



Oversight and Governance

Chief Executive's Department
Plymouth City Council
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CABINET

Thursday 8 December 2022
2.30 pm
Council House, Plymouth

Members:

Councillor Bingley, Chair
Councillor Shayer, Vice Chair
Councillors Drear, Carlyle, Dr Mahony, Patel, Smith, Stoneman and Wakeham.

Members are invited to attend the above meeting to consider the items of business overleaf.

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Tracey Lee
Chief Executive

Cabinet

Agenda

Part I (Public Meeting)

1. Apologies

To receive apologies for absence submitted by Cabinet Members.

2. Declarations of Interest

Cabinet Members will be asked to make any declarations of interest in respect of items on this agenda.

3. Minutes (Pages 1 - 10)

To sign and confirm as a correct record the minutes of the meeting held on 10 November 2022.

4. Questions from the Public

To receive questions from the public in accordance with the Constitution.

Questions, of no longer than 50 words, can be submitted to the Democratic Support Unit, Plymouth City Council, Ballard House, Plymouth, PL1 3BJ, or email to democraticsupport@plymouth.gov.uk. Any questions must be received at least five clear working days before the date of the meeting.

5. Chair's Urgent Business

To receive reports on business which, in the opinion of the Chair, should be brought forward for urgent consideration.

6. Leader's Announcements (Verbal Report)

7. Cabinet Member Updates (Verbal Report)

8. Finance Monitoring Report Month 7 (To Follow)

9. Corporate Plan Performance Update, Q2 2022-23 (Pages 11 - 48)

10. Plymouth Habitat Banking Vehicle (Pages 49 - 84)

II. Business Case for the procurement of a Domestic Abuse Service

(Pages 85 - 112)

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Cabinet**Thursday 10 November 2022****PRESENT:**

Councillor Bingley, in the Chair.

Councillor Shayer, Vice Chair.

Councillors Drean, Carlyle, Dr Mahony, Patel, Smith, Stoneman and Wakeham.

The meeting started at 3.31 pm and finished at 4.28 pm.

Note: The full discussion can be viewed on the webcast of the City Council meeting at www.plymouth.gov.uk. At a future meeting, the Council will consider the accuracy of these draft minutes, so they may be subject to change. Please check the minutes of that meeting to confirm whether these minutes have been amended.

56. **Declarations of Interest**

The following declaration of interest was made in accordance with the code of conduct in respect of items under consideration at the meeting -

Name	Minute Number	Reason	Interest
Councillor Jonathan Drean	60	Councillor Drean was Chair of the Peninsula Rail Task Force which is financed by the Devon and Cornwall Rail Partnership.	Private

57. **Minutes**

The minutes from the meeting held on 6 October 2022 were agreed as a true and accurate record.

58. **Questions from the Public**

The following question was submitted by Mike Sheaff.	
Q: Minutes of June 2022's Performance & Finance Scrutiny Committee state, "a written response would be provided to Members on the £4m savings target in the Children's Services directorate." This information was not provided by the October meeting. What can you do to ensure information	A: An external review of our scrutiny function is currently underway. I understand that we need to resource the examination of the executive. You can make executive decisions, but good scrutiny needs to occur otherwise you don't get the right decision. We are not clear on the year you refer to in your

is provided to support effective scrutiny?	question but we will chase and find the answer. We do support effective scrutiny, which did not happen with the budget last year, and I have asked the budget process this year goes through full scrutiny. Better questions lead to better decision making. I thank you for the courage to come in and ask your question and we will come back to you on this.
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59. **Chair's Urgent Business**

There were no items of Chair's Urgent Business.

60. **Draft Budget Report 2023 - 24**

The Chair proposed and the Committee agreed to a variation to the order of the agenda, to bring the Draft Budget Report 2023-24 forward.

The report was introduced by Mark Shayer (Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Finance and Economy), Tracey Lee (Chief Executive) and David Northey (Interim Service Director for Finance and Section 151 Officer) who highlighted –

- a) The Council was experiencing financial challenges that are unprecedented;
- b) Council's across the UK were facing similar issues;
- c) £37 million in savings needed to be found;
- d) Officers had worked incredibly hard to bring forward proposals and would continue to do so as they worked on the budget in the following months;
- e) There was a statutory duty to sign off the 2023/24 budget in February 2023;
- f) It was important to make sure that proposals were viable and could be achieved for the 2023/24 budget.

The Committee agreed:

1. To note the report, acknowledging it was subject to change in line with any Government Autumn Statement, Provisional Settlement adjustments and changes required as proposals were developed;
2. To support development of the proposed savings options set out at Appendix Two of the report for inclusion in the Council's draft budget for 2023-24 to ensure Cabinet support for savings proposals prior to further development of the draft budget for 2023/4;

3. That public engagement would be undertaken on the 23/24 proposals as set out at Section 4 and Appendix Four of the report, which would be reported to Cabinet in January 2023 to feed into the budget setting process.

61. **Leader's Announcements** (Verbal Report)

The Leader gave his announcements and highlighted –

- a) Plymouth was now legally a Freeport and had been awarded its statutory instrument for the final tax sites, making Plymouth the first Freeport up and running;
- b) There was a significant amount of interest from investors for Plymouths Freeport sites with deals to be announced in the future;
- c) The Council was still waiting to hear if it had been successful in the Levelling Up Fund Bid to a £30 million Marine Based Innovation Centre at the next phase of Oceansgate, with the Levelling Up Team from Government having visited Plymouth on 9 November 2022 to learn more and understand the scale of the ambition of the project;
- d) In October 2022, the Smart Sound Connect Control Centre was opened to further enhance the ocean-focussed 5G network testbed in and around Plymouth Sound and the network had won the 2022 Mobile Industry Award for 5G Innovation of the Year;
- e) Two applications had been submitted to the Regulators Pioneer Fund and Innovate UK with partners across the South West Region which if successful would support marine innovation and create opportunities for businesses to innovate and grow;
- f) The Council has reached out to the British Business Bank to ensure that Plymouth Businesses had maximum awareness and success at securing investment from the £200 million South West Fund which would be launched in 2023;
- g) The Leader was impressed and proud to inform the Committee that some major, overseas owned companies in Plymouth were continuing to win multi-million pound contracts and creating thousands of high value jobs;
- h) Princess Anne had visited Plymouth to open the National Centre for Coastal Autonomy;
- i) Plymouth had hosted the MDL Green Tech Boat Show for the second year in a row, which celebrated the green alternatives in traditional boating tech with it being profiled in the Event of the Year category in the British Yachting Awards;
- j) Plymouth had continued to support and lead the South West Regional Defence and Security Cluster Network and the Economic Development team and Cabinet Members had been looking at ways they could offer further support to, in turn, support the local economy;

- k) Destination Plymouth had been doing extensive work to promote the city at various trade shows and new hotels were being built to encourage more tourists and visitors to come to the city;
- l) Plymouth International Medical and Technology Park had launched the latest development to market – Barrack Court, a 40,000sq ft new development of high quality units and offices.

62. **Cabinet Member Updates** (Verbal Report)

Councillor Dr John Mahony (Cabinet Member for Health and Adult Social) provided an update and highlighted –

- a) The second phase of the care hotel beds had started with 20 new beds in conjunction with Cornwall, easing pressure that was on Derriford Hospital;
- b) The short term care centre continues to support people who need re-enablement and had supported over 150 people since it opened in May 2022.

Councillor Mark Shayer (Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Finance and Economy) provided an update and highlighted –

- c) Plymouth's Historic Guildhall, a grade II listed building owned and operated by the Council refurbishment project will start shortly with a budget of £4 million, part funded by the Future High Streets Fund and the Council itself with refurbishments creating a multi-use event space to create additional revenue for the Council with works due to commence in Summer 2023 and due to complete in Summer/Autumn 2024 and a public information session would be held on 21 November 2022 between 3pm-7pm at the Guildhall;
- d) The Diving Disease Research Centre had hosted the British Hyperbaric Annual Scientific Meeting, talking about the great work that had taken place in Plymouth with the city boasting one of the highest concentrations of marine scientists in Europe at the time.

Councillor Jonathan Drear (Cabinet Member for Transport) provided an update and highlighted –

- e) New technology for repairing potholes would be trialled in the city which used cold application and reduced carbon by 95% and vehicles able to drive over it within 5-10 minutes.

Councillor James Stoneman (Cabinet Member for Climate Change) provided an update and highlighted –

- f) The Boundary Commissions final proposals for changes to parliamentary boundaries in Plymouth had been announced and published for consultation with the public with final suggestions due to be submitted to parliament by July 2023;

- g) Voter Identification regulations had been published and were expected to come into effect by mid-January 2023.

Councillor Charlotte Carlyle (Cabinet Member for Education, Skills and Children and Young People) provided an update and highlighted -

- h) Thanks for Jean Kelly (Former Service Director for Children, Young People & Families) and Ming Zhang (Former Service Director for Education, Participation & Skills) and their dedication and hard work and wished them good luck in their new roles;
- i) Congratulations and wishes of good luck for Jane Anstis (Service Director for Children, Young People & Families) in her new role.

Councillor Pat Patel (Cabinet Member for Customer Services, Culture, Leisure & Sport) provided an update and highlighted –

- j) Audience numbers for Sail GP 2022 had been confirmed as 74 million+ TV audience in over 175 countries, with economic impact of £10 million+ in the city, 16 million video views on social media and more than 31,000 spectators;
- k) Visitor numbers to The Box over half term had been over 12,000 and the income from the shop had increased to £10,000 with the British Art Show Exhibit receiving positive feedback with 32,345 visits across all sites 8 October-6 November 2022;
- l) Alberta Whittle had won the Paul Hamlyn Prize;
- m) Plymouth had been successful in securing NPO funding from Art Council England, with The Box benefitting significantly from £4 million per year for the next 3 years.

The Leader and Councillor Dr John Mahony left the meeting at 4.02pm.

63. **Audit and Governance Committee Chair Update**

Councillor Andy Luggar introduced the report and highlighted –

- a) The Audit and Governance Committee had discussed matters such as Councillor Training and Development, Internal and External auditor reports and recommendations, Counter Fraud reports, DBS Checks for Councillors and consultation on a change in the election cycle for Plymouth;
- b) A Councillor training steering group had been established to development a Councillor Development strategy;
- c) Risk reporting had been made a regular item for scrutiny committees;

The Committee agreed to note the report.

64. Chelson Meadow Solar Farm

Councillor James Stoneman (Cabinet Member for Climate Change) introduced the report and highlighted –

- a) The project would provide opportunity to address the climate challenge and to reduce corporate energy costs by approximately 60%;
- b) It was set to provide enough renewable energy to power the equivalent of 3,800 homes annually;
- c) The site was predicted to have a 25% increase in biodiversity.

In response to questions it was highlighted –

- d) Power created wouldn't go straight into the Council system but benefits would be measured through a virtual power performance agreement;
- e) The work would be carried out in partnership with Plymouth Energy Community with the Council benefitting from land lease and energy savings with a split in any long-term surplus.

The Committee agreed to:

1. Note the full business case;
2. Approve the capital allocation of £320,000 for development works, as set out in the business case to inform future reports and final approval of the Business Case;
3. Note that the final Business Case

65. Finance and Capital Monitoring Report Month 6

Councillor Mark Shayer (Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Finance and Economy) introduced the report and highlighted –

- a) When decisions have been made around budget, Plymouth is put first;
- b) Important to deliver over 300 statutory services including protecting the children and vulnerable adults in the city;
- c) Importance to invest in Plymouth's future.

That Cabinet agreed to note:

1. The forecast revenue monitoring position at Period 6 as set out in the report in the sum of £6.373m; if the previous agenda reports and recommendation 6 of this report were approved it should be noted the monitoring position would be revised to

£5.991m;

2. The expenditure for the Capital Programme at Period 6.

The Committee approved:

3. The increase to the Fees and Charges as proposed in Appendix D;
4. The increase in Crematoria Fees (as set out here) by 10% with effect from the 1 January 2023;
5. Delegation to the Director of Finance the authority to review Fees and Charges and increase them, where possible and appropriate, With effect from 1st April 2023, by 10% or, where CPI more than 10%, increase by CPI;
6. The report would proceed for onward consideration at the meeting of Full Council on 21 November 2022.

66. **Parking Modernisation and Environment Plan**

Councillor Mark Shayer (Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Finance and Economy) introduced the report.

The Committee agreed -

1. To note the consultation responses within appendix 1 (summary) and appendix 2.
2. To approve the implementation of the following changes with effect from 1st December 2022:
 - 2.1 To increase on-street parking fees from £1.50 per hour to £2 per hour, expand the payment options for parking to include credit, debit cards, contactless, android pay and Apple pay, alongside the existing Ringo (payment by phone call, phone app or website) and remove cash as a payment option;
 - 2.2. To introduce a 24 hour on-street tariff of £15 for a 24 hour stay;
 - 2.3. To revise the charging periods to 9am to 9pm (daytime) and 9pm to 9am (evening);
 - 2.4. To remove maximum stay restrictions in the following locations: Armada Way, Basket Ope, Batter Street, Buckwell Street, Catherine Street, Derry's Cross, Gibbon Lane, Gibbon Street, How Street, Lockyer Street (Lower), Looe Street, Notte Street, Palace Street (East), Princess Street, St Andrew's Street, Tavistock Place, The Barbican, The Parade, Whimble Street, Hoe Road, and Madeira Road;
 - 2.5. To simplify the off-street car parking tariffs in accordance with the off-street charges schedule (Appendix 5) for the following sites: Derry's Cross, Elphinstone, Exchange Street, Guildhall, Mayflower House Court, Mayflower East, North Hill,

Regent Street, St Andrews, Theatre Royal, Bretonside B and C, Civic Centre, Colin Campbell Court, Cornwall Street, Cornwall Street East and West, Courtney Street, Marks and Spencer's, Mayflower Street and Western Approach car parks;

2.7. To increase the fee for a Residents Permit from £30 to £41.

2.8. To increase the 'Long Stay Business Permits' from £300 to £400 and 'Short Stay Business Permits' from £150 to £200;

2.9. To introduce a new 'Short Stay NHS and Heath Care permit' at a cost £100 and a 'Long Stay NHS and Health Care Permit' at £150;

2.10. To introduce parking terminals within all district car parks and the requirement for motorists to use the terminals to activate a free parking session;

2.11. To reduce free parking from 3 to 2 hours at Mutley Barracks and Napier Street car parks;

2.12. To increase the annual fee of the 'Accessibility Permit' from £40 to £60 and expanding the sites at which it can be used to include to the Theatre Royal, Regent Street, Mayflower East and Western Approach;

2.13. To introduce a fee of £150 for the marking of a 'Disabled Driver Parking Space' for residents;

2.14. To increase the charge for concessionary rate parking for guests of guest houses and hoteliers from £5 to £7;

3. From 1st April 2022:

3.1. To provide customers with greater choice of how to pay for parking, through expanding payment options to include credit and debit cards, contactless cards, Apple Pay, Google Pay and RingGo (phone call, smart phone app and web);

3.2. To remove cash payments from on-street parking.

67. **Garden Waste Subscription Charge**

Councillor Bill Wakeham (Cabinet Member for Environment and Street Scene) introduced the report.

The Committee agreed –

1. To approve the Business Case;
2. To approve the introduction of a subscription charge for the garden waste collection service of £49 per garden waste receptacle with an early bird reduction to £39 for those who sign up within the publicised offer period;

3. To approve an inflationary increase to be applied to the charge for garden waste collection to take effect for each calendar year from 2024 onwards;
4. To approve the introduction of a charge of £10 for residents who request that the Council collect Garden Waste containers that are no longer required, as opposed to retaining it or taking it themselves to Chelson Meadow Recycling Centre.

68. **Non Commercial Route Options**

Councillor Jonathan Drear (Cabinet Member for Transport) introduced the report and highlighted –

- a) The report concerned non-commercial bus routes which were described as bus routes supported by Plymouth City Council because they were not commercially viable;
- b) There was a statutory duty under Section 63 of the Transport Act 1985 to secure transport services not otherwise met by commercial operators existing contracts;
- c) Bus operators had informed the Council that a number of services operating on a commercial basis were no longer viable and the council had stepped in to support these on a short-term basis to enable them to be included within the procurement process;
- d) A range of options were included in the procurement process with the sustainable transport team developing creative options for combining routes and seeking to make the best use of Section 106 developer contributions;
- e) Nearly £1 million would have been needed to maintain existing routes;
- f) Option 6 would retain 9 of the 14 routes and maintain important bus connections for communities across the city.

The Committee agreed to:

1. Confirm and agreed Option 6 as set out in the report for the award of bus service contracts, it wished to implement;
2. Approve the cancellation of bus service contracts as set out in the report relating to the agreed option for implementation;
3. Approve the award of the contracts as set out in the report relating to the agreed option for implementation;
4. Approve the undertaking of statutory consultation for the introduction of a £1 24-hour charge within the three park and ride car parks, and agree that the income generated from this would be ring-fenced to supporting the city's bus network.

69. **Exempt Business**

The Committee considered passing an exemption as item 16 related to exempt or confidential matters (Para(s) 3 of Part 1, Schedule 12A of the Local Govt Act 1972) as any breach of confidentiality could prejudice the Council/person/body concerned & might amount to a breach of the councillors /employees codes of conduct.

Having considered all of the information before them the Committee agreed that they had sufficient time to read the report and did not wish to enter into an exempt part of the meeting.

Cabinet



Date of meeting:	08 December 2022
Title of Report:	Corporate Plan Performance Update, Q2 2022-23
Lead Member:	Councillor Mark Shayer, Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Finance and Economy
Lead Strategic Director:	Giles Perritt (Assistant Chief Executive)
Author:	Ross Jago (Head of Governance, Performance and Risk)
Contact Email:	Ross.jago@Plymouth.gov.uk
Your Reference:	CPUQ2.22/23
Key Decision:	No
Confidentiality:	Part I - Official

Purpose of Report

This report provides the Cabinet an overview of how the Council is performing against its priority performance indicators that were agreed at the inception of the Corporate Plan.

It provides an analysis of performance as at the end of September 2022 against the Council's key performance indicators (KPIs), providing a detailed performance update against the Corporate Plan priorities.

This report forms part of the Council's Delivery and Performance Framework and is a key part of our aim to achieve a 'golden thread' from the Corporate Plan and its KPIs and delivery plans, through to service and team level business plans, and ultimately to individual objectives.

Areas of good performance this quarter include:

- Streets graded at an acceptable standard for overall cleanliness and grounds maintenance
- Employment rate increase
- Repeat referrals to Children's Social Care

Performance Challenges are:

- Children with multiple child protection plans
- FTE days lost to sickness
- Spend against budget

There are a small number of indicators that are presented as narrative, this is due to indicators still being subject to due diligence prior to reporting, or it is not possible to report data due to COVID-19.

Recommendations and Reasons

That Cabinet notes the Corporate Plan Quarter two Performance Report.

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Sign off:

Fin	DJN. 22.23. 293	Leg	EJ/38 851/2 2.1.22 (1)	Mon Off	N/A	HR	N/A	Assets	N/A	Strat Proc	N/A
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Originating Senior Leadership Team member: Giles Perritt (Assistant Chief Executive)

Please confirm the Strategic Director(s) has agreed the report? Yes

Date agreed: 22/11/2022

Cabinet Member approval: Councillor Mark Shayer

Date approved: 23/11/2022

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CORPORATE PLAN PERFORMANCE REPORT

Quarter two 2022/23



PLYMOUTH CITY COUNCIL CORPORATE PLAN 2021-2025

The Plymouth City Council Corporate Plan 2021-2025 sets out our mission of Plymouth being *one of Europe's most vibrant waterfront cities, where an outstanding quality of life is enjoyed by everyone*. It was approved by Full Council in June 2021.

The Corporate Plan priorities are delivered through specific programmes and projects, which are coordinated and resourced through cross-cutting strategic delivery plans, capital investment and departmental business plans.

The key performance indicators (KPIs) and their associated targets detailed in this report for the second quarter of 2022/23 (July to September 2022) tell us how we are doing in delivering what we have set out to achieve in the Corporate Plan.

OUR PLAN

YOUR CITY, YOUR COUNCIL



CITY VISION

Britain's Ocean City

One of Europe's most vibrant waterfront cities, where an outstanding quality of life is enjoyed by everyone.

OUR MISSION To build back better and make Plymouth a great place to live, work and visit.

OUR VALUES we are:

DEMOCRATIC

Plymouth is a place where people can have their say about what is important to them and where they are empowered to make change happen.

RESPONSIBLE

We take responsibility for our actions, we are accountable for their impact on others and the environment and expect others to do the same.

FAIR

We will be honest and open in how we act. We will treat everyone with respect, champion fairness and create opportunities.

COLLABORATIVE

We will provide strong community leadership, working with residents, communities and businesses to deliver our common ambition.

OUR PRIORITIES

UNLOCKING THE CITY'S POTENTIAL

- A clean and tidy city
- A green, sustainable city that cares about the environment
- Offer a wide range of homes
- A vibrant economy, developing quality jobs and skills
- An exciting, cultural and creative place
- Create a varied, efficient, sustainable transport network

CARING FOR PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES

- A friendly welcoming city
- Reduced health inequalities
- People feel safe in Plymouth
- Focus on prevention and early intervention
- Keep children, young people and adults protected
- Improved schools where pupils achieve better outcomes

DELIVERING ON OUR COMMITMENTS BY:

Empowering our people to deliver

Providing a quality service to get the basics right first time

Engaging with and listening to our residents, businesses and communities

Providing value for money

Championing Plymouth regionally and nationally

The purpose of this report is to provide a risk-informed analysis of performance against the priorities of the Corporate Plan 2021-2025. The priorities are grouped under 'unlocking the city's potential' and 'caring for people and communities', and the outcomes for 'delivering on our commitments' – the enablers of the Corporate Plan – are also reported on.

Direction of travel (RAG) colour scheme

A red-amber-green (RAG) direction of travel rating is provided to give an indication of whether performance is improving or declining based on the two latest comparable periods for which information is available. For example, repeat referrals to Children's Social Care is compared to the previous quarter; household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting is compared to the same period in the previous year (due to seasonality); and annual measures, such as public satisfaction with traffic flow, are compared to the previous year.

- Indicators with arrows highlighted **green**: improved on the previous value or on an expected trend
- Indicators with arrows highlighted **amber**: within 15% of the previous value (slight decline)
- Indicators with arrows highlighted **red**: declined by more than 15% on the previous value
- Indicators with arrows that are not highlighted have no direction of travel or the most recent value is not comparable with previous values.

Target (RAG) colour scheme

A RAG target rating is applied for indicators that have a target. For these indicators, the bar for the latest reporting period is coloured either red, amber or green in the chart and in the table to visually display how we are performing compared with the target.

- Indicators highlighted **green** show where Plymouth is better than target
- Indicators highlighted **amber** show where Plymouth is within 15% of target
- Indicators highlighted **red** show where Plymouth is more than 15% worse than target
- Indicators not highlighted or 'N/A' show where no in year data is available to compare against target, or no target has been set.

Summary page

A performance summary section is presented at the start of this report to visually display how we have performed against our Corporate Plan priorities. Our RAG rating on these pages is used to show whether we have done better, worse or had a slight decline from the previous quarter or year (coloured arrows), and whether we have done better, worse or got close to the target (coloured boxes). Some indicators do not have a target (for example, due to being a new indicator) and will therefore have no target RAG rating. Similarly, some of our indicators are new and we do not have any previous data to compare our performance to or it is not appropriate to compare to previous data; these will have no direction of travel RAG rating in the summary pages.

Description of key performance indicators

Tables containing the names and descriptions of all of the key performance indicators featured within this report are presented at the end of the document.

Impact of COVID-19 on performance

The COVID-19 pandemic has had far reaching impacts across all services. Impacts that the COVID-19 pandemic has had on performance is referenced throughout the report. The pandemic has also impacted upon the ability to report on performance against some indicators as we would have done so previously. Where performance against an indicator has not been able to be quantified, a narrative update has been provided in its place. The narrative outlines activity that has been undertaken or the challenges faced.

UNLOCKING THE CITY'S POTENTIAL					
Priority	Key performance indicators	2021/22 outturn	Previous performance*	Latest performance	Page
A clean and tidy city	1. Streets graded at an acceptable standard for overall street cleanliness and grounds maintenance	89.0%	88.8% ^Q	89.0%	▲ 6
A green sustainable city that cares about the environment	2. Household waste sent for recycling, reuse or composting	37.0%	40.1% ^C	37.2%	▼ 6
	3. Average number of cycle trips taken on DfT count day	159	183 ^A	159	▼ 6
	4. Carbon emissions emitted by the council		Narrative update		7
Offer a wide range of homes	5. Net additional homes delivered in the city (cumulative from 2014/15)	Not yet available	5,301 ^A	5,836	▲ 8
A vibrant economy, developing quality jobs and skills	6. Spend on small and medium enterprises	23.8%	23.3% ^Q	24.9%	▲ 8
	7. Spend within the PL postcode	54.5%	58.4% ^Q	53.5%	▼ 8
	8. 16-18 year olds in education, employment or training	91.4%	90.5% ^C	90.6%	▲ 8
	9. Employment rate	75.5%	75.5% ^Q	77.7%	▲ 8
	10. Inward investment	Not yet available	£334.408m ^A	£194.339m	▼ 8
An exciting, cultural and creative place	11. Inclusive growth (earnings gap)	£365.00	£338.20 ^A	£365.00	▲ 8
	12. Number of visitors to Plymouth	4,039,000	2,436,000 ^A	4,039,000	▲ 11
Create a varied, efficient, sustainable transport network	13. Principal roads (A) in good or acceptable condition	97.7%	97.8% ^A	97.7%	▼ 11
	14. Public satisfaction with traffic flow	38%	44% ^A	38%	▼ 11
	15. Carriageway defects completed on time	96.9%	92.4% ^Q	94.0%	▲ 11

CARING FOR PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES					
Priority	Key performance indicators	2021/22 outturn	Previous performance*	Latest performance	Page
A friendly welcoming city	1. Residents who think people from different backgrounds get on well together	55%	39% ^A	55%	▲ 14
	2. Residents who regularly do voluntary work	Not yet available	43% ^A	42%	▼ 14
Reduced health inequalities	3. Stop smoking service successful quit attempts	47.0%	47.0% ^Q	45.0%	▼ 15
	4. Excess weight in 10-11 year olds	Not yet available	31.9% ^A	33.5%	▲ 15
	5. Eligible pupils taking benefit based Free School Meals (FSM) as a percentage of whole pupil population	17.2%	18.6%	17.2%	▼ 15
	6. School readiness		Narrative update		16
People feel safe in Plymouth	7. Number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the council	625	146 ^Q	198	▲ 17
	8. Number of early interventions to anti-social behaviour	194	43 ^Q	83	▲ 17
	9. Residents who feel safe (during the day)	Not yet available	91% ^A	90%	▼ 17
Focus on prevention and early intervention	10. Repeat referrals to Children's Social Care	22.6%	22.5% ^Q	22.2%	▼ 18

	11. Households prevented from becoming homeless or relieved of homelessness	839	218 ^Q	184	▼	18
	12. Number of people rough sleeping	9	15 ^Q	22	▲	18
	13. Long-term support needs met by admission to residential and nursing care homes (65+)	239	76 ^Q	66	▼	18
Keep children, young people and adults protected	14. Children in care (rate per 10,000)	91.9	92.5 ^Q	91.0	▼	20
	15. Children with multiple child protection plans	27.5%	29.2% ^Q	30.4%	▲	20
	16. Closed adult safeguarding enquiries with desired outcomes fully/partially achieved	95.4%	95.3% ^Q	97.6%	▲	20
	17. Adult social care service users who feel safe and secure	87.9%	90.0% ^A	87.9%	▼	20
Improved schools where pupils achieve better outcomes	18. Percentage of early years settings judged by Ofsted as good or outstanding	97.0%	97.6% ^Q	97.0%	▼	21
	19. Percentage of pupils attending schools judged by Ofsted as good or outstanding	77.1%	78.6% ^Q	78.3%	▼	21
	20. Percentage of Key Stage 4 pupils achieving the Basics (5+ in English and Maths)	45.9%	51.9% ^A	45.9%	▼	21

DELIVERING ON OUR COMMITMENTS						
Priority	Key performance indicators	2021/22 outturn	Previous performance*	Latest performance		Page
Empowering our people to deliver	1. FTE days lost due to staff sickness	8.74	8.84 ^Q	9.01	▲	24
	2. Staff engagement		Narrative update			25
Providing a quality service to get the basics right first time	3. Stage one complaints resolved within timeframe	85.0%	86.0% ^Q	83.6%	▼	25
Engaging with and listening to our residents, businesses and communities	4. Residents who know how to get involved in local decisions	No survey	30.8% ^A	33.7%	▲	26
Providing value for money	5. Spend against budget (£million)	-£0.349m	£9.931m ^Q	£6.373m	▼	27
	6. Council tax collected	96.8%	55.2% ^C	55.1%	▼	27
	7. Business rates collected	98.7%	51.6% ^C	62.4%	▲	27
Championing Plymouth regionally and nationally	8. Offers and Asks		Narrative update			28
	9. Regional influence		Narrative update			28

*The previous performance reported in the tables presents the latest *comparable* performance:

A: Annual or bi-annual measures – performance from the latest reported year is compared to the previously reported year, for example 2020/21 compared with 2019/20.

