

Climate Emergency and Sustainability Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel

Date: Monday, 13th January, 2020

Time: 3.00 pm

Venue: Council Chamber - Guildhall, Bath

Councillors: Karen Walker, Tom Davies, Alison Born, Shelley Bromley,
Sue Craig, Joel Hirst, Lisa O'Brien, Grant Johnson and Dr Kumar

Please note that this meeting is scheduled from 3pm – 6pm.



Michaela Gay

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NOTES:

1. **Inspection of Papers:** Papers are available for inspection as follows:

Council's website: <https://democracy.bathnes.gov.uk/ieDocHome.aspx?bcr=1>

Paper copies are available for inspection at the Guildhall - Bath.

2. **Details of decisions taken at this meeting** can be found in the minutes which will be circulated with the agenda for the next meeting. In the meantime, details can be obtained by contacting as above.

3. **Recording at Meetings:-**

The Openness of Local Government Bodies Regulations 2014 now allows filming and recording by anyone attending a meeting. This is not within the Council's control.

Some of our meetings are webcast. At the start of the meeting, the Chair will confirm if all or part of the meeting is to be filmed. If you would prefer not to be filmed for the webcast, please make yourself known to the camera operators.

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<https://democracy.bathnes.gov.uk/ecCatDisplay.aspx?sch=doc&cat=12942>

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**Climate Emergency and Sustainability Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel - Monday,
13th January, 2020**

at 3.00 pm in the Council Chamber - Guildhall, Bath

A G E N D A

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

2. EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURE

The Chair will draw attention to the emergency evacuation procedure as set out under Note 6.

3. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND SUBSTITUTIONS

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

At this point in the meeting declarations of interest are received from Members in any of the agenda items under consideration at the meeting. Members are asked to indicate:

(a) The agenda item number in which they have an interest to declare.

(b) The nature of their interest.

(c) Whether their interest is **a disclosable pecuniary interest** *or* an **other interest**,
(as defined in Part 2, A and B of the Code of Conduct and Rules for Registration of Interests)

Any Member who needs to clarify any matters relating to the declaration of interests is recommended to seek advice from the Council's Monitoring Officer or a member of his staff before the meeting to expedite dealing with the item during the meeting.

5. TO ANNOUNCE ANY URGENT BUSINESS AGREED BY THE CHAIRMAN

6. ITEMS FROM THE PUBLIC OR COUNCILLORS - TO RECEIVE DEPUTATIONS, STATEMENTS, PETITIONS OR QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE BUSINESS OF THIS MEETING

At the time of publication no notifications had been received.

7. MINUTES (Pages 5 - 8)

8. CLEAN AIR ZONE UPDATE (Pages 9 - 10)

There is a short report attached. There will be a presentation at the meeting.

9. PARKING CHARGES POLICY (Pages 11 - 16)

This report seeks the Panel to consider and discuss draft proposals developed to address the climate emergency and meet strategic objectives of the Parking Strategy to take to Cabinet in February 2020.

10. LITTERING REVIEW (INITIAL REPORT) (Pages 17 - 60)

A report on the Littering Review is attached.

11. DRAFT HOMELESSNESS & ROUGH SLEEPERS INITIATIVE (Pages 61 - 96)

The report on Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy is attached.

12. PANEL WORKPLAN (Pages 97 - 100)

This report presents the latest workplan for the Panel. Any suggestions for further items or amendments to the current programme will be logged and scheduled in consultation with the Panel's Chair and supporting senior officers.

The Committee Administrator for this meeting is Michaela Gay who can be contacted on 01225 394411.

BATH AND NORTH EAST SOMERSET

**MINUTES OF CLIMATE EMERGENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY POLICY DEVELOPMENT
AND SCRUTINY PANEL MEETING**

Monday, 30th September, 2019

Present:- **Councillors** Karen Walker, Alison Born, Shelley Bromley, Sue Craig, Joel Hirst, Lucy Hodge, Lisa O'Brien, Grant Johnson and Dr Kumar (in place of Tom Davies)

10 WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the meeting.

11 EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURE

The Chairman drew attention to the emergency evacuation procedure.

12 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND SUBSTITUTIONS

Councillor Tom Davies gave his apologies for the meeting and was substituted by Councillor Dr Kumar.

13 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were none.

14 TO ANNOUNCE ANY URGENT BUSINESS AGREED BY THE CHAIRMAN

There was none.

**15 ITEMS FROM THE PUBLIC OR COUNCILLORS - TO RECEIVE DEPUTATIONS,
STATEMENTS, PETITIONS OR QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE BUSINESS OF
THIS MEETING**

There were none.

16 MINUTES

The Panel confirmed the minutes of the previous meeting as a true record and they were duly signed by the Chairman.

17 CORPORATE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

David Trethewey, Director of Partnerships and Corporate Services introduced the report and explained that the Corporate Strategy was being discussed by the PDS Panel's whose comments would be considered by Cabinet and Council in February 2020.

Panel members made the following points and asked the following questions:

Councillor Hirst listed a number of details to be addressed regarding the climate emergency agenda such as – insulation/community energy schemes/planning policy regarding solar panels etc/licensing process for taxis –limiting to electric vehicles/walking and cycling infrastructure/cost of public transport – using our resources to make it cheaper/network of lampposts – possible use for electric charging points. The Director noted that the Council had declared a climate emergency in March 2019 and that the Corporate Plan was looking at what the Council could prioritise in the short term. He explained that Council involvement may be in some cases to be encouraging others to take action.

Councillor O'Brien pointed to the corporate priority 'Prevention' and stated that she hoped that there could be a serious and sensible review of single use plastic in the care system and that non-critical items could be re used. Regarding the priority 'Giving people a bigger say' she queried the use of 'citizens juries' as this implied a small group of interested parties. She preferred the terms 'working party' or 'consultation groups'. She also asked if the cost of setting up these groups could be shared with others such as parish councils. The Director explained that research is being carried out into forms of engagement, he emphasized that these would not be decision making bodies.

Councillor O'Brien explained that Keynsham Town Council had pledged to reduce single use plastic and had incorporated this as a stipulation in their grant system. She suggested the Council use this method.

Councillor Craig stated that she felt it was important to state what is not included in the corporate strategy so that it is clear. She stated that the Council must be clear about how our income may need to change, for example a key funding stream is car parks. She added that the Council should also have a clear policy regarding events management such as not allowing diesel generators. Councillor Craig referred to the change in law regarding separating food waste and suggested that this was an opportunity for recycling rather than sending the waste to Bristol. The Director stated that the report to Council on this will be around building partnerships and that there was a lot of good work going on already.

Councillor Born asked if there should be more comments regarding the environment such as the safeguarding of green spaces and air quality and more emphasis on improving public health. The Director explained that this was a short version of the corporate priorities which would be fleshed out with more detail.

Councillor Hirst stated that he was supportive of citizens' juries and that officers could research where the use of them has gone well. He also suggested that there could be a scrutiny inquiry day around climate emergency which could drive partnerships with the community.

The Panel agreed the recommendations.

18 COUNCIL HOUSE BUILDING PROGRAMME UPDATE

Graham Sabourn, Head of Housing introduced the report.

Panel members made the following points and asked the following questions:

Councillor O'Brien asked about the benefits of the Council becoming a house builder. The officer explained that this would allow for additionality on house building sites – where the threshold was 30% affordable housing on a particular site, the Council could choose instead to build 100% affordable housing. The Council would have more control over additionality. Councillor O'Brien stated that this would need to be well managed to keep the balance between social housing and market housing. The officer stated that it was unlikely that there would be sites with 100% affordable housing and it would be more like 30% - 50%.

Councillor O'Brien asked if there is sufficient control over planning criteria in order to promote carbon neutral buildings. *This query would be forwarded to a planning officer for comment.*

Councillor Johnson asked if the plan was sufficiently ambitious considering the 5000 people on the waiting list for housing. The officer explained that 5000 is slightly misleading and that while most want to move, he explained that 750 need to move. Councillor Johnson asked how the delivery had been rated 'excellent' over three years and the officer explained that this was from the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

Councillor Hirst stated that the report was helpful and showed the direction of travel. He asked how the housing could be provided quickly, the officer responded that "purchase and repair" could be an option. Councillor Hirst asked about properties being lost to student housing and HMO's. The officer responded that blocks of student housing can free up houses for families in the area.

Councillor Born asked if past decisions on HMO's in areas of high density in the city could be reversed. The officer explained that Article 4 is not retrospective so there is not an option to reverse on this issue. Councillor Craig suggested that universities are advised not to raise their numbers unless students can live on campus.

Councillor Born asked if we could insist on 30% affordable housing for both private developers and housing associations. The officer explained that private developers will be policy compliant but additionality (above the required level) can be paid for.

Councillor Walker asked if empty properties could be bought and rented. The officer explained that there were 250 empty properties in the authority and that around 30 of these could be suitable for social housing.

The Panel agreed the recommendations.

19 PANEL WORKPLAN

The Panel noted its future work plan.

The Panel noted that any items suggested within the meeting would be considered at the Chairs and Vice Chairs meetings and also at the agenda planning meeting with the Chair of the Panel.

The meeting ended at 5.20 pm

Chair(person)

Date Confirmed and Signed

Prepared by Democratic Services

Bath & North East Somerset Council		
MEETING	Climate Emergency and Sustainability Policy Development & Scrutiny Panel	
MEETING DATE:	13 Jan 2020	EXECUTIVE FORWARD PLAN REFERENCE:
TITLE:	Bath Clean Air Plan- January 2020 update	
WARD:	All	
AN OPEN PUBLIC ITEM		
List of attachments to this report:		

1 THE ISSUE

- 1.1 The Panel will be provided with a presentation on the Bath Clean Air Plan and the progress which has been achieved following the public consultation on the Charging Order in Autumn 2019.

2 RECOMMENDATION

The Panel is asked to;

- 2.1 Note the progress made as set out in the presentation
- 2.2 Make any recommendations to the Cabinet member for inclusion in the item at the Cabinet meeting on 16 Jan 2020.

3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The presentation will include information on the following issues:

- Progress to date
- Outcomes from the public consultation in Autumn 2019
- The proposed boundary

- Clean Air fund measures
- Financial Support packages
- Proposed exemptions and concessions
- Scheme finances
- Project programme
- Monitoring and evaluation of the scheme

Contact person	<i>Chris Major 01225 394231</i>
Background papers	<i>Cabinet report on Bath's Clean Air Plan which will be available on Council's website from 8 January 2020.</i>
Please contact the report author if you need to access this report in an alternative format	

Bath & North East Somerset Council		
MEETING/ DECISION MAKER:	CES Policy Development & Scrutiny Panel	
MEETING/ DECISION DATE:	13 January 2020	EXECUTIVE FORWARD PLAN REFERENCE:
		N/A
TITLE:	Proposals to address the climate emergency through the management of parking behaviour	
WARD:	All	
AN OPEN PUBLIC ITEM		
List of attachments to this report: n/a		

1 THE ISSUE

To consider and discuss draft proposals developed to address the climate emergency and meet strategic objectives of the Parking Strategy to take to Cabinet in February 2020

2 RECOMMENDATION

The Panel is asked to;

- 2.1 Consider the proposals outlined and provide comments, guidance and views about measures suggested to address the local transport policy and climate emergency outcomes.

3 THE REPORT

- 3.1 The proposals outlined in this report offer options which can be used to address the climate emergency to improve air quality by ensuring NO2 targets are met, and CO2 emissions reduced, in the shortest possible time and achieve a 2030 headline target of a 25% reduction in car trips. This will facilitate the achievement of strategic outcomes of local transport policy by reducing congestion and vehicle intrusion into neighbourhoods, and particularly residential neighbourhoods.
- 3.2 The proposals presented support the Council's current parking and transportation policies and the new administrations broader transport aspirations, which include:

- (1) Change the prioritisation of our transport hierarchy to focus on walking, cycling, micro mobility, and public transport/mass transit.
- (2) Creating momentum for change and delivery in the first two years to the administration
- (3) An ambitious, fresh look at our transportation strategies, to include greater pedestrianisation, low traffic neighbourhoods, delivering enhanced bus services and infrastructure, extending safer routes to schools, a comprehensive review of our parking strategies
- (4) Greater and earlier engagement of communities and partners

3.3 A differential pricing policy scheme based on vehicle emissions can be considered as a useful tool to achieve the aims of the climate emergency, by further discouraging unnecessary car ownership and encouraging a switch to low emission vehicles, improving air quality.

3.4 An outline of the emissions based scheme is as follows:

- (1) Pricing policy is based on vehicle CO2 emissions as per Vehicle Excise Duty (VED) classification.
- (2) Diesel supplement is used to achieve NO2 targets in the shortest possible time.
- (3) The baseline prices are equivalent to existing permit prices. In Bath a first permit is £100 per year, with a second permit at £160 per year.
- (4) The prices for the more polluting vehicles are set higher based proportionately on their emissions.
- (5) Where a VED emissions rating is not available, including all pre 2001 registered vehicles, the prices are set at a standard level based on engine capacity, similar to the approach for VED.
- (6) Motorists are able to check the DVLA records to confirm their emissions, or engine capacity, online at <https://www.gov.uk/get-vehicle-information-from-dvla>
- (7) Opportunities are currently being sought with WECA to share the costs of purchasing direct access to the DVLA bulk data set to ensure reliable access to support self-serve transactions and enable MiPermit to apply the policy correctly to each vehicle automatically. The annual charge for access to this DVLA dataset is £90k per year.

3.5 **Proposals for consideration are as follows:**

- (1) Emissions based permits:

Proposal number	
A	CO2 Emissions based pricing –for residents permits
B	NO2 Emissions based pricing - diesel supplement for CO2 based residents permits

(2) Other proposals

Proposal number	
C	Increase all charges for the next three years Do you agree that all parking/vehicle storage charges should increase on an annual basis as all other charges do?
D	Extend on street parking tariffs to include Sundays
E	Overnight and evening car park tariff - Bath Roll out £1.50 evening charge (currently in Charlotte Street) across all Bath car parks and extend the hours charge is payable until 8am the next morning.
F	Directly link car park season ticket prices to the daily rate
G	Medical permit review Digitise permits through MiPermit to reduce & manage misuse
H	Hotel permit review Removal of use from on Street parking and digitisation through MiPermit to remove opportunity for sale to customers.
I	Visitor permits – increase all permit prices
J	Blue Badge to require a residents permit to park in residents permit bays
K	Charges for Blue Badge holders when using Keynsham car parks
L	Review Christmas Market coach parking management prices
M	Prioritise walking, cycling, micro mobility and public transport over car use by residents Residents no longer get the 10% discount for parking/vehicle storage in Bath

4 STATUTORY CONSIDERATIONS

- 4.1 Parking permit charges cannot be introduced for the purpose, whether primary or secondary, of raising revenue, even if this revenue was intended to be applied to fund projects meeting the purposes set out in the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 (RTRA 1984).
- 4.2 There have been a number of high profile legal challenges regarding the interpretation and application of this legislation and we have therefore sought external legal advice which has stated that the introduction of an emissions and fuel based pricing policy, as outlined in this report, is not contrary to the RTRA 1984 as the proposals are themselves the measures to address air pollution.

5 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS (FINANCE, PROPERTY, PEOPLE)

- 5.1 Resources implications will be considered based on the final proposals agreed at Cabinet.
- 5.2 Assessment will consider all revenue and capital costs associated with technology, staffing, signage and all other costs as appropriate.

6 RISK MANAGEMENT

- 6.1 A risk assessment related to the issue and recommendations has been undertaken, in compliance with the Council's decision making risk management guidance.
- 6.2 The assessment of risk at this stage of the proposals is through Equalities Impact Assessments, which are now being undertaken to identify issues of concern to be addressed.
- 6.3 Based on the current Equalities Impact Assessments for parking policy there are no significant impacts as the proposals will broadly impact on all groups regardless of protected characteristics.

7 CLIMATE CHANGE

- 7.1 Achieving compliance with air quality standards across Bath will result in widespread public health improvements. Specific health impacts for nitrogen dioxide include:
 - (1) Long-term exposure to air pollution is linked to increases in premature death, associated with lung, heart and circulatory conditions.
 - (2) Short term exposure can contribute to adverse health effects including exacerbation of asthma, effects on lung function and increases in hospital admissions.
 - (3) Other adverse health effects including diabetes, cognitive decline and dementia, and effects on the unborn child are also linked to air pollution exposure.
- 7.2 Transport is widely acknowledged as a key driver of air quality issues. It is estimated in B&NES that around 92% of all Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) emissions are attributable to road traffic.
- 7.3 Consequently, the Bath Clean Air Plan (CAP) has been developed with an understanding of the wider transport, business and air quality strategies in B&NES and beyond, in order to accord with these policies (for example the Getting Around Bath Strategy and Joint Local Transport Plan), wherever possible.
- 7.4 Whilst the objectives of the CAP overlap with other local and regional strategies, and its delivery should be beneficial to achieving the objectives within these strategies, the CAP has its own specific objectives (resulting from the legal direction on the Council) and therefore does not seek to achieve all other local transport objectives such as general reductions in traffic flows or improvements in the public bus network.

8 OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

8.1 None

9 CONSULTATION

9.1 All proposals outlined in this report are subject to further consultation.

9.2 A public engagement strategy is to be developed and agreed with Communications & Marketing and Legal, for approval by Cabinet Members, for all proposals that affect permits to ensure that the implemented outcomes are in accordance of the Gunning principles.

9.3 All other proposals are will be subject to the statutory Traffic Regulation Order processes and therefore consideration and comment by the public before implementation.

Contact person	<i>Andy Dunn 01225 39 5415</i>
Background papers	<i>n/a</i>
Please contact the report author if you need to access this report in an alternative format	

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Bath & North East Somerset Council	
MEETING	Climate Emergency and Sustainability Policy Development & Scrutiny Panel
MEETING	13 January 2020
TITLE:	Littering
WARD:	All
AN OPEN PUBLIC ITEM	
<p>List of attachments to this report:</p> <p>Appendix A - Street Cleansing Overview 2019 (separate attachment)</p> <p>Appendix B - Bin Stickers</p> <p>Appendix C - Main Road Litter Picking</p> <p>Appendix D - 3GS review</p> <p>Appendix E - B&NES Enforcement Actions and Fines</p> <p>Appendix F - Fly-tip Hot Spots</p> <p>Appendix G - Fly-tip Reported by Category</p>	

1 THE ISSUE

This report has been requested by Scrutiny to provide a full review into littering in B&NES. It will assess:

- What the scale of the problem is
- The current performance with littering and clean streets
- What measures have been or can be taken to help reduce litter

In addition, this report will cover what the Council does, and the current performance of 3GS who currently enforce against litter in the city centre.

Litter is a key area for the Council, underlined by recent Corporate Priorities:

- Delivering for local residents – tackling litter and fly-tipping
- Focusing on prevention – reducing waste, encouraging recycling and supporting local litter picking

2 RECOMMENDATION

The Panel is asked to note the contents of the report for information.

