marathon	Usually February	Sun 27 th June
Brighton Marathon Weekend	Usually April	Sat 11 th / Sun 12 th September

New requests

Brighton Beach Experience

Seafront

30th July – 1st August 12.00 – 23.00

The programme will showcase renowned music artists. As well as music, the diverse arts programming will include fashion, comedy, talks, sports and entertainments, food and fine dining activations and will showcase the latest innovations from the world of e-gaming. Site capacity is a maximum of 2000 at any one time.

Deaf Festival

Brunswick Square

Saturday 28th August 10.00 – 18.00

A small community festival that brings deaf members of the community together with talks, music, entertainment and information stalls.

The Warren Comedy Season

St Peters' Square

1st – 31st October 14.00 – 23.00

Festival of International, National and local comedy. Taking place in a purpose-built, circa 500 capacity venue.

4 ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 4.1 Not applicable.

5 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

- 5.1 Consultation is taking place with Ward Councillors, Sussex Police, East Sussex Fire & Rescue Service, South East Coast Ambulance Service, NHS Trust, Environmental Health & Licensing, City Parks, Civil Contingencies, Sustainability and Highways. Detailed consultation will also follow as the events are developed between the respective event organiser and our partner agencies.
- 5.2 As this report is being considered well in advance of next year's programme to assist organisers, it has not been possible to include consultation responses in the report. A verbal update on the consultation responses will be given at the committee meeting.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 Landlord's consent is required for the staging of all major outdoor events on council land in Brighton and Hove.

- 6.2 Events have traditionally played a significant part in the council's overall tourism strategy. As well as bringing substantial cultural and economic benefits to the city, people experience civic pride when major recreational, sporting and entertainment events take place in their locality.
- 6.3 The effect of Coronavirus has been devastating to the sector with the majority of events cancelled in the city in 2020. The council will work with events organisers to provide as comprehensive programme of events for 2021 as possible.

7 FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

- 7.1 In accordance with the existing Outdoor Events policy, fees are charged for commercial events and any costs incurred are the responsibility of the organiser. In addition, a reinstatement deposit is usually held, and evidence of adequate insurance cover is required. The fees charged are determined by negotiation based on a number of factors including capacity, whether a new or established event, whether an admission fee is to be charged and infrastructure required; all of these are subject to agreement by officers as per the recommendations of this report.
- 7.2 The income generated from fees charged for commercial events in parks and open spaces, in a normal financial year, contribute to the costs of the Outdoor Events Team and enables charitable and community events and free public entertainments to be supported at reduced rates across the city. As set out elsewhere in this report, it will also be financially beneficial for the local economy/events sector if events can plan to go ahead in 2021/22.

Finance Officer Consulted: Name Jess Laing

Date: 23/10/2020

Legal Implications:

- 7.3 Brighton & Hove City Council is empowered under the East Sussex Act 1981 to close "parks and pleasure grounds" in its area for up to 28 days a year in order to facilitate the staging of major outdoor events. As the events are transient in nature it is unlikely that "development" involving the need for a planning application would arise but in any event permitted development rights may apply. Should any event require road closures or certain other traffic management measures a traffic regulation order under the provisions of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 or the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 will be required.
- 7.4 The proposals in this report are made in accordance with the Outdoor Events Policy.
- 7.5 The terms of the agreements with the event organisers will allow the Council to withdraw consent on public health grounds if the Council does not feel the event should go ahead.

Lawyer Consulted:

Alice Rowland

Date: 6/11/20

Equalities Implications:

- 7.4 The Events Programme caters for people from all sectors of the community as there are a diverse range of events that are staged in the city each year. Issues such as physical access to an event and designated viewing areas are developed and detailed in event plans where applicable. Major event organisers will be required to complete an Equalities Impact Assessment, new for 2021.

Sustainability Implications:

- 7.5 All events are planned and staged in accordance with the statutory powers and planning obligations as set out in the Outdoor Events Policy.
- 7.6 The nature of outdoor events means that they often involve a range of potential sustainability impacts (both positive and negative) from travel, energy and water use, food, local economic and social impacts, use of outdoor spaces and production of waste. Through the Sustainable Events Programme, event organisers are supported to improve sustainability at their events, focusing on the areas with the highest potential impact. The programme is certified to the international standard for environmental management ISO 14001.
- 7.7 The Sustainable Events Programme also meets the requirements of the British Standard for Sustainable Events that was developed for the London 2012 Games and helped them deliver a highly visible sustainability programme, particularly around event waste recycling and encouraging people to use public transport. The standard was superseded by the International Standard ISO 20121 and the council's programme is being amended to meet the requirements of the new standard and help the council continually improve its engagement with event organisers to improve sustainability.
- 7.8 A new Environmental Impact assessment and Action Plan will be required to be completed by most event organisers.

Brexit Implications:

- 7.9 There are no identified implications.

8.0 Any Other Significant Implications:

Crime & Disorder Implications:

- 8.1 Sussex Police are involved in both the consultation and planning of all major events.

Risk and Opportunity Management Implications:

- 8.2 The City's Safety Advisory Group has an overview of all the events that take place in Brighton and Hove that have the potential to attract significantly large numbers of people. A protocol and good working partnerships between the council and emergency services are in place in the city and close agency working will be integral to both the planning and delivery of these events. Public health advisers are present at the Safety Advisory Group to input on COVID safe practices.
- 8.3 Event-specific Safety Advisory Groups can be convened for all major outdoor events taking place in Brighton and Hove.

Public Health Implications:

- 8.4 The diverse range of events has the potential to contribute positively to the health and well-being of the participants. This includes the direct benefits of taking part in physical activity events such as those for running, walking and cycling. Furthermore, events can contribute to a sense of community, local pride and cultural identity which can have a positive impact on the well-being of those involved. However, events will need to meet covid safe requirements in accordance with national guidelines.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

1. List of proposed outdoor events in parks and open spaces for 2021

Documents in Members' Rooms

1. None

Background Documents

1. None

TECC Committee 19th November 2020 – Appendix 1

EVENTS – PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

Events requiring the use of parks and open spaces in Brighton & Hove 2021

DATE	EVENT	VENUE	TIMES	ATTENDANCE
Thurs 29 th April – Sun 9 th May	Festival Funfair	The Level	13.00 daily	10,000
Thurs 6 th May – Sun 6 th June	The Warren	TBA	10.00 – 02.00 daily	1500 capacity
Fri 7 th May – Sun 6 th June	Ladyboys of Bangkok	TBA	Until 22.30 daily	800 capacity
TBA	Brighton Festival Outdoor Programme	Various	Various	TBC
Sat 1 st May	Festival Children's Parade	City Centre	06:00- 16:00	12,000
Sat 1 st May	Festival Childrens Parade (Contingency event)	Hove Park	06.00 – 18.00	5,00
Sat 1 st – Sun 2 nd May	Land Beyond/ Naughty 90's Festival	Waterhall	12.00 – 22.00	10,000 per day
Sat 1 st – Mon 3 rd May	Foodies Festival	Hove Lawns	11.00 – 21.00	4,000 per day
TBA	Fringe City	New Road	11.00 – 18.00 daily	10,000 per day
Fri 7 th May – Sun 6 th June	Spiegeltent	Old Steine	10.00 – 02.00 daily	1500 capacity
Fri 7 th – Sun 31 st May	Rotunda Theatre	Regency Square	Until 22.30 daily	120 per show
Wed 12 th – Sat 15 th May	The Great Escape	Seafront - Beach east of the Pier	Various	2500 capacity
Mon 3 rd – Sun 9 th May	International Circus	Preston Park	Various	800 capacity
TBA	Hove Carnival	Hove Park	12.00 – 18.00	4,000
Fri 11 th – Sun 13 th June	Fiery Foods Festival	I360 (East)	09.00 – 22.00	2,500 per day
Fri 11 th June – Sun 11 th July	Luna Beach Cinema	Beach, east of the pier.	TBA	5,000 capacity
TBA	Kempton Carnival	Kempton	10.00 – 19.00	15,000 peak
Thurs 17 th – Sun 20 th June	Fun Fair	Victoria Recreation Ground	13.00 Daily	1,000
Sat 19 th June	Lions Fayre Rottingdean	Village Green & Kipling Garden	07.30 – 18.30	1,500
Sat 19 th June	Take Part Sport Festival	The Level	10.00 – 17.00	5,000
Sat 3 rd – Sun 4 th July	Race for Life/Pretty Muddy	Stanmer Park	10.00 – 16.00	2,000 per day
Sat 3 rd – Sun 4 th July	Paddle Round The Pier	Hove Lawns	10.00 – 19.00	15,000 per day
TBA JULY	Disability Pride	Hove Lawns	11.00 – 21.00	2,000
Sat 10 th – Sun 11 th July	Brighton Kite Festival	Stanmer Park	10.00 – 17.00 daily	2,500
Wed 14 th – Sun 18 th July	Brighton Comedy Garden	Preston Park	13.00 – 22.30	1,500 capacity
Sat 17 th July	Lions Saltdean Gala	Saltdean Oval	07.30 – 19.00	2,000

	Day			
Sun 18 th July	RSPCA Open Day	Braypool Sports Field	10.00 – 17.30	5,000
Sun 18 th July	Brighton International Triathlon	Seafront / Hove Lawns	07.00 – 16.00	10,000
Fri 23 rd July – Sun 1 st August	Fun Fair	Saltdean Oval	13.00 daily	1,000
Fri 23 rd – Sat 24 th July	Concorde 2 21 st Birthday	Seafront	12.00 – 23.00 daily	2,000 daily
Fri 30 th July – Sun 1 st August	Brighton Beach Experience	Beach, east of the pier	12.00 – 23.00 daily	2,000 capacity
Sun 1 st – Tues 31 st August	About the Young Idea	Seafront	TBA	2,000 daily
Fri 6 th – Sun 8 th August	Brighton Pride Pleasure Gardens	Old Steine	16.00 – 02.00	2000 capacity
Sat 7 th – Sun 8 th August	Pride	Preston Park	12.00 – 22.00	57,000 Sat 30,000 Sun
Sat 14 th August	Big Dog	Stanmer Park	10.00 – 17.00	2,000
Fri 20 th – Sun 22 nd August	Brighton Roaring Twenties	Hove Lawns	10.00 – 22.00	2,000 per day
Sat 28 th August	Deaf Festival	Brunswick Square	10.00 – 18.00	1,000
Fri 20 th – Sun 22 nd August	Brighton Roaring Twenties	Hove Lawns	09.00 – 22.30	2,000
TBA	Trans Pride	Brunswick Square	10.00 – 20.00	4,000
Sat 21 st – Sun 22 nd August	Thai Festival	Preston Park	10.00 – 17.00	5,000 daily
Tues 31 st August – Sun 5 th September	Zippos Circus	Hove No.1 Lawn	Various	500 per show
Fri 3 rd – Sun 5 th September	Fiery Foods Festival	I360 (East)	09.00 – 22.00	2,500 per day
Sat 4 th September	Lagoon Festival	Hove Lagoon	10.00 – 20.00	4,000
Sat 11 th September	Brighton Marathon Childrens Races	Preston Park	08.00 – 17.00	40,000
Thurs 16 th – Sun 23 rd September	Funfair	The Level	13.00 daily Closed mon / tue / weds	10,000
TBA	Apple Day	Stanmer Park	11.00 – 17.00	8000
Sat 25 th September	Boundary Festival	Stanmer Park	12.00 – 22.30	20,000
Fri 1 st – Sun 31 st October	The Warren Comedy Festival	St Peters Square	12.00 – 23.00	TBC
TBA	Oktober Fest	The Level	12.00 – 23.00	5,000
TBA	Coles Fireworks	Preston Park	17.00 – 10.00	5,000

Subject:		Motor Vehicle Events on Madeira Drive	
Date of Meeting:		19th November, 2020	
Report of:		Executive Director, Economy, Environment & Culture	
Contact Officer:	Name:	Ian Taylor Ian Shurrock	Tel: 07717 303344
	Email:	Ian.Taylor@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
Ward(s) affected:		All	

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

- 1.1 The TECC committee of 24th September agreed for officers to bring forward a report outlining the proposed motor vehicle events requested for 2021. These events take place either solely on Madeira Drive e.g. Speed Trials or end on Madeira Drive to enable public viewing e.g. Veteran Car Run.
- 1.2 A separate report is before this committee seeking Landlord's Consent, and the associated Madeira Drive road closures, for ALL the events requesting the use of Madeira Drive in 2021.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That the committee notes the contents of this report.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION.

- 3.1 Madeira Drive has traditionally hosted motoring events for many years. The oldest, the Veteran Car Run, will be celebrating its' 125th year in 2021.
- 3.2 There are 9 requests listed in Appendix 1. All the events have taken place on Madeira Drive before, with the newest of them, Incarnation (a custom car show) starting in 2008. The requests at the moment presume being permitted under whatever Covid restrictions are in force at the time of staging.
- 3.3 The Council has already committed, through an amendment made and approved to last year's committee paper on Outdoor Events Programme at Madeira Drive presented on 21st November 2021, not to accept any further events focused on vehicles with Internal Combustion Engines without coming before this committee to seek Landlord's Consent.
- 3.4 A Notice of Motion was considered at the Special Full Council Meeting in August 2020 on Historic Vehicle Events in Madeira Drive which resolved to:

- Recognise the huge financial and cultural contribution to the local tourist economy of the many motoring events that take place in the city and on Madeira Drive in particular;
 - Recommend to ETS Committee that any post-Covid changes to the layout of Madeira Drive do not prevent historic motoring events from taking place; and
 - Recommend to TECC Committee that urgent confirmation is given that historic motoring events will be given permission to take place.
- 3.5 With the proposed new operational design of Madeira Drive, both through creating Safer Streets during Covid and the new layout as part of Valley Gardens Stage 3, some events, whether motoring, running, cycling or parading, will require the temporary closure of the newly widened cycle lane between the Pier and Black Rock.
- 3.6 This has been the case for several years. Since the closure of the Madeira Terraces space on Madeira Drive has been at a premium. Officers have worked very closely with external event organisers to move as much infrastructure onto the beach or wider areas of the promenade (Brighton Marathon, London to Brighton Bike Ride, Half Marathon) allowing for as much of the cycle lane to be open for as long as possible.
- 3.7 The arrangements in 3.6 are not without their own disadvantages;
- They disrupt the operation of the Volks Railway
 - They cost the organisers considerable amounts of money laying trackway
 - They are a disruption to beach users in the area, notably beach chalet users.
- 3.8 An Economic Impact Assessment, undertaken by the University of Sussex, estimated the value of the Veteran Can Run alone to be £1.1 million to the city. With an estimated spend of £50 per head for day visitors and £200 per head for those staying overnight, the financial loss of these events to the city would be considerable. Equally, there can be negative impacts for residents and visitors caused by noise, vehicle emissions and the health implications associated with this.

4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 4.1 At present there are no viable alternatives to staging / finishing these major events on Madeira Drive. Madeira Drive, and its' ability to close for up to 28 days per calendar year (through Byelaw: The East Sussex Act) is the envy of many Local Authorities events-wise.
- 4.2 Officers from the Events Team are working closely with the project teams for the developments of Valley Gardens Stage 3 and Black Rock where it may be possible to host some of the activity / infrastructure needed for the staging of

major events at the easternmost end of Madeira Drive, at a newly created events space at Black Rock at some stage in the future.

5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

- 5.1 Officers from the Outdoor Events Team are working with colleagues from Transport and Economic Development to ensure that highway schemes implemented on Madeira Drive can continue to accommodate events.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 Events in general, including motoring events, bring a variety of benefits to the City – social, economic, cultural and reputational. The continued use of Madeira Drive for the list of events in Appendix 1 should be supported. In future years the annual Outdoor Events on Madeira Drive report will provide a more detailed briefing on motor vehicle events.

7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications

- 7.1 There are no direct financial implications of this report which is a for information report outlining proposed motor vehicle events on Madeira Drive for 2021.
- 7.2 Events taking place on Madeira Drive pay a fee to the Council. These fees are divided into commercial use, charity use and community use and are determined each year by the TECC committee. If the events listed in Appendix 1 do not take place this would result in an estimated loss of around £50,000 income from the Events revenue budget.

Finance Officer Consulted: Name Jess Laing

Date: 23/10/2020

Legal Implications:

- 7.3 There are no legal implications arising directly from this report which is for noting. Legal implications relating to the events are set out in the report seeking landlord's consent which is also in front of this committee.

Lawyer Consulted:

Alice Rowland

Date: 21/10/20

Equalities Implications:

- 7.4 Equalities Impact Assessments will be undertaken for all events using Madeira Drive as part of the newly introduced Environment Impact Assessments and Action Plans.

Sustainability Implications:

- 7.5 Environmental Impact Assessments and Action Plans will be undertaken, by the event organisers, for all events taking place on Madeira Drive.

Brexit Implications:

- 7.6 There are no implications identified.

Any Other Significant Implications:

- 7.7 Permissions are sought on the presumption of Landlord's Consent still being applicable given whatever Covid restrictions are in force, nationally or locally, at the time of staging.

Crime & Disorder Implications:

- 7.8 All major events present their detailed plans to the city Safety Advisory Group, which includes Sussex Police

Risk and Opportunity Management Implications:

- 7.9 Every event taking place in Brighton and Hove on Council land, is required to complete a site-specific Risk Assessment.

Public Health Implications

- 7.10 Outdoor events have a positive impact on the health and well-being of participants and spectators. However, the operation of outdoor events will require the implementation of covid safe requirements according to national guidelines. In addition, there can be negative impacts from noise and from vehicle emissions for residents and visitors.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

1. List of proposed motor vehicle events on Madeira Drive in 2021

Background Documents

1. None

Appendix 1

PROPOSED MOTOR VEHICLE EVENTS – MADEIRA DRIVE 2021

DATE	EVENT	ATTENDANCE
Sat 10 th April	InCarNation	5,000
Sun 25 th April	Brightona (motor cycle rally)	5,000
Sun 9 th May	Historic Commercial Vehicle Run	5,000
Sun 16 th May	Mini Owners Rally	8,000
Sun 6 th June	Classic Car Run	2,500
Sat 4 th September	Speed Trials	10,000
Sun 5 th September	Ace Café Reunion	15,000
Sat 25 th September	Brighton Breeze (VW vehicles)	6,000
Sunday 7 th November	Veteran Car Run	10,000

Subject:	Outdoor Events - Madeira Drive Closures 2021		
Date of Meeting:	19th November, 2021		
Report of:	Executive Director, Economy, Environment & Culture		
Contact Officer:	Name:	Ian Shurrock, Ian Taylor, Daniel Watson	Tel: 07717 303344
	Email:	ian.shurrock@brighton-hove.gov.uk, ian.taylor@brighton-hove.gov.uk, dan.watson@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
Ward(s) affected:	All		

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

- 1.1 To seek approval from members for landlord's consent for each of the proposed events on Madeira Drive in 2021 and the associated road closures. Members are reminded that they can grant consent for each event request individually and not only the whole programme.
- 1.2 A separate report relating to motor vehicle events in the city is also before this committee.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That the committee grants landlord's consent (subject to the execution of a formal agreement) for each of the proposed events on Madeira Drive and the associated road closures as listed in Appendix 1.
- 2.2 That the committee authorises officers to enter into formal agreements with event organisers to determine conditions, fees and levels of support as appropriate.
- 2.3 That the committee authorises the Executive Director, Economy, Environment & Culture, after consultation with the Chair of the committee and opposition spokespersons, to make any alterations to the events programme as necessary including approving new applications in accordance with the Outdoor Events Policy and cancelling events if required.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 3.1 Madeira Drive is a very important venue for events in the city. The long heritage of events on Madeira Drive is reflected by most of the events listed in Appendix 1 having taken place at this location previously. The events programme draws residents and visitors to Madeira Drive which extends the Seafront offer both

geographically - away from the main tourism area between the piers - and seasonally, by holding events throughout the year.

- 3.2 The closure of the Madeira Terraces has not currently resulted in a reduction in proposals for events on Madeira Drive. However, the safety fence adjacent to the Terraces has impacted upon the operational requirements of some events. The council is seeking a long-term solution to restore the Madeira Terraces. It will be important that this solution enhances Madeira Drive as an events venue and assists with the economic sustainability of the area.
- 3.3 Mass participation sports events have been particularly badly impacted by the effects of Coronavirus regulations. Brighton and Hove Half Marathon was fortunate in 2020 to take place before lockdown was introduced. Since this time 100% of the events in this sector in the city were cancelled. The loss of the economic, charitable and community benefits these bring to the city is incalculable.
- 3.4 The city's Safety Advisory Group including representation from Public Health will review on an on-going basis the potential implications of the covid pandemic on the operation of outdoor events.
- 3.5 The key date changes for those events wishing to take place later in the year than normal are:

Half Marathon
Brighton Marathon Weekend

To 27th June 2021
To 11th / 12th September 2021

4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 4.1 Not applicable

5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

- 5.1 Consultation is taking place with Ward Councillors, Sussex Police, East Sussex Fire & Rescue Service, South East Coast Ambulance Service, NHS Trust, Environmental Health & Licensing, City Parks, Civil Contingencies, Sustainability and Highways. Detailed consultation will also follow as the events are developed between the respective event organiser and our partner agencies.
- 5.2 As this report is being considered well in advance of next year's programme to assist organisers, it has not been possible to include consultation responses in the report. A verbal update on the consultation responses will be given at the committee meeting.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 Landlord's consent is required for the staging of all major outdoor events on council land in Brighton and Hove.

- 6.2 Events form a significant part of the council's overall tourism strategy. As well as bringing substantial economic benefits to the city, people experience civic pride when major recreational, sporting and entertainment events take place in their locality. These help to bring regional and national recognition to the city as well as bringing significant economic benefits.
- 6.3 Granting Landlord's Consent for the 2021/22 events programme on Madeira Drive provides support for a sector that has been devastated by the Covid-19 pandemic over the course of 2020. The support of the City Council for the events sector has never been more important.

7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

- 7.1 In accordance with the existing Outdoor Events policy, fees are charged for commercial events and any costs incurred are the responsibility of the organiser. In addition, a reinstatement deposit is usually held, and evidence of adequate insurance cover is required. The fees charged are determined by negotiation based on a number of factors including capacity, whether a new or established event, whether an admission fee is to be charged and infrastructure required; all of these are subject to agreement by officers as per the recommendations of this report.
- 7.2 The income generated from fees charged for commercial events on Madeira Drive contribute to the costs of the Outdoor Events Team and has, in a normal financial year, enabled charitable and community events and free public entertainments to be supported at reduced rates across the city. As set out elsewhere in this report, it will also be financially beneficial for the local economy/events sector if events can plan to go ahead in 2021/22.

Finance Officer Consulted: Name Jess Laing

Date: 23/10/2020

Legal Implications:

- 7.3 The Council is empowered under the East Sussex Act 1981 to use Madeira Drive for up to 28 days a year in order to facilitate the staging of major outdoor events.
- 7.4 The proposals in this report are made in accordance with the Outdoor Events Policy.
- 7.5 The terms of the agreements with the event organisers will allow the Council to withdraw consent on public health grounds if the Council does not feel the event should go ahead.

Lawyer Consulted:

Alice Rowland

Date: 21/10/20

Equalities Implications:

- 7.6 The Events Programme caters for people from all sectors of the community as there are a diverse range of events that are staged in the city each year. Issues such as physical access to an event and designated viewing areas are developed and detailed in event plans where applicable. Equalities Impact assessments will be required of major event organisers.

Sustainability Implications:

- 7.7 All events are planned and staged in accordance with the statutory powers and planning obligations as set out in the Outdoor Events Policy.
- 7.8 The nature of outdoor events means that they often involve a range of potential sustainability impacts (both positive and negative) from travel, energy and water use, food, local economic and social impacts, use of outdoor spaces and production of waste. Through the Sustainable Events Programme, event organisers are supported to improve sustainability at their events, focusing on the areas with the highest potential impact. The programme is certified to the international standard for environmental management ISO 14001.
- 7.9 The Sustainable Events Programme gained certification to the International Standard for Sustainable Events ISO 20121 in October 2013. The programme helps deliver visible sustainability initiatives, particularly around event waste recycling and encouraging people to use public transport. The Sustainable Events Programme contributes to the culture and community principle of the One Planet Sustainability Action Plan.
- 7.10 New for 2021, Environmental Impact Assessment and Action plans will be required to be undertaken by organisers wishing to stage their events in the city.

Brexit Implications:

- 7.11 There are no implications identified.

8.0 Any Other Significant Implications

Crime & Disorder Implications:

- 8.1 Sussex Police are involved in both the consultation and planning of all major events.

Risk and Opportunity Management Implications:

- 8.2 The City's Safety Advisory Group has an overview of all the events that take place in Brighton and Hove that have the potential to attract significantly large numbers of people. A protocol and good working partnerships between the

council and emergency services are in place in the city and close agency working will be integral to both the planning and delivery of these events.

- 8.4 Event specific Safety Advisory Groups can be convened for all major outdoor events taking place in Brighton and Hove.