Q: Quarterly measures – performance from the latest reported quarter is compared to the previously reported quarter, for example quarter four 2021/22 compared with quarter three 2021/22.

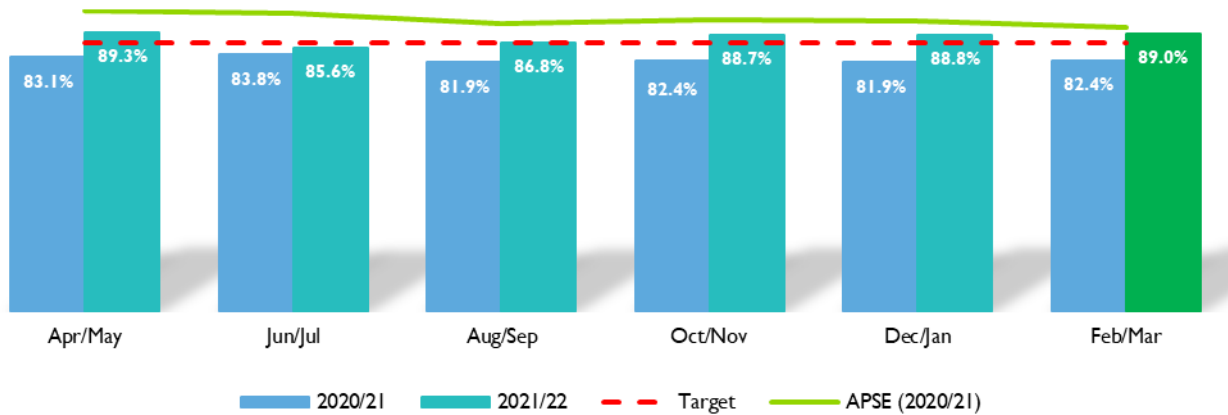
C: Comparable period – performance from the latest reported period is compared to the same period in the previous year, either due to seasonality (recycling rate and young people in education, employment or training) or because they are cumulative measures (council tax and business rates).

Unlocking the city's potential

- ***A clean and tidy city***
- ***A green, sustainable city that cares about the environment***
- ***Offer a wide range of homes***
- ***A vibrant economy, developing quality jobs and skills***
- ***An exciting, cultural and creative place***
- ***Create a varied, efficient, sustainable transport network***

1. Streets graded at an acceptable standard for overall street cleanliness and grounds maintenance (cumulative)								
Financial year	Apr/May	Jun/Jul	Aug/Sep	Oct/Nov	Dec/Jan	Feb/Mar	Direction of travel	Target
2020/21	83.1%	83.8%	81.9%	82.4%	81.9%	82.4%		
2021/22	89.3%	85.6%	86.8%	88.7%	88.8%	89.0%	▲	86.7%

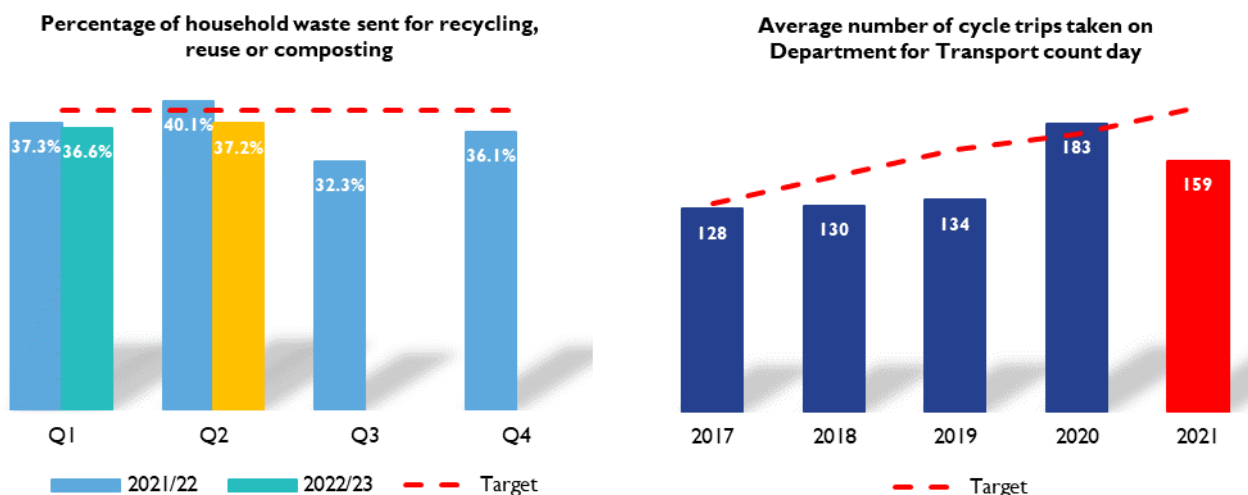
Street cleanliness, grounds maintenance and hard surface weeds acceptable standard score



The overall acceptable standard score for combined street cleanliness and grounds maintenance increased following the addition of the February and March 2022 audits to 89.0%. This is above our target but remains below the APSE (92.8%) and family group (91.9%) averages, with the gaps standing at 3.8 and 2.9 percentage points, respectively. The high score at the beginning of the year was influenced by an improvement in the score for hard surface weeds (86.7% acceptable in Apr/May; previous high was 76.9% in Feb/Mar 2018/19). While performance has since declined, with 82.7% of the total inspected streets this year being acceptable for hard surface weeds, this remains very high in comparison to previous years. Despite operating within the challenges posed by COVID-19, for the second consecutive year we conducted audits and submitted results to APSE for all six measurement periods in 2021/22.

A green sustainable city that cares about the environment

Quarterly KPI	Q3 2021/22	Q4 2021/22	Q1 2022/23	Q2 2022/23	Direction of travel	Target
2. Household waste sent for recycling, reuse or composting	32.3%	36.1%	36.6%	37.2%^c	▼	39%
Annual KPI	2018	2019	2020	2021	Direction of travel	Target
3. Average number of cycle trips taken on DfT count day	130	134	183	159	▼	193



The recycling rate for quarter two increased to 37.2% but remains below the target of 39% and below the rate achieved in quarter two 2021/22 (40.1%). In August, a decision was made by the local authority to end the garden waste service early due to financial and resourcing challenges, which is likely to have affected the overall recycling rate in quarter two due to a lower volume of composted waste than in previous years. This is supported by the monthly data, which showed that the percentage of waste composted as a proportion of total waste was significantly lower in August and September 2022 than in the same months in 2021.

The Department for Transport (DfT) undertakes 12 hour manual cycle counts on approximately 40 roads across the city, annually. This dataset provides a reasonably consistent annual snap shot of levels of on road cycling in the city that can be used as an indicator of the extent of growth in the use of sustainable transport. The government's 2017 Cycling and Walking Strategy target is to double cycling by 2025. The 2025 target is for the overall average of the 40 counts across Plymouth to be 256 cyclists passing in a 12 hour period. The 2020 target was an average of 176 cyclists. In 2020, Plymouth counts exceeded this target but in 2021 the indicator score dropped back to 159, which is well short of the 2021 target of 193, although substantially higher than the pre-pandemic figure. The levels of cycling across the country are following similar trends. Whilst there is ongoing investment through the Transforming Cities Fund, Active Travel Fund and Active Travel Social Prescribing pilot funding, the data suggests that sustained, increased levels of cycling infrastructure funding through to 2025 (and beyond) combined with wider supportive transport interventions will be required in order to meet the 2025 target.

4. Carbon emissions emitted by the council

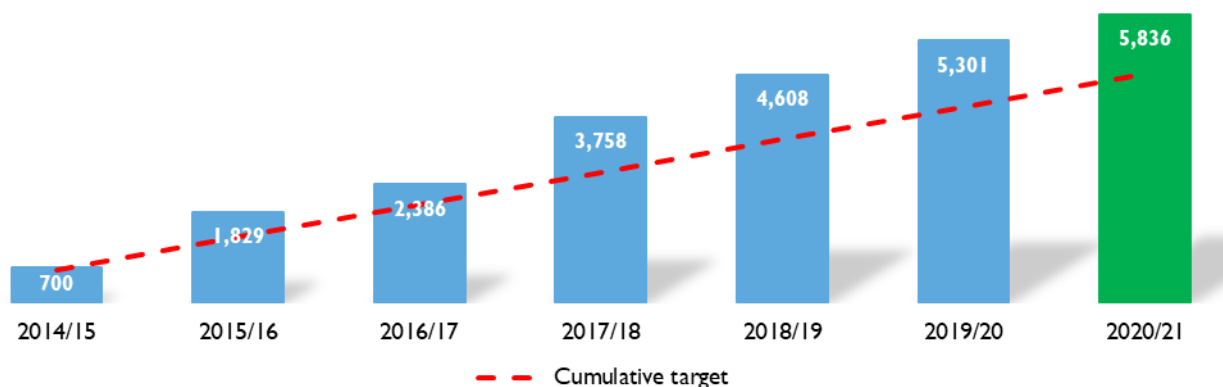
A review of the actions in the Corporate Carbon Reduction Plan 2022 reported that the majority are underway and have seen some good progress.

- A review of the governance arrangements (3.6.4) has now been completed and agreed by the Climate Emergency Board.
- Good progress is being made in relation to the Decision Wheel (3.6.1), which has now been developed and will be piloted on reports to the Corporate Management Team before wider roll out. This is to ensure that it works as intended before wider roll out, which is now anticipated to be early 2023.
- In relation to 3.8.2, the Climate Change Conference for City Council staff, the Go Green Fair (the name given to the climate change conference to tie in with the wider corporate communications campaign) is scheduled for 20 October from 10am until 4pm at The Guildhall. This is an interactive style event with a range of exhibitors to provide staff with opportunities to find out, inspire and encourage changes to reduce carbon emissions and to capture ideas for future carbon reduction actions.

There are still two actions that have not yet got underway and these are the low carbon menus for City Council Catering Facilities and departmental emission profiles. As yet, and in line with the Accommodation Strategy, there are currently no City Council Catering Facilities. Departmental profiles may be created when the performance framework is completed.

Annual KPI	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Direction of travel	Target
5. Net additional homes delivered in the city (cumulative from 2014/15)	3,758	4,608	5,301	5,836	▲	4,620

Net additional homes delivered in the city (cumulative)

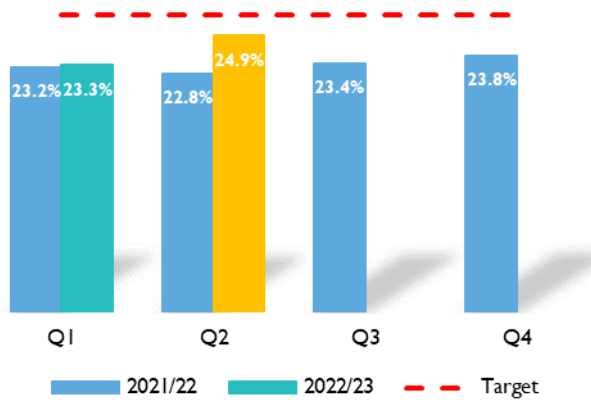


Delivery is on track to meet the Plymouth Local Planning Authority (LPA) area target set out in the Joint Local Plan of 13,200 net additional dwellings to be delivered over the period 2014 to 2034 (annualised to 660 dwellings per annum). We have delivered 5,836 net additional dwellings over the period 2014 to 2021 and are currently significantly ahead (by 1,216 dwellings) of the Plymouth LPA cumulative target (4,620 net additional dwellings over the period 2014 to 2021). Of the 5,836 homes, 984 were affordable homes, which is an annualised average of 141 (17% of net housing delivery). However, this hides the significant amount of new affordable housing that has been delivered over the period (1,674 dwellings), accounting for 25% of gross housing delivery (6,682 dwellings). The major regeneration areas of Devonport, North Prospect and Barne Barton have seen the demolition of 690 poor quality affordable homes being replaced by the provision of new high quality affordable homes. The next update will be in December 2022.

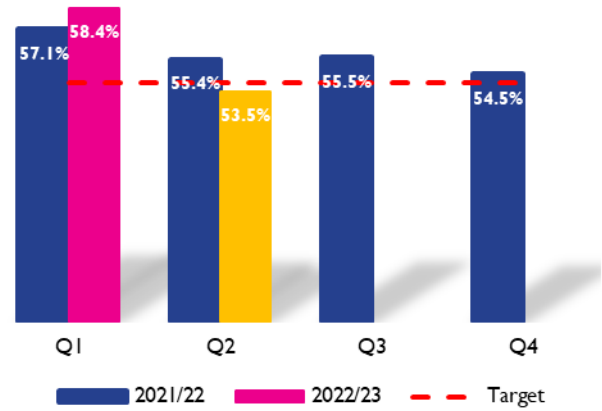
A vibrant economy, developing quality jobs and skills

Quarterly KPIs	Q3 2021/22	Q4 2021/22	Q1 2022/23	Q2 2022/23	Direction of travel	Target
6. Spend on small and medium enterprises (SME)	23.4%	23.8%	23.3%	24.9%	▲	26%
7. Spend within the PL postcode	55.5%	54.5%	58.4%	53.5%	▼	54%
8. 16-18 year olds in education, employment or training	90.7%	91.4%	90.6%^c	Not reported	▲	92%
9. Employment rate (16-64 population, rolling 12 months)	75.4%	75.5%	77.7%	Not yet available	▲	Trend increase
Annual KPIs	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Direction of travel	Target
10. Inward investment	£265.807m	£334.408m	£194.339m	Not yet available	▼	Monitor
11. Inclusive growth (earnings gap)	£350.30	£364.70	£338.20	£365.00	▲	Trend decrease

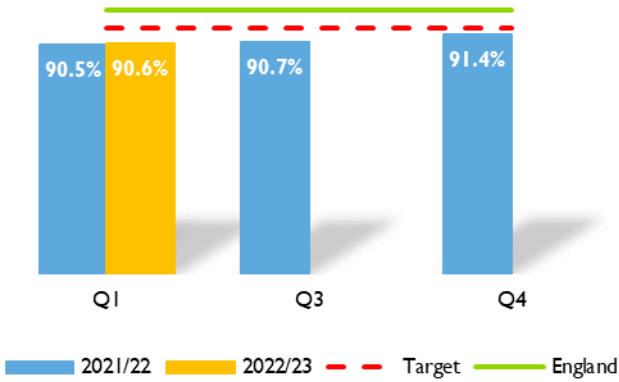
Percentage of spend on small and medium enterprises (YTD)



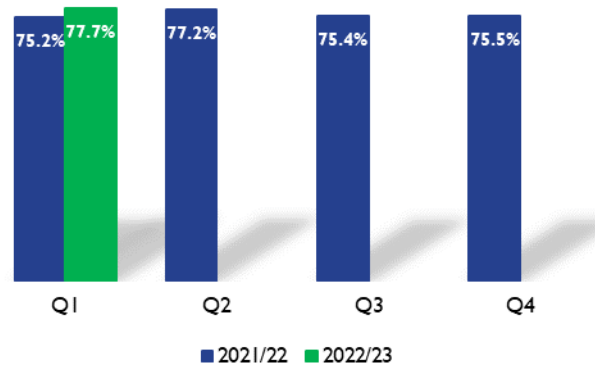
Percentage of spend in the PL postcode (YTD)



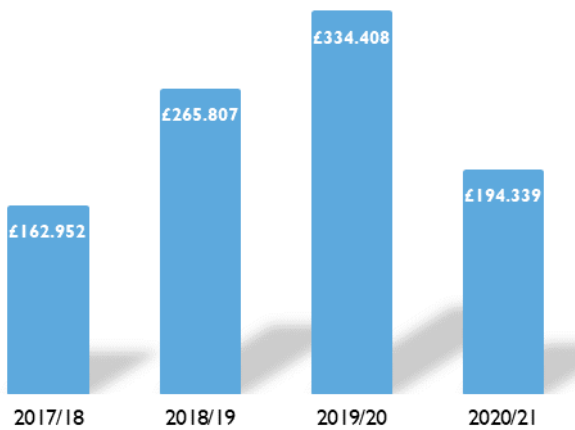
Percentage of young people in education, employment or training



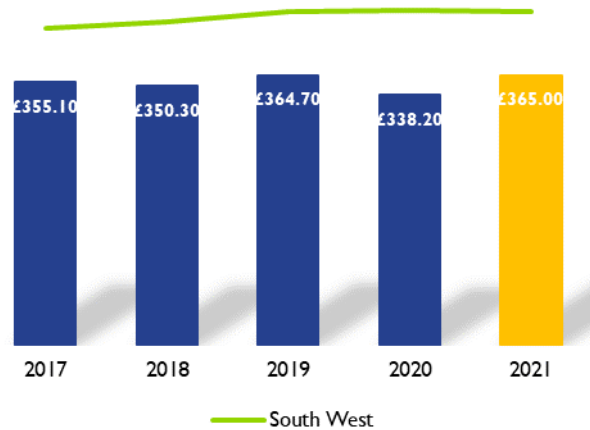
Percentage of 16-64 year olds in employment (rolling 12 months)



Value of inward investment (£million)



Gap in wages between the 20th and 80th percentile



In 2022/23 to date, 24.9% of our total procurement spend has been spent on small and medium sized enterprise (SME) suppliers, which is an increase of 1.6 percentage points when compared to the end of quarter one. This equates to approximately £46.376 million out of a total spend of £186.001 million and is above our percentage spend at the end of quarter two 2021/22 (22.8%) but remains below our target of 26%. Throughout the quarter we used 1,000 different SME suppliers, which translates to 37.6% of all of the suppliers that we have used being a SME (up on 35.4% at the end of quarter one).

Approximately £99.434 million has been spent on PL postcode suppliers in 2022/23 to date out of a total spend of £186.001 million, equating to 53.5%. This is below the percentage spend up to the end of quarter one (58.4%) and below our 54% target. So far in 2022/23, we have procured goods and services through 1,496 suppliers based within the PL postcode, which is 56.3% of the total number of suppliers used within the year to date and a decrease on the 60.1% used up to the end of quarter one.

At the end of September 2022, 346 young people (16-18 year olds) were not in education, employment or training (NEET), representing 4.2% of the age group. This is slightly above the previous year (306 young people; 3.8% of the age group). Of the 346 NEETs, 65 are those with Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities (SEND), which is 18.8% of the total NEET cohort. Tracking of electively home educated young people moving into the Post-16 phase will begin from the beginning of November following returns of enrolment data from schools and colleges. Quarter two data is not supplied due to the summer holidays and the 'not known status' data being skewed as enrolments are still being confirmed by the local provider network during September and October. The Department for Education will not allow intended destinations to be used as an indicator, which produces an unrepresentative figure of 70% 'not knowns' for September. Data will return to a realistic representation during October and November as placements are confirmed.

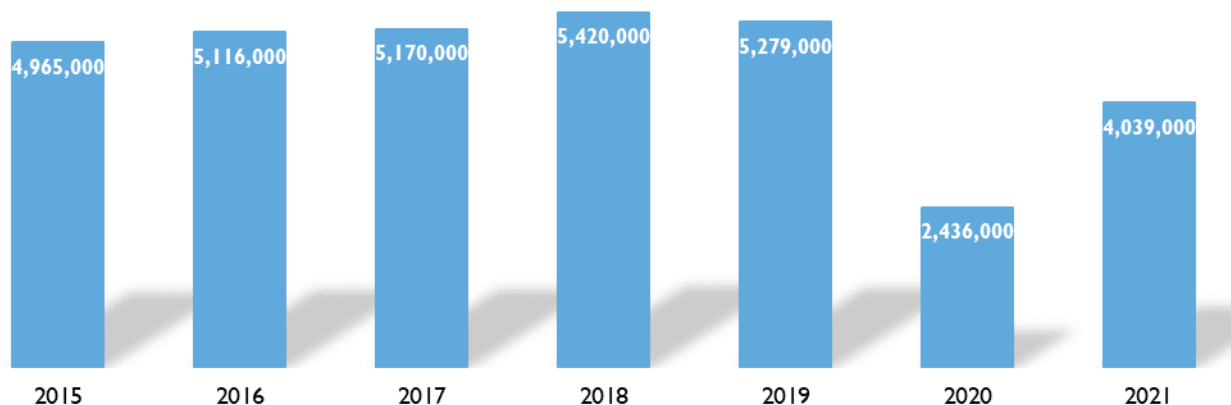
The employment rate of the working age population of Plymouth has seen a considerable increase from quarter four 2021/22 (75.5%) into quarter one 2022/23 (77.7%) and is above the average seen over the previous year. The latest data for quarter one 2022/23 showed that at 77.7%, Plymouth had a higher employment rate than Great Britain (75.5%).

As projected, the total number of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) landings in the year 2021/22 dropped again from seven in 2020/21 to just four, with a total value of £4.6 million. This drop is attributed to the ongoing broad macro-economic factors that are present across the world, with the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine war being the most prominent; both continue to have an effect on the supply chains and customer base for some of our major investors. Despite this drop, the pipeline for 2022/23 projects an upward trajectory as businesses acclimatise to the new normal and investment plans begin to come to fruition. A number of the major companies in the city are attracting and landing funds to enhance their local capabilities. Important for Plymouth moving forward will be the continued support of the Plymouth and South Devon Freeport, which will drive investment activity, alongside the existing world leading offer that we have in marine capabilities, advanced manufacturing and engineering, and the defence sector through initiatives such as the South West Regional Defence and Security Cluster. Data for 2021/22 will be available later in the year.

The health and wellbeing of a number of communities has been disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and those with existing barriers to the labour market have been further displaced. The Resurgam Charter and COVID-19 Channel Area Response Exchange (C-CARE) projects aim to address some of these negative impacts for communities across Plymouth. Since its launch in March 2021, the Resurgam Charter has engaged hundreds of businesses and secured over 220 signatories, including engagement from local businesses as well as some of the city's biggest employers; currently, 83 are regularly engaged with the project. Through the project and its themes there are regular co-design groups, which roll out to well attended workshops, with attendance growing. C-CARE launched in April 2021 and has been driving individual and collective action to amplify activities that are addressing the challenges identified across all five themes of the Resurgam Charter. C-CARE will provide support to at least 200 businesses and use community organisations to engage 500 individuals with skills action plans. Activity will also include concentrating on providing opportunities to upskill employees of Plymouth businesses and the development of an Employer Hub to support businesses in Plymouth.

Annual KPI	2018	2019	2020	2021	Direction of travel	Target
12. Number of visitors to Plymouth	5,420,000	5,279,000	2,436,000	4,039,000	▲	Monitor

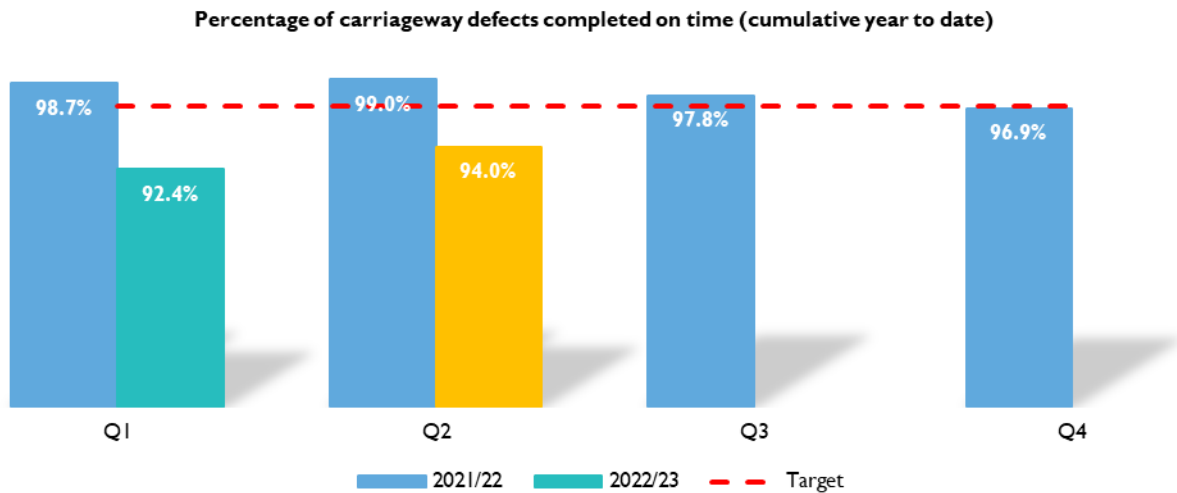
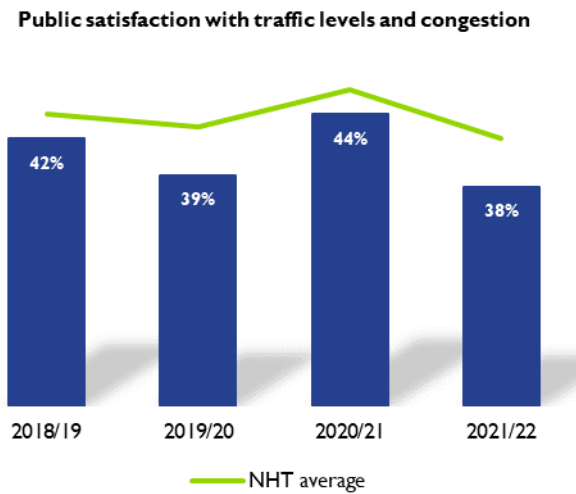
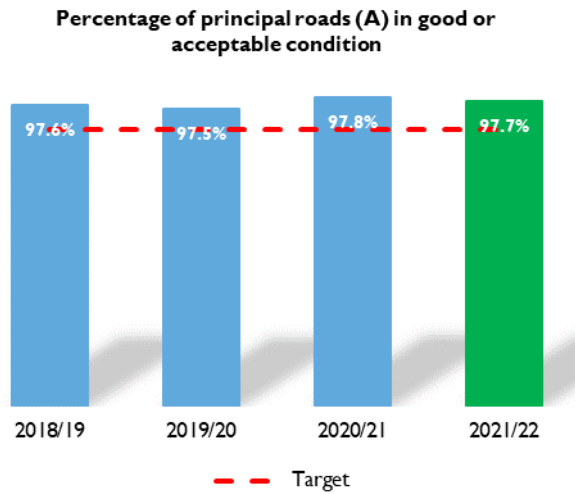
Number of visitors to Plymouth



Visitor numbers for 2021 were 4,039,000, which is up 66% on 2020 and shows strong recovery on the 2020 numbers during COVID-19. Visitor spend was £244,690,000, which was also 65% up on 2020. The numbers are still below pre-COVID-19 levels of 5,279,00 visitors and £334,081,00 spend in 2019; however, this is to be expected and it is not anticipated that numbers will return to pre-COVID-19 levels until at least 2024. Overseas visits in particular are taking time to recover nationally and are not predicted to improve to pre-COVID-19 levels until 2025.

Create a varied, efficient, sustainable transport network

Annual KPIs	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Direction of travel	Target
13. Principal roads (A) in good or acceptable condition	97.6%	97.5%	97.8%	97.7%	▼	97%
14. Public satisfaction with traffic flow	42%	39%	44%	38%	▼	Monitor
Quarterly KPI	Q3 2021/22	Q4 2021/22	Q1 2022/23	Q2 2022/23	Direction of travel	Target
15. Carriageway defects completed on time (cumulative)	97.8%	96.9%	92.4%	94.0%	▲	97%



2021/22 saw a slight decline from 97.8% to 97.7% of principal (A) roads that were in a good or acceptable condition. By continuing our regime of monitoring, we have managed to make informed and targeted decisions about where we need to invest in our resilient highway network to ensure that an optimal and planned condition is maintained.

