

Public Document Pack



Nottingham City Council Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Date: Wednesday, 4 January 2023

Time: 2.00 pm (pre-meeting for all Committee members at 1:30pm)

Place: Ground Floor Committee Room - Loxley House, Station Street, Nottingham, NG2 3NG

Councillors are requested to attend the above meeting to transact the following business

A handwritten signature of Laura Wilson.

Director for Legal and Governance

Governance Officer: Laura Wilson

Direct Dial: 0115 8764301

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To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 7 December 2022

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Report of the Statutory Scrutiny Officer

If you need any advice on declaring an interest in any item on the agenda, please contact the Governance Officer shown above, if possible before the day of the meeting.

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Nottingham City Council

Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Minutes of the meeting held at Ground Floor Committee Room - Loxley House, Station Street, Nottingham, NG2 3NG on 7 December 2022 from 2.45 pm - 4.07 pm

Membership

Present

Councillor Samuel Gardiner (Chair)
Councillor Patience Uloma Ifediora
Councillor Gul Nawaz Khan
Councillor Jane Lakey
Councillor Sajid Mohammed
Councillor Anne Peach
Councillor Angharad Roberts
Councillor Andrew Rule

Absent

Councillor Georgia Power
Councillor Carole McCulloch
Councillor Merlita Bryan
Councillor Corall Jenkins

Colleagues, partners and others in attendance:

Nancy Barnard	- Head of Governance
Beth Brown	- Head of Legal
Nicki Jenkins	- Director of Economic Development and Property
Steve Sprason	- Interim Head of Property

43 Apologies for absence

Councillor Corall Jenkins – Other Council Business
Councillor Carole McCulloch – Unwell
Councillor Georgia Power – Work Commitments

44 Declarations of interests

In relation to agenda item 7 – Community Asset Policy (minute reference 49), in the interests of transparency the following Councillors made the following declarations:

Councillor Gul Khan stated that he is a member of Greenway Community Centre

Councillor Jane Lakey stated that she is a member of the Snapewood Community Centre.

Councillor Anne Peach stated that her partner is a member of the Clifton Advice Centre.

Councillor Andrew Rule stated that he is a member of the Parkgate Community Centre and Clifton Community Centre.

These declarations did not prevent the Councillors from participating in the discussion.

45 Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on 9 November 2022 were confirmed as a correct record and were signed by the Chair.

46 Recommendation Tracker

The Committee considered the responses received to the recommendations that it made at previous meetings noting that, in response a recommendation made at the meeting held in June 2022, the draft Community Asset Policy was included for consideration with today's agenda.

Resolved to note the tracker

47 Work Programme

The Committee considered its work programme for the remainder of Municipal Year 2022/23. The Committee noted that, to enable full consideration of the consultation response, the Municipal Waste Strategy would now need to come to the February meeting, leaving the 2023/24 Council Budget and the Crime and Drugs Partnership for consideration in January.

The Committee also agreed to request an update on Transformation for the March meeting. It was agreed that the Chair would work with officers outside of the meeting to identify a focus for the item.

Resolved to:

- (1) consider the following items at the Committee's meeting in January 2023:**
 - a. Budget 2023/24**
 - b. Crime and Drugs Partnership**
- (2) consider the Municipal Waste Strategy at the Committee's meeting in February 2023**
- (3) consider an update on Transformation at the Committee's March 2023 meeting, subject to a clear focus being agreed between the Chair and officers.**

48 Together for Nottingham Plan - Progress Update from the Leader of the Council

Councillor David Mellen, Leader of the Council, presented the report on progress made on the priorities in the Together for Nottingham Plan and the Improvement and Assurance Board's (IAB) 67 requirements, and highlighted the following:

- a) Last week the IAB met and considered the Council's final response to the 67 requirements. The Board gave no indication of their views on the Council's progress and will be submitting their own report to government next week. The Council's and the IAB's report will be considered by the Minister whose decision is expected at the end of January.
- b) The Minister may decide to continue with the IAB with powers of direction or may take further action including the appointment of Commissioners.
- c) Progress has been made in the following areas:
 - i) Budget proposals will be taken to Executive Board on 20 December for approval to go out to public consultation. An in year overspend is currently forecast as a result of the pay award and inflation, in particular the increase in fuel and energy costs.
 - ii) A financial improvement programme has been drafted seeking to ensure better financial management across the Council as a whole.
 - iii) A Commercial Strategy has been agreed, focussing predominantly on the management of the Council's companies but also on other commercial activity. Part of the progress made on companies includes the ongoing work on in-housing Nottingham City Homes and Nottingham Revenues and Benefits.
 - iv) The Scheme of Delegation has been reviewed, increasing the limit of officer decision making from £50,000 in 2019 to £250,000 now.
 - v) The second cohort is now being recruited to the Change Academy with its graduates supporting transformational change across the Council.
 - vi) Work is underway on how services can be automated wherever possible while not neglecting those who need to continue to access services via non-digital means.
 - vii) The Council Plan has been re-written and aligned with the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP). It is then reflected in Divisional Plans, Service Plans and individual performance appraisals.

During the discussion which followed, and in response to questions from the Committee, the following points were made:

- d) The first Change Academy graduates have all been retained and are working across the Council.
- e) Significant progress has been made on: delivering a balance budget and four year MTFP in March 2022, the Council's companies, re-writing significant documents including the Constitution and the Council Plan and delivering a staff training programme. Some questions have been raised about whether the culture has changed and challenges have been made in relation to member/officer relations. Progress has also been made with Audit and Overview and Scrutiny.
- f) Transformation will play an increasing part in the MTFP. It is expected to contribute approximately £1million this year but that soon increases to a contribution of more than £10million.

- g) It is not known how the IAB's powers of direction might work in practice but the Chair of the IAB is a strong believer in local democracy.

Resolved to thank Councillor Mellen for the update.

49 Community Asset Policy

Following an introduction by Councillor David Mellen, Portfolio Holder for Strategic Regeneration and Communications, Nicki Jenkins, Director of Economic Development and Property, and Steve Sprason, Interim Head of Property, introduced a report, highlighting the following points:

- a) The need for a formal framework for the transfer of community assets was highlighted in the Together for Nottingham report. A draft policy has now been produced and a six week public consultation has taken place.
- b) As well as consulting the public Portfolio Holders, Senior Officers, community partners, and community organisations were consulted directly.
- c) The policy supports the effective management of community assets which in turn supports the delivery of benefits to the public, providing a framework for assessing whether an asset is suitable for community transfer. Factors for organisations such as being non-profit making voluntary or community sector organisations and existing to promote environmental, social or community aims are essential as is having good governance and financial arrangements in place.
- d) Any discount to rent that is agreed will need to be offset by community benefits to the same value and repair responsibilities will transfer to the organisation.
- e) Negotiations are already underway with one community group (The Place) which is being treated as a test case for the policy.
- f) The policy is due to be taken to Executive Board in January for approval.

During subsequent discussion and in response to questions from the Committee the following points were made:

- g) The Committee welcomed the policy.
- h) Assets of Community Value and Community Asset Transfer processes are separate. Assets of Community Value requests are dealt with by Planning Services which minimises the risk of conflicts of interest arising if the Council is the freeholder. It was suggested that the two processes may be confused and that providing clarity on the best route would be helpful.
- i) The public consultation via the Council's Engage Portal received two responses. However, feedback was also obtained via direct approaches to NCVS (Nottingham Community and Voluntary Service) and other umbrella organisations. Points raised in this feedback, such as a better indication of expected timelines, were incorporated into the draft.

- j) Social Value is assessed in two ways; through outputs that a monetary value can be assigned to and through more subjective metrics such as the number of people engaged. There is currently no scoring matrix for the second measure because of the subjectivity of the issues considered but most other authorities make assessments on a similar case by case basis. Assessments will be carried out by a Panel.
- k) Where there is an existing occupier, the Council will work with them to determine whether it is a suitable case for asset transfer. Where the building is vacant there will be a competitive process.
- l) Community Asset Transfer is a small part of the wider review of assets currently being conducted. A Corporate Asset Management Plan is being developed as part of the Corporate Landlord Model.
- m) Sales of property are recorded via the Council's decision making process and published in accordance with those processes. Special purchases are very rare as the majority of sales go out to the market.

Resolved to:

(1) Recommend the following in relation to the Community Assets Policy:

- a. To include within the policy an explanation of the difference between the Assets of Community Value and Community Asset Transfer processes to provide clarity for organisations and individuals, supported by signposting of appropriate routes.
- b. To produce and publish a register of assets sold through special purchase arrangements.
- c. To explore whether a register can be created where people can sign up to be notified when an asset is identified for disposal.
- d. To review the process for measuring social value to ensure considerations are made as consistently as possible.
- e. To consider including a process for appealing against decisions within the policy.

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**Overview and Scrutiny Committee
4 January 2023**

Crime and Drugs Partnership

Report of the Statutory Scrutiny Officer

1 Purpose

- 1.1 To consider the performance of the Crime and Drugs Partnership (CDP) in the delivery of priorities within the Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership - Partnership Plan 2022-25.

2 Action required

- 2.1 The Committee is asked to
 - (a) use the information provided to inform questioning and scrutiny of the activity of the CDP on their progress against targets
 - (b) make recommendations where appropriate
 - (c) identify any potential areas for further scrutiny activity for inclusion on the work programme.

3 Background information

- 3.1 The CDP is a partnership responsible for reducing crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending in Nottingham and is made up of a number of statutory and non-statutory agencies including the Police, Nottingham City Council, the Fire and Rescue Service, probation providers and the Clinical Commissioning Group.
- 3.2 The Nottingham CDP Partnership Plan sets out the Partnership's approach to reducing crime, substance misuse, re-offending and anti-social behaviour.
- 3.3 The Overview and Scrutiny Committee has a statutory duty to scrutinise the work and progress against targets of the CDP under the Police and Justice Act 2006, and this has taken place approximately once each municipal year, with the last time being 4 November 2020.
- 3.4 Representatives from the Crime and Drugs Partnership and the Portfolio Holder will be in attendance at the meeting to discuss the Plan and performance.
- 3.5 The Committee will need to use the information provided at the meeting to identify if any further scrutiny is needed, or if any recommendations should be made.

- 3.6 A briefing note from the Crime and Drugs Partnership and the Crime and Drugs Partnership Plan 2022-25 are attached for consideration.

4 List of attached information

- 4.1 Briefing note from the Crime and Drugs Partnership, and the Crime and Drugs Partnership Plan 2022-25.

5 Background papers, other than published works or those disclosing exempt or confidential information

- 5.1 None.

6 Published documents referred to in compiling this report

- 6.1 Crime and Drugs Partnership Plan 2022-25.

- 6.2 Overview and Scrutiny reports and minutes relating to the work of the Crime and Drugs Partnership.

7 Wards affected

- 7.1 All.

8 Contact information

- 8.1 Laura Wilson
Senior Governance Officer
0115 8764301
laura.wilson@nottinghamcity.gov.uk

Report to Overview and Scrutiny Committee – 4th January 2023:

Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership

Philip Broxholme – Senior Community Safety Manager

1.0 ROLE AND FUNCTION OF THE CDP

- 1.1 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 established Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs), placing a statutory duty on a number of Responsible Authorities to co-operate in order to formulate and implement a strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder and for combating substance misuse in their area¹. The Crime and Drugs Partnership (CDP) produces an annual Partnership Plan, which performs this function and gives strategic direction to the Partnership.
- 1.2 The Police and Justice Act 2006 comprehensively revised the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and secondary legislation requires that CSPs will undertake an annual strategic assessment which not only informs a rolling three year Partnership Plan, but enables its revision before the start of each year.²
- 1.3 There are five Responsible Authorities within Nottingham CDP, which are Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire Police, the Probation Service, Nottinghamshire Fire & Rescue Service and the Nottingham Integrated Care Board.
- 1.4 In addition to the Responsible Authorities, there are a number of other public bodies, who have joined the partnership on a voluntary basis. They are Nottinghamshire PCC, Public Health, The University of Nottingham, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham City Homes and HMP Nottingham.
- 1.5 The board has an independent chair, Lord Vernon Coaker, and a vice-chair from Nottinghamshire Fire & Rescue Service. The thematic sub-groups reporting into the board are chaired by a range of different partners.
- 1.6 The statutory aims of the Partnership are to:
 - Reduce Crime
 - Reduce Reoffending
 - Reduce Substance Misuse
 - Reduce Anti-Social Behaviour

¹ s5, s6 and s7 Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

² [Statutory Instrument 2007/1830](#)

1.7 The statutory responsibilities of the partnership are:

- Strategic Assessment
- Partnership Plan
- Reducing Reoffending Strategy
- Consultation with communities
- Information sharing
- Domestic Homicide Reviews

1.8 The partnership has three primary functions, as outlined below:

- Accountability – acts as the legal body for community safety partnership work in the Nottingham City Council area, ensuring compliance with statutory duties and addressing community safety issues.
- Governance – ensures systems and processes are in place amongst partners to deliver their duties and address issues.
- Leadership – sets priorities, determines policy and sets strategic direction. The CDP's leadership role also involves addressing issues and blockages that can't be managed in other parts of the structure.