3 THE REPORT

3.1 Scale of the litter problem

This is a national issue which many people are attempting to tackle. Despite many initiatives and actions, the problem does not appear to be going away. The issue is also difficult to measure.

There is no one perfect way to measure litter – for example:

- if we measured litter by weight, we wouldn't know if we were counting a small number of heavy items, or a large number of light items
- if we measured the number of litter items this wouldn't necessarily reflect the impact on the way a place looks – a small number of large items might make a place appear more littered than a large number of small items
- measuring only the presence or absence of litter does not show how long the litter has been there, or how much of it is present

In April 2017 to March 2018, 30 per cent of people in England said there was a very or fairly big problem with litter and rubbish in their area (see Background papers www.gov.uk). This has been a consistent picture with the figure changing little in recent years.

B&NES has just published a Voice box Survey to residents which includes questions about littering, so there will be a clearer picture early in 2020 about how residents feel in this area.

Within the context of national issues, it is important now to understand what B&NES teams tackle each year:

- 5950 tonnes of litter (equivalent to the weight of 52 blue whales) and no sign of it reducing
- 3700 tonnes of waste in litter bins and continuing to increase
- 1500 reports of litter
- 1390 reports of fly-tipping
- Rising cost of disposal £400,000
- 1306 litter bins
- Each litter bin costs the council £700 a year to collect and dispose of the waste

This is all to be managed with 48 staff and a budget of £2.4m. This amounts to around £30 a year per household spent on street cleansing. There is also a further £400,000 disposal cost for all litter and fly-tip removed, bringing the cost per household to £35.

3.2 Current Performance

3.2.1 Litter

A summary report has been produced (Appendix A separate attachment) which shows how Street Cleansing operates and the numbers behind the scenes. For context, the following table shows how resources are allocated:

Activity	Numbers of vehicles/people	What volume/area?
Driving road sweeper vehicles	12/12	Whole of B&NES
Driving response van	5/10	Whole of B&NES
Litter bin emptying	6/6	262 parks bins and 1044 street bins (1306)
Graffiti removal	1/1	Whole of B&NES
Sweeping	18	Whole of B&NES
Other machines	6	Whole of B&NES

There is currently no requirement for a standard UK wide approach to measuring littering. As a result, many councils no longer record or audit this. However, the most common approach used is an A to D grading system, as shown below. Grade A and B is considered acceptable, with C and below unacceptable.



Using this approach, a review was done in March 2019 to cover 12 areas of Bath City Centre which showed that 83% of the areas checked were within the 'acceptable' level:

Litter	Number of transects	% of transects
A	0	0%
B+	2	17%
B	4	33%
B-	4	33%
C	2	17%
C-	0	0%
D	0	0%
Total	12	

In July this year a wider review was done outside of the City Centre, covering over 60 streets across B&NES and showed 70% of areas checked, were acceptable:

Litter	Number of transects	% of transects
A	0	0%
B+	1	2%
B	13	28%
B-	19	40%
C	8	17%
C-	5	11%
D	1	2%
Total	47	

This identified that more work was needed to be done to reduce littering. Actions taken as a result are shown further on in this report.

So how does this result compare to the national average?

In the recent government report (see background papers) a dashboard was put together to try to show the current Litter data for the UK. This includes data from Keep Britain Tidy as well as from 46 councils who have taken their own measures.

For context, the inclusion of our World Heritage Site and high footfall tourist area makes the demands for B&NES significantly greater than most of those included here.

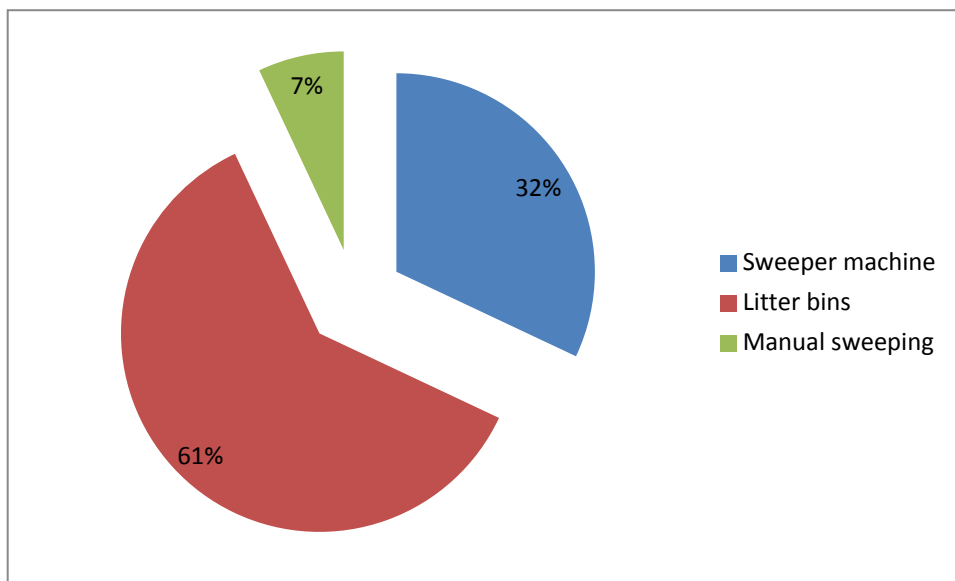
At just below the national average acceptable standards, this is a significant achievement given the context referred to. Costs are slightly higher than the average, which appears to reflect the higher volume of litter present. This is again an excellent result given the context.

Our numbers of volunteers also exceed the national average.

Dashboard Comparisons	National	B&NES
% of sites meeting acceptable standard for litter	86%	83% city centre 70% outside city centre
Cost of keeping streets clean per household	£28	£30 (excluding disposal)
People engaged in doing something about litter (e.g. volunteers)	378,300 (average 900 per council)	1760

Where does litter get collected from?

The amount of litter we collect is split three ways, with litter bins accounting for the highest portion of litter. This shows that most people are still doing the right thing in disposing of their litter. However, 39% of the litter we pick up has been discarded on the ground.



What litter issues are being reported?

We are seeing an increase in the reports of full litter bins (particularly since the new reporting system was put in), and higher volumes per annum are being collected from them. However, general litter reports reduced in 2018.

Report Type	2016	Tonnes	2017	Tonnes	2018	Tonnes
Litter bin full reports	867	3547	1095	3617	1367	3683
Litter reports	1465	3673	1842	3700	1489	3477

3.2.2 Fly-tip

The Council is committed to tackling fly-tipping as one of its priorities. Having reviewed litter performance, it seems sensible to consider the fly-tipping data.

Fly-tipping can impact on littering - even one small bag of rubbish is considered as fly-tipping. Given we frequently see bags of rubbish left by the side of litter bins, this is also fly-tipping and needs resolving.

Reports of fly-tipped waste have increased steadily, although the weight collected has reduced. The 2018 increase appears to be directly attributable to the introduction of the new web-based reporting system. We have seen a significant increase in fly-tip reporting, which has meant that the response and clearance of fly-tip is quicker and more efficient. The public have become the eyes and ears of the council, allowing the identification and prosecution of offenders. The new system is also used by B&NES staff who report as they see issues too.

Report Type	Jan-Dec 2016	Tonnes	Jan-Dec 2017	Tonnes	Jan-Dec 2018	Tonnes
Fly-tipping reports	879	173	1135	212	1390*	189

* The last 2 quarters of 2018 were triple the average number of reports, following introduction of the Fix My Street reporting system.

Fly-tip is often perceived to be caused by householders who are struggling in some way to access the HWRC to drop off their rubbish. In discussions with Enforcement colleagues, only two recent incidents gave their reason for fly-tipping as related to this issue:

‘the tip was closed’

‘there was a long queue and I couldn’t be bothered to queue up’

Neither of these issues can be avoided, as there will always be closures, and there will always be busy times. Small bags of household waste do still make up around 25% of all fly-tips.

Commercial waste (including house clearances) is much more prevalent in fly-tipped waste and the most common reasons given are that offenders just don’t want to pay (Trade Waste is chargeable at the HWRC).

Further details on fly-tip are shown in Appendices E, F and G.

3.3 Measures Currently Being Taken

We have seen the current performance. There is still some room for improvement. Many activities have taken place this year which are supporting the reduction of litter:

- ✓ Wheeled bins and Re-useable Rubbish Bags (RRBs) were present for a full year, resulting in less strewn litter from bags
- ✓ Significant changes to trade waste collections in the City Centre so that 90% now use RRBs (re-useable rubbish bags) rather than sacks. As a result, there are only small numbers now of bags being split onto pavements and pedestrian areas
- ✓ Pilot using an early 6am truck picking up any domestic waste left out in the City Centre. Results will be considered before further actions are decided
- ✓ Big belly bin review – checking we are getting the most efficiencies from the use of these bins, and their sensors telling us when bins are full
- ✓ Implementation of foot controls for some bins to improve the customer experience
- ✓ Main road (A and B roads) litter picks in winter and spring. This year the team spent 6 weeks in February clearing litter totalling 1080 bags. Many roads required closures and so involve detailed advance planning
- ✓ Working with licencing colleagues to improve seating areas outside fast food businesses. This includes napkins/sugar packets etc. no longer being placed outside, to prevent litter
- ✓ Improving the Fix My Street (FMS) reporting system so that map layers show who has responsibility for land and therefore who should be contacted to resolve reported issues
- ✓ Full review of existing litter bins, to include whether they are in the right location, the right number and the best solution, for both Parks and Streets
- ✓ Improving performance measures so that we can more accurately determine how well we are doing
- ✓ Commercial food waste trial in Kingsmead, to see whether reducing and removing food from business waste rubbish bags helps reduce litter overall
- ✓ New large recycling bins installed in Royal Victoria Park and the park at the front of the Royal Crescent
- ✓ Providing more RRBs (Re-useable Rubbish Bags) for city centre residents so that less litter is created from leaving black sacks out
- ✓ Reviewing bin presentation times for residents in the city centre so that bags of rubbish are not left out all night
- ✓ Trial of communal food waste bins for residents where kerbside collection is not possible
- ✓ Stickers produced for use in parks and streets, to encourage residents to take their rubbish away with them if bins are full (see Appendix B for sticker)

- ✓ Review of side waste process to ensure that bag waste is not left for long periods to cause potential littering
- ✓ Review of littering after recycling collections to ensure we are resolving any issues rather than creating them
- ✓ Communicating with other commercial waste contractors to ensure they are aware that if they leave ripped or spilt bags, they will be fined
- ✓ Issuing fast food outlets with Community Protection Warnings (CPWs) achieving a big reduction in litter in the nearby area
- ✓ Working with our BID area closely, to reduce litter. This includes the BID providing RRBs free of charge to commercial customers
- ✓ Issuing Airbnb properties with fines for incorrect waste presentation, which had been creating litter and an eyesore
- ✓ Development of approaches to Main Road sweeping road closures – ensuring that whenever Highways or others are doing works, that we use the opportunity to cleanse whilst roads are closed (see Appendix C)
- ✓ Resolved major fly-tipping issues at Warleigh Weir

BEFORE



AFTER



- ✓ 3GS trial contract set up for one year.
Between March and September 1347 individuals have been fined for littering. Further details are shown in Appendix D. The Council is currently reviewing this partnership with a view to determining its preferred enforcement approach from April 2020
- ✓ The council's own enforcement and education teams responded to a further 1345 cases, bringing the total enforcement actions to nearly 2700 this year (Appendix E)
- ✓ Review of hot spot areas of fly-tipping so that more proactive work can be done (Appendix F shows an example of the data available)

- ✓ 'No place for Litter' summit arranged for 7 March 2020 led by volunteers. They will bring together the council, volunteers and community litter picking groups to discuss how we can achieve more together
- ✓ Within our Parks we have 18 'Friends of' voluntary groups. They often help out litter picking within parks to help keep things tidy

3.4 Future Changes Planned or Being Considered

Significant progress has been made this year to target reductions in litter – both in prevention and removal. The next steps are to consider how future initiatives can progress things even further, and to be ambitious in our plans to reduce litter. Initiatives which are currently being considered or worked through include:

- Litter Pickers at Parks Cafes

Following recent discussions within the Parks Foundation (partnership between ourselves and Bristol), we are reviewing the benefits of putting litter pickers outside cafes in our Parks. This is made up of an A board with litter picker and bags attached to it.

Visitors can voluntarily help themselves and spend a few moments picking up items around them.



- Improved Waste Presentation

Recent assessments of new resident's waste presentation are showing that they are not always using the RRBs provided, to put their black sacks out. This is creating more litter as bags get ripped. Education teams are making contact with these residents and tenants to help them understand how waste needs to be

presented. This will be targeted education based on areas where ripped bags have been noticed.

- Resources and Waste Strategy (including Litter)

An updated Strategy is being written for B&NES in 2020. This will include consultation and working groups on litter, to help inform the strategy.

- Signposting to Bins

Improved 'signposting' to bins so that people know where they are – particularly in parks.

- Deposit Return Scheme

The governments new 'Resources and Waste Strategy' is currently out for consultation. This will have a significant impact on the waste industry for both the private sector and public sector, but particularly for councils. In addition, one of the potential outcomes is the requirement to implement Deposit Return Schemes (DRS). This could have an impact on littering. DEFRA is considering whether to implement so called 'on the go' DRS. This will allow people to deposit empty cans/plastic bottles to a vending style machine in return for some form of credit or money back. This is likely to have a positive impact on littering generally.

- Producers

Cigarette ends and gum make up 40% of litter and we are keen to work with producers of these items, and have contacted the key organisations locally (Imperial Tobacco and Wrigley's)

- Learning from other Parks changes

Recent studies and activity by the National Trust have involved them successfully removing bins from several locations. Whilst this is not something the Council is considering, the learning from other organisations is part of the development taking place in Parks.

- Resource Review

A resource review is planned of the street cleansing teams. This will be based on assessing the heaviest littered areas in the last year and potentially switching resource to different times of the day or different locations. Early indications are that heaviest times are 11am to 7pm and weekends.

- Responsibility

Focus on how we get responsibility to sit with those who create the issues and being proactive rather than just reactive. This includes discussions with producers of litter waste as well as those dropping litter.

- CCTV

Consider how we use CCTV and staff to identify major rubbish or litter problems before they are even reported.

- Education

Communicate with all coach drivers who arrive at the coach park, regarding our pride in Bath and how people shouldn't drop litter. This could include a letter to the coach companies to advise all passengers, so that they are also less likely to be fined. The aim is to change behaviour.

- Consider ways of garnering further support for litter prevention. This might include encouraging shops and venues to display posters supporting the aim. This could also be extended to train stations, taxis, hotels and our own street cleansing vehicles.

3.5 Volunteers and Other Partners

The task of tackling litter is not just carried out by the Council but aided by many of its partners and volunteers.

So far this year in excess of 1600 volunteers have borrowed litter pickers and kit from the Council and gone out to clear up litter. This is in addition to the 160 volunteers who have been supported by the Wombles and other groups hiring equipment out. This is an enormous help and greatly appreciated.

Partners and volunteers include:

- ✓ Big Community Clean Up

Organised in partnership with the Council's sustainability team, huge numbers of our community came together in October this year. 170 people were involved, filling nearly 200 bags of litter. Not only was that a huge success but many participants commented how enjoyable it was to get out and about with a group of like-minded people.

- ✓ 'Friends Of' Groups in Parks

There are currently 18 groups. In addition to all of their Parks voluntary work, many help at weekends and other times with litter picking to keep parks looking good. Grants have been set aside to help the groups fund some of these initiatives.

✓ Bristol and Bath Parks Foundation

This partnership has been set up to enable greater sustainability of our Parks and to support funding. Grants for Friends Of groups have been obtained through this Foundation.

The Council's street cleansing teams also have many other internal partners, including:

✓ Council Enforcement teams

Their intense work on fly-tipping is having results, with cases being taken to the magistrates court for prosecuting, and several Fixed Penalty Notices issued (see Appendix E). There are also several significant prosecutions in progress. Other operations are run at ad hoc times of the year, using mobile cameras at key locations. Teams are working some late evenings/early mornings to follow up on leads and witness activities and record evidence.

✓ Council Licensing Team

Reductions in litter have been achieved from outdoor fast food seating areas. Through working together with licensing staff and shop owners, items have been removed which were creating litter outside, such as napkins and sugar packs.

4 STATUTORY CONSIDERATIONS

- 4.1 The Council has a statutory duty under the Code of Practice for Litter to maintain land to acceptable standards.
- 4.2 There are however no specified or required measures widely used. This means each council finds its own way to measure how effective it is at keeping streets clean. In the past a measure known as NI95 was used which categorised levels of littering from A through to D. A and B were acceptable, C and D were unacceptable.
- 4.3 Very few councils use these measures. As such it remains almost impossible to accurately compare street cleanliness from one council to another.

5 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS (FINANCE, PROPERTY, PEOPLE)

- 5.1 There are no specific resource implications of the report as it is an information report to show the current state of the service and its achievements.

6 RISK MANAGEMENT

6.1 A risk assessment is not required due to no recommendations being made in this report, in compliance with the Council's decision-making risk management guidance.

7 CLIMATE CHANGE

7.1 Improvements in street cleansing could impact on the following areas related to Climate Change:

- Review of vehicles to change as many as possible to electric, wherever economically viable. 2020 will see many major manufacturers finally bringing out hybrid / electric transit sized vans that are usable. In addition, Isuzu are currently trialling an electric cage tipper in Islington. This will create greater options for replacements in the future
- A reduction in litter ending up in drains, would significantly reduce the harm to natural organisms in our seas

8 OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

8.1 None

9 CONSULTATION

9.1 The Section 151 Officer has reviewed and approved the contents of this report.

Contact person	Pam Jones 01225 394352 pam_jones@bathnes.gov.uk
Background papers	https://www.keepbritaintidy.org/sites/default/files/resource/KBT_Journal_of_Litter_and_Environmental_Quality_June2017.PDF https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/litter-and-littering-in-england-data-dashboard/litter-and-littering-in-england-2017-to-2018 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/765914/resources-waste-strategy-dec-2018.pdf
Please contact the report author if you need to access this report in an alternative format	

Appendix A (Street Cleansing Overview 2019 - see separate attachment)

Appendix B Bin Stickers



The graphic features a black silhouette of a person holding a black trash bag. To their right is a black bin overflowing with trash, including a coffee cup and a bag. The bin has the text "NOT ON OUR STREETS!" written on it. In the top left corner, there is a white CCTV camera icon. To the right of the bin, there is a large white speech bubble containing the text "IF BIN FULL PLEASE TAKE YOUR LITTER HOME WITH YOU". Below the bin, there is a broken glass bottle and a fishbone on the ground.