The 2021 National Highways and Transport (NHT) survey showed a fall in public satisfaction with traffic levels and congestion, with 38% of respondents being satisfied compared with 44% in 2020. A similar decline was evident across the country, with the NHT average satisfaction falling by four percentage points to 42% in 2021, meaning that our gap with the NHT average currently stands at four percentage points. Based on the nationwide pattern of a fall in satisfaction with traffic flow and congestion, it is likely that the COVID-19 pandemic had a notable impact on people's responses to the survey; due to the government restrictions and stay at home advice, there were fewer vehicles using the network in 2020, whereas 2021 saw many of these restrictions relax and a subsequent increase in road use. Moreover, a backlog on statutory utility maintenance will have further exacerbated the situation, which is unlikely to improve in the next six months. We have also seen the continuation of several network improvement programmes in Plymouth and remain focused on maintaining the quality and functionality of the resilient network in line with our Asset Management Framework.

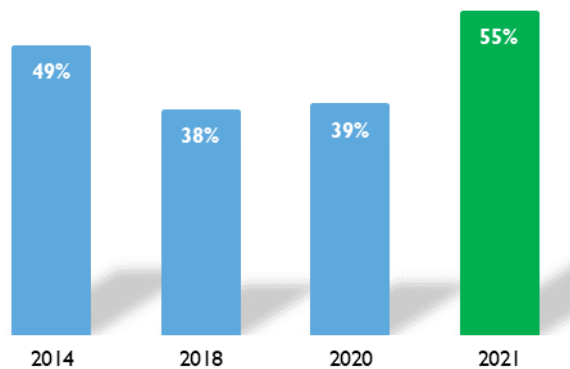
In 2022/23 to date, 945 of the total 1,005 carriageway defects have been completed within the required timescales, equating to 94.0% and falling short of the target of 97%, although this is an improvement on the 92.4% at the end of quarter one. In quarter two alone, 96.0% (431/449) of the defects were completed on time. This measure includes carriageway defects carried out over three differing priorities with different timescales for completion. There have been ongoing resourcing issues throughout 2022/23 so far, which have impacted on the timeliness of responding to carriageway defects.

Caring for people and communities

- ***A friendly welcoming city***
 - ***Reduced health inequalities***
 - ***People feel safe in Plymouth***
- ***Focus on prevention and early intervention***
- ***Keep children, young people and adults protected***
- ***Improved schools where pupils achieve better outcomes***

Plymouth City Survey (2020 collected pre-pandemic)	2014	2018	2020	2021	Direction of travel	Target
1. Residents who think their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	49%	38%	39%	55%	▲	Trend increase
2. Residents who regularly do voluntary work	-	43%	42%	-	▼	Trend increase

Percentage of Plymouth City Survey respondents who think their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together



Percentage of Plymouth City Survey respondents who volunteer or help out

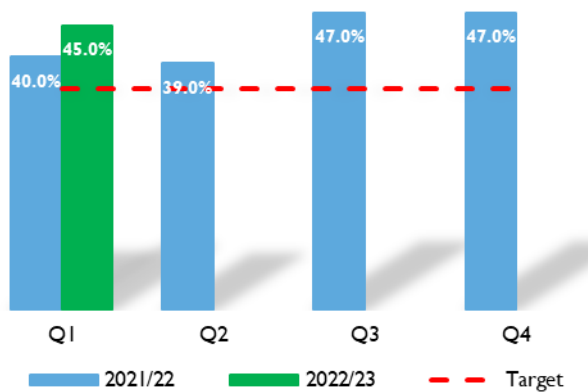


The question regarding residents who think that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together was asked in the 2021 Resident Survey, which uses the same methodology as the Plymouth City Survey. The results show that 55% of respondents agreed that Plymouth is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, while 35% answered ‘neither agree nor disagree’ or ‘don’t know’. Plymouth’s cohesion score is currently 86%; this excludes the neutral options and is a significant increase from 74% in 2020. This question was also included in the 2022 City Survey. The data from this year’s City Survey will be included in the next quarter’s update once the results have been analysed. We anticipate the headline data from the City Survey 2022 in early November, with a final report towards the end of that month. As a council, we have continued to deliver against our Equality and Diversity Action Plan to help us deliver against our equality objectives and promote cohesion within the city. Our equality and diversity calendar sets out the key equality and diversity related dates, which we plan to mark throughout the year. Specific cohesion related dates that we have marked this year so far include Holocaust Memorial Day, Refugee Week and several religious occasions.

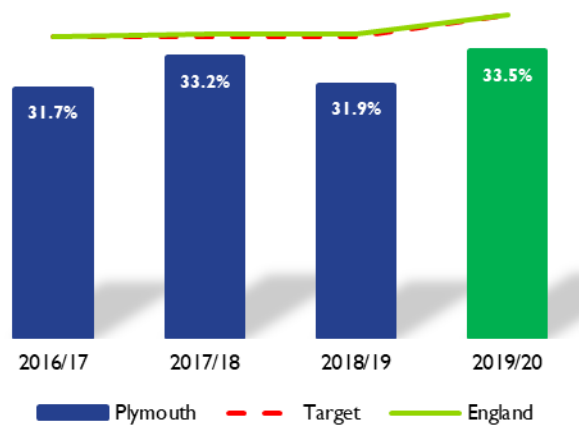
Volunteering continues to thrive in the city. We continue to use the Our Plymouth platform to recruit volunteers for a range of opportunities, including the ongoing COVID-19 vaccination stewards at Home Park. At the time of writing, the number of volunteers directly associated with Plymouth City Council is 395. These include volunteers supporting the Plymouth Good Neighbours Scheme; Poole Farm; the Youth Justice Service; our libraries; Youth Services teams; Plymouth Information Advice and Support for SEND teams; The Box and Elizabethan House; and a large group of Ocean City Event volunteers who are supporting our city wide events, such as the recent SailGP. Recent additions have included the recruitment of 30 National Marine Park volunteers and a small number of Climate Ambassadors who will act as advocates in their communities for positive action across all neighbourhoods of the city.

Quarterly KPI	Q2 2021/22	Q3 2021/22	Q4 2021/22	Q1 2022/23	Direction of travel	Target
3. Stop smoking service successful quit attempts	39.0%	47.0%	47.0%	45.0%	▼	35.0%
Annual KPIs (academic year)	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Direction of travel	Target
4. Excess weight in 10-11 year olds	31.9%	33.5%	Not recorded	Not yet available	▲	35.2%
5. Eligible pupils taking benefit based Free School Meals (FSM) as a percentage of whole pupil population	13.4%	14.8%	18.6%	17.2%	▼	Monitor

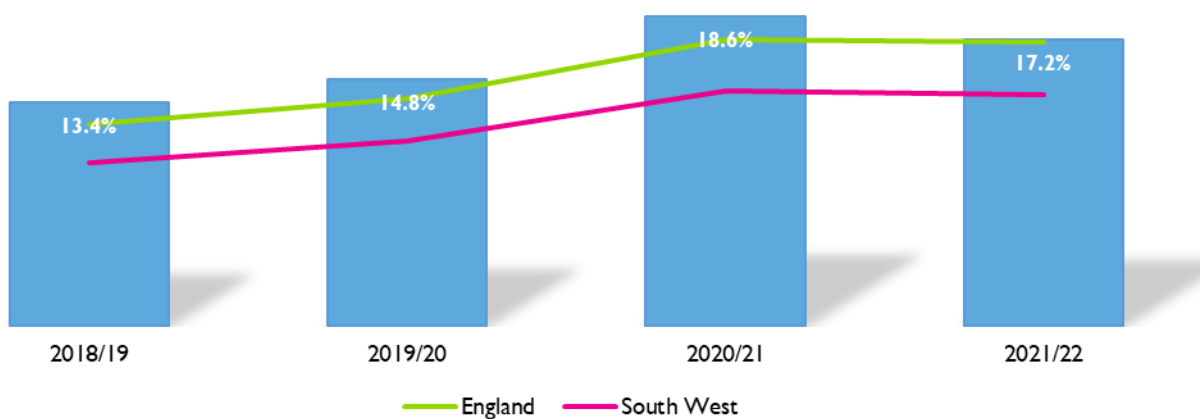
Percentage of people accessing the Stop Smoking Service who have quit



Excess weight in 10-11 year olds



Eligible pupils taking benefit based FSM as a percentage of the whole pupil population



Plymouth's Stop Smoking Support Service continues to offer face-to-face and telephone based support. The majority of people are now switching back to face-to-face, although a significant number do continue to receive the service via telephone support. The local Specialist Stop Smoking Team continues to encourage referrals in to their service and we are continuing our strategy of focusing the range of resources towards those with the greatest and most complex needs by targeting a range of support options for vulnerable groups.

Validated data for the 2021/22 National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) is due to be published in November 2022; therefore, we continue to report the 2019/20 figure for Plymouth above. However, published provisional national data shows that in Year Reception (R), the prevalence of obese (obese and severely obese) or overweight children is approximately the same as in 2019/20, i.e. 22.9% in 2021/22 compared to 23.0% in 2019/20. Data for obese or severely obese in 2021/22 shows an increase for both, which suggests that there has been a reduction in the percentage of children overweight in order for the obese or overweight cohort figure to remain virtually the same when comparing 2021/22 with 2019/20. In Year 6, the prevalence of obese or overweight children has increased from 35.2% in 2019/20 to 37.8% in 2021/22. Data for obese or severely obese in 2021/22 shows an increase for both, which is higher than the 2.6% increase noted for the Year 6 obese or overweight cohort. This suggests that there has been a reduction in the percentage of children overweight, with the driver for the increase being the obese or severely obese cohort. The interim representative NCMP survey of 10% of all schools undertaken during COVID-19 in 2020 reported a figure of 27.7% for Year R and 40.9% for Year 6. The provisional data therefore suggests that some of the increase incurred during COVID-19 has fallen back to where it was, although there may have been a change in profile, with more of the cohort who are now obese or overweight being obese. A new Action Plan focusing on Children and Weight has been completed and will be taken to the Healthier and Happier Partnership and Scrutiny during November. Go live is due in January 2023.

The proportion of pupils eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) as a percentage of the whole pupil population increased to 24.8% in 2021/22 (up from 23.1% in 2020/21). However, we also know that the proportion of eligible pupils who did not claim them grew in 2021/22. Work to address this gap and awareness of eligibility for Universal Infant Free School Meals (UIFSM) is being undertaken with schools for the new academic year. It is important to note that since UIFSM is a universal provision, in theory, these families are not identified as being in need or eligible for FSM but it is vital that families are able to check eligibility for FSM since this brings with it essential Pupil Premium budget to schools. With the current cost of living crisis it will be even more important to ensure that all families currently eligible for FSM have the opportunity to claim/access them if their circumstances change. In quarter one of 2022/23, the take-up of FSM has seen an increase but has some way to go to return to pre-pandemic levels. Paid meals have increased and are close to pre-pandemic levels; however, we are mindful that the current cost of living crisis might be beginning to have an impact on these numbers. The upward trend has continued, although we are still below pre-pandemic levels. This is reflected nationally.

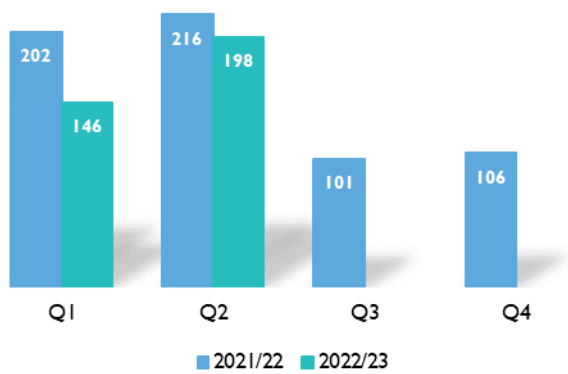
6. School readiness

The Department for Education is due to publish performance information on 29 November 2022. However, our local analysis of Early Years Foundation Stage Profile data shows that 63.2% of early years pupils reached the expected level of development. The expected level of development is measured by looking at which children met all of the Early Learning Goals in the following areas of learning: Communication and Language (CL); Physical Development (PD); Personal, Social and Emotional Development (PSED); and Literacy and Maths.

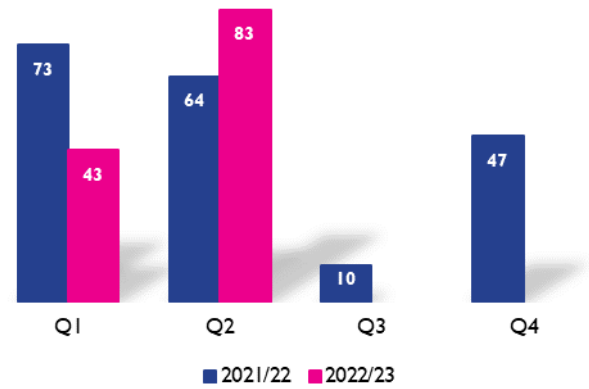
The Early Years Strategic Board (EYSB) is now well established and its plan outlines our collective ambition to improve the key outcomes for children, especially the most vulnerable. Performance measures are currently being agreed and will be ratified at the next EYSB meeting in September 2022.

Quarterly KPI	Q3 2021/22	Q4 2021/22	Q1 2022/23	Q2 2022/23	Direction of travel	Target
7. Anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the council	101	106	146	198	▲	Monitor
8. Number of early interventions to anti-social behaviour	10	47	43	83	▲	Monitor
Plymouth City Survey (2020 collected pre-pandemic)	2012	2014	2018	2020	Direction of travel	Target
9. Residents who feel safe outside (during the day)	89%	88%	91%	90%	▼	Trend increase

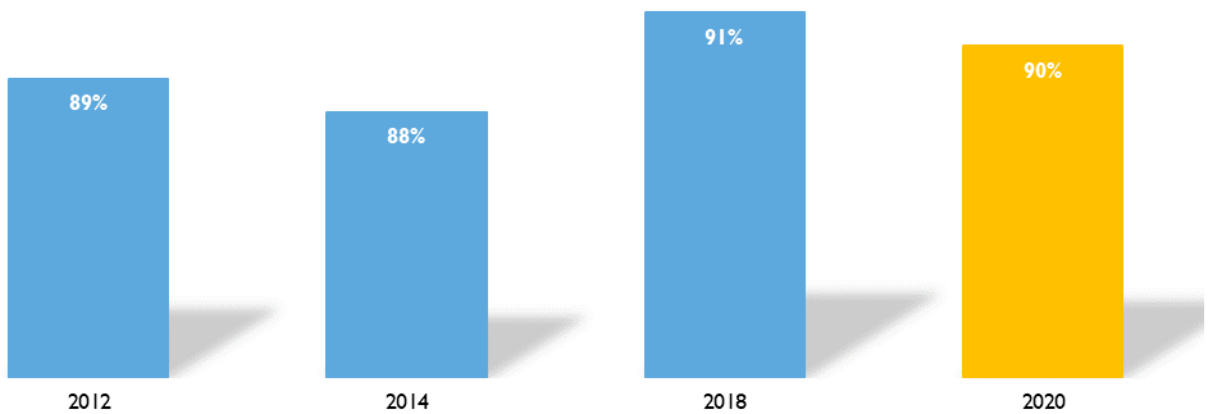
Number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the council



Number of early interventions to anti-social behaviour



Percentage of Plymouth City Survey respondents who feel safe outside in their local area



In quarter two, we received 198 anti-social behaviour (ASB) reports directly into the council via our online reporting form, which is used by the public and our Community Connections Advisors when taking telephone queries. In addition to this, we received a number of reports and requests for service from our police and housing partners. The number of ASB reports received by Community Connections in quarter two is higher than the number received in quarter one but relatively on par with the same quarter in 2021/22 (only a slight reduction). It is usual to see reports of ASB increase over the summer period with the school holidays, warmer weather and lighter evenings. Our Senior Community Connections Officers have continued to work in close partnership with Devon and Cornwall Police and other partner agencies to resolve anti-social behaviour across the city, including gathering evidence for a number of formal interventions for individuals of concern.

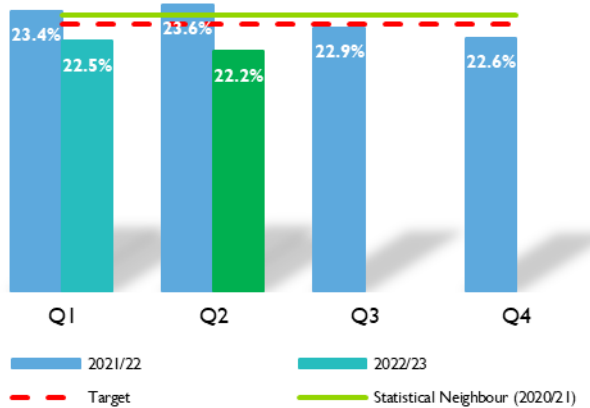
Community Connections works collaboratively alongside partner agencies, including Devon and Cornwall Police, to maximise opportunities for early intervention of ASB. It is universally recognised that by intervening at an earlier stage, ASB can often be prevented from escalating and therefore can be resolved more effectively. In quarter two, 46 ASBI warnings were issued to young people, under the age of 18, involved in ASB. This is a significant increase on quarter one, however, an increase is expected in-line with the school summer holiday period. The majority of these warnings were issued to young people involved in ASB within a group. 30 ASBI warnings were issued to adults over the age of 18, including several for begging-related activity in the city centre and neighbour nuisance in the north of the city.

In 2020, 90% of residents who completed the Plymouth City Survey felt safe outside in their local area during the day, with only 3% feeling either fairly or very unsafe. Safer Plymouth has developed to become a trauma informed community safety partnership. A proposal was developed in conjunction with the Trauma Informed Plymouth Network to refresh the identity of the partnership and to improve efficiency and flexibility in how we operate through new governance arrangements. This has proved to be effective, in particular in the readiness to deliver against the new duties on the local authority brought about by the new Domestic Abuse Act and in readiness for the future delivery of the Serious Violence Bill.

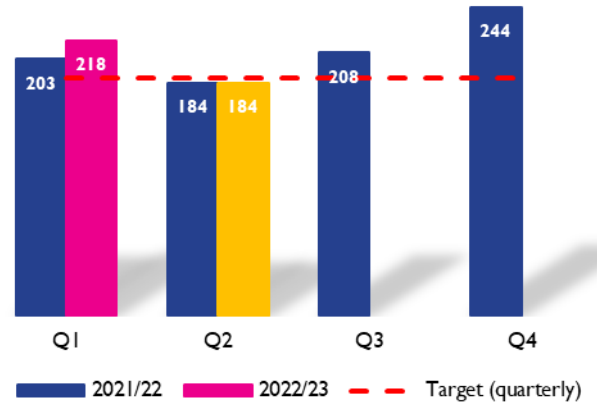
Focus on prevention and early intervention

Quarterly KPIs	Q3 2021/22	Q4 2021/22	Q1 2022/23	Q2 2022/23	Direction of travel	Target
10. Repeat referrals to Children's Social Care	22.9%	22.6%	22.5%	22.2%	▼	23.0%
11. Households prevented from becoming homeless or relieved of homelessness	208	244	218	184	▼	188
12. Number of people rough sleeping	8	9	15	22	▲	Monitor
13. Long-term support needs met by admission to residential and nursing care homes (65+)	70	63	76	66	▼	Monitor

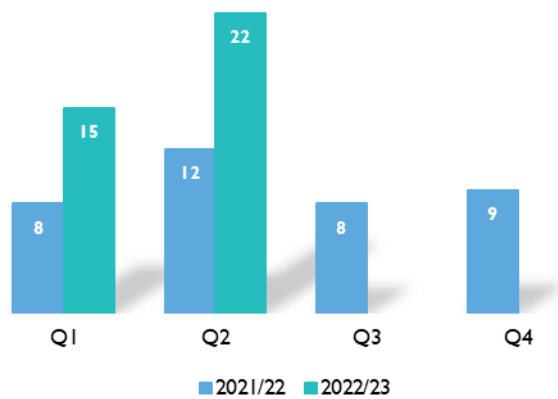
Repeat referrals to Children's Social Care



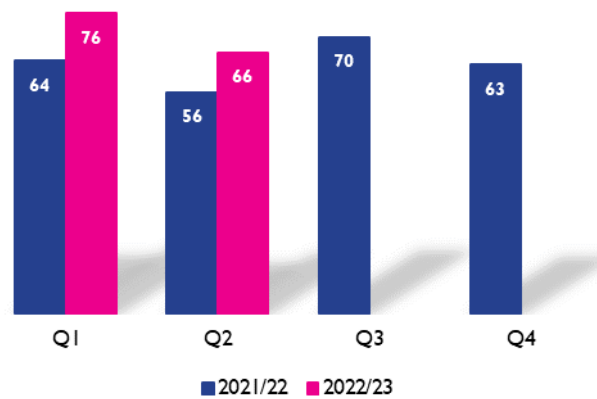
Number of households prevented from becoming homeless or relieved of homelessness



Number of people rough sleeping



Long-term support needs met by admission to residential and nursing care homes (65+)



At the end of quarter two, the percentage of re-referrals over a rolling 12 month period was 22.2%, equating to 563 of the 2,533 referrals received in the last 12 months being for children and young people who we had already received a referral during the 12 months prior. This has reduced from quarter one, when 631 (22.5%) of the 2,806 referrals received in the last 12 months were repeat referrals. We are currently at a better level than our statistical neighbours (23.3% for 2020/21) and comparable with the England average (22.7%).

During quarter two, 184 households were prevented from becoming homeless or relieved of their homelessness. However, there were some applications received late in the quarter that might progress to a prevention. The service achieved the annual target of 750 in 2021/22 and has achieved the target of 376 across the first two quarters of 2022/23. Pressures around homelessness and numbers in temporary accommodation remain. The Homelessness Prevention Partnership Executive continues to oversee the delivery of a single, structured and integrated multi-agency programme of work, with the aim of reducing and preventing homelessness in Plymouth.

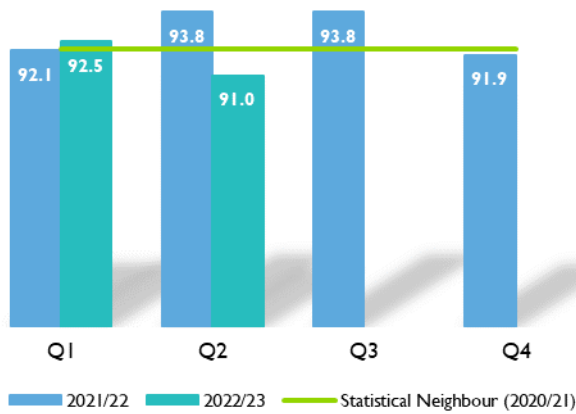
The value for rough sleeping is based on the average of a one day snapshot reported each week during the period. On average during quarter two, 22 people were seen rough sleeping each week. The number of rough sleepers is now consistently higher than was recorded over the colder months during quarters three and four of 2021/22.

Over a sustained period, the number of people admitted into a residential or nursing care home had been on a static trajectory. In the first six months of this year, we have seen an increase; 120 people were admitted between April and September 2021, compared with 142 between April and September 2022, which is an increase of 18.3%. The proportion of admissions that are nursing care is on an increasing trend. There were eight admissions to nursing care in September, which equates to 47% of all 65+ admissions within the month. Residential and nursing admissions will rise retrospectively.

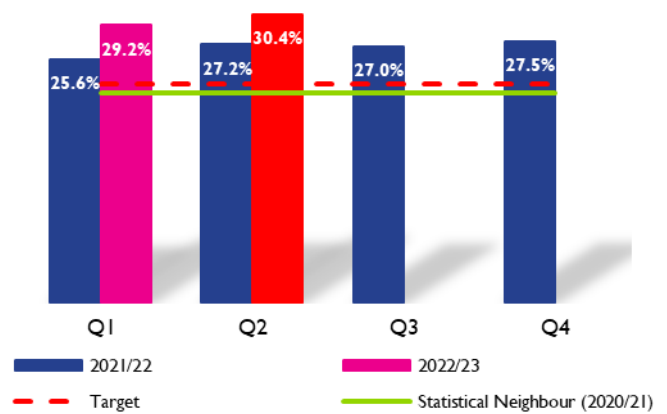
Keep children, young people and adults protected

Quarterly KPIs	Q3 2021/22	Q4 2021/22	Q1 2022/23	Q2 2022/23	Direction of travel	Target
14. Children in care (rate per 10,000)	93.8	91.9	92.5	91.0	▼	Monitor
15. Children with multiple child protection plans (rolling 12 months)	27.0%	27.5%	29.2%	30.4%	▲	23.0%
16. Closed adult safeguarding enquiries with desired outcomes fully/partially achieved	98.6%	92.5%	95.3%	97.6%	▲	94.5%
Annual KPI	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2021/22	Direction of travel	Target
17. Adult social care service users who feel safe and secure	90.1%	89.8%	90.0%	87.9%	▼	90.0%

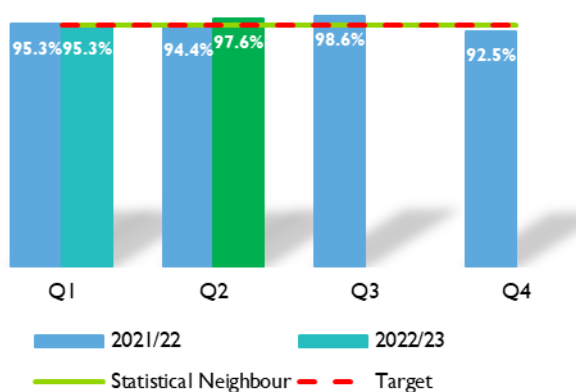
Number of children in care (rate per 10,000 children)



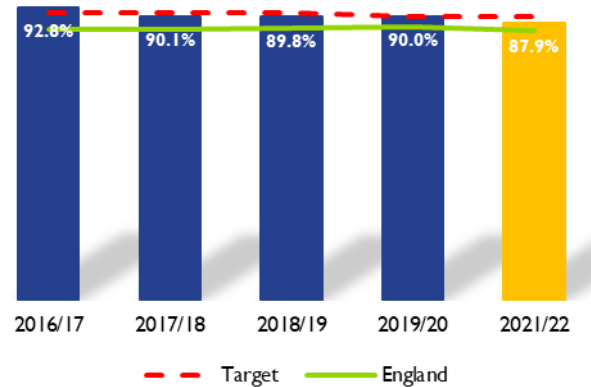
Percentage of children subject to multiple child protection plans (rolling 12 months)



Percentage of closed adult safeguarding enquiries where the desired outcomes have been fully or partially achieved



Percentage of ASC service users who say that those services make them feel safe and secure



The number of children in care saw a net decrease of eight children/young people on quarter one to 485 children. This is a net increase of 53 children since the first national lockdown started on 23 March 2020. The number of children in care has plateaued at an average of 491 since November 2020 (when we had 485 children in care) and we have not continued to see any ongoing increase as experienced prior to and during the start of the pandemic. Our rate per 10,000 children is currently 91.0, which is lower than our statistical neighbour average (published at 92.2r for 2020/21) and 24.0 children per 10,000 more than the England average. We are working to improve our edge of care response for children, including adolescents, as well as offering intensive support for children to be reunited with their immediate or extended family network where this is in their best interest.

In the 12 months up to the end of quarter two 2022/23, 105 (30.4%) of 345 new Child Protection Plans were for children who had already been on a Child Protection Plan at some point in their lifetime. Whilst this is an increase of 0.8 of a percentage point on the previous quarter, there were just two more children starting a repeat plan compared to the 103 reported for the 12 months at the end of quarter one. Within quarter two, 17 (27.9%) of the 61 new Child Protection Plans were repeat Plans. The number of children starting a Child Protection Plan has seen a reduction (61 in quarter two compared to the quarterly average of 93 in 2021/22); however, the number that are repeat plans has remained similar, leading to an increased proportion of repeat Child Protection Plans. This is being closely monitored by the service, including case audits to understand why repeat planning is being requested. The overall number of Child Protection Plans has reduced and was reported at 208 children at the end of quarter two.