Public Health Implications:

- 8.5 Outdoor events have a positive impact on the health and well-being of participants and spectators. However, events will need to meet covid safe requirements if they are able to take place.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

1. Appendix 1 – Proposed Madeira Drive road closures 2021

Documents in Members' Rooms

1. None

Background Documents

1. None

TECC Committee 19th November 2020 - Appendix 1**EVENTS – MADEIRA DRIVE****Events requiring the closure of Madeira Drive 2021**

DATE	EVENT	CLOSURE	ATTENDANCE
Sat 10 th April	InCarNation	Aquarium to Black Rock 05:00 – 20:00	5,000
Sun 25 th April	Brightona (motor cycle rally)	Aquarium to Black Rock 06:00 – 20:00	5,000
Sat 1 st May	Festival Children's Parade	Aquarium to base of Duke's Mound 06:00- 16:00	12,000
Sun 9 th May	Historic Commercial Vehicle Run	Aquarium to Black Rock 06:00-19:00	5,000
Sat 15 th May	Brighton Run2Music	Dukes Mound to Black Rock 00.00 – 18.00	2,000
Sun 16 th May	Mini Owners Rally	Aquarium to Black Rock 05.00 – 18:00 hrs	5,000
Sun 6 th June	Classic Car Run	Aquarium to base of Dukes Mound 06.00 – 18.00	2,500
Sun 27 th June	Brighton & Hove Half Marathon	Sat 06:00 – 23.59 LP9 (lamp-post)-LP20 Sun Aquarium to Black Rock 00.00-19.00	15,000
Sat 4 th September	Speed Trials	Aquarium to Black Rock 05.00 – 22:00	10,000
Sun 5 th September	Ace Café Reunion	Aquarium to Black Rock 05.00 – 22:00	15,000
12 th September	Brighton Marathon	08.00 – 12.00 Fri/Sat LP8-LP20 from 00.00 Sun Aquarium to Black Rock 03:00-22:00	40,000
TBA	Ragnor Rally White Cliffs 2019	Dukes Mound to Black Rock 05.00 – 20.00	1,500
Sun 19 th September	Do it for Charity London to Brighton cycle event	Base of Duke's Mound to Black Rock 00.00 – 20.00	4,000
Sat 25 th September	Brighton Breeze (VW vehicles)	Aquarium to Black Rock 06:00-18:00	6,000
Sunday 7 th November	Veteran Car Run	6 th Nov: LP 8 -20 06:00 – 23:59 7 th Nov: Aquarium to Black Rock 06:00-23.59	10,000
TBA	10K Road Race	Aquarium to Black Rock 06.00 – 14.00	5,000
Tues 21 st December	Burning the Clocks	16.00 – 21.00 Aquarium to base of Duke's Mound 15:00-21:00	20,000

Subject:	Brighton Centre Catering Concession		
Date of Meeting:	19th November 2020		
Report of:	Executive Director, Economy, Environment & Culture		
Contact Officer:	Name:	Howard Barden	Tel: 01273 292646
	Email:	howard.barden@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
Ward(s) affected:	All Wards		

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

- 1.1 To seek approval from the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee to procure a new catering concession contract for the Brighton Centre. The contract will have an initial term of five years with an option to extend for two further periods of twelve months.
- 1.2 The current contract at the Brighton Centre is with Kudos Ltd and is a Concession Contract. A 12-month extension to this contract was recently agreed and put in place from 1st August 2020 to 31st July 2021 in accordance with Contract Standing Order (CSO) 19 Contract Modification and will allow sufficient time for the procurement to take place.
- 1.3 Under previous contract terms the value of the existing catering contract at the Brighton Centre provides a guaranteed franchise fee to Brighton & Hove City Council against a percentage of the receipts received by the Contractor per annum from the provision of the Catering Service, whichever is the greater. Historically through business growth in terms of the convention and entertainment business the guaranteed franchise fee has always been exceeded for the past 7 years.
- 1.4 In light of the current COVID19 pandemic the terms and conditions of the 12-month extension have been modified until full service is able to resume fully. This has resulted in a variation to the current terms for the duration of the extension whereby rather than a guaranteed income that the supplier previously committed to providing, the council now receives a higher percentage of income from their turnover generated at the venue over the extension period.
- 1.5 This proposed procurement is an opportunity to revisit and test the market to ensure that we are offering clients and customers catering solutions which are fit for purpose in a modern events market and to also ensure that the Local Authority is receiving best value in terms of the commercial arrangements.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That delegated authority be granted to the Executive Director, Economy Environment & Culture to:
- (i) Procure and award a concession contract for catering at the Brighton Centre with an initial term of 5 years; and
 - (ii) Approve an extension(s) to the contract referred to in 2.1 (i) above for a period of up to two years, subject to satisfactory performance by the contractor.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 3.1 The Brighton Centre is an internationally known venue of considerable scale; it hosts conferences, events, exhibitions, meetings, festivals and concerts with a capacity of up to 5,500. The Brighton Centre opened in 1977 and has become a landmark on the seafront. The striking building has a track record of hosting a wide range of events from corporate functions to large-scale, high profile international exhibitions and conference. The Brighton Centre sells in the region of 250,000 tickets per annum for its Entertainment programme and holds on average 20 major conventions per year contributing to an economic impact to the City of Brighton & Hove on an annual basis circa £850 million per annum and contributing to 21,000 jobs in the local area (Pre-COVID19).
- 3.2 As part of the financial evaluation, bidders will be required to propose a capital investment fee. The successful bidder will be required to use these funds for improvement of the Brighton Centre's catering infrastructure. Investment into the catering infrastructure is vital to ensure the continued success of the conference and entertainments programme. In addition, relevant and modern catering solutions are a key factor within the sales process of the venue to our conference clients.
- 3.3 The contract for Brighton Centre catering is currently being let as a service concession contract, whereby the Council does not provide an up-front payment to the contractor but instead grants permission for the contractor to operate on its premises and generate revenue. In return, the Council will receive a guaranteed annual minimum payment to be paid by the contractor or payment of a specified percentage of annual turnover (whichever is greater) as noted in clause 1.4 this arrangement has been adapted to accommodate the impact of the COVID19 pandemic on the catering industry,
- 3.4 The present catering contract and current contractor has been in place for the past six years. It is necessary for the venue to test the market to ensure that we are offering clients and customers catering solutions which are fit for purpose in a modern events market and to also ensure that the Local Authority is receiving best value in terms of the commercial arrangements.
- 3.5 This tender will be run in accordance with the Contract Concession Regulations 2016. Suppliers will be invited to bid and will be evaluated against a set of agreed criteria, taking quality and price into consideration.

- 3.6 Under normal business conditions the current service had been performing well. With year on year growth, the income levels to the venue were exceeding the guaranteed franchise fee and the venue therefore previously received a larger share of revenue via the percentage of receipts taken. After each conference we benchmark all service provision including the catering operation offered to the client through our post event feedback questionnaire. The quality of the current catering service with the incumbent has improved year on year with many of our repeat customers scoring Kudos Ltd in the good to excellent categories for quality, presentation of product, value for money and overall satisfaction of service.

4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 4.1 A specialist catering consultancy was appointed in August 2020 to undertake a review of the catering operation to assess the viability of operating an in-house catering service at the Brighton Centre. It was concluded that due to the levels of investment required and constraints in resources and time, this option was not viable at the current time and that the commercial contract arrangements prior to COVID19 were at the upper end of the catering market in favour of Brighton & Hove City Council.
- 4.2 Under the current arrangements, a contract is in place which provides the relevant controls and protections for the Council, the terms are competitive, the basis of the contractual responsibilities are sound and that the proportional amount of income achieved by the Brighton Centre from the contract is high.
- 4.3 If the catering provision were to be taken in-house, then the Council would assume the risk of operation and any potential failures in operations would be the Council's responsibility. Any new contract award would require a guarantee arrangement which ensures the liability for maintaining the service, irrespective of fluctuation in demand sits with the concessionaire and not with the Council.
- 4.4 Most event venues operate on a concession arrangement for their food and beverage provision. It is only when an organisation operates multiple venues they can operate their catering in-house. The rationale for this is based on the economy of scales derived from delivering the provision across multiple sites. Therefore, the standard model for standalone venues is to offer the concession to an organisation with the existing knowledge, experience and reputation to deliver this service.
- 4.5 Upon signing of the current contract in 2014 a capital Investment figure was made available by Kudos Ltd as part of the financial agreement to improve the catering infrastructure at the Brighton Centre. The kitchen areas have seen no substantial investment since 2013, conclusions from the consultancy report (August 2020) states that investment to both kitchen areas will be required soon and a similar capital investment figure would be included as part of any future tender process, however if the catering is taken in house, this investment would be essential as this capital investment figure would still be required and council would have to identify capital funds from its own resources to carry out the equivalent works.

- 4.6 A further consideration is the initial contract term of 5 years. Based on the current timeline for the Waterfront Project and the potential relocation of the Brighton Centre this 5-year term falls well inside the timescales for the project, this term also provides potential bidders with an attractive concession opportunity.

5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

- 5.1 This is a concession agreement opportunity whereby the Venues section receives an income for the catering provision. Therefore, the need to consult with external bodies is not applicable.
- 5.2 The procurement of the Brighton Centre Catering Concession report was presented to the Procurement Advisory Board on Monday 21st September 2020 for consideration. The Board reviewed the recommendations set out in the report and agreed that they should be taken to the Tourism, Equalities, Communities and Culture Committee where approval is sought for the recommendations set out in Section 2.
- 5.3 The Board agreed that given the specific requirements of the catering concession at the Brighton Centre that an outsourced concessionaire contract would be the most appropriate solution.
- 5.4 Further recommendations from the Procurement Advisory Board indicated that the successful bidder should also be asked to demonstrate a commitment too:
- Require suppliers to take action to reduce waste and promote reuse throughout the supply chain by requesting information on processes during procurements where appropriate.
 - Require suppliers to support circular economy principles in their business with considerations to using/making products made from non-virgin, repurposed and local (where possible) materials; products that have minimum waste through smart design and packaging and products that can be easily disassembled and repurposed.
 - Require suppliers to reduce the use of single use plastics in their service provision and find sustainable alternatives (where appropriate).
 - Require suppliers to demonstrate they are minimising the environmental impacts of their supply chain, choosing more sustainable and high-quality products and/or services.
 - Require suppliers to seek sustainable alternatives to materials which are scarce or at risk of becoming so.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The procurement and award of this concession contract will enable the Council to deliver its priorities, to achieve best value for money and to ensure that a high quality catering is provided as part of the venue's service for the benefit of its customers and clients.
- 6.2 Offering the market, a contract with an initial term of five years aims to attract significant levels of investment into the venue's catering infrastructure.
- 6.3 A five-year term is vital to build confidence and business relationships with clients and similarly essential within the sales process of the venue around securing world class conferences and events to the city.
- 6.4 This new agreement will ensure that any provider awarded the contract, will facilitate a seamless transition to ensure a continuous service is provided to the public.

7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

- 7.1 The proposed procurement is subject to compliance with the council's Contract Standing Orders and Financial Regulations. The detailed financial implications of the recommendations will be dependent on the outcome of the procurement process. As detailed in the report, the council receives a franchise fee from the current contract, and the procurement proposals will be prepared on the same basis. Any variation between contract income and approved budgets will be reported as part of annual budget setting and monthly budget monitoring.
- 7.2 As set out in paragraph 3.2 of this report, bidders are required to put forward a capital investment figure as part of their tender submission for improvement of the Centre's catering facilities. This may result in new external funding being made available towards investment in council assets, which would otherwise need to be funded from council resources. The fact that the bidders are required to provide capital investment could adversely impact on the level of annual contract income receivable to the council. However, the proposed contract term (5 years + 2) provides scope for potential bidders to recoup their investment and for their bids to reflect this.

Finance Contact: Jill Fisher Date: 27/10/2020

Legal Implications:

- 7.2 The Concession Contracts Regulations 2016 (the "CCR") apply to the procurement and award of concession contracts above the relevant financial thresholds for services and works. That threshold is currently £4,551,413. The same general principles that apply to other procurement rules apply to the award of concessions contracts, in particular that all economic operators be treated equally and without discrimination and any contracting authority shall act in a transparent and proportionate manner.

- 7.3 It is a requirement of the CCR that where a concession contract is to exceed five years, its maximum duration shall not exceed the time that a contractor could reasonably be expected to take to recoup the investments made in operating the works or services together with a return on invested capital taking into account the investments (both initially and during the term) required to achieve the specific contractual objectives.

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

Legal Contact: Barbara Hurwood Date: 5/11/2020

Equalities Implications:

- 7.4 The Councils Code of Practice on equalities and Workforce matters is enforced in all procurements and is incorporated within this concession agreement.
- 7.5 The existing Kudos staff may be eligible for TUPE should another contractor be successful in winning the future contract. Further investigation will be undertaken to fully understand the implications of TUPE for this procurement prior to the tender being carried out.

Sustainability Implications:

- 7.6 The Council has adopted a series of Minimum Buying Standards for purchasing food, The preferred bidder will be expected to demonstrate they support the principles of these standards and will need to be working towards and achieve the Catering Mark standard during the first year of the contract. Use of the Catering Mark logo demonstrates the independent endorsement from the Soil Association that meals are fresh, seasonal and better for animal welfare.
- 7.7 They will be expected to have conformance with the Food for Life Bronze standards when providing the Catering Service. Throughout the life of the contract, the Council and Contractor will work together to ensure further compliance such as Silver and Gold standards.
- 7.8 Food for Life is a Soil Association programme. Goals are about making good food the easy choice for everyone – making healthy, tasty and sustainable meals for all to enjoy, reconnecting people with where their food comes from, teaching them how it's grown and cooked, and championing the importance of well-sourced ingredients.
- 7.9 The contractor will be expected to work towards the removal from their supply chain of the use of single use plastics and must clearly demonstrate their commitment to reducing food waste and packaging from their supply chains as detailed in section 5.4.
- 7.10 The contractor will be expected to provide a wide ranging and attractive offer of vegan and vegetarian dishes from its menu.

Any Other Significant Implications:

Social Value and Community Wealth Building Considerations:

- 7.12 The Social Value Act 2012 defines social value as 'improvement to economic, social and environmental well-being of the relevant area'. The Concession Contracts Regulations 2016 expressly allows contracting authorities to incorporate social and environmental factors into specifications for a contract, award criteria and contract conditions provided that they are linked to the subject matter of the contract, proportionate to what is being procured, do not result in unequal treatment of bidders, are free from discrimination and comply with the EU principle of transparency.
- 7.13 The successful provider will be required to demonstrate a contribution to social value in its arrangements for the performance of the contract including:
- 7.14 How they source high quality, responsibly sourced, local, seasonal produce.
- 7.15 How they follow fair-trade standards and provide a range of fair-trade products within the venue.
- 7.16 How they will commit to donating leftover food to foodbanks or organisations such as the Junk food Project and ideally commit to donating food waste to Brighton & Hove Energy Services Cooperative to turn this resource into energy in their bio reactors.
- 7.17 Demonstrating the culture of their organisation which will; be an inclusive culture that respects, supports and embraces the communities around us, is accessible for all and champions nutrition, health and wellbeing.
- 7.18 How they use natural resources as efficiently and effectively as possible and continually innovate to find sustainable solutions to help reduce their impact on the environment.
- 7.19 As an organisation demonstrate how they will enrich our surrounding communities through the support and inclusion of local suppliers.
- 7.20 The contractor must demonstrate that they understand the importance of building today's talent for tomorrow's future and clearly demonstrate their commitment to employing locally and that they are actively involved in developing or working with apprenticeship schemes and providers where they will provide young people with the opportunity to gain experience and develop a career in the hospitality industry.
- 7.21 The Council is an accredited living wage employer. Bidders will be asked to demonstrate as part of the tender process that they are committed to paying the Living Wage to their employees in accordance with the latest Real Living Wage Rates
- 7.22 The Council does not support the practice of unpaid trial shifts; any bidder will need to demonstrate that this practice is not condoned by them as an organisation within their recruitment process.

7.23 In accordance with our current Sustainable Procurement Policy which states (under the Environmental Impact heading):

We will:

- Require suppliers to take action to reduce waste and promote reuse throughout the supply chain by requesting information on processes during procurements where appropriate.
- Require suppliers to support circular economy principles in their business with considerations to using/making products made from non-virgin, repurposed and local (where possible) materials; products that have minimum waste through smart design and packaging and products that can be easily disassembled and repurposed.
- Require suppliers to reduce the use of single use plastics in their service provision and find sustainable alternatives (where appropriate).
- Require suppliers to demonstrate they are minimising the environmental impacts of their supply chain, choosing more sustainable and high-quality products and/or services.
- Require suppliers to seek sustainable alternatives to materials which are scarce or at risk of becoming so.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

None

Background Documents

Catering Management Options Appraisal issued by Kendrick Hobbs Consultancy on 6th August 2020

Subject:	Hove Station Area Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document – Draft for public consultation		
Date of Meeting:	19 November 2020		
Report of:	Executive Director, Economy, Environment & Culture		
Contact Officer:	Name:	Alan Buck	Tel: 01273 293451
	Email:	alan.buck@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
Ward(s) affected:	Goldsmid		

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

- 1.1 This report provides an update on the preparation of the Hove Station Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). A Draft Masterplan has been prepared and the committee is being asked to approve the draft document for public consultation purposes prior to its final adoption.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That the committee approves the draft Hove Station Area Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document (attached as Appendix 1 to this report) for public consultation for 8 weeks and authorises the Executive Director Economy, Environment and Culture to make any necessary minor amendments to the Draft SPD in consultation with the Chair of TECC Committee prior to the public consultation.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 3.1 At its meeting on 22 November 2018 the former Tourism, Development & Culture Committee authorised the commencement of consultation with local stakeholders in respect of potential Issues and Options, to guide work on the production of a Supplementary Planning Document in the form of a masterplan to be focussed on the Conway Street Industrial Area, Hove. This followed the receipt of a £70,000 revenue grant from central government under the One Public Estate (OPE) programme towards the production of a masterplan, in order to provide a positive and coherent framework to manage future development and regeneration across this area, where sites are currently in multiple ownerships.
- 3.2 The Conway Street Industrial Area forms a Strategic Allocation for a minimum of 12,000 sq m of primarily B1 office and business floorspace and 200 residential units within the wider Hove Station Development Area (DA6) as defined in the adopted City Plan Part 1. The overall built environment and public realm of the Conway Street area is poor - and the underutilised spaces and large areas of

surface car parking provide significant transformational opportunities for a vibrant mixed-use high-density redevelopment in this inner-urban area of Hove.

- 3.3 Following consultation with key stakeholders on Issues & Options in early 2019, a procurement was undertaken for consultants to produce a masterplan document for the wider Hove Station Area, but focussed on the 'core' opportunity area on the south side of the railway (the Conway Street Industrial Area as well as remaining land within the City Plan Part 1 'DA6' area). A consultant team led by Tibbalds Planning & Urban Design was duly appointed to undertake the necessary technical work, which commenced in January this year. Following engagement with a range of key stakeholders and regular meetings since January with the officer working group, a draft masterplan in the form of an SPD has been produced and is presented in Appendix 1 of this report for the committee's consideration.
- 3.4 The draft SPD seeks to integrate and distil existing higher-level planning policies in the Brighton & Hove City Plan and the emerging Hove Station Area Neighbourhood Plan. It provides an urban design-led approach to guide the future development of blocks, routes and spaces in the area - identifying opportunities for development to provide a coherent, connected, integrated and sustainable urban quarter within a high-quality townscape and public realm. The key elements of the draft document are summarised below.

'Unlocking' the station area

- 3.5 The draft masterplan identifies the combined redevelopment of the station car park and adjacent sites to the south currently occupied by the bus depot, as the key means of providing an integrated and connected 'spine' and 'heart' to the new urban quarter (through what is currently the Conway Street Industrial Area). This element would be fundamental in realising the area's role as a strategic allocation in the City Plan, providing new and legible pedestrian routes and access both to and from existing and planned neighbourhoods south and north of the railway - and just as importantly, making best use of the station location. Realising this objective will require a major concerted and unified effort, given the various different land ownerships in the area and need to provide for both the shorter and longer term aspirations of the bus company, who advise that the Conway Street location is of key strategic importance to its ongoing operational needs.

Honeycroft Centre Area

- 3.6 This existing important community facility would be re-provided and enhanced as part of the wider regeneration of the core masterplan area. The site and its surroundings provide an opportunity for new residential development and greatly improved east-west route into and from Ellen Street, incorporating active frontages around a high quality public realm.

Station Approach

- 3.7 Major public realm improvements to the area immediately in front of the station buildings and their surrounds would include a car-free forecourt and relocating the taxi rank and bus stop to more convenient locations for station users.

Fonthill Road and Goldstone Street

- 3.8 The draft masterplan proposes to improve the role of these roads in providing a key north-south movement corridor either side of the railway for pedestrians and cyclists, with improved paving, environmental enhancements, active frontages and traffic calming.

Pocket Park

- 3.9 The realisation of a 'pocket' park located at the junction of Goldstone Street and Ellen Street would provide an important public space at a key node for pedestrian and cycle movements through the area.

Ellen Street

- 3.10 The draft document identifies the potential of this street to be completely transformed, providing the key east-west pedestrian and cycle route through the core masterplan area, lined with trees and new buildings on the sites either side of the road currently occupied by industrial buildings and residential garage blocks, providing new employment floorspace, residential development and 'active' frontages at ground floor level.

Ethel Street

- 3.11 The removal of parked cars from this area, in combination with the proposed Watkins Jones development recently granted planning permission at 1-3 Ethel Street, provides an opportunity for a transformed and much-improved environment for the benefit of both future users and existing businesses.

Hove Park Villas Square

- 3.12 Opportunities are identified to upgrade the footbridge over the railway and transform Hove Park Villas into a 'square' that enables pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles servicing the shops to co-exist in a high public space.

Phasing and delivery

- 3.13 Delivery of the overall masterplan will require a concerted effort that would need to be project-managed, with the council playing a major role in leading the way - possibly through the engagement of a third party by way of a development partner, in order to facilitate the necessary land deals, broker agreements with landowners where necessary and take on board the locational needs of existing businesses where possible. The SPD, when adopted, will play an important role in distilling existing higher-tier planning policy (both adopted and 'emerging') and providing a framework to guide a future land assembly and development strategy. A key requirement in implementing the key objectives of the masterplan will be successfully providing the means for Brighton & Hove Bus Company to shift its operations westwards within the masterplan core area onto a consolidated site that will improve on its current split-site arrangement – while accommodating its future operations in such a way that the townscape, public realm and other aspirations of the masterplan will be met.

4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 4.1 Considerable work has gone into analysing the masterplan area, which suffers from a low-grade environment, fragmentation and lack of access, due to a variety of factors - including the physical presence of the railway and the range of

different land ownerships. The key concepts of the draft masterplan – in particular the objective of ‘unlocking’ the core area through the joint development of the station car park and bus depot site(s) - have been arrived at following this analysis. No alternative options were apparent that would unlock the area’s potential in this way.

- 4.2 An alternative approach to developing the area would be to maintain the current situation in respect of the existing street patterns, site areas and traffic movements. This would retain all the inherent weakness in the area (including poor access, legibility, connectivity etc) and would not provide for a well-connected, integrated and ultimately successful urban quarter.

5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

- 5.1 Consultation with a range of key stakeholders was undertaken prior to and during the Issues & Options stage, with further meetings taking place following the appointment of the consultant team earlier this year. The results of the Issues & Options Consultation are appended to this report. Stakeholders consulted have included key landowners, developers, residents, ward councillors and core members of Hove Station Neighbourhood Forum. The discussions with key landowners are reflected in the draft SPD (‘Ownership and Land Use’ para. 3.8). The concepts of ‘unlocking’ the station area (involving the landholdings of Brighton & Hove Bus Company and Network Rail) have been discussed with both parties, who have been supportive in principle, subject to financial and operational viability. An advance copy of the draft masterplan was shared for information with Hove Station Neighbourhood Forum, whose comments were noted and accommodated wherever practicable. A copy of the version appended to this committee report will have been shared with key landowners in advance of the committee meeting. The next stage in the process (eight weeks public consultation – a two-week extension to the normal six weeks to factor-in the Christmas period) will include an online exhibition and online meetings, together with opportunities for anyone to make representations in respect of the draft SPD. These will be taken into account when drafting the final recommended version of the SPD which will be the subject of a future report next year to this committee.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The draft SPD represents the culmination of considerable technical analysis and stakeholder discussion towards the creation of a document that is intended to pave the way in guiding the long-awaited and much-needed regeneration of this area. The public consultation will allow anyone with an interest in the area to consider the document’s proposals and input to the process, by formally submitting their views and comments.

7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

- 7.1 The council received a revenue grant of £70,000 through One Public Estate funding from the government which has been used to finance the work in preparing and developing the Hove Station Area masterplan. Officer time spent on the project will be met from existing revenue budgets.

Finance Officer Consulted: Rob Allen

Date: 23/10/20

Legal Implications:

- 7.2 The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 govern the content of, and the procedure for adopting, SPDs. The Regulations provide that SPDs cannot contain planning policy but can contain statements regarding environmental, social, design and economic objectives relevant to the attainment of the development and use of land. Once adopted the SPD will be a material planning consideration in the determination of those planning applications to which it is relevant. The Regulations also provide that a draft SPD must be subject to public consultation for a period of at least four weeks.

Lawyer Consulted:

Hilary Woodward

Date: 25/10/20

Equalities Implications:

- 7.3 The draft SPD provides supplementary planning guidance in respect of the adopted City Plan Part 1, for which an Equalities Impact Assessment was undertaken. Equalities issues are embedded in existing planning policy and these are further applied in the draft SPD. Such issues as providing and improving access for all are an important element of the masterplan, which includes proposals to improve access over and beneath the railway line to benefit a wide range of user groups (including people with disabilities, pushing buggies etc).

Sustainability Implications:

- 7.4 The City Plan Part 1 was the subject of sustainability appraisals over the course of its preparation. Sustainability issues are embedded within its policies and proposals and have informed and been carried forward in the master-planning work. This includes 'paving the way' for a Heat Network Feasibility Study of the Hove Station Area, that is programmed to be commissioned and undertaken next year.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

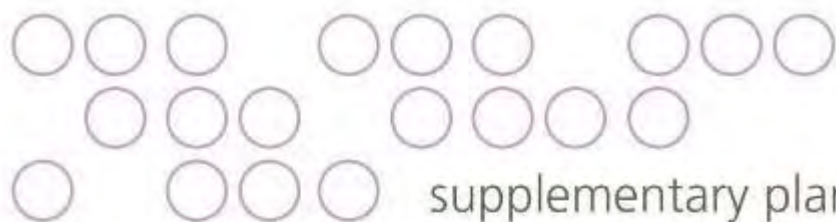
Appendices:

1. Draft Supplementary Planning Document: Hove Station Area Masterplan

2. Hove Station Area Masterplan SPD – Report on Issues & Options Consultation

Background Documents

1. Brighton & Hove City Plan Part One
2. Hove Station Neighbourhood Plan ('Regulation 14' public consultation version, 2019)



spd

supplementary planning document

Hove Station Area Supplementary Planning Document

Draft

November 2020



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1 Introduction: Vision and Purpose

Purpose

1.1 This document is a 'Supplementary Planning Document' (SPD). All SPDs expand on higher level planning policy, providing more specific guidance to help shape future development. This SPD provides further detail to help guide future development in the Hove Station Area, which is designated in Brighton & Hove's City Plan Part One at Policy DA6' Figure 1.1 opposite shows the extent of the DA6 area. Policy DA6 aims to secure the long-term regeneration of the area as an attractive and sustainable mixed-use area.

1.2 In particular, this SPD focusses on the strategic allocation of the Conway Street Industrial Area and that part of DA6 to the south of the railway, while highlighting opportunities to knit together emerging development proposals in the wider DA6 area in order to help facilitate the emergence of a successful urban quarter that integrates and connects with local neighbourhoods and the wider city.