£150 ON THE SPOT FINE

Offenders will be issued with a £150 fixed penalty notice or on summary conviction a fine up to £1000

Environmental Protection Act 1990:
Clean Neighbourhoods & Environment Act 2005

Bath & North East Somerset Council



CCTV in operation

For further information email:
council_connect@bathnes.gov.uk



**IF BIN FULL
PLEASE
TAKE YOUR
LITTER
HOME
WITH YOU**

**£150 ON THE
SPOT FINE**

Offenders will be issued with a £150 fixed penalty notice or on summary conviction a fine up to £1000

Environmental Protection Act 1990:

Clean Neighbourhoods & Environment Act 2005

**Bath & North East
Somerset Council**



CCTV in operation

For further information email:
council_connect@bathnes.gov.uk



**This area is being watched
Fly-tippers will be prosecuted**

**This bin is for general litter
and bagged dog poo only.**

**It is an offence to dispose of bags
of rubbish from your home or
business in or next to this bin.**

Offenders will be issued with a fixed penalty fine of up to
£400 or on summary conviction, a fine up to £50,000

Environmental Protection Act 1990



CCTV in operation

For further information email:
council_connect@bathnes.gov.uk

**Bath & North East
Somerset Council**

Appendix C

MAIN ROAD LITTER PICKING.

Every year since 2016 B&NES have been carrying out systematic schedule of litter picking a large portion of our main roads, mainly A and B roads as well as a few other well trafficked routes across the district.

This work is carried out at the end of winter and the start of spring, this is the optimum period to do this as we can see what is buried in the hedgerows and verge grass as the vegetation has died back. We can therefore get at the items before the grass and hedges grow back.

This year (2019) we started this process in the 2nd week of February and finished six weeks later. During this process we covered in the region of 150 miles of verges and collect 1080 bags of litter, weighing in at 3.5 tonnes. This work was carried out by a team from our Street Cleansing Department, along with two man stop/go team of traffic management professionals.



2019



2018

We do the majority of the work under traffic management (stop/go boards) as there are many narrow grass verges on which our staff have to work in safety and we have to remove the risk to the travelling public as well.



2018



2019

This operation can cost us up to £40 000 a year when we add up our operating and traffic management costs. Since 2016 we have collected:

2016 – 1800 bags – 6 tonnes

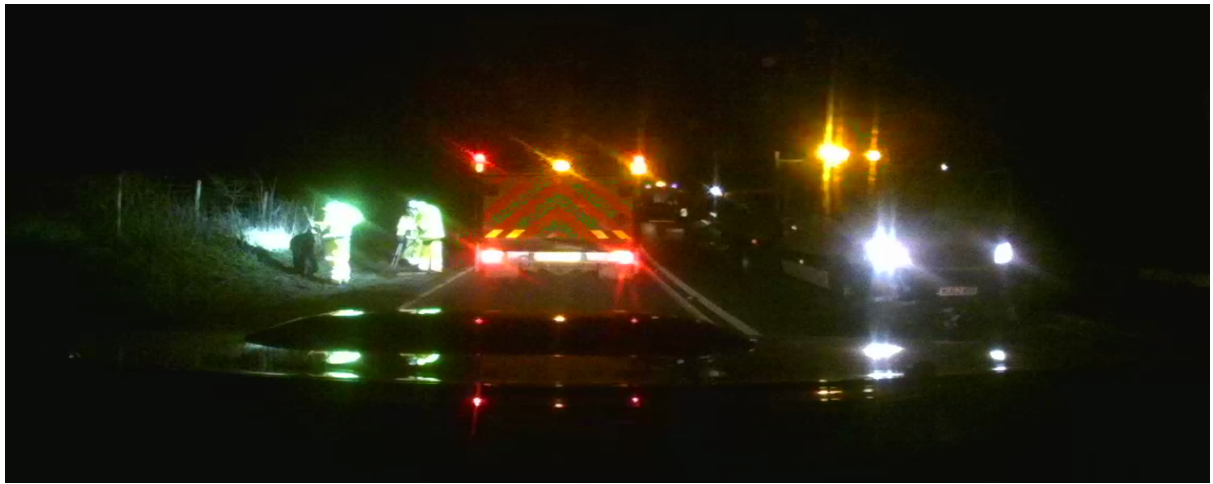
2017 – 1266 bags – 4.5 tonnes

2018 – 1100 bags – 4 tonnes

2019 – 1080 bags – 3.5 tonnes

These figures exclude the number of bags of litter we collect along the dual carriageway roads within B&NES, these are the A4 (B&NES controlled sections – Keynsham by pass and from the Globe to Bath and Highways England controlled from London Road junction to Bathford) as well as the A46 from the border with South Gloucestershire Council to the London Rd junction.

Litter picking the A46 Highways England road is a major undertaking as this has to be done with lane closures which are costly. We have been working together with Highways England and their contractors over the last three years to improve on how we can do this work as safely and efficiently as possible. Having this partnership approach has in fact meant that we have been able to carry out our litter picking duties during full road closures (March 2016, February 2017, March 2018 and April 2019) while other important maintenance work has been carried out.



2016 – A46



2016 – A46

We are aware that the lower part – the A4 from London Road to Bathford gets heavily littered and we do carry out an annual cleanse of this section under lane closures around March time. Due to the amount of litter along here we feel that this needs to be assessed to determine if it can be resourced to do twice a year.



2016 A4 – Bathford

As for the A4 (Keynsham bypass and A4 Globe) we currently carry out litter picking duties along here twice a year when our Highways department put lane closures in place to carry out other maintenance work, this is usually in June and November each year. We will continue to do this moving forward.

Appendix D - 3GS Review

3GS is the organisation we have partnered with on a trial basis for one year until March 2020. The purpose of the partnership was to reduce the amount of litter being dropped in high footfall areas, as well as following up targeted issues e.g. dog fouling.

In addition to actions taken by 3GS, a further 1345 enforcement actions (including letters and fines) have been taken by Council Officers (see Appendix D

The Keep Britain Tidy survey 2019 (see background papers) identified cigarette related litter as 35.2% of all litter. It is the highest percentage and has been since surveys began in 2001. Laws against smoking indoors have no doubt made this an even bigger problem to tackle. Cigarette ends discarded often end up down our drains. They float, and then continue to be taken by the flow of water until ultimately ending up accumulating on beaches and coastal areas.

The Councils own highways team spends nearly £2m a year flushing our drains, partly as a result of cigarette butts being present.

Cigarette ends don't just look untidy; they have been shown to be harmful to natural organisms, especially fish. They contain plastic and do not decompose fully. Studies have shown that just one cigarette end in a litre of water killed half the fish exposed to it. It is a serious issue that the government is committed to tackling.

Who has been dropping litter?

UK wide statistics from Keep Britain Tidy show that the highest proportion of those who litter are likely to be under 34.

Who has been dropping litter?	%
Female	47%
Male	53%
18-25	34%
26-35	26%
36-45	15%
46-55	12%
56-65	8%
Over 65	5%

What is the response?

Responses to the action being taken differ wildly. Understandably those being fined are not generally happy; whilst those who see the fining taking place are very often supportive of the action being taken (e.g. comments such as 'I wish we had this in our town'). Often the reason given for littering is that there is no bin – however in all cases, there was a bin visible. Other reasons given are that they pay their taxes so they are paying for someone to clear it up.

How do the fines (Fixed Penalty Notices) work?

The initial FPN is for £150. If this is paid within 14 days, it reduces to £100. Records show that around 60% pay in the first 14 days. 20% pay £150 and the remaining 20% don't pay.

Details of individuals who choose not to pay the FPN are passed to the council to consider for prosecution. All cases prosecuted so far have been found guilty by the courts.

Number of fines for littering to Sept 2019	Paid	Total Paid	Cigarette	Litter	Food	Gum
1347	1032	£108,000	1266	20	9	2

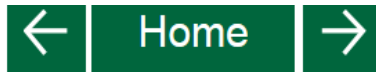
Appendix E

B&NES Team Enforcement Actions and Fixed Penalty Notices

Trade Waste Enforcement	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	TOTALS
Warning letters/verbal	2	4	8	0	5	12	1	32
Section 47 Notices	0	3	1	0	6	3	8	21
Fixed Penalty Notices Issued	1	2	2	3	2	3	0	13
Domestic Waste Enforcement								
Education Visits	11	34	27	72	51	45	39	279
General Education letters	95	128	134	224	148	47	124	900
Section 46 notices	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17
Breach of Notice letters	2	1	23	7	8	15	0	56
Intent to serve Fixed Penalty Notices	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other								

Duty of Care FPN	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fly tipping FPN issued	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	6
Littering FPN's issued	1	2	3	4	5	1	0	16
CPN (FPN)	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
TOTALS	113	175	200	311	228	129	189	1345

Appendix F - Fly-tip Hot Spots



Heatmap

Shows the geographic location of reports and highlights reports by days to resolve. A red dot indicates a high number of days to resolve.

Created

01/01/2019 06/10/2019

Ward

All

Vehicle

All

Function

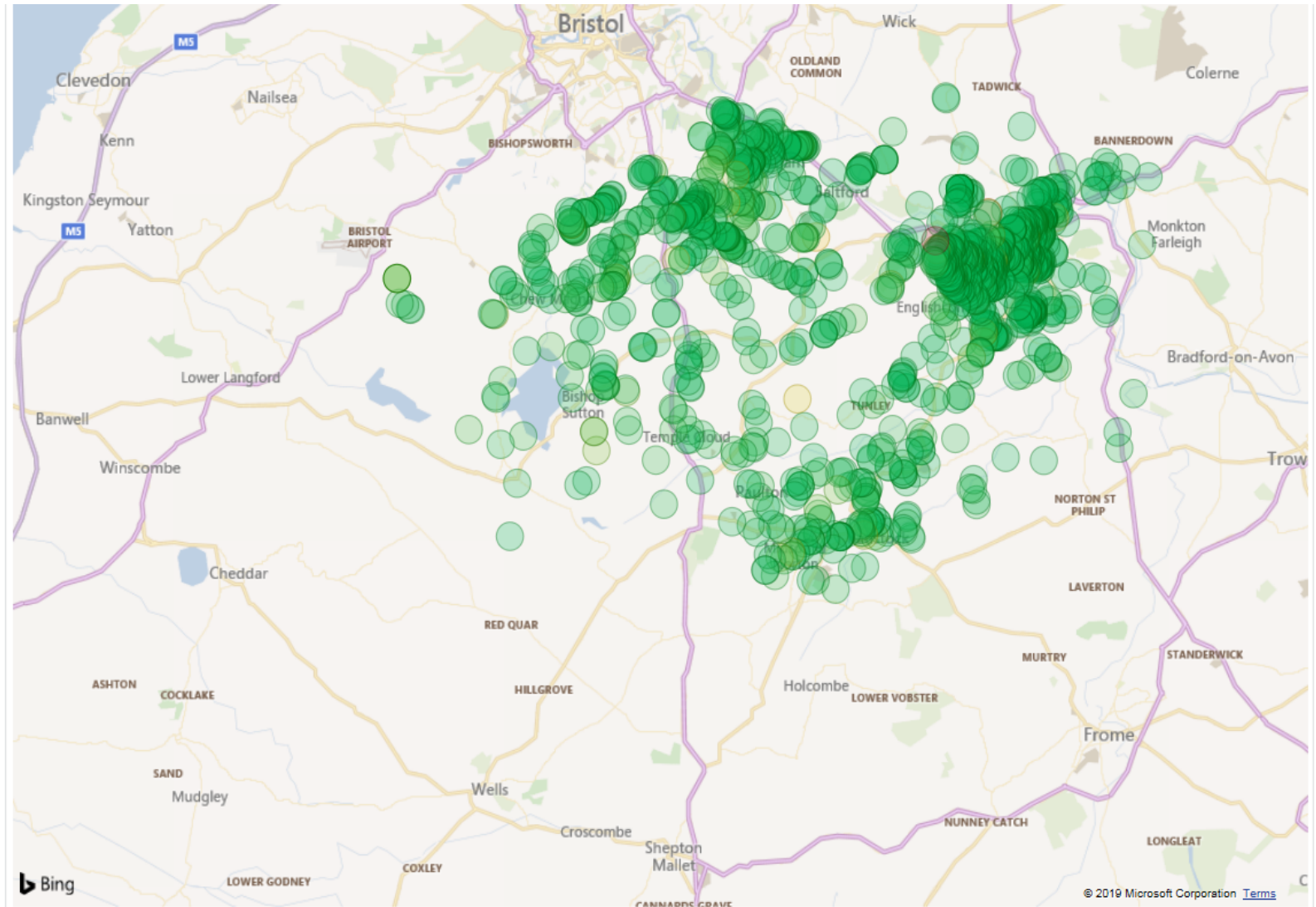
All

Category

Fly-tipping

Status

fixed - council



Appendix G


Fly-tip reported by Category (since FMS reports began June 2018)

Top 3...


...by land


 council land
1156


 highway
735

 footpath or bridleway
408


...by type

 other household
865


 black bags - househ...
767

 construction and ex...
264

...by volume

 Car boot load
813

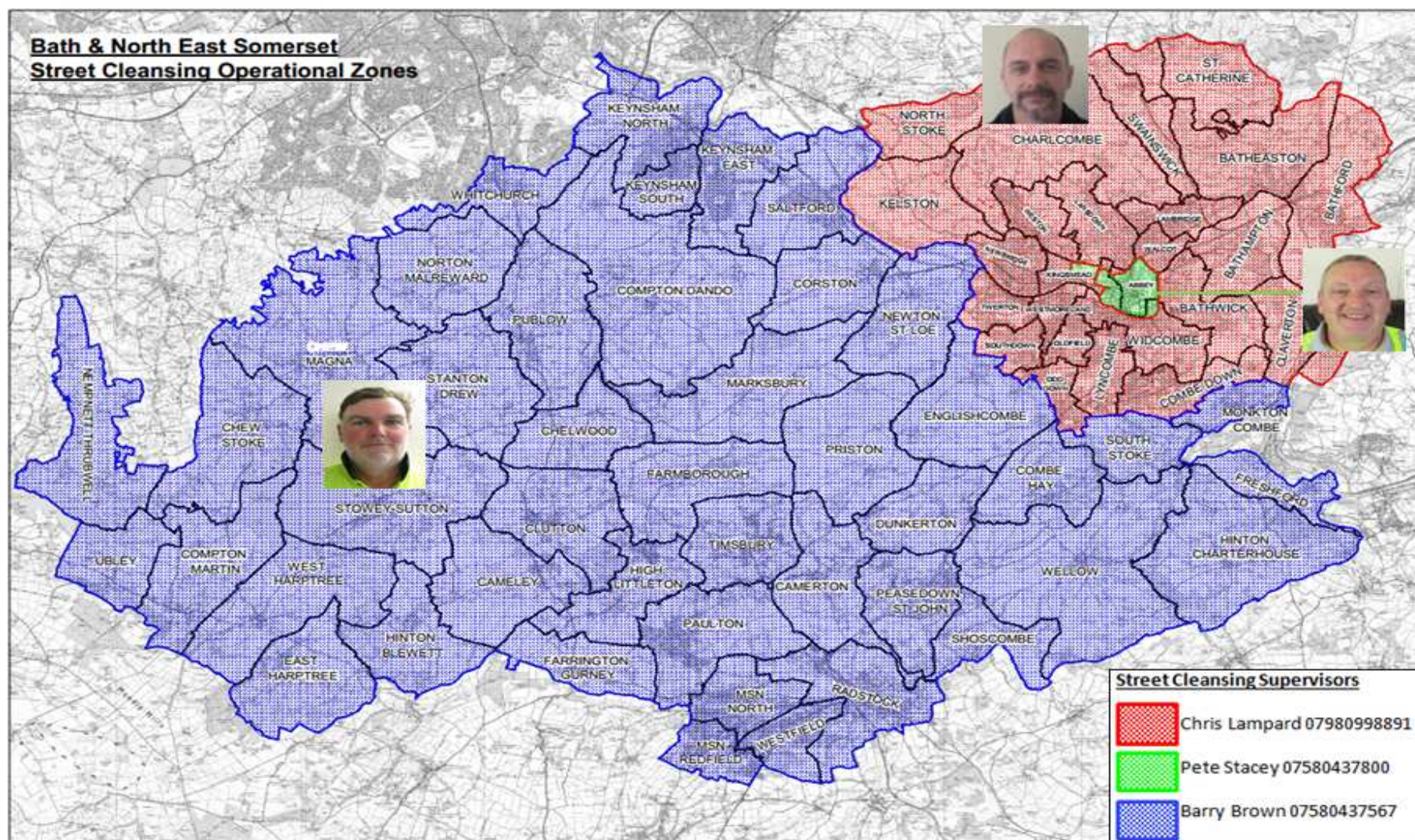
 small van load
796

 other single item
529

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Street Cleansing – What is it all about?

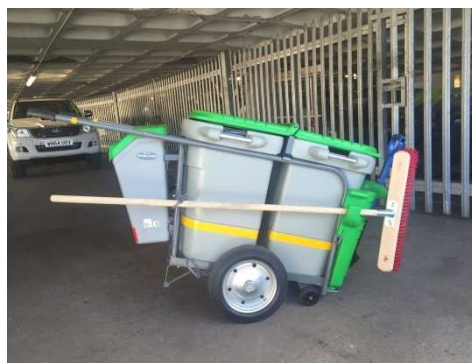
How are teams split?



Who Works For Us?

Locksbrook Road Depot - 20 Staff

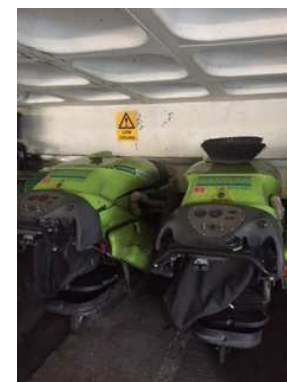
- 3 x large road sweepers
- 1 x small road sweeper
- 2 x response vans
- 4 x litter bin & precinct vans
- 1 x graffiti van
- 8 x manual sweepers



Who Works For Us?