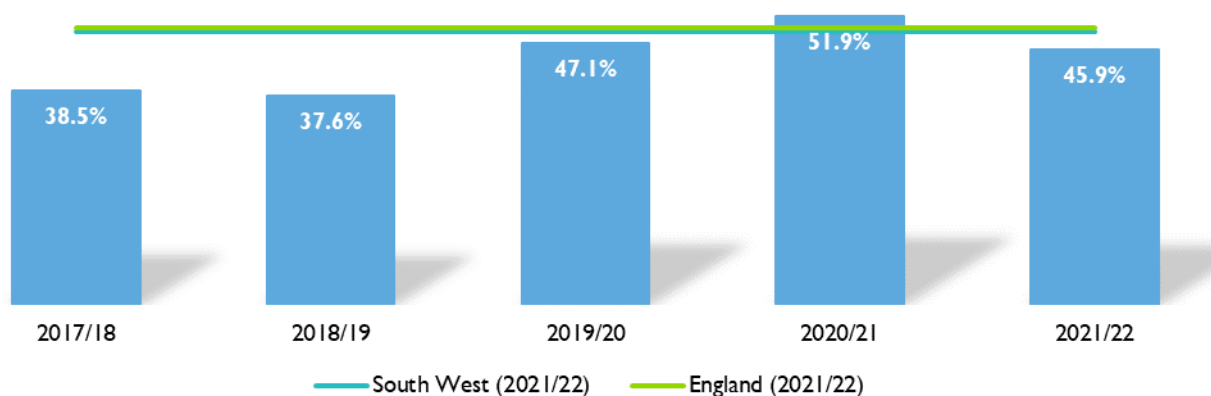
Between 1 July and 30 September 2022, 116 individuals were the subject of a completed safeguarding enquiry, 82 of which expressed a desired outcome at the start of the enquiry (71% compared to 77% in quarter one and 66% in quarter four of 2021/22). The percentage of people not asked about their preferred outcome increased to 17% (20), from 14%. The percentage of outcomes that were either fully or partially achieved increased in quarter two to 97.6% (102), from 95.3% in quarter one and 92.5% in quarter four of 2021/22. There has been movement between fully and partially met outcomes; the percentage fully met has increased from 62.6% to 69.5% (57).

No annual Statutory Adult Social Care (ASC) Survey was carried out in 2020/21 due to COVID-19. The 2021/22 survey shows a slight decline in feelings of safety, both locally and nationally. In Plymouth, 87.9% of people stated that services made them feel safe and secure, which is higher than the national average of 85.4%. An ASC performance action plan remains in place, which is aimed at improving outcomes for people in receipt of social care services.

Improved schools where pupils achieve better outcomes

Quarterly KPIs	Q3 2021/22	Q4 2021/22	Q1 2022/23	Q2 2022/23	Direction of travel	Target
18. Percentage of early years settings judged by Ofsted as good or outstanding	97.0%	97.0%	97.6%	97.0%	▼	Monitor
19. Percentage of pupils attending schools judged by Ofsted as good or outstanding	71.1%	77.1%	78.6%	78.3%	▼	Monitor
Annual KPI	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Direction of travel	Target
20. Percentage of Key Stage 4 pupils achieving the Basics (5+ in English and Maths)	37.6%	47.1%	51.9%	45.9%	▼	Monitor

Percentage of Key Stage 4 pupils achieving the Basics



The Early Years Team works to ensure that all children attend high quality settings, especially the most vulnerable children and those children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND). The Early Years Team is currently working with two settings that have been judged as less than 'Good' by Ofsted, as well as with other settings that have vulnerabilities due to leadership issues, new staff, turnover of staff, etc. Two settings closed within quarter two; one small provision has permanently closed, with 25 funded children finding childcare elsewhere, and the other charity has resigned its registration and merged with another charity. This merger has secured the employment of staff and childcare places. These settings received support from the Early Years and Childcare Team. We continue to monitor childcare sufficiency and any changes. The current priority is ensuring that the most vulnerable children and those with SEND attend quality settings and can take up their full entitlement, improving transitions, increasing the take up of two, three and four year olds, and supporting the sector with the recruitment and retention crisis.

There are 98 state-funded schools in Plymouth and at the end of quarter two, 78.3% of pupils are attending a school judged as good or outstanding in our city; this is an increase of 7.2 percentage points on the previous quarter. When we break this figure down in to the rate of pupils attending primary or secondary schools, we can see that 87.4% of pupils are attending primary schools rated as good or better (compared to 83.6% at the end of quarter one) and 66.7% of pupils are attending secondary schools that are rated as good or better (compared to 47.0% at the end of quarter one). The phase improvement partnerships, including Early Years, Primary/Special, and Plymouth Strategic (Secondary) Education Group, continue to provide momentum for the place based approach for school improvements, reporting directly to the Plymouth Education Board and the Regional Schools Commissioner. Overall the proportion of actual schools rated good or better by Ofsted has increased to 78.2% at the end of quarter two, from 71.1% at the end of quarter one.

The 2021/22 academic year saw the return of the summer exam series, after they had been cancelled in 2020 and 2021 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. As part of the transition back to the summer exam series, adaptations were made to the exams (including advance information) and the approach to grading for 2022 exams broadly reflected a midpoint between results in 2019 and 2021. In 2021/22, 45.9% of pupils achieved the 'basics' (5+ in English and Maths). This sits below the national (49.8%), statistical neighbour (47.5%) and regional (49.2%) averages published by the Department for Education. The strengthened education improvement partnerships continue to provide momentum for the place based approach for secondary school improvements, reporting directly to the Plymouth Education Board and the Regional Schools Commissioner.

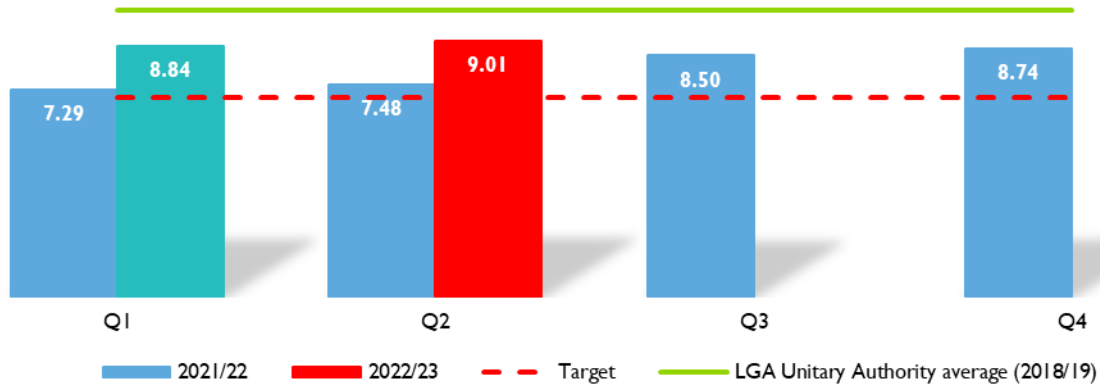
Delivering on our commitments

- ***Empowering our people to deliver***
- ***Providing a quality service to get the basics right first time***
- ***Engaging with and listening to our residents, businesses and communities***
- ***Providing value for money***
- ***Championing Plymouth regionally and nationally***

I. FTE days lost due to staff sickness (rolling 12 months)

Financial year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Direction of travel	Target
2021/22	7.29	7.48	8.50	8.74		7.00
2022/23	8.84	9.01			▲	7.00

Number of FTE working days lost due to staff sickness (rolling 12 months)



The number of days lost per full time equivalent (FTE) for the council as a whole increased to 9.01 days at the end of quarter two (up 0.17 days from quarter one of 2022/23), and is now just over two days above the corporate target of 7.0 days per FTE. When compared against the same quarter of 2021/22, the number of days lost is currently 1.53 days higher. These figures are inclusive of COVID-19 sickness. The top five reasons for short term sickness absence are:

1. COVID -19
2. Cold/Flu
3. Stomach/gastric/liver
4. Other musculoskeletal (excluding back and neck)
5. Anxiety/depression/psychological – personal.

The top long term sickness absence reasons are:

1. Anxiety/depression/psychological - personal
2. Surgery/operation (if cause not listed)
3. Stress - personal
4. Other musculoskeletal (excluding back and neck)
5. Stress - work related

In total, 1,196 employees had a short term absence and 246 had a long term absence in the rolling 12 months to 30 September 2022.

An action plan is in place to further support managing sickness absence, which includes:

- A review of the Managing Attendance Policy and procedures
- Proactive management of all cases, ensuring that manager training needs are met, inclusive of refresher training
- Commissioning of training for managers and team leaders.

2. Staff engagement

We are consistently keen to engage with and motivate all employees to contribute to the continuous improvement of the organisation. It is equally important that employees know and feel that their ideas and thoughts are both welcomed and valued. Our People Strategy demonstrates that we are committed to doing the best for our residents, and the four threads very much contribute to the positive engagement of our workforce:

- Everyone feels welcome - holding regular welcome sessions for all new starters
- Aspire to be the best - evaluate/reflect/adjust
- Attract and keep the right people - talent cultivation/talent attraction/talent retention and succession planning
- Be well led - management and leadership skills, knowledge and behaviour - ongoing development workshops and training.

Employee engagement occurs daily on both a formal and informal basis across the Council. It encompasses the employee life cycle, starting with on boarding (introduction to the organisation and role) and induction, and concluding with recently reviewed and redesigned exit interviews.

Employees will experience:

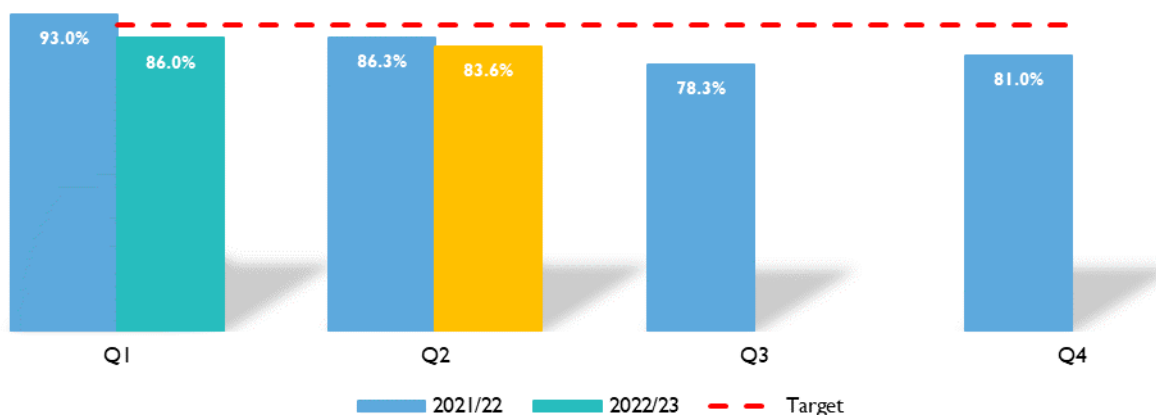
- Informal and formal consultation - when any changes are proposed during service reviews or restructures, engagement/consultation will take place
- Employee forums and networks - focus groups/forums such as Men’s; Disability; LGBTQ+; Race, Ethnicity and Cultural Heritage (REACH); Women’s; Faith and Belief; and Carers’. These are inclusive and open to all employees. This provides a greater depth of perceptions and ideas to flex and improve our organisational offer
- Pocket Guide for frontline employees
- Surveys - The Big Listen is the annual engagement survey and opened during quarter one in June 2022
- Question and answer sessions chaired by the Chief Executive
- Tea with Tracey/Talk with Tracey (Chief Executive) - these have focused on employees from the protected characteristics, including age (apprenticeship week), gender, ethnicity, faith, LGBTQ+, and disability. The most recent one has been open to all women in the Council
- Tracey’s Team Talk - monthly update is made available to all employees and is also shared with non-PC users via team meetings or huddles
- Huddles/team meetings/toolbox talks
- Employee representative Champions – Green and Wellbeing
- Engagement with senior managers – ‘back to the floor’ and site visits.

Providing a quality service to get the basics right first time

3. Customer complaints resolved within timeframe

Financial year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Direction of travel	Target
2021/22	93.0%	86.3%	78.3%	81.0%		90%
2021/22	86.0%	83.6%			▼	90%

Percentage of stage one complaints resolved within timeframe

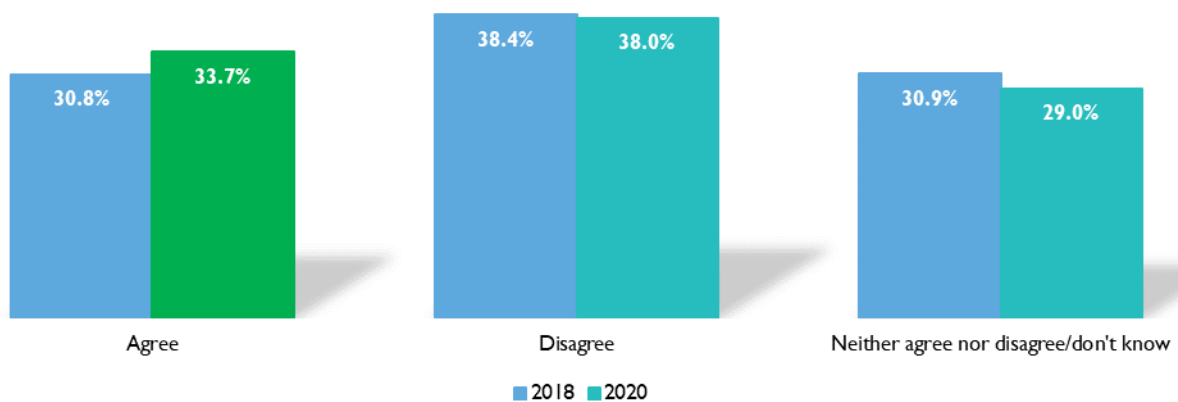


83.6% of stage one complaints resolved in quarter two 2022/23 were resolved within the timeframe of 10 working days. This is a decline on performance in quarter one, in which we achieved 86.0%, and remains below the 90% target. We will continue to work on improving our response time to customer feedback. Of the complaints resolved within quarter two, 36.1% were upheld, which is higher than the upheld rate that we saw last quarter (28.1%) and above the total upheld rate for 2021/22 (29.6%). The number of complaints received in quarter two 2022/23 (1,727) increased by 153 when compared with quarter one (1,574), while we also received fewer compliments in quarter two (85) than in quarter one (93). The increase in complaints received was influenced by a peak in complaints in August (830) following an announcement by Plymouth City Council that our garden waste collection service would be ending early due to budgetary and resourcing considerations. Although customers were informed of this decision via our Facebook page and email, an increase in complaints was expected as this is a trend that tends to follow any major change to our service delivery.

Engaging with and listening to our residents, businesses and communities

Plymouth City Survey	2018	2020	Direction of travel	Target
4. Residents who know how to get involved in local decisions	30.8%	33.7%	▲	Trend increase

Percentage of Plymouth City Survey respondents who know how to get involved in decisions affecting their local area

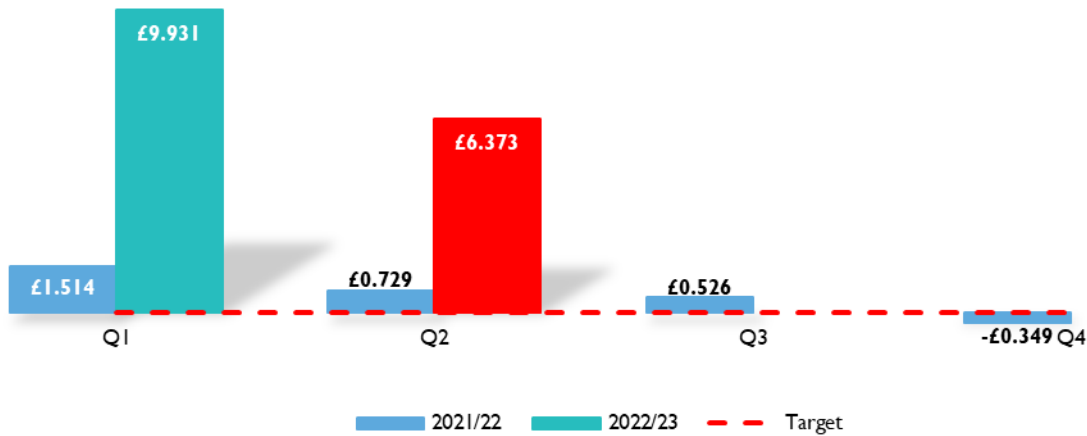


These results tell us that a third (33.7%) of respondents are aware of how they can get involved in decisions in their local area. For the second successive survey, the youngest age group was significantly less likely to agree that they know how to get involved, with 7.5% of respondents aged 16 to 24 years agreeing compared with 34.9% of those aged 25 years and older. Councillors have different ways of engaging with residents in their wards, meaning that residents have direct access to their elected representatives and the Council has an established mechanism for consulting on proposals, such as planning applications. A third Plymouth City Survey is underway and results will be available in December 2022.

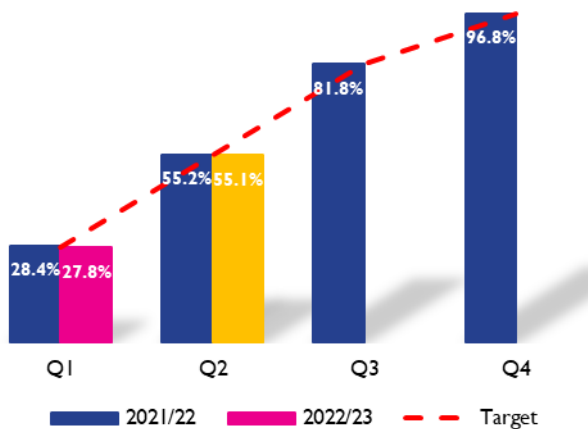
The Community Empowerment programme is making good progress on six strands of work on the action plan. This includes the launching of a Community Builders programme, with the recruitment of a team of nine FTE Community Builders (in post November 2022) who will be working within eight geographical communities in the city, as well as communities of identity/diverse communities. The Community Builders will be using Asset Based Community Development as an approach to embed within communities to listen to and understand the communities in terms of what is important to them, to support collaboration and connectivity to increase resilience and improve wellbeing.

Quarterly KPIs	Q3 2021/22	Q4 2021/22	Q1 2022/23	Q2 2022/23	Direction of travel	Target
5. Spend against budget	£0.526m	-£0.349m	£9.931m	£6.373m	▼	£0.000m
6. Council tax collected (YTD)	81.8%	96.8%	27.8%	55.1%^c	▼	55.0%
7. Business rates collected (YTD)	77.2%	98.7%	35.4%	62.4%^c	▲	53.1%

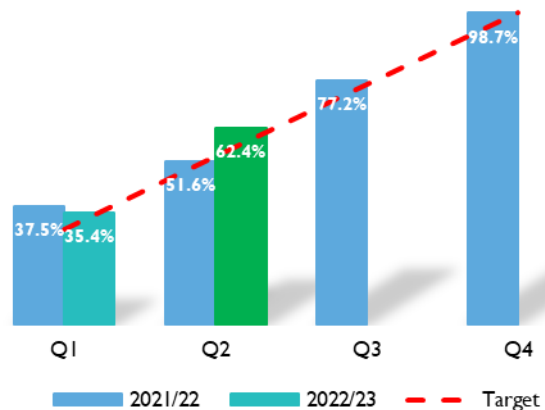
Forecast year end variation spend against budget (£million)



Percentage of council tax collected (YTD)



Percentage of National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) collected (YTD)



The forecast revenue outturn after mitigating actions is currently estimated at £6.373 million over budget. This is the provisional end of year position for 2022/23. Like all households and local authorities across the country, Plymouth City Council continues to experience considerable inflationary pressure in the economy generally and especially in respect of fuel and pay. The current position again includes approximately £6 million of non-controllable costs that could not have been foreseen at the time of budget setting; £3.3 million of this relates to energy price inflation. Aside from energy, the ongoing impact of the pandemic remains evident in terms of demand pressures and other changes, which have seen a persistent increase in volumes of domestic waste and reductions in parking revenues as employees generally maintain homeworking. In adult social care and following the dislocation of the pandemic, the number of people presenting as homeless has become more costly. The Council is not able to influence such demand pressures in the short term. Further demand pressures following national trends are seen in our Children, Young People and Families Services. The forecast also includes an additional £2.9 million following agreement in negotiations at national level for pay in Local Government in 2022/23. For these reasons, the variance is considerably higher than would normally be expected at this point of the financial year. In response, management has developed a financial recovery plan, with the aim of eliminating the forecast overspend.

55.10% of council tax had been collected by the end of quarter two 2022/23, which is above the target of 54.99% and only marginally below the proportion collected by the end of quarter two 2021/22 (55.16%). In total, £83.304 million had been collected by the end of quarter two 2022/23. We have seen a greater number of reminder notices being issued this year, which is a sign of the rising cost of living. We have now finished the main energy rebate scheme and credited customers' accounts with £150 where they had not claimed the rebate.

62.35% of business rates had been collected by the end of quarter two 2022/23, equating to £54.021 million. This is significantly above both the year to date target (53.05%) and the total collected by the same period last year (51.57%). However, unlike last year, retail and leisure properties have had to pay rates from April at 50%.

Championing Plymouth regionally and nationally

8. Offers and Asks

Throughout quarter two, we continued to engage with ministers and senior civil servants on the issues that are important to Plymouth. In particular, we have focused on levelling up and developing relationships with government departments to drive forward the next stage of Plymouth's regeneration. This has included a visit to Plymouth by the Levelling Up Unit in July, as well as correspondence with the then Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities in August. The Council has also submitted a £20 million bid to the Levelling Up Fund Round 2 for a package of three infrastructure projects that are critical to the success of the Plymouth and South Devon Freeport. Plymouth was also one of the first authorities invited to work in partnership with the Government to create investment zones to attract investment and unlock growth.

The Council has hosted a number of notable visits this quarter, including the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department for Transport (DfT) who visited Plymouth in July to see progress on the Forder Valley Link Road scheme and a number of Transforming Cities Fund schemes. They were also made aware of our proposals for the Manadon Interchange Project and Major Road Network Schemes, as set out in our Outline Business Cases that were recently submitted to the DfT. The Minister for Rough Sleeping and Housing also visited the city in August to see the excellent work that is being delivered by the Plymouth Alliance.

The Council was also successful at the national Kick Start Awards in July, with Plymouth's Natural Grid submission in the Promoting Diversity and Inclusion category. Plymouth was announced as one of 11 local authority areas to receive funding (£1.24 million over three years) to pilot social prescriptions, including walking, wheeling and cycling, to improve mental and physical health.

9. Regional influence

Negotiations with the Government are expected to commence during the autumn on a Devolution Deal for Devon, Plymouth and Torbay. This would involve the area being granted increased powers, as well as direct control over more of the public funding that is spent in the area on things like skills, housing and transport. Alongside the Deal, a new statutory partnership between the three councils will need to be established in the form of a Combined County Authority to manage the new functions devolved from government. Work is currently underway to develop the operational detail under the Devolution Deal asks as preparation to engage with government officials.

The Heart of the South West Joint Committee will continue to meet until at least April 2023, but less frequently. It will provide a forum for the Leaders from all of the councils across Devon, Somerset, Plymouth and Torbay, and the Local Enterprise Partnership. The forum will provide updates on the transition towards a Devolution Deal, the formation of the new unitary council in Somerset, and the changing role of Local Enterprise Partnerships.

Description of key performance indicators

UNLOCKING THE CITY'S POTENTIAL		
Priority	Key performance indicators	Description
A clean and tidy city	1. Streets graded at an acceptable level for overall street cleanliness and grounds maintenance	The cleanliness and condition of streets is measured using the Land Audit Management System (LAMS), so that we can compare ourselves to other members of the Association for Public Service Excellence (APSE) performance network. It comprises three main elements: street cleanliness, grounds maintenance, and the presence of hard surface weeds. Results are cumulative and include all audits that have been completed in the financial year to date.
	2. Household waste sent for recycling, reuse or composting	The amount of household waste that is recycled, reused or composted, including IBA metals.
A green, sustainable city that cares about the environment	3. Average cycle trips taken on DfT count day	The Department for Transport (DfT) undertakes one day cycle counts on approximately 40 roads across the city, once a year, every year. The data is collected and published annually. This dataset provides a reasonably consistent annual snap shot of levels of on road cycling in the city that can be used as an indicator of the extent of growth in the use of sustainable transport. The Government's 2017 Cycling and Walking Strategy target is to double cycling by 2025.
	4. Carbon emissions emitted by the council	The amount of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions emitted by the council (narrative update on the Corporate Carbon Reduction Plan).
Offer a wide range of homes	5. Net additional homes delivered in the city (cumulative from 2014/15)	The annual net additional homes in the Plymouth Local Planning Authority Area, for example through new house building completions and conversions (e.g. of a house into flats), but after the removal of dwellings lost by change of use or demolition.
A vibrant economy, developing quality jobs and skills	6. Spend on small and medium enterprises	The council's spend on supplies, services and works from small and medium-size enterprises/businesses (SMEs) as a percentage of the total amount spent. This is the council's spend through the Procurement Service including spend for other commissioned providers, such as care services. This indicator shows the year to date position at the end of each quarter, aligning with the annual target.
	7. Spend within the PL postcode	The council's spend on supplies, services and works from businesses with a PL postcode as a percentage of the total amount spent. This is the council's spend through the Procurement Service including spend for other commissioned providers, such as care services. This indicator shows the year to date position at the end of each quarter, aligning with the annual target.
	8. 16-18 year olds in education, employment or training	The percentage of young people aged 16 to 18 in academic years 12 to 14 who are going to, or remaining in, education, employment or training (EET).
	9. Employment rate (16-64 population, rolling 12 months)	This includes anyone aged 16 to 64 years who did some paid work in the reference period, whether as an employee or self-employed; had a job that they were temporarily away from; on government-supported training and employment programmes; or were doing some unpaid family work.
	10. Number of businesses supported through COVID-19 business grants	The way that businesses have been supported has been directly impacted by COVID-19. This indicator will now focus on the businesses supported through the COVID-19 business grants and will likely be reviewed each year.

	11. Inward investment	The total value of strategic projects, third party investments and notable Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) brought into the city or facilitated by the council.
	12. Inclusive growth (earnings gap)	The gap in gross weekly pay between the top 20% and the bottom 20% of earners within Plymouth.
An exciting, cultural and creative place	13. Number of visitors to Plymouth	<p>A visitor is defined as someone who lives more than an hour from a destination or who stays overnight. Data is supplied by the South West Tourism Research Company and is based on the Cambridge Economic Impact Model, which is an industry respected tool for measuring the economic impact of tourism in a given area.</p> <p>This year's outputs are for the COVID-19 hit year of 2021 and as a result, our approach to the project again needed to change. There has been very limited national survey data available for the subject year due to the pandemic and certainly nothing at a regional level or below, so as a result, 2019 outputs were used as the foundation from which 2021 outputs were estimated. COVID-19 impact data was gathered by The South West Research Company (TSWRC) from February 2020 onwards, which was used alongside other local survey data and national level outputs and forecasts and applied to the 2019 outputs for each area to model the 2021 input data. Once the input data was calculated, the Cambridge Model was then used to produce the outputs for 2021 and as such, they are comparable with previous years whilst noting the changes above.</p>
Create a varied, efficient, sustainable transport network	14. Principal roads (A) in good or acceptable condition	The condition of principal roads (A roads) in the city, collected via a mechanical condition survey.
	15. Public satisfaction with traffic flow	Public satisfaction with traffic levels and congestion on Plymouth's roads, collected via the National Highways and Transport (NHT) Network annual survey.
	16. Carriageway defects completed on time	A combined score for the timeliness of completing priority one (24 hours), priority two (seven days) and priority three (21 days) carriageway defects. This includes works related to the surface of the carriageway (i.e. not footpaths, gullies, etc.) and excludes any defects that have had an issue on site or have a valid reason for missing the deadline.