1.9 The CDP Board also functions as the Domestic Abuse Local Partnership Board for Nottingham. This board is a statutory requirement as set out in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021.³ In line with the statutory guidance local domestic abuse services also sit on the board.

1.10 It will also function as the Combatting Drugs Partnership Board, as defined in the statutory guidance for the *From Harm to Hope* national drug strategy.⁴ Locally the arrangement will be known as the Substance Use Strategic Partnership.

2.0 PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2022-2025

2.1 The Nottingham Crime & Drugs Partnership Plan 2022 to 2025 (Appendix 1) sets out the Partnership's approach to reducing crime, substance misuse, re-offending and anti-social behaviour.

2.2 The 2022-2025 Partnership Plan (the current three year rolling plan) was approved by the CDP Board in March 2022. The Plan's content was developed in line with the findings of the Strategic Assessment 2021 and the priorities and targets agreed by the CDP Board at their meeting on 9th December 2019.

2.4 The headline targets for the partnership, as set out in the Partnership Plan are:

³ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/17/contents/enacted>

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/drugs-strategy-guidance-for-local-delivery-partners>

- To reduce crime
 - To reduce hate crime repeat victimisation by 10%
 - To reduce anti-social behaviour by 25%
 - To maintain performance in respect of successful completions from substance misuse treatment
- 2.5 As recommended in the 2021 Strategic Assessment, the following key priorities were agreed for 2022/23:
- Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence
 - Prevent
 - Substance Misuse and treatment, including early intervention and information for young people
 - Vulnerability and Exploitation
 - Hate Crime
 - Anti-Social Behaviour
- 2.6 Delivery of the partnership plan and associated activity is overseen by a range of sub-groups. These are listed below:
- Hate Crime & Community Partnerships Board
 - Vulnerabilities & Commodities Group
 - Substance Use Strategic Partnership
 - Partnership Tasking
 - DSVA Strategy Group
 - Reducing Reoffending Board
 - Prevent Steering Group

3.0 PERFORMANCE AGAINST THE PARTNERSHIP PLAN:

- 3.1 Performance against the Partnership Plan targets is closely monitored by the CDP Performance & Intelligence Team. All crime, ASB and substance misuse figures are regularly scrutinised in order to detect changes in patterns or trends and to ensure that the partnership addresses any emerging issues.
- 3.2 Partnership performance is reported to the CDP Board on a quarterly basis and to subsidiary meetings as and when required.
- 3.3 The table below summarises performance against the targets contained within the plan in the period up until the end of November 2022.

Area	Target	Performance	Performance Period	% Change	Vol. Change	DOT
Crime	Reduce Crime	33,486	Dec 21 - Nov 22	-10.7%	-4,000	↔
Anti-Social Behaviour	Reduce ASB by 25%	14,007	Dec 21 - Nov 22	-5.6%	-833	↓
		9.2%	2019 Survey	+0.7pp	n/a	↔
Hate Crime	Reduce Repeat Victimisation by 10%	172	Dec 21 - Nov 22	-1.1%	-2	↔
		15.8%	Dec 21 - Nov 22	-0.5%	n/a	↔
Substance Use	Maintain Performance	21.4%	Oct 21 - Sep 22	-0.5pp	n/a	↑

4.0 STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2022 – FINDINGS

- 4.1 The Strategic Assessment 2022 was presented to the CDP Board for sign off in December 2022. A number of themes were identified and these are summarised below:
- 4.2 Crime volumes are increasing following the low levels seen during the pandemic. This increase is seen in some categories more than others, for example violent crime has risen since the reopening of the night time economy whilst burglary offences remain lower than pre-pandemic.
- 4.3 ASB has decreased from the period seen during the pandemic, however after a recent historic low level figures are expected to rise again over the coming months. In part this is seasonal but it is also reflective of a return to pre-pandemic behavioural norms.
- 4.4 The cost of living crisis is likely to impact in multiple ways. Vulnerability and financial pressures historically lead to increases in low level crime. NCH are reporting more tenants struggling with finances, whilst ASB data is capturing a lot of reported begging, which can be expected to continue.
- 4.5 There is considerable pressure within the housing market. Significant demand for limited accommodation is driving insecurity and cost of living issues add levels of complexity to this.
- 4.6 There are significant volumes of refugees and asylum seekers in the city which increases the pressure on local services and may lead to tensions and flashpoint, particularly as cost of living issues become more acute.
- 4.7 The above issues may have a further impact in terms of vulnerability and safeguarding as increased numbers of citizens seek help and assistance from already stretched local services.
- 4.8 The following strategic priorities were identified for 2023/24:
- Vulnerability & Exploitation
 - Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence

- Prevent
- Serious Violence
- Housing & Homelessness
- Substance Use
- Anti-Social Behaviour

5.0 SPOTLIGHT ON SERVICES:

Anti-Social Behaviour

5.1 Nottingham City Council Community Protection Officers (CPOs) perform a unique and innovative role building strong links with communities to tackle anti-social behaviour and environmental crime in Nottingham, to create in turn a safe and clean environment in every one of the city's neighbourhoods. CPOs have numerous enforcement tools and delegated powers to deal with ASB and work, where appropriate, to a five stage enforcement model illustrated in the graphic below:



5.2 This model of enforcement recognises that most ASB is suitable to be dealt with via low level early interventions, such as requesting cessation of behaviours (Stage 1 – Ask), and formal warnings of consequences should those behaviours continue (Stage 2 – Warn), with 85% to 94% of behavioural issues being stopped at these stages. More formal enforcement action, for example issue of a Fixed Penalty Notice (Stage 3 – Initial Enforcement), will usually only be considered in cases where Stage 1 and 2 have failed to resolve the issues, although in some cases immediate escalation to Stage 3 may be more appropriate. For any subsequent breaches, the case is referred to an Enforcement Officer who will escalate to Stage 4 (Substantive Enforcement) and then Stage 5 (Breach) if necessary.

5.3 Partnership Tasking is a monthly meeting with representatives from Nottingham City Council (ASB Team, CPOs, Performance & Intelligence, Safer Business, Environmental Health, Community Development, and Safer Housing) Nottingham City Homes, Nottinghamshire Police, and Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service. The meeting discusses ASB repeat locations in the city which are sourced from both council and police data. These locations are then discussed, intelligence is shared and, once agreed by the group, resources are allocated to tackle the issues in the most efficient and effective way. Representatives are also encouraged to communicate any other ASB related issues they are facing that cannot be

solved at a local level or to bid for any additional resources that they may require.

5.4 The council, police and other partners have recently reviewed and updated the process for managing Community Triggers in the city. All stakeholders have been asked to publish the revised Community Trigger procedure where possible, including on websites, and to reference it in communications with citizens where they are experiencing anti-social behaviour. Since its inception, Nottingham City Council and partners have utilised the Community Trigger as a way of empowering citizens by providing them with a transparent process and engaging them fully in the review process. In Nottingham, the citizen is a party to sharing their experiences and hearing first hand from those representatives on the partnership working, the responses that have been made thus far in dealing with their case of anti-social behaviour and most importantly, they are a party to designing the bespoke action plan and a tailored support plan for moving forward.

Slavery & Exploitation Team

5.5 The Slavery Exploitation Team (SET) has dedicated officers who work with partners to identify and tackle exploitation, modern slavery and trafficking and offer support to survivors. To drive a multiagency approach to identification, prevention and management of cases, the team established a Slavery Exploitation Risk Assessment Conference (SERAC). The SERAC unites statutory and non-statutory agencies to discuss suspected or known cases and plan a joint response to manage risk and intervene, increasing effectiveness and co-operation between agencies and resulting in better service provision, greater protection for victims and better outcomes and safeguarding interventions for individuals who have been exploited. Discussions also feed into NRM referrals and police investigations.

5.6 Outside of the SERAC arena, SET triage referrals, liaise with other agencies, conduct low-level investigations, offer specialist guidance to professionals and advocate for survivors. The team also delivers awareness raising sessions and support Police on pre-planned operations to provide a survivor centred approach from first interventions in both business settings and dwellings.

5.7 Examples of outcomes delivered by the service are shown below:

- Supporting police investigations
- Feed into National Referral Mechanism referrals
- Appropriate accommodation sourced
- Safety planning – POI, safe and well checks, lock changes, emergency accommodation, flags on systems
- Capacity assessments
- Safeguarding/other agency referrals and identification of appropriate advocate

- Support to return to home country (when desired)
- Continuation of monitoring – CPOs, NPT , POW, housing managers
- Civil actions – prohibition orders, injunctions
- Reduce pressure/demand on emergency services and statutory agencies

Domestic Abuse

- 5.8 Juno Women's Aid is the largest domestic abuse organisation in Nottinghamshire and has been supporting women, children and young people affected by domestic violence and abuse for more than 40 years . Juno is commissioned to deliver services in Nottingham City, Ashfield, Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe.
- 5.9 Juno's service model is based on evidence, learning and shows that Juno WA is a reflective, evolving organisation that wishes to develop and improve its services to ensure survivors always get the best service possible. Our service model integrates risk assessed, strength based and needs led approaches to work with survivors and their children. Juno's SASS (Survivor Advocacy Support Service) workers to support women across all risk levels and throughout her journey with our organisation. Juno's CATSS (Children and Teens Support Service) workers support children and young people throughout their journey with the organisation. Juno Women's Aid SASS workers are qualified and/or working towards IDVA and DAPA standard and our CATSS workers are qualified or working towards the YPVA qualification for supporting children and young people. These are domestic violence and abuse sector professional, recognised qualifications. In 2021-22, 15 Juno SASS workers undertook the DAPA Diploma and three CATSS workers are undertaking the Safe Lives YPVA qualification. 3 Team Managers successfully completed the Safe Lives Service Managers qualification
- 5.10 Juno provides a range of services including:
- 24 hour Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Domestic Violence Helpline (the first in the country)
 - Pet Fostering Project (first in the country)
 - Children and Young people's Services including one-to-one support, specialist teen advocacy support, group support (Stronger Families Programme)
 - Survivor Advocacy Support Services for women which includes one to one support, safety planning, advocacy and crisis interventions as well as group work programmes e.g. Own My Life, Freedom Programme and Stronger Families.
 - Justice services support survivors through the process of criminal and civil remedies in response to domestic abuse and working closely with justice sector partners. Juno Justice Services includes Integrated Offender Management Service, Stalking Advocacy Service, Court SASS service and Your Choice scheme supporting survivors whose

partners and ex-partners have been referred to voluntary perpetrator programmes.

- Juno's Accommodation Services includes support for women and children and young people in our refuge and dispersed refuge accommodation Zola refuge, Move On, Serenity and Helix Project – a pilot support women with severe and multiple disadvantage.
- Juno has a range of specialist services which include Response to complexity (R2C), support for Black and minoritised survivors and their children, older women and disabilities outreach, safe accommodation roles co-located with local authority housing departments.
- Juno also provides administrative support for MARAC in City and County South and a central Hub service for professionals referring into our services
- Juno has an established volunteer programme
- Through our survivor engagement and peer support work we are the voice of the survivor for the local domestic abuse sector providing information at strategic and other multi-agency fora.