Structure

1.3 This SPD is structured as follows:

- 2. Planning Policy Context - providing an overview of policies which also apply to the Hove Station Area
- 3. Site Analysis - setting out the area's constraints and opportunities and concluding with a set of specific objectives that any regeneration of the area should deliver.
- 4. Area-wide strategy - providing principles for the area to the south of the railway with regard to public realm, design and land use, including an area
- 5. Site specific opportunities - providing principles for the design of key sites, buildings, streets and spaces within the overall area.

Vision - Hove Station Urban Quarter

1.4 The vision of this document is to transform the wider masterplan area into a successful mixed-use Hove Station Urban Quarter that provides for the following:

- good connections with surrounding neighbourhoods and the wider city, with attractive pedestrian and cycle friendly routes accessible by all;
- a broad range of employment uses, including facilities to support start-up and creative industries;
- integration of new employment with a diverse range of other uses to create a lively, diverse urban quarter - these uses to include housing of different types and tenures, along with retail, leisure and community facilities to support day-to-day living;
- a coherent, legible and attractive network of streets and spaces that include 'greening', space for play and prioritise the movements of pedestrians and cyclists over cars;
- a built environment that meets a wide range of access needs, including those with visual impairments.
- well-designed buildings that physically define and overlook the streets and spaces.
- a wide range of design features and facilities that make a major contribution towards the realisation of a carbon neutral and sustainable city.



Figure 1.1: Hove Station Quarter Area



Figure 1.2: Hove Station Quarter Area

2 Planning policy context

Introduction

2.1 This section of the SPD provides an overview of the planning policy context in relation to the following:

- the Brighton & Hove City Plan Part One (March 2016); and
- Supplementary Planning Guidance Note 15: Tall Buildings (January 2004) and emerging Urban Design Framework Supplementary Planning Document (UDF SPD).

2.2 This SPD has also had regard to emerging policy in the following documents:

- the Hove Station Neighbourhood Plan; and
- the Brighton & Hove City Plan Part Two.

Adopted Planning Policy

Brighton & Hove City Plan Part One

2.3 The BHCC City Plan Part One covers the Council's area outside the South Downs National Park and provides the overall strategic and spatial vision for the city up to 2030. It is the key development plan document for the city that provides the policy framework for other lower-tier documents including neighbourhood plans and SPDs. This includes more detailed advice on a range of matters that are relevant for the Hove Station Area in the same way they are relevant for other areas of this city, and include policies around biodiversity (CP10), urban design (CP12) and affordable housing (CP20). The City Plan identifies eight specific Development Areas which offer significant capacity for new development close to transport links and where new development and/or regeneration will secure substantial benefits for the city. The Hove Station Area is one of the development areas identified in Policy DA6.

2.4 Policy DA6 applies to the area defined in Figure 1.1 on page 3. The overall aim of the policy is to secure the long-term regeneration of the area and enable its development as a distinctive and sustainable mixed-use area focussed on employment. The policy lists a wide range of priorities focused on major public realm and townscape improvements; new and improved employment floorspace; public open space and essential community services; new housing development; enhancing the sustainable transport interchange at Hove Station by improving the local walking and cycling network; improving 'permeability' (pedestrian and cycle access); along with provision of 'green infrastructure' (sustainable planting and landscape design) and other sustainability measures.

2.5 The policy includes a Strategic Allocation of the Conway Street Industrial Area, to the south of the railway line. This area is identified in Figure 2.1 opposite. The Strategic Allocation seeks the comprehensive redevelopment of the area to deliver more effective use of the under-used land and buildings. It requires and sets out minimum figures for the retention or replacement of existing employment floorspace with a shift into high quality flexible office / business floorspace, along with the provision of residential dwellings and enhancements to the streetscape.

2.6 Policy DA6 states that guidance will be prepared to promote and coordinate the mixed-use regeneration of the area. The emerging Hove Station Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared by the local community (Hove Station Neighbourhood Forum) to provide more detailed planning policies for a Designated Neighbourhood Plan area which includes the area of Policy DA6. This SPD now provides further, more detailed guidance.



Figure 2.1: Policy DA6 allocation from Brighton & Hove City Plan Part One

2.7 As part of the process of producing this SPD, the Council undertook consultation on Issues and Options in early 2019. The Issues and Options document asked a number of questions based around:

- the boundary extent of the masterplan;
- the potential to capitalise on the location of the area in terms of sustainable transport;
- provision of community facilities and a secure public realm;
- the height of buildings;
- meeting the needs of existing business;

- development phasing and viability; and
- flooding and the provision of energy.

2.8 The following key principles were established as a result of the consultation:

- The core masterplan area is focussed on the DA6 land south of the railway.
- The needs of pedestrians and sustainable transport are a guiding principle.
- The SPD should identify locations for community hubs.
- Illustrative concepts should be provided to identify the key priorities for public realm improvements.

- The SPD should provide guidance on heights, density and massing of new buildings.
- The SPD should look at providing new good quality workspace that could meet the needs of existing and future businesses;
- Advise on phasing and funding, particularly to ensure that elements such as open spaces and good quality public realm could be delivered alongside new development, whilst still considering planning applications on their merits

Supplementary Planning Guidance Note 15: Tall Buildings

2.9 Supplementary Planning Guidance Note 15 on Tall Buildings is due to be replaced by the emerging Urban Design Framework (UDF) SPD in 2021. Both documents identify areas of opportunities for tall buildings within the city and set out a list of planning and design issues that must be addressed by any tall building proposals. The areas identified as suitable for tall buildings generally have limited visual impact on 'sensitive' views (conservation areas and other heritage and landscape assets – and are close to public transport routes and local shops and services.

2.10 The area 'adjoining Hove Station' is identified as having potential to accommodate 'taller' development. The emerging UDF SPD sets out indicative boundaries and heights ranging from mid-rise (up to 8 storeys) to very tall (15 storeys or more) in a way that avoids or minimises potential negative impacts on Hove Station and other surrounding heritage assets and residential areas. Each individual proposal would need to be assessed on its own merits and with regard to the criteria set out in these documents. Applications will be expected to include detailed justification for taller buildings including Townscape and Visual Impact Assessments.

2.12 The Hove Station area spans both sides of the rail corridor and extends west of Hove Station to include an existing group of tall residential buildings north of Clarendon Road and the adjoining industrial areas. The combination of existing tall buildings, good transport links, and limited conservation constraints provides the Hove Station area with opportunities for tall building development. These sites are at the heart of the masterplan area.

Emerging Planning Policy

Hove Station Neighbourhood Plan

2.13 The decision by local residents to establish the Hove Station Neighbourhood Forum with the right to develop a Hove Station Neighbourhood Plan emerged from the growing awareness that the area around Hove Station was to be transformed by regeneration, and the determination of the local community to have some significant influence over the planning process and its outcomes for the area. The Forum was designated in December 2014, and the designated area is shown in Figure 2.2 opposite.

2.14 The overall aim of the Neighbourhood Plan is to 'facilitate the regeneration of the Hove Station Neighbourhood Area in a way which realises its potential by creating a vibrant and inclusive community, focused on a new Hove Station Quarter, as a great place to live, work and relax'.

2.15 The Regulation 14 Draft Hove Station Neighbourhood Plan was published for public consultation in March 2019. It comprises two parts:

- Part One: Policies and Consultation Statement
- Part Two: Aspirations



Figure 2.2: Designated Neighbourhood Plan Area

2.16 Part One includes draft policies which will form part of the statutory development plan once the Neighbourhood Plan is formally 'made'. As such, these policies will be used alongside the City Plan in determining planning applications within the area.

The Neighbourhood Plan Consultation Statement provides detailed evidence of the processes and outcomes of a four year period of community engagement activities which has involved the participation of over 1000 residents in 17 public meetings and intervening workshops and smaller meetings.

The Regulation 14 consultation on the Draft Neighbourhood Plan Part One and Part Two resulted in the active participation of over 100 local residents in this final round of engagement, 24 written responses from individuals and organisations and detailed comments from all relevant Council departments.

The Consultation Statement itemises the amendments made to the Regulation 14 Draft. The Regulation 16 Draft Neighbourhood Plan will be submitted to the Council before the end of 2020.

Part Two of the Neighbourhood Plan does not include formal policies so will not form part of the statutory plan. Rather it is an aspirational document that brings together ideas and project proposals that emerged from the community engagement work which underpinned the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan. These are presented in the Urban Quarter Concept Master Plan for DA6, with indicative project proposals for specific locations and sites, together with outline design schemes illustrating how the key Neighbourhood Plan Community Hubs policy could be implemented and a detailed case for a comprehensive traffic management plan for the whole of DA6 and adjacent residential neighbourhoods.

2.17 The making of the Plan requires the following:

- The Regulation 16 Consultation to be undertaken by the Council
- examination by an independent Examiner;
- following the Examiner's report and recommendations, a Council decision on whether the Plan should proceed to referendum; and

if successful at referendum, the Neighbourhood Plan would then be 'made' by the Council and form part of the Development Plan.

2.18 This SPD has had regard to the policies in the Draft Neighbourhood Plan Part One and drawn on the ideas presented in Part Two to provide detailed guidance for the implementation of both City Plan policies and Neighbourhood Plan policies.

emerging Neighbourhood Plan had proposed that this land, together with the adjacent Sackville Trading Estate should be allocated for comprehensive mixed-use redevelopment to facilitate the creation of a new, integrated Hove Station Urban Quarter which would straddle the railway line. City Plan Part Two proposes minimum quotas of 500 residential units and 6,000 sq.m employment (Class B1) floorspace for this area. Similarly, the emerging Neighbourhood Plan proposed the Royal Mail site (Hove Sorting Office, 88 Denmark Villas) for residential development and City Plan Part 2 subsequently specified 67 residential units along with employment uses under Policy H1 (Housing and Mixed Use Sites).

2.20 Although City Plan Part Two is not yet formally adopted, this SPD has had regard to the Proposed Submission version.

Brighton & Hove City Plan Part Two

2.19 Part Two of the City Plan is intended to support the implementation and delivery of City Plan Part One and to complement the strategic policy framework. It allocates additional development sites and includes detailed development management policies. The draft Plan was subject to public consultation in 2018 and the Proposed Submission version of the Plan was approved for statutory pre-submission consultation by the Council in April 2020. Public consultation on the Proposed Submission Plan was undertaken during September/October 2020. The Plan will be submitted for Examination in 2021. Part Two includes changes in the DA6 area that had been identified in the emerging Neighbourhood Plan, most notably, the removal of the waste management designation from the former Sackville Coal Yard. The

3 Site and context analysis

Introduction

3.1 This chapter provides an analysis of the opportunities and constraints that will inform the regeneration of the Hove Station Area. These comprise:

- Site context;
- Land use and ownership;
- Heritage;
- Movement and access;
- Open space;
- Building heights; and

A summary of positive and negative influences.

3.2 The analysis in this section has led to the formulation of seven key objectives for the regeneration of the area. These expand upon and support the vision set out in Chapter 1, and provide the basis for the overall strategy and detailed sites principles in Chapters 4 and 5.

Site context

3.3 The Hove Station area is located to the north of the central commercial area of Hove (focussed on George Street, Blatchington Road and Church Road) which is located around 800m to the south (around 10 minutes' walk). The seafront is a further 600m to the south (about 20 minutes' walk from the station). Walking to these destinations is straightforward and pleasant along the gridded network of wide streets.

3.4 The large and inviting green spaces of Hove Park and Hove Recreation Ground are some 10 minutes' walk to the north of the station. However, the east-west railway line creates a significant barrier to all modes of transport, there being only two crossing points within the masterplan area - one of these is

the deteriorated pedestrian footbridge and the other a road tunnel - neither of which are attractive or welcoming for pedestrians. The Old Shoreham Road (A270) to the north is busy arterial road creating a further barrier for pedestrians to navigate between the masterplan area and the park.

3.5 The northern and western boundaries of the site are formed by 'A' Roads, with the A270 to the north and Sackville Road (A2023) to the west. There is a significant amount of 'rat-running' through the site area from drivers avoiding the junction of these two roads to the north-west and instead using Fonthill Road / Goldstone Villas and Newton Road/ Wilbury Avenue. This fast-moving through-traffic results in an environment that is hostile to pedestrians and cyclists.

3.6 While the majority of the Core Masterplan Area is occupied by employment uses, the surrounding area is largely residential, along with clusters of small shops and some leisure and community facilities. These are focused to the immediate north and south of Hove Station.

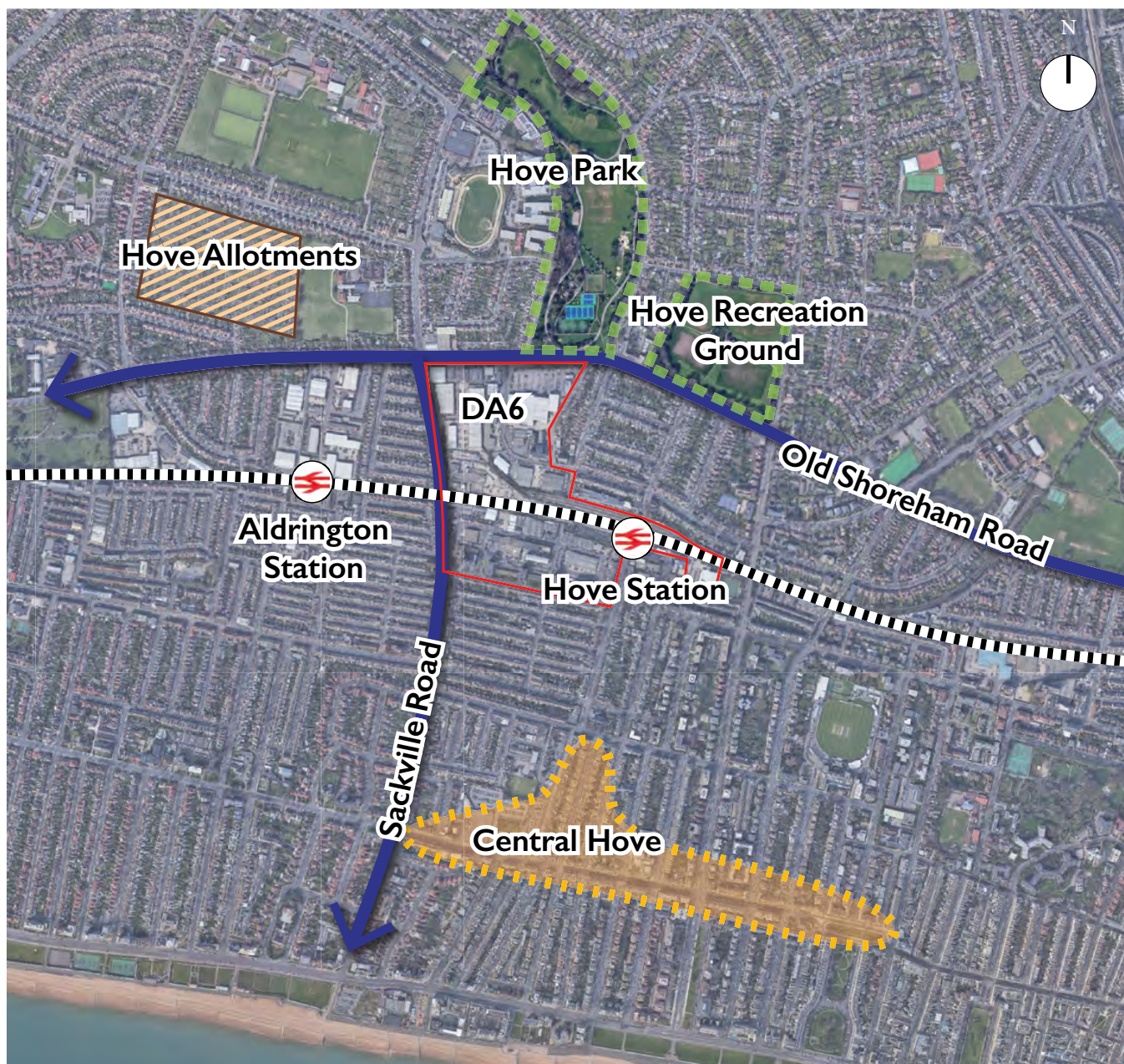


Figure 3.1: Site context Plan



Figure 3.2: The Station pub is located next to a cluster of small shops, south of the Railway Station.



Figure 3.3: Hove Park, located to the north of the DA6 area.

Ownership and Land Use

3.7 The sites comprising the key development opportunities in the masterplan area are in a range of different ownerships. In preparing the document discussions have been held with the principal landowners to gain a good understanding of, current requirements and any aspirations for the future, to understand drivers for change – and provide an understanding of the extent to which these align with – and can be assisted by – the masterplan in realising the desired changes for the area as set out in the City Plan and the emerging Neighbourhood Plan. The feedback from engagement with these landowners is summarised below.

Core Masterplan Area

A: Hove Station Car Park The existing car park provides around 120 spaces and is located on a higher level to the bus depot immediately to the south. Owners Network Rail are supportive with regard to the principle of the car park site being developed as part of regenerating the wider area, subject to business considerations and re-provision of existing levels of parking provision in a location convenient for rail users.

B: Bus Depot These sites are owned and operated by Brighton & Hove Bus Company (part of the Go-Ahead Group). The company has advised that the existing location of their depot/workshop/staff within the Conway Street area are key (both now and in the future) to their operational needs in providing bus services across the city and beyond. However, their two existing buildings are in a poor state of repair and need to be redeveloped to provide up-to-date bus depot facilities. In the short term, the company is seeking to demolish its existing buildings, re-provide workshop, office and staff facilities on part of its western landholding – and provide bus refuelling and/or parking facilities on open areas across the remainder of its sites. Any long-term regeneration of the area affecting all or some of their existing landholdings would need to re-provide the

company with a consolidated site of sufficient size to meet their needs within the core masterplan area.

C: Jewson's Yard This site is owned and operated by the builder's merchant Jewson. The company has indicated that incorporating its site into a wider regeneration scheme would need to involve provision of an appropriate new site within reasonable proximity of Hove Station, to continue to serve its existing market in this part of the city.

D: Crown Drinks The owner of the site has indicated their interest in the potential of the site to play a role in the future regeneration of the area.

E: Decon Laboratories This site is owned and operated by Decon Laboratories. The company has advised that an appropriate site in the Burgess Hill/Haywards Heath area would better meet its locational needs.

F: Albert Works This site is owned and managed by Harket Properties, providing workspaces and a residential element. The company is supportive in principle of its site playing a role in the wider regeneration of the area, subject to a satisfactory land deal.

G: Custom Pharmaceuticals This site is owned by Matsim Properties. The existing tenant is currently seeking to move to new accommodation in the city – but is likely to require up to a further 5 years on its current site as part of the staged transfer of operations.

H: Industrial House This site is owned by Brighton & Hove City Council and provides workspace units for a range of companies. The council is supportive of the site being part of the wider comprehensive regeneration of the area.

I: The Agora This site, owned by Matsim Properties, is a business centre providing accommodation to a range of companies.

J: 1-3 Ellen Street This site is currently occupied by a low quality, two storey employment building. Planning permission

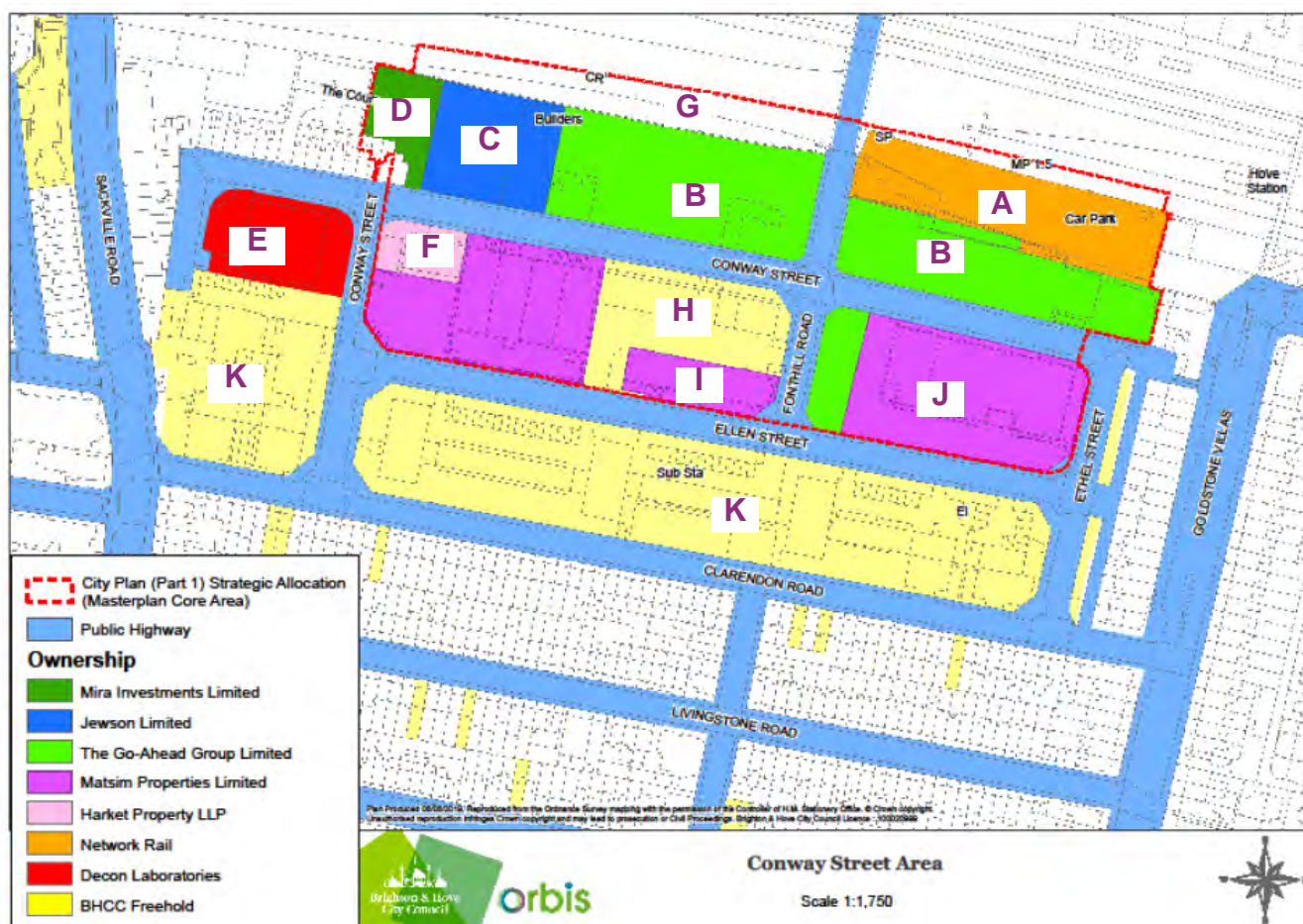


Figure 3.4: Core site land ownership plan



Figure 3.5: Site and context land use plan

was granted on appeal on 19/12/18 for residential development of up to 17 storeys (ref BH2016/02663). Following the sale of the site by previous owner Matsim Properties to Watkin Jones, a revised development scheme of up to 18 storeys, including 218 build to rent residential units, 1662 sq m commercial floor space and 342 sq m of flexible commercial and community floor space, was granted planning permission in October 2020.. These approved schemes provide a reference and material consideration for the character and height of future development proposals elsewhere within the tall buildings cluster

K: Clarendon Ellen Estate Owned by Brighton & Hove City Council, there has been significant investment in the four towers in recent years. The Council is intending to engage with residents on how the rest of the Estate could be improved.

L: Car Wash site This is located on land owned by Network Rail who would be looking to improve station facilities as part of any wider regeneration in the area. The terms of its lease with the existing occupier of the site are not known.

M: Petrol Station The owner and operator of this site has not responded to requests for meetings.

N. Royal Mail Site The site was identified in the emerging Neighbourhood Plan and subsequently in the emerging City Plan Two for 67 residential units, potentially with some employment development.

North of the Railway

O: Sackville Trading Estate Planning approval has been secured by Moda Living for a mixed-use scheme including 564 build-to-rent residential flats, a 260 unit care facility, offices, commercial and community facilities (ref BH2019/03548).

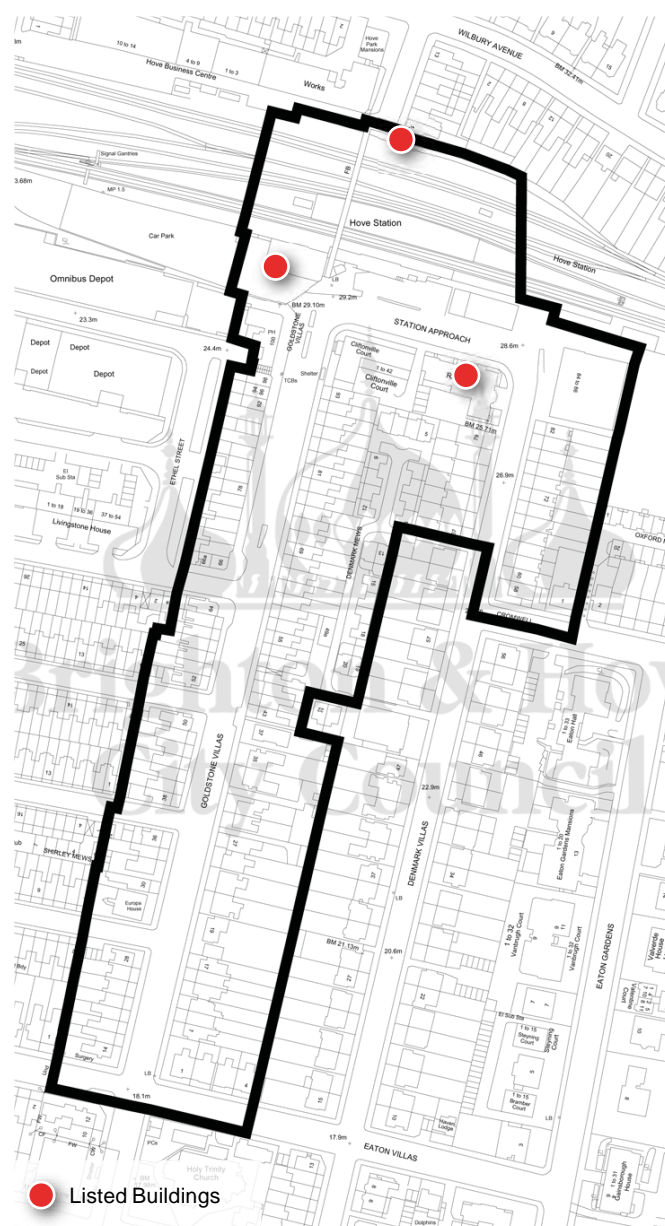


Figure 3.6: Site and context land use plan



Figure 3.7: Hove Railway Station and footbridge



Figure 3.8: Former Ticket Office at Hove Railway Station



Figure 3.9: Ralli Memorial Hall

P: Goldstone Retail Park. The owners of this site have advised that they do not have any plans for redevelopment in the near future.