UNLOCKING THE CITY'S POTENTIAL

Priority	Key performance indicators	Description
A friendly, welcoming city	1. Residents who think people from different backgrounds get on well together	The percentage of Plymouth City Survey respondents who agreed with the statement 'my local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together'. This is a measure of community cohesion.
	2. Residents who regularly do voluntary work	The percentage of Plymouth City Survey respondents who volunteer or help out in the city, which includes formal volunteering (e.g. for a charity or community group) or informal helping out (e.g. a neighbour).
Reduced health inequalities	3. Stop smoking service successful quit attempts	The number of people who engage with the Stop Smoking Service and set a quit date, with successful quit attempts measured at four weeks.
	4. Excess weight in 10-11 year olds	The prevalence of excess weight (including obesity) among children in Year 6 (aged 10 to 11 years old).
	5. Eligible pupils taking benefit based Free School Meals	Families who are entitled to one of the following benefits are eligible to access Free School Meals: Income Support; income-based Jobseeker's Allowance; income-related Employment

	(FSM) as a percentage of whole population	and Support Allowance; support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999; guaranteed element of Pension Credit; Working Tax Credit; or Universal Credit. This indicator measures the number of pupils who are taking up their eligibility.
	6. School readiness	The percentage of Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) pupils in the city who achieve a Good Level of Development (GLD) at the end of each academic year. Due to the suspension of the publication of attainment data as a result of COVID-19, this is a narrative update on progress.
People feel safe in Plymouth	7. Number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the council	A demand measure that reports on the number of anti-social behaviour reports to the council via our online reporting form, which is used by the public and our Community Connections advisors who take telephone queries. The number of early interventions issued by the Anti-Social Behaviour Team to help prevent an escalation in offending. Early interventions include ASB1 letters; ASB2 letters; Acceptable Behaviour Contracts; referrals to IMPACT (youth diversionary programme); and Community Protection Notice Warnings.
	8. Number of anti-social behaviour interventions	
	9. Residents who feel safe (during the day)	The percentage of Plymouth City Survey respondents who feel fairly safe or very safe when outside in their local area during the day.
Focus on prevention and early intervention	10. Repeat referrals to Children's Social Care	The percentage of referrals to Children's Social Care within the financial year where there has been a referral within the previous 12 months for the same child.
	11. Households prevented from becoming homeless or relieved of homelessness	The number of households that the council has either helped to stay in their current accommodation or has supported to relocate, preventing them from becoming homeless.
	12. Number of people rough sleeping	The number of rough sleepers are identified via weekly estimates provided by PATH (Plymouth Access to Housing), who undertake regular tours of the city.
	13. Long-term support needs met by admission to residential and nursing care homes (65+)	The number of people aged 65 years and over whose long-term social care needs following an assessment are met by admission to a residential or nursing care home.
Keep children, young people and adults protected	14. Children in care (rate per 10,000)	If a child/young person is made the subject of a care order, we have legal responsibility for them. We count a child as a 'child in care' if they get accommodation for a period of more than 24 hours, are subject to a care order, are accommodated under section 20 of the 1989 Children's Act or are subject to a placement order (adoption). To enable comparison against other authorities, we report the number as a rate per 10,000 children within our authority's population.
	15. Children with multiple child protection plans	The percentage of children starting a Child Protection Plan who have previously been on a Child Protection Plan. The current Plan may be for the same or different reasons and there might be a significant time lapse between Child Protection Plans.
	16. Closed adult safeguarding enquiries with desired outcomes fully/partially achieved	The percentage of safeguarding enquiries in which, at the point of completion, the individual affected or individual's representative's desired outcomes have been fully or partially achieved.
	17. Adult Social Care users who feel safe and secure	The proportion of people who use Adult Social Care (ASC) services who say that those services make them feel safe and secure, as measured using the annual Statutory ASC Survey.

Improved schools where pupils achieve better outcomes	18. Percentage of early years settings judged by Ofsted as good or outstanding	The Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills (Ofsted) inspect services providing education and skills for learners of all ages. Ofsted's role is to make sure that organisations providing education, training and care services in England do so to a high standard for children and students. There are four overall judgements: 'outstanding', 'good', 'requires improvement' and 'inadequate'. The aspiration in Plymouth is that all Early Years settings are judged as at least 'good' in their overall effectiveness. Please note that due to the COVID-19 outbreak, Ofsted inspections from March 2020 were suspended. Graded inspections resumed at the start of the 2021/22 academic year.
	19. Percentage of pupils attending a school judged by Ofsted as good or outstanding	The Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills (Ofsted) inspect services providing education and skills for learners of all ages. Ofsted's role is to make sure that organisations providing education, training and care services in England do so to a high standard for children and students. There are four overall judgements: 'outstanding', 'good', 'requires improvement' and 'inadequate'. The aspiration in Plymouth is that all pupils attend a school that receives a minimum judgement of 'good' in their overall effectiveness. Please note that due to the COVID-19 outbreak, Ofsted inspections from March 2020 were suspended. Graded inspections resumed at the start of the 2021/22 academic year.
	20. Percentage of Key Stage 4 pupils achieving the Basics (5+ in English and Maths)	Key Stage 4 is the phase of education attended by 14 to 16 year olds and leads to GCSE examinations. GCSEs are awarded a grade level between 1 and 9, with a strong pass (C+) being graded at a 5+ and the previous 'A' grade being graded at a level 7. Obtaining a 5+ in English and Maths is considered 'achieving the Basics'.

DELIVERING ON OUR COMMITMENTS		
Priority	Key performance indicators	Description
Empowering our people to deliver	1. FTE days lost due to staff sickness	The average number of working days lost due to sickness per full-time equivalent (FTE) employee, calculated as a rolling 12 month average, excluding schools. Sickness data includes days lost due to physical and mental ill health, as well as injuries.
	2. Staff engagement	A narrative overview of what we are doing to improve staff engagement.
Providing a quality service to get the basics right	3. Stage one complaints resolved within timeframe	The percentage of stage one customer complaints resolved within the period that are resolved within the timeframe of 10 working days.
Engaging with and listening to our residents, businesses and communities	4. Residents who know how to get involved in local decisions	The percentage of Plymouth City Survey respondents who agreed with the statement 'I know how to get involved in decisions that affect my local area'.
Providing value for money	5. Spend against budget (£million)	The projected balance remaining against the council's overall budget at the end of the financial year, updated monthly.
	6. Council tax collected	The percentage of council tax collected – this is a cumulative measure and shows whether or not the council is on track to collect all council tax by the end of the financial year, which contributes to the amount of money available to spend on services.

	<p>7. Business rates collected</p> <p>The percentage of National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) collected against the amount due to be collected. NNDR is more commonly known as 'business rates' and charged on most properties that are used for non-domestic purposes, for example shops and offices. The collection of business rates represents approximately 61% of the council's overall income so it is important that the collection of NNDR is monitored.</p>
<p>Championing Plymouth regionally and nationally</p>	<p>8. Offers and Asks</p> <p>The Offers and Asks is our way of influencing the Government on what we need for the city. The 'Asks' are updated regularly and are used to advise and inform Plymouth's three Members of Parliament (MPs). A narrative update on progress is reported.</p> <p>9. Regional influence</p> <p>A narrative update on progress made regarding our work with partners and neighbouring councils, as well as how we promote our regional leadership role.</p>

This report was produced by the Plymouth City Council Performance and Risk Team. For further information, please contact:

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Cabinet



Date of meeting:	08 December 2022
Title of Report:	Plymouth Habitat Banking Vehicle
Lead Member:	Councillor Bill Wakeham (Cabinet Member for Environment & Street Scene)
Lead Strategic Director:	Anthony Payne (Strategic Director for Place)
Author:	Kat Deeney
Contact Email:	Kathryn.deeney@plymouth.gov.uk
Your Reference:	HBV_OutlineBC
Key Decision:	Yes
Confidentiality:	Part I - Official

Purpose of Report

We are bringing forward the first business case relating to Green Finance for a Habitat Banking Vehicle. This report sets out the requirements, opportunity and options available to the Council in relation to Biodiversity Net Gain policy set out under the Environment Act 2021.

The Business Case sets out the opportunity to utilise the requirement for Biodiversity Net Gain provision to stimulate a sustainable revenue stream and business model, which the Council can establish through private investment and the developer market. This will fund enhancements of green space and generate associated social, environmental and financial benefits.

Recommendations and Reasons

It is recommended that the Cabinet:

1. Approves the principle of creating a Habitat Banking Vehicle (HBV) as set out in the Business Case.
2. Delegates to the Strategic Director of Place the approval to work to scope pilot sites and associated background infrastructure required to trial a habitat banking approach as set out in the Business Case.
3. Approves recommendation that details of implementing the HBV including scope of services, final structuring, contracting and governance arrangements (including appointing directors) to be brought back for Cabinet decision as soon as practicable but within 12 months.
4. Approves the Business Case.

Reason for recommended decision:

The HBV will provide opportunity for a more efficient and impactful planning process in line with current net gain policy requirements in the Joint Local Plan and the Environment Act 2021. This will be delivered by ensuring that development mitigation will be directed to strategic sites for greatest benefit and as the mitigation will be delivered in advance of impact, provide a cost-effective offer to developers to meet Biodiversity Net Gain obligations with maximum benefit for the city the main benefits being:

- The proposed HBV option offers a low-cost, low-risk opportunity for PCC to direct the development of the emerging BNG market across the Plymouth Policy Area.

- The operational cost of running the HBV is £6.38m and the financial risk will sit with the HBV.
- Through the contracting arrangements between the HBV and PCC, the Council will generate a forecast net benefit of £175k p.a. (£5.263m over 30 years.). This is forecast to consist of £50k of savings and £125k income to meet existing income targets from pilot sites.
- Simultaneously, the HBV structure supports the delivery of PCC's strategic goals, the growth of the local restorative economy, and improved access to high-quality natural assets.
- It will also serve as a proof of concept for a new mechanism that can sustainably fund the long-term creation, restoration, and management of habitats in parks and green space.

Alternative options considered and rejected

Do nothing – Significant risk to Plymouth's natural environment, ecosystems and communities and a loss of around £328k per annum for greenspace improvements. This would mean that the city's green estate would not deliver the benefits it has the potential to deliver for the people of Plymouth. Along with this, the condition of sites across the city would likely continue to erode and cause a greater maintenance and financial burden on already stretched services.

Use of existing third party habitat banking vehicle - Lower revenue and investment generation potential and growth. No endowment generated. Potential loss of control over delivery & habitat planning, based on land and habitat management preferred by private operator. Potential decrease in PCC control over quality of outcomes, based on agreement with private operator. Potential decrease in PCC control over quality of outcomes, based on agreement with private operator. Potential that habitats may fall back to LA management with no associated revenue streams, if the private operator fails and declares insolvency.

The Council directly operating a 'Habitat Bank' without an SPV – highest financial risk to PCC. Lack of interest of external investors in investing directly with a local authority. This in turn will lead to a lack of funds for the HBV to deliver habitat improvements and bank biodiversity units. This would result in a lack of credible supply of Biodiversity Units for developers and alternative suppliers being used which do not meet PCC strategic aims. There is a greater risk to PCC to repay investors.

Relevance to the Corporate Plan and/or the Plymouth Plan

The development of the Habitat Banking Vehicle will support the aims of the Corporate Plan in the following ways.

Caring for People and Communities

The HBV will be developed to the highest possible standards, set to ensure that enhancement of nature sites is close to communities and ensure that the benefits of nature are felt close to communities with the greatest need. The HBV will look to improve access to and within high quality nature sites.

Unlocking the city's potential

It will enable the Council to be accountable and environmentally responsible in the way it manages its own green estate and ensure the strengthening and enhancement of this is cohesive across the City in line with duties set out under the Environment Act. It provides a significant opportunity to be one of the first Local Authorities in the country establishing this kind of vehicle and to demonstrate our commitment to being a green, sustainable city that cares about the environment.

It will also unlock investment into the city's natural spaces providing job security and creation and providing a platform for skills development in Environmental Planning, Landscaping and Ecology

Joint Local Plan

DEV026 Protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geological conservation,

DEV028 Trees, woodlands and hedgerows

Plymouth Plan

SO1 – Delivering a healthy city

HEA7 - Optimising the health and wellbeing benefits of the natural environment

A	Briefing report							
B	Business Case							
C	Equalities Impact Assessment							

Background papers:

*Add rows as required to box below

Please list all unpublished, background papers relevant to the decision in the table below. Background papers are unpublished works, relied on to a material extent in preparing the report, which disclose facts or matters on which the report or an important part of the work is based.

Title of any background paper(s)	Exemption Paragraph Number (if applicable)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

If some/all of the information is confidential, you must indicate why it is not for publication by virtue of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 by ticking the relevant box.

Sign off:

Fin	DJN. 22.2 3.30 6	Leg	MS/2 /380 78	Mon Off	N/A	HR	NA	Asset s	NA	Strat Proc	NA
Originating Senior Leadership Team member: Anthony Payne (Strategic Director for Place)											
Please confirm the Strategic Director(s) has agreed the report? Yes											
Date agreed: 20/10/2022											
Cabinet Member approval: <i>Approved verbally at briefing</i>											
Date approved: 24/11/2022											

BRIEFING REPORT - PART I

Plymouth Habitat Banking Vehicle



I. INTRODUCTION

A Habitat Banking Vehicle for Plymouth – Delivering biodiversity net gain for the future of green infrastructure in the city.

This report sets out the requirements, opportunity and options available to the Council in relation to Biodiversity Net Gain policy set out under the Environment Act 2021 due to come into force Autumn 2023.

The Business Case sets out the opportunity to utilise the requirement for Biodiversity Net Gain provision to stimulate a sustainable revenue stream and business model, which the Council can establish through private investment and the developer market to enhance and maintain the city's green spaces for people and wildlife.

The options analysis reviews this and the recommendation is that the establishment of a SPV at arm's length to PCC is the preferred approach to achieving the benefits available, at lowest risk to PCC and most viable operating model. The basics of how this model functions is shown in figure 1.

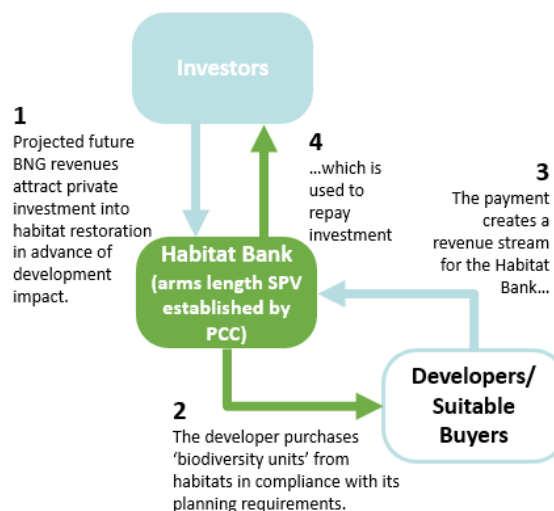


Figure 1 – Proposed Habitat Banking Vehicle model

Habitat banking is one form of green finance. A habitat bank allows investors to finance habitat restoration and creation. The investor receives their original investment returned plus interest and is also rewarded with environmental returns, such as improvements to habitats – woodlands, meadows, rivers etc. – and enhanced access for people.

Habitat banking provides a way for landowners – in this case local authorities – to create or restore a habitat in advance through investment raised and “bank” the resulting biodiversity units. These units can then be purchased by developers seeking to comply with the mandatory 10% net gain. The sale of biodiversity units means the investor who provided the finance gets their initial

investment back with interest and information about the social and environmental impact of their funding. The sale of biodiversity units also provides a critical revenue stream for local authorities to maintain the newly restored or created habitat for a minimum of 30 years and longer through the creation of an endowment.

Key points to consider:

- The business case is modelled against pilot delivery in 3 sites (109 hectares) owned by PCC, all figures quoted are relative to that. We have identified further 29 sites (269 hectares) to be included in future phases.
- Work to date and to point of establishment of the HBV has been and will be funded through external funds raised from Future Parks Accelerator (FPA) and Natural Environment Investment Readiness Fund (NEIRF).
- The HBV project will report to the soon to be established internal 'Green Finance Working Group' with representation from key corporate functions that will be critical in progressing this work, as agreed at CE Board on 8th November.
- From the HBV (under the preferred option) the Council is forecast to generate a net benefit of £175k p.a. (£5.263m over 30 years.) - £50k of savings and £125k income to meet existing income targets **from the 3 pilot sites**.
- The SPV option is preferred because the HBV holds the majority of costs and risks and the financial benefits to PCC are modelled to be more than £2.4m greater over the 30 year period.
- If PCC does not find a new approach to Habitat Banking we put at risk the current S106 payments related to local environmental contributions as developers will be able to purchase Biodiversity Units from any Habitat Bank. This has two risks - leaving PCC with no substitute for this £328k average annual income and no control over where the habitat enhancements are delivered (it could be anywhere in the country).

In summary the Plymouth HBV will:

- Use private finance to fund nature restoration, minimising risk to PCC, across 3 pilot sites
- Provide new sources of short and long-term revenue for PCC. Short-term through contractual payments to PCC for service delivery for the HBV (forecast £175k p.a.) and long-term through the creation of an endowment fund – estimated to be £4.6m - which will fund the ongoing management of HBV green spaces in perpetuity.
- Deliver high-quality biodiversity offsets across the Plymouth Policy Area and urban fringe that provide maximum social value.
- Deliver an investable, credible and cost effective solution for local developments to meet their obligations under DEV26 and the Environment Act.
- Ensure that PCC retains strategic control over the emerging market for biodiversity net gain in a local context.
- Ensure that the new biodiversity duties do not result in nature and associated benefits being lost from the City by market led schemes that deliver net gain in more rural settings due to land values (as would be the case through Option 2)
- Facilitate joined up, landscape-scale planning, enabling PCC to proactively deliver on its JLP policies and Local Nature Recovery Network strategy ahead of development.
- Provide greater financial sustainability for the long-term maintenance of nature-rich green infrastructure across the city.
- Support the development of the restorative economy and green jobs in Plymouth.
- Solidify Plymouth's standing as a leader in climate adaptation and nature conservation while securing a first mover advantage locally.

2. PROPOSAL

The business case makes four recommendations, that Cabinet:

1. Approves the principle of establishment of a suitable local vehicle to act as a Habitat Banking Vehicle as set out in the Business Case.
2. Delegates to the Strategic Director of Place the approval to work to scope pilot sites and associated background infrastructure required to trial a habitat banking approach as set out in the Business Case.
3. Approves recommendation that details of implementing the HBV including scope of services, final structuring, contracting and governance arrangements (including appointing directors) to be brought back for Cabinet decision as soon as practicable but within 12 months.
4. Approves the Business Case

This proposal supports the following Corporate objectives:

- a green sustainable city that cares about the environment
- a clean and tidy city
- a welcoming city

It also supports the delivery of the following JLP policies by ensuring that we make the most of one off funding opportunities to enhance the urban forest and green space of the city, engage communities with their local natural spaces and amenity trees whilst increasing the biodiversity value of trees throughout the city.

- DEV026 Protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geological conservation,
- DEV027 Green and play spaces,
- DEV028 Trees, woodlands and hedgerows

3. CONSULTATION & STAKEHOLDERS

The HBV proposal has been developed through work carried out and funded as part of the Future Parks Accelerator programme. Development work to this stage has included

- Engagement with internal stakeholders in PCC across departments including input from finance and legal.
- Workshop sessions with external stakeholders including DEFRA, Natural England and other local authorities to identify the standard of approach to be taken to Habitat Banking in an urban context
- Discussions with city housing providers and housing delivery team
- The proposal was part of the PCC 2023/24 budget consultation. To date the proposal for an Habitat Bank has received 19 responses with 16 being positive responses and 3 were neutral and were seeking more information.

4. OUTCOMES & BENEFITS

Financial

Based on detailed financial assessment and modelling, the following financial outputs are expected / are possible:

- The HBV under the preferred option is forecast provide a new ongoing income stream to PCC's Environmental Planning and Operations teams for the maintenance of high-quality habitats and off-set existing costs. This is forecast to generate a net benefit of £175k p.a. (£5.263m over 30 years.) - £50k of savings and £125k income to meet existing income targets **from the 3 pilot sites**.
- It is proposed that any surpluses generated will be used for the delivery of city priority green infrastructure projects.
- The vehicle will seek low-cost investment from aligned impact investors and offer an investment opportunity to PCC itself.

Non-financial

- Delivery of site enhancement as part of Plymouth's Local Nature Recovery Network.
- Creation of principles and approach for biodiversity offsetting and net gain delivery that also provides maximum social value.
- Delivery of an effective offsetting solution for local development projects.
- Safeguarding of public access to high quality nature within the city.
- Creation of new, local jobs within the restorative economy.
- Engagement and collaboration with local eNGOs.
- PCC seen as a leader in adaptation to emerging natural capital markets and climate change.
- Proof-of-concept for further financially sustainable natural environment investment models.

5. FINANCE

Development cost = £82k. This development cost is funded by the budget from external grant funding raised through the Natural Environment Investment Readiness Fund. Therefore there is negligible cost to PCC through some core staff time to inform development. In addition, the establishment of an endowment fund will provide for long-term financial security for Plymouth's green spaces, providing support for ongoing maintenance funding and reducing strain on central funds.

There is therefore negligible financial risk to PCC through the development of an HBV in this way.

From the HBV (under the preferred option) the Council is forecast to generate a net benefit of £175k p.a. (£5.263m over 30 years.) - £50k of savings and £125k income to meet existing income targets **from the 3 pilot sites**.

Procurement

The delivery of works will be procured through the council's procurement team in line with PCC's CSO's.

BUSINESS CASE

Development of a Habitat Banking Vehicle



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Executive Summary is a short summary of the Business Case and should be the last section you complete, this will enable you to extract or only the key facts from relevant sections i.e. 'project on a page'. The summary is a 'snapshot' of the business case which will need to tell the story and sell the proposal.

A Habitat Banking Vehicle for Plymouth – Delivering biodiversity net gain for the future of green infrastructure in the city.

This report sets out the requirements, opportunity and options available to the Council in relation to Biodiversity Net Gain policy set out under the Environment Act 2021 due to come into force Autumn 2023.

The Business Case sets out the opportunity to utilise the requirement for Biodiversity Net Gain provision to stimulate a sustainable revenue stream and business model, which the Council can establish through private investment and the developer market to enhance and maintain the city's green spaces for people and wildlife.

The options analysis reviews this and the recommendation is that the establishment of a SPV at arm's length to PCC is the preferred approach to achieving the benefits available, at lowest risk to PCC and most viable operating model. The basics of how this model functions is shown in figure 1.

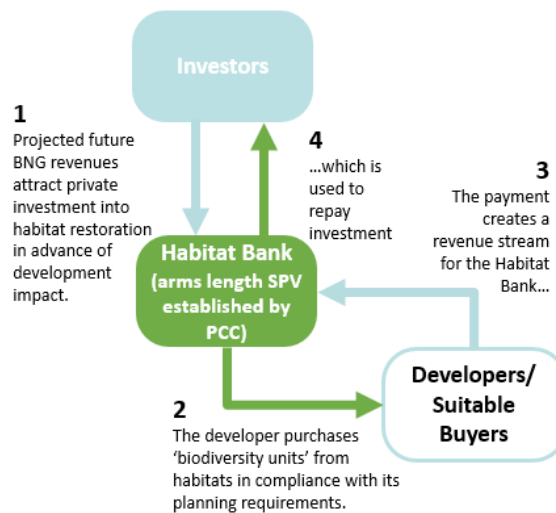


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Habitat banking provides a way for landowners – in this case local authorities – to create or restore a habitat in advance through investment raised and “bank” the resulting biodiversity units. These units can then be purchased by developers seeking to comply with the mandatory 10% net gain. The sale of biodiversity units means the investor who provided the finance gets their initial

investment back with interest and information about the social and environmental impact of their funding. The sale of biodiversity units also provides a critical revenue stream for local authorities to maintain the newly restored or created habitat for a minimum of 30 years and longer through the creation of an endowment.

Key points to consider:

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- Provide new sources of short and long-term revenue for PCC. Short-term through contractual payments to PCC for service delivery for the HBV (forecast £175k p.a.) and long-term through the creation of an endowment fund – estimated to be £4.6m - which will fund the ongoing management of HBV green spaces in perpetuity.
- Deliver high-quality biodiversity offsets across the Plymouth Policy Area and urban fringe that provide maximum social value.
- Deliver an investable, credible and cost effective solution for local developments to meet their obligations under DEV26 and the Environment Act.
- Ensure that PCC retains strategic control over the emerging market for biodiversity net gain in a local context.
- Ensure that the new biodiversity duties do not result in nature and associated benefits being lost from the City by market led schemes that deliver net gain in more rural settings due to land values (as would be the case through Option 2)
- Facilitate joined up, landscape-scale planning, enabling PCC to proactively deliver on its JLP policies and Local Nature Recovery Network strategy ahead of development.
- Provide greater financial sustainability for the long-term maintenance of nature-rich green infrastructure across the city.
- Support the development of the restorative economy and green jobs in Plymouth.
- Solidify Plymouth’s standing as a leader in climate adaptation and nature conservation while securing a first mover advantage locally.

SECTION I: PROJECT DETAIL

<p>Project Value (indicate capital or revenue)</p>	<p>Establishment costs are covered through grant programmes. Revenue cost = £0.082m</p>	<p>Contingency (show as £ and % of project value)</p>	<p>£0.002m (3%)</p>
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	Target investment: £1.2 million capital investment (to be raised externally)		
Programme	Natural Infrastructure	Directorate	Place
Portfolio Holder	Cllr Bill Wakeham, Environment & Street Scene	Service Director	Paul Barnard (Strategic Planning & Infrastructure)
Senior Responsible Officer (client)	Kat Deeney	Project Manager	Chris Avent
Address and Post Code	NA	Ward	Citywide

Current Situation: *(Provide a brief, concise paragraph outlining the current situation and explain the current business need, problem, opportunity or change of circumstances that needs to be resolved)*

The UK is among the most nature-depleted countries in the world, with 56% of our species in decline and 15% threatened with extinction. In response to this, planning policy has increasingly tightened requirements for conservation and most recently looks to drive habitat enhancement through development activity. Property developments are encouraged to follow the mitigation hierarchy to avoid, minimise, restore and finally offset their impacts on local wildlife. Although offsets are the last stage in the mitigation hierarchy, existing and upcoming policy is expected to generate a market for biodiversity offsets.

Biodiversity offsets are measurable conservation outcomes designed to compensate for adverse and unavoidable impacts of property development on biodiversity, and are intended to supplement the prevention and mitigation measures that have already been implemented.

With the passage of the Environment Act through Parliament, an emerging market for biodiversity offsetting has begun to develop across England. Under the Environment Act, new developments must deliver a 'net gain' for biodiversity of at least 10%. The impact and required offset(s) are measured using a biodiversity metric developed by Defra to quantify this gain. Measured in 'Biodiversity Units', this market is expected to be worth in excess of £200m per year (Defra, 2019).

Furthermore, PCC already mandates that all large projects deliver biodiversity net gain in line with the biodiversity metric under DEV 26 of the Joint Local Plan. The first project to follow this approach is the Forder Valley Link Road ('FVLR'). PCC is seeking to apply the learnings of the FVLR biodiversity offset project to design and create a HBV that takes a pragmatic approach to this emerging market, ensuring that high-quality and strategically located offsets are delivered to maximise environmental and social benefits for Plymouth whilst also retaining the market control and ability to vary rates to accommodate affordable housing.

Proposal: *(Provide a brief, concise paragraph outlining your scheme and explain how the business proposal will address the current situation above or take advantage of the business opportunity) and (What would happen if we didn't proceed with this scheme?)*

This business case proposes the development of a Habitat Banking Vehicle (HBV) to engage with the emerging market for biodiversity net gain (BNG). This business case is modelled against pilot delivery in 3 sites (covering 109 hectares) owned by PCC, so all figures quoted here are relative to that scale. We have identified a further 29 sites (further 269 hectares) that can be included in subsequent phases.

Biodiversity offsets are expected to offer a significant new revenue generating opportunity for the natural environment. Importantly they will replace and exceed funding previously received through S106, for green space enhancement. A HBV for Plymouth will provide additional revenues to be used efficiently to deliver on PCC objectives including the JLP and Local Nature Recovery Network (LNRN), with any surpluses made available for distribution for aligned purposes (projects defined by Plymouth's Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan).

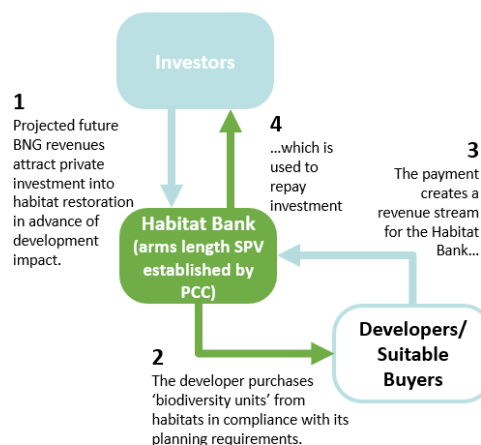
Pipeline biodiversity offset projects within Plymouth are proposed on existing land owned by PCC. The HBV will seek to capitalise an endowment to provide a perpetual income stream for the maintenance of the restored sites. This structure will be designed to ensure that projects do not become liabilities for PCC in the long term.

The lifecycle and processes of the proposed HBV is summarised below.