5.11 From April 2021 to March 22 Juno:

- Helpline received 17,320 calls
- supported 2095 women and 360 children and young people in our services
- supported 34 young people experiencing abuse in their own intimate relationships
- supported 407 survivors through our court services
- supported 96 women with no recourse to public funds
- supported 40 women and 74 children and young people in accommodation services
- 49 pets were fostered by 48 pet foster carers

6.0 THE FUTURE:

6.1 The partnership is currently undergoing a review process that aims to deliver a new governance and operating model. This involves a review of priorities and the creation of clear outcomes, a clear ambition and an understanding of what the 'additional value' of the partnership is and what it can bring to partner organisations and the city beyond the business as usual of the partner organisations.

6.2 A workshop was held in October where board members committed to refocusing the partnership around vulnerability, prevention and early intervention, with the aim of delivering a more progressive and holistic approach that is inclusive of both citizens and partners. It was felt that the name of the partnership should be changed to reflect this and a process is in place to agree a new name and terms of reference prior to the beginning of 2023/24.

- 6.3 Partners were also of the view that board membership should be broadened out to encompass other partners, such as business, education and sports teams. It was also felt that communities should be more involved in delivery and outcomes. Both of these issues are being considered as part of the review.
- 6.4 These changes to the way that the partnership operates will strengthen the delivery of existing duties, whilst also allowing for the effective incorporation of new duties, such as the Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation Duty, Serious Violence Duty and the responsibilities outlined in the '*From Harm to Hope*' national drug strategy.

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Crime & Drugs Partnership

Strategic Assessment 2022

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• Crime & Drugs Partnership •
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Working together to reduce crime, disorder & the misuse
of drugs and alcohol

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose & scope

As the Community Safety Partnership for Nottingham City, the CDP (Crime & Drugs Partnership) is responsible for the statutory duty to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending. The partnership facilitates joint working of key agencies to meet this duty, and any additional statutory duties which fall within its scope.

This document will seek to provide the CDP and OPCC (Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner) with an assessment of current and long term trends, and emerging or cross cutting themes that could impact Nottingham in the next twelve months, with the inclusion of recommendations as to how best these issues may be addressed. The strategic assessment is refreshed annually to inform the CDP's priorities for the year ahead, and assists with the OPCC refresh of the Police & Crime Plan.

1.2 Methodology & Limitations

The assessment is based on a long, medium and short term assessment of crime & performance data, combined with intelligence and practitioner consultation findings, to provide a well-rounded overview of relevant community safety issues. The following time periods are utilised:

- Long term comparator: 12-month period September 2019 - August 2020 (2019/20)
- Medium term comparator: 12-month period: September 2020 - August 2021 (2020/21)
- Short term comparator: 3-month period June 2022 - August 2022
- Current data: 12-month period September 2021 - August 2022 (2021/22)

This year's assessment reverts to a standard format, without dealing with the pandemic period separately, although it is clear that there has been a lasting impact of the pandemic on crime & anti-social behaviour figures. This provides important context to some of the trends that are seen in this document. For example, as crime figures from 2021/22 (free from restrictions) are compared with 2020/21 (contains restriction periods), it can be reasonably foreseen that there will be rises in recorded crime, due to the large decreases seen over the lockdown period.

Any dataset will contain limitations, and it is important to note these in the context of this assessment. Intelligence data used does not include any grading around validity, therefore cannot be assessed entirely accurately for risk. Professional opinion will be influenced by personal experiences and will not necessarily provide an impartial view.

In particular, recorded data around the ethnicity of crime victims and offenders is highlighted as an issue which inhibits meaningful analysis, due to the large number of offences where this information is not provided (ethnicity recorded as 'Not stated'). Findings around victims and offenders' ethnicity should therefore be interpreted with caution.

1.3 Context

The 2022 Strategic Assessment comes at a time where multiple external factors are impacting both Nottingham City, and the wider country. In February 2022 Russia invaded Ukraine, creating thousands of refugees and displacing Russian citizens as they sought to escape the regime in their homeland. At the time of writing the conflict looks set to continue into the longer term. The cost of living crisis and energy price rises have more recently caused concern amongst the British public - a topic that will be explored in more detail within this document - and which are likely to disproportionately impact the most vulnerable in society.

As mentioned in the ‘Methodology & Limitations’ section, the findings from this assessment should be viewed within the context of a post-pandemic footing. Trends in crime and anti-social behaviour statistics may seem extreme in comparison to previous years, possibly giving cause for concern, however multiple other factors can influence recorded crime figures, including recording methods, partnership activity focused on tackling a particular crime type, and material changes to the environment around us. Throughout this document, MSG (Most Similar Group) data will indicate that Nottingham crime levels are below average when compared to other areas in the MSG.

Nottingham is also a city which is viewed favourably by those who visit, recognising efforts to regenerate and reinvigorate post-pandemic. The city is home to two successful universities, attracting students from the global arena, and has recently undergone significant environmental and visual transformation in the Broadmarsh area of the city. There are several successful sports teams which call Nottingham home, and a vibrant and safe¹ night time economy. Further, Nottingham City has recently signed a devolution deal which will create a combined East Midlands authority across Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Derbyshire. This is expected to “unlock significant long term funding and give local leaders greater freedom to decide how best to meet local needs and create new opportunities for people who live and work there”².

¹ In 2022 Nottingham was awarded Purple Flag status for the thirteenth year running

² [East Midlands devolution deal \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk), p.5

2. Executive summary

Crime

Comparing the current period (Sep21-Aug22) with the long term (Sep19 - Aug20) and medium term (Sep20-Aug21), levels of all recorded crime have increased, however crime rates are 5.6% lower than in 2018/19 (pre-pandemic). Short term increases have reduced, therefore it can be anticipated that crime figures may stabilise into Q3 and Q4 2022/23. Nottingham's performance in the All Crime Most Similar Group (MSG) is better than average, with 121.2 crimes per 1000 population. Theft offences are anticipated to rise over the coming year, contributed to by the cost of living crisis.

The levels of Sexual Violence and Abuse (SVA) reported offences have increased, current levels are 15% higher than in 2018/19. Reported Domestic Violence & Abuse (DVA) offences have also increased, but are only 1% greater than in 2018/19, despite an ongoing increase in demand seen for the Juno Women's Aid helpline, and a predicted 20% increase in referrals to the MARAC for 2022/23.

Nottingham rape offence levels were below average within the MSG, however both rape and sexual assault offences have increased year on year over the last three years. Positive outcomes for sexual violence remain low, although Nottinghamshire Police have adapted their approach to achieve stronger outcomes. There may also be an opportunity for exploration of the Op Soteria initiative which appears to be reversing these trends in other force areas.

Levels of hate crime have increased in the long and medium term, with levels being 7% higher than pre-pandemic, however in the short term, occurrences decreased by 21%, highlighting this as an area requiring additional focus to encourage victims to report and to ensure the partnership response is robust. Hate crime with a racist element remains the category with the highest levels of reporting, and public order offences with a racist element increased by 38% in the R12M to Aug22 compared to the previous year.

Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences have increased in the long, medium and short term, with violence without injury comprising 38% of offences. Despite this, Nottingham crime figures are well below the MSG average. Knife crime offences have also increased - a trend which is expected to continue, however as with VAP, knife crime figures in Nottingham are below the average for the MSG. To provide additional context, offences classed as knife crime make up just 1% of all recorded crime in Nottingham during the period Sep19-Aug22.³ The partnership will oversee the delivery of the Serious Violence Duty, addressing findings from the Strategic Needs Assessment on Serious Violence which is due for publication early 2023.

Across all crime types, medium term positive outcome rates decreased (less crimes ended in charge, caution or out of court disposal). It is noted that positive outcome rates have decreased nationally, and that the decreases in Nottinghamshire Police are less than the national average.

ASB

Long & medium term decreases in ASB are observed (20% and 23% respectively, with 'Other' ASB now being the predominant category, of which much is likely to be related to begging, and which may reasonably be anticipated to increase as the cost of living rises are felt by the population. Youth ASB is the

³ 1,198 recorded knife crimes out of a total of 115,139 crimes recorded by Nottinghamshire Police

category that has seen the least change during the relevant time period, and may be an area suitable for future partnership focus. Additionally, Bestwood ward experienced the lowest reduction in recorded ASB.

Student ASB has seen a marked improvement in terms of figures, and the work of the Student Living Strategy is expected to continue momentum around engagement and building positive relationships in this area. Partnership Tasking has evolved over the past year to encompass more creative interventions to assess and deal with ASB, with the aim of identifying and supporting those with vulnerabilities or requiring additional support, and reducing the number of repeat victims, as well as the overall rate of reporting. Begging is becoming an increasing issue for the partnership, and is predicted to impact further as the cost of living increases are realised and more people find themselves homeless or sleeping rough.

Thematic areas

Housing and homelessness is emerging as a cross cutting theme in Nottingham City, with links to resettlement, vulnerability and the cost of living crisis. In the wider safeguarding context, colleagues are noting the increasing complexity of safeguarding, including those with SMD (Severe & Multiple Disadvantage) which often requires more specialist or dedicated resources than other cases. Post pandemic, frontline teams are now able to re-enter people's homes as part of their work, which has uncovered the extent of complexity and risk which has built up since March 2020. Transitional safeguarding, or lack of, is highlighted as an option for a broader approach to safeguarding, working to provide consistent, joined up support for people as they transition through different stages of their lives. Against the backdrop of the cost of living crisis and increasing inflation, however, the challenges for the partnership in tackling these issues will be great.

At the time of writing, public services are feeling the pressure of recent inflationary increases, and are not expected to receive any additional funding from central government to help with this pressure. Coupled with energy price rises, increasing budgetary pressures may require difficult decisions around service provision which are also likely to impact most on those who are already vulnerable. Although there are funding opportunities available for partners and community organisations to bid for, often short timescales for submission and delivery are prohibitive, thus reducing the wider opportunity for raising badly needed funding. There is a potential that future collaborative working could strengthen the partnership approach on key issues, whilst not adding any additional costs.

The conflict in Ukraine has brought additional challenges in managing and ensuring the safety of any Ukrainian nationals arriving in Nottingham under the Homes for Ukraine scheme. Coupled with other refugee cohorts and the asylum seeker population of Nottingham, the demand and competition for housing and services is high, leading to potential for heightened tensions across the city. After the local authority's community cohesion team underwent a restructure in early 2022, the capacity for working with communities around such issues has decreased, increasing the risk for the partnership.

Nottingham has now been designated a Prevent Priority area, attracting funding specifically targeted for work in this area. Some areas of good practice were identified, along with some areas requiring additional focus to improve the response. Factors mentioned above such as demand on housing and services, as well as increased vulnerability and Severe & Multiple Disadvantage (SMD) may impact on tensions in the Nottingham area, and contribute to radicalised narratives, increasing the risk that these may take root in communities across the city. Nottingham City will work hard to implement the Prevent duty to minimise this risk, alongside the Protect duty which will follow in 2023.

Renewal of licensing schemes around Selective Licensing for the private rented sector, and alcohol licensing within the Cumulative Impact Assessment area (City Centre, Berridge, Arboretum and Radford) may not be

granted, potentially making the tackling of anti-social behaviour and rogue landlords more difficult, as well as impacting on funding.

3. Population overview

Initial Census 2021 results for population and gender were published this year, showing that Nottingham City's population has increased from 306,000 in 2011 to 323,700 in 2021 - an increase of 5.7% - however this is a smaller increase than the projected mid-year estimates. Nottingham's population is also a young one - 30% are aged between 18-29, and an estimated 1 in 8 are full time university students.⁴ Nottingham's residents live in one of the city's 124,800 properties, and the number of residents per square kilometre is 4,338⁵

The percentage of Nottingham residents who were non-UK born and non-UK passport holders has increased by 5 percentage points since 2011, from 19.5% to 24.6% in 2021⁶. Ethnicity results from the 2021 Census are not yet available, however the proportion of the population from BME groups is likely to have increased from the 35% recorded in 2011.

As well as having a young population, Nottingham also suffers from higher levels of deprivation than the England average. It is the 11th most deprived district in the country⁷ and 56 of the city's 183 LSOAs (Lower Super Output Area) fall amongst the 10% most deprived in the country⁸.