3.9 Outside the masterplan area, the locality is dominated by residential development in a network of geometric gridded streets, dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The scale of these becomes less 'grand' from east to west. These areas are densely developed, but often pleasant and tree-lined. To the east, the streets are often impressive and wide. Within the housing areas to the west, there are few breaks for open space or parking, and occasional terraces of local services and shops.

3.10 Within the masterplan area, the scale is different, with an emphasis on light industrial units accommodating small and medium companies. Many of these units have parking and servicing adjacent to the street, making the environment feel and disjointed.

3.11 Some of earlier residential terraces remain on Conway Street, and the gridded street layout within the industrial area reflects the pattern of former residential streets. North of the railway line, the street pattern changes to reflect the adjacent sweeping curved lines of the former coal yard and railway sidings.

3.12 The bus depot has been within the area for a century and may well have been established close to the railway station for practical and operational reasons. These reasons remain – access to the station for employees, access to the main service routes and availability of space.

Heritage

3.13 The eastern part of the masterplan area overlaps with the northern part of the Hove Station Conservation Area. Designated in 1996, the area focuses on the listed station buildings and the long approach to them along Goldstone Villas. It is this relationship between the station and the connection to the town centre that gives the area its special character.

3.14 There are two listed buildings within both the study area and the Conservation Area, and these are:

- the Grade II Listed Station Buildings. The current station building dates from around 1879, though the original station building from 1865 is adjacent to it on Station Approach. The listing includes the glazed canopy to the south of the current station building and the pedestrian footbridge over the railway line; and
- the Grade II Listed Former Ticket Office to the north of the railway line, constructed at the same time as the pedestrian footbridge.

3.15 The footbridge is in a poor state of repair and - with limited views out - feels enclosed and rather unwelcoming. It does not provide any alternative means of crossing the railway line for those who cannot use steps.

3.16 A further Listed Building, the Grade II Ralli Memorial Hall, is within the Conservation Area and just outside the Masterplan area. Its setting is somewhat compromised by the adjacent six storey residential building and the car wash and garage opposite. The Hall provides a range of community activities, and could form a key part of an upgraded area around the station.

Movement and access

3.17 Providing for movement and access via sustainable travel modes, both within the Hove Station Area and to the wider City, will be key to the success of any redevelopment plans. Key issues that need to be addressed are:

- the severance caused by the railway line;
- the lack of clarity (or 'legibility') of pedestrian access at the edges of the area ;
- rat-running by private vehicles through the area (i.e. use quieter roads to avoid busier, more congested routes);
- enhancing pedestrian access to the bus services at the Station and along Sackville Road which is currently limited by the flights of steps at both ends of Conway Street
- streets and spaces being dominated by car parking and service areas.

3.18 **Severance:** The railway is a significant barrier to movement between the northern and southern sides of the railway both to pedestrians and other transport modes. Existing crossing points are (from west to east):

- Sackville Road, which offers the easiest connection, but is heavily trafficked.
- Fonthill Road / Goldstone Street, which passes beneath the railway. The road is used as a rat-run to avoid Sackville Road and is unappealing to pedestrians and cyclists on account of its dark environment, narrow footways and length.
- The pedestrian footbridge at the station, which does not incorporate a lift, so is not accessible to all. It is in a poor state of repair and does not feel pleasant or safe to use.

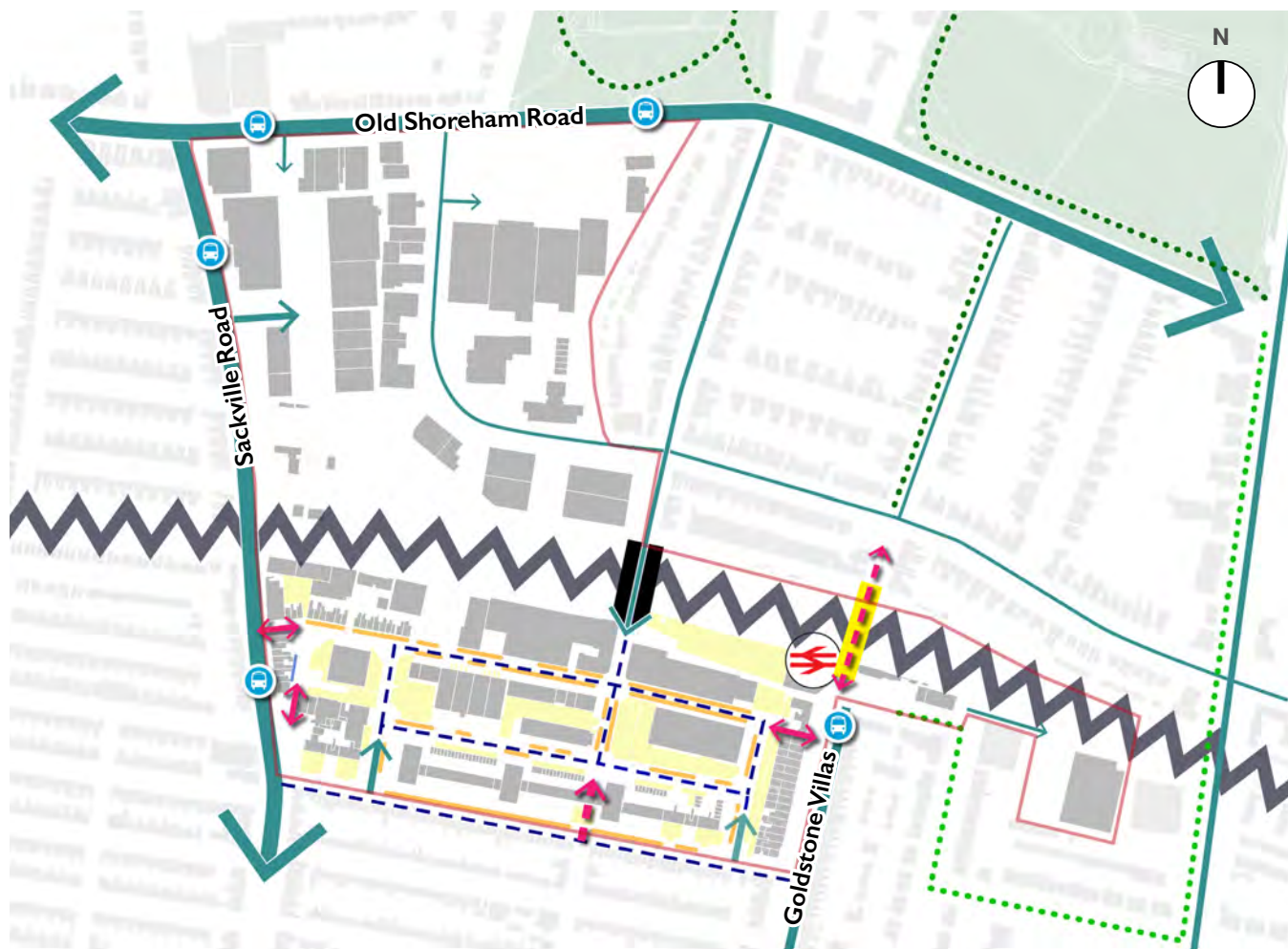
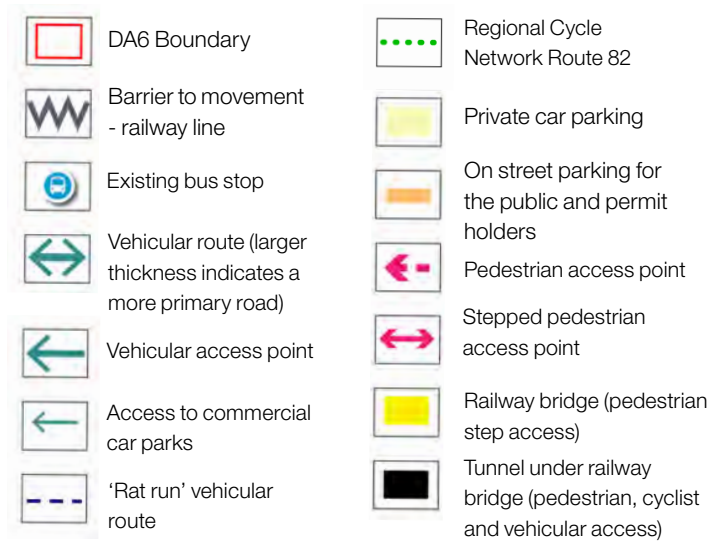


Figure 3.10: Movement Analysis Plan



3.18 **Lack of clarity:** There are four main 'gateways' to the area for pedestrians, but all suffer from a lack of clarity (legibility) and accessibility due to level changes:

- The Salvation Army steps up from Sackville Road to Conway Street. These steps do not have the appearance of a 'public' thoroughfare (although they can be used by anyone) and have gates that are locked every night.
- Steps up to Conway Street from the public open space outside the Honeycroft Centre. These are tucked away behind buildings on Sackville Road. They do not look inviting and make no provision for disabled access.
- Goldstone Street / Fonthill Road provides a strong north-south link through the site connecting to the wider area. However, at the site's southern 'gateway', it passes under the low-rise dwellings in the Clarendon Ellen

Estate and does not appear visually as a welcoming or important connection.

- The steps down from Goldstone Villas next to The Station Pub are not obvious.

3.19 **Rat-running:** Private vehicles 'rat run' through the site from the south-east at Clarendon Road, along Ellen Street to Fonthill Road and up to Old Shoreham Road. These fast moving vehicles make the environment hostile for pedestrians and cyclists.

3.20 **Lack of bus stops:** There are bus stops outside the Rail Station and on Sackville Road. However, access to these from the Conway Street Industrial Area is via steps (both on its eastern and western sides) and there is currently no bus service serving this core area. With future intensification from development

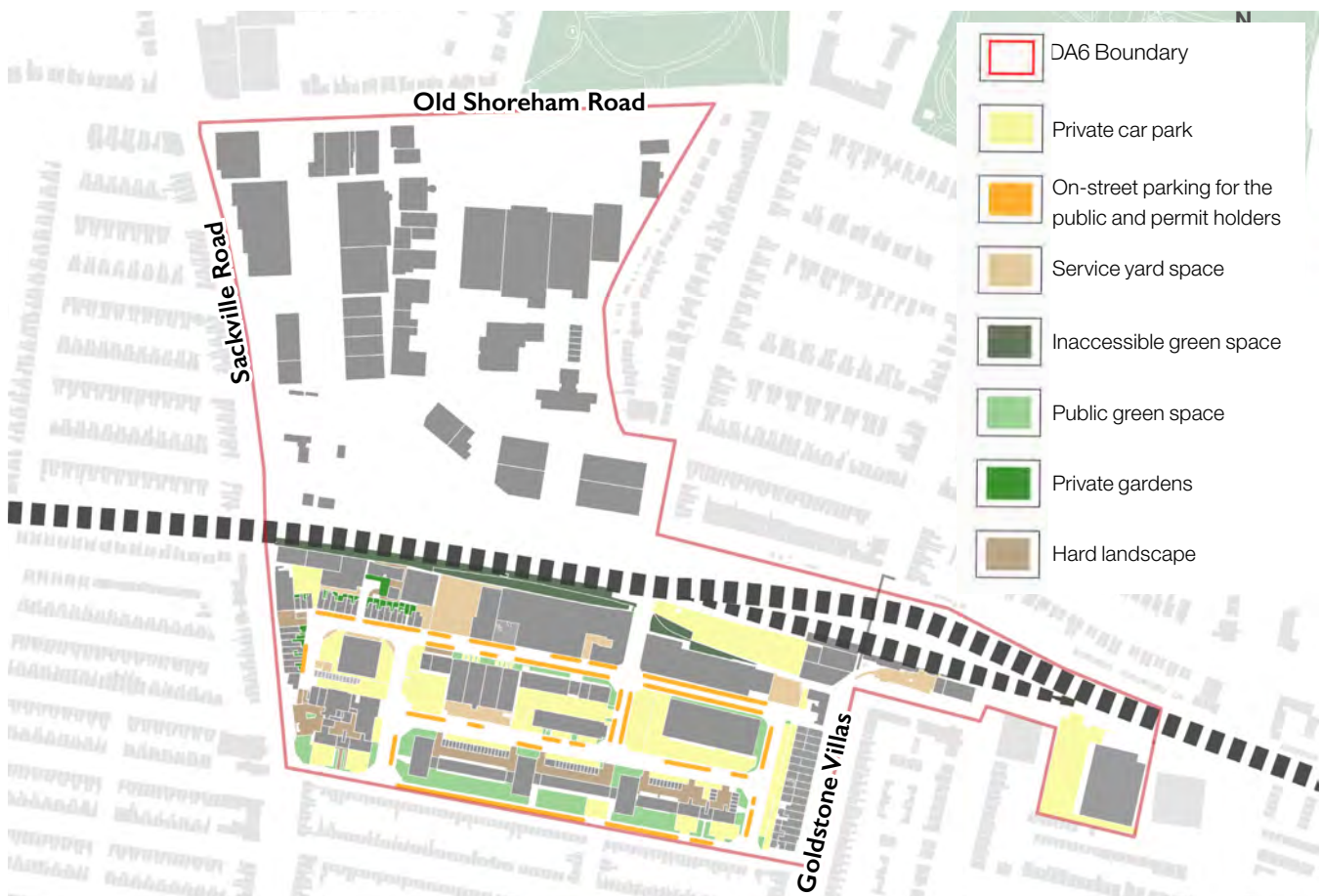


Figure 3.11: Open Space Analysis Plan

of the core area, improved access to bus facilities would be beneficial. Any changes to routes would need consideration of the impact on other services and be subject to early discussion with commercial operators.

3.21 Dominance of car parking and servicing: Much of the Conway Street area is dominated by parking, be it off-street within business curtilages, or on-street. This adds to the lack of legibility within the area; service yards at the back of premises often face public streets.

Open space

3.22 Though there are extensive green spaces to the north (principally Hove Park, north of Old Shoreham Road) there is very little green space within the masterplan area; instead it is dominated by hard tarmac surfaces. There are some small green areas within the Clarendon Ellen Estate. However,

these spaces appear to be neither public nor private in nature, and do not seem to offer any functional amenity value, beyond providing very limited amenity space for estate residents and a buffer zone between the flats and the public highway.

3.23 The dominance of hard surfacing and the southward sloping topography means that the area contributes to surface water runoff that can become an issue in areas further south towards the coast, during times of exceptionally intense rainfall. There is an opportunity to slow down flows during rainfall by incorporating SUDs storage features into the design of an improved public realm. The area is within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone (GSPZ) and therefore any SUDs would need to be appropriately designed to avoid contamination of the local water supply (see the Sustainable Drainage SPD).

3.24 There is potential for creating two distinctive and welcoming 'entry points' that



Figure 3.12: Building Heights Plan

could help draw people into the area - through improvements to two existing spaces: the space outside the Honeycroft Centre and the setting of the listed Hove station buildings. Neither of these spaces perform this role well at present.

- the station setting is dominated by a very wide road and unsightly car-related uses in the form of a car wash and petrol station; and
- the space outside the Honeycroft Centre is a bleak space that, with the absence of good overlooking from adjacent buildings, fails to fulfil its potential as an attractive people-friendly public space or in facilitating a range of informal recreational amenities.

Building heights

3.25 Buildings in the wider area surrounding the masterplan area are typically of a residential scale, 2 to 3 storeys in height. The residential terraces of Hove are grand to the east of Goldstone Villas, and denser and smaller to the west. The industrial buildings within the employment areas are of a larger scale, but rarely above two storeys.

3.26 There are exceptions to this general scale, notably the five 10-storey towers within the Clarendon Ellen Estate. Other taller buildings include the 6-storey residential block across from the station entrance and the new apartment block recently developed by Hyde (New Wave) on Newtown Road. The Dubarry building on the north side of the railway has an imposing presence, being of four storeys with a large floor to ceiling height.

3.27 As discussed, the area is undergoing change. As an identified tall buildings area significant changes to the townscape can be expected in the future. Three schemes are already in the pipeline for development of substantially greater scale than the existing:

- the Moda Living proposal that has been granted planning permission for the redevelopment of the Sackville Trading Estate and the former Goods Yard, which includes buildings up to 15 storeys in height;
- the KAP proposal on Newtown Road includes buildings up to 11 storeys, and
- the Watkin Jones proposal on the 1-3 Ellen Street site on Conway Street has been granted permission for up to 18 storeys.

3.28 There is potential for the spatial relationship between tall buildings to realise a distinctive townscape, particularly in clustering close to the station to create an overall landmark within the wider townscape – while of course - being mindful of key heritage considerations.



Figures 3.13 (above): Existing Positive Influences



Figures 3.14 (above): Existing Negative Influences

Positive and negative influences

3.29 The presence of the railway station and its role in generating the movement of people to and from this part of the city provides a key potential catalyst for the area's regeneration. There has been significantly increased investment in the existing small independent businesses and shops clustered around the station which has provided an enhanced sense of vibrancy in the station's southern approach.

3.30 There are some further existing elements that contribute positively to the built environment -The listed station buildings, nearby buildings such as the Dubarry building (Hove Business Centre) and the Ralli Memorial Hall. However, the majority of the masterplan area is occupied by low quality employment buildings with largely 'blank' frontages, creating a relatively hostile pedestrian environment.

3.31 The area contains a range of different employment uses, from start-up space for creative businesses through to larger scale independent operations. Ensuring that the area retains a significant employment function, shifting to a more office based economy, is key. The creation of a mixed-use employment and residential neighbourhood will make best use of the area's proximity to the Station and its ability to support a diverse range of ancillary uses (such as cafés and shops). The delivery of new employment floorspace is a fundamental requirement of City Plan Policy DA6. The area also offers potential to deliver substantial new housing up to and above the minimum housing figures set in Policy DA6.

3.32 New developments need to provide solutions that overcome the existing poor connectivity to the wider area, and the poor quality of the streets and spaces within it. There is a major opportunity for regeneration of the area to improve connections, particularly:

- at the north-eastern corner, where the potential redevelopment of the Network Rail Car Park and eastern Bus Depot could open-up direct access to the area from the Station, and supplement the existing stepped access from Goldstone Villas; and
- at the south-western corner, where redevelopment of the Honeycroft Centre could provide for a really high-quality public space with direct, welcoming connections into the area for pedestrians and cyclists.

3.33 Since 2015 the submission of successive planning applications for major new developments such as at Hyde Newtown Road, 1-3 Ellen Street, KAP and the Sackville Road Trading Estate/Coal Yard have demonstrated sustained market pressure for the transformation of the area by very high density development. To achieve planning policy aims, it is important that the management of planning applications takes a comprehensive, coordinated approach to the area – reflecting the objectives of the City Plan and the Neighbourhood Plan. In January 2019, the council declared a climate emergency and put in place a commitment to make Brighton & Hove carbon neutral by 2030. The redevelopment of this area offers a unique opportunity to meet this ambition and provide an exemplar of what can be achieved when carbon neutrality is at the core of the masterplan

The principles set out in Chapters 4 and 5 of this SPD draw on and enhance those which were developed for the above planning documents and will help meet the city's climate challenge. They provide a detailed coordinating framework.

3.34 Table 3.1 overleaf sets out seven specific objectives derived from the analysis of the area. These objectives have underpinned the coordinating framework.

Objectives

1	Improve bus depot The bus depot needs to be improved within the DA6 area, and needs scope to expand	Discussions with the bus company have established that the current location of the bus depot is fundamental in meeting its operational requirements. A range of potential future changes relating to an expanding fleet, the fuelling requirements and other operational issues mean that the ageing bus depot needs redeveloping. The current buildings need upgrading. The bus company's preference is to remain in its current location. However, there may be potential to partially relocate and reconfigure the company's existing sites as part of a land assembly exercise shifting the bus facilities westwards onto adjacent land within the core masterplan area
2	Unlock station sites: Provide the necessary drivers for key sites around the station itself to become available for development	Connections into the area from the east are limited. The integrated development of the Network Rail Car Park and Bus Depot site east of Fonthill Road would provide the means to unlock the area as a whole, providing a significant level of development and new links into and through the area to and from the station. Such redevelopment could act as a catalyst for further development on other sites within the core masterplan area
3	Repurpose Fonthill Road: Fonthill Road needs to become a pedestrian and cyclist friendly link, and vehicle movements through the area must be limited	The potential regeneration of the Conway Street area is currently compromised by the existing use of Fonthill Road as a rat-run. There is an opportunity to both reduce the number of vehicles using this link and to create a greatly improved environment for pedestrians and cyclists
4	Maintain station parking: The level of dedicated parking provision serving the station should be maintained	Discussions with Network Rail have indicated that the current level of parking provision serving the station should be accommodated in any redevelopment involving the existing car park site. The location of replacement parking should maintain convenient access for rail travellers. The Neighbourhood Plan promotes the long-term possibility of centralised car parking facilities combining the station parking with parking for local residents, commuters and visitors if a suitable site can be found.
5	Enhance station setting: The setting of the station / Station Approach should be enhanced	The area south of the railway line has the potential to provide (i) a much improved setting for the listed station buildings; and (ii) a public realm that provides more space for pedestrians, cyclists and users of public transport and reduced space for vehicles. Enhancement of the station setting is a key component of the Neighbourhood Plan proposal for a Hove Station Community Hub, which is focused on the improvement of the immediate environs of the station

Objectives

<p>6</p>	<p>Improve station accessibility:</p> <p>Improve station accessibility:</p> <p>In the context of improving non-vehicular accessibility to the station, east-west routes through the Conway Street industrial area should be improved and the northern access to the station also enhanced</p>	<p>While the south side of the station forms the main access point for passengers and is relatively accessible, the vehicular-pedestrian cycle conflicts should be minimised. The north side of the railway has completely inadequate access via the footbridge, creating access problems for a range of users (and potential users) including people with disabilities and elderly people with heavy shopping bags or luggage.</p> <p>In the short term, the physical condition of the bridge (which is a listed structure) should be improved, It should also offer more attractive alternatives for accessing the southern entrance by improving connectivity from the north and west through the Conway Street area, from Fonthill Road and across to the Sackville Trading area as it is redeveloped. In the longer term an evaluation of the options should be undertaken of lift access to the bridge at both ends or extending to Hove Park villas the north-south tunnel connecting the platforms. Improving accessibility to the station is a key component of the Neighbourhood Plan proposal for a Hove Station Community Hub</p>
<p>7</p>	<p>Improve Honeycroft:</p> <p>The Honeycroft community hub at the Clarendon Ellen Estate should be improved</p>	<p>Clarendon Ellen Estate currently provides a social hub on the ground floor of the western tower (the Honeycroft Centre) which includes a nursery, space for community events and training, and space for hire, There is also a range of other community uses in the two-storey building. The public open space in front of the centre and pedestrian access into the core masterplan area at this point are both poor in terms of quality and legibility. There is potential to redevelop while greatly improving this area, re-providing community facilities along with additional homes with a reconfigured public open space and legible routes to better connect into the surrounding area. The improvement of the existing community facilities and local open space with the associated redevelopment of the Decon building are core elements of the Neighbourhood Plan proposal for the Sackville Road-Conway Street Community Hub</p>

4 Area Wide Strategy

Introduction

4.1 This chapter provides a coordinating framework for all new development within the masterplan area. All planning applications and projects are expected to accord with the principles in relation to the following:

- Public Realm Strategy
 - Movement: routes and connectivity
 - Street types and spaces
 - New and improved areas of public space
 - Sustainability Principles
- Layout Principles
 - Key frontages and edges
 - Key views, landmarks, and opportunities for height
- Land use principles

Public Realm Strategy

4.2 Figure 4.1 overleaf sets out the overall strategy for movement, showing how routes and connectivity will be improved in the area. The key principles are:

- movement: routes and connectivity;
- street types; and
- integrating sustainability principles.

Movement: routes and connectivity

4.3 Figure 4.1 overleaf sets out the overall strategy for movement, showing how routes and connectivity will be improved in the area. The key principles are:

- Reduce the volume and speed of vehicular traffic by introducing controls at the Fonthill Road tunnel under the railway line. Design the route through the tunnel to provide greater space for pedestrians and cyclists. Incorporate lighting, materials and public art

to make the space feel more welcoming and engaging to non-car users.

- Extend this north-south route through to Clarendon Road, creating a green link for all pedestrians (including children and young people) between Conway Street and Ellen Street, along with an improved pedestrian / cycle link through the Clarendon Ellen Estate to Clarendon Road.
- Redevelop the station car park and eastern Bus Depot sites to provide mixed-use development incorporating a strong, positive pedestrian connection from the station level to Conway Street.
- Improve the existing pedestrian footbridge over the railway line, providing lifts as well as stairs, being mindful of its Grade II Listed status.
- Consider opportunity to provide for limited additional parking in a s multistorey car park to serve the wider development in the core masterplan area.
- Redevelop the Honeycroft Centre and associated community facilities, providing a new 'gateway' space and a direct and welcoming pedestrian / cycle connection through to Ellen Street.
- Create a clear pedestrian-friendly east-west route connecting Sackville Road to the station.
- Simplify vehicular routes, ensuring that appropriate access to existing and future businesses to ensure they can continue to operate successfully. This includes providing for bus access to existing and future Bus Depot facilities.
- Ensure that any future redevelopment of the Newtown Road employment area provides direct pedestrian and cycle connections to east-west routes provided as part of the redevelopment of the Sackville Road Trading Estate.

Street types

4.4 A key aim of the public realm strategy is to make the Hove Station Area more welcoming to pedestrians and cyclists. The area is currently dominated by motor vehicles and isn't conducive to walking or cycling. The aim of the public realm strategy is to prioritise pedestrian and cycle movements. To achieve this, the public realm strategy proposes two distinct street types:

- Vehicular routes, with the traditional demarcation of carriageway and footways on either side. Cyclists are accommodated on-street. Greening of these streets is not normally an essential requirement, though opportunities to enhance green infrastructure should be sought where possible. Streets that buses are expected to use should be designed appropriately to allow unobstructed free-flow operation of buses in both directions.
- Pedestrian / cycle priority routes, which either wholly or partly exclude vehicles and provide slow speed design. Green/blue infrastructure in the form of pocket parks, water management/SUDs and / or street trees should be an integral element of the design of these streets.