1. The HBV raises investment from mission-aligned and impact investors to fund habitat creation and/or restoration in advance of local development activity and generate Biodiversity Units (BU). The HBV funds the establishment and maintenance (for a set period, minimum 30 years, or as targeted, in perpetuity) of the habitat.

(NB in the full business case we will be able to present for consideration a scenario for the council to part-fund this opportunity directly.)

2. Local developments with a net negative impact on biodiversity are required to offset their impacts, as defined by the Defra Biodiversity Metric. The HBV engages with local developers seeking to buy Biodiversity Units to offset their impacts. Developers purchase the credits to fulfil planning obligations under the Environment Act and JLP.
3. The HBV uses a portion of the proceeds from selling the biodiversity units to capitalise an endowment for the ongoing maintenance of the habitats created/restored.
4. The HBV distributes returns to investors and donates funds as per founding objectives.



The proposed HBV will be designed as a 'special purpose vehicle' (SPV). The preferred structure will be a small company group including both the HBV and a subsidiary SPV. The company structure of the HBV may reasonably be structured as a Company Limited by Guarantee (CLG) or a Company Limited by Shares (CLS). The SPV will be a Company Limited by Shares (CLS). High level external legal advice (funded through the Future Parks programme) has been sought on the structure to ensure it is as simple and as cost effective as possible. The specifics of the company structure will be presented for approval in the Final Business case as per recommendations.

The HBV will raise investment to fund the creation and/or restoration of habitats that can generate biodiversity units. The establishment of the HBV at 'arm's length' from PCC has five main benefits for PCC:

1. Repayment and operational risk falls to the HBV and not PCC
2. Through the contracting arrangements between the HBV and PCC, the Council will generate a forecast net benefit of £175k p.a. (£5.263m over 30 years.) This is forecast to consist of £50k of savings and £125k of income towards existing income targets.

3. The SPV option maximises the potential endowment to fund maintenance after 30 years – estimated £4.6m.
4. It more effectively allows the HBV to raise funds from third party investors, de-risking the council
5. The structure offers a degree of separation, allowing for transparent negotiation with prospective BNG unit buyers.

The considerations of the governance arrangements that will underpin this are set out in the Governance section of this Business Case. The proposed HBV Board would have representatives from PCC, as well as an environmental NGO, and an economic/ finance pioneer. PCC departments responsible for land management would act in collaboration with the HBV Board. The specifics of the governance arrangements will be presented for approval in the Final Business case as per recommendations.

In the event PCC decides not to pursue this opportunity, other organisations are expected to enter the market and may be incentivised to deliver lower-quality, short-term offsets with limited strategic and ecological benefits and of low value to the public. Additionally, without local, high-quality biodiversity units, developers may seek to offset their impacts beyond the Plymouth Policy Area, widening the disconnect between people and nature. Value may be stripped by profit-motivated actors or through a ‘race to the bottom’ led by developers seeking to provide the minimum to fulfil obligations for the maximum financial gain.

Furthermore, as a result of the BNG legislation under the Environment Act 2021, PCC’s income realised through S106 payments for the natural environment will significantly reduce. Thus, if PCC decides not to pursue this opportunity, it risks a reduction in available funding for green spaces with no replacement. Records show that, on average, PCC currently receives £328k per annum of income through S106 payments specifically related to greenspace contributions.

By contrast, PCC has the potential to set standards for the delivery of biodiversity net gain within the Plymouth Policy Area (PPA), which also deliver maximum social value and can be replicated by local authorities throughout England. The principles and approach behind this have been tested with a range of sector specialists including other LPAs, environmental NGOs, Defra and Environment Agency policy leads and academics. Proposed principles will target the delivery of environmental and social objectives setting a high bar for this emerging market.

Why is this your preferred option: *(Provide a brief explanation why this option is preferred) and (Explain why this is a good capital investment and how this would be an advantage for the Council) and (explain how the preferred option is the right balance between the risks and benefits identified below).*

The proposed HBV option offers a low-cost, low-risk opportunity for PCC to direct the development of the emerging biodiversity offsetting market across the Plymouth Policy Area. The cost of running the HBV over 30 years is £6.38m and the financial risk will sit with the HBV. Through the contracting arrangements between the HBV and PCC, the Council will generate a forecasted net benefit of £175k p.a. (£5.263m over 30 years.) This is forecast to consist of £50k savings and £125k income towards existing income targets in Environmental Planning and Street Scene and waste. Simultaneously, the HBV structure supports the delivery of PCC’s strategic goals, the growth of the local restorative economy, and improved access for people to high-quality natural assets. It will also serve as a proof of concept for a new mechanism that can sustainably fund the long-term creation, restoration, and management of habitats in parks and green space.

Under the proposed HBV approach, PCC will retain a high degree of control over the delivery of biodiversity offsets within and around Plymouth, ensuring that this emerging market yields the best possible outcomes for nature and communities. Importantly it also provides a vehicle which retains market control and ability to work collaboratively to offer packages that accommodate affordable housing provision.

This will entail the need for in-house resource and expertise to support the creation of the vehicle in the near term and strategic oversight from the Environmental Planning division in the long term to ensure alignment to council priorities. This increased capacity requirement is recognised within the

HBV business model and the current modelling shows the vehicle will fund the creation of a minimum of 2 FTE of PCC officers across Finance, Legal and the Green Estate Team to operate the vehicle and its obligations through the pilot phase.

Notably, the HBV will retain existing and deliver new income streams for PCC, with ongoing management and maintenance services in relation to the created/restored habitats contracted back to PCC.

The proposed option for delivering a HBV provides PCC with a means of engaging with and directing the emerging biodiversity net gain market while significantly reducing financial, social, environmental and reputational risks for PCC. The remaining risks and proposed mitigants are further detailed below.

Option Analysis: (Provide an analysis of ‘other’ options which were considered and discounted, the options considered must be a ‘do Nothing’ and ‘do minimum’ and ‘viable alternative’ options. A SWOT – Strength, Benefit, Opportunity, Threat analysis could be attached as an appendix).

Do Nothing Option	PCC does not engage with the BNG market apart from its mandated responsibilities and the HBV is not set up.
List Benefits	None
List Risk / Issues:	<p>In the ‘do nothing’ option, we would expect the outcomes to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Delivery of lower-quality offsets by profit-motivated habitat bank providers. ● Reduced benefits for biodiversity through reactive offsets without strategic co-ordination and planning with poor ecological outcomes. ● BNG funding is not used towards the successful delivery of Plymouth’s LNRN. ● Lack of supply of biodiversity units will cause complexity and added cost for local developers, who are likely to seek to offset their biodiversity impacts in further distant regions, leading to an effective leaching of funding for biodiversity from the Plymouth Policy Area. ● In turn this same factor could slow the planning process and development delivery pipeline ● Failure to deliver against JLP and goals for nature. ● PCC has limited/no control over local market development. ● Offsets are structured to prioritise investor profits over long-term financial, environmental and social sustainability. ● PCC fails to contract with HBVs implemented by other organisations, thereby failing to receive additional income streams. ● Habitats are maintained for a minimal period, leading to overall ecological failure. ● S106 payments related to local environmental contributions are discontinued, leaving PCC with no substitute for this £328k annual income. ● No endowment is capitalised, leaving PCC under increased financial pressure in the long-term to maintain the overall quality of habitat across the city.
Cost:	Loss of £328k per annum or £9.87m over 30 years
Why did you discount this option	Significant risk to Plymouth’s natural environment, ecosystems and communities.
Do Minimum Option	Lease land to a Private Third Party Habitat Bank Developer/ Operator who undertakes habitat creation/ restoration.
List Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Low financial risk to PCC and no capital investment required
List Risk / Issues:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lower revenue and investment generation potential and growth compared to preferred option

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No endowment generation potential • Possible loss of control over delivery & habitat planning, based on the land and habitat management plan preferred by the private operator • Potential decrease in PCC control over quality of outcomes, based on agreement with private operator • Possible loss/restriction of public access to sites, based on preferred land and habitat management plan • Potential that habitats may fall back to LA management with no associated revenue streams, if the private operator fails and declares insolvency.
Cost:	£1.627m over 30 years
Why did you discount this option	Both economic and biodiversity value for PCC is minimised with value extracted for private gain
Viable Alternative Option	The Council directly operating a 'Habitat Bank' - with PCC generating upfront investment and undertaking habitat delivery and management.
List Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCC retains control over habitat design, delivery, maintenance and BNG unit sale • Economic value and biodiversity is retained within Plymouth
List Risk / Issues:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest financial risk to PCC as £9.764m sits on PCC balance sheet • PCC required to hold financial risk of first 10 years of HBV before revenue income becomes fully realised • PCC unable to a suitable rate of investor return (IRR) due to local authority constraints • PCC will need significant in-house resource and experience to support habitat delivery • Lack of credibility for PCC to raise necessary capital investment from private sector
Cost:	£6.237m over 30 years
Why did you discount this option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant risks and resourcing pressures for PCC • PCC may appear conflicted in discussions with developers for BNG sales.

Strategic Case:	
Which Corporate Plan priorities does this project deliver?	A green, sustainable city that cared about the environment
	Reduced health inequalities
	A vibrant economy, developing quality jobs and skills
Explain how the project delivers or supports delivery of Joint Local Plan/Plymouth Plan Policies (include policy references)	<p>The proposed HBV model will deliver the following objectives of the <u>Joint Local Plan</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEV026 Protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geological conservation • DEV027 Green and play spaces • DEV028 Trees, woodlands and hedgerows • DEV041 Derriford Community Park*
	<p>The proposed HBV model will deliver the following objectives of the <u>Plymouth Plan</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SO1 – Delivering a healthy city • SO10 – Maintaining a beautiful and thriving countryside • SPT12 – Strategic approach to the natural environment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● HEA7 - Optimising the health and wellbeing benefits of the natural environment ● HEA1 - Addressing health inequalities, improving health literacy ● HEA2 - Delivering the best outcomes for children, young people and families ● HEA7 - Optimising the health and wellbeing benefits of the natural environment ● INT6 - Enhancing Plymouth's 'green city' credentials ● GRO6 – Delivering Plymouth’s Natural Network <p>It will be delivered within the Climate Emergency Action Plan and in line with the Plymouth Charter.</p> <p><i>*Derriford Community Park has already been delivering BNG from the Forder Valley Link Road scheme for habitat enhancement, quantified through the Defra Biodiversity Metric.</i></p>
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Project Scope: *(To avoid scope creep and cost escalation it is important to have an agreed scope of what the project will and will not deliver. List below what is included and not included in the project ‘budget’. Projects should be delivered within scope and budget, but should project change happen then the business case requires revisiting, updating and re-approval)*

In Scope	Out of Scope
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review and refinement of financial model for the HBV and long-term site management. ● Finalise appropriate governance structures for the HBV with approval of internal PCC Finance and Legal teams. ● Confirm suitable and strategically significant sites to pilot investment in the creation of biodiversity offsets. For the avoidance of doubt, where biodiversity offsets are delivered on PCC-owned land, ownership of the site is retained by PCC. ● Draft relevant legal agreements including land management agreements, BNG sale agreements and management service agreements ● Undertake investor engagement with impact and mission aligned investors ● Incorporate the HBV and set up core background infrastructure. ● Continue BNG Unit Sales Engagement with local development projects to provide a cost efficient and ecologically strategic solution. ● Share learnings across aligned cities/places through the Future Parks Accelerator and through NEIRF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishment of SPV - this will require final Business Case approval ● Identification of sites for inclusion in Plymouth’s Local Nature Recovery Network. ● Raise finance from mission-aligned and impact investors to set up the HBV. ● Undertake habitat restoration and enhancement on chosen pilot sites.

Project Governance:

Governance of this stage of the project is through PCC, with a final Business Case to be presented for Cabinet Decision to commence the establishment of the SPV.

Current thinking around this is presented below for information at this stage.

We propose in addition to mandate at CE Board on 8th November there will be the establishment of an internal 'Green Finance Working Group' with representation from key corporate functions that will be critical in progressing this work. The HBV project will report to this group. This will expand on the project-focused approach taken to date and will oversee the programme of work around green finance initiatives. This will require continued and sustained support from Finance and Legal in particular

Current proposals for HBV Board

The HBV will be established with a Board of Directors to manage decision making for investment opportunities across the portfolio of investment sites and activities. This will have the scope to incorporate further investment routes and Funds around for example carbon and SUDS.

The final recommendation for the appointment of Directors will follow in Final Business Case but regardless of specific recommended entity the board will likely comprise:

HBV Board:

- PCC - Strategic Director of Place
- Environmental NGO Senior Representative e.g. National Trust
- Finance/ economic pioneer to provide credibility to investors

The HBV will be managed by an Executive of officers from Environmental Planning with support from Finance, Legal and other Corporate functions as deemed necessary to ensure effective functioning of the HBV.

In addition the SPV will receive support from a suitable FCA approved fund manager and corporate finance advisor for the Environment sector.

Internal PCC Governance (as land owner/ manager) will be carried out by PCC Service Director for Street Services) and Head of Environmental Operations, Street Scene and Waste.

The following table outlines the key business activities that will be undertaken by the HBV and the corresponding service functions that may be responsible for undertaking them. **All of these activities and service functions have been fully costed in the financial model for the HBV**, with options for keeping these services in-house within PCC or outsourcing them to third party providers where required.

Service Area	Key Business Activities	Service Function
Accounting	Bookkeeping, accounts payable, reconciliation, cash flow monitoring, auditing, management accounts	PCC Commercial Finance / outsourced to 3rd party where possible to minimise resourcing strain.
Governance, Risk and Insurance	Corporate authorisations, record keeping, board meeting preparation, account filing, company house monitoring, insurance procurement & renewal	PCC Commercial Finance / outsourced to 3rd party where possible
Legal	Company incorporation, structure and taxation, drafting and negotiation of relevant contracts, agreements and procurement of licences	External Legal Counsel with support from FCA-regulated Financial Advisor where required
Project Development	Identification and assessment of sites, ecological surveys, BNG assessment, Habitat Management	Project Board & Environmental Planning

& Set Up	Plan development, planning permissions, demand assessment, buyer engagement, financial modelling, cost-benefit analysis, landowner engagement (including preparation of conservation covenant documents)	Team supported by Ecologists, an FCA-regulated Financial Advisor and External Legal Counsel where required
Habitat Restoration & Enhancement	Habitat specific interventions, project management	Project Board & Environmental Planning Team supported by Ecologists where required
Habitat Maintenance & Monitoring	Support verification, registry management, site specific management interventions across project life, preparation of a management and monitoring plan, project management	Project Board & Environmental Planning and Operations Teams supported by Ecologists and Independent Verifiers where required
Operational Management	Sale of BNG units, preparation of marketing materials, buyer due diligence, negotiation of purchase agreements and non-financial reporting activities (including regulatory compliance with bodies such as the FCA and OEP)	Project Board & Environmental Planning and Operations Teams supported by External Legal Counsel, an FCA-regulated Financial Advisor and Credit Brokers where required
Support Investor Engagement	Support investor negotiations, monitor investor due diligence, sign off on investor agreements	Project Board & Environmental Planning Team supported by External Legal Counsel and an FCA-regulated Financial Advisor
Loan Management	Loan compliance, covenant reporting	PCC Commercial Finance / outsourced to 3rd party where possible, Project Board & Environmental Planning Team

Contract Milestones and Dates:

A detailed forward looking workplan is available for review if required

Phase	Start	End
HBV development	July 2021	March 2023
Vehicle establishment	March 2023	May 2023
Fundraising and sales engagement	January 2023	June 2023
Onsite delivery	August 2023	Ongoing

Who are the key customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plymouth residents • Tourists & visitors to Plymouth 	Which Partners are you	Internally – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance – Capital Investment, Commercial
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and Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plymouth's natural environment ● Residential and commercial developers ● Plymouth City Council ● Aligned NGOs (incl. National Trust) 	working with	<p>and Treasury Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SSW/ Environmental Operations ● Environmental Planning ● Legal ● Housing Delivery ● Development Planning ● JLP <p>Externally -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Finance Earth ● National Trust ● Future Parks Accelerator ● Local developers ● External Legal Advisors (TBC) ● Environment Bank ● Esmee Fairburn ● Tax specialists ● Natural England ● DEFRA ● Greater Manchester Environment Fund <p>Seeking to engage-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environment Agency ● National experts on net gain (academic, commercial and public sector partners)
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SECTION 2: PROJECT RISK, OUTCOMES AND BENEFITS

Risk Register: *The Risk Register/Risk Log is a master document created during the early stages of a project. It includes information about each identified risk, level of risk, who owns it and what measures are in place to mitigate the risks (cut and paste more boxes if required).*

Potential Risks Identified		Likelihood	Impact	Overall Rating
Risk	Investment cannot be raised to capitalise the HBV.	Low	High	Medium
Mitigation	PCC will develop the HBV in partnership with Finance Earth, an FCA-authorized investment advisor and fund manager, who will work with PCC to design the HBV to meet investor needs. Finance Earth will engage with a select group of target impact investors to determine interest and requirements at key points throughout the design process. Funded through NEIRF.	High	Medium	Medium
Calculated risk value in £ (Extent of financial risk)	£0 (no direct PCC expenditure; grant funded NEIRF)	Risk Owner	Chris Avent	

Risk	The Environment Act secondary legislation is delayed or materially changes, affecting the outcomes of the biodiversity net gain market	Low	Low	Low
Mitigation	JLP Dev26.5 states that net gains in biodiversity will be sought from all major developments. As such some demand is expected to continue under local policy. The Defra Biodiversity metric rewards the early delivery of projects through a time discount factor; as such delays will have a reduced impact on the economics of the proposed vehicle.	Low	Low	Low
Calculated risk value in £ (Extent of financial risk)	£0 (no direct PCC expenditure; grant funded)	Risk Owner	Chris Avent	
Risk	The HBV is not designed and structured correctly to meet PCC's requirements and compliance.	Low	High	Medium
Mitigation	External legal advice has been sought under phase 1 of the legal structuring and design of the HBV so that an appropriate governance structure is used. This work will continue into phase 2 for the full business case proposal. Continued dialogue and engagement with PCC Finance and Legal to ensure compliance through next phase. Any surplus from the HBV will be ring-fenced through a possible endowment structure to ensure that it is re-invested to support Plymouth's green spaces in the long-term.	Low	Low	Low
Calculated risk value in £ (Extent of financial risk)	£0 (no direct PCC expenditure; grant funded)	Risk Owner	Chris Avent	
Risk	Repayment risk to investors for external financing raised falls on the HBV.	Low	High	Medium
Mitigation	By utilising the SPV option the HBV is at an 'arm's length' from PCC and thus will be off-balance sheet for PCC. Finance Earth, an FCA regulated investment advisor and fund manager has been procured to advise on this phase of the work. The upfront project development costs are being provided through the Future Parks Accelerator (FPA) program and Defra's NEIRF grant scheme.	Low	Medium	Medium
Calculated risk value in £ (Extent of	£0 to PCC	Risk Owner	Chris Avent	

financial risk)				
Risk	Lack of demand for BNG units or an inability to sell BNG units	Medium	High	Medium
Mitigation	Engagement with developers is underway to assess market demand for BNG units. A 15% BNG unit redundancy rate has been assumed within the model which acts as a risk buffer in case BNG units are not generated or sold. The chosen sale strategy will have several implications. For example, taking a Habitat Banking sales approach may reduce risk exposure with units being sold only after the target habitat condition is verified.	Low	Medium	Low
Calculated risk value in £ (Extent of financial risk)	£0 (no direct PCC expenditure; grant funded)	Risk Owner	Chris Avent	
Risk	Project operation and maintenance risks e.g. contractor failure.	Low	Medium	Medium
Mitigation	The HBV will sub-contract site maintenance to PCC or an independent 3rd party and to minimise risk, fees will be paid in arrears. Insurances will be obtained by PCC (e.g. professional indemnity) and the HBV (e.g. extreme weather insurance, asset related insurances).	Low	Low	Low
Calculated risk value in £ (Extent of financial risk)	£0 (no direct PCC expenditure; grant funded)	Risk Owner	Chris Avent	
Risk	Covid-19 (or other unforeseen macroeconomic events) delay project delivery and take-up of services.	Low	Medium	Medium
Mitigation	Covid-19 RA in place to manage risk with partners.	Low	Medium	Medium
Calculated risk value in £ (Extent of financial risk)	£10k	Risk Owner	Chris Avent	
Risk	Implication of requirement for BNG affecting viability of housing development particularly affordable housing	Low		

Mitigation	Soft engagement with affordable housing developers and Housing Delivery team already underway to ensure HBV design is complementary and identifies mechanism to control this risk. This cannot be done through Options 1 & 2	Low
Calculated risk value in £ (Extent of ris)	£0	Risk Owner Chris Avent/ Neil Mawson

Outcomes and Benefits

List the outcomes and benefits expected from this project.

(An **outcome** is the result of the change derived from using the project's deliverables. This section should describe the anticipated outcome)

(A **benefit** is the measurable improvement resulting from an outcome that is perceived as an advantage. Benefits are the expected value to be delivered by the project, measurable whenever possible)

Financial outcomes and benefits:

Based on detailed financial assessment and modelling, the following financial outputs are expected / are possible:

- Indicatively, a pipeline investment of c.£10m into a HBV could catalyse the creation and/or restoration of c.1,500-2,000ha of habitat across PCC and the surrounding area but we would be looking for a first phase investment of around £1.2million.
- The HBV, if established, would provide a new ongoing income stream to PCC's Environmental Planning and Operations teams for the maintenance of high-quality habitats and off-set existing costs. In the short-term an average of £175k p.a. through contracted services for the HBV and long-term through the proposed endowment structure.
- The HBV is expected to generate an estimated £10million in revenues from the 3 identified pilot sites over 30 years.
- It is proposed that any surpluses generated will be used for the delivery of city priority green infrastructure projects.
- The vehicle will seek low-cost investment from aligned impact investors and offer an investment opportunity to PCC itself.

Non-financial outcomes and benefits:

- Delivery of site enhancement as part of Plymouth's Local Nature Recovery Network.
- Creation of principles and approach for biodiversity offsetting and net gain delivery that also provides maximum social value.
- Delivery of an effective offsetting solution for local development projects.
- Safeguarding of public access to high quality nature within the city.
- Creation of new, local jobs within the restorative economy.
- Engagement and collaboration with local eNGOs.
- PCC seen as a leader in adaptation to emerging natural capital markets and climate change.
- Proof-of-concept for further financially sustainable natural environment investment models.

SECTION 3: CONSULTATION

Does this business case need to go to CMT	Yes	Date business case approved by CMT	15 November 2022
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		(if required)	
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Have you engaged with Planning Department. (If no, please state the reason)		Yes
If yes, summarise the planning requirements. (If PP is required ensure you engage with planning prior to seeking approval of this Business Case)	No planning requirements but engagement work has focused on ensuring that the HBV aligns with existing policy on BNG and updates to JLP. NI Planning team acting as advisors. Planning will be consulted on any pilot activity as required.	
Is the budget cost reflective of planning requirements	NA	
Who is the Planning Officer you consulted with.	Mike Oxford & Jo Lee	
Planning Consent Date	NA	

Have you engaged with Building Control. (If no, please state the reason)		No
Is the Building Control pre-application registered	NA	
What is the pre-application number	NA	
Is this classed as a HRRB building	NA	
Is this building classed as 'high risk'	NA	
Who is the Building Control Case Officer	NA	

Low Carbon	
What is the anticipated impact of the proposal on carbon emissions	The purpose of the proposed HBV is to support investment into the strategic delivery of habitat creation and/or restoration across the city. The HBV will accelerate habitat creation and/or restoration in advance of development impacts, and will seek to fund the long-term or perpetual maintenance of restored sites through a capitalised endowment fund. While the carbon benefits of habitats will not be measured as part of the project, we are confident that the net impact will be beneficial and there will be opportunity to generate future revenues from this.
How does it contribute to the Council becoming Carbon neutral by 2030	The proposed HBV will contribute to the Council becoming carbon neutral by 2030 by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the early delivery of habitat sites with a net carbon negative impact. • Supporting the growth of the restorative economy and expertise within Plymouth. • Ensuring that public access to nature is protected and enhanced, improving awareness of and connection to nature, leading to positive behaviour change and environmental action.

Total capital spend								

Provide details of proposed funding: Funding to match with Project Value								
Breakdown of proposed funding	Prev. Yr. £m	23/24 £m	24/25 £m	26/27 £m	27/28 £m	28/29 £m	Future Yrs. £m	Total £m
Total								

REVENUE COSTS AND IMPLICATIONS

Cost of Developing the Capital Project (To be incurred at risk to Service area)

Total Cost of developing the project	£71k for Legal and Tax Structuring Advisory Support. £11k for Technical and Financial Advisory Support. These costs are funded via the Future Parks Accelerator Programme and NEIRF.
Revenue cost code for the development costs	2153
Revenue costs incurred for developing the project are to be included in the capital total, some of the expenditure could be capitalised if it meets the criteria	N/A
Budget Managers Name	Chris Avent

Ongoing Revenue Implications for Service Area

(Inflated values)	22/23 £	23/24 £	24/25 £	25/26 £	26/27 £	27/28 £	Future Yrs. (Ongoing, Annual)
Service area							

revenue cost							
Legal fees	0.069	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial support	0.011	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contingency	0.002	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service area revenue benefits/savings							Ongoing, Annual
External grant funding	0.082	0	0	0	0	0	0
Which cost centre would the revenue pressure be shown	2114			Has this been reviewed by the budget manager		Yes	
Name of budget manager				Chris Avent			
Loan value	NA	Interest Rate	NA	Term Years	NA	Annual Repayment	NA
Revenue code for annual repayments				N/A			
Service area or corporate borrowing				N/A			
Revenue implications reviewed by				Emma White			

SECTION 5: MONITORING PERFORMANCE & POST PROJECT REVIEW

To conclude, the purpose of a business case is to outline the business rationale for undertaking a project and to provide a means to continually assess and evaluate project progress throughout delivery. It is the responsibility of the project manager to ensure the project remains on time and within budget during delivery and to monitor the project throughout and provide a Post Project Review on completion.

Investment Team Monitoring:

The Investment Team are required to report on completed projects and what they have achieved. To do this information will need to be captured during delivery and on completion of the project from your Post Project Review including:

- Did the project deliver the intended outcomes and benefits as stated in the business case?
- Which company was the contract awarded, is this a local company?
- How many jobs did this project provide?
- How much income from Council Tax and NHB will be collected?
- How have the carbon emissions been mitigated and how much did this cost?
- Was the project delivered on time and on budget (including contingency)?

Finance Monitoring :

- It is essential for Capital Finance Team to monitor the financial element of projects during delivery for reporting purposes. Monthly spend profiles against budget, matching with finance profiles will be collected monthly during delivery and on completion of the project.

Version Control: (The version control table must be updated and signed off each time a change is made to the document to provide an audit trail for the revision and update of draft and final versions)

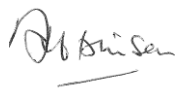
Author of Business Case	Date	Document Version	Reviewed By	Date
Kat Deeney	15/09/2021	v 1.0		
Chris Avent	01/10/2021	v 2.1	Green Estate Board – Paul Barnard & Philip Robinson	07.10.2021
Chris Avent	22/10/2021	v 3.0	Green Estate Board – Paul Barnard & Philip Robinson	04.11.2021
Chris Avent	14/02/2022	V3.1	Mo Sajjad, Hannah West, Mel Haymes, Anthony Payne	14.02.2022
Kat Deeney	17/02/2022	V4		
Chris Avent	20/09/2022	v5	Mo Sajjad, Emma Jackman, David Northey, Philip Robinson, Paul Barnard, Anthony Payne, Kat Deeney	20/09/2022
Chris Avent	15/11/2022	V6 Final	Updated after CMT feedback	15/11/2022

SECTION 6: RECOMMENDATION AND ENDORSEMENT

Recommended Decision

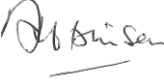
It is recommended that the Cabinet:

1. Approves the principle of creating a Habitat Banking Vehicle (HBV) as set out in the Business Case.
2. Delegates to the Strategic Director of Place the approval to work to scope pilot sites and associated background infrastructure required to trial a habitat banking approach as set out in the Business Case.
3. Approves recommendation that details of implementing the HBV including scope of services, final structuring, contracting and governance arrangements (including appointing directors) to be brought back for Cabinet decision as soon as practicable but within 12 months.
4. Approves the Business Case.