In terms of health outcomes, Nottingham's life expectancy figures are lower than the national average (76.6 for men compared with 79.4 nationally, and 81 for women compared with 83.1 nationally). The largest contributory factors to these differences are circulatory diseases, Covid-19 and cancer⁹.

4. Housing & Selective Licensing

With the introduction of the Building Safety Act 2022, the local authority may shoulder some responsibility for inspecting sites to ensure adherence to the new standards, which were designed partly to re-introduce some checks & balances, the previous removal of which had contributed to the Grenfell Tower tragedy in London. This will create additional burden on the local authority regulations team, however it also creates an opportunity to work with Nottinghamshire Fire & Rescue Service and strengthen our partnership working in this area, reducing risk and ensuring the safety of Nottingham residents.

The importance of the renewal of licensing schemes is also highlighted by Regulations colleagues, as the density of licensed premises for Houses of Multiple Occupancy (HMOs), as well as alcohol licensing, can have a significant impact on the levels of anti-social behaviour in an area, as well as ensuring that properties are kept in a good state of repair and thus contributing to the health and wellbeing of the residents of Nottingham. A recent cumulative impact assessment put forward to request a limit on the number of alcohol licences granted in a designated area, was unsuccessful, which could potentially lead to a rise in

⁴ [Demography chapter: the people of Nottingham \(2022\) - Nottingham Insight](#)

⁵ Census 2021

⁶ [International migration, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

⁷ [Indices of Deprivation \(2019\) - Nottingham Insight](#)

⁸ [Indices of Deprivation \(2019\) - Nottingham Insight](#)

⁹ [Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy \(2022\) - Nottingham Insight](#)

ASB and alcohol related crime and disorder. Council colleagues are currently assessing the possibility of making further representation in order to successfully achieve the requested restrictions.

Currently, Nottingham City Council requires mandatory licensing for HMOs, with additional licensing for those HMOs that are smaller in size, and for which the decision making falls to the council.

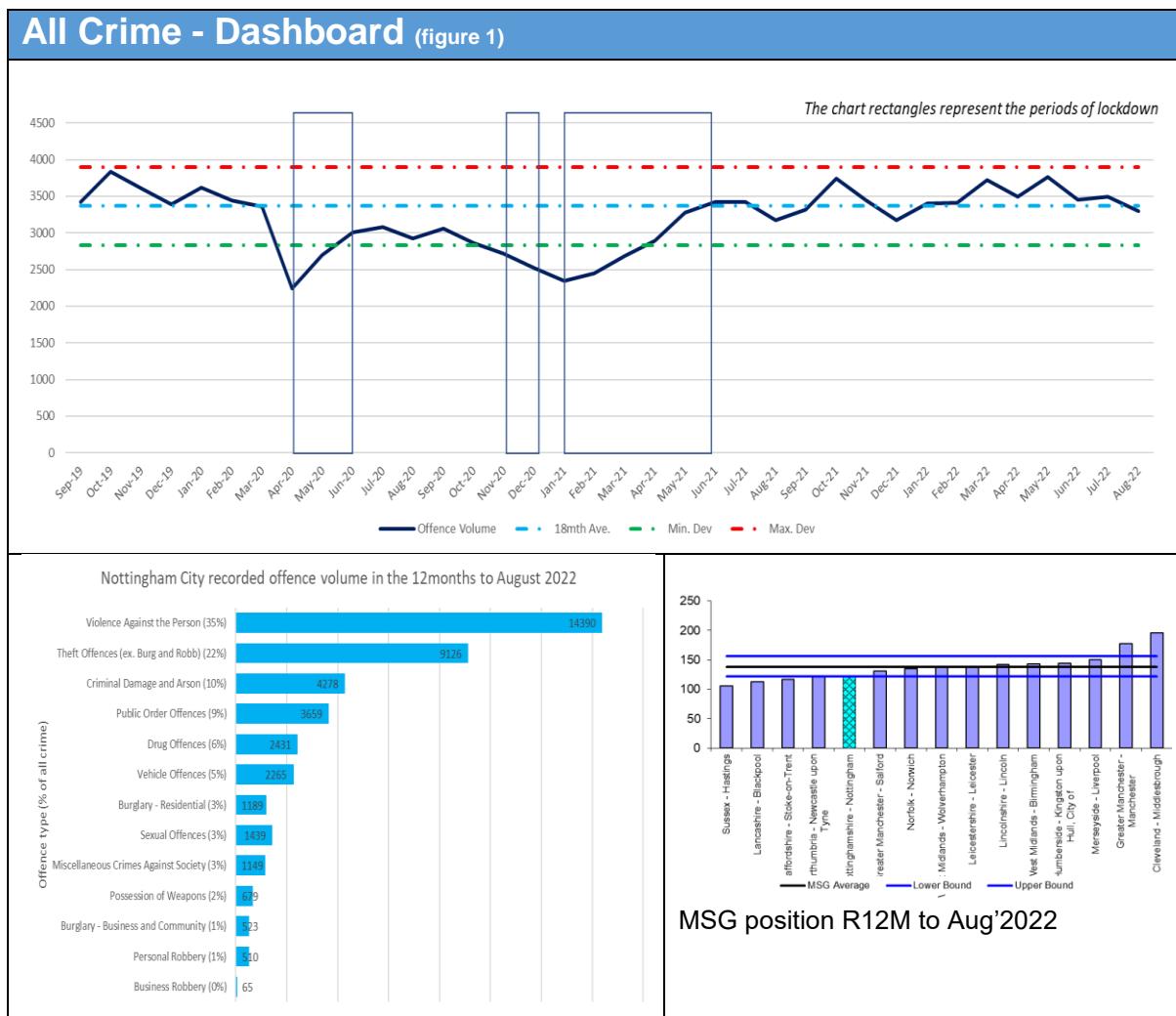
Selective licensing is a scheme that covers the majority of other private rented properties, the type that might typically be inhabited by families. This scheme is due to end in 2023, and Nottingham City Council have recently been out to consultation for a proposed extension to the scheme. If this is not realised, and the selective licensing scheme comes to an end, this could have a huge impact, not only on safety & wellbeing of tenants, but also in terms of funding, as money from selective licensing fees is used to contribute to the proactive team in Safer Housing. The team have already suffered budget cuts and impact on their work as a hangover from Covid-19 restrictions, which has translated into an inability to keep up the same level of proactive work that they were doing previously. The impact of this is that levels of criminality & vulnerability will have remained, or increased, whereas the team's engagement and ability to use the legislation at their disposal has diminished the effectiveness of the team and the impact of their work for vulnerable people.

See recommendations 1 & 2

5. Crime overview

Key findings

- In the medium and long term, crime has increased, however crime rates are 5.6% lower than in 2018/19.
- Short term increases have reduced, therefore it can be anticipated that crime figures may experience relative stability into Q3 and Q4 22/23.
- Violence Against the Person (VAP) and Theft offences (excluding Burglary & Robbery) represent the largest proportion of offences (35% and 22% of all crime respectively). It is noted that Stalking & Harassment crimes are classed as VAP crimes, contributing to this as the largest category in percentage terms.
- Nottingham's performance in the Most Similar Group (MSG)¹⁰ showed that levels of crime in the city are below the group average.



¹⁰ Most Similar Group analysis compares the crime rate per 1000 population for areas with similar geographical makeup and population. For 2021/22, Nottingham had a crime rate of 121.2 crimes per 1000 population, below the group average.

Long Term

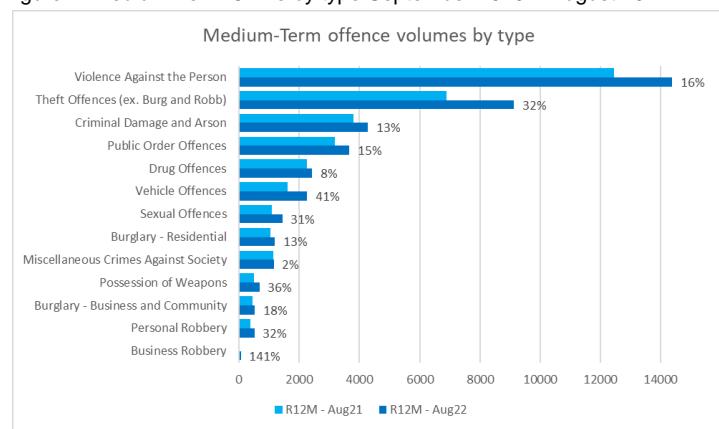
Comparing the number of recorded crimes between Sep19-Aug20 and Sep21-Aug22, there is an increase of 8%. This indicates that offending has returned to levels seen prior to the implementation of Covid-19 lockdown restrictions in March 2020.

Medium Term

Between Sep21-Aug22 crime figures increased by 20% (6,887 more offences) compared to the same period in 20/21. Volumes of all offences have increased, as shown in Figure 2. Figure 3 contains City Centre offence breakdowns, which show VAP and Theft offences as the two highest categories by volume, followed by Drug offences and Public Order offences.¹¹

Figure 2: Medium Term Crime by type September 2020 – August 2022

In particular, Theft Offences increased by 32% across the city (by 69% in the city centre) - the bulk of this category is made up of shoplifting offences (44% or 4,008 offences), which were predicted to increase once retail businesses opened without restrictions¹². It is predicted that the cost of living crisis and highlighted issues around housing may contribute to a risk of further increases in Theft offences for the coming year.



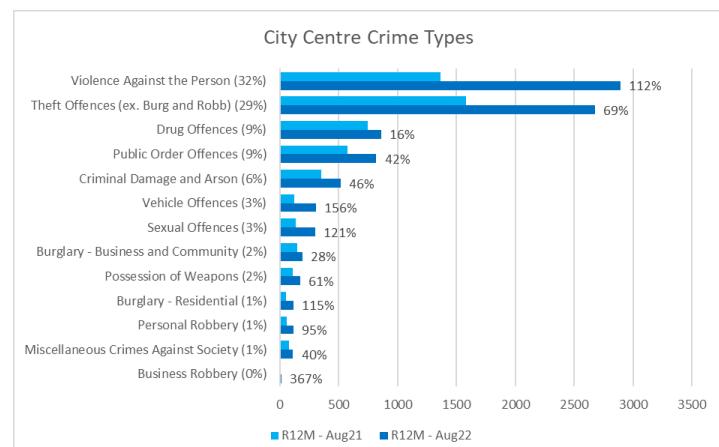
Niche | Nottingham City | All Crime | September 2020-August 2022 | 05/09/2022

Figure 3: City Centre Crime by type September 2020 – August 2022

Theft offences may increase during the period Sep22-Aug23 without concerted partnership intervention.

See recommendation 3.

Consultation with residents often reveals that Burglary is the crime type which they are most worried about, and performance in this area should provide some reassurance. For the R12M period to end of Aug 22, Burglary made up only 3% of all reported crime, and has seen long term reductions of 31%. Although there have been some medium and short term increases, these are relatively small (see figure 2) and rates remain lower than pre-pandemic. Nottinghamshire Police worked throughout this period to visit every victim of burglary and provide reassurance, and alongside partners



¹¹ Note that Nottingham City Council boundary for the 'City Centre' is different to the 'City Central' boundary used by Nottinghamshire Police.

¹² CDP Strategic Assessment 2021

have delivered multiple projects offering target hardening (i.e. window locks, security lighting) to properties in areas with higher than average Burglary rates (Safer Streets funding).

Violence Against the Person

The largest offence category by volume is Violence Against the Person (VAP), representing 35% of recorded offences between Sep21-Aug22. Violence with Injury increased by 38% (+1,373 offences), Violence without Injury increased by 15% (+710 more offences)

Most VAP offences occur in a dwelling (52%) which is consistent with findings from previous years. Public/Open Spaces is the next largest recorded offence location (25%).

Where recorded, 62% of victims of VAP in a dwelling are female, and of these, 37% are aged between 25-39 years. Offenders are more likely to be male (66%) and 40% of those are aged 25-39.

The category of Most Serious Violence decreased in both the long and medium term (31% and 14% reduction respectively), primarily attributed to decreases in offences classed as 'Assault with Injury Causing Serious Harm'.

Geography of crime

Figure 4 compares medium term volume changes by ward. Wards with the highest volume totals and increases are highlighted.