Avon Street Depot - 15 Staff

- 3 x small road sweepers
- 1 x response truck
- 1 x car park vans
- 9 x manual sweepers
- 4 x green Machines
- 2 x gluttons
- 3 x electric carts



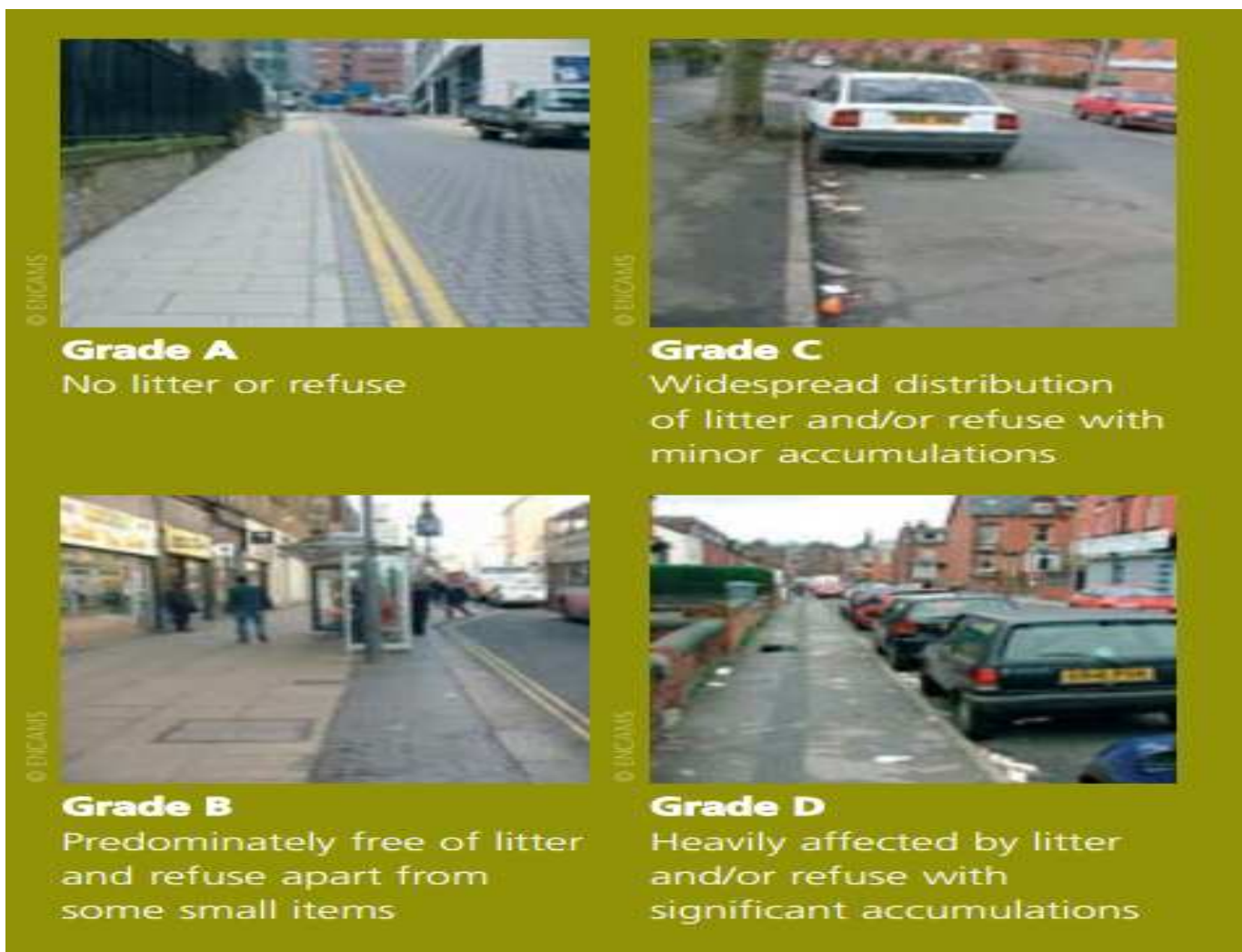
Who Works For Us?

Radstock/Pixash Road Depot - 13 Staff

- 2 x large road sweepers
- 3 x small road sweepers
- 1 x response van
- 1 x village and main road van
- 2 x litter bin vans
- 1 x manual sweepers



What standards are we aiming for?



What can residents report?

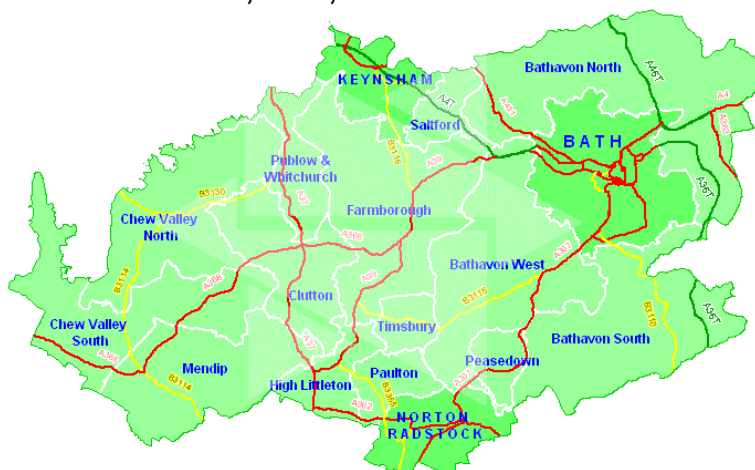
<https://fix.bathnes.gov.uk/>

- **Dead Animals**
- **Dog Fouling**
- **Graffiti Removal** – not for commercial properties or any utility assets such as BT boxes/Power cabinets etc, only on council owned assets and any offensive
- **Dangerous & Excessive littering**
- **Abandoned vehicles**
- **Litter Bin Emptying** – 1285 – 94000 changes 6 staff
- **Needles**
- **Road Sweeping** – 1300 miles
- **Fly Tipping**



And the numbers?

- » 1300 miles of road (both sides) A/B/Residential/Other
- » A World Heritage City with a huge amount of tourists.
- » There about 82 000 properties in B&NES with a population of about 189 000 people.
- » With about 95 000 people living in the greater Bath area and 80 000 in the rural areas.
- » If we emptied every bin we have twice a week we would do this 90 000 times a year.
- » Budget £2,392,398 – Split – Rural - £645,840 / Bath City £741,520 /Bath Residential £1,004,640

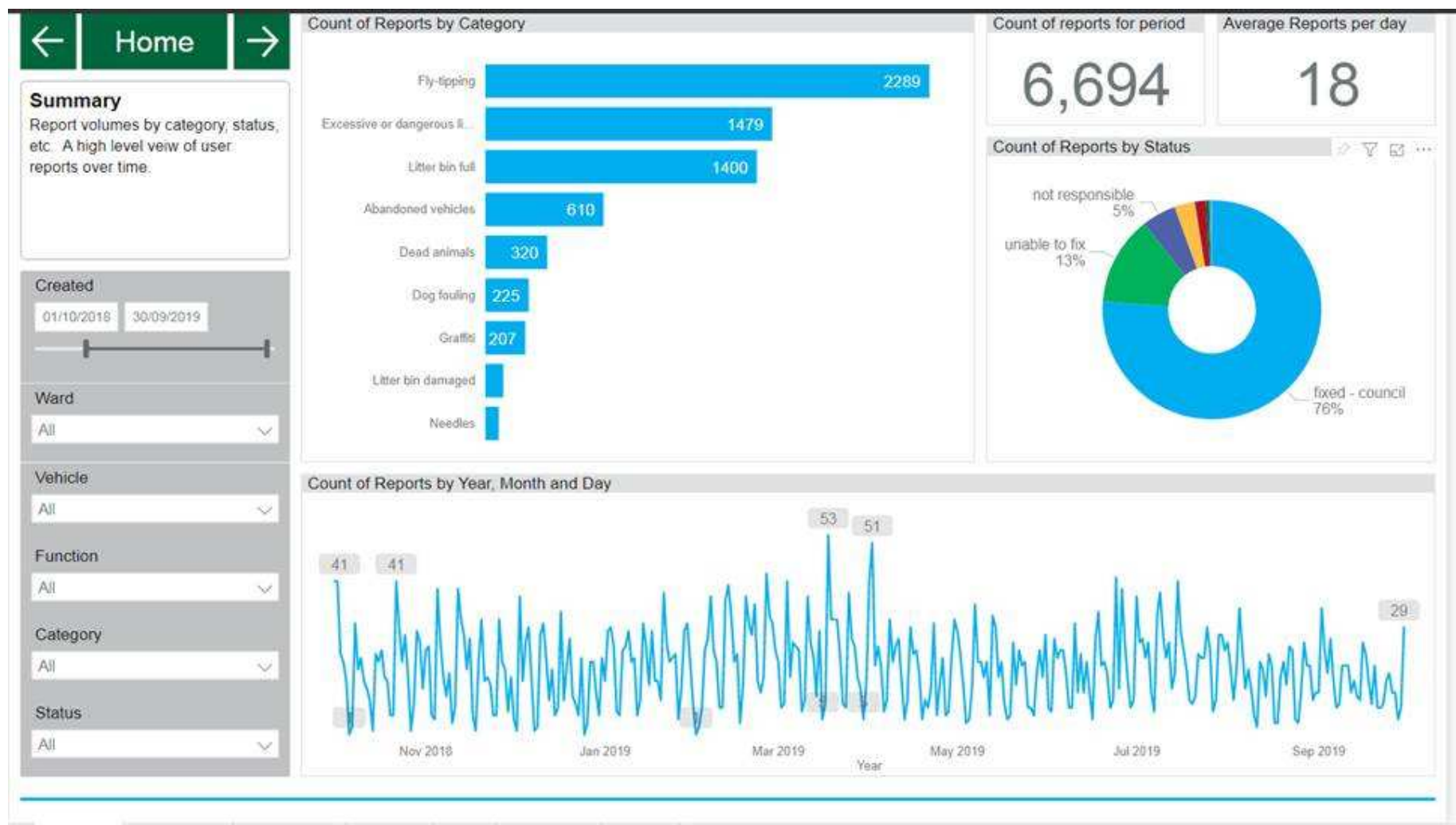


Bath and North East Somerset – *The place to live, work and visit*

Tonnages/Disposal Costs

	Street and Bin Litter	Road Sweepings	Fly Tipped Waste	Total	Disposal Costs
2016/17	3547	2089	183	5819	
	379,500	223,500	37,500		640,500
2017/18	3617	2272	209	6098	
	387,000	243,000	42,800		672,800
2018/19	3683	2247	209	6139	
	394,000	240,000	42,800		676,800
Totals	10847	6608	601	18056	

How many reports do we get?



What do our Enforcement colleagues do?

FLY TIPPING (Commercial & Domestic Waste)

- Investigation (including collation of evidence, Deployment of CCTV Cameras, PACE interviews under caution & witness statements)
- Issuing fines when necessary (New FPN for Section 33 EPA set at £400 & Occasionally use Section 34 EPA duty of care £300)
- Preparing cases for prosecution (including impact statements of effects on local authority resources and the countryside)
- Recent success in catching some perpetrators

ABANDONED VEHICLES

- Investigation of suspected Abandoned vehicles reported by the Public (250-300 since July 2016)
- Police 101's (Burn outs for immediate removal)
- Tools we use:
- **DVLA** for registered keeper details
- **HPI** for finance companies
- **Police** for any other relevant

- Vehicles are assessed and scored with a checklist including TAX, MOT details and observational points such as Rusted Brakes, flat tyres, mould etc.
- Vehicles are noticed on windscreen & registered keepers written to. Given 5 days to respond.
- Vehicles removed by contractor and stored or crushed as appropriate.

LITTER – 3GS

- Members of public dropping litter including cigarette Butts
- On the spot Fixed Penalty Notices of £150
- If Offenders do not pay within the time limit, prosecution cases are prepared.
- Average cost to offender £600

COMMERCIAL WASTE

- Commercial Waste can only be presented for collection between the hours of 07:30hrs - 10:00hrs & 17:00hrs – 20:45hrs
- Under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 Section 47 the local authority can state how, when and where waste is presented for collection.
- Any breaches of these standards are given a warning, then a notice and finally a Fixed Penalty Notice for £100 and/or a Prosecution with fines up to £5000

- Producers of commercial waste are also bound by a duty of care for the safe, clean & tidy storage of their waste in appropriate containers or bags.
- Failure to follow their duty of care can be enforced with £300 Fixed Penalty Notice (Under Section 34 EPA 1990) (3 X £300 FPN's have been issued in January & February so far)

A-BOARDS

- The council has introduced a strict but fair policy concerning the use of Advertising boards for commercial purposes.
- All businesses are notified of the policy which includes size, amount and placement of the boards.
- When the policy is breached, we remove & store the boards in a secure location.
- A fee of £100 is charged for release of the A-Boards.

A-BICYCLES

- Partly as a response to the local authorities A-Board Policy a new 'Wave' of advertising has begun to take place... 'A-Bikes'
- A new policy has been introduced to solve this problem, similar to the A Board Policy. Bikes that are suspected to be being used as a form of advertising are Tagged and removed within 7 Days. With the owners having to pay to retrieve them.

ABANDONED BICYCLES

- Bicycles that are suspected to have been abandoned are recorded and removed to a secure council location for storage for three months before destruction.

GRAFFITI

- All graffiti tags are recorded and investigated in co-operation with the Police. This has proved very productive with many successful prosecutions resulting in Large individual fines and Restorative Justice Orders.

FLY POSTING

- Under the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 each fly poster is photographed and recorded. The producer of the Poster is written to with an order to remove within 48hrs. It is possible for each to be fined £100 if they are not removed within this time.

Fly Tipping

- Recent success in prosecuting perpetrators by using covert cameras installed at fly tip hotspots.



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Bath & North East Somerset Council	
MEETING	Climate Emergency and Sustainability Policy Development & Scrutiny Panel
MEETING	13th January 2020
TITLE:	Draft Homelessness and Rough Sleepers Strategy
WARD:	All [or list specific wards]
AN OPEN PUBLIC ITEM	
List of attachments to this report: Draft Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Strategy 2019/24 Rough Sleeping Action Plan 2019 Cabinet Covering report	

1 THE ISSUE

- 1.1 The Homelessness Act 2002 requires the Council to carry out a review of homelessness to inform the production of a homelessness strategy every 5 years. The draft Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Strategy 2019-24 meets this requirement.

2 RECOMMENDATION

The Panel is asked to;

- 2.1 Note the contents of the Strategy as set out in the report
- 2.2 Make any recommendations to the Cabinet member for inclusion in the item at the Cabinet meeting on 16 Jan 2020.

Contact person	Ann Robins. Tel. 01225 396288
Background papers	
Please contact the report author if you need to access this report in an alternative format	

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Bath & North East Somerset Council		
MEETING	Cabinet	
MEETING	16 January 2020	EXECUTIVE FORWARD PLAN REFERENCE:
		E 3183
TITLE:	Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Strategy (2019-2024)	
WARD:	All	
AN OPEN PUBLIC ITEM		
List of attachments to this report: Draft Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Strategy 2019/2024 Rough Sleeping Action Plan 2019		

1 THE ISSUE

- 1.1 The Homelessness Act 2002 requires the Council to carry out a review of homelessness to inform the production of a homelessness strategy every 5 years. The draft Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Strategy 2019-24 meets this requirement.

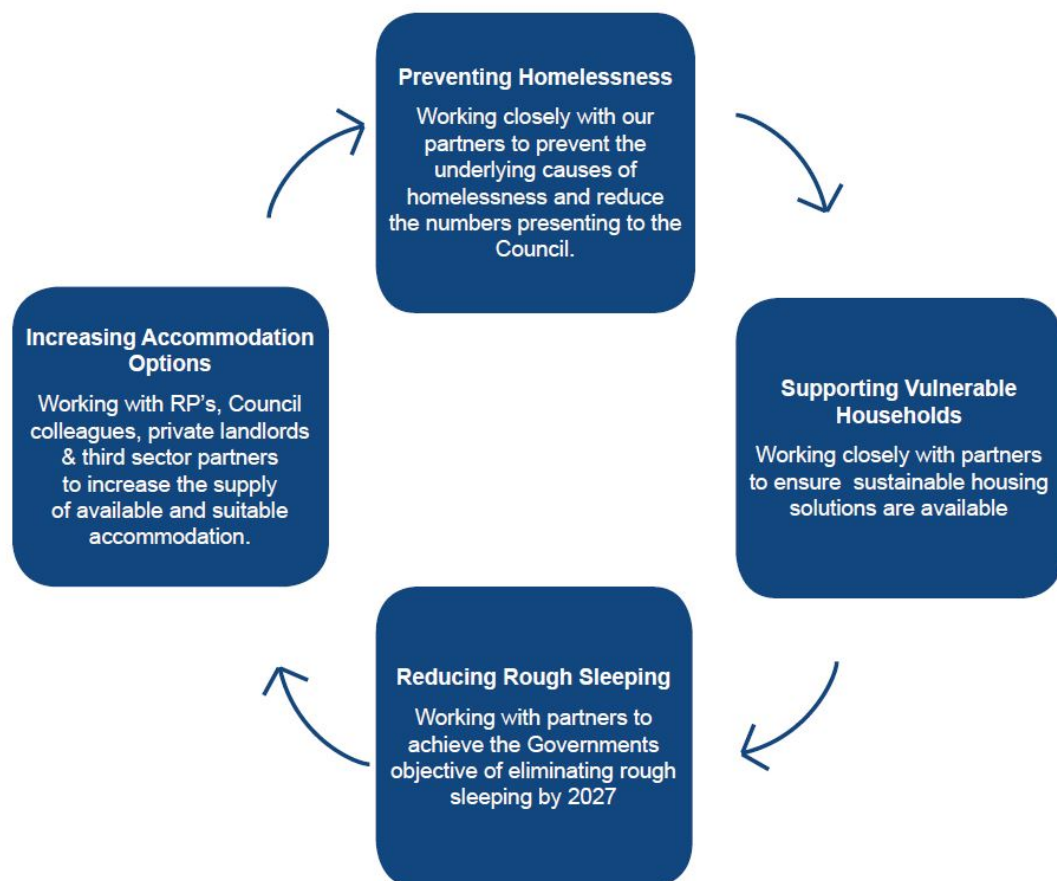
2 RECOMMENDATION

The Cabinet is asked to;

- 2.1** Agree the draft Strategy.

THE REPORT

- 2.2 The draft Strategy came to November Cabinet for information. It has since been amended in light of comments and further information gathered during the consultation period and is now brought to Cabinet for a decision.
- 2.3 The Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Strategy 2019/24 is wide-ranging, covering all forms of homelessness. It is important to draw a distinction between the different ways homelessness is experienced. Rough sleeping is homelessness in its most visible and damaging form and is often most commonly recognised by the public. As an area regarded as having relatively high numbers of people sleeping rough, the Council is focusing on reduction of this number and the attached Rough Sleeping Action Plan addresses this. However, less visible forms of homelessness are of equal importance and this Strategy sets out the local picture and proposes approaches to reducing incidences of need here also.
- 2.4 It should be noted that whilst national and local homelessness levels have increased over recent years, the approach taken in the Bath & North East Somerset area has meant that the need to use temporary accommodation is dramatically lower than both our neighbouring local authority areas and across England. Bath & North East Somerset remains among the 30 lowest ranked local authorities for use of temporary accommodation in England.
- 2.5 By implementing the Homelessness Reduction Act, working with anyone in housing difficulty as early as possible and promoting the Duty to Refer across our partnerships, the Housing Options & Homelessness team have achieved successful outcomes for 48% of households coming forward for help in 2018. A successful outcome is defined as homelessness averted or ended.
- 2.6 The Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Strategy proposes the following framework for tackling homelessness:



2.7 Working within the above framework, the following key priorities are proposed:

	What we will do	Why we are doing it	What needs to happen
1	Increase access to private rented sector accommodation	Move-on from all supported housing and temporary accommodation has slowed down. Increase in rough sleeping levels and impact on Council budgets for temporary accommodation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with landlords to find out what would persuade them to work with us. Consider how existing resources (eg Home Turf Lettings, Turnkey) can be further developed, using social investment and capital grants, to increase the pool of property available to homeless people traditionally excluded from the private rented market. Investigate and pilot an incentives scheme for estate/lettings agencies securing private rented sector accommodation. Use Payment by Results model. Investigate purchase of properties for lease to Third Sector agencies.
2	Improve the temporary accommodation offer and reduce duration of all	Use of all temporary accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act on recommendations of the Review of Temporary Accommodation 2019.