[Name, Portfolio]		Service Director	
Either email dated:	<i>date</i>	Either email dated:	<i>date</i>
Or signed:		Signed: 	
Date:		Date: 30/11/2022	
		Service Director	
		<i>[Name, department]</i>	
Either email dated:	<i>date</i>	Signed:	
Date:		Date:	

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT – PLYMOUTH HABITAT BANKING VEHICLE

SECTION ONE: INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROPOSAL

Author(s): This is the person completing the EIA template.	Chris Avent	Department and service:	Place. Environmental Planning	Date of assessment:	18/11/2022
Lead Officer: Please note that a Head of Service, Service Director, or Strategic Director must approve the EIA.	Philip Robinson	Signature:		Approval date:	30/11/2022
Overview:	<p>The Habitat Banking Vehicle report sets out the requirements, opportunity and options available to the Council in relation to Biodiversity Net Gain policy set out under the Environment Act 2021 due to come into force Autumn 2023.</p> <p>The Business Case sets out the opportunity to utilise the requirement for Biodiversity Net Gain provision to stimulate a sustainable revenue stream and business model, which the Council can establish through private investment and the developer market to enhance and maintain the city's green spaces for people and wildlife.</p> <p>The options analysis reviews this and the recommendation is that the establishment of a SPV at arm's length to PCC is the preferred approach to achieving the benefits available, at lowest risk to PCC and most viable operating model..</p>				
Decision required:	<p>The business case makes four recommendations, that Cabinet:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approves the principle of establishment of a suitable local vehicle to act as a Habitat Banking Vehicle as set out in the Business Case. 2. Delegates to the Strategic Director of Place the approval to work to scope pilot sites and associated background infrastructure required to trial a habitat banking approach as set out in the Business Case. 3. Approves recommendation that details of implementing the HBV including scope of services, final structuring, contracting and governance arrangements (including appointing directors) to be brought back for Cabinet decision as soon as practicable but within 12 months. 4. Approves the Business Case 				

SECTION TWO: EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT SCREENING TOOL

<p>Potential external impacts: Does the proposal have the potential to negatively impact service users, communities or residents with protected characteristics?</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>No</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>Potential internal impacts: Does the proposal have the potential to negatively impact Plymouth City Council employees?</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>No</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>Is a full Equality Impact Assessment required? (if you have answered yes to either of the questions above then a full impact assessment is required and you must complete section two)</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>No</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>If you do not agree that a full equality impact assessment is required, please set out your justification for why not.</p>	<p>There is no negative impact to service users, communities or residents with protected characteristics, nor any PCC employees, the project is open to all, and enhanced habitats and access to them will contribute to the health and wellbeing of residents and communities across Plymouth.</p>			

SECTION THREE: FULL EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

<p>Protected characteristics (Equality Act, 2010)</p>	<p>Evidence and information (e.g. data and consultation feedback)</p>	<p>Adverse impact</p>	<p>Mitigation activities</p>	<p>Timescale and responsible department</p>
<p>Age</p>	<p>Plymouth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16.4 per cent of people in Plymouth are children aged under 15. • 65.1 per cent are adults aged 15 to 64. 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18.5 percent are adults aged 65 and over. • 2.4 percent of the resident population are 85 and over. <p>South West</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15.9 per cent of people are aged 0 to 14, 61.8 per cent are aged 15 to 64. • 22.3 per cent are aged 65 and over. <p>England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17.4 per cent of people are aged 0 to 14. • 64.2 per cent of people are aged 15 to 64. • 18.4 per cent of people are aged 65 and over. <p>(Data sourced from the 2021 Census)</p>			
Disability	<p>10 per cent of our population have their day-to-day activities limited a lot by a long-term health problem or disability (2011 Census).</p>			
Gender reassignment	<p>There are no official estimates for gender reassignment at either national or local level (awaiting 2021 Census data).</p> <p>However, in a study funded by the Home Office, the Gender Identity Research and Education Society (GIREs) estimate that between 300,000 and 500,000 people aged 16 or over in the UK are experiencing some degree of gender variance.</p>			

Marriage and civil partnership	<p>There were 234,795 marriages in England and Wales in 2018.</p> <p>In 2020, there were 7,566 opposite-sex civil partnerships formed in England and Wales, of which 7,208 were registered in England and 358 were registered in Wales.</p> <p>There were 785 civil partnerships formed between same-sex couples in England and Wales in 2020, of which 745 were registered in England and 40 were registered in Wales.</p>			
Pregnancy and maternity	<p>There were 640,370 live births in England and Wales in 2019, a decrease of 2.5 per cent since 2018. The mid-year 2019 population estimates show that there were 2,590 births in Plymouth.</p> <p>The total fertility rate (TFR) for England and Wales decreased from 1.70 children per woman in 2018 to 1.65 children per woman in 2019.</p>			
Race	<p>92.9 per cent of Plymouth's population identify themselves as White British. 7.1 per cent identify themselves as Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic.</p> <p>Census data suggests at least 43 main languages are spoken in the city, showing Polish, Chinese and Kurdish as the top three (2011 Census).</p>			
Religion or belief	<p>Christianity is the biggest faith in the city with more than 58 per cent of the population (148,917). 32.9 per cent (84,326) of the</p>			

	<p>Plymouth population stated they had no religion (2011 Census).</p> <p>Those who identified as Muslim were just under 1 per cent while Hindu, Buddhist, Jewish or Sikh combined totalled less than 1 per cent (2011 Census).</p>			
Sex	<p>51 per cent of our population are women and 49 per cent are men (2021 Census).</p>			
Sexual orientation	<p>There is no precise local data on sexual orientation in Plymouth (awaiting 2021 Census data).</p>			

SECTION FOUR: HUMAN RIGHTS IMPLICATIONS

Human Rights	Implications	Mitigation Actions	Timescale and responsible department

SECTION FIVE: OUR EQUALITY OBJECTIVES

Equality objectives	Implications	Mitigation Actions	Timescale and responsible department
Celebrate diversity and ensure that Plymouth is a welcoming city.			
Pay equality for women, and staff with disabilities in our workforce.			
Supporting our workforce through the implementation of Our People Strategy 2020 – 2024			

Supporting victims of hate crime so they feel confident to report incidents, and working with, and through our partner organisations to achieve positive outcomes.			
Plymouth is a city where people from different backgrounds get along well.			

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Cabinet



Date of meeting:	08 December 2022
Title of Report:	Business Case for the procurement of a Domestic Abuse Service
Lead Member:	Councillor Pat Patel (Cabinet Member for Customer Services, Culture, Leisure & Sport)
Lead Strategic Director:	Craig McArdle (Strategic Director for People)
Author:	Laura Griffiths
Contact Email:	laura.griffiths@plymouth.gov.uk
Your Reference:	
Key Decision:	Yes
Confidentiality:	Part I - Official

Purpose of Report

The purpose of the report is to describe the commissioning plan to put in place a new Domestic Abuse service for Plymouth, to draw on our learning from those with lived experience and ensure the city is meeting its new statutory duties.

The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 received Royal Assent on 29th April 2021. Part 4 of the Act places new statutory duties on tier 1 Local Authorities to provide safe accommodation for victims and their children, alongside a number of reporting and governance requirements.

Our current Plymouth Domestic Abuse Service has been in place since 2012 and goes some way to meeting our statutory duties. However, the guidance and direction from central government requires Plymouth to expand and enhance this offer. The contract has also now come to end and requires us to legally go out to the market for procurement.

Officers and partners have committed to listening to the voice of lived experience and this procurement provides an opportunity to draw this into meaningful codesign.

Recommendations and Reasons

This paper outlines the activity to be undertaken to commission a new Plymouth Domestic Abuse Service. Recommendations for approval:

1. To approve the Business Case and procurement process to commission a new domestic abuse service.
2. To delegate the decision and to award the contract to the Strategic Director for People

Alternative options considered and rejected

Extend the current contract:

- In line with procurement regulations it is not possible to further extend the current provision.
- Our new legal duties require us to provide the service outlined in the business case. This requires developing the service further including developing a new service specification

Cease the service:

- It is a statutory requirement to provide services for victims of domestic abuse, and the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 placed further statutory duties on local authorities

Relevance to the Corporate Plan and/or the Plymouth Plan

The business case and recommendations are relevant to both the Plymouth Plan and Corporate Plan.

Plymouth Plan policies, helping to deliver:

- Strong and safe communities
- Reduce health and wellbeing inequalities
- Provide specific support to local communities where people are disadvantaged
- Implement a system of whole person care.
- Reduce rough sleeping

Corporate Plan priority of caring for people and communities and supporting:

- Friendly welcoming city
- reduced health inequalities
- people feel safe in Plymouth
- focus on prevention and early intervention
- keep people protected

Also, unlocking our potential by offering a wide range of homes

Implications for the Medium Term Financial Plan and Resource Implications:

Whilst the activity in this report is led by Strategic Commissioning, the budget comes from multiple funding streams and departments including Community Connections and Public Health. Domestic Abuse is a cross cutting issue and will impact various PFH areas.

Both the allocation of central revenue grant and other incomes streams have been reflected in the MTFP. It will require careful oversight and support from Finance colleagues to monitor grant income streams, this includes the new burdens funding from DLUCH via a Section 31 grant agreement.

Financial Risks

This business case does highlight some financial risk for the local authority. The complex nature of various funding streams means we only have a limited period of absolute certainty of funding amounts.

There is a financial risk to the local authority if the OPCC and additional/new burdens funding is not continued after March 2025. On current calculations, if both sources of funding were to cease this would leave an annual shortfall of funding of £570,000. Given the new statutory requirement for the local authority in relation to domestic abuse services, this could mean that the Council needed to make up the funding shortfall.

To mitigate against this, negotiations on future years of funding will be sought as early as possible with partners and any potential risk escalated to senior managers and elected members promptly. We have also placed additional break clauses in the preferred contract length to enable these reviews and negotiations to take place.

Carbon Footprint (Environmental) Implications:

The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 requires local authorities to provide safe accommodation and support to people fleeing domestic abuse. It also requires local areas to cooperate across boundaries as there are occasions when the risk is too high to stay in the city. On these occasions people may leave the city but

also travel to the city for safety. We will encourage the use of national initiatives that offer free rail travel to those fleeing domestic abuse, when safe to do so.

Other Implications: e.g. Health and Safety, Risk Management, Child Poverty:

* When considering these proposals members have a responsibility to ensure they give due regard to the Council's duty to promote equality of opportunity, eliminate unlawful discrimination and promote good relations between people who share protected characteristics under the Equalities Act and those who do not.

Community Safety: Domestic Abuse continues to be a priority for the city and features in the annual strategic crime assessment as a high priority to help keep people in Plymouth safe.

There have been 5 Domestic Homicide Review's in the last 3 years, including the high profile domestic homicide in Keyham.

Whilst Domestic Abuse can affect anyone, we know that some people are disproportionately affected. An EIA has been completed to assist in the design of the new service to ensure that it can respond most effectively.

Appendices

*Add rows as required to box below

Ref.	Title of Appendix	Exemption Paragraph Number (if applicable) <i>If some/all of the information is confidential, you must indicate why it is not for publication by virtue of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 by ticking the relevant box.</i>						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	Business Case for the procurement of a Domestic Abuse service							
B	Equalities Impact Assessment							

Background papers:

*Add rows as required to box below

Please list all unpublished, background papers relevant to the decision in the table below. Background papers are unpublished works, relied on to a material extent in preparing the report, which disclose facts or matters on which the report or an important part of the work is based.

Title of any background paper(s)	Exemption Paragraph Number (if applicable) <i>If some/all of the information is confidential, you must indicate why it is not for publication by virtue of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 by ticking the relevant box.</i>						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Sign off:

Fin	DJN. 22.23. 274	Leg	MS/3 9514	Mon Off		HR		Asset s		Strat Proc	PB/SC/017 /CAB/112 2
Originating Senior Leadership Team member: Matt Garrett (Service Director for Community Connections)											

Please confirm the Strategic Director(s) has agreed the report? Yes

Date agreed: 22/11/2022

Cabinet Member approval: Cllr Patel, Cllr Dr Mahony and Cllr Smith

Date approved: 30/11/2022

BUSINESS CASE FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF A DOMESTIC ABUSE SERVICE

Strategic commissioning, November 2022



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this paper is to describe the commissioning plan to put in place a new Domestic Abuse service for Plymouth, to draw on our learning from those with lived experience and ensure the city is meeting its new statutory duties.

The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 received Royal Assent on 29th April 2021. Part 4 of the Act places new statutory duties on tier 1 Local Authorities to provide safe accommodation for victims and their children, alongside a number of reporting and governance requirementsⁱ. Our current Plymouth Domestic Abuse Service has been in place since 2012 and goes some way to meeting our statutory duties. However, the guidance and direction from central government requires Plymouth to expand and enhance this offer.

The key requirements in the Act comes at a time of extreme pressure on the wider housing and homelessness system which presents a risk to the provision of safe accommodation options for people who experience Domestic Abuse.

To achieve our new legal duties Plymouth City Council was allocated £589,824 in 'new burdens' for 2021/22 via a section 31 grant agreement. Future years are subject to spending review. There are also frequent ad hoc funding opportunities from the Ministry of Justice, Home Office and DLUH. More widely this area of work links to sub-regional commissioning arrangements across different organisational boundaries such as NHS Devon ICB and Devon and Cornwall Police.

Our ambition to be a Trauma Informed City and commitment to put the voice of lived experience has driven this business case, this includes the vast evidence gathered for our Plymouth Male Violence against Women and Girls Commission. What we heard has told us we need to do things differently both as a system and also in the way in which we provide our specialist Domestic Abuse service.

CONTEXT

The narrative and statistics around Domestic Abuse are well rehearsed yet it is important to remind ourselves of the scale and impact:

- Domestic abuse can affect anyone and has a devastating impact on victims and their families. In the year ending March 2020 it is estimated 2.3 million adults aged 16-74 years were victims of domestic abuseⁱⁱ.
- Disproportionately women are victims (1 in 4) and men disproportionately cause harm.
- For the year ending March 2021 there were 845,734 domestic abuse crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales – an increase of six per cent on the previous year. This represents 18% of all crimes recorded by the police in that year.
- It is estimated that 1 in 5 children under the age of 18 children have lived with domestic abuse at some point in their childhood (NSPCC, 2020)
- In 2019, the Home Office published their analysis into the social and economic costs of domestic abuseⁱⁱⁱ. It estimates the costs of domestic abuse in England and Wales for the year ending 31 March 2017 to be approximately £66 billion every year:

Costs in Anticipation	Costs as a consequence				Costs in response				Total
	Physical and emotional harm	Lost output	Health services	Victim services	Police costs	Criminal legal	Civil legal	Other	
£6m	£47,287m	£14,098m	£2,333m	£724m	£1,257m	£336m	£140m	£11m	£66,192m

The Domestic Abuse Act was passed in April 2021 and it created a statutory definition of domestic abuse. It has four key aims:

- Protect and support victims
- Transform the justice process
- Improve performance
- Promote awareness

It places statutory duties on tier 1 local authorities e.g. Plymouth City Council, to:

- Assess the need for domestic abuse support amongst victims and their children in “relevant accommodation” (to be defined in statutory guidance).
- Provide accommodation and support to victims and their children.
- Prepare and publish a strategy for the delivery of the support.
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of this strategy; and
- Appoint a Domestic Abuse Local Partnership Board.

To successfully deliver these duties we have developed a detailed work plan alongside a strong partnership plan based on the voice of lived experience, responding to our values of being collaborative. This will also support our priorities of being a friendly welcoming city where people feel safe.

In Plymouth, our needs assessment^{iv} told us that between 2018/19 and 2020/21:

- 14,513 domestic abuse cases were reported to the police – 21% of all crime reported
- 11,562 (estimated) victims of domestic abuse received support services
- Between 2019/20 and 2020/21, 314 people fleeing domestic violence sought homelessness assistance from Plymouth City Council – 3 a week.
- Safelives estimate 18,500 women and 10,830 men have experienced domestic abuse at some point in their lives. 1,250 high and medium risk victims are invisible to the system (2020)
- During the Covid pandemic and lockdowns there were increased concerns for those experiencing domestic abuse. Plymouth did see increases in reporting and, most worryingly, intensified control, violence, danger and suicidality.
- We recognise many people do not report or access services which means any statistics are a lower estimate, and that for some there are additional barriers in accessing support, for example of the 122 women eligible for year 1 of the Plymouth Pause programme; 89% experienced DA (significantly higher than other Pause areas)

LIVED EXPERIENCE

In 2019, we received facilitated support from the Leadership Centre to improve our partnership work and to provide a way of collaborating across the city providing leadership beyond organisational boundaries. This systems leadership work started by **listening to over 150 people** with lived experience in the city via appreciative enquiry and we used this as a form of co-design.

What we heard:

People told us they didn't feel listen to or believed. They were afraid to tell their friends and family and then when they had contact with services they didn't feel heard.

"It was hard to be believed as I didn't have scars and bruises"

People told us they were frightened. Frightened that professionals would take their children, that they would lose their homes, frightened that their family and friends would reject them. Ultimately they were afraid that their partner would kill them.

"I am terrified just walking around the Mall, looking over my shoulder even though I know he is in prison on the Isle of Wight for 18 years"

People told us they felt isolated. They had often lost contact with their family and friends. Their support networks had been stripped away.

"I had lost all my friends and had no confidence before engaging with services"

Staff told us that they were fearful in their work around domestic abuse and feel like they are operating in a blame culture. That the system does not always work in a collaborative way, leaving them feeling isolated and unsupported.

"We are driven by managing risk – we don't want to do anything wrong"

"Doesn't feel like we are on the same side"

Staff told us that the system does not always allow them to work in the best interests of the people they are trying to help.

"I feel frustrated. I am shaped by policies, procedures and protocols – not the needs of the person"

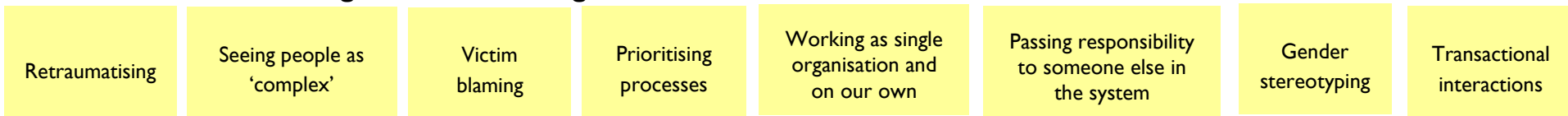
People who have carried out acts of domestic abuse told us:

"I tried to get help when I realised I had a problem but when I rang the DA service they were rude and told me to just google it."

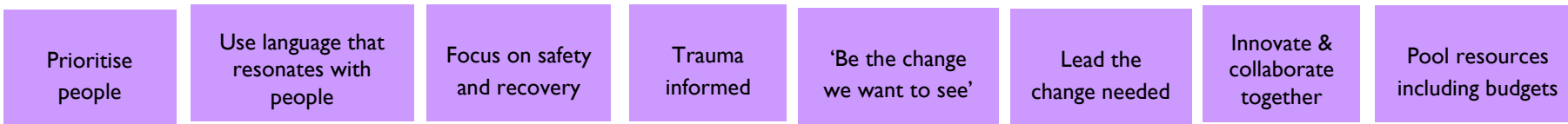
No one knows me, no one cares or is interested. This is the first time anyone has bothered to really listen"

This work was vital in shaping how we want to work as a system and helped us understand:

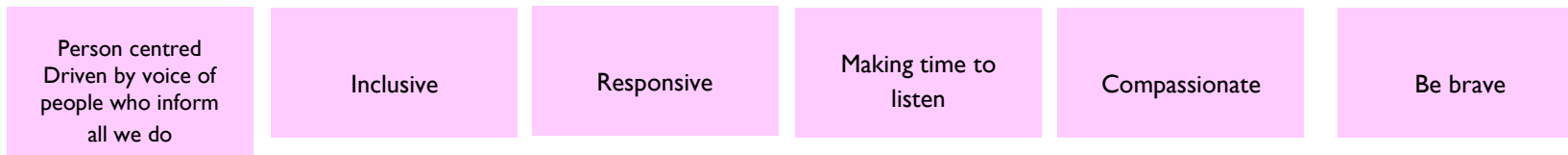
How we have been working and want to change:



and work more like this:



so that people can expect us to be:



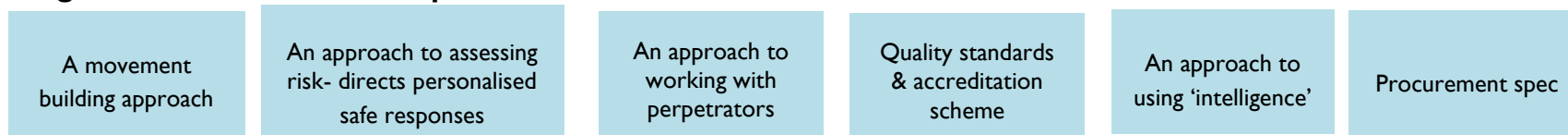
and staff can expect us to provide:



Our ideal system design principles are:



to get here we need to develop:



CURRENT PROVISION

The current commissioned **Plymouth Domestic Abuse Service (PDAS)** has been provided by Sanctuary Housing since December 2012 and comprises:

- an accommodation based support in a refuge (11 units) and dispersed units (13 units);
- Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA) service;
- Children and Young Person IDVA
- 1:1 support;
- Domestic Abuse Stalking and Harassment training;
- Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference co-ordination;
- Group Programmes
- Sanctuary scheme provision

The accommodation provides 28 units which is slightly above the Council of Europe recommendations. When at full capacity the refuge can take total 45 people (11 adults, 34 children) and the dispersed units 35 people (13 adults, 22 children) 9x3 beds and 4x2 beds.

Between 2018 and 2020:

- the Plymouth Refuge supported 138 people in accommodation and supporting up to 50 children at any point
- 45% of people referred to the specialist accommodation don't meet current criteria (this compares to 64% nationally)
- On average 40% of people in the specialist accommodation are from out of area.

The service also provides support outside of the accommodation via **community outreach**:

- 1:1 support and safety planning; improving security measures to enable people to stay in their own homes; support to move out of area if appropriate
- Liaison and advocacy with the criminal justice system including the Police and Courts
- CSC liaison – supporting strategy and CP meetings with input and advice
- Group programmes such as Freedom^v and CAST^{vi}
- Deliver DASH risk assessment training
- Attend events to promote services such as 16 days of action, Fresher's Week and Pride

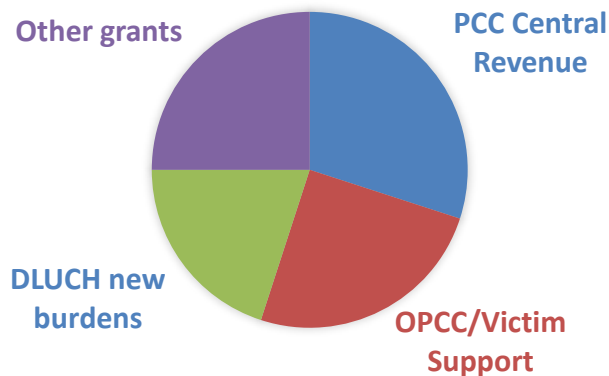
Finance

The current core budget for the above service is £555,000 pa. It has been funded by a combination of Plymouth City Council central revenue grant and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. However, ad hoc opportunities have arisen to secure additional investment to meet increased demands and new duties via Central Government funding bids.

Whilst this has provided more capacity and innovation, multiple short term funding bids have added complexity, fragmentation and uncertainty in planning. **This provides a challenge to our ability to commission long term and substantial risk to Local Authorities finances at a time of significant pressure** for all demand led services including our housing system. The short term and ad hoc nature of funding is also problematic for our delivery partners to be able to recruit and retain a suitably experienced and skilled workforce.

The current annual funding structure is set out below:

FUNDING STREAMS



Our ambition is to commission a new enhanced service that meets our statutory duties alongside activity that the voice of lived experience has highlighted as important. This service would be estimated at £815,000 per annum based on our assessment of current contract pricing, costs associated with new duties and benchmarking with other authorities.

We have identified grant income from the OPCC and new burdens funding which is confirmed until March 2025 to support a domestic abuse service of £815,000 per annum (including core revenue). It is anticipated that up to £122,000 a year will be available to the service as part of the ad hoc bids from national funding opportunities.

The following shows current identified income streams:

Budget streams core contract	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24 New contract start	2024/25	2025/26	
OPCC grant contribution income (via Victim Support from 2022/23)	£210,000	£210,000	£200,000	£200,000	tbc	
Community Safety/Commissioning/Public Health (Core CRG) income	£345,000	£245,000	£245,000	£245,000	£245,000	
Additional burdens income DLUCH new from 2021	£117,000 (total grant £589,824)	£220,000 (total grant £591,456)	£370,000 known from CFWD (total grant *value tbc)	£370,000 total grant value tbc	Not confirmed	Confirmed until March 25 value tbc
Additional income streams						
Ministry of Justice grant funding for specialist IDVAs	£61,250	£107,000	£122,000	£122,000	Not confirmed	Current grant ends March 25
Home Office grant funding for perpetrator programme currently outside of PDAS	£64,290	£62,400	tbc	tbc	Not confirmed	Current grant ends March 23 – awaiting update on multi-year fund

There is a financial risk to the local authority if the OPCC and additional/new burdens funding is not continued after March 2025. On current calculations, if both sources of funding were to cease this would leave an annual shortfall of funding of £570,000. Given the new statutory requirement for the local authority in relation to domestic abuse services, this could mean that the Council needed to make up the funding shortfall.

To mitigate against this, negotiations on future years of funding will be sought as early as possible with partners and any potential risk escalated to senior managers and elected members promptly.

Recommendations:

To commission a new service in an open competitive procurement in line with Procurement Regulations.

To procure a 10 year contract with a structure of 3+3+3+1 committing to a core budget value of £345,000 of revenue funding to provide stability and include additional funding streams of up to a total contract value of £815k per annum.

To ensure a new contract transparently acknowledges the funding arrangements in this area which regularly leads to requirements to bid for 1 – 3 year funds. This will require flexibility to vary the contract when necessary and for the provider to be able to respond.

A NEW SERVICE AND APPROACH

Driven by the Domestic Abuse Act 2021, our needs assessment and conversations with people with lived experience it is clear we need to expand our offer and change our approach. We propose to procure a new Plymouth Domestic Abuse Services which will be an integrated service providing safe accommodation and support for adults and children; behaviour change programmes for those who harm and a programme of workforce development and advice.

We are striving for a system response, and to secure a service, that:

- Delivers support to anyone experiencing (or impacted by) domestic abuse
- Committed to trauma informed practice, prioritises kindness and doing the right thing
- Is a passionate advocate for domestic abuse victims/survivors
- Committed to collaboration and a strong prevention model focussed on behaviour and cultural change
- Is a strategic partner and leader that will be the expert/specialist for Plymouth
- Will work with 'By and For' organisations to build capacity and remove barriers for people who need to access services, including but not limited to those with NRPF.

We intend to seek an integrated service, with the following key elements in scope:

Service Element	Statutory requirement	Horizon scan/likely future requirements
Safe Accommodation	Statutory	
Support in all safe accommodation – both adults and children and young people	Statutory	
Community outreach	Non-statutory	Victims Bill likely to place new duties to provide on local authorities
Behaviour Change Programme for people who harm	Non-statutory	National perpetrator strategy and funding from Home Office
Peer Support	Non-statutory except elements connected to 'by and for'	

	organisations to improve service accessibility	
Workforce Development/consultancy	Non-statutory except elements that promote awareness of Act and service	
Therapeutic counselling for adult and children and young people	Statutory	

Accommodation

Our needs assessment suggests that 385 units/bed spaces of safe accommodation are needed each year in Plymouth across our total accommodation offer. This will require more provision that meets the Government definition of Safe Accommodation. This provision to be of good quality in line with minimum standards and will strive to be psychologically informed environments.

We want more people to be able to flee domestic abuse; and more people to be accepted into safe accommodation. Our ambition is that people with lived experience will tell us that they feel safe and have the best options for their housing needs.

To ensure victims of domestic abuse can flee and are safe we will implement the whole housing approach and the provision of Safe Accommodation for victims of domestic abuse. It will develop a suite of offers across the system to best meet individual needs:

- Female only accommodation including continuation of the purpose built refuge
- Dispersed units/safe houses including
 - family accommodation;
 - Single person units;
 - Small HMOs for those who may require additional support services
- To continue and expand the Sanctuary Scheme to continue to ensure people can stay safely in their own homes where it is safe to do so via safety adaptations

The interface with the Plymouth Alliance is critical here as the lead response in the city to homelessness. It will need to assist with the continued provision of temporary and move on accommodation.