Figure 4: Medium Term Ward Comparison Table

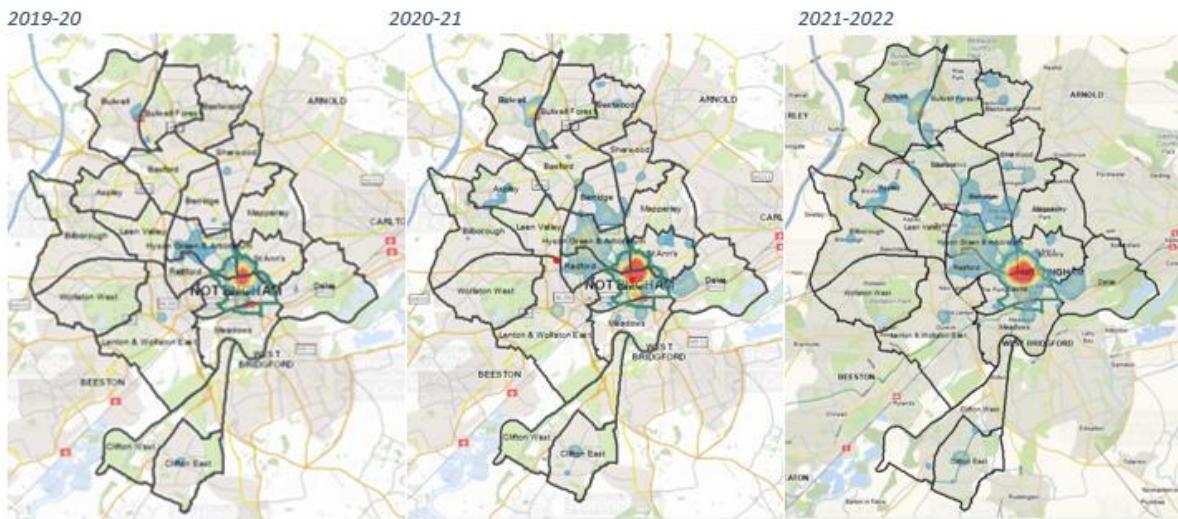
WARD	R12M - Aug21	R12M - Aug22	Volume +/-	% change
ASPLEY	1824	1983	159	9%
BASFORD	1663	1733	70	4%
BESTWOOD	1650	1787	137	8%
BILBOROUGH	1807	1888	81	4%
BULWELL	2246	2638	392	17%
BULWELL FOREST	1173	1319	146	12%
LEEN VALLEY	684	670	-14	-2%
NORTH LOCALITY TOTALS	11047	12018	971	9%
BERRIDGE	1738	2141	403	23%
CASTLE	302	365	63	21%
HYSON GREEN and ARBORETUM	3281	3480	199	6%
LENTON and WOLLATON EAST	1686	1821	135	8%
RADFORD	1490	1578	88	6%
SHERWOOD	1558	1697	139	9%
WOLLATON WEST	653	632	-21	-3%
CENTRAL LOCALITY TOTALS	10708	11714	1006	9%
CLIFTON EAST	1625	1988	363	22%
CLIFTON WEST	556	638	82	15%
DALES	1707	2033	326	19%
MAPPERLEY	1230	1279	49	4%
MEADOWS	1158	1345	187	16%
ST ANNS	1453	1588	135	9%
SOUTH LOCALITY TOTALS	7729	8871	1142	15%
CITY CENTRE	5332	9100	3768	71%
GRAND TOTALS	34816	41703	6887	20%

- The City Centre has the largest volume of crime in the 12 months to Aug22.
- Hyson Green & Arboretum has the largest crime volume of the ward areas - this area historically experiences higher levels of crime than other areas of the city, partly due to the following factors:
 - The area is densely populated

- The area has a number of Lower Super Output Areas which are within the worst 10% in terms of deprivation - this may drive people to crime or increase their vulnerability to becoming a victim of crime
- The area is home to a relatively transient population including students and migrant communities who are often targeted for crime such as burglary
- Berridge ward has seen the largest increase compared to 20/21. After more detailed analysis, it appears Berridge experienced a consistently low level of crime between Nov19 - Apr-21, as opposed to other wards where crime rates fluctuated much more. This has resulted in Berridge experiencing a larger increase, but from lower initial crime rates. Current data indicates crime rates in this ward are about level with the average over the medium/long term.
- Leen Valley and Wollaton West both experienced reductions in crime volume.

On a long and medium term basis, it can be seen from the maps in Figure 5 that following the lifting of lockdown restrictions, crime impacts further out into ward areas, and that the hotspot in the city centre grows, providing a visual representation of the 71% increase in crime in this area.

Figure 5: Long term comparison of All Crime heat maps, Nottingham City area



Repeat Victims and Offenders

Analysis was conducted on victim and offender data (where recorded) around gender and ethnicity, to ascertain whether there are any patterns in repeat victimisation/offending rates for all crime.

The rate of repeat victimisation / repeat offending is highest amongst those identifying as mixed race, regardless of gender. This means that those identifying as mixed race have a higher likelihood of being recorded victim of a crime more than once, or being identified as an offender on multiple occasions. There could be a number of factors influencing this, including the willingness of people to report crime, and challenges around the recording of ethnicity data.

Black females are slightly overrepresented in repeat victim data, compared to the latest available Census result (2011), and offender data shows that Black males are also overrepresented (10% compared to 7.3% in census results). For approximately 25% of all records, ethnicity of victims and offenders was 'Not Stated' making it difficult to identify whether any particular ethnic groups require additional focus in relation to either victim or offender status. (Note: This finding regarding the volume of records where the ethnicity of

the victim or offender was not captured applies across all crime types, and care should be taken when interpreting the analysis)

See recommendation 4

Outcomes

Between Sep21-Aug22, offences which resulted in a positive outcome totalled 13% of all outcomes. This is a drop of two percentage points from the 15% recorded in the same period the previous year, and constitutes a decline in performance, particularly when considered against the background of rising crime volumes.

Most offences (41%) are categorised as 'Unresolved: Suspect Not Known', whereby an investigation has been completed but no suspect was identified. In 25% of cases, a suspect is identified, however the victim declines to support or withdraws their support for the prosecution. This is a decrease of 5 percentage points from the previous year, however is still a notable number of cases. Numbers of cases where victims decline to support prosecution are falling compared to last year, however performance could still be improved.

See recommendation 5.

Short Term and horizon scanning

Comparing the three-month period Jun22-Aug22 with the same period in 2021. Crime increased by 2% (+221 offences). This figure is 13.6% (+1,227 offences) compared to the same period in 2020, in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic.

VAP remained the highest crime type, although numbers had declined by 6% compared to 2021. Theft offences increased by 11% in the short term, and in particular shoplifting, which increased by 22% (+190 offences).

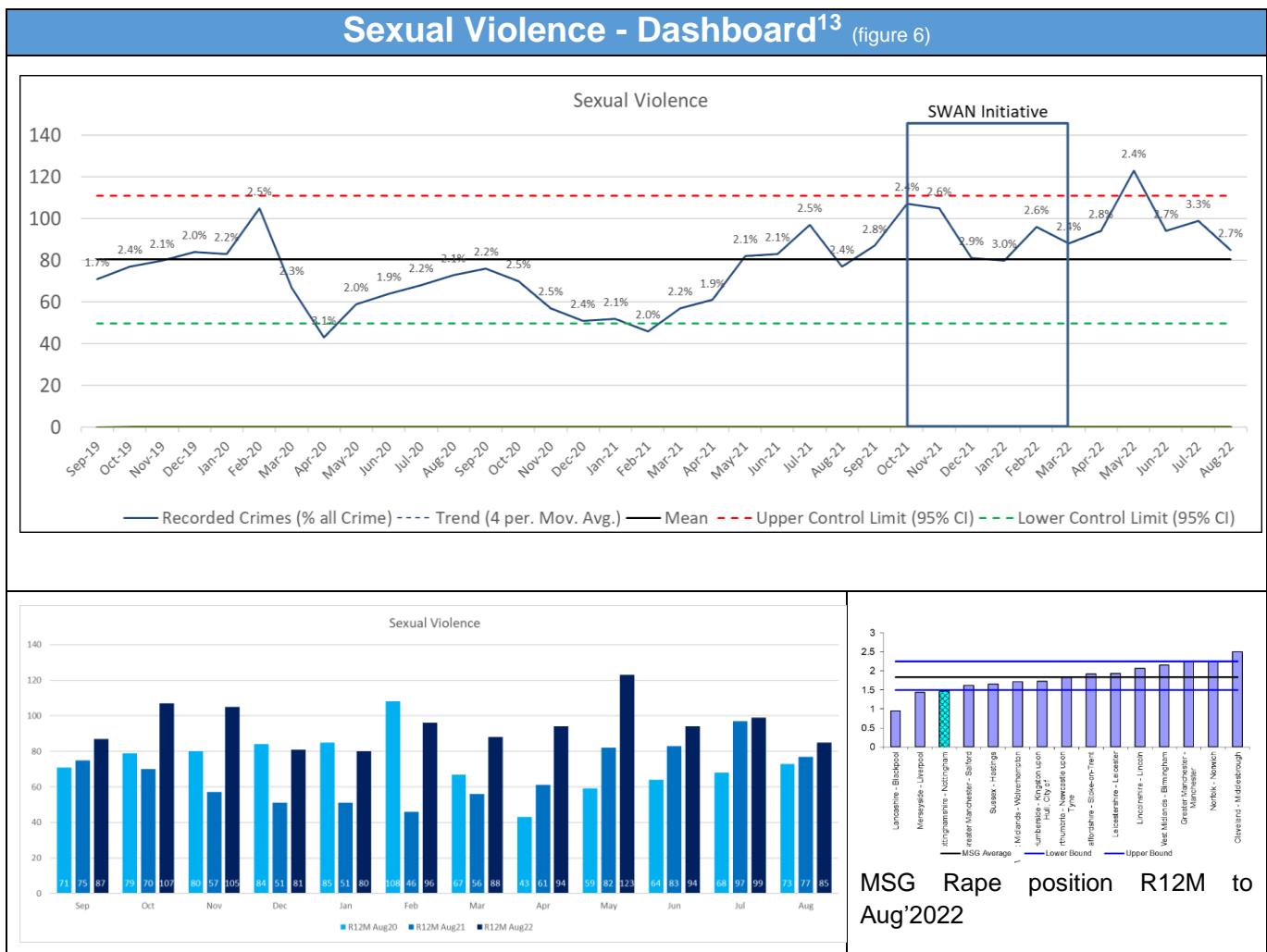
In terms of geography, the City Centre experienced the largest offence volumes, the largest increase in offence volumes on 2021 was seen in Clifton East ward (+94 offences).

5.1 Domestic and Sexual Violence & Abuse

Sexual Violence

Key Findings

- There are both long and medium term increases of reported SVA offences, levels are 15% higher than 2018/19.
 - Both rape and Sexual assault offences have seen year on year increases in the last three years.
 - Nottingham's performance in the Most Similar Group (MSG) is positive, with figures below the average level.
 - Medium term positive outcomes reduced by one percentage point.
 - Almost a third of SVA victims describe the offender as a stranger, and a quarter describe them as a partner or family member.



¹³ The SWAN (Safety of women at Night) was a partnership initiative funded through Safer Streets funding obtained by the OPCC, focussing on measures to improve women's safety in Nottingham City Centre between Oct21-Mar22

Performance overview

In the area of Sexual Violence, increases have been seen over the long, medium and short term, and reported offence levels have increased 14.6% in comparison to Sep18-Aug19 (pre pandemic). It is possible that increased reporting has been contributed to by heightened awareness and willingness to report in the wake of the Sarah Everard case¹⁴.

Long term comparisons show a 29% increase compared to Sep19-Aug20, and in the medium term, (Sep21-Aug22 compared to Sep20-Aug21) reported offences have increased by 41%. This can be broken down into Sexual Assault (increased by 62%) and Rape (increased by 22%).