4.5 Chapter 5 provides guidance for specific locations within the overall movement strategy.

- trees must be an integral part of the design of these streets.

Integrating sustainability

4.6 Sustainability measures should be integrated into the design of the public realm. These should include:

- incorporating planting, vegetation and water features ('green'/'blue' infrastructure) including sustainable urban elements (SuDS) to slow-down the rate of surface water run-off and reduce contaminants

entering the groundwater resource (see SPD16 Sustainable Drainage);

- ensuring that any future heat network in the area can be accommodated within streets and spaces; and ensuring that space is safeguarded within the public realm and coordinated with other services to allow the installation of an area-wide low-carbon heat network, including links to other adjacent areas to support the development of a wider interconnected area wide network
- providing green infrastructure to help enhance biodiversity, (e.g. wildlife-friendly planting, green walls or roofs, hanging gardens, bird boxes, bee bricks etc.), improving air quality, providing shading and improving the well-being of people who live and work in the area, including through the provision of local food growing opportunities.
- food growing (e.g. edible landscaping/fruit trees etc.).
- car-free developments where possible and an environment conducive to pedestrians and cyclists.
- explore opportunity for a freight logistics/ 'last mile' hub to north of railway
- Provide for/retain Blue Badge parking
- Retrofit and/or integrate electric vehicle charging points into new public realm and individual plots for private and communal use.
- Work with statutory undertakers to upgrade utilities to facilitate renewable energy projects and retrofit
- Improve cycle parking within public highway and within redeveloped and retrofitted individual plots and arrays of plots (blocks)

4.7 In combination, these measures can help improve the area's resilience to climate change and help to enhance local

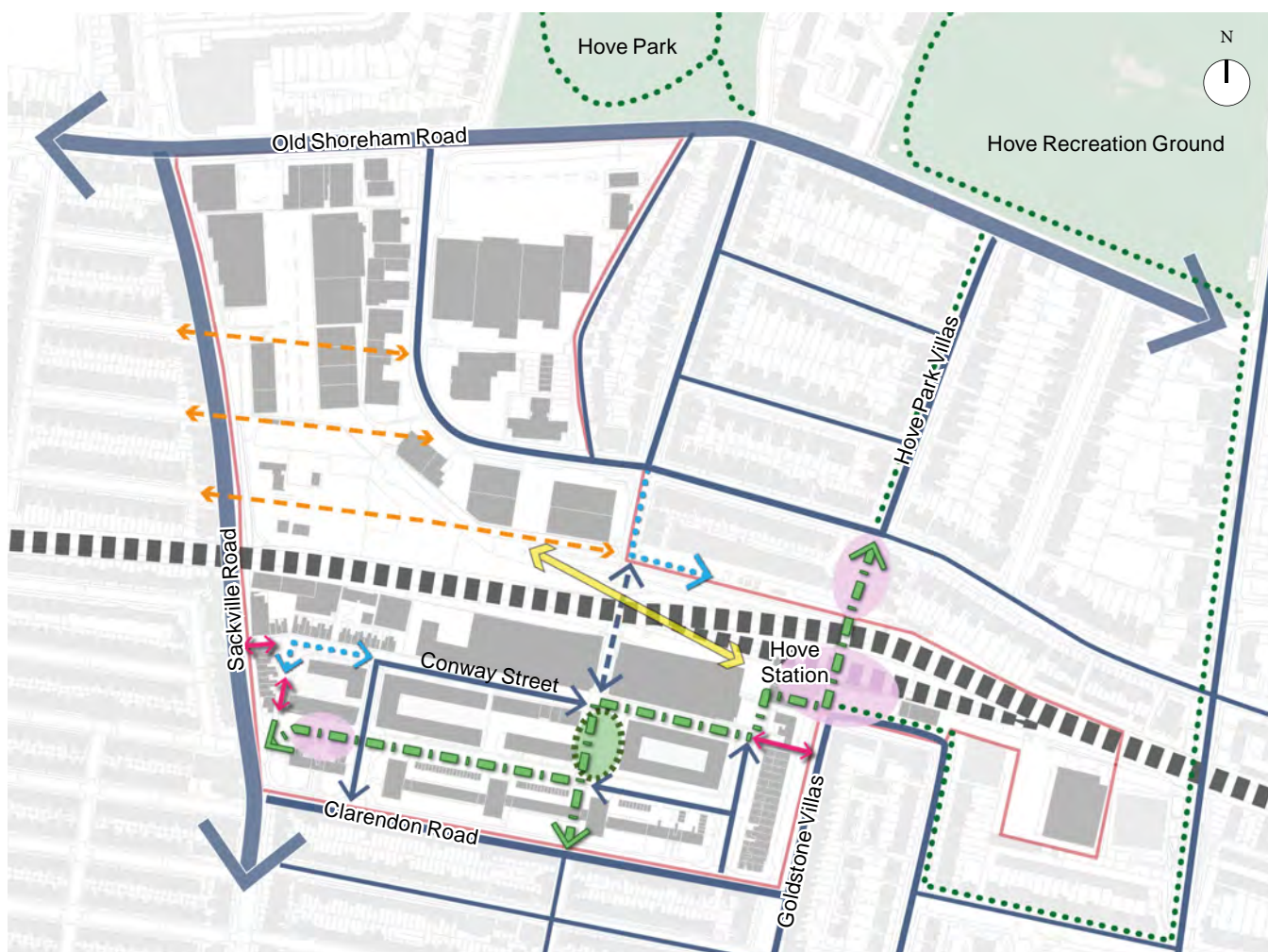
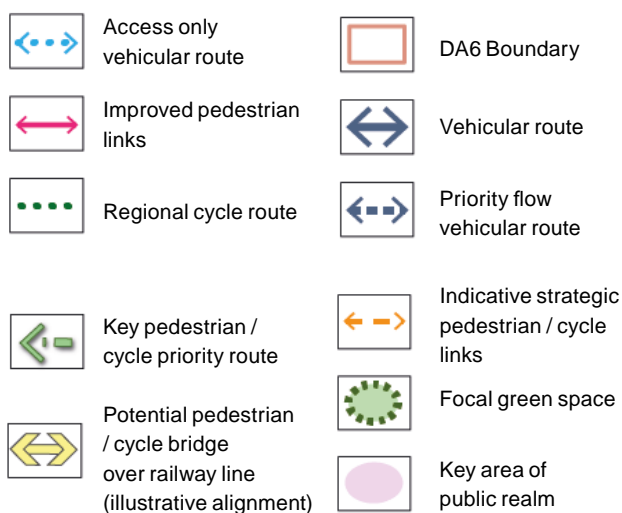


Figure 4.1: Movement Strategy



biodiversity. All schemes for the public realm will be expected to demonstrate how they combine these measures in creating attractive pedestrian and cycle friendly streets and spaces. The illustrations and diagrams overleaf set out the key principles, including examples of some very urban streets being transformed into engaging, pedestrian and cycle friendly spaces. This same level of transformation should be achieved on the pedestrian / cycle priority routes in the Hove Station Area.



Fig 4.4: BEFORE: Bridget Joyce Square, White City, London.

The original street divided a school from two playgrounds. On-street parking and pick up / drop off made this a dangerous place for children to be.



Fig 4.5: AFTER: Bridget Joyce Square, White City, London.

Traffic restriction, new paving, rain gardens and tree planting combine to create an urban public park.



Fig 4.6: BEFORE: Aldgate Square, London

The gyratory system encouraged high traffic speeds. Pedestrian movement was restricted by railings, emphasising the dominance of vehicles.

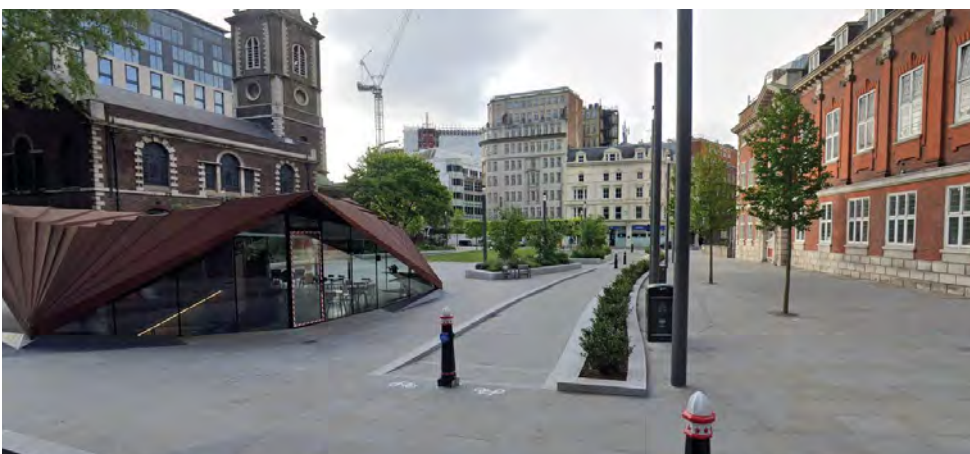


Fig 4.6: AFTER: Aldgate Square, London

The gyratory was re-routed, enabling the creation of a new public square and expansion of the churchyard gardens. The large amount of new planting improves air quality, as well as the look and feel of the area.

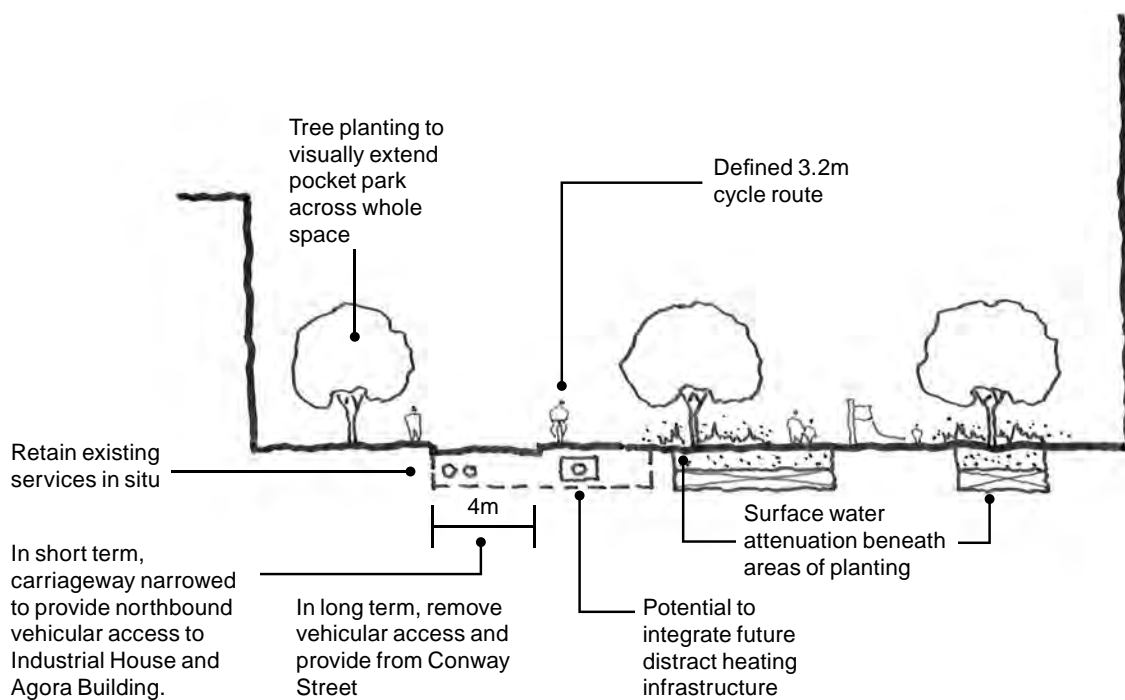


Figure 4.7: Illustrative section showing integration of sustainability principles in new pocket park

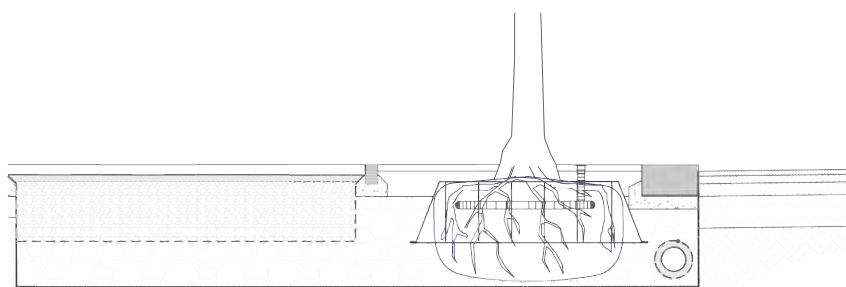


Figure 4.8: Principles for integrating new trees and permeable surfaces into the streetscape.

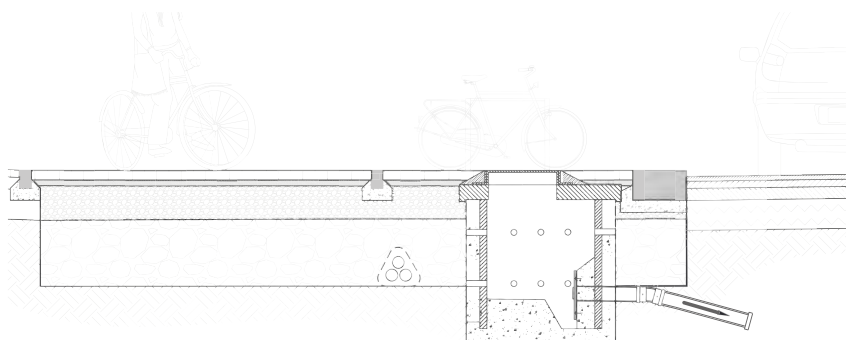


Figure 4.9: Principles for integrating permeable paving and surface water outfall

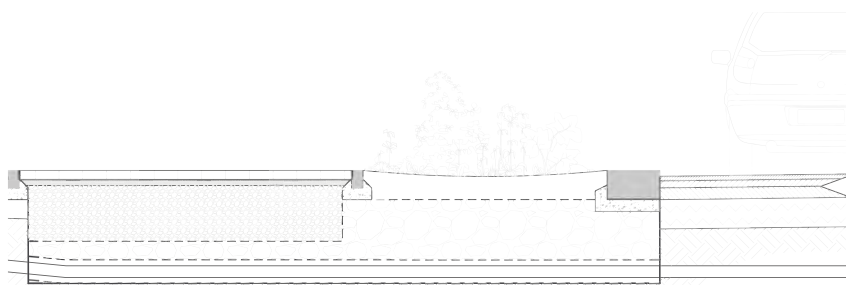


Figure 4.10: Principles for integrating rain gardens into the streetscape.

Layout Principles

4.8 The Public Realm Strategy must be supported by positive building edges defining and overlooking the key routes and spaces within the site. Taller buildings help and landmark / way finding point reinforce the important destination of the station (though the station is on the edge of the cluster and, with its heritage status, should not be overcrowded). This section sets out principles for:

- key frontages and edges;
- mix of uses to support active edges; and
- key views, landmarks and opportunities for height

Key frontages and edges

4.9 Figure 4.12 sets out a range of different building frontages that, to a greater or lesser degree, have a role to play in creating a sense of place within the core masterplan area. The requirements for the design of these frontages are as follows:

- **Key frontages.** These frontages should define the edge of the route linking the station to Sackville Road with strong, almost continuous building edges with few gaps between them. The ground floor of buildings along these frontages should have windows and doors onto the route.
- **Other important frontages.** These frontages also have a role to play in defining and overlooking key routes and spaces. However, there are challenges with some (e.g. the existing buildings on Ethel Street are essentially the 'backs' of buildings) and so it is acknowledged that achieving active frontages for their whole length may not be possible.
- **Active edges.** 'Active' edges (providing views into and out of buildings) should be provided at ground floor level in all new developments within the area. These must include windows and doors on the ground floor and should extend for at least 50% of the frontage.
- **Potentially inactive frontages.** There is one use where achieving active frontages may not be possible for large parts of the building frontage: the bus depot. The design of a replacement bus depot must aim to have some active frontage (e.g. to showcase sustainable transport or allow some activity to be visible) and make inactive frontages as engaging as possible through:
 - a strong architectural design that introduces human scale and vertical rhythm to the lower floors through the use of materials and detailing;
 - creatively incorporating graphics and signage into the design of the building (rather than being an add on); and
 - incorporating small amounts of active ground floor uses where possible - e.g. making the most of staff entrances and office functions.



Figure 4.11: Inactive frontages can make a positive contribution to the streetscene

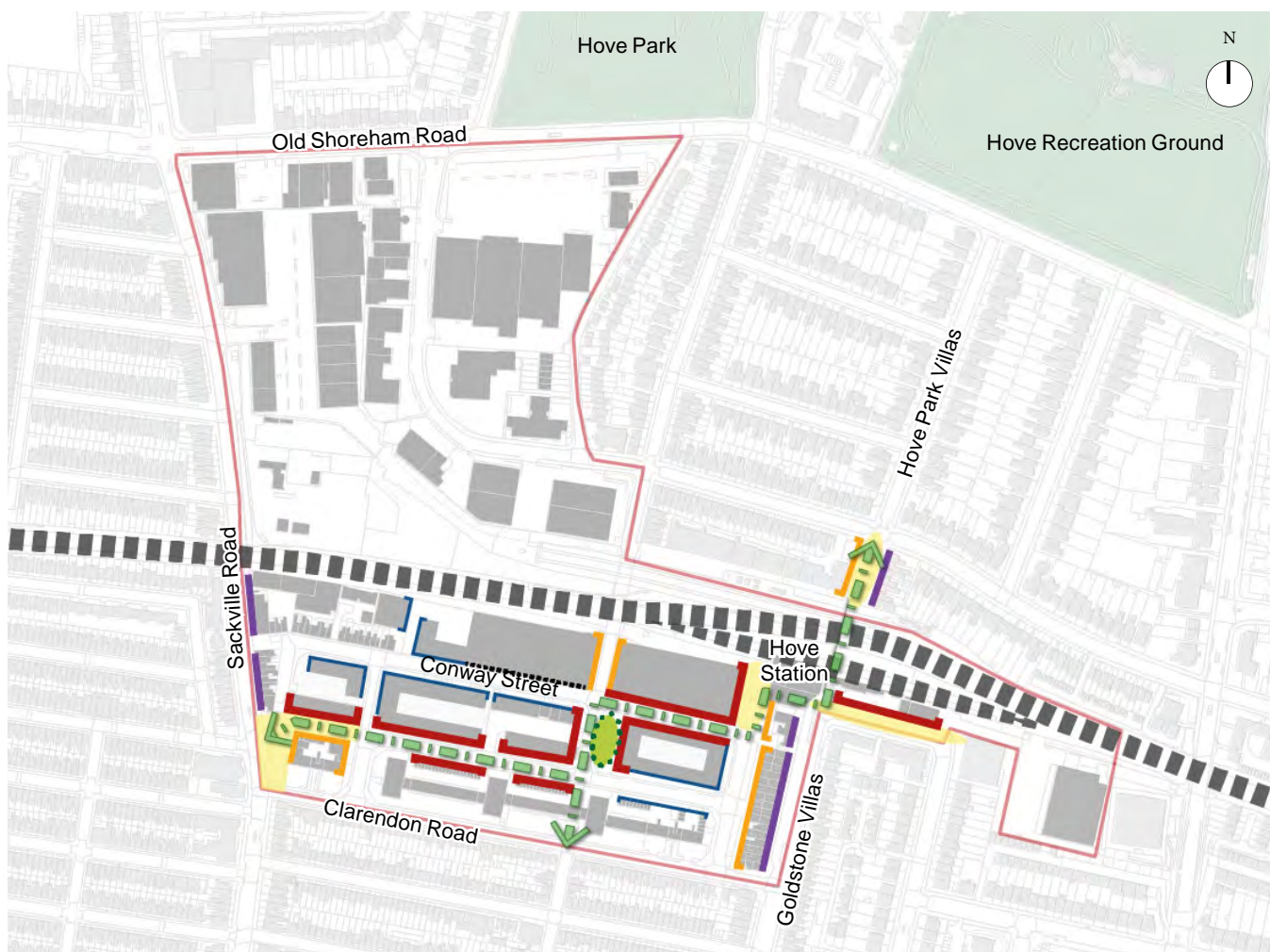











Figure 4.12: Key frontages and edges

	DA6 Boundary		Potentially inactive frontage
	Key frontages		Key spaces
	Other important frontages		Focal green space
	Active edges		Key pedestrian / cycle priority movement corridor
	Existing retail frontages		

Mix of uses

4.10 The Council's planning policy aims to regenerate the area as a vibrant and sustainable mixed-use area. Policy DA6 requires the retention or replacement of existing employment floorspace with a shift towards high quality flexible office / business (B1) uses. In order to secure an appropriate mix of uses, new development in the area should incorporate a range and mix of uses at ground floor level, with housing units above, that can contribute positively to active edges along the streets and spaces. New development should:

- provide employment uses on the lower floors, defining and overlooking adjacent streets and spaces, with residential above

where possible noise and pollution impacts could be reduced;

- focus 'active' employment frontages onto vehicular rather than pedestrian / cycle priority streets as employment tends to be less sensitive than residential uses to noise from passing vehicles;
- locate employment where other non-residential uses are expected to be in place for the long term - i.e. opposite the western Bus Depot;
- employment tends to be most active during weekdays. In order to ensure active edges onto streets and spaces all week long, mix employment on the ground floor with other ancillary uses - e.g. entrances to residential at the upper level, cafe and retail units, and community facilities.

4.11 The council is commissioning a Heat Network Feasibility Study of the Hove Station Area, with work expected to commence in spring 2021. Sufficient space should be safeguarded within the masterplan area to accommodate an appropriately sized energy centre to provide low carbon heat to the buildings contained in the new urban quarter. The energy centre shall allow sufficient space for the range of technologies (which may be considered under the heat networks feasibility study) and the volume to encompass thermal storage to maximise the potential to deliver carbon reductions

Key views, landmarks, and opportunities for height

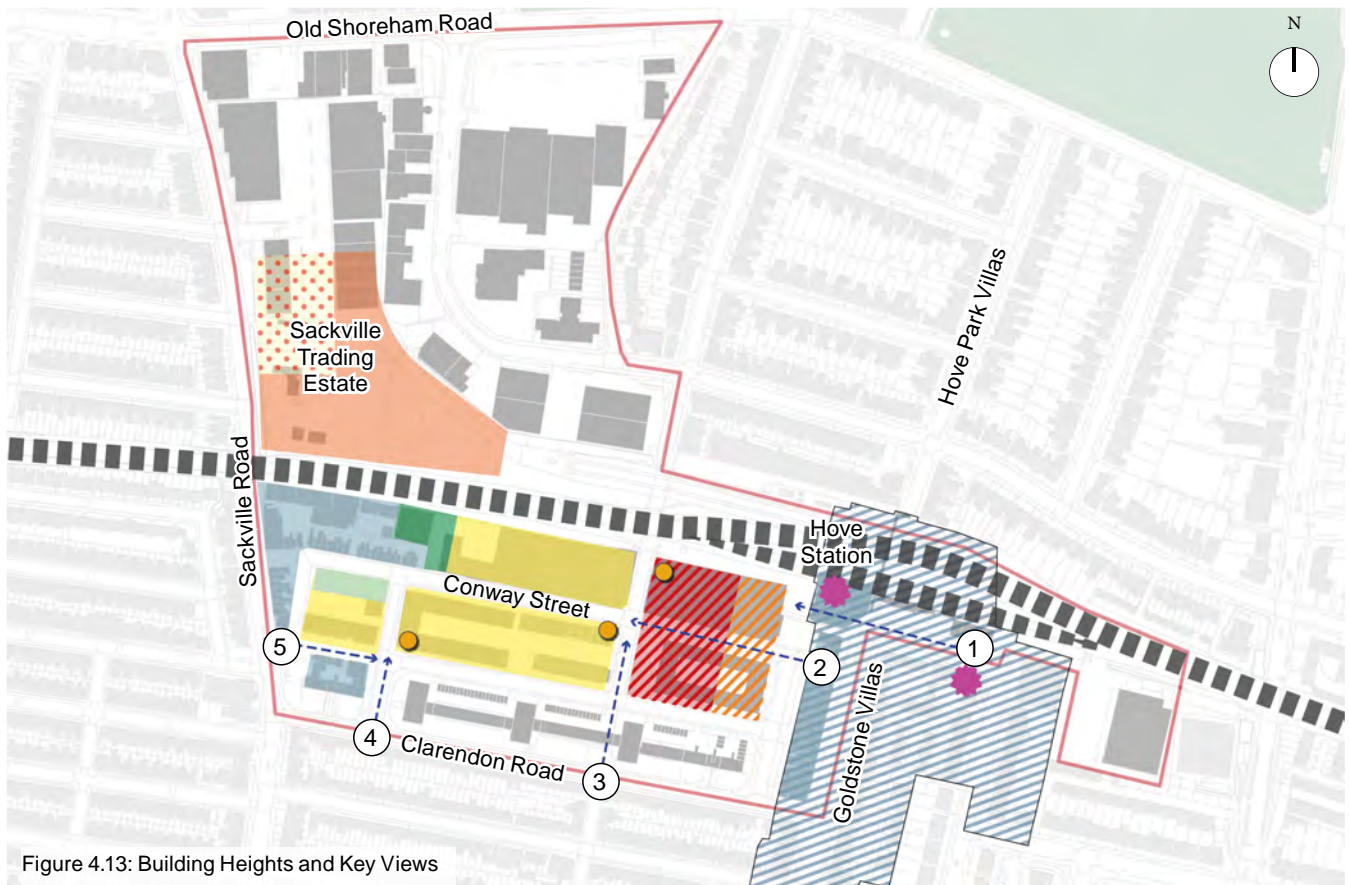
4.12 New buildings should support the overall approach to movement and connections through the area, locating buildings to animate key views along streets and spaces. Figure 4.12 sets out principles for building height across the core area as follows:



- Taller buildings should be clustered to the south west of the station building, incorporating the 1-3 Ellen Street site, the eastern Bus Depot and Network Rail's car park.
- The majority of the remainder of the Core Area may be up to 8 storeys in height. Changes in height and massing should be

used to create visual interest and avoid long 'walls' of the same height. Those corners where there are opportunities for landmark / focal points are located on key view-lines - and should be designed to respond positively to these views. Height above 8 storeys may be appropriate in these locations.