Support

Support will need to span across all safe accommodation, including those outside of the specialist refuge and dispersed units. It will be trauma informed and prioritise trauma stabilisation and recovery. It should enable people to feel able to move on from temporary accommodation. We want people with lived experience to report that they feel believed, listened to and that the service and system is kind and compassionate.

Support will come from both IDVAs (when appropriate) and domestic abuse support workers. Support should be available at a time most suitable for those requiring it, including an offer and 'in reach' into other safe accommodation provision. The service will also work alongside out of hours services.

Children and young people will receive support specifically designed to be age appropriate and safe.

Outreach/community

The service will be available for people to contact and receive advice and support as needed regardless of their accommodation requirements, relationship status or allocated risk score.

It will be trauma informed and prioritise kindness with support from domestic abuse support workers and IDVAs when needed. Support should be available at a time most suitable for those requiring it, including an offer and 'in reach' into other parts of the system. Design of service will take into account current plans to improve locality working alongside our Family and Wellbeing Hubs. The service will

also work alongside out of hour's services and have a clear and distinct offer for **children and young people**.

We will expect services in Plymouth to report they can access professional support to enable them to work safely with people experiencing domestic abuse and staff in the system feel a collective responsibility for people experiencing domestic abuse and report a positive relationship with the specialist service.

Behaviour Change

To prioritise prevention and recognise the need for long term change this service will include the provision of a trauma informed behaviour change programme for those who cause harm. It will require best practice design with a variety of offers. This must include an offer for ex/partner support.

We want to ensure that people who perpetrate domestic abuse feel listened to and have opportunity for help and change. The system will see a reduction in reoffending and less repeat victimisation.

Peer Support

To ensure that we continue to prioritise and value the voice of lived experience, relationships and inclusion the service will have group programmes that support and promote, peer support, lived experience groups and survivor groups. People who experience domestic abuse will tell us that they have built trusting relationships and receive longer term mutual support. People with lived experience will tell us they feel heard and have clear opportunities to be involved in system design and improvement.

To include opportunities for 'By and For' organisations to strengthen and build capacity and capability of the system to respond to anyone experiencing domestic abuse. People who experience additional barriers to accessing support report they can now access services that are appropriate to their needs

Workforce development/consultancy

We recognise that we need to significantly improve our workforce development offer to ensure that the system feels confident to recognize and respond to both those who experience domestic abuse and those who cause harm. Using best practice and learning from other areas, we will develop a tiered approach aligning to role requirements. It will be vital to have a new service that will provide professional guidance and support – this will reinforce our ambition for people to be supported by the person that is best not handing off to someone else. It will also emphasize the need to be gender sensitive and masculinity aware.

The specialist service will act as a system leader for domestic abuse. This will include providing professional advice to other services to enable people to remain where they have the best relationships (when safe to do so)

We will continue to practice strong system leadership and the system and service will move to a more relational model with those it comes into contact with including the commissioner rather than transactional. We expect less hand-offs in the system and people will tell us that when they disclose the system knows how to respond. More people will then feel confident to disclose and report.

Therapeutic offer

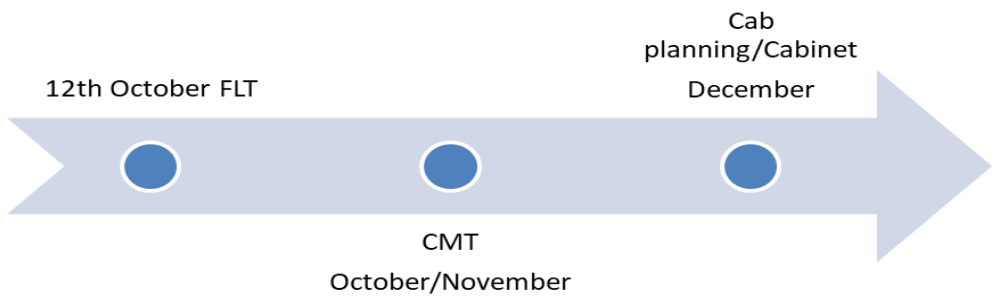
This service will be for adults and children and young people with age and situational appropriate counselling. It will be trauma informed and prioritise recovery. The provision will focus on those who have fled domestic abuse. We will co-design the offer and will review best practice (including the Devon offer and current procurement 'Trauma focused therapeutic psychological intervention service for victims and survivors of Domestic Violence').

It is vital that people who experience domestic abuse have an opportunity to recover from trauma. We want people tell us that they feel better able to stay safe, cope and build new relationships.

Recommendations:

That we seek a collaborative bid that can provide an integrated service whilst recognising individual organisations specialisms including ‘by and for’ organisations.

That the new service is based on trauma informed practice and moves away from risk based approaches

PROPOSED TIMELINES**Recommendation:**

To agree timelines, delegate decision and contract award sign off to the Director for People

ⁱ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/17/contents/enacted>

ⁱⁱ the Crime Survey for England and Wales

ⁱⁱⁱ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/918897/horr107.pdf

^{iv} Needs assessment can be provided as a background document

^v [The Freedom Programme. Learn about domestic violence and abuse](#)

^{vi} [Plymouth Domestic Abuse Service CAST programme \(sanctuary-supported-living.co.uk\)](https://sanctuary-supported-living.co.uk)

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT – DOMESTIC ABUSE BUSINESS CASE

SECTION ONE: INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROPOSAL

Author(s): This is the person completing the EIA template.	Laura Griffiths	Department and service: 	People, Commissioning	Date of assessment:	11 th October 2022
Lead Officer: Please note that a Head of Service, Service Director, or Strategic Director must approve the EIA.	Anna Coles	Signature: 	Strategic Director for People	Approval date: 29/11/2022	
Overview:	<p>The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 has placed new statutory duties on local authorities to provide safe accommodation and support to all victims of domestic abuse.</p> <p>Our intention is to procure a new domestic abuse service which will build upon and develop our offer for the whole city and will be a service for everyone. However, we recognise that the way in which people are impacted by domestic abuse can vary depending on a number of intersecting themes and characteristics.</p> <p>This EIA has been completed to support the design of the new service to ensure we consider appropriate and proportionate mitigation to enable anyone affected by domestic abuse can access the service. The findings will inform the service specification and expectation of delivery.</p>				
Decision required:	<p>The business case contains six recommendations for approval</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To commission a new service in an open competitive procurement in line with European Procurement Regulations. 2. To procure a 10 year contract with a structure of 3+3+3+1 committing to a core budget value of £345,000 of revenue funding to provide stability and include additional funding streams of up to a total contract value of £815k per annum. 3. To ensure a new contract transparently acknowledges the funding arrangements in this area which regularly leads to requirements to bid for 1 – 3 year funds. This will require flexibility to vary the contract when necessary and for the provider to be able to respond. 4. That we seek a collaborative bid that can provide an integrated service whilst recognising individual organisations specialisms including ‘by and for’ organisations. 5. That the new service is based on trauma informed practice and moves away from risk based approaches 6. To agree timelines, delegate decision and contract award sign off to the Director for People 				

SECTION TWO: EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT SCREENING TOOL

Potential external impacts: Does the proposal have the potential to negatively impact service users, communities or residents with protected characteristics?	Yes	X	No	
Potential internal impacts: Does the proposal have the potential to negatively impact Plymouth City Council employees?	Yes	X	No	
Is a full Equality Impact Assessment required? (if you have answered yes to either of the questions above then a full impact assessment is required and you must complete section two)	Yes	X	No	
If you do not agree that a full equality impact assessment is required, please set out your justification for why not.				

SECTION THREE: FULL EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Protected characteristics (Equality Act, 2010)	Evidence and information (e.g. data and consultation feedback)	Adverse impact	Mitigation activities	Timescale and responsible department
Age	Plymouth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16.4 per cent of people in Plymouth are children aged under 15. • 65.1 per cent are adults aged 15 to 64. • 18.5 percent are adults aged 65 and over. • 2.4 percent of the resident population are 85 and over. South West <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15.9 per cent of people are aged 0 to 14, 61.8 per cent are aged 15 to 64. • 22.3 per cent are aged 65 and over. 	Overall, we do not anticipate that the service is likely to disadvantage certain age groups, but the demand and need for the service is likely to be greater on younger people who are victims of domestic abuse in larger numbers.	The service specification design will include a child-focussed response. We will work alongside the development of Family Hubs to ensure we reach and are accessible to families and children.	Commissioning Dec – May 23 Service provider September 23

<p>England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17.4 per cent of people are aged 0 to 14. • 64.2 per cent of people are aged 15 to 64. • 18.4 per cent of people are aged 65 and over. <p>(Data sourced from the 2021 Census)</p> <p>The statutory definition of domestic abuse will apply to those who are 16 years old or over (previously applied to those aged 18 and above.)</p> <p>It is estimated that between a quarter and a third of children have been exposed to domestic abuse at some point in their lives and we know that being exposed to domestic abuse can have devastating consequences for children. The statutory definition also recognises the impact of domestic abuse on children who see, hear or experience the effect of it.</p> <p>The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) year ending March 2020 showed that women aged 16 to 19 years were significantly more likely to be victims of any domestic abuse in the last year than women aged 25 years and over. For men, there were few significant differences by age, however those aged 55 to 74 years were less likely to be victims of domestic abuse in the last year than those in most other age groups. For female victims of violence against the person offences flagged as domestic abuse-related, as age increased, the proportion of offences that were domestic abuse-related tended to decline.</p> <p>For women aged 25-29 years, 56.5% of all police recorded violence was domestic abuse-related, compared with 40% for women aged 75 years and over. Among men, the proportion of violent offences that were domestic abuse-related tended to increase with victim age. For example, it was 19.2% for 16-19-year olds in comparison to 30.3% for those aged 75 years and over.</p> <p>Survey research into partner abuse in teenage relationships, conducted by the NSPCC (Barter et al., 2009) in a sample of eight schools across England, Wales and Scotland, found that young women experienced violence from an early age. Incidence rates for physical violence amongst young girls were evenly spread across the age range between 13-18 years old, from 21% for 13-year-olds to 26% of girls aged 16 and</p>		<p>We will ask potential providers to consider and respond to the needs of all ages.</p> <p>Ensure safeguarding response is clear to provider</p>	
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	<p>over. Consequently, girls as young as 13 are slightly less likely as those aged 16 to have experienced physical violence from their partners.</p> <p>The Crown Prosecution Service Violence Against Women and Girls Report 2018- 2019 showed that from those domestic abuse complainants where age was recorded, the majority were aged 25–59 (78.8%) and 18–24 (16.9%). 19.0% of complainants (14,897) were 24 years old and under, with 1,533 (2.0%) of complainants being 14–17 years old and 72 (0.1%) aged 10–13. The data suggests that those under 16 years old also experience domestic abuse. As domestic abuse of those under 16 years old is recognised as child abuse, statutory agencies are expected to respond accordingly, including by providing appropriate protection and support to victims.</p>			
<p>Disability</p>	<p>10 per cent of our population have their day-to-day activities limited a lot by a long-term health problem or disability (2011 Census).</p> <p>The statutory definition of domestic abuse will recognise abuse of people with disabilities by their carer, if both the victim and perpetrator are personally connected. For the year ending March 2020, CSEW showed that adults aged 16-74 years with a disability were more likely to have experienced domestic abuse in the last year than those without. This was true for both men (7.5% compared with 3.2%, respectively) and women (14.7% compared with 6.0%, respectively).</p> <p>A Public Health England report published in 2015 found that people with disabilities who experience domestic abuse may face broader risk factors than other domestic abuse victims. Vulnerability resulting from a disability may make a disabled person less able to recognise, report or escape domestic abuse. Disabled people experience higher rates of domestic abuse and they also experience more barriers to accessing support, such as health and social care services and domestic abuse services.</p>	<p>Overall, we do not anticipate that the service is likely to disadvantage however we recognise that more disabled people across all age groups are more likely to experience domestic abuse.</p> <p>Disabled victims of domestic abuse will face additional challenges and further consideration should be given to how they may benefit from the service.</p>	<p>We will make clear recommendation in the business case that we seek to commission a collaborative bid that will include ‘by and for’ specialist organisations.</p> <p>An RFQ has been undertaken to seek a by and for organisation to work across the peninsula to improve our response for people who have learning disabilities</p>	<p>Commissioning PCC Service provider</p> <p>EOS Peninsula group</p>

<p>Gender reassignment</p>	<p>There are no official estimates for gender reassignment at either national or local level (awaiting 2021 Census data).</p> <p>However, in a study funded by the Home Office, the Gender Identity Research and Education Society (GIREs) estimate that between 300,000 and 500,000 people aged 16 or over in the UK are experiencing some degree of gender variance.</p> <p>There is limited research on how many transgender people experience domestic abuse in the UK. However, these figures suggest it is a significant issue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A report commissioned by the Scottish Trans Alliance and published in 2010 indicates that 80% of trans people had experienced emotional, sexual, or physical abuse from a partner or ex-partner, although only 60% of them recognised the behaviour as domestic abuse. • The National LGBT survey was conducted in July 2017 found that trans respondents had much higher declared rates of most incident types involving people they lived with (48%) than cisgender respondents (26%). This was particularly true for verbal harassment (27%), coercive or controlling behaviour (19%), physical harassment or violence (5%), and sexual harassment or violence (2%). Trans men were notably more likely to have experienced an incident (58%) than trans women (40%) and non-binary respondents (47%). 25.94% of respondents said that the most serious incident they had experienced had not been reported. Incidents involving people the respondent lived with were therefore slightly more likely to go unreported than incidents involving people they did not live with (91%). Notably, for all respondents, physical harassment and violence, sexual harassment and violence, and threats thereof, were generally more likely to have gone unreported than other incident types for reasons reflecting feelings of shame or embarrassment, being upset, not thinking that reporting would be taken seriously, or for fear of retaliation. 	<p>Overall, we do not anticipate that the service is likely to disadvantage however we recognise that this service provision sits in the context of a wider national and international debate around trans rights and women only spaces.</p> <p>A significant area of concern is the provision of accommodation, in particular women only spaces such as our women only refuge.</p>	<p>Specifically, the accommodation offer in this business case – we will seek to ensure that our tender processes requests how providers will respond to this need. This will include providing accommodation options for trans gender people.</p> <p>We will continue to work with our Peninsula commissioning colleagues to secure support from specialist and by and for organisations such as The Intercom Trust. We will support and opportunities to sustain the current MoJ funded posts.</p> <p>We will actively engage in understanding, research and best practice in this area</p>	<p>Plymouth City Council commissioning</p> <p>New provider</p>
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<p>Marriage and civil partnership</p>	<p>There were 234,795 marriages in England and Wales in 2018.</p> <p>In 2020, there were 7,566 opposite-sex civil partnerships formed in England and Wales, of which 7,208 were registered in England and 358 were registered in Wales.</p> <p>There were 785 civil partnerships formed between same-sex couples in England and Wales in 2020, of which 745 were registered in England and 40 were registered in Wales.</p> <p>There are two criteria governing the relationship between the abuser and the abused. The first criterion states that both the person who is carrying out the abusive behaviour and the person to whom the behaviour is directed towards must be aged 16 or over. The second criterion states that both persons must be “personally connected”.</p> <p>The definition of “personally connected” includes, but is not limited to, persons who are, or have been, married or in a civil partnership.</p> <p>For the year ending March 2020, CSEW showed that adults aged 16 to 74 years who were separated or divorced were more likely to have experienced domestic abuse than those who were married or civil partnered, cohabiting, single or widowed.</p> <p>Both men and women who were married or civil partnered were less likely to be victims of domestic abuse in the last year than those who were single, cohabiting, separated or divorced.</p> <p>3.8% of married or civil partnered women were victims of domestic abuse, compared with 2.3% of married or civil partnered men. In contrast 12.0% of single women were victims compared with 5.1% of men.</p> <p>There were 107,599 divorces of opposite-sex couples and 822 divorces of same-sex couples in 2019. Of the same sex couples, nearly three-quarters (72%) were among female couples. Unreasonable behaviour was the most common reason for divorce among same-sex couples. Most divorces of opposite-sex couples were petitioned by the wife (62%). Unreasonable behaviour has consistently been the most common reason for wives petitioning for divorce. Examples of unreasonable behaviour could include physical violence, verbal abuse, or refusing to pay towards shared living expenses.</p>	<p>We do not anticipate that the service will disadvantage</p>		
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<p>Pregnancy and maternity</p>	<p>There were 640,370 live births in England and Wales in 2019, a decrease of 2.5 per cent since 2018. The mid-year 2019 population estimates show that there were 2,590 births in Plymouth.</p> <p>The total fertility rate (TFR) for England and Wales decreased from 1.70 children per woman in 2018 to 1.65 children per woman in 2019.</p> <p>The Confidential Enquiry into Maternal and Child Health (CEMCH) identified domestic abuse as one of eight key risk factors for maternal death. The study, which looked at all maternal deaths in England and Wales in the period 2000-2002, found that 14% of all women who died (55 out of a total of 391) had self-declared that they were subject to violence in the home. The report also notes that none of these women had been routinely asked about violence as part of their social history, so the actual figure is likely to be higher.</p> <p>Other studies have also found evidence that there is a proven link between abuse during pregnancy and the mother's chance of being killed by the perpetrator. As domestic abuse is an underreported crime, it is difficult to accurately assess prevalence, but one study has found that around 30% of domestic abuse starts during pregnancy.</p> <p>Section 78 will add people who are homeless as a result of domestic abuse to the existing class categories of people who have priority need for local authority housing under section 189 of the Housing Act 1996. The existing classes categories of priority need includes pregnant women and people with whom dependent children reside. Section 78 will bring all victims of domestic abuse who are homeless as a result into the category of automatic priority need. This will benefit all eligible victims of domestic abuse who do not currently qualify for priority need under other categories.</p>	<p>We do not anticipate that the service is likely to disadvantage, however, we recognise the increased risk of abuse and violence to pregnant women</p>	<p>We will work with the development of Family Hubs and in particular the ante-natal provision to ensure adequate and appropriate support is provided</p> <p>We will work alongside our health colleagues, in particular the new interpersonal trauma GP service that been commissioned</p>	<p>Commissioning PCC, the provider and family hubs partners forum</p> <p>NHS Devon Safeguarding Team</p>
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<p>Race</p>	<p>92.9 per cent of Plymouth’s population identify themselves as White British. 7.1 per cent identify themselves as Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic.</p> <p>Census data suggests at least 43 main languages are spoken in the city, showing Polish, Chinese and Kurdish as the top three (2011 Census).</p> <p>The provisions in the Act apply to all victims irrespective of race or migrant status. According to Walby and Allen 2004, there is little variation in the prevalence of domestic violence by ethnicity.</p> <p>However, Batsleer, et al 2002; and Rai and Thiara, 1997 found that Black and other minority ethnic communities are less likely to access statutory services.</p> <p>Similarly, a report from the British Medical Association 2014 into domestic abuse found evidence to suggest that black and minority ethnic (BAME) women experience abuse for a longer period and are more reluctant to access services. For example, the Southall Black Sisters estimate that it takes BAME women an average of ten years before they leave a violent relationship.</p> <p>The Home Office report into advocacy services for BME communities outlined Shah-Kazemi, 2001; Rai and Thiara, 1997 findings that Asian women may find it more difficult to seek help for domestic abuse. The research suggested when Asian women marry, they implicitly represent their family. Therefore, if a marriage fails it is often seen as being the woman’s fault and she is also blamed for letting down the family’s honour.</p> <p>For the year ending March 2020, the CSEW showed that those in the Mixed ethnic group were significantly more likely than those in the Black or Asian ethnic groups to experience domestic abuse within the last year. In the White, Mixed and Black ethnic groups, women were more likely than men to have experienced domestic abuse in the last year. This difference was greatest for the White ethnic group (7.7% of women, compared with 3.6% of men).</p>	<p>Overall, we do not anticipate that the service is likely to disadvantage, however we recognise that women from mixed ethnic groups are most likely to experience domestic abuse although women from other minoritised groups such as Asians are less likely to come forward to the statutory agencies. As they are less likely to come forward, services delivered may be of limited benefit to these women.</p>	<p>The business case and recommendations describe our intention to commission a collaborative and integrated service that seeks to ensure smaller ‘by and for’ organisations can build capacity and understand within the new service.</p> <p>Through the development of the service specification we will ensure providers respond via the tenders to how they will ensure access to services is supported.</p>	<p>PCC commissioning and provider</p>
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<p>Religion or belief</p>	<p>Christianity is the biggest faith in the city with more than 58 per cent of the population (148,917). 32.9 per cent (84,326) of the Plymouth population stated they had no religion (2011 Census).</p> <p>Those who identified as Muslim were just under 1 per cent while Hindu, Buddhist, Jewish or Sikh combined totalled less than 1 per cent (2011 Census).</p> <p>There is limited research on the relationship between religious beliefs and domestic abuse victimisation in the UK.</p> <p>For example, a 2011 report on forced marriage in Luton observed that forced marriage has historically been practised in many different communities. However, it concluded that, due to their relative size within the UK population, forced marriage was now most common in the UK amongst South Asian communities (South Asian, Pakistanis, Bangladeshi and Indians). Forced marriage is a violation of human rights and is seen in the UK as a form of domestic violence.</p> <p>Pakistani and Bangladeshi Asians make up a larger group of Muslims which is the second largest religious group in the UK. This could suggest that the provision of the service could have a positive impact for Pakistani and Bangladeshi Muslims who experience domestic abuse as it could enable access to services. However, as mentioned in the previous section, this may be of limited benefit given the barriers faced by minoritised communities when accessing services.</p>	<p>Overall, we do not anticipate that the service is likely to disadvantage</p>		
<p>Sex</p>	<p>51 per cent of our population are women and 49 per cent are men (2021 Census).</p> <p>In year ending March 2020, the CSEW estimated that 1.6 million women and 757,000 men aged 16-74 years experienced domestic abuse.</p> <p>Women were significantly more likely to be victims of each type of abuse than men, with the exception of sexual assault by a family member where, although higher, the difference was not significant. For example, 6.7% of females aged 16-74 years were victims of non-sexual domestic abuse in the last year, compared with 3.3% of males.</p>	<p>Overall, we do not anticipate that the service is likely to disadvantage however given the preponderance of female victims, we anticipate that a higher proportion of women than men will benefit from the service.</p> <p>It should be noted that the statutory definition of domestic abuse is also deliberately gender neutral as the legislation is</p>	<p>The service will ensure it understands the gendered nature of domestic abuse both in relation to disproportionately women who are victims and men that cause harm. It will respond to the tender and deliver the service to reflect these statistics.</p>	<p>Plymouth City council commissioning and new provider</p>

	<p>Similarly, 1.3% of females aged 16-74 years were victims of domestic stalking in the last year, compared with 0.7% of males.</p> <p>Refuge also found in 2014 that the ways in which women experience domestic abuse is also different: the intensity and severity of violence used by male perpetrators is more extreme and more likely to include physical violence, threats and harassment. The report found that female victims of domestic abuse experience more serious psychological consequences than male victims and are much more likely to feel afraid of their partners.</p> <p>For the year ending March 2020, in 74.1% of all domestic abuse-related offences recorded by the police the victim was female. This proportion of female to male victims was similar for most of the offence categories²⁵ other than for sexual offences, for which 94.1% of the victims were female. Of the 362 domestic homicides recorded by the police between March 2018 and March 2020, 276 of the victims were female (victims aged 16 and over).</p> <p>The data suggests that men are more likely to be perpetrators of domestic abuse than women. Data for 2019/20 from the Crown Prosecution Service's (CPS) Case Management System showed that in domestic abuse prosecutions, where the defendant's gender was recorded, 92% were male and 8% female. Women are more likely to be complainants of domestic abuse than men. Where the gender of victim's in domestic abuse-related prosecutions was recorded, 82.3% were female and 17.7% were male.</p> <p>It should not be forgotten that men are also victims of domestic abuse. Stigma and fear of feeling emasculated can make men less likely to report domestic abuse than women. Statutory agency staff should be aware of this fact and ensure they take allegations as seriously as with women, offering appropriate advice and support. The Office for National Statistics data (2014/15), shows that male victims (39%) are over three times as likely as women (12%) to not tell anyone about the partner abuse they are suffering from. Only 10% of male victims will tell the police (26% for women), only 23% will tell a person in an official position (43% for women) and only 11% (23% for women) will tell a health professional.</p>	<p>intended to ensure all victims and all types of domestic abuse are sufficiently captured and no victim is inadvertently excluded from protection or access to services.</p>		
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	<p>Evidence shows that women were more likely to be victims of domestic abuse than men. As the evidence shows that more women are likely to be victims of domestic abuse, section 84 expressly provides that the statutory guidance recognises that most victims of abuse are female. It also states that anyone can be affected by domestic abuse, including men which makes clear that services should be accessible for all.</p>			
<p>Sexual orientation</p>	<p>There is no precise local data on sexual orientation in Plymouth (awaiting 2021 Census data).</p> <p>The CSEW for the year ending March 2020 show the percentage of men and women aged 16-74 who had been victims of domestic abuse in the last year by sexual orientation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.5% of men and 6.9% of women who identified as heterosexual or straight; • 6.0% of men and 12.2% of women who identified as gay or lesbian; • 7.3% of men and 19.6% of women who identified as bisexual. <p>Research has found that one in four lesbian and bisexual women have experienced domestic abuse in a relationship. Two thirds of those say the perpetrator was a woman, a third said the perpetrator was a man. Almost half (49%) of all gay and bisexual men reported having experienced at least one incident of domestic abuse from a family member or partner since the age of 16.</p> <p>Evidence suggests that LGBT communities face complex barriers to seeking support for domestic abuse, with a reported 60-80% of LGBT+ victims have never reported incidents to the police or attempted to find protection from services.</p> <p>It is estimated that only 2.5% of all survivors accessing domestic abuse services in England and Wales are LBGT+.</p>	<p>Overall, we do not anticipate that the service is likely to disadvantage however the evidence suggestions that people with certain sexual orientations are more likely to be victims of domestic abuse.</p>	<p>The service to describe how it will respond to the needs of all sexual orientations.</p> <p>We will continue to work with our Peninsula colleagues for funding opportunities to continue the specialist post hosted at the Intercom trust.</p>	<p>Plymouth city council commissioning</p> <p>The new provider</p> <p>Peninsula EOS group</p>

SECTION FOUR: HUMAN RIGHTS IMPLICATIONS

Human Rights	Implications	Mitigation Actions	Timescale and responsible department
	No adverse impacts are anticipated. This service intend to improve human rights		

SECTION FIVE: OUR EQUALITY OBJECTIVES

Equality objectives	Implications	Mitigation Actions	Timescale and responsible department
Celebrate diversity and ensure that Plymouth is a welcoming city.	No anticipated implication. However we acknowledge that those fleeing domestic abuse – people move and relocate to the city. Our needs assessment states average 40% of people in the specialist accommodation are from out of area.	To continue to ensure people can access our accommodation from other areas. This supports our ambition to be a welcoming city.	Commissioning September 23
Pay equality for women, and staff with disabilities in our workforce.	Women and people with disabilities are more likely to be impacted by domestic abuse. This may result in the immediate workforce of PCC requiring support from this service Service provision workforce dominated by women and the roles are often considered lower paid	To ensure via our procurement and social value processes that pay equality can be met Ensure staff at Plymouth City Council are aware of the service and can access	Commissioning Jan – April 23 Commissioning September 23
Supporting our workforce through the implementation of Our People Strategy 2020 – 2024	No anticipated implications. The provision of this service will support the delivery of Our People Strategy.	The procurement process will support the inclusion of seeking providers that have strong equality and diversity policies; respond positively to our social value assessment and can support our	Commissioning Jan – April 23

		workforce who experience domestic abuse.	
Supporting victims of hate crime so they feel confident to report incidents, and working with, and through our partner organisations to achieve positive outcomes.	No anticipated impacts	To support our commitment to reporting of hate crimes, ensure the service is set up as 3 rd party reporting	Commissioning and new provider September 2023
Plymouth is a city where people from different backgrounds get along well.	No anticipated impacts. However, we recognise the diversity of people affected by domestic abuse and the impact of people fleeing domestic abuse to our city.	To encourage positive community cohesion we will continue to work as a partnership, and with advice from, organisations such as British Red Cross and Plymouth Racial Equality Council. The procurement will include the inclusion of 'by and for' organisations to ensure we promote this as part of our PSED	Commissioning and new provider Jan – September 2023