The table in figure 7 indicates the areas with the highest volumes of current¹⁵ Sexual Assault and Rape cases, as well as areas with 'cold spots'. The City Centre experienced both the largest volume and largest volume increases of sexual assault in the twelve months to August 2022, with Aspley having the second largest volume. The area with the largest volume of Rape offences in the same period was Hyson Green & Arboretum, with Bulwell Forest having the largest volume increase during the period.

Figure 7: R12M Rape & Sexual Assault offences by ward

Ward	Rape (Current Offences)			Sexual Assault (Current Offences)		
	R12M Aug22	Change over 2021/22	Rate per 1,000 of the Ward Population	R12M Aug22	Change over 2021/22	Rate per 1,000 of the Ward Population
Aspley	6	0	0.3	20	9	1.0
Basford	10	2	0.6	8	0	0.5
Berridge	15	8	0.9	11	4	0.6
Bestwood	11	5	0.6	12	6	0.7
Bilborough	7	0	0.4	12	4	0.7
Bulwell	8	1	0.5	16	12	1.0
Bulwell Forest	11	9	0.8	10	2	0.7
Castle	2	2	0.8	0	-1	0.0
City Centre	21	0	0.9	76	58	3.3
Clifton East	7	3	0.4	8	1	0.5
Clifton West	3	2	0.3	5	1	0.5
Dales	6	-8	0.4	5	-1	0.3
Hyson Green and Arboretum	28	6	1.4	14	-7	0.7
Leen Valley	2	-1	0.2	7	4	0.8
Lenton and Wollaton East	9	0	0.4	17	6	0.7
Mapperley	6	-13	0.4	13	5	0.8
Meadows	3	-11	0.3	4	1	0.4
Radford	10	5	0.6	5	-2	0.3
Sherwood	6	-6	0.4	4	-5	0.2
St. Ann's	12	6	0.8	11	4	0.7
Wollaton West	3	3	0.2	2	1	0.1

Females are more likely to be victims of sexual violence, comprising 86% of victims identified (760). 14% (121) male victims of sexual violence were reported. In terms of victim/offender relationship, 29% of victims identified their attacker as a stranger, with 24% identifying the offender as a partner or family member.

Most offences reported are categorised as rape or sexual assault, however a small number of reports relate to other types of sexual violence or abuse. In the last 12 months in Nottingham, one instance of FGM (Female Genital Mutilation) was reported and six instances of Honour Based Abuse. There were no reports of forced marriage. It is possible that these crime types may be underreported due to the fact that those

¹⁴ Sarah Everard was kidnapped, sexually assaulted and murdered by a serving police officer in March 2021.

¹⁵ Current Sexual Violence offences are classified as having been recorded within one year of having occurred.

from communities within which these practices are common may feel a duty to their families, or have less trust & confidence in reporting to police or partners.

Positive outcomes

The positive outcome rate for Sexual Violence offences in 2021/22 was 3%, a decrease of 1 percentage point since the previous year. Although the number of outcomes where the victim declined/withdrew support was lower than the previous period (37% compared to 48%), the rate of positive outcomes is still extremely low and is a trend across crime types but particularly prevalent in the area of Domestic & Sexual Violence & Abuse (DSVA). With consideration to the low positive outcome rate for sexual violence offences, Operation Soteria is a new Police & CPS approach to tackling rape being piloted in some force areas, with initial results from Avon & Somerset (Op Bluestone) showing positive results¹⁶. See recommendation 6.

Repeat victimisation/offending

- The rate of repeat victimisation for Asian women is higher than any other group
- The rate of repeat reoffending by both Asian males and females is greater than any other group
- Black male offenders are overrepresented in comparison to latest Census results (2011)

See recommendation 4

Short term performance

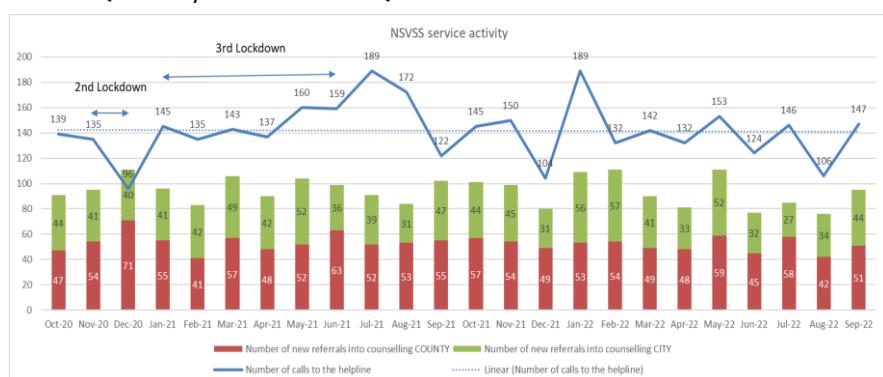
Short term, offence volumes increased by 8% or 21 more offences. These volumes are 36% higher than the levels reported in the same period in 2020. The offence type with the highest volume was Sexual Assault, and the City Centre area experienced the highest offence volumes in geographical terms.

NSVSS Helpline

Post lockdown calls to the NSVSS helpline have reduced, from an average of 161 per month in Q2 2021/22 to 133 in Q2 2022/23. This is of interest considering the increase in reported offences.

The current waiting list contains 656 clients (at Sept 2022) which is an increase of 12% (+69) since Sept 2021.

Figure 8: NSVSS Helpline figures



¹⁶ ['Everyone wants to get involved': inside a new police approach to tackling rape | Rape and sexual assault | The Guardian](#)

Partnership Interventions

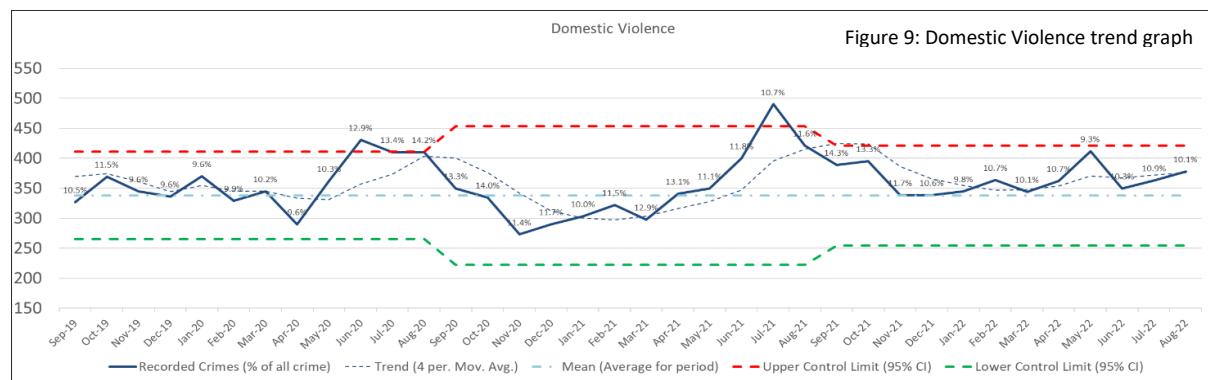
As part of the work undertaken to tackle sexual violence, Nottingham City partners work with the Consent Coalition¹⁷ to raise awareness of consent and reduce sexual violence. This strand of work aims to prevent SVA and to support victims to access support which is right for them.

Nottinghamshire Police have also rolled out training to officers & staff on Stalking, which can form part of SVA and DVA offences, leading to greater awareness and more accurate recording of such offences. This will assist with targeted interventions and preventative work in future, as well as increasing victim confidence.

Domestic Violence

Key Points

- There are both long and medium term increases of reported DVA offences - levels are 1% higher than 2018/19
- Aspley ward saw the largest volume of reported DVA offences
- Medium term positive outcomes reduced by two percentage points.
- Over a third of DVA victims described the offence offender as an ex-partner



In the long and medium term, Nottingham City has experienced increases in reported Domestic Violence offences, however in the short term there was a decrease of 17% between Jun-Aug 22 compared to the same period in 2021.

A total of 12,875 DVA offences were reported to Nottinghamshire Police in Nottingham City, and levels have broadly returned to those seen pre-pandemic.

On a medium term basis, Sep21-Aug22 figures are 5% higher (+203) offences than in 20/21. This increase mainly consists of rises in Violence with Injury offences (12% increase) and Violence without Injury offences (4%).

¹⁷ [Consent Coalition | Consent Coalition \(nottssvss.org.uk\)](http://Consent Coalition | Consent Coalition (nottssvss.org.uk))

Figure 10: R12M Domestic Violence offences by ward

Aspley is the ward with the largest volume of reported DVA incidents in the twelve months to August 2022, with a 6% increase on the previous year, whilst the largest volume increase was seen in the Dales ward (+66 offences compared to the previous period).

Considering the large volume of DVA offences in Aspley, and with the ward having the second largest volume of sexual violence offences, it is assessed that this area may

require further analysis to understand the issues and risks in relation to Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG).

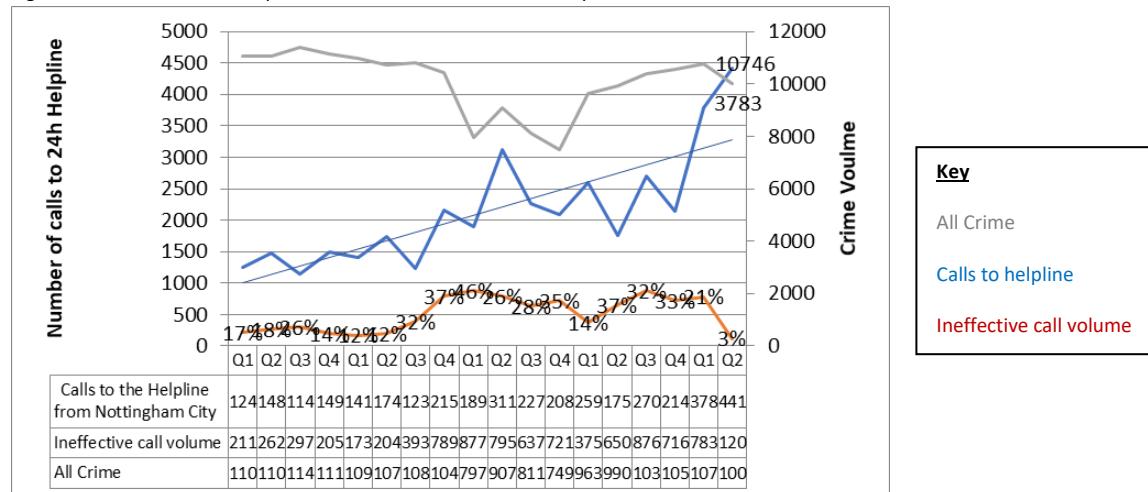
See recommendation 7

During the most recent period (Sep21-Aug22), there were 2,213 female victims of domestic violence recorded, and 868 male victims, indicating that females are 2.5 times more likely to be a victim of domestic violence than males.¹⁸

The positive outcome rate for DVA offences has decreased from 10% in 2020/21 to 8% in 2021/22, leading to charge, summons or out of court disposal. As with findings in other areas and with crime overall, the percentage of cases where the victim declines/withdraws support has fallen since the previous year, however the rate is still high, with 60% of cases falling into this category.

In comparison to the NSVSS helpline, the Juno Women's Aid helpline has experienced ongoing increases in demand, despite the crime flow over the same period, per figure 11.

Figure 11: Crime volume compared to Number of calls to Juno Helpline



¹⁸ Note the total figure of victims is less than the number of crimes recorded - some victims may be repeats.

Repeat victimisation/offending

- The rate of repeat victimisation for white women is slightly higher than any other group
- For men, the rate of repeat victimisation amongst those from mixed ethnic backgrounds is double the average rate of 16%
- The rate of repeat offending for white females is greater than any other ethnic group
- Males from mixed ethnic backgrounds has the highest rate of reoffending
- Black males are overrepresented compared to the latest census results (2011)

See recommendation 4

As with other crime types, it is likely that the cost of living crisis will impact on survivors of DVA (could make it more difficult for them to leave), and so this may increase risks around repeat victims.

In 29% of cases, victims of DVA identify the offender as a partner, while 37% identify them as an ex-partner. 66% cases in total are therefore perpetrated by partners or ex-partners¹⁹.