	What we will do	Why we are doing it	What needs to happen
	stays, particularly B&B.	and duration of stays is increasing. TA stays are known to have negative impacts on health, wellbeing and educational outcomes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve throughput – cut void times and move people on to long term housing more quickly. • Reduce use of out of area B&B placements. • Establish units of Dispersed temporary accommodation outside Bath.
3	Improve likelihood of successful tenancies	Even with support some tenancies fail. We need to reduce the incidence of evictions from all tenures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure tenancy training is appropriate and current. Review with training providers. • Establish a pathway through training to long-term accommodation • Improve awareness of work & training opportunities – increase incomes. • Ensure that formerly-homeless or otherwise vulnerable people are able to integrate into the local community by improving links to community navigation services, via for example the Wellbeing College, Wellbeing Options or social prescribing.
4	Improve accommodation options for vulnerable women who sleep rough or are at risk of sleeping rough.	Whilst the numbers of women in Rough Sleeper Counts are consistently lower than men, the numbers are significant. The support needs and levels of complexity amongst women rough sleeping are known to be higher than men.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review current provision for suitability for vulnerable women, eg Housing First • Consider options for development of gender-specific provision. • Identify and earmark resources to deliver units of accommodation and support for women and couples.
5	Improve our understanding of the pathway into and through homelessness services.	There is little shared or common data on use of advice and support services around homelessness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a Task & Finish group to agree a data set for all Homelessness Partnership members. • Develop a better understanding of the causes of homelessness in our rural areas. • Quarterly reports to Homelessness Partnership on trends and outcomes. • Drive service developments and improvements to housing pathways. • Improve the quality of funding bids through better data.

	What we will do	Why we are doing it	What needs to happen
6	Identify new funding sources to ensure new rough sleeper provision continues	Whilst our success rate of securing additional funding in B&NES is high, better data would enhance bids further. Pressures on LA budgets; RSI funding not guaranteed after March 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source new funding streams • Work more closely with the CCG, Virgincare and Public Health to identify common outcomes and funding opportunities. • Improve readiness to submit bids for funding.
7	Improve use of supported housing.	We have high relatively rough sleeper numbers. We need to create capacity in accommodation based services to enable move-on from Manvers Street hostel. There have been vacancies at some supported housing due to not enough people deemed ready/suitable or being too high-risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providers to collaborate on moves between supported housing to create vacancies at Manvers St Hostel • Offer of additional support from floating support and outreach services to ensure stability.
8	Agree a partnership approach to working with rough sleepers unable to access public funds (known as No Recourse to Public Funds – NRPF)	NRPF a thread through all rough sleeper work. It is an issue for providers, who provide support via voluntary donations. It also impacts on Safesleep provision/rough sleeping levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with regional/national/government bodies to identify best practice. This has already started and will be further developed. • Agree criteria for access to services that does not discriminate but that ensures best use of resources
9	Investigate the extent and nature of homelessness, poverty and the impact of Continuous Cruising requirements on local 'liveaboard' communities.	We have evidence of hardship, including rough sleeping, from outreach services working with people living on the waterways. We also know that the requirement to move on a regular basis negatively impacts on health, employment and educational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support providers, health commissioners and Housing Services to identify service gaps and blockages; collaborate on best practice in working with 'liveaboard' residents;

	What we will do	Why we are doing it	What needs to happen
		outcomes; a combination of these factors can lead to homelessness.	
10	Continue to develop affordable housing that meets the needs of homeless people.	Increasing numbers of households on housing register/in supported housing/TA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate purchase of empty properties for use as social housing. • Promote shared options across all tenures.
11	Work with service users and providers to identify creative prevention approaches	To reduce repeat homelessness rates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve early warning mechanisms that improve partnerships between accommodation and support providers – without compromising privacy • Support and accommodation providers to develop trauma-informed ways of working. • Look at options for specialist women's services. • Work with criminal justice partners to deliver on national policy for offenders on release.
12	Improve the focus and impact of services	The service user voice tends only to be heard by individual agencies. A more strategic approach to hearing of lived-experiences is needed if we are to make any significant and effective change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish new service user feedback methods that enable real change in and across services and in our strategic approaches • Look at how the Homelessness Partnership can include the voice of service users in its routine work • Financial resources will be needed to underpin newly-developed approaches. Homelessness Partnership to consider how this might be secured.
13	Address the increase in mental health and substance misuse needs amongst homeless people.	Increases in the numbers of people living with both poor mental health and substance misuse issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with Health and Public Health commissioners, service providers and users to identify gaps • Secure resources for a dual diagnosis outreach and in-reach service.

3 STATUTORY CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 It is a requirement of the Homelessness Act 2002 to review homelessness every five years and produce a strategy to address its causes and impacts. This document fulfils this requirement.

4 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS (FINANCE, PROPERTY, PEOPLE)

- 4.1 Delivery of several actions under the Strategy, particularly around reducing rough sleeping, will be contingent on continued allocation of targeted funding from the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government for this purpose. In 2019/20, this allocation was £360,160 and covers outreach provision, including mental health specialist support, a winter shelter, a rough sleeping prevention service working at the Emergency Department of the RUH, a rough sleeping co-ordinator and multi-agency support at the winter shelter.
- 4.2 Confirmation of allocation for 2020/21 is anticipated in January 2020. Indications given by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government are that the same or a slightly higher allocation can be expected, but this cannot be assumed. In the unlikely event that this is not confirmed, work will begin with contracted providers to plan for any necessary service reductions or terminations. All services are contracted directly by Housing Services and are subject to 3 months' notice

5 RISK MANAGEMENT

- 5.1 A risk assessment related to the issue and recommendations has been undertaken, in compliance with the Council's decision making risk management guidance.

6 CLIMATE CHANGE

- 6.1 A small number of people approaching the Council because they are homeless are initially placed in B&B outside Bath & North East Somerset, principally in Bristol. By acting on the recommendations contained within the Review of Temporary Accommodation (referenced in the Strategy and priorities), this number will reduce. Provision within Bath & North East Somerset will reduce travel between the two cities. This will not only improve outcomes for those vulnerable individuals by making access to support easier, it will also contribute to the Council's targets around carbon neutrality and climate change.
- 6.2 Proposals within the same review to locate Dispersed Temporary accommodation units outside Bath would also contribute to carbon targets by reducing distances travelled to work and school for families accommodated in this type of accommodation.

7 OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 7.1 None.

8 CONSULTATION

- 8.1 This report has been cleared by the s151 Officer and Monitoring Officer.
- 8.2 The Homelessness Partnership was involved in the identification of actions to be included in the Strategy and was consulted on the full document.

Contact person	Ann Robins, Strategy & Performance Manager, Housing Services. 01225 396288
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Background papers	<i>None</i>
Please contact the report author if you need to access this report in an alternative format	

Bath & North East Somerset Council

Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Strategy 2019/24

Introduction

The Homelessness Act 2002 requires the Council to carry out a review of homelessness to inform the production of a homelessness strategy every 5 years. The review sets out the extent to which the population in our district is or is at risk of becoming homeless, assess the likely extent in the future, identify what is currently being done and identify what resources are available to prevent and tackle homelessness.

This Strategy sets out what homelessness looks like in Bath & North East Somerset and wider, how national trends and issues impact locally and how we intend to respond.

Bath & North East Somerset Council's recognises the impact homelessness has on individuals and families. Our Corporate Strategy Priorities reflect this, aims to put residents first and includes a focus on providing more homes.

Bath & North East Somerset's borders extend from the outskirts of Bristol, south into the Mendips and east to the Southern Cotswolds and Wiltshire border, covering a geographical area of 135.2 square miles. The World Heritage City of Bath is the main urban area, acting as the commercial and recreational centre of the district. It is an international tourist destination and is one of the few cities in the world to be named a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The other main urban communities are Keynsham, a traditional market town that lies to the west of Bath and Midsomer Norton and Radstock, small historic market towns that have a strong heritage of mining and industry stemming from the North Somerset Coalfield. They form the centre of the area to the south, locally referred to as the Somer Valley. The rest of the district consists of 69 diverse rural communities of varying sizes and characteristics, 39 of which are in Conservation Areas, including a line of villages along the foothills of the Mendips, the Chew Valley in the west and Cotswold villages around Bath

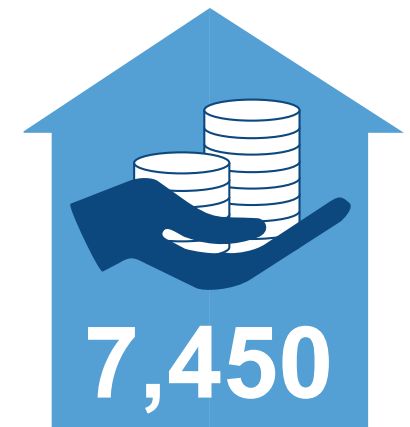
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The resident population of Bath and North East Somerset is approximately 192,000, an increase of over 16,000 since 2011. The local population's age structure is similar to the UK's population as a whole. The local population's age structure is similar to the UK's population as a whole. However, there are a higher number of people aged between 20 and 24, highlighting the impact of having two universities within the district which increases the demand on the housing stock. Between 2001 and 2017, the growth in this age range accounted for nearly 50% of the area's population growth. Overall, the district's population is predicted to increase to 199,100 by 2037, an increase of 12% from 2012, with the most significant increases expected in older people.

Bath & North East Somerset continues to be one of the least deprived areas in the country, ranking at 269 out of 317 local authorities (1 is the most deprived). However, it is important to acknowledge that across the area there are growing gaps between the most and least prosperous. Deprivation levels are calculated by looking at 7 key indicators; income; employment; education; health; crime; barriers to housing & services and the living environment. Despite the overall picture of a prosperous and thriving area, there are pockets of deprivation that compare with some of the poorest in the country. As a whole, Bath and North East Somerset remains one of the least deprived local authorities in the country and continues to become relatively less deprived over time. However, within some areas, inequality is widening and deprivation remains significant. There are now two small areas within the most deprived 10% nationally, both in south-west Bath. (Source: Indices of Deprivation October 2019)

Unemployment remains low at 2.9%, lower than the national rate of 4.1% and marginally lower than the rest of the south-west (3.1%). (Source: Nomisweb.co.uk) In September 2019, there were 7,450 households in Bath & North East Somerset in receipt of 'out-of-work' benefits or Universal Credit.

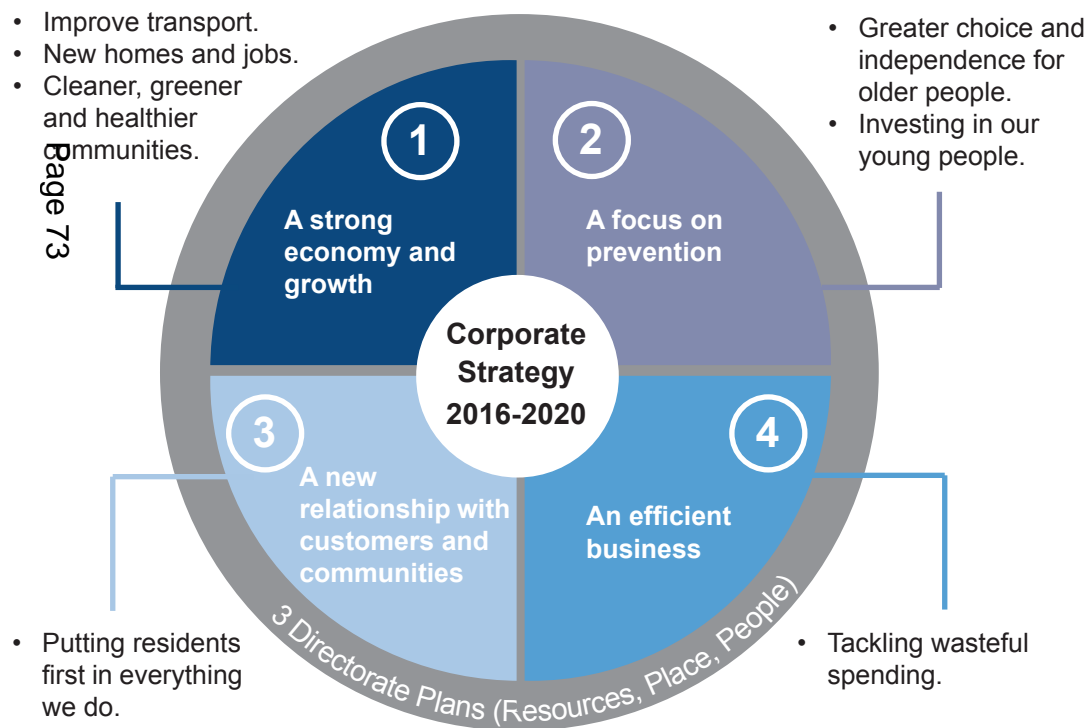
In September 2019, there were 7,450 households in Bath & North East Somerset in receipt of 'out-of-work' benefits or Universal Credit



Homelessness

A definition of homelessness is 'someone having no home; without a permanent place of residence'. It can also mean that a person or family has nowhere suitable for them to live, that they are not safe in their home or that they do not have a legal right to be there. The Council must assist people who are or may become homeless.

Corporate Strategy Priorities



The Legal Context

The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 came into force in April 2018. The Act reformed England's homelessness legislation and places a greater emphasis on the prevention of homelessness and on partnership working. Much of the work carried out by the Council's Housing Options & Homelessness team pre-empted the Act. For several years prior to the Act coming into force, the team worked on the basis that anyone facing housing difficulty could approach the team at any stage and receive advice and assistance that aimed to prevent or delay any housing crisis. This open approach to service delivery meant that there was little change to the approach taken, though processes and back-office structures were reviewed and changed to meet the new requirements. The biggest impact has been on the length of time each person presenting now requires from individual advisors, with in-depth solutions and Personal Housing Plans taking up a good deal of advisor time.

The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 introduced the following:

The definition of being threatened with homelessness was extended from 28 days to 56 days. Although our Housing Options Team had for a number of years worked with people at the point they made contact about housing problems, the Act made this approach statutory.



For private rented tenants coming forward, we must accept a valid 'section 21' notice as evidence that the tenant is threatened with homelessness within 56 days.

A greater duty to give advice and information to a wider range of people at a much earlier stage than previously.



A new Duty to Refer, which commits public authorities to notify us of service users they think may be homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. This ranges from hospitals and prisons to colleges and the DWP.

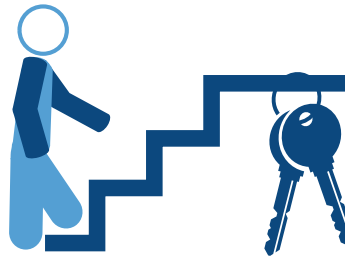


Duty to assess all eligible applicants' cases and agree a plan (known as the 'personal housing plan').



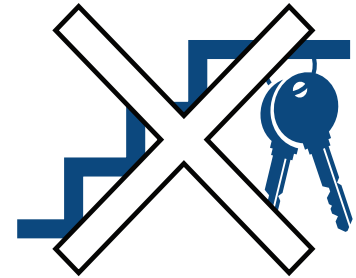
The creation of a stronger prevention duty for anyone threatened with homelessness and eligible for assistance. This can involve assisting them to stay in their current accommodation or helping them to find a new place to live.

A new relief duty which is available to all those who are homeless and are eligible regardless of whether they have a priority need. It requires us to take reasonable steps to help secure accommodation. This help could be the provision of a rent deposit or debt advice for example.



Incentives to people to engage in prevention and relief work by allowing councils to discharge their prevention and relief duties if an applicant unreasonably refuses to cooperate with the course of action set out in their Personal Housing Plan.

A right for us to discharge the prevention and relief duties if an applicant unreasonably refuses to cooperate with the course of action set out in their Personal Housing Plan.



A right to a review at the prevention and relief stages to ensure councils are held to account.

A requirement to collect data in order to monitor the overall effectiveness of the new legislation.

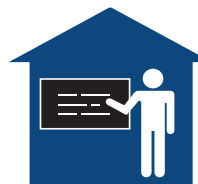


Review of last strategy

In 2019, a review of achievements from the last Homelessness Strategy was undertaken by the Homelessness Partnership Core Group. The full document is attached as Appendix 1. Under the strategic aims set out in the 2014/18 Strategy, the following changes have been made:



186 loans given to homeless people to help pay a deposit and rent in advance



'Tenancy-ready' training is in place for anyone in supported or temporary accommodation, as is Curo's Passport to Housing financial assessment and affordability tool.

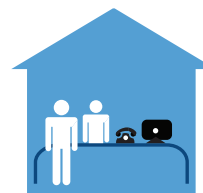
20 shared housing spaces for young people created with the YMCA's 'Platform for Life'



Young people facing a housing emergency can be given a place to stay with a volunteer through a new project managed by the YMCA called 'Nightstop'.



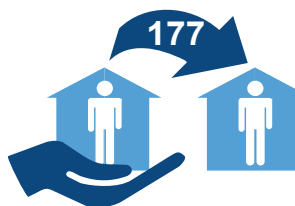
331 empty properties brought back into use through pro-active promotion and enforcement action.



Advice and support around preventing homelessness is in all One Stop Shops in Bath and North East Somerset



177 people moved-on from supported housing to their own tenancy in social rented properties through AMOS, the scheme that gives more priority to people ready to live independently.



Licensing of houses in multiple-occupation in more areas of Bath; improving the standard of private rented housing in the authority.



11-13 year olds educated with the reality about homelessness through the Natural Theatre Company.

Increase access to affordable housing

Prevent homelessness

Ending rough sleeping



Seven 'Housing First' homes have been made available for rough sleepers with complex needs.



Advice and support is available in hospital to stop patients returning to living on the streets.

The Rough Sleeper Outreach Team is better placed to help people experiencing mental health trauma, substance misuse, and complex females because we have specialists working within team.



Safe Sleep, an additional night shelter, is established every year to ensure no-one sleeps rough during the winter months.

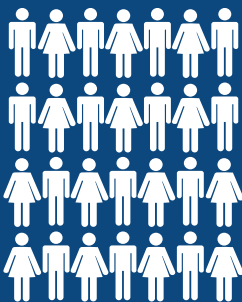


More than 200 people were helped to end their rough sleeping and return to live in their home local authority and access existing support networks.



85 rough sleepers helped to return to their existing tenancy either in, or outside of B&NES.

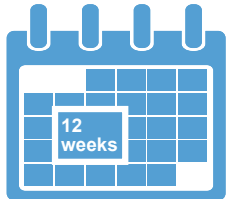
Average of 28 Streetlink referrals every month from members of the public alerting the Outreach Team to people rough sleeping.



Better specific accommodation and support for female rough sleepers provided by Julian House.



Support survivors of domestic abuse



Up to 75 survivors of domestic abuse every year take part in a 12-week 'Freedom Programme' to make positive changes and recover from domestic abuse.

A wider range of accommodation options available in B&NES, ensuring more choice.