4.13 The approach to setting building heights for the area is informed by:

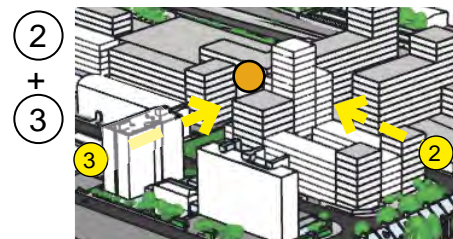
- the urban design strategy for movement, aims to improve connections and accessibility to the station. A cluster of taller buildings close to (but not immediately adjacent to) the station will help provide physical and visual landmark to this destination;
- supporting the overall approach to movement and connections through the site by locating buildings to respond to and terminate key views;
- the material consideration with regard to heights set by consented schemes, with up to 18 storeys at 1-3 Ellen Street and up to 15 storeys on the Coal Yard/Sackville Trading Estate. The Network Rail Car Park is around two storeys higher than land to the south, and so this topological factor should be taken into account in the design and consideration of the visual impact of tall building proposals in this location.
- responding to the Clarendon Ellen Estate's 10 storey towers, which are assumed to remain in situ. However, there is an opportunity to improve and/or replace other buildings within the estate, including the potential replacement of some of the garage blocks with new development. In doing so, the 10 storey towers should remain prominent elements in the townscape by being higher than surrounding development. Therefore, a maximum height of up to eight storeys is recommended, with the tallest elements on key corners to act as landmarks; and
- Stepping down building heights of any development that is proposed in close-proximity to the existing two-storey residential dwellings on Conway Street.



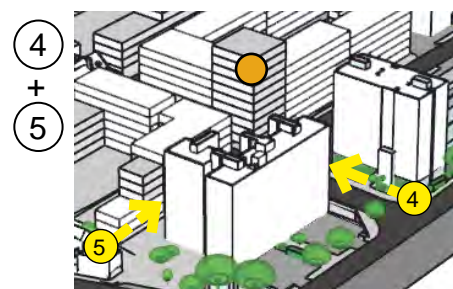
-  DA6 Boundary
-  Area suitable for heights up to 17 storeys
-  Area suitable for heights up to 8 storeys
-  Area suitable for 10-15 storeys
-  Area suitable for up to 5 storeys
-  Area suitable for up to 8 storeys, with some opportunity for taller elements
-  Opportunities for landmarks / focal points where building heights could increase incrementally
-  Area where height of existing residential must be respected
-  Areas where heights are retained
-  Key views
-  Hove Station Conservation Area
-  Listed Buildings



Key view 1 shown on the illustrative massing model



Key views 2 and 3 shown on the illustrative massing model



Key views 4 and 5 shown on the illustrative massing model

5 Site Specific Opportunities

Introduction

5.1 The principal site specific opportunities identified in Chapter 4 are set out in Figure 5.1 opposite and are:

1: Station Rise: This area, lying to the west of Hove Station, comprises the eastern bus depot and Network Rail Car Park. These two key sites in combination have the potential to 'unlock' the station area as a whole, by providing direct connections between the station and the wider area

2: Honeycroft Centre Area: A cornerstone to the development, this area has the potential to provide a welcoming gateway to the area from the west and continue to host important community facilities. This potential underpins the Neighbourhood Plan Sackville Road / Conway Street Community Hub proposal.

3: Station Approach: area of public realm which should be enhanced to provide a high quality setting to the Listed Station Buildings and create a positive initial impression of Hove on exit from the station. This area is included in the Neighbourhood Plan Hove Station Community Hub proposal

4: Fonthill Road & Goldstone Street: This street, currently dominated by cars, provides the opportunity to create a pleasing and practical north-south pedestrian and cycle route through the site, subject to the constraints of maintaining a minimum level of accessible on-street parking for residents.

5 Pocket Park: Located within the heart of the area, south of the Fonthill Road tunnel, this new soft landscaped area will provide an accessible amenity space for the residents of the immediate and wider area, bringing much needed green to the area. The provision of a pocket park is a high priority for local residents

but alternative locations in the core masterplan area identified in NP Part 1 Figure 6 should be evaluated during the consultation on the SPD.

6: Ellen Street: There is potential to transform this street, both through the regeneration of the Clarendon Ellen Estate to create positive building fronts onto the street and by making it a greener street, with priority for pedestrians and cyclist.

7: Ethel Street: There is an opportunity to reduce the dominance of private vehicles along Ethel Street to create a calmer, more welcoming approach to the station from the south.

8: Hove Park Villas Square: The approach to the station from the north side is along a characterful residential street with local shops. This is a key pedestrian route to the station from the surrounding northern neighbourhoods. There is potential to create a calmer, people-focused space in this area that - coupled with improvements to the pedestrian footbridge - could significantly improve the experience of the station and the link across the railway. This location is included in the Neighbourhood Plan Hove Station proposed Community Hub.



Figure 5.1: Location map of site specific opportunities

Station Rise

5.2 The function of this area is to provide a high-quality, gateway approach into the Hove Station Quarter from the station.

Site Parameters:

- **Scale and massing:** Taller development should be located on the western edge of the site, rather than towards the east where it meets the listed station building and the Conservation Area. This should create a landmark within the vicinity of the station and aid legibility towards the key transport node, while respecting the urban grain of the existing built form here.
- **Public realm and open space:** Provide an accessible, welcoming pedestrian link within a high-quality public realm; a destination that addresses the level change between what is currently the station car park and Conway Street, and allows for urban greening.
- **Active frontages:** Create positive frontages within this new public realm that incorporate active ground floor uses with residential above. Incorporate a range of ground floor units, so that there is an opportunity to draw-on the existing lively character of small, independent businesses in this part of Hove.
- **Access and parking:** Replacement station car parking must be re-provided as part of the redevelopment. There is a major opportunity to step down in levels from the station to Conway Street, and - as shown in Figure 5.3 opposite - parking could be accessed or provided at ground level on Conway Street, with vehicles accessing the site from Clarendon Road. This should be incorporated in a way that does not compromise active frontages at ground level. No residential car parking, with the exception of access for disabled parking, servicing and deliveries should be provided for the residential development located above the commercial units. A longer term alternative



Figure 5.2: Site location

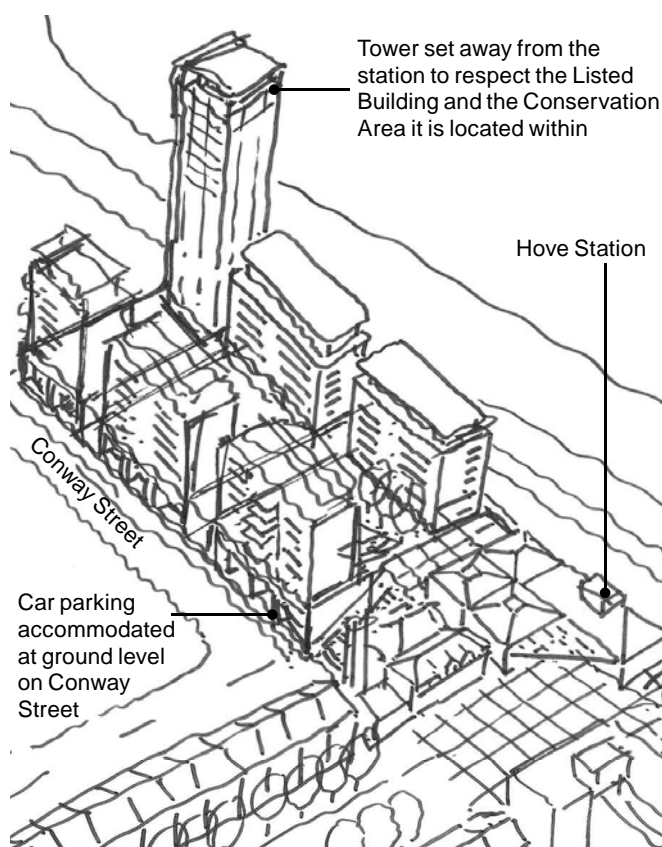


Figure 5.3: Illustrative sketch showing massing and key principles

could be the provision of a new car park for the station, which could be integrated with parking for residents, commuters and visitors if a suitable site can be found.

Key Deliverables:

- Creating a welcoming and positive pedestrian link from the station into the Conway Street area.

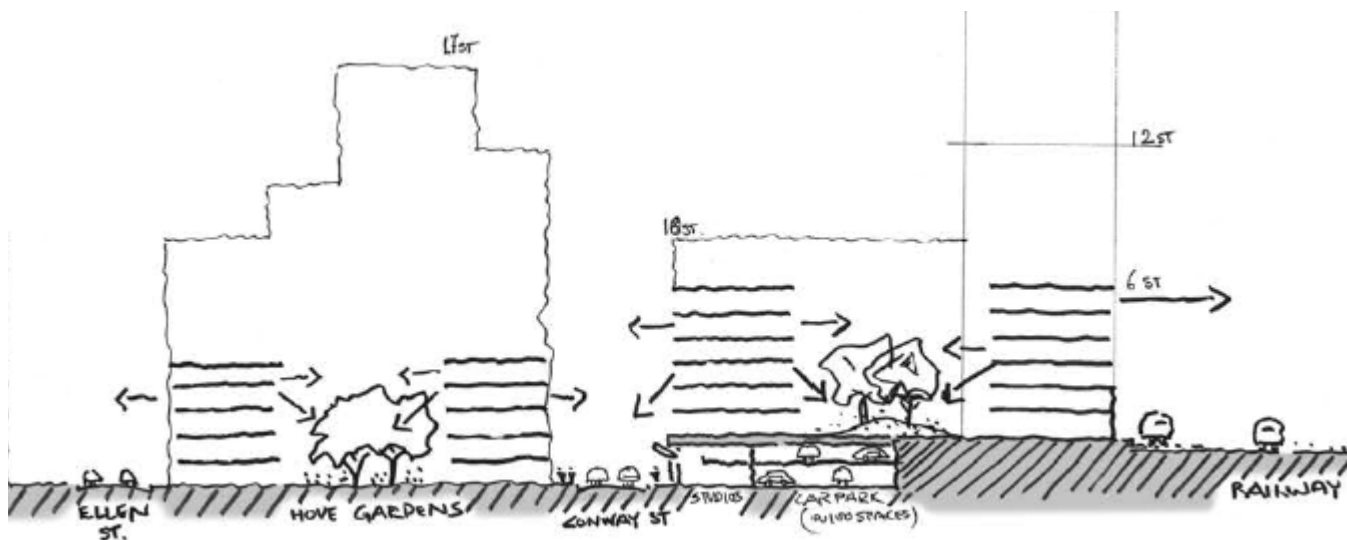


Figure 5.4: Illustrative section showing level change from railway line to Conway Street.

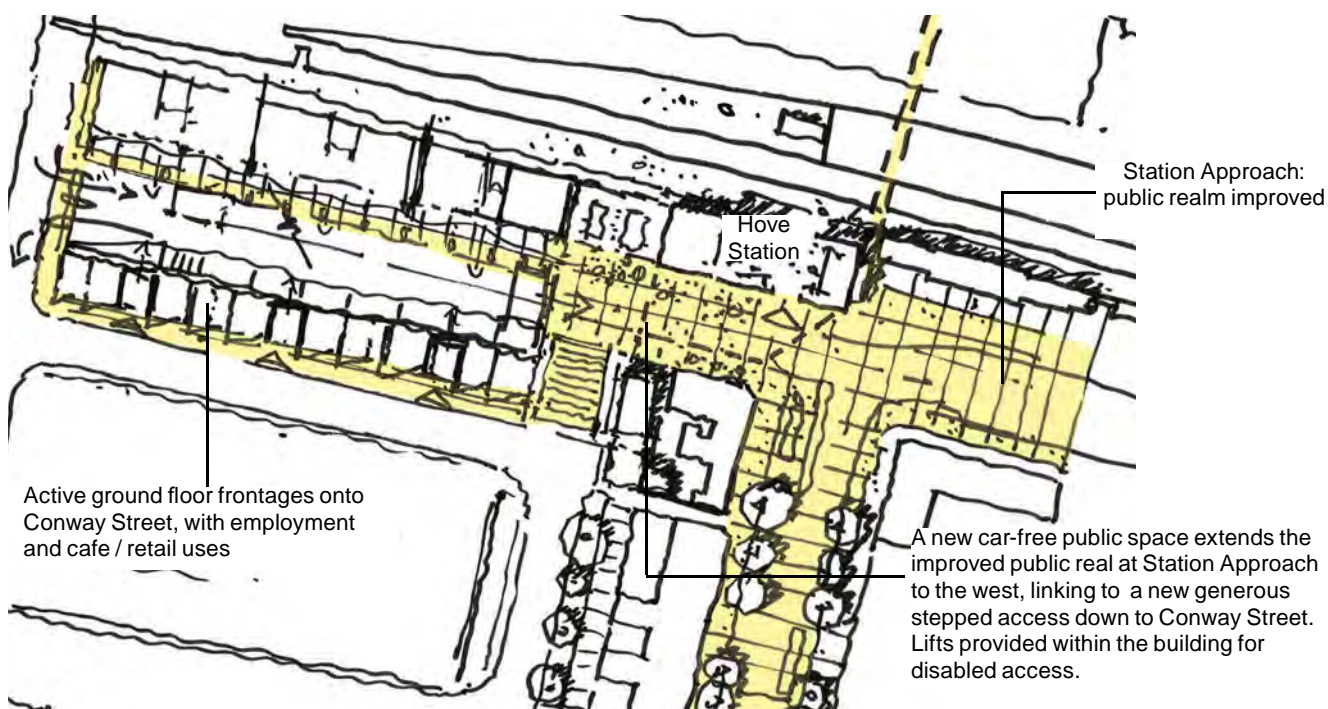


Figure 5.5: Illustrative station level plan

- Re-providing existing station car parking in a location convenient for rail users.
- Delivering mixed-use development, including employment and ancillary retail uses (to fulfil local needs) on the lower floors, with residential above. Retail uses could also be considered at ground floor level; however, any retail provision should integrate with and positively benefit the existing shopping area

along Goldstone Villas which is an important local shopping parade.

Honeycroft Centre Area

5.3 The Council is intending to engage with residents of the Clarendon Ellen Estate to develop an estate-wide regeneration scheme. The Honeycroft Centre has a key role to play in the regeneration of both the Estate and the wider Hove Station Area which the Neighbourhood Plan has recognised by designating it as one of its Community Hubs.

Site Parameters:

- **Community facilities:** Enhance/upgrade the existing community facilities as part of any redevelopment or major refurbishment.
- **Public realm:** Design new development to define a new east-west route through the site, lining directly with Ellen Street. Create an improved open space addressing Sackville Road and connecting to this new route. Be mindful of the needs of children and young people in the space, considering opportunities for informal play in the public realm.
- **Scale and massing:** Step buildings down towards Sackville Road to respect the scale of the existing streetscape. Buildings to be a maximum of 8 storeys. Design layout so as not to prejudice future development of Decon Laboratories site immediately to the north.
- **Active frontages:** Ensure that active ground floor uses face onto the open space and new east-west route. Provide residential on the upper floors, with clearly defined entrances at ground level.

Key deliverables:

- Improvement of the public space and creation of east-west link to Ellen Street to create a welcoming gateway to the area.
- Re-provision of the existing community facilities on site.



Figure 5.6: Site location



Figure 5.7: Example showing how new development could define the new east-west link to Ellen Street

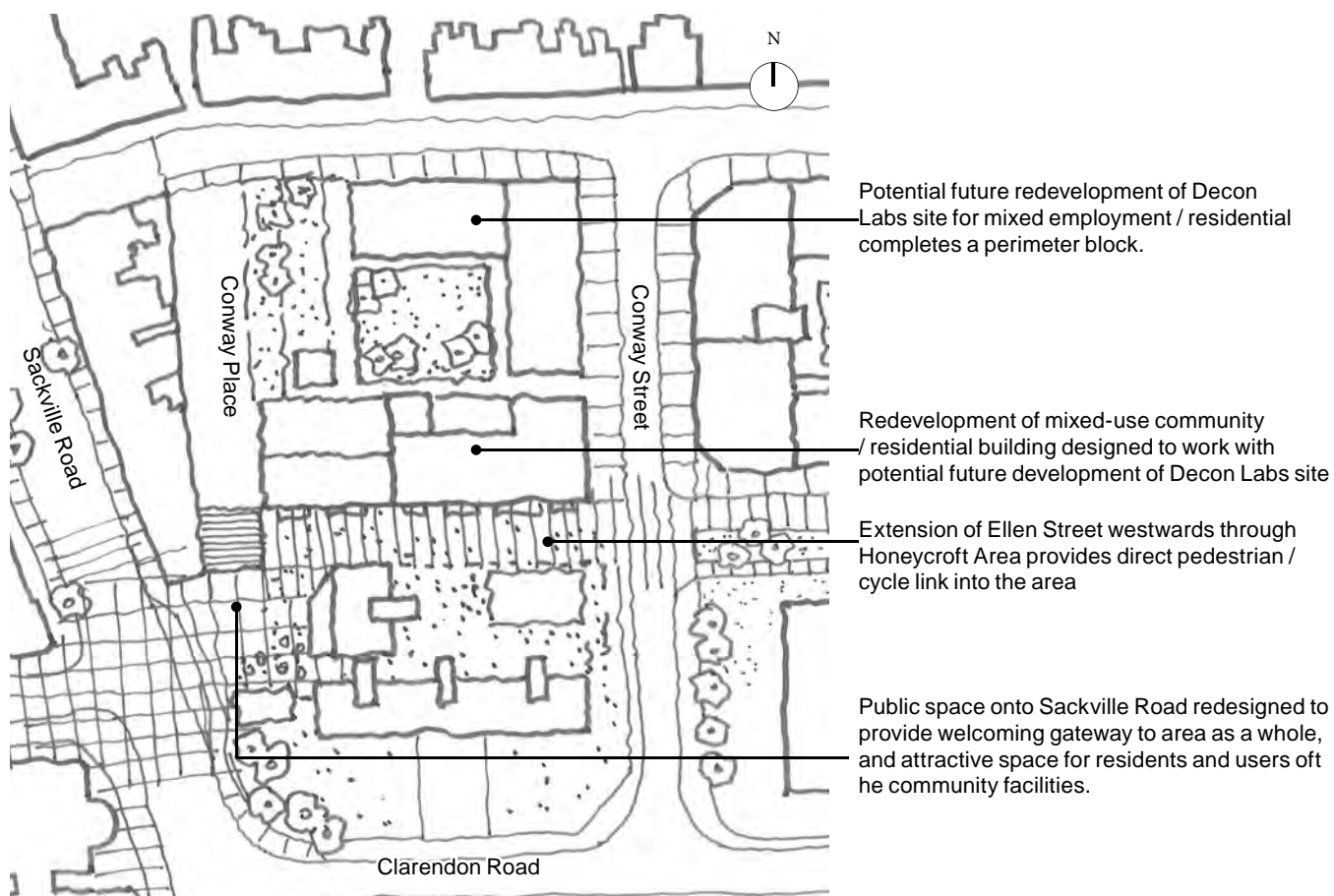


Figure 5.8: Illustrative plan view of the Honeycroft Centre Area.

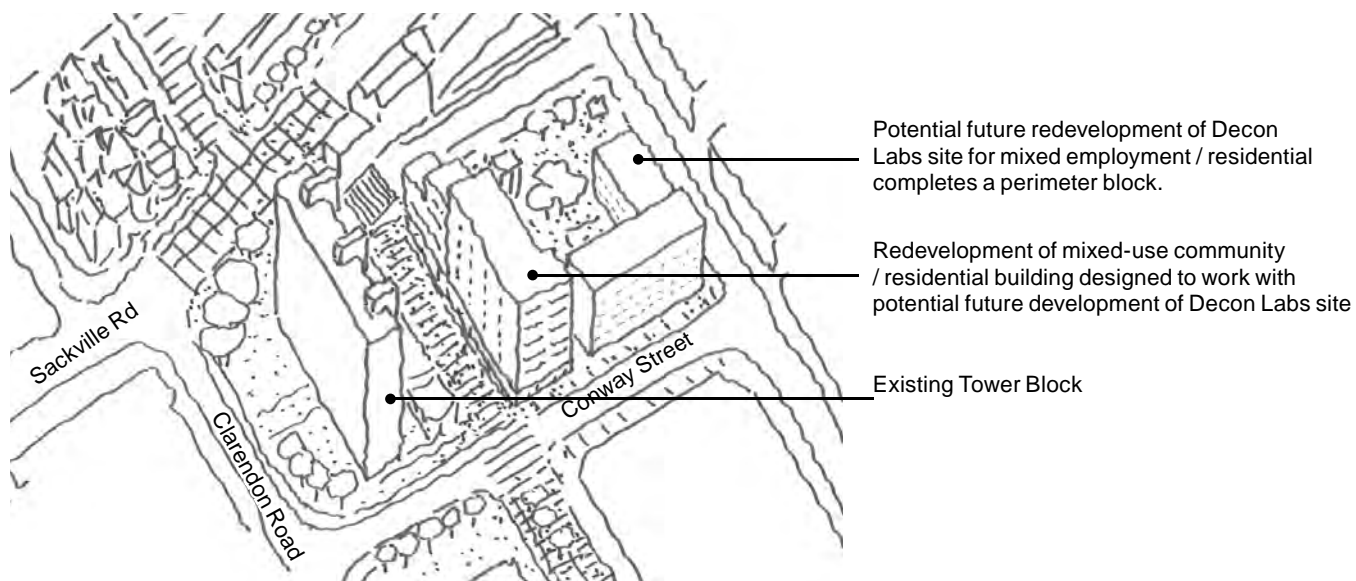


Figure 5.9: Illustrative aerial view of the Honeycroft Aerial showing potential massing

Station Approach:

5.4 The Hove railway station buildings and the footbridge are all listed Grade II and lie within the Hove Station Conservation Area. At present vehicular movement across the station forecourt to access the Network Rail car park on the eastern side creates conflict with pedestrians and cyclists. In addition, buses and taxis - although located close to the station- are not organised in the most accessible way for pedestrians moving between different modes of transport. The existing site movement arrangements create a poor first impression of Hove upon arrival at the station. This is a key opportunity to create a gateway at the Station Approach area and re-establish a sense of arrival to Hove which is one of the reasons for its incorporation in the proposed Hove Station Community Hub.

Site Parameters:

- **Public realm:** Improvements to the Station forecourt and its immediate surrounds to unify the public realm and provide visual continuity, with priority given to pedestrians and help ensure that the space provides a safe and pleasant environment for its users. Removal of the existing carwash and petrol-filling station would provide considerable opportunities to enhance this area if these factors could be brokered as part of a wider comprehensive project. Widen pavements to provide new seating, public art street greening and the avoidance of 'pinch-points' (e.g. adjacent to bus stops). Narrow the carriageway to reduce the space dedicated to vehicles. Introduce activity through 'pop-up' uses (such as a coffee van) in the improved public realm.
- **Transport:** Relocate taxi-rank (currently situated in the centre of the carriageway on Goldstone Villas) to a new location adjacent to the widened footway on the west side of



Figure 5.10: Site location

Goldstone Villas as illustrated in Figure 5.1. This would avoid passengers having to cross the road to get to a taxi.

- Relocate the east-bound bus stop to immediately outside the station on Station Approach, again removing the need for passengers to cross the road. Southbound / westbound buses continue to stop on Goldstone Villas.
- **Access and parking:** The relocation of the station car park to Conway Street would result in a car-free station forecourt, enabling the extension of the high-quality Station Approach public realm westwards to provide a positive connection to the wider Hove Station Area.

Key deliverables:

- Improvement of the station forecourt and immediate area to create a pleasant and coherent streetscape and a positive gateway entrance to the city on arrival to/from Hove Station.
- Reducing the presence of private vehicles on the street, enabling the promotion of more sustainable modes of transport

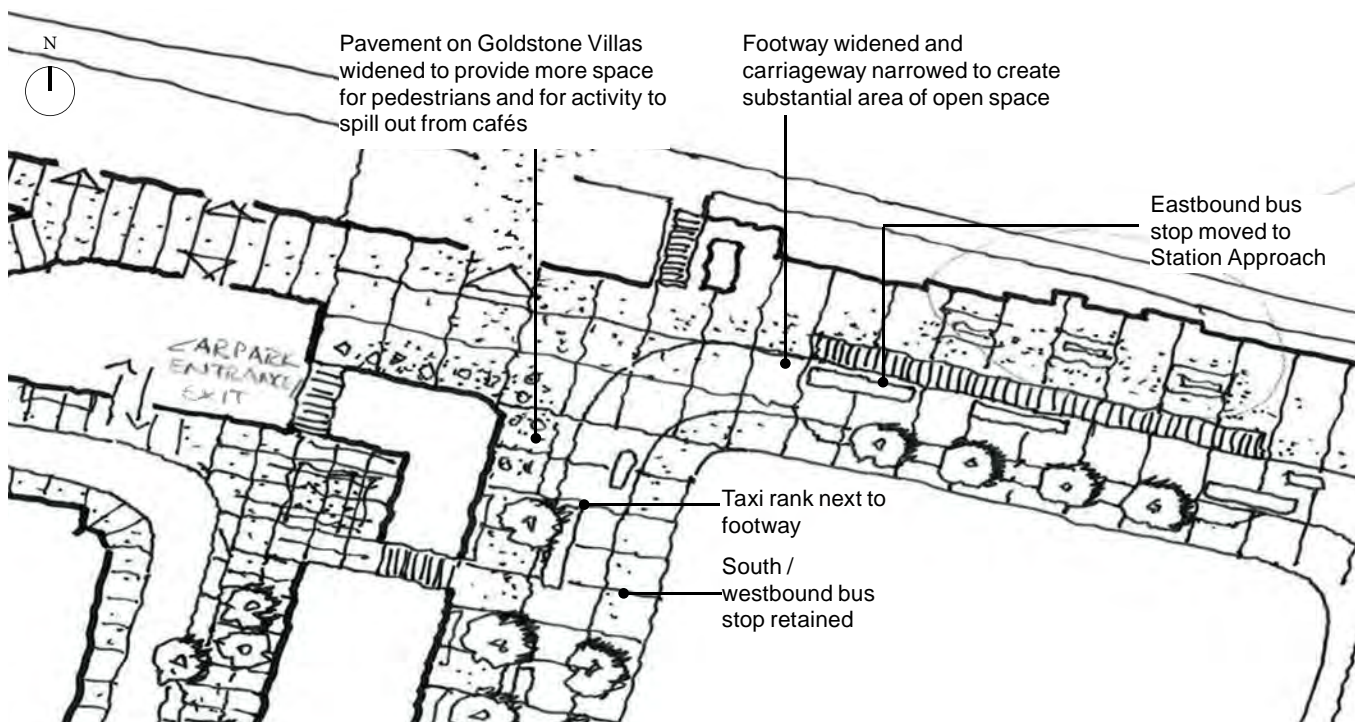


Fig 5.11: Sketch plan showing how Station Approach could be improved



Fig 5.12: High quality public realm and opportunities for seating to encourage activity.