5.2 Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

The MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) is a core element of the partnership's vulnerable people case conferencing offer. Agencies are able to make referrals regarding those who may be at risk of domestic abuse, and shared partnership information allows a joined up response to facilitate safeguarding.

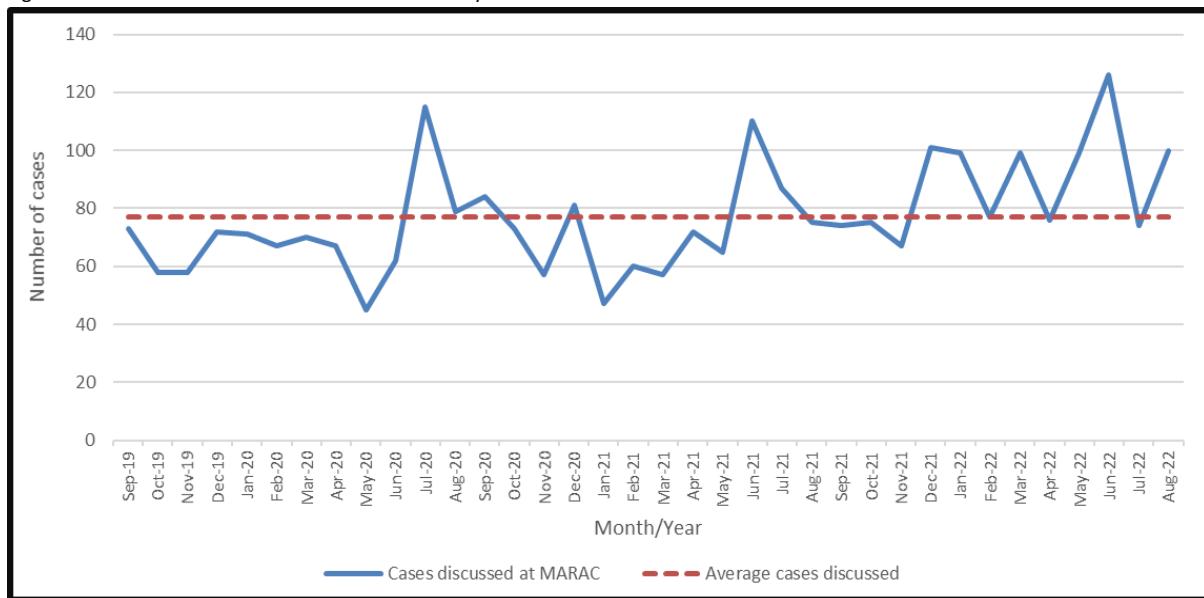
Although the Chairing of the MARAC should be shared amongst partners, this is voluntary, and often an emergency situation arises where no chair is identified. Consultation identified that Juno Women's Aid were disproportionately stepping up to chair in these instances to ensure that the meeting went ahead. Due to the additional capacity issues this creates for Juno, a proposal to share the MARAC chairing across the city and county has been mooted, aiming to minimise the impact on any one partner, as well as bringing additional benefits to the meeting in the form of external viewpoint. MARAC meetings have become more accessible to partners now that they are held on Teams (a change initiated during the Covid-19 pandemic) and attendance is good.

The MARAC is currently experiencing significant risk regarding volume, impacting on the ability of partners to engage fully with the meeting. Referrals to the MARAC have increased by 27% in the long term, and by 23% in the medium term. The average number of cases discussed at each meeting in 2021/22 increased by 24% compared to the year previously, and the current rate of referrals indicates Nottingham is likely to see a 20% increase in referrals in 2022/23 compared to 2021/22.²⁰

¹⁹ Domestic Violence & Abuse can be perpetrated by other family members i.e. Parents, Siblings, Children etc.

²⁰ In Q1 2022/23, 301 cases were discussed at Nottingham MARAC meetings. In 2021/22 a total of 1000 cases were heard during the year. Source: MARAC Admin, Juno Women's Aid.

Figure 12: Number of cases discussed at the MARAC by month



Historically, every few months a ‘double MARAC’ would be held (2 days instead of 1 day), to work through additional volume, however the recent and consistent increases as outlined above have meant that every MARAC held so far in 2022/23 has been a ‘double’ MARAC, doubling the resource required from each agency attend the meeting, notwithstanding the additional research time that is required in preparation.

Nottingham is not alone in experiencing an increase in MARAC referrals, although historically the county has experienced particularly high demand - SafeLives data shows that between 2020/21 and 2021/22 Nottinghamshire’s rate of increase was 20% compared to the national (England & Wales) rate of 6%.²¹

Several changes to the MARAC are proposed in order to manage the increase in referrals and reduce the number of double MARACs:

- Reduce time period for a repeat referral from 12 months to 6 months - it is calculated this will reduce the volume of cases by approx. 9%
- Medium & Standard risk repeat cases to be heard in AOB and systems checked from the date the case was last heard for any new information. High risk repeats would be heard at the repeat panel as usual.
- Nottingham Healthcare Trust piloting a change to MARAC admin procedures - if a case is closed to them, they will check back over the last 3 months only for information. Open cases, or those with actions will be checked further.
- A training day took place on 8th November 2022 for all City & County MARAC representatives to detail the proposed changes

The referral process is to remain as it is at present to avoid confusion, nor is it proposed to change the threshold for risk, as it is assessed that this could cause a bottleneck and leave those in risky situations without adequate case management.

²¹ [Latest Marac National Dataset | Safelives](#)

It is anticipated that these changes combined could reduce the volume of cases by 16%, thereby also reducing the number of double MARAC meetings and mitigating the impact of the increased number of referrals.

Some of the proposed changes digress from the SafeLives guidance, and therefore will require sign off by the MARAC steering group before being escalated to the Crime & Drugs Partnership Board as the local partnership board for DVA. Other interested parties will also be informed. It is important to note that without changes to the current process the partnership will be unable to meet demand and this will increase risk to vulnerable individuals. In addition, there is also a risk that the capacity created by these changes could be filled by further increases in referrals, in which case the partnership will face the same challenges in the future, requiring further review.

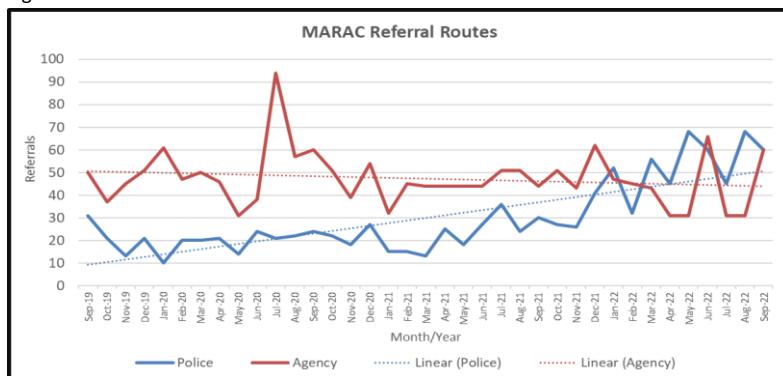
See recommendation 8

Naturally, with an increase in MARAC cases, there has been an increase in the number of children involved with the cases discussed. The average number of children involved in cases each month rose from 95 in 2020/21, to 115 in 2021/22. As numbers continue to increase, this average can also be expected to rise. The number of cases involving a male survivor remain low and are comparable to previous years - approximately 5% of cases.

Referral sources

Long and medium term there have been increases in Police referrals to MARAC, with other sources showing reductions. Although the demand on the MARAC is noted, there may be merit in exploring why agency referrals have decreased, in order to ensure this trend is not indicative of a further issue requiring partnership intervention.

Figure 13: Referral source to the MARAC

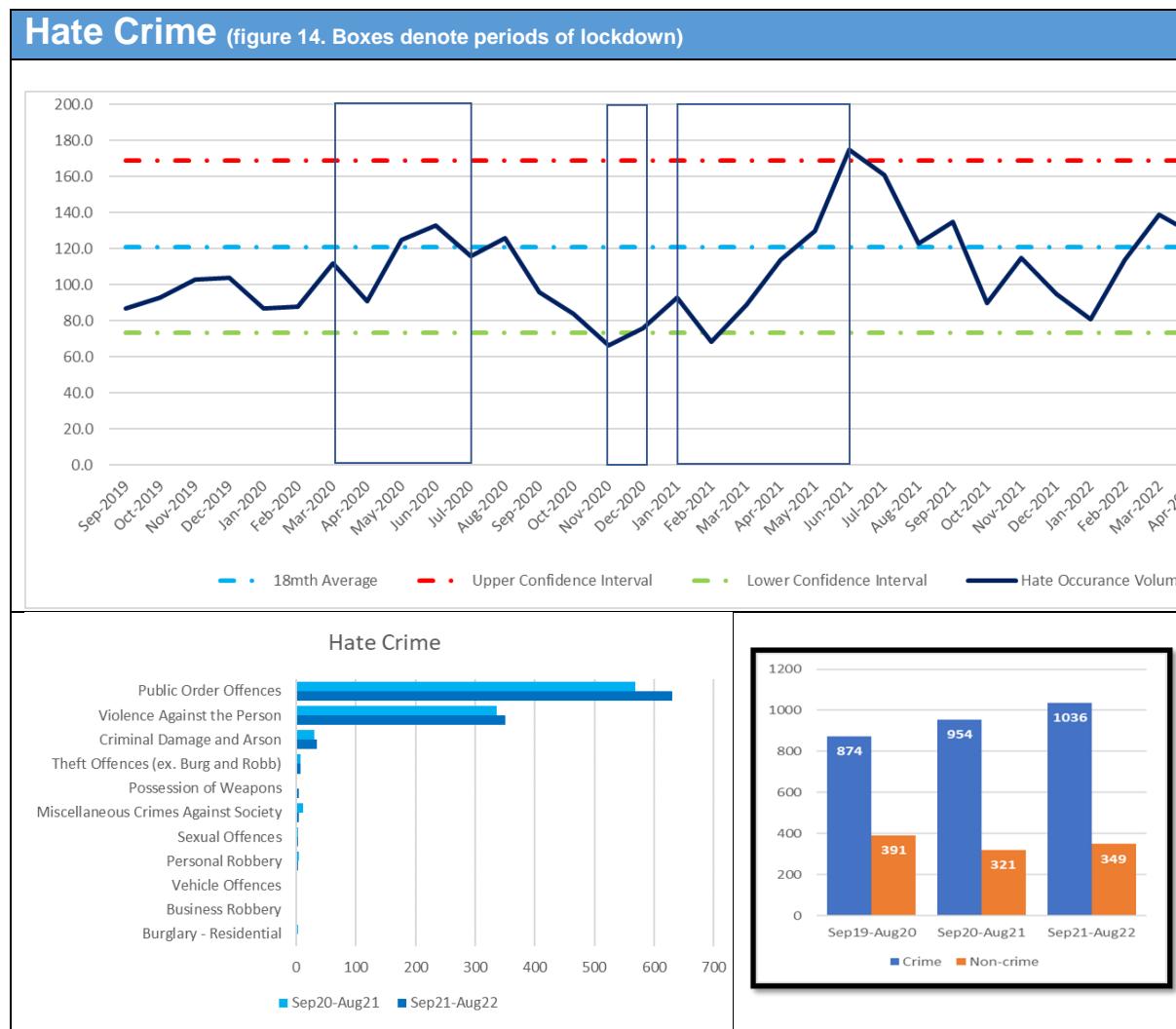


See recommendation 9

5.3 Hate Crime

Key findings

- There are long and medium term increases of offences, and levels are 7% higher than pre-lockdown 2018/19.
- Public Order offences and VAP offences represent most hate offences, 61% and 34% respectively
- 25% of hate occurrences are non-crime
- Medium term positive outcomes reduced by ten percentage points



Long term, the figures for recorded hate crime saw a 10% increase compared to 2019/20, and in the medium term, an increase of 9% was seen. In the short term, performance has decreased sharply, by 22%. Looking back to Sep18-Aug19 however, current yearly figures are 7% higher than pre-pandemic.

Between September 2019 - August 2022, a total of 3,924 occurrences were recorded by Nottinghamshire Police in the Nottingham City area.