Increase in refuge spaces with support to end the cycle of offending behaviour for women who have suffered trauma and homelessness.

Men can now access refuge in B&NES either as individuals or with their children



Provision of accommodation for people with complex needs fleeing domestic abuse, both as individuals and with their children.

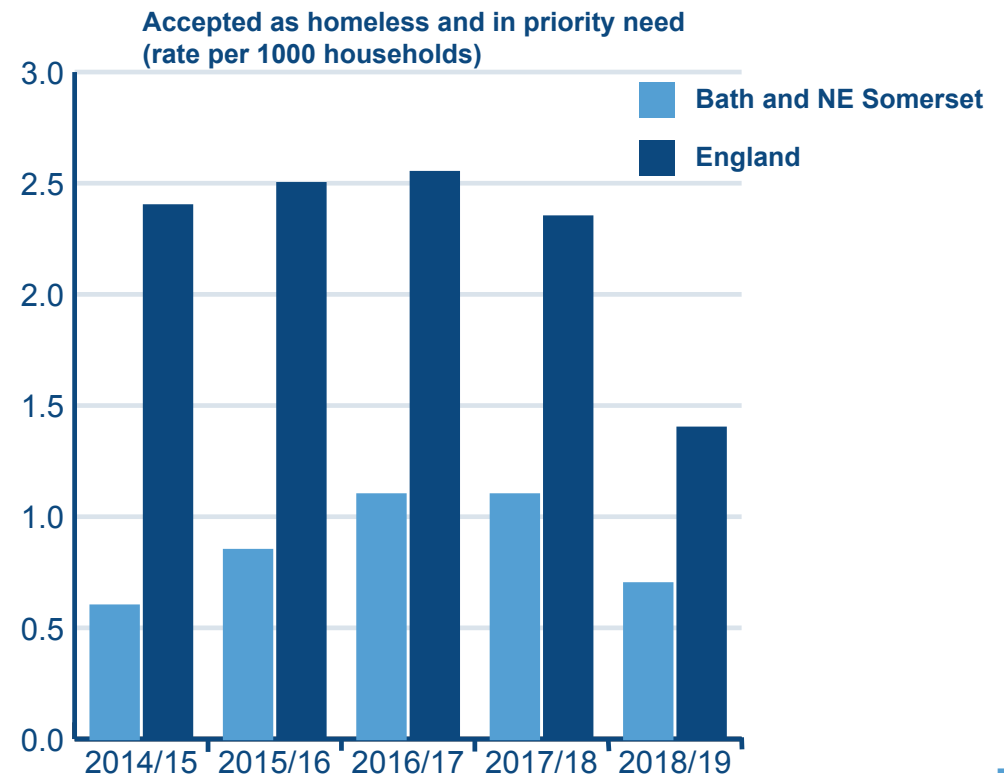
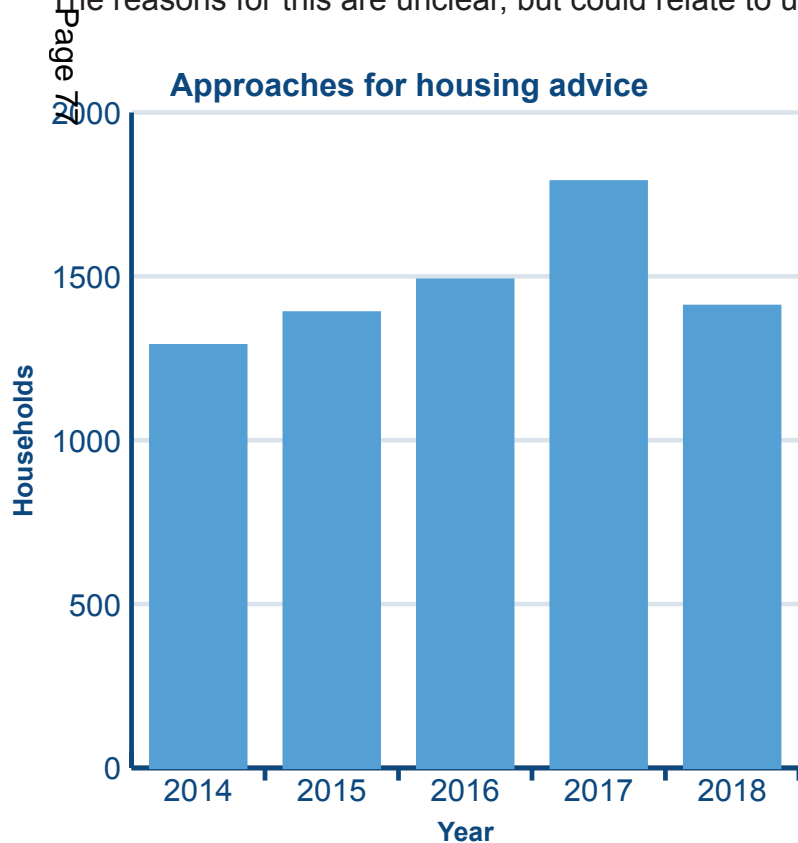
Homelessness & its causes

Homelessness has a wide range of causes and is commonly linked to financial insecurity or ongoing poverty, poor health and wellbeing, domestic abuse and family breakdown. In Bath & North East Somerset in 4 out of the last 5 years, the most common cause of homelessness has been loss of a private rented tenancy held on Assured Shorthold basis. Family no longer being willing to accommodate and non-violent relationship breakdown are the two next most common causes.

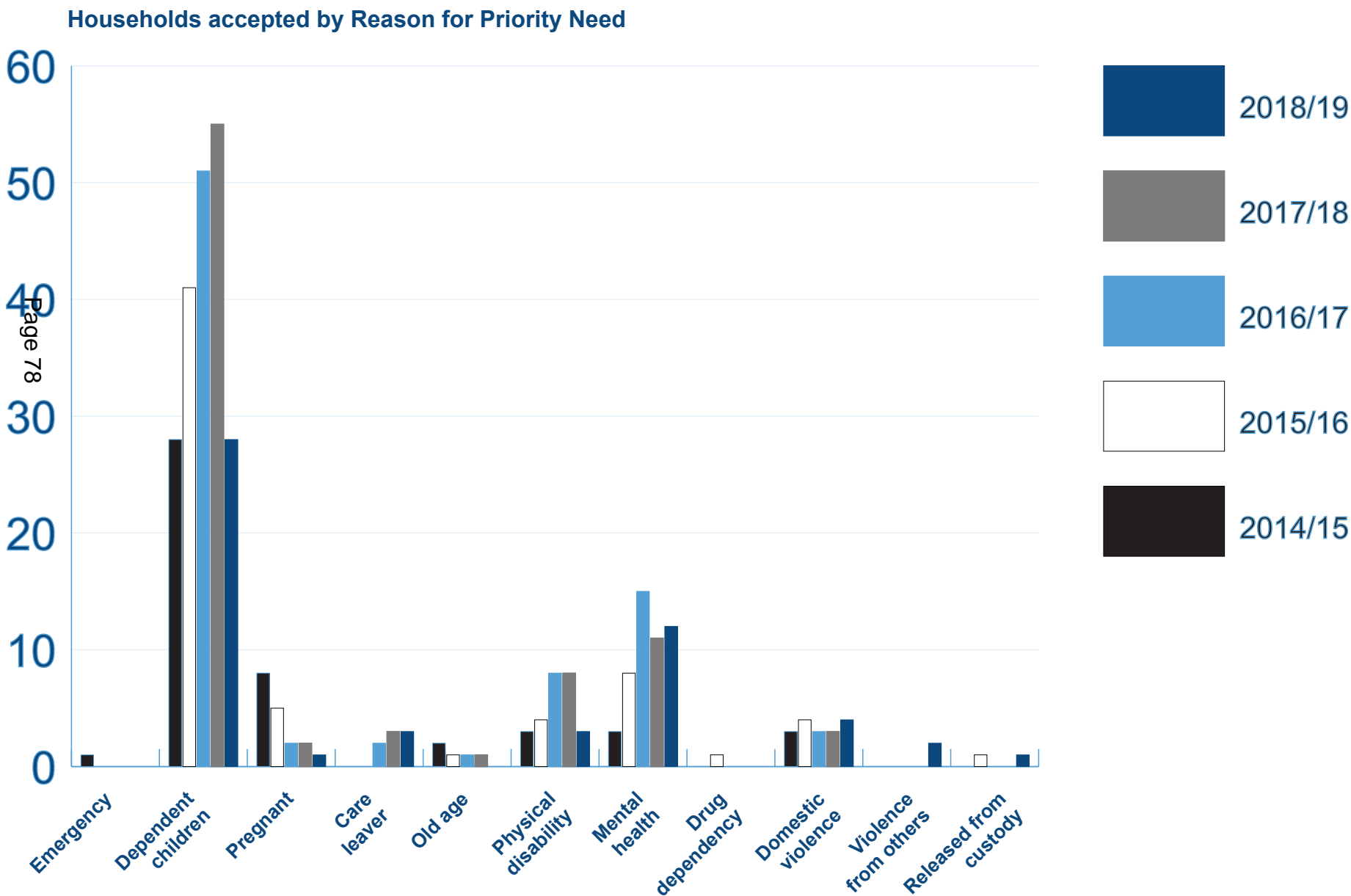
Bath & North East Somerset has a large private rented sector and in common with the national picture, security of tenure is not guaranteed. Assured Shorthold tenancies are easily ended and, with the correct procedures, there is no defence to a landlord's serving notice because the shorthold term has ended.

Homelessness in Numbers

The number of people coming to the Council to talk about housing and homelessness has risen steadily since 2014, with a small drop in 2018. The reasons for this are unclear, but could relate to uncertainty around the new legislation.



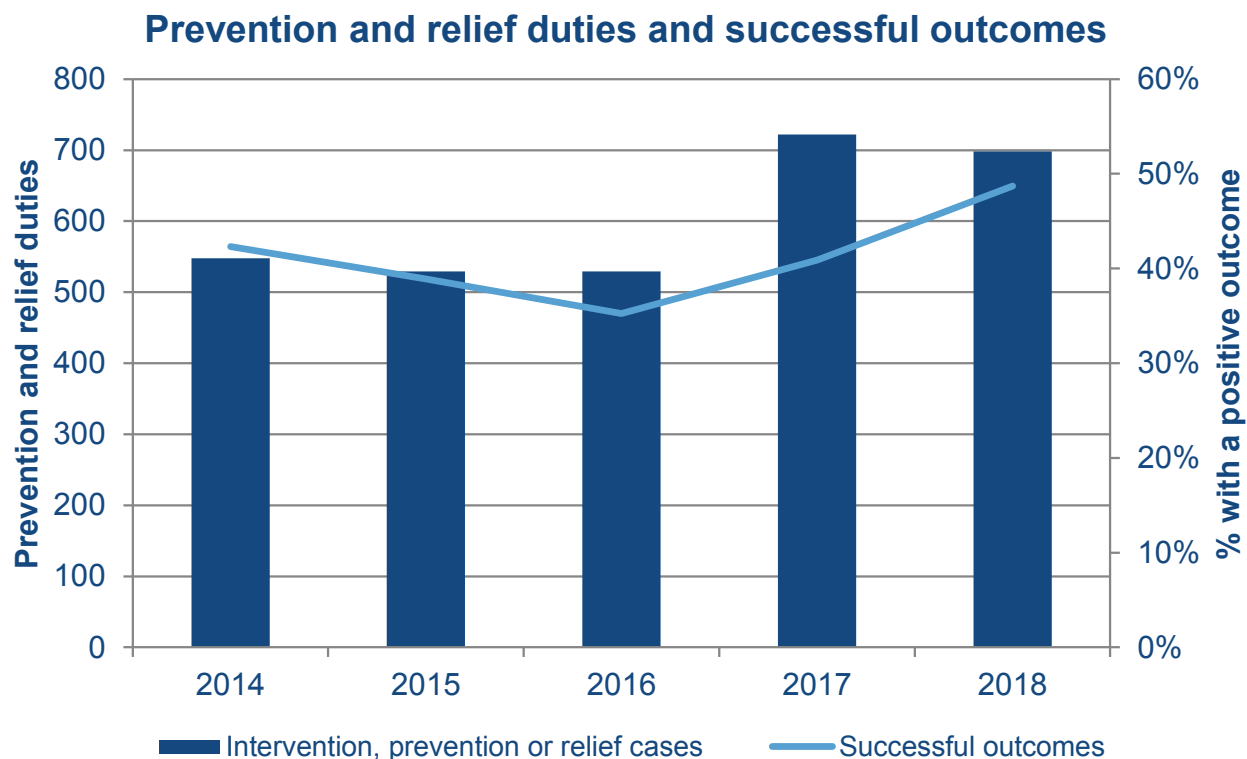
The main reasons for acceptances as being in priority need are also largely unchanged over the years, with the most common being having dependent children in the household. Whilst the numbers are low, mental health still represents the next most common reason. A lack of appropriate support continues to be a barrier to preventing loss of accommodation and in the provision and sustainment of temporary accommodation. Good working protocols with Leaving Care staff and providers of young people’s supported accommodation mean that young people and Care Leavers do not figure significantly in homelessness acceptance data.



Preventing Homelessness & Providing Relief

Prevention of homelessness occurring in the first place is the main driver of the HRA and is central to the work of the Housing Options & Homelessness team. The level of successful outcomes has climbed since a relative low in 2015 and now represents over 48% of all presentations. Performance at a national (England) level for the same financial year was 50% of all presentations.

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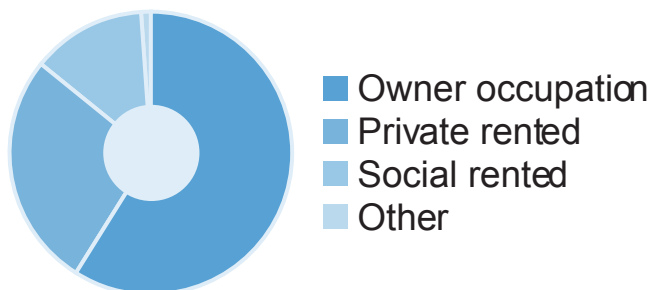


By working with anyone in housing difficulty as early as possible, the team are able to identify practical remedies and make best use of all possible resources.

We aim to improve on this by continuing to be accessible and open, working closely with partners and promoting the Duty to Refer.

Economy and Incomes - The Housing Market in Bath & North East Somerset

There are 83,019 dwellings in Bath and North East Somerset. 59% (49,335) are owner occupied, 27% (22,673) private rented and 13% (11,011) social rented.



The owner-occupied and private rented housing markets in Bath & North East Somerset continue to be very competitive. When comparing owner-occupation data across the region, based on sales and valuations between June and August 2019, the lower quartile house price in Bath & North East Somerset is currently £249,000, whilst the regional average for the same period is £191,300.

Within the owner-occupied market, in 2019, the average time a property stayed on the market was under 12 weeks, with an average of 96% achieving their asking price. Based on the average resale price in 2019 to date, the average price of a two-bedroom property in Bath & North East Somerset was £273,011.

Affordability in the private rented sector is acknowledged as a major barrier across the area and finding a new home to rent is expensive. Limits on how much rent can be covered by Universal Credit mean that the pool of affordable housing is further limited for households in receipt of welfare benefits. At September 2019, the typical weekly rents and Local Housing Allowance rates under Universal Credit by property are:

Type of property	Typical weekly rent	Local Housing Allowance limit
Room in a shared house	£126.00	£74.66
1-bedroom accommodation	£180.00	£144.00
2-bedroom accommodation	£229.00	£172.25
3-bedroom accommodation	£288.00	£201.43
4-bedroom accommodation	£438.00	£309.68

The figures below are based on data from Hometrack, the national housing market database. They are indicative rather than exact but give a broad picture of the levels of income needed for owner-occupied, private rented, affordable rented and social rented properties:

	£ pw	Gross income needed*
Standard mortgage**	£274	£40,709
Private rent	£229	£33,429
Affordable rent	£136	£20,206
Social rent	£104	£15,451

*based on 35% of gross income spent on housing

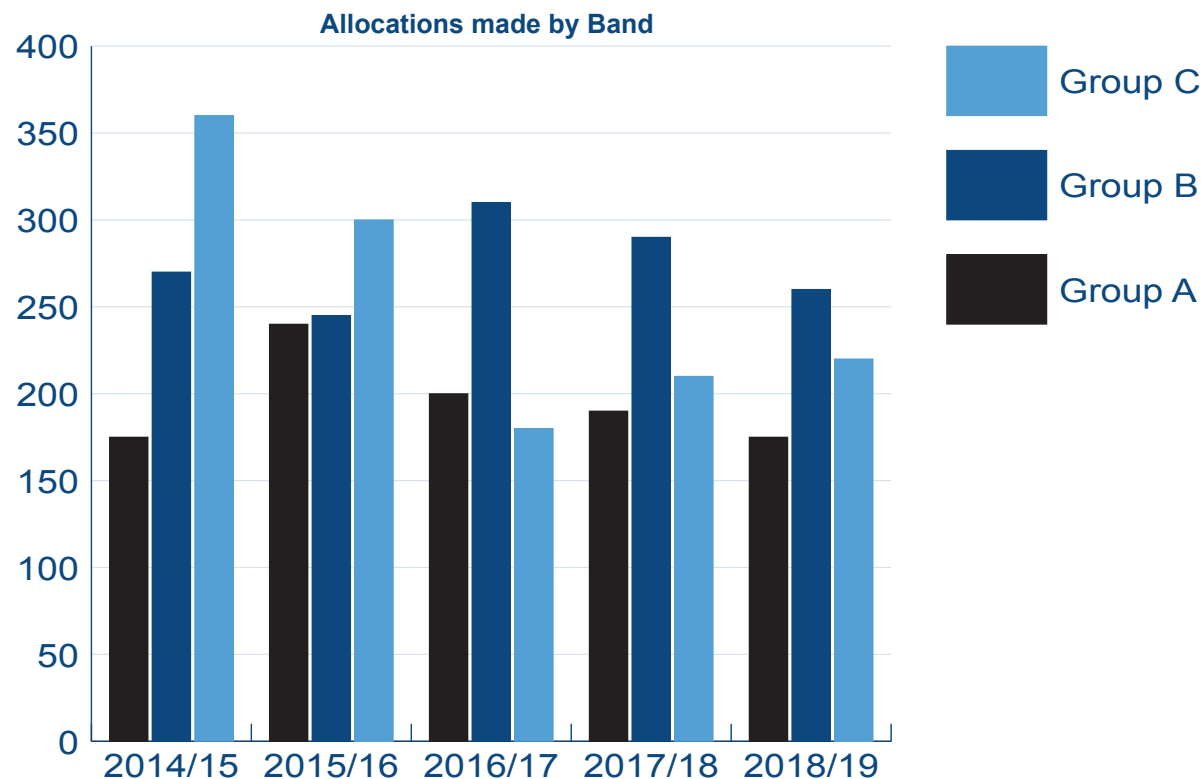
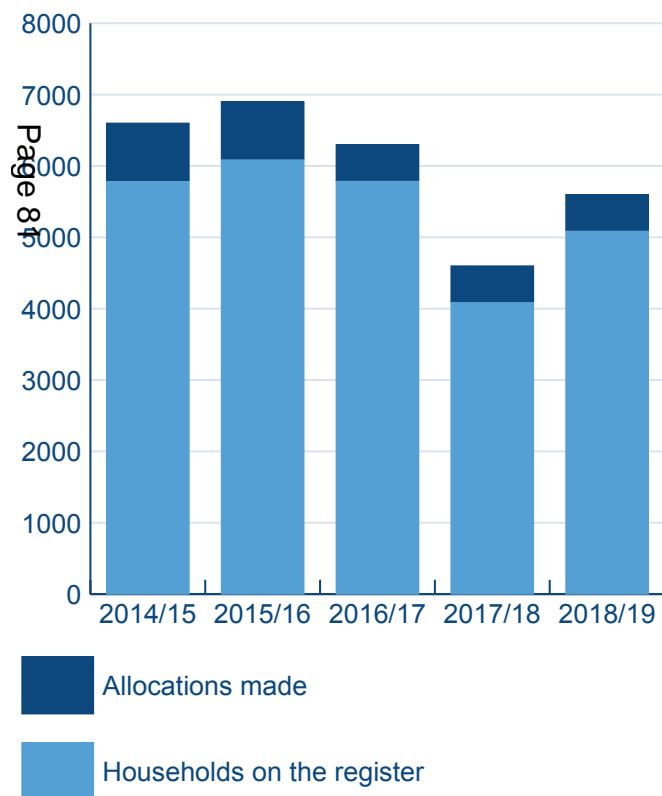
**based on average resale

The Bath & North East Somerset Council Core Strategy set a target of 3,400 new homes delivered across the area by 2026. The target for 2018/19-2020/21 is 600 new homes of all types and tenures. At September 2019, performance against this target was good, standing at 284 delivered in 2018/19 alone. 1,582 affordable homes of all tenure have been developed since 2011.