Fig 5.13: Opportunities for planting for visual amenity as well as incorporating SUDs.



Fig 5.14: Good lighting, sympathetic to the character of the Station buildings, will help make the space attractive and safe at all hours.

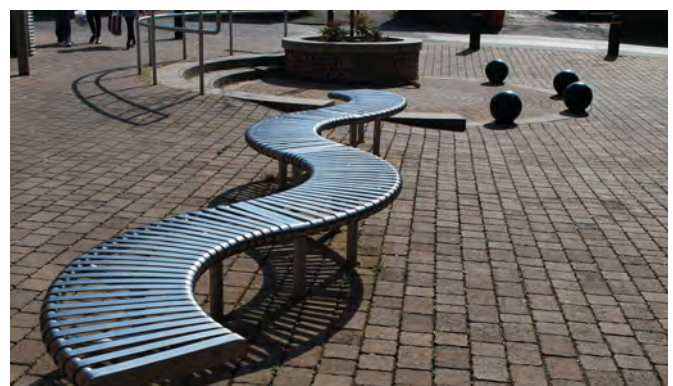


Fig 5.15: Reducing the presence of the private vehicle will allow the public realm to be reclaimed by pedestrians.

Fonthill Road & Goldstone Street

5.5 Together, Fonthill Road and Goldstone Street form a key north-south route through the site. The objective will be to create a key movement corridor, with reduced vehicular movement.

Site Parameters:

- Public realm and movement: Reduce to single carriageway for vehicles through the road tunnel under the railway and extend footway width to provide more space for pedestrians. Use priority filter to control traffic. Install high quality paving within and at either ends of the tunnel to reinforce the requirement for slow vehicular speeds. Use creative lighting and public art to improve the tunnel's environment.
- Frontages: Ensure that the building edges immediately to the south of the railway tunnel provide active frontages, to avoid extending the 'tunnel' effect.

Key deliverables:

- • Public realm and traffic management scheme to reduce vehicular movement and create an appealing and safe environment for pedestrians and cyclists.



Figure 5.11: Creative use of lighting to improve the pedestrian experience



Figure 5.12: Widened footway gives generous space to pedestrians



Figure 5.10: Site location

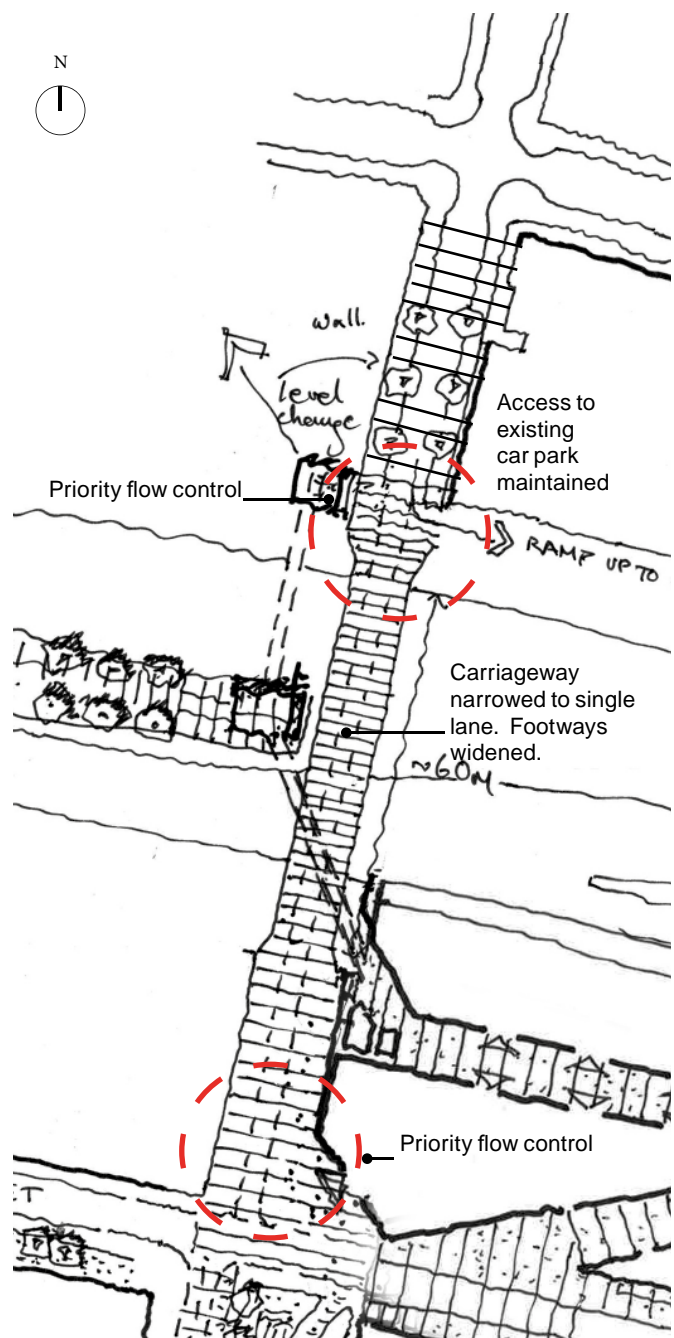


Figure 5.13: Widened footway gives generous space to pedestrians



Figure 5.14: Site location



Figure 5.15: Illustrative sketch plan of the Pocket Park.

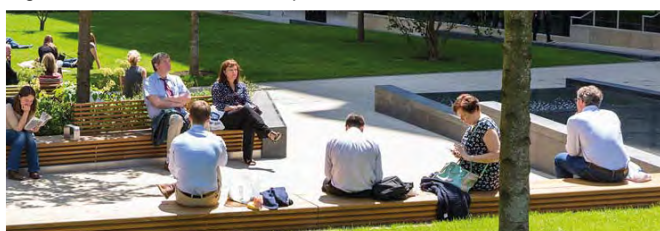


Figure 5.16: Seating designed as an integral part of the pocket park provides a reason to linger



Figure 5.17: Soft planting not only looks good, it works with SUDS features to manage drainage and helps improve air quality

Pocket Park

5.6 The pocket park at the junction of Goldstone Street and Ellen Street will form an important green space for the area. It also has a key role to play as part of the pedestrian-friendly east-west route across the area. However, alternative and/or additional locations in the area should be considered, possibly to provide a pair of pocket parks in the context of very high density development as indicated in the Neighbourhood Plan.

Site Parameters:

- **Public realm:** This space will combine SuDS infrastructure and green infrastructure to provide a unique and engaging space for people to move through and linger in the area. There is potential to incorporate informal play opportunities or a small children's play area.
- **Movement:** In the long-term, there will be no vehicular access through this space. However, in the short to medium term, a shared-space access on the western side will provide one-way access to the parking that serves Industrial House and the Agora Building. Redevelopment of all or part of these sites in the future should relocate vehicular access to Conway Street to the north.
- **Biodiversity:** The pocket park offers a prime opportunity to enhance biodiversity (e.g. through tree/plant choices (see the Council's Tree Strategy) promotion of learning (e.g. "bug hotels" and other similar features) and shared community food growing space

Key deliverables:

- Deliver a focal open space in the form of a pocket park.



Figure 5.18: In the short term, vehicles to pass through the edge of the park. Design to minimise the impact of cars.

Ellen Street

5.7 Ellen Street is currently lined with inactive frontages: garage blocks to the south and industrial units predominantly set behind car parking to the north. The route, shown in Figure 5.25, provides a key opportunity to create a direct link between the community facilities located at Honeycroft, the pocket park and the eastern end close to the station.

Site Parameters:

- **Building – street relationship:** As part of regeneration of the Clarendon Ellen Estate, redevelop the northern edge of the estate to provide a strong, positive building line onto Ellen Street. Ensure that windows and doors open onto the street, and that upper levels overlook Ellen Street. Redevelopment of the Custom Pharma, Agora and the 1-3 Ellen Street site should form a similar positive relationship to Ellen Street.
- **Public realm and movement:** Transform Ellen Street into a pedestrian and cycle-friendly route, with soft planting, biodiversity gains and SuDS features integrated into the design. Achieve this by:
 - reducing or eliminating vehicles from the western part of Ellen Street and from Conway Street to Goldstone Street;
 - minimising vehicular access to Ellen Street between Goldstone Street and Ethel Street; and
 - designing a high-quality public realm, with street trees, soft planting and incidental areas for sitting.

Key deliverables:

- Creation of a ‘green’ shared street that prioritises pedestrian and cycle movement.
- Provision of active edges lining this key movement corridor.



Figure 5.14: Site location



Figure 5.15: Example of how new development on the Clarendon Ellen Estate could create a positive frontage to Ellen Street



Figure 5.16: The style of new development on the Clarendon Ellen Estate is not prescribed by this SPD: what is crucial are active frontages overlooking the greened street

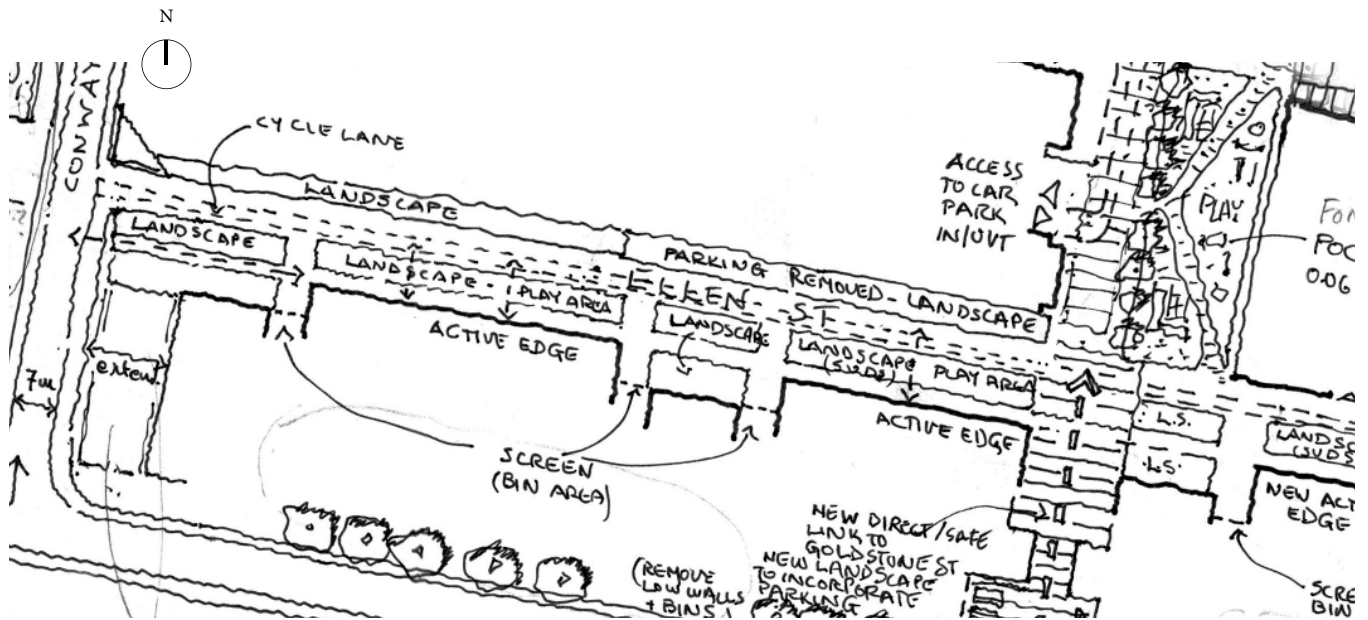


Figure 5.17: Illustrative sketch of Ellen Street.



Figure 5.18: Places to sit help to make Ellen Street a place to linger



Figure 5.19: Greening introduces softness into an otherwise urban area.

Ethel Street

5.8 Ethel Street is effectively two parallel streets:

- Ethel Street itself, which is a very wide street with parallel parking on the western side and end-on parking under trees on the eastern side; and
- separated by the parking under the trees, a narrow service access serving the businesses fronting onto it.

This potentially pleasant part of the area is currently dominated by parked cars. It feels cluttered and unwelcoming to pedestrians. There is an opportunity to enhance the setting for businesses and improve circulation for pedestrians and cyclists via public realm improvements. There are many examples from where such public realm changes and have played a key role in attracting more people into using an area to spending time (and money).

Site Parameters:

- **Building – street relationship:** The proposed 1-3 Ellen Street development will provide an active edge along the entire western side of the street. As part of the regeneration of the Clarendon Ellen Estate, a strong, positive building line should be provided onto Ethel Street. On the eastern side of the road the existing uses of buildings will be retained.
- **Public realm and movement:** Ethel Street will continue to provide vehicular access to the area as whole. However, the carriageway can be narrowed significantly to provide for two-way traffic. Reduce the amount of car parking on Ethel Street, preferably providing it as parallel parking. Create a shared pedestrian / cycle route incorporating the existing trees, and planting more to create a greened street.

Key deliverables:

- Creation of a street with a better balance of provision for vehicles and pedestrians / cyclists.
- Provision of active edges overlooking and defining the street.



Figure 5.20: Site location

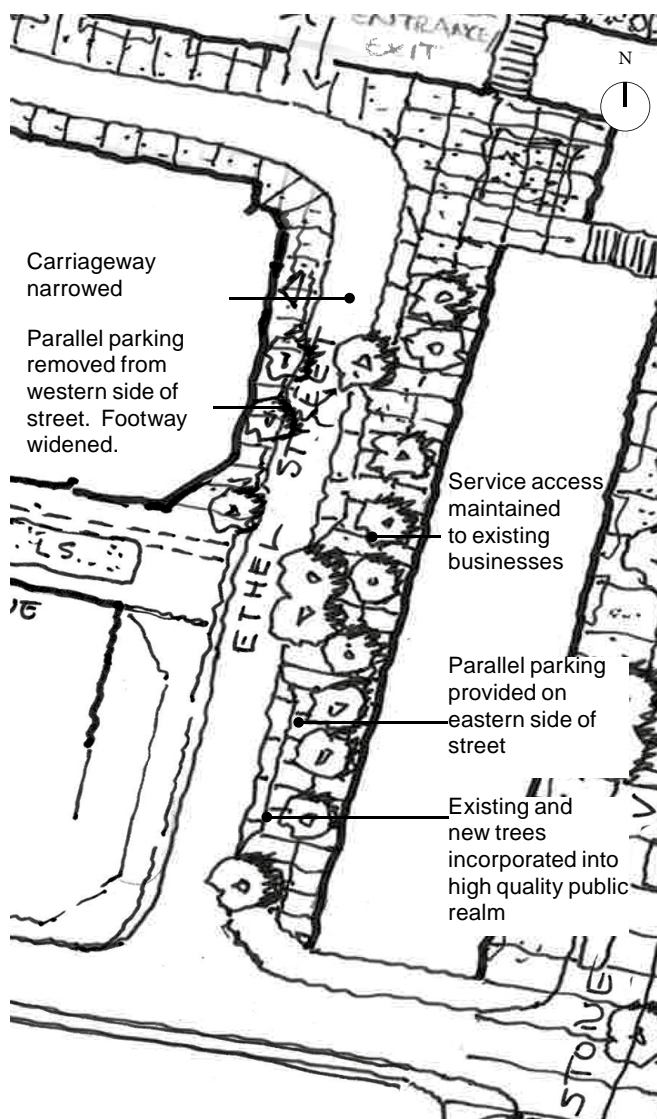


Figure 5.21: Sketch plan of Ethel Street



Figure 5.22: Site location

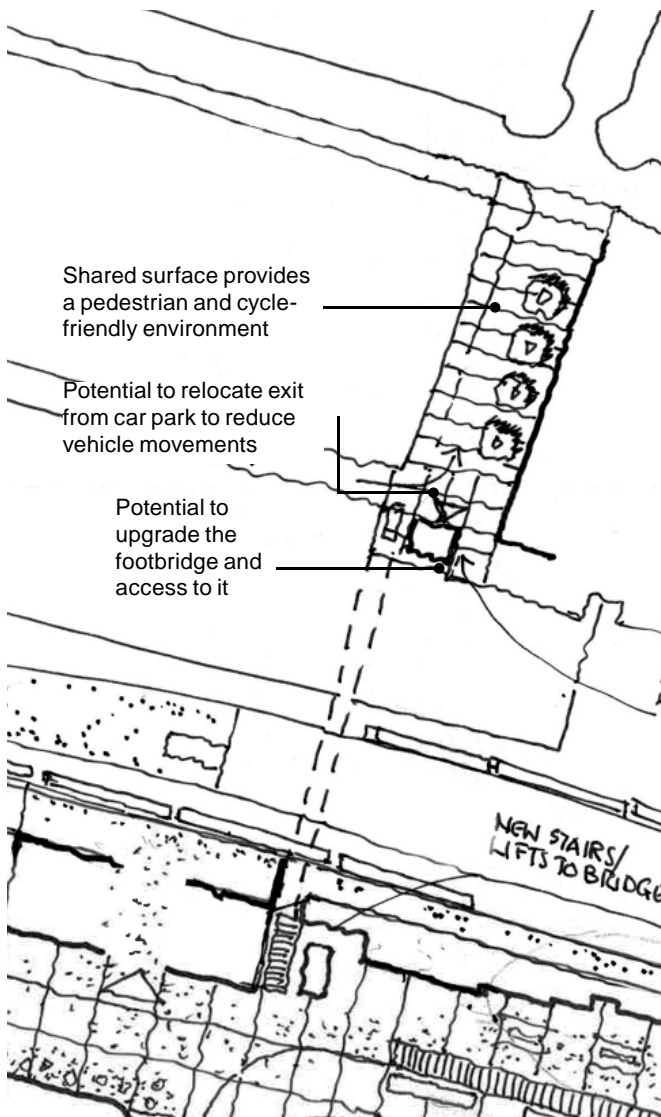


Figure 5.22: Sketch plan of Hove Park Villas Square

Hove Park Villas Square

5.9 The approach to the station from the north side is along an attractive residential street with local shops, which is identified in the Neighbourhood Plan as the Hove Station Community Hub. This is a key pedestrian route to the station from the surrounding northern neighbourhoods. The stepped access over the Grade II Listed footbridge is not accessible to all. There is an opportunity to sensitively upgrade the footbridge with lifts at the north and south and/or provide disabled access to the station ticketing area by an extension of the existing pedestrian underpass beneath the platforms. Improving the public realm to the north to create a square would provide an appropriate setting for better access.

Site Parameters:

- Public realm and movement: Create a public space that enables pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles serving the shops and business to co-exist comfortably. Investigate the potential for relocating the vehicular exit from the Hove Business Centre to Fonthill Road.

Key deliverables:

- Creation of a public square providing an appropriate setting to the Station footbridge.
- Refurbishment of Station footbridge, to provide access for all either by lifts or an extension to the existing pedestrian underpass.



Figure 5.23: An improved public realm together with the existing business could create an attractive and distinctive square

6 Phasing and delivery

6.1 The Hove Station Area is complex, with many different landowners with a range of different aspirations for the future. This SPD is the first step in distilling higher level policy as set out in City Plan Part One as well as emerging policy in City Plan Part Two and the Hove Station Neighbourhood Plan. Driving regeneration forward will take considerable effort from all involved, including the Council, the Hove Station Neighbourhood Forum and individual landowners.

6.2 The longer-term key to unlocking the potential of the area is the redevelopment of the eastern Bus Depot and Network Rail Car Park. Supported by interventions into the public realm and traffic management, there is potential to achieve significant change that in turn stimulates the regeneration of the area as a whole over time. Ideally, this would be achieved at an early stage, but in order to accommodate the shorter-term operational needs of the bus company, it is probable that it will take some time to secure the necessary land deals that will provide for the bus company's longer term needs and release the eastern depot site.

6.3 This section sets out the sites and projects in an order of priority, which has taken account of the community's priorities as identified in the Neighbourhood Plan, identifying the landowners and the key stakeholders who need to be involved. Early developments and actions include sites for which planning permission has already been secured, as well as those being promoted by their landowners for development. They also include some public realm works that could quickly start to change the character of the area with minimal investment, particularly traffic management to reduce vehicular movements under the railway line and rat running through

the area, together with short-term investment in the Community Hubs

6.4 It is the medium term projects that have the potential to really transform the area, and the groundwork for these needs to be started now in order for them to come forward. This includes the Council,

Discussing with developers the Council's stated position on delivering a carbon neutral Brighton and Hove by 2030 and the importance of this area in helping to deliver this commitment and how this can be achieved;

- working with local stakeholders including the Neighbourhood Forum, brokering discussion between key landowners and/or to consider engaging with a third-party agency to provide a key role in land assembly and possibly as a lead developer;
- undertaking engagement with the residents of the Clarendon Ellen Estate to inform a comprehensive regeneration scheme; and
- leading the process of designing and implementing public realm improvements at Ellen Street and Ethel Street
- leading the process of designing and implementing public realm improvements in the Hove Station Community Hub area
- securing the early refurbishment of the footbridge and the necessary investment commitments for the medium-term provision of lifts or a tunnel to provide access to all from the residential areas north of the Station.

6.5 Network Rail has an important part to play in this crucial 'medium term' stage of regeneration, not only as a partner in the key site but also leading improvements to the station footbridge, and being a partner with the Council and the Neighbourhood Forum in public realm improvements at Station Approach



	Site / project	Landowner ■ key stakeholders	Comments
Early sites / projects			
1	1-3 Ellen Street	Watkins Jones ■ Neighbourhood Forum	Planning permission for residential-led mixed development of up to 18 storeys comprising residential units (build to rent), with commercial and community space. WJ is committed to working with the Forum through the construction period to occupancy to establish the Hove Station Neighbourhood Quarter.
2	Sackville Trading Estate	Multiple ownership ■ Application made by Moda Living ■ Neighbourhood Forum	Planning permission for a mixed-use development comprising residential units (build to rent), a care community, offices and commercial space. Moda Living is committed to working with the Forum through the construction period to occupancy to establish the Hove Station Neighbourhood Quarter.
3	Fonthill Road & Goldstone Street	Highway land ■ Highway Authority ■ Network Rail if works to tunnel proposed	Opportunity for early public realm project. Could be done in two stages (i) directional traffic control implemented early; and (ii) upgrading of surfacing and lighting / art project at a later date.
4	Hove Park Villas Square	Highway Land ■ Businesses and residents in and around the square ■ Hove Business Centre ■ Neighbourhood Forum	Opportunity for early public realm project to improve setting of northern entrance. First phase of comprehensive scheme to improve access to the station, including upgrading the footbridge To be incorporated in a comprehensive urban design scheme building on the Neighbourhood Plan proposals for the Hove Station Community Hub
5	KAP site	■ Tudor Holdings	Planning permission for residential / office development.

	Site / project	Landowner ■ key stakeholders	Comments
Medium Term Sites / Projects			
6	Royal Mail Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Royal Mail Group PLC 	Proposed for allocation for residential in the Neighbourhood Plan Part Two and City Plan Part Two.
7	Eastern Bus Depot and Network Rail Car Park	Go-Ahead Group / Network Rail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Brighton & Hove Bus 	<p>Key opportunity to unlock the area as a whole with comprehensive redevelopment, re-providing station car parking along with employment and residential uses.</p> <p>A significant and complex scheme that requires re-provision of the eastern bus depot facilities elsewhere in the masterplan area south of the railway line.</p>
8	Station Approach and Footbridge	Network Rail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Historic England ■ Businesses and other occupiers around the Station Approach Area ■ Neighbourhood Forum 	<p>Public realm scheme to improve setting of Hove Station, reduce dominance of road network and provide more convenient access to buses and taxis. To be incorporated in a comprehensive urban design scheme building on the Neighbourhood Plan proposals for the Hove Station Community Hub</p> <p>Improving the footbridge (including providing lifts) is a key element of this project</p>
9	Honeycroft Centre	B&HCC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Residents of Clarendon Ellen Estate ■ Occupiers and users of the community facilities ■ Decon Labs ■ Businesses / residents on Sackville Road ■ Neighbourhood Forum 	As part of the wider regeneration of the Clarendon Ellen Estate, an opportunity to refurbish/redevelop this area, along with new residential redevelopment of the Decon Labs site (site 15) and an improved public realm to deliver the Neighbourhood Plan Community Hub proposal. Connecting into and extending Ellen Street westwards is a key part of the project. If site 15 could come forward at an earlier opportunity (it is currently identified as a longer term project) it could be incorporated as part of a wider comprehensive redevelopment with this site.

	Site / project	Landowner ■ key stakeholders	Comments
10	Ellen Street	Highway Land / B&HCC ■ Residents of Clarendon Ellen Estate ■ Businesses in the Conway Street Area ■ Highway Authority	As part of the wider regeneration of the Clarendon Ellen Estate, an opportunity to redevelop the northern edge of the estate to provide new homes fronting onto Ellen Street, and improvements to Ellen Street to create a pedestrian and cycle friendly green street.
11	Ethel Street	Highway Land ■ Businesses and residents served by Ethel Street	Public realm scheme to combine vehicular access and parking with an attractive environment for pedestrians and cyclists.
Medium – Long Term Sites / Projects			
12	Industrial House, Custom Pharma and Albert Works	B&HCC, Matsim Properties, Harket Group ■ Occupiers / tenants of the 3 sites	Potential for the redevelopment of all or part of these ownership. Could form part of future bus depot relocation, or could provide mixed-use development.
13	Western Bus Depot	Go-Ahead ■ Brighton & Hove Bus	Potential to redevelop western bus depot to upgrade facilities. Not as critical as the eastern depot in unlocking the regeneration of the area as a whole, and so can be delivered at a later stage as part of the phased upgrading of bus depot facilities (subject to successful site assembly).
14	Pocket Park	Go-Ahead / Highway Land ■ Brighton & Hove Buses ■ Industrial House and Agora owners / occupiers	Land is partly within highway and partly within Go-Ahead ownership. The bus company considers the land important in the near future for operational purposes It will need to form a key element in the phasing solution to any future redevelopment. Pocket park cannot therefore be delivered until land is no longer required for bus depot operation and suitable alternative site has been found.