Since 2000/01, 1,072 Curo properties have been removed from the social rented stock as a result of Right to Buy (RTB). Coming from a high of 200 in 2002/03, RTB sales dropped to just 6 in 2018/19. The reasons behind this change are not clear, but could be related to financial uncertainty following the 'credit crunch' years. Overall, the rate of growth in the social rented sector has inevitably been unable to match the rate of properties lost to the owner-occupied and private rented sectors via RTB sales.

Homesearch, the Housing Register

Our local housing register, Homesearch, is a broad indicator of housing need for our area. Currently, there are 5,138 households on the register. As can be seen from the graph below, demand for affordable housing cannot be met by social rented provision. Prevention work is key to addressing growing need and the HRA is helping with this. Better access to the private rented sector also plays a large part in meeting need and though in the past this has been resisted by individuals and their advocates, it is now being recognised as the quickest and sometimes only route to rehousing.



Use of Temporary Accommodation

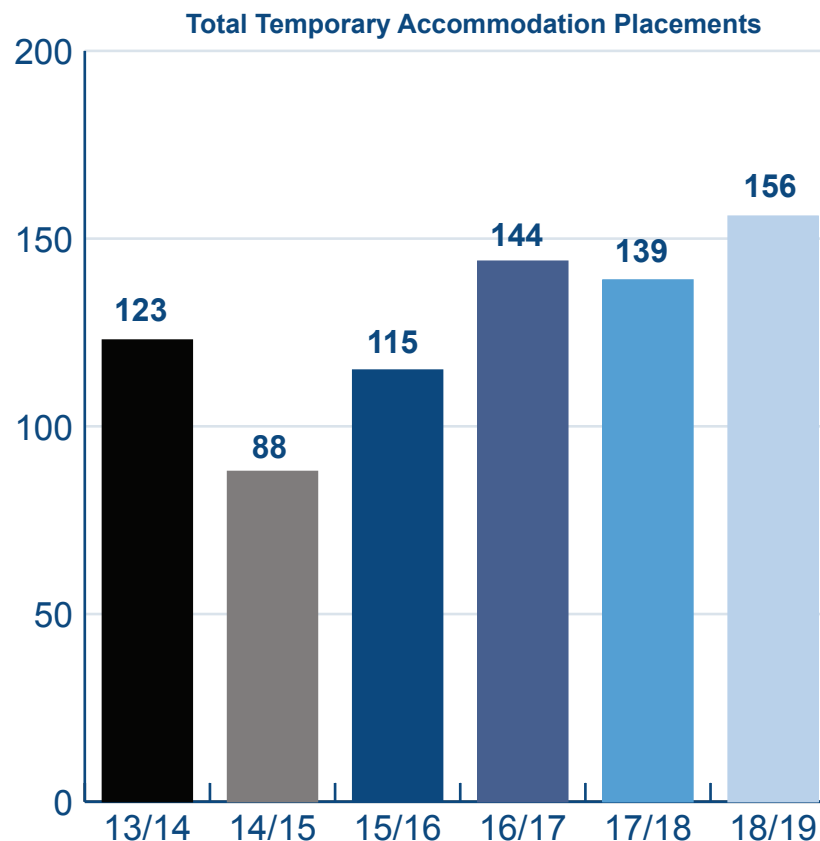
Bath and North East Somerset Council has a duty under Housing Act (1996) Part 7, to provide temporary accommodation for eligible homeless people and their families.

Temporary accommodation provided by the Council can include:

- Hostel accommodation occupied on a licence at Dartmouth Avenue, managed by Curo
- Dispersed flats occupied on an assured shorthold tenancy, owned and managed by Curo
- Bed & Breakfast accommodation, owned and managed by a range of private sector providers

It is Council policy to provide high quality temporary accommodation located in the district, or if that is not practical, as close as possible to the district and as close as possible to where the homeless household was previously living, so they can retain links with key services, such as schools and doctors. The aim of the Council's Temporary Accommodation Placement Policy is to try to avoid placing people in Bed and Breakfast and ensure that temporary accommodation is not in an isolated location away from public transport, shops and other facilities.

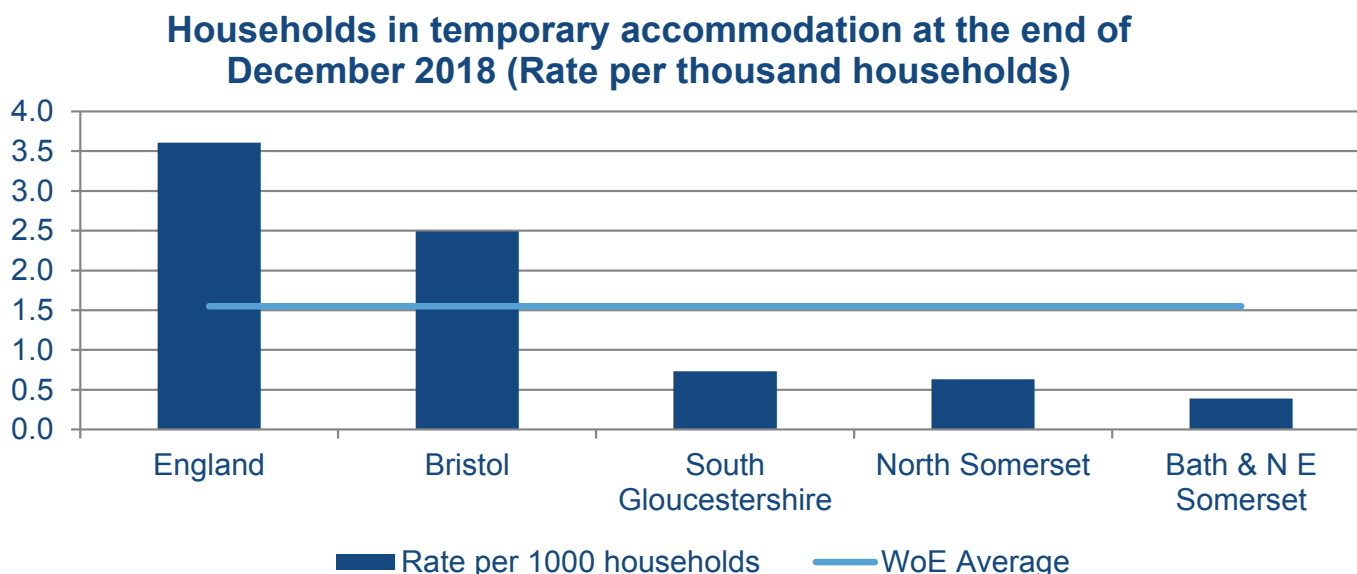
The following graph illustrates how the overall use of temporary accommodation has grown in recent years.



This table shows that performance around use of temporary accommodation is also good.

We are well below the West of England and all-England rates.

In 2019, a root and branch review of the use of temporary accommodation was completed by Housing Services. It can be read in full as Appendix 3.



The following findings are the headlines:

- Use of temporary accommodation is continuing to increase, but Bath and North East Somerset Council remains among the 30 lowest ranked local authorities for use of temporary accommodation in England.
- Services are well managed and accommodation is generally of a good standard, but some processes could be reviewed to improve efficiency and value for money.
- The Council works well with providers of temporary accommodation but ongoing continuous improvement should be developed through regular discussion and review.
- Mixing families and vulnerable single people in the same hostel building does present challenges and needs to be addressed.
- Access issues at Dartmouth Avenue are being looked at to ensure facilities and allocation policies meet the needs of people with a disability.
- Move-on from the dispersed flats has slowed down significantly. This not only delays permanent rehousing but impacts on use of other forms of temporary accommodation.
- Dispersed flats need to be provided in areas other than Bath.
- The use of B&B is growing, especially for vulnerable single people. Most B&B provision is not within the district and this is problematic for this group of people, who often need to be near support networks and service providers within Bath & North East Somerset. The use of a property adjacent to Dartmouth Avenue is being looked at as an alternative to B&B for those individuals who present with greater life challenges.

Rough Sleeping in Bath & North East Somerset

Rough sleeping is the most visible form of homelessness and affects the most vulnerable people in catastrophic ways. The effects of rough sleeping are long-lasting and can mean the individual is caught in a downward spiral unless early and effective interventions are put in place. The government's national Strategy aims to end it by 2027, using an approach based around 'Prevent, Intervene and Recover'. Locally, we are aligned with this approach and have agreed an action plan for reducing rough sleeping, attached as Appendix 2, and will work with our partners to deliver on its aims.

Local Trends & Pressures

As stated above, rough sleeping numbers are high. This is covered by Appendix 2, the Rough Sleeping Action Plan.

Use of Temporary Accommodation is increasing, particularly by single people with complex needs.

In 2018/2019, 65% of people in temporary accommodation were living with a mental health related condition e.g. long-term depression, personality disorder, psychosis, schizophrenia, suicide risk, and 40% of customers were living with a diagnosis of two or more conditions. (for example; mental health, learning disabilities, drug/alcohol misuse, diabetes)

40% of people described themselves as disabled or having a disability which impacts on their life, and 70% of customers smoke and have another medical condition, such as a mental health issue or a physical health disease such as heart disease or cancer.

30% of people have been supported with domestic violence, and 25% have received support around offending behaviour. 25% of people to whom we have issued food bank vouchers were drug or alcohol users.

The higher support needs of this group, sometimes presenting as risky or disruptive behaviour, places pressure on the providers of TA and can cause distress, not least to other households in TA and the vulnerable person themselves. Mental ill-health and lack of appropriate support is an ongoing issue that affects individuals' ability to maintain the accommodation and of TA providers' ability to support them to succeed. Some work has already gone into improving cross-agency working between Curo and AWP to ensure a better understanding of the responsibilities and limits of both services and to jointly plan for individuals' support. This needs to be built on and strengthened if improvements in outcomes for people with complex needs and families are to be achieved.

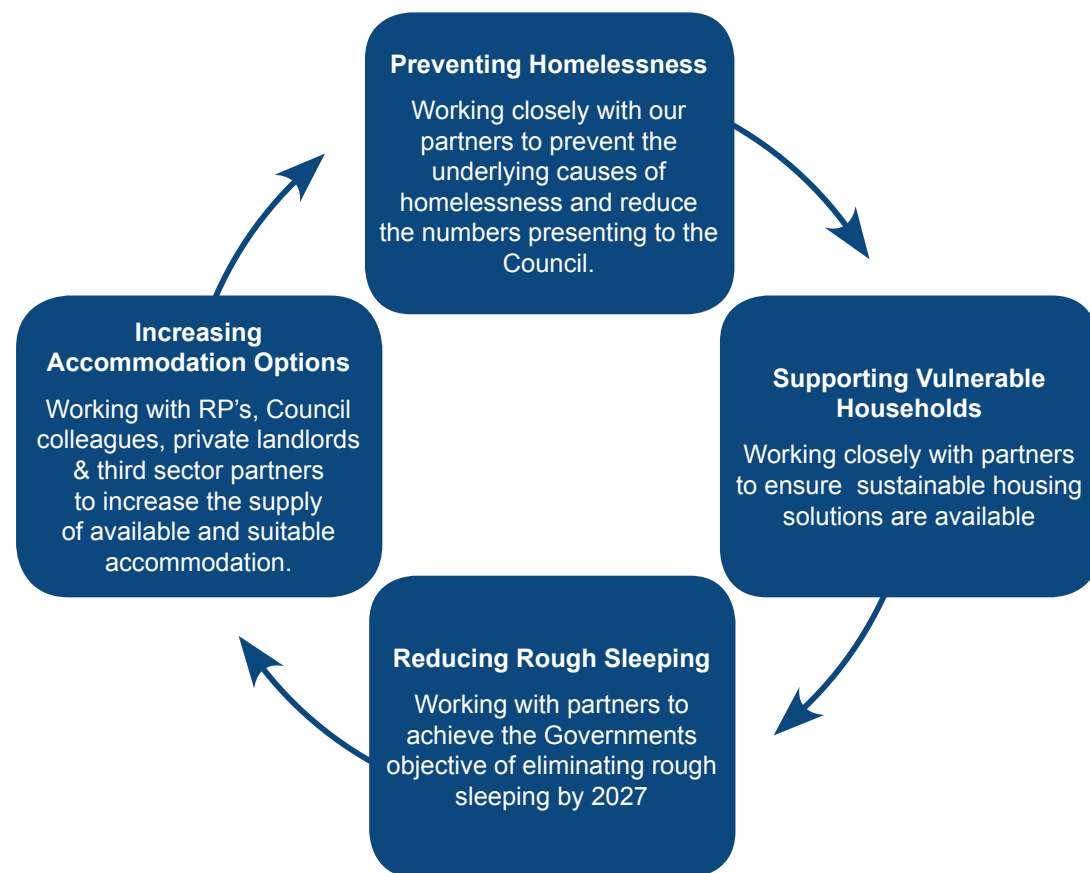
'No-fault' termination of Assured Shorthold tenancies continues as the top cause of homelessness in Bath & North East Somerset. With a buoyant private rented sector, the ability of low-income households to secure new tenancies is limited. We have a strong local offer in a dedicated officer sat within the Housing Options Team and a commissioned service providing zero-interest loans for deposits and rent in advance. Even with these resources in place, finding a landlord happy to accept families and vulnerable people who will rely on welfare benefits to meet the rent is a challenge, especially as the disparity between rents and Local Housing Allowance is so marked in Bath & North East Somerset. There is more work to do around engaging private landlords to understand what would change this. We are looking at how landlords might be incentivised to let to households coming through the Housing Options team and our partner-agencies. At a national level, government has said it will look at the impact of s21 notices and that it will consider legislative changes to address this.

Use of Housing-related Support needs to be better understood. We know that our local services are providing excellent services. What we cannot be assured of without further investigation is how services working with homeless people across Bath & North East Somerset might work together better. We need to understand the pathways people take and identify blockages and solutions in order to get better outcomes for more people and therefore best value out of the sector. The Homelessness Partnership has already started to bring together data that will enable a closer and more analytical approach to this.

Meeting the demand for affordable housing through our enabling role. It is clear that demand for affordable housing far outstrips supply. The challenge locally is high land prices and a very buoyant owner-occupation market. We need to find creative solutions that are attractive to developers and to people in need of housing.

Our strategy

The Homelessness Strategy for Bath & North East Somerset will be based around the following 4 principles:



Housing-related Support

Targeted help at the right time can prevent people from becoming homeless or help them re-establish a settled life and build up their resilience to change. HRS services can be provided to residents of specific properties or through 'floating support' schemes where the support is linked to the individual. Unlike many local authority areas, Bath & North East Somerset continues to commission housing related support services from a wide range of specialist and generic providers via the Community Services contract held with Virgincare. Services are commissioned via subcontract by Virgincare. Housing Services has strong links with contract managers in Virgincare and works closely to ensure that they are effective and appropriate. Extra to these contracts, due to funding from the government's Rough Sleeper Initiative, Housing Services directly contracts targeted services that work to reduce rough sleeping levels across Bath & North East Somerset. A full list of all services commissioned by the Council and via Virgincare can be found in the Rough Sleeping Action Plan at Appendix 2. In addition to the services commissioned via Virgincare to provide housing related support, voluntary and faith groups are also active in Bath & North East Somerset to support people in housing difficulty. The Housing Related Support Model is illustrated here:



Despite having diverse and effective provision of services providing housing related support, we are aware that there is a shortage of supported and specialist accommodation for people with complex needs. The section above covering Temporary Accommodation has more information on the impact of this issue and more work is planned to identify and reduce blockages.

Partnership Working

B&NES has a long history of partnership working. The list below represents just some of the groups working on homelessness and housing issues.

The *Homelessness Partnership* has worked for many years to co-ordinate responses to Homelessness, collect evidence of trends, develop joint funding bids and share good practice. With members from the housing and homelessness sector, advice & information, employment and training, criminal justice substance misuse, a Core Group of roughly 12 members carries out much of the work of the partnership.

Task & Targeting is a group of operational staff working mostly with entrenched rough sleepers for whom solutions are difficult to find. By sharing information on a confidential basis, the group aims to identify workable solutions for people whose needs are highly complex and who may have already tried most mainstream services, without any degree of success.

The *Complex Needs & Housing Group* meets bi-monthly. It is made up of people working in Housing Services, criminal justice, substance misuse, housing related support and supported accommodation. The aim is to ensure that barriers to housing solutions are minimised and that pathways away from substance misuse, offending behaviour and homelessness are as effective as possible.

The *Young People's Housing Group* includes Children & Young People Services (Social Services), Housing Services, supported accommodation and mediation service providers, advocacy groups, faith based groups. Similar to the Complex Needs & Housing Group, it aims to drive improvement through better understanding of the critical factors impacting young people that can cause or end their homelessness.

The B&NES Domestic Abuse & Violence Partnership (DAP) promotes education about healthy relationships, protection of victims, provision for survivors and disruption of perpetrators. It was formed in 2017 to establish stronger links across a wider range of partners including Public Health, Children and Families, Housing, survivors groups, offender management and criminal justice and the Police.

Nationally, government is looking at how local homelessness boards might address gaps in partnership working, improve practice and provision, join up sectors and reduce levels of all types of homelessness. This could introduce radical change to our partnerships, possibly adding weight and impetus, but possibly shifting the debate onto a higher strategic level. Should this develop, we will need to ensure all strategic partners and more importantly, those with lived experience, have a voice and are heard. Feedback has been given on how we would see this working at a local level and we await guidance from central government.

Strategic Links

Bath & North East Somerset Council Corporate Strategy 2016/20

https://www.bathnes.gov.uk/sites/default/files/bnes_corporate_strategy_2016-2020.pdf

National Rough Sleeping Strategy 2019

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/733421/Rough-Sleeping-Strategy_WEB.pdf

Bath & North East Somerset Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy

<https://www.bathnes.gov.uk/services/neighbourhoods-and-community-safety/working-partnership/health-and-wellbeing-board>

Action Planning

In June 2019, Bath & North East Somerset Homelessness Partnership met to review the local position on homelessness. As part of the day, members were asked to give feedback on draft priorities and to identify gaps that needed to be closed in our strategic view. The following table sets out in no particular order the resulting priorities we intend to work on and why and how we will achieve this:

No.	What we will do	Why we are doing it	What needs to happen
1	Increase access to PRS	Move-on from all supported housing and TA has slowed down. Increase in rough sleeping levels and impact on Council budgets for TA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with landlords to find out what would persuade them to work with us. Consider how existing resources (eg Home Turf Lettings, Turnkey) can be further developed, using social investment and capital grants, to increase the pool of property available to homeless people traditionally excluded from the private rented market. Investigate and pilot an incentives scheme for estate/lettings agencies securing PRS accommodation. Use Payment by Results model Investigate purchase of properties for lease to Third Sector agencies
2.	Improve the Temporary Accommodation offer and reduce duration of all stays, particularly B&B.	Use of all Temporary Accommodation and duration of stays is increasing. TA stays are known to have negative impacts on health, wellbeing and educational outcomes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act on recommendations of the Review of Temporary Accommodation 2019. Improve throughput – cut void times and move people on to long term housing more quickly. Reduce use of out of area B&B placements. Establish units of Dispersed accommodation outside Bath.
3.	Improve likelihood of successful tenancies	Even with support some tenancies fail. We need to reduce the incidence of evictions from all tenures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure tenancy training is appropriate and current. Review with training providers. Establish a pathway through training to long-term accommodation Improve awareness of work & training opportunities – increase incomes. Ensure that formerly-homeless or otherwise vulnerable people are able to integrate into the local community by improving links to community navigation services, via for example the Wellbeing College, Wellbeing Options or social prescribing
4.	Improve accommodation options for vulnerable women who sleep rough or are at risk of sleeping rough.	Whilst the numbers of women in Rough Sleeper Counts are consistently lower than men, the numbers are significant. The support needs and levels of complexity amongst women rough sleeping are known to be higher than men.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review current provision for suitability for vulnerable women, eg Housing First Consider options for development of gender-specific provision. Identify and earmark resources to deliver units of accommodation and support for women and couples.

No.	What we will do	Why we are doing it	What needs to happen
5.	Improve our understanding of the pathway into and through homelessness services.	There is little shared or common data on use of advice and support services around homelessness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a Task & Finish group to agree a data set for all Homelessness Partnership members. • Develop a better understanding of the causes of homelessness in our rural areas. • Quarterly reports to Homelessness Partnership on trends and outcomes. • Drive service developments and improvements to housing pathways. • Improve the quality of funding bids through better data.
6.	Identify new funding sources to ensure new rough sleeper provision continues	Whilst our success rate of securing additional funding in B&NES is high, better data would enhance bids further. Pressure on LA budgets; RSI funding not guaranteed after March 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source new funding streams • Work more closely with the CCG, VirginCare and Public Health to identify common outcomes and funding opportunities. • Improve readiness to submit bids for funding.
7.	Improve use of supported housing.	We have high rough sleeper numbers. We need to create capacity in accommodation based services to enable move-on from Manvers Street hostel. There have been vacancies at some supported housing due to not enough people deemed ready/suitable or being too high-risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providers to collaborate on moves between supported housing to create vacancies at Manvers St Hostel • Offer of additional support from floating support and outreach services to ensure stability.
8.	Agree a partnership approach to working with rough sleepers unable to access public funds (known as No Recourse to Public Funds –NRPF)	NRPF a thread through all RS work. It's an issue for providers, who provide support via voluntary donations. It also impacts on Safe Sleep provision/rough sleeping levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with regional/national/government bodies to identify best practice. This has already started and will be further developed. • Agree criteria for access to services that does not discriminate but that ensures best use of resources

No.	What we will do	Why we are doing it	What needs to happen
9.	Investigate the extent and nature of homelessness, poverty and the impact of Continuous Cruising requirements on local 'liveaboard' communities	We have evidence of hardship, including rough sleeping, from outreach services working with people living on the waterways. We also know that the requirement to move on a regular basis negatively impacts on health, employment and educational outcomes; a combination of these factors can lead to homelessness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support providers, health commissioners and Housing Services to identify service gaps and blockages; collaborate on best practice in working with 'liveaboard' residents;
10.	Continue to develop affordable housing that meets the needs of homeless people.	Increasing numbers of households on housing register/in supported housing/TA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate purchase of empty properties for use as social housing. Promote shared options across all tenures.
11.	Work with service users and providers to identify creative prevention approaches	To reduce repeat homelessness rates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve early warning mechanisms that improve partnerships between accommodation and support providers –without compromising privacy Support and accommodation providers to develop trauma-informed ways of working. Look at options for specialist women's services. Work with criminal justice partners to deliver on national policy for offenders on release.
12.	Improve the focus and impact of services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The service user voice tends only to be heard by individual agencies. A more strategic approach to hearing of lived-experiences is needed if we are to make any significant and effective change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish new service user feedback methods that enable real change in and across services and in our strategic approaches Look at how the Homelessness Partnership can include the voice of service users in its routine work Financial resources will be needed to underpin newly-developed approaches. Homelessness Partnership to consider how this might be secured.
13.	Address the increase in mental health and substance misuse needs amongst homeless people.	Increases in the numbers of people living with both poor mental health and substance misuse issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with Health and Public Health commissioners, service providers and users to identify gaps Secure resources for a dual diagnosis outreach and in-reach service.

Bath & North East Somerset Rough Sleeping Action Plan 2019

1. Definition

Rough Sleeping is the most visible form of homelessness and has seen a significant increase nationally and at a local level over the last few years. This action plan sets out how the issue will be tackled within B&NES. Since 2010, the figures used for national statistics have used this definition of rough sleeping:

People sleeping, about to bed down (sitting on/in or standing next to their bedding) or actually bedded down in the open air (such as on the streets, in tents, doorways, parks, bus shelters or encampments). People in buildings or other places not designed for habitation (such as stairwells, barns, sheds, car parks, cars, derelict boats, stations, or “bashes”).

The definition doesn't include; people in hostels or shelters, 'sofa surfers', people in campsites or other sites used for recreational purposes or organised protest, squatters or Travellers.

2. Numbers and profile of rough sleepers

In accordance with government requirements and using the definition above, B&NES Council conducts an annual survey of how many people are sleeping rough on a particular night. The figures for recent years were:

2014	27
2015	22
2016	25
2017	33
2018	20

In all but the rarest cases, all rough sleepers are known by name. In the last two Counts, only 1 person had not previously been offered services to end or alleviate their rough sleeping. All people sleeping rough included in the Counts have action plans in place to address their needs.

The highlights of the demographic information from the 2017 and 2018 Counts are:

Characteristic	2017		2018	
Gender	Male - 29	Female - 5	Male - 13	Female - 7
Under 25's	1		2	
No Local Connection	15		12	
Offered services previously	33		19	
Known at the previous year's Count	4		2	
Non-EU resident	7		0	
Ex-services	1		0	
Has accommodation but not using it	1		0	

Using this data and other, anecdotal intelligence we have identified the following trends:

- Bath and North East Somerset's rough sleeping levels have risen in common with most local authority areas. Bath city centre continues to see the largest concentration in terms of numbers,

but Midsomer Norton and suburban Bath have also seen a numerically small and intermittent but significant presence recently. Outreach has widened its service to take this into account.

- Whilst the majority of rough sleepers are men, over recent months, there are a growing number of women, most of whom have more complex needs than their male counterparts. There is very little women-only accommodation specifically for rough sleepers. The 4 female-allocated pods at Manvers Street are always fully used but their location and access to facilities is inadequate as they are shared with the male residents. Attempts have been made to create a women only house, however 5 beds is too high and most women were unable to sustain their accommodation due to male visitors and complex needs.
- Couples are increasingly complex, entrenched and challenging to house longer term. Control and coercion and domestic abuse can be factors in some relationships, made more difficult to tackle by rough sleeping.
- The introduction of the Homelessness Reduction Act and new approaches to prevention have strengthened partnership working with key providers. Improved outcomes are being achieved for people already or at risk of sleeping rough through co-location of outreach and Housing Services at the One Stop shop in Lewis House.
- The number of under-25's sleeping rough remains low, but more work is need to understand the pathway into and out of rough sleeping for younger people in Bath & North East Somerset. Parental evictions and County Lines activities need to be factored into plans for improvement.
- Services make contact with and support almost all rough sleepers. The very few people found in the annual Count two years running suggests a good rate of engagement. We are broadly satisfied that all services are appropriate and effective, if pressured at times in terms of delivery.
- Safesleep has been effective in reducing rough sleeping. Opportunities to capitalise on this by drawing individuals away from street based lives will be taken wherever possible. Action plans for each individual will ensure that accommodation and support options are found for anyone accessing Safesleep. Exit strategies for the service's seasonal end are put in place.
- An agreed approach is needed for those few rough sleepers who, because of their complex needs, cannot be accommodated even at times when the SWEP is in operation. Whilst very few in number (less than 5 is typical), the impact for individuals and the wider community can be significant.
- Case-working by outreach workers on local waterways is identifying people known to have slept rough now occupying sometime unsuitable and/or dangerous vessels. More work is needed on their pathway to homelessness and solutions that address their needs.
- Bedding and personal possessions left behind are an ongoing issue that has become more prominent with the increase in numbers. Discussions with the Council's Street Cleansing teams, Bath BID, Housing Services and Julian House have previously resulted in an agreed approach, but this needs to be included in our responses to rough sleeping. Options for storage and access to belongings need to be looked at again.

3. Current Provision – services

The strategic approach to reducing rough sleeping is threefold:

- Immediate, emergency pathways off the streets
- Longer term, sustainable accommodation options
- Support to sustain changes and rebuild lives

Bath & North East Somerset has a range of excellent services working with people sleeping rough, contracted either directly with providers using MHCLG grant, via subcontract with Virgincare as part of the Community Services contract or through other funding streams. In addition to a range of accommodation based longer term options (Appendix 1), the following specialist services are in place at April 2019:

Service	Description	Provider
Manvers Street Hostel and Corn Street	Individual 'pods' for single homeless people, including 4 reserved for women. On-site support provided in addition to CCG-contracted GP practice. The aim is to stabilise lifestyles and enable moves into longer term accommodation. Corn Street provides move-on for people who have been able to stabilise at Manvers Street. It includes 1 room for a couple.	Julian House
Outreach	Daily street based engagement and support, including a MH clinician.	Julian House, DHI and Avon & Wilts MH team
Rapid Assessment & Reconnection Worker	Works with neighbouring local authorities and services, aiming to secure and maintain accommodation and support links and reduce people with no local connection coming into B&NES to sleep rough.	Julian House
Homelessness Prevention Worker	Works with complex need rough sleepers who have tenancies or those who are at risk of rough sleeping leading a street based lifestyle. B&NES is subject to County Lines investigations and so the post also works closely with the police to assist vulnerable people to regain control of their tenancy following cases of cuckooing which are on the increase locally.	Julian House
Women's Outreach Worker	Work with women currently or at risk of rough sleeping.	Julian House
Safesleep	20 extra dormitory beds for rough sleepers including couples. Runs November – March only. This is a winter option aiming to reduce rough sleeping in the colder months and prevent deaths on the streets.	Julian House
Hospital Discharge Service	Based at the RUH and embedded within the ED ward, provides intervention at the point of discharge to avert rough sleeping, wherever possible.	DHI
Barnabas House	Supported housing for clients who have an entrenched history of homelessness and/or who have additional needs	Julian House

Bespoke Housing First	Boat with intensive support for a particularly entrenched rough sleeper. Boat is owned by Julian House, who also provide daily support.	Julian House
Housing First	A home for life with wrap-around support to prevent loss of tenancy. Aimed at most entrenched and difficult to accommodate rough sleepers.	Partnership project – Curo/Julian House/DHI
SWEP	Severe Weather Emergency Protocol. In line with government requirements, provides emergency beds during severe weather. Aims to reduce winter deaths and take the opportunity to engage rough sleepers otherwise resistant to change.	Julian House
Flexible Support Pot	Enables a range of agencies to provide sessions at the point of access to Safesleep. The aim is to provide practical and potentially statutory interventions at the point of contact; mostly out of hours.	Housing services, CAB, DHI
Rent in Advance	Provides quick access to finances for rough sleepers offered social rented accommodation at short notice.	Housing Services

In addition to the services above, Bath & North East Somerset Council, in partnership with the joint Julian House and DHI Outreach team, operates a Reconnection Policy. The full document can be read at: https://www.bathnes.gov.uk/sites/default/files/siteimages/reconnection_policy_2016_pdf.pdf, but the main principles align with the *No Second Night Out* approach and aim to ensure that valuable accommodation, support and personal networks are not lost when someone leaves the location they have connections to. A reconnection will only ever be made where it is safe for the person to return and where they have an established connection. In 2018/19, 46 people were assisted to return to locations where they had family, friends or other support and in many cases, suitable accommodation. Reconnection is not always accepted and in 2018/19, 13 people refused to take this offer. In this situation, a 'single service offer' of support and assistance is available, meaning that a plan is identified to assist in returning the person to their previous accommodation. No reconnections are forced and they are only ever arranged where available accommodation has been confirmed. This policy continues to provide a valuable access route for rough sleepers and service providers.

The Homeless Partnership is a group of senior leaders in statutory and voluntary organisations who ensure B&NES has a strategic approach to rough sleeping and can deliver one clear message to the public and clients alike. The local Task & Targeting Group feeds into the strategic group and is made up of key frontline services and service commissioners with ad hoc input from other agencies such as Police and Probation. The group meets regularly to unlock solutions for entrenched rough sleepers. Through problem-solving and under agreed confidentiality arrangements, options are identified for known individuals.

4. Future Plans and Resources

In broad terms and given the national increase in rough sleeping, the services currently in place are delivering what is needed. The challenge for the coming years is to make sure those services are able to stay in step with demand. Funding received from MHCLG enabled improvement and extension of services and the impact was seen immediately in 2018/19. Bath & North East Somerset Council action plan for 2019/20 is as follows:

What	By Whom	By When
Repeat delivery of the Safesleep service from November 2019-March 2020.	Julian House	November 2019
Extension of the Housing First provision (currently aiming for 5 by March 2019) to provide 8 further units in 2019/20.	Curo, Julian House and DHI	March 2020
Identify gaps in current provision for women and couples at risk of rough sleeping. Agree an approach to address gaps.	Housing Services	September 2019
Develop a 'lessons learned' good practice sharing approach for the MH aspects of outreach	Housing Services, AWP, Julian House, DHI	September 2019
Continue to provide the Rapid Assessment & Reconnection Service.	Julian House	April 2019
Embed the RUH Discharge service assessment and support processes within the clinical teams.	DHI	April 2019
Agree an approach to working with rough sleepers who are categorised as having No Recourse to Public Funds.	Homelessness Partnership Core Group – Task & Finish Group	October 2019
Agree an approach to high risk rough sleepers not accommodated under SWEP	Housing Services, Julian House and DHI	September 2019
Agree a process for dealing with personal possessions and abandoned bedding at rough sleeping sites.	Housing Services, Cleansing & Parks, B&NES Council, Julian House	February 2019
Work with local prisons to identify improvements to pathways that reduce rough sleeping	Housing Services, HMP Bristol, Eastwood Park and HMP Erlestoke	April 2019

5. Monitoring our progress

We need to understand what works, what is less effective and why. To this end, we will continue to submit monthly data and bi-monthly Rough Sleeper Counts to MHCLG and to liaise with Rough Sleeping Co-ordinators on progress. We have a calendar of meetings arranged with providers to analyse all relevant data for effectiveness, emerging trends and to agree any necessary modifications to service delivery.

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CLIMATE EMERGENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY

This Forward Plan lists all the items coming to the Panel over the next few months.

Inevitably, some of the published information may change; Government guidance recognises that the plan is a best assessment, at the time of publication, of anticipated decision making. The online Forward Plan is updated regularly and can be seen on the Council's website at:

<http://democracy.bathnes.gov.uk/mgPlansHome.aspx?bcr=1>

The Forward Plan demonstrates the Council's commitment to openness and participation in decision making. It assists the Panel in planning their input to policy formulation and development, and in reviewing the work of the Cabinet.

Should you wish to make representations, please contact the report author or, Democratic Services (). A formal agenda will be issued 5 clear working days before the meeting.

Agenda papers can be inspected on the Council's website and at the Guildhall (Bath), Hollies (Midsomer Norton), Civic Centre (Keynsham) and at Bath Central, and Midsomer Norton public libraries.

Ref Date	Decision Maker/s	Title	Report Author Contact	Director Lead
13TH JANUARY 2020				
13 Jan 2020	Climate Emergency and Sustainability Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel	Clean Air Zone Update	Cathryn Brown, Chris Major Tel: 01225 477645, Tel: 01225 39 4231	Director Environment
13 Jan 2020	Climate Emergency and Sustainability Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel	Littering Review	Sarah Alder Tel: 01225 394187	Director Environment
7 Nov 2019 13 Jan 2020 E3176	Cabinet Climate Emergency and Sustainability Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel	Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Strategy (2019-2024) Update	Ann Robins Graham Sabourn Tel: 01225396288 Tel: 01225 477949	Director of Economy & Growth

Ref Date	Decision Maker/s	Title	Report Author Contact	Director Lead
13 Jan 2020	Climate Emergency and Sustainability Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel	Parking Charges Policy	Chris Major Tel: 01225 39 4231	Director Environment
20TH JANUARY 2020				
20 Jan 2020 Page 99	Climate Emergency and Sustainability Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel	Draft Corporate Strategy	Andy Thomas Tel: 01225 394322	Chief Executive
16TH MARCH 2020				
18TH MAY 2020				
20TH JULY 2020				
21ST SEPTEMBER 2020				
16TH NOVEMBER 2020				
ITEMS TO BE SCHEDULED:				
	Climate Emergency and Sustainability Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel	Climate Emergency Action Plan	Jane Wildblood Tel: 01225 477685	Director Partnership & Corporate Services

Ref Date	Decision Maker/s	Title	Report Author Contact	Director Lead
The Forward Plan is administered by DEMOCRATIC SERVICES: Democratic_Services@bathnes.gov.uk				