	Site / project	Landowner ■ key stakeholders	Comments
Long Term Sites			
15	Decon Laboratories	Decon Laboratories	Potential for mixed-use development to complement redevelopment of Honeycroft Centre Area (see site 9 comments) thereby completing a logical urban 'block' as proposed in the Neighbourhood Plan outline design scheme for the Sackville Road Conway Street Community Hub. Outlook is primarily eastwards, so would be more attractive for development once other sites in the area have come forward.
16	Jewson and Hove Car Supermarket	Jewson Ltd and Hove Car Supermarket	Comprehensive redevelopment of these two sites would be likely to make best use of land, as the Car Supermarket is visually 'tucked-away' and therefore difficult to develop on its own. Potential to combine with redevelopment of the Western Bus Depot site.
17	Agora	Matsim Properties	Better quality building than most in the area and currently fully occupied, so potential for a longer life than many existing buildings. Matsim own adjacent Custom Pharma site (see site 12) so potential for a comprehensive approach to redevelopment.
18	Newton Road Employment Area	Multiple ■ Owners and occupiers of businesses	Potential for future redevelopment to connect the Sackville Trading Estate Development into the wider area. The area is currently subject to a protected employment land designation under Policy CP3 in the City Plan Part One. This, together with land assembly complications arising from multiple land ownerships mean that the area would need to form part of a wider comprehensive project in conjunction with site 7 if it was to be realised.
19	Goldstone Retail Park	Oxford University Endowment Managers ■ Owners and occupiers of businesses	No plans from the site owner to redevelop this area. Very low potential for change in the lifetime of this SPD.

Appendix 1: 'Station Rise'- unlocking the Station Area: Additional Note

In Spring 2020, the Brighton and Hove Bus Company shared its preferred strategy for the redevelopment of its three sites across the city (Lewes Road, Whitehawk and Conway Street)

The bus company (part of the Go-Ahead Group) currently owns and occupies three sites around Conway Street including a bus garage on the eastern side of Fonthill Road (3,139m²), further storage and offices on the western side of Fonthill Road (4,170m²), and parking on the smaller southern site east of Goldstone Road (725m²). The company's proposals include the demolition of all existing office and workshop buildings, and the construction of new workshop facilities and a new HQ on the upper floors on the western side, allowing open storage of buses on the western side.

This SPD provides a strategy for a new mixed-use neighbourhood focussed on the Conway Street Industrial Area. The potential redevelopment and (ultimate) relocation of the bus depot buildings are not only an important element within this wider context. but could have an impact upon the attractiveness of the wider area.

The prospect of open storage of buses on at least part of the site - and potentially all of the eastern side - may undermine the wider regeneration objectives for the area, so this note aims to use what the bus company's plans to consider how later phases might still release key parts of the Conway Street area for development uses that could meet the Council's aims for the Hove Station Quarter.

Phase 1

Key Outputs:

- Existing depot buildings demolished
- Temporary open bus depot installed

Phase 1 would enable the bus company to progress its current plans, creating new office space on its western site, and open bus parking on the eastern site. This has the benefit of allowing the bus company to improve its working conditions and clearing the eastern site of its current buildings, creating a parking and storage area for buses.

However, the long-term storage of buses on the eastern site would not be conducive to creating a successful neighbourhood or provide the link to the station from the east. Neither would it realise the development potential of the station car park. The Council would wish to see this site better used by development, given its close proximity to the station and potential to create a link between the station and Conway Street / Sackville Road.



Figure 1.1: The bus company's current land. Phase 1 would remove buildings on the large eastern site.

Phase 2

Key Outputs:

- New bus depot developed
- Eastern bus depot relocates, freeing up this site

Because of the importance of the eastern site to the Hove Station Area, its availability for development is deemed essential, potentially in combination with the Network Rail car park abutting it to the north. The key to achieving this is the relocation of the operational bus uses from the eastern site to a single consolidated site within the core masterplan area, that would better meet its long-term operational requirements.

The most suitable site(s) for this would be to the immediate south of the bus company's western site, on land currently occupied by the Council's Industrial House, Custom Pharma and Albert Works. All of the uses here could be relocated over the medium term, allowing the bus company to relocate and still remain adjacent to its other site. The site currently occupied and owned by Jewson to the immediate west of the western depot site may also have a role potential to provide for temporary or more permanent bus relocation. There would, of course, need to be an agreed strategy in place to secure the necessary related land deals.

The potential for redevelopment on the eastern site allows the possibility of funding the purchase of some or all of these sites for the relocation of bus facilities.

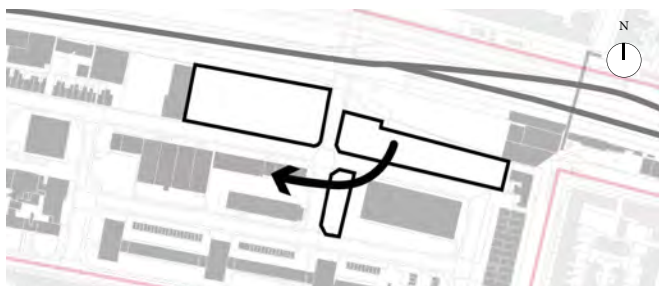


Figure 1.2: Eastern depot facilities move to alternative site

Phase 3

Key Outputs:

- Eastern bus depot redeveloped for mixed use
- Work to bring Network Rail site in as a comprehensive approach

Securing the bus company's move from the eastern site would allow the site's redevelopment for a mixed use scheme in conjunction with the Network Rail Car Park, thereby achieving the SPD's strategy for a new pedestrian access to the station from the east, a replacement multi-storey car park close to the station and the realisation of considerable development of the car park in conjunction with the eastern depot site. As discussed within the SPD, the combination of the eastern bus depot site with the Network Rail site to the north could create a comprehensive approach to the area which could begin to generate critical mass for the Hove Station neighbourhood and provide a catalyst to deliver wider benefits for the Conway Street area generally.

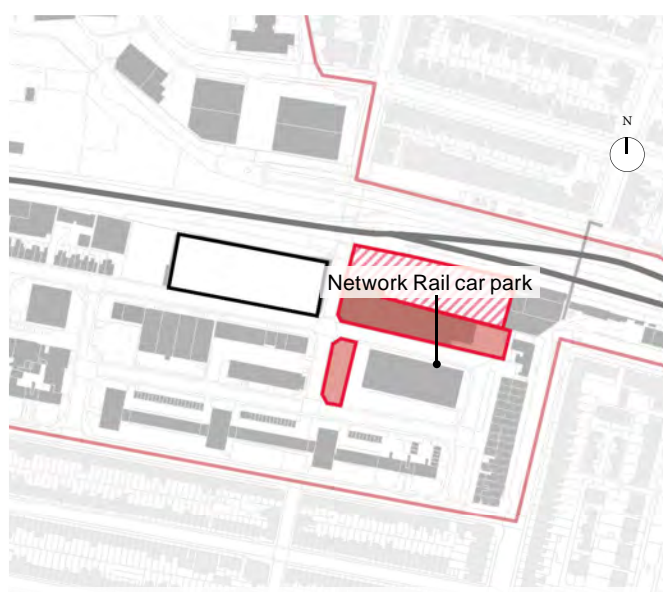


Figure 1.3: The eastern depot smaller eastern side can be redeveloped.

Phase 4

Key Outputs:

- New bus depot developed on single consolidated site

Once the bus company has cleared the eastern site, changes required to the western bus depot and office site can be completed to bring the two sites together operationally. This may involve the new depot spanning across - and closing off a part of - Conway Street in order to provide a consolidated site for bus operations. Ideally, perimeter blocks would form an edge around any open area required for operations, to aesthetically accommodate the depot within the urban grain and make best use of the development capacity of the core masterplan area.

The disbenefits of the bus depot spanning Conway Street would be a reduction in access/permeability through this part of the area, although it should be noted that access to the masterplan envisages Ellen Street to the south as providing for the key east-west pedestrian connections through the area.

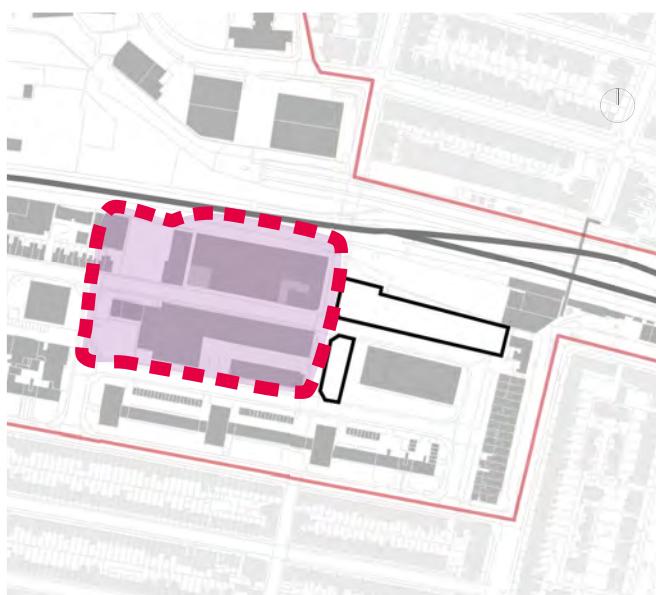


Figure 1.4: The western bus depot can be fully redeveloped with the new site.

City Planning
Brighton & Hove City Council
Hove Town Hall
Norton Road
Hove
BN3 3BQ



1 Boundary of masterplan area				
Issue		Options and responses		Comments and actions
<p>Should the boundary be limited to the Conway Street Industrial Area Strategic Allocation, or be expanded to include additional opportunities in the wider area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">If the area is limited to the strategic allocation alone, opportunity to include and integrate certain potential nearby opportunities will be lost.Conversely, if the area of coverage is too extensive, the masterplan could be too complex to deliver.	A	A Strategic Allocation only - Limiting the masterplan area to the Conway Street Industrial Area Strategic Allocation as defined within City Plan Part One Policy DA6	1	<p>Expressions of support for all Options, with strongest support for Option C, followed by Option B and one expression of support for Option A.</p> <p>Written representations from Hove Station Neighbourhood Forum expressed strong support for Option C, in order to deal with ‘crucial’ issues of north-south (and east-west connectivity). They commented that the Neighbourhood Plan Part 2 sets out indicative long term proposals for Old Shoreham Road frontage to the Trading Estate and the Goldstone Retail Park- areas that are not included in the 3 current major development proposals/projects to the north of the railway within DA6 which could be developed as part of a DA6 Master Plan.</p> <p>Written representations from Royal Mail (owners of the sorting office located south of the railway within DA6) expressed support for Option C in order to ensure a more comprehensive plan for the area – and a preference for Option B over Option A.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Core masterplan area will comprise all DA6 land to the south of the railway.Masterplan will also examine opportunities within the DA6 area as a whole (i.e. including that area lying to the north of the railway) to overcome the physical severance caused by the railway and help guide and deliver future development proposals that combine and integrate both with each other and the wider area.
	B	DA6 land south of the railway - Widening the masterplan area to include additional land south of the railway within the DA6 area.	4	
	C	All land within DA6 area - Widening the masterplan area even further to include all land within DA6.	8	
	<i>NB – regardless of where the boundary is determined, the masterplan will examine the wider area context and issues of connectivity (including strengthening north-south connections across the railway).</i>			
	Total responses		13	

2 Sustainable transport			
Issue	Options and responses		Comments and actions
How can the masterplan best take advantage of the area’s location (close to the train and bus network) to maximise opportunities to support and increase sustainable forms of transport?	A	‘Business as usual’ approach – No further detail or guidance to City Plan policies required.	1
	B	Mixed mode approach – Providing a traffic-calmed environment that allows for general car ownership along with sustainable transport modes including walking, cycling and use of public transport.	4
	C	Radical approach – Prioritising car-free development and a pedestrian and cycle-focussed environment with integrated sustainable transport service provision.	8
	Total responses		13
			<p>Expressions of support for all Options, with strongest support for Option C, followed by Option B and one expression of support for Option A.</p> <p>Written representations from Hove Station Neighbourhood Forum expressed strong support for Option C. Stated that this approach should be used to complement some parts of DA6 with traffic calmed streets and roads . Commented that they supported the traffic calming element of the Hove Gardens Project and strongly advocate the traffic calming of Newtown Road/Wilbury Road/Fonthill Road (in Neighbourhood Plan Part 2).</p> <p>Written representations from Royal Mail commented that “all development within policy DA6 should maximise opportunities to support the station and the adjacent bus services to promote sustainable travel. In terms of the three options provided, the masterplan must be realistic in what it is seeking to achieve. For this aspect of the SPD, there is an opportunity to go beyond the ‘Business as Usual’ approach, and the ‘Mixed Mode Approach’ is considered appropriate. This does allow car ownership but promotes the sustainable transport modes highlighted allowing for development of sites to be maximised without the challenge of car parking on site. The ‘Radical Approach’ is not considered realistic at present.”</p> <p>Actions</p> <p>Masterplan brief will reflect general support for delivering an overall environment where the needs of pedestrians and use of sustainable forms of transport are a guiding principle of future development, while having regard to delivering a viable and successful neighbourhood that integrates well with the wider area.</p>

3 Public Realm and community facilities			
Issue	Options and responses		Comments and actions
<p>How should the masterplan help provide for social inclusion along with a high quality, safe and secure public realm that meets the needs of its communities.</p> <p>(‘Public realm’ refers to public spaces including public routes and all other open spaces accessed by the public)</p>	A	‘Business as usual’ approach – No further detail or guidance to City Plan policies required.	0
	B	Indicative approach – Identifying key opportunities/locations within masterplan area for community uses/ hubs and public open spaces.	3
	C	Detailed approach – Identifying locations for community uses/hubs and the type of community facilities required and providing illustrative concept design guidance for public realm and open spaces.	8
	Total responses		13
			<p>Some support for Option B; stronger support for Option C.</p> <p>Written representations from Hove Station Neighbourhood Forum expressed strong support for Option C. Commented that the Neighbourhood Plan ‘already delivers much of the indicative approach of Option B by identifying Community Hub 1 Hove Station and Community Hub 2 Sackville Rd/Conway St/Clarendon Rd. as locations for improved/enhanced community facilities in an improved public realm environment, to be funded in part by developer contributions. ‘Moreover, NP Part 2 includes Community Hub Improvement projects which have been developed over two years, through joint workshops with local stakeholders and residents. These projects already provide initial “illustrative concept guidance” and are ready to be further developed as an important component of the SPD.</p> <p>Written representations from Royal Mail commented that “In line with the aims and objectives of the National Planning Policy Framework, developing mixed communities is essential in development proposals. A key part of this is the provision of safe and secure public spaces. The SPD provides the opportunity to commence assessment of areas that may be suitable for community uses and open space. For this reason, the ‘Indicative Approach’ is considered suitable in this instance. A ‘Detailed Approach’ at this stage is considered unnecessary and too prescriptive, particularly given the potential for Royal Mail’s site to either remain in employment use or be redeveloped for residential.</p> <p>Actions</p> <p>Masterplan will, where practicable and/or appropriate identify potential locations for community uses/hubs and the type of community facilities required; and provide illustrative concepts to guide the design of public realm and open spaces.</p>

4 Building heights				
Issue		Options and responses		Comments and actions
Hove Station Area has been identified as a 'node' suitable for taller development. What types of guidance should the masterplan provide in relation to building heights?	A	'Business as usual' approach – No further detail or guidance required to City Plan policies and other relevant planning documents.	1	Strong overall support for Option C Written representations from Hove Station Neighbourhood Forum expressed strong support for Option C. Commented that: “the ~tall buildings cluster” is fully embodied in the NP Part 1 and Part 2. It will be substantially established by the likely approval of the MODA application which aligns high buildings along the north side of the railway line, in parallel with the Clarendon-Ellen Estate 10 storey blocks to the south. In the Conway Street Industrial Area between them the recently approved Hove Gardens project establishes the starting point for ‘...providing more specific advice on building heights, densities and massing for each specific development plot within the Masterplan area.’”
	B	'Broad brush' approach - Testing strategic views of the masterplan area and identifying key sensitivities. Providing general advice in establishing a 'tall buildings cluster'.	2	
	C	Detailed approach - Providing more specific advice on building heights, densities and massing for each specific development plot within the masterplan area.	9	Written representations from Royal Mail commented that “it is essential that guidance for taller buildings within the Conway Street Industrial Area Masterplan SPD retain flexibility given the constant change in circumstances. The Design Document produced pursuant to the Royal Mail site demonstrates that it is capable of providing a ten-storey residential building without impacting identified constraints or neighbouring properties. An allocation for the site within the masterplan should thus reflect this potential with suitably flexible wording should it no longer be required by Royal Mail, ensuring the area can be comprehensively planned. The proposed 'broad brush' or 'detailed' approach may be a useful barometer for testing potential of areas. However, for reasons such as uncertainty over the availability of land and buildings, the policy should not be restrictive in its nature. In this scenario, a restrictive policy may prevent additional residential development in a sustainable location, where there are no material considerations that would prevent taller development. Planning applications should be judged on a site by site basis in line with policies within the City Plan One and emerging City Plan Two at the time. The 'Business as Usual' approach is therefore preferable in this instance.” Actions Masterplan brief will require detailed analysis to be undertaken in order to provide indicative guidance on heights, density and massing of buildings. It should be noted that, in
	Total responses		12	

			addition to any advice that is formulated via the masterplan, further detailed testing and justification will continue to be a policy requirement in respect of any planning application involving a tall building.
5 Existing businesses			
Issue	Options and responses		Comments and actions
How can the masterplan help address the needs of existing businesses in the Conway Street Industrial Area?	A	'Business as usual' approach – No further detail or guidance required to City Plan policies, with the council's Economic Development team providing assistance where possible to help displaced businesses find new accommodation.	3
	B	Relocation approach – As above – and identifying opportunities for wide range of new workspaces with potential to meet needs of both existing and future businesses within the masterplan area.	9
	Total responses		12
			Some support for Option A, with stronger support for Option B. Written representations from Hove Station Neighbourhood Forum expressed strong support for Option B. Commented that "the Neighbourhood Plan stresses the importance of providing sufficient affordable work spaces in the redevelopment of DA6 to accommodate the creative enterprises which need low cost premises currently provided in Industrial House. Our Community Hub 2 Improvement Project for the Sackville Road /Conway Street area was developed by a group of community and business stakeholders. The owner of Deacon Labs made it clear that he would be happy to re-locate and enable the site to be redeveloped with some of the developer contributions invested in the Community Hub, but so far been unable to find an alternative location."
			Written representations from Royal Mail commented that, "of the two options provided, the 'Business as Usual' Approach is considered the most appropriate at this stage. This is due to the individual circumstances of each of the businesses within the site area. Input from the Council's Economic Development team is welcome in assisting in the potential relocation of some businesses. It is important to understand the regeneration of the area will provide a mixed use area, with certain areas more likely to be suitable for employment uses than others. Royal Mail are also open to the potential for relocating within the SPD area should an appropriate opportunity arise. This could release the current Royal Mail site for residential uses that provide greater benefit in terms of, for example, densities. At present it is an under-utilised asset. The SPD also must take account of the emerging Hove Station Neighbourhood Plan, the Regulation 14 consultation for which is currently open. This provides a more local view of the regeneration of the area. Conflict between the two would cause uncertainty to land owners and may hinder regeneration."

		Actions Masterplan exercise will review range of workspace requirements of existing businesses in the area and will examine opportunities for including new workspaces with potential to meet needs of both existing and future businesses within the masterplan area.	
6 Development phasing and viability			
Issue		Options and responses	Comments and actions
If phasing requirements for development are too rigid, there is a danger that investment is not forthcoming; if too relaxed, there is a danger that only the more profitable elements get constructed and vital infrastructure fails to come forward. How can the masterplan provide	A	'Business as usual' approach – No further detail or guidance to City Plan policies required. 2	Some support for Option A, with stronger support for Option B. Written representations from Hove Station Neighbourhood Forum expressed strong support for Option B. Commented that: "the Neighbourhood Plan (NP) proposals for the phased, comprehensive redevelopment of DA6 South advocate and provide a framework for this approach and this was the basis of our support for the first phase Hove Garden project. We argued that although 19% - now 10% - is well below the NP policy of 40% 'affordable' housing, a higher proportion would be required for the subsequent phases. The NP gives priority for the investment of the 25% Neighbourhood Portion of CIL to the delivery of open spaces and community facilities in DA6 south. The SPD must develop an implementation strategy which delivers this outcome." Written representations from Royal Mail commented that "Phasing requirements for development should be determined by the market. This generally brings appropriate sites forward for development at optimum times. Seeking to restrict phasing to certain timeframes will impact upon the availability of sites. Phasing within a scheme is not likely to be a key factor given the potential plot sizes and the number of landowners across the SPD area. The 'Business as Usual' option is therefore the most appropriate. Viability will be a key matter in the preparation and consideration of planning applications. All development parcels will have different factors that may affect the viability. The SPD cannot provide a broad-brush approach for each sites given the differences they will all have. As a result, the 'Business as Usual' model is essential. Whilst the fine line between too rigid and too relaxed policy is noted, the danger of stopping development from coming forward is considered a much greater risk at the masterplanning stage.
	B	Strategic approach - Running a viability check and including an advisory strategy on phasing and funding, to help ensure an 'equitable' approach across the masterplan area. Profitable developments would be expected to cross-fund and bring forward less profitable elements, including open spaces and community facilities. 11	
	Total responses 13		

helpful guidance on development phasing and viability to help ensure its overall delivery?				Actions It should be noted that future planning applications will continue to be considered on their own merits, with regard to adopted planning policy and other material considerations. Masterplan will be informed by a viability check and will include an advisory strategy on phasing and funding, to help guide and ensure delivery of key social and environmental infrastructure, along with the more profitable development opportunities.
7 Surface water flooding				
Issue		Options and responses		Comments and actions
How can the masterplan play a role in ensuring development incorporates appropriate measures to reduce the risk of surface water flooding in the masterplan area and the wider neighbourhood.	A	'Business as usual' approach – No further detail or guidance to City Plan policies required.	3	One respondent noted that while this option included an option C (detailed approach) on the paper version (which they would have chosen) the online version did not offer it. Written representations from Hove Station Neighbourhood Forum expressed strong support for Option C (although they selected Option B on the online form, presumably for the above reason)
	B	'Broad brush' approach - Referencing a range of good practice on 'climate change resilient' design.	8	This unintended anomaly re. the online form has been noted (and the response table has been amended to take this into account). Written representations from Royal Mail commented that "The purpose of the SPD is to assist in the interpretation and implementation of planning policies. In terms of flooding, the Council has existing policies relating to flood risk and drainage. Policy CP11 of the City Plan One provides a clear and precise guide to the expectation of what development should deliver. Whilst drainage will be a factor for all sites to consider, the 'Business as Usual' approach is considered appropriate in this instance, with reference to those existing policies suitable. Should Approach B be the preferred option, then it should be clearly noted the range of good practices are not mandatory. Again, each site is different and what works at one may be inappropriate at another."
	C	Detailed approach - Providing specific design guidance and identifying opportunities within the masterplan area to ensure development is both 'climate change resilient' and helps	2	Actions The masterplan will be informed by both options 'B' and 'C'. It will identify opportunities for climate change resilient measures to be 'woven in' to the built environment and

		alleviate surface water flooding in the wider area.		landscaping where appropriate (e.g. within the design of open spaces and roads) while referencing good practice where this may be helpful.
		Total responses	13	
8 Energy networks				
Issue		Options and responses		Comments and actions
The council intends to commission an energy network feasibility study of the wider Hove Station Network. How can this work best be integrated with the masterplan?	A	'Business as usual' approach – No further detail or guidance to City Plan policies required.	2	Some support for Option A, with stronger support for Option B.
	B	Integrated masterplan approach - Ensuring that Masterplan is informed by and integrates with the Energy Network Feasibility Study.	11	Written representations from Hove Station Neighbourhood Forum expressed strong support for Option B. Commented that "Issues 7 and 8 are important components of planning for a low carbon Hove Station Quarter. The Neighbourhood Plan has drawn on best practice by reference to the Local Carbon Neighbourhood Planning Guidebook. It will be important that the SPD takes this dimension a stage further to ensure that the new quarter is fit for 21st century purpose.
	Total responses		13	Written representations from Royal Mail commented that "the Council's intention to provide a network feasibility study is noted and encouraged. However, there are concerns as to how it could become incorporated within the production of the SPD. The 'Integrated Masterplan Approach' will not allow the potential flexibility required in bringing sites forward for development. The 'Business as Usual' is more appropriate. The SPD could however explore how development could link into a site-wide network where appropriate."
				Actions The council will ensure that the masterplan and energy network feasibility study are complementary, with each informing the other. The Invitation to Tender for these work-streams will be suitably structured to achieve this objective.

9 Equalities		
Issue	Responses received	Comments and actions
If you consider the Conway Street Industrial Area Masterplan (Supplementary Planning Document) to have any equalities implications, positive or negative? If so, please provide further details.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As long as the needs of those with disabilities are met so as to allow them to work, live and enjoy the new development area...potential to be positive if the transport and access arrangements are well thought through To not exclude marginalised individuals, the plan must take into account the needs of people who struggle to afford rent in the city. It needs to include provision of social and affordable housing. There is a question of social discrimination that needs to be addressed. The argument exists that long term residents feel they will be pushed out or priced out of the area. Social and affordable housing must be adequately spread throughout the redevelopment area and the Master Plan can set a standard for this, i.e. no separate entrances or social housing ghettos. Waste management in this location is a waste of good space which should be used for housing, school etc etc 	Equalities comments are noted. These issues are covered under existing City Plan policies. They will be integral in informing the masterplan process.

10 Additional comments and suggestions	
Issue	Comments and actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little information on trees/nature and biodiversity opportunities/needs being addressed in the overall masterplan. Lots of trees and green spaces are required (as well as water management) for inclusion in this plan. • Concern regarding the management of traffic during and following the development of this area, with existing "rat-running" twice a day on Ellen Street becoming even more intense once the area is more densely occupied. What plans are proposed to manage traffic flow? • Small studio spaces should also be in the area designated for waste management 	<p>Noted. Landscaping and biodiversity were always intended to be – and will be - integral elements for inclusion in the masterplan (along with a range of other 'default' planning and masterplan considerations that weren't deemed necessary for inclusion in the issues and options paper).</p> <p>Traffic flow issues and preventing rat-running will form part of a wider consideration to provide sustainable transport focussed-solutions, a high quality public realm and a safe, pedestrian-friendly environment.</p> <p>Noted. It is assumed that this comment relates to the coal yard site on the north side of the railway</p>