In the medium term the split between crime & non-crime hate occurrences in the last two years was 75/25 in favour of crimes. Geographically speaking, the city centre has seen the largest volume and also the largest volume increase in the twelve months to August 2022. Outside of the city centre, Lenton & Wollaton East sees the largest volume, although 28% of these offences occur at the QMC hospital.

Figure 15: Hate Crime volume and percentage change by ward

WARD	2020/21	2021/22	Change		Hate Occurrence Sep20-Aug22
			Volume	%	
ASPLEY	50	63	13	26%	
BASFORD	61	55	-6	-10%	
BERRIDGE	69	81	12	17%	
BESTWOOD	61	51	-10	-16%	
BILBOROUGH	62	56	-6	-10%	
BULWELL	44	61	17	39%	
BULWELL FOREST	54	41	-13	-24%	
CASTLE	1	5	4	400%	
CITY CENTRE	236	315	79	33%	
CLIFTON EAST	53	62	9	17%	
CLIFTON WEST	10	7	-3	-30%	
DALES	86	71	-15	-17%	
HYSON GREEN and ARBORETUM	96	92	-4	-4%	
LEEN VALLEY	33	40	7	21%	
LENTON and WOLLATON EAST	59	99	40	68%	
MAPPERLEY	65	89	24	37%	
MEADOWS	10	10	0	0%	
RADFORD	68	51	-17	-25%	
SHERWOOD	58	49	-9	-16%	
ST ANNS	77	70	-7	-9%	
WOLLATON WEST	22	17	-5	-23%	
GRAND TOTALS	1275	1385	110	9%	

There has been an increase of 38% in the volume of public order offences with a racist hate component in the R12M to August 2022 when compared to the same period in 2021/21.

Figure 16: Hate Crime by offences category & strand

Recorded Hate Crime by Offence Category and Hate Crime Strand (2021/22 Figures)	Racist	Religious	Homophobic	Transphobic	Disability	Misogynistic	All Sub Culture	Other	Recorded Hate Crime by Offence Category and Hate Crime Strand (% change compared to 2020/21)	Racist	Religious	Homophobic	Transphobic	Disability	Misogynistic	All Sub Culture	Other
	Burglary Dwelling	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		-100%							
Criminal Damage and Arson	26	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	Criminal Damage and Arson	37%	67%	25%		-100%			-100%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	-71%		-100%	-100%				
Robbery	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Personal Robbery	50%		0%	-100%				
Possession of Weapons	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	Possession of Weapons	300%	0%						
Public Order Offences	459	22	85	15	12	11	1	23	Public Order Offences	-5%	-19%	85%	67%	-14%	38%		-21%
Sexual Offences	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	Sexual Offences				-100%				0%
Theft Offences (ex. Burg and Robb)	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	Theft Offences (ex. Burg and Robb)	150%	-100%	-50%	0%				
Vehicle Offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Vehicle Offences			-100%					
Violence Against the Person	231	9	55	23	19	4	3	11	Violence Against the Person	-3%	-64%	12%	109%	0%	100%		-35%
Incident (not a crime)	235	14	42	15	25	11	2	16	Incident (not a crime)	14%	27%	-24%	36%	-4%	57%	0%	-43%

Positive outcomes

Offences with a positive outcome between Sep21-Aug22 accounted for 11% of outcomes, which is ten percentage points lower than the 21% recorded in the same period 20/21. It is considered that a decrease in positive outcomes for hate crime could be contributing to the lack of reporting - if people do not feel confident in the process, they may be less likely to report.

See recommendations 10, 11, 12

Repeat Victimisation/offending

- The rate of repeat victimisation is highest amongst females of mixed ethnicity, and in males, those of 'other' ethnic backgrounds.
- The rate of repeat offending for both male and female is highest among Asian offenders
- Black female offenders are overrepresented compared to the latest census rate.

See recommendation 4

Short term performance

Comparing the period Jun-Aug 2022 with the same period in 2021, occurrences decreased by 21% (-98 occurrences). The city centre experienced the largest volume of occurrences (73), but also the largest volume decrease since the previous year (-28 occurrences).

Partnership response

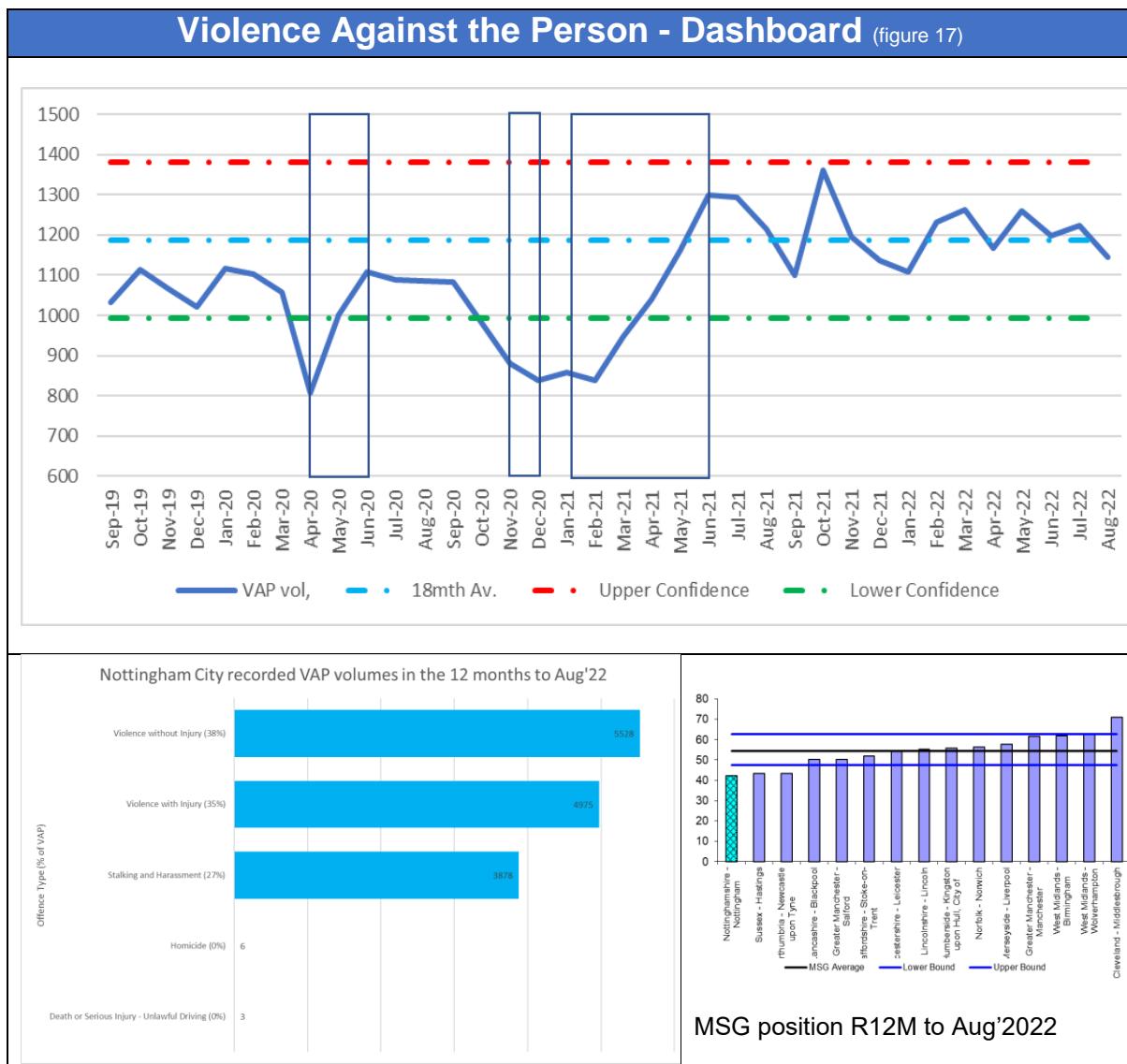
There are a number of factors connected to the partnership response to hate crime which are likely to have contributed to the short term decrease in reported crime. Nottingham City Council's dedicated Hate Crime Officer role has remained vacant since the previous post holder left in 2021, meaning the work of this role has temporarily ceased. (See recommendation 11). There have also been changes to staffing across Police and Council teams involved in hate crime investigation and support, meaning that there has been a lack of momentum in work streams. As colleagues have now been allocated, there is some evidence of progress, including a newly created Hate Crime tactical meeting, supported by analytical resource from the Community Protection Intelligence Team. A further area that has suffered is the Hate Crime & Community Partnerships Board meeting, which is a sub-group of the CDP, but which has not met for a number of months. A renewal of this group and a refresh of the terms of reference in light of current findings would offer an ideal opportunity to refocus the partnership's work on hate crime.

See recommendation 12

5.4 Serious Violence, comprising Violence Against the Person and Knife Crime²²

Key Findings

- There are long, medium and short term increases of VAP offences in the periods analysed
 - Violence without injury is the largest VAP strand accounting for 38% of VAP offences
 - Nottingham's performance in the Most Similar Group (MSG) is well below the average, despite the increases recorded.
 - Medium-term positive outcomes reduced by two percentage points.



On a long term basis, VAP increased by 14% (+1,793 offences), with a total of 39,432 offences recorded for the period Sep19-Aug22.

²² The definition of Serious Violence for the purposes of the Serious Violence Duty also includes Domestic Violence, which is dealt with separately in this document, at section 5.1.

Despite an increase, Nottingham City's rate of offending per 1000 of population remained well below average, with a rate of crimes of 42.2 crimes per 1000 population in 2021/22.

Sep21-Aug22 medium term figures show an increase of 16% (+1,945 offences) compared to the same period in 2020/21. In figure 17 a spike can be seen in reported offences in Sep-Oct 2021, which is a result of increased reporting of spiking incidents during that period, a subject which attracted national press coverage.

There were six homicides in 2021/22 which is the highest level in the past three years. Four of these homicides have knife crime qualifiers. Violence with injury saw the largest increase for the comparative periods, increasing by 38% (+1,402), and stalking & harassment decreased by 6% (-248). Violence without injury made up for 38% of violence offences, an increase of 16% (+772).

Geographically speaking, the City Centre experienced the largest volume of VAP crimes, and the largest volume increase, with 1,530 more offences. Outside of the city centre, Hyson Green & Arboretum experienced the largest volume of VAP offences (although also the largest volume decrease of all the areas), whereas the largest volume increase was seen in the Dales ward.

Figure 18: R12M VAP offences by ward

	R12M - Aug21	R12M - Aug22	Volume +/-	%change
ASPLEY	847	889	42	5%
BASFORD	660	679	19	3%
BERRIDGE	626	726	100	16%
BESTWOOD	660	688	28	4%
BILBOROUGH	766	802	36	5%
BULWELL	769	834	65	8%
BULWELL FOREST	550	535	-15	-3%
CASTLE	36	41	5	14%
CITY CENTRE	1362	2892	1530	112%
CLIFTON EAST	665	683	18	3%
CLIFTON WEST	194	214	20	10%
DALES	648	771	123	19%
HYSON GREEN AND ARBORETUM	1062	978	-84	-8%
LEEN VALLEY	244	233	-11	-5%
LENTON AND WOLLATON EAST	535	542	7	1%
MAPPERLEY	526	521	-5	-1%
MEADOWS	363	407	44	12%
RADFORD	484	502	18	4%
SHERWOOD	631	613	-18	-3%
ST ANNS	608	647	39	6%
WOLLATON WEST	209	193	-16	-8%
GRAND TOTAL	12445	14390	1945	16%

Positive outcomes

The positive outcomes rate in 2021/22 was 10%, a decrease from the 12% recorded in 2020/21. As with other crime types, the most common reason for a case to remain unresolved is victim declining/withdrawing support, despite that fact that the proportions have decreased.

For the majority of VAP offences, victims knew the offender, with 64% of crimes being perpetrated by a partner or ex-partner.

Repeat victimisation / offending

- The rate of repeat victimisation for Asian females is greater than any other ethnic group, as is the rate for males of Mixed ethnic backgrounds.
- The rate of repeat offending for Females where their ethnicity is described as 'Other' is greater than any other ethnic group
- For Male offenders the rate was higher for those with Mixed ethnic backgrounds.
- Black male offenders are overrepresented when compared to the latest census results.

See recommendation 4

Short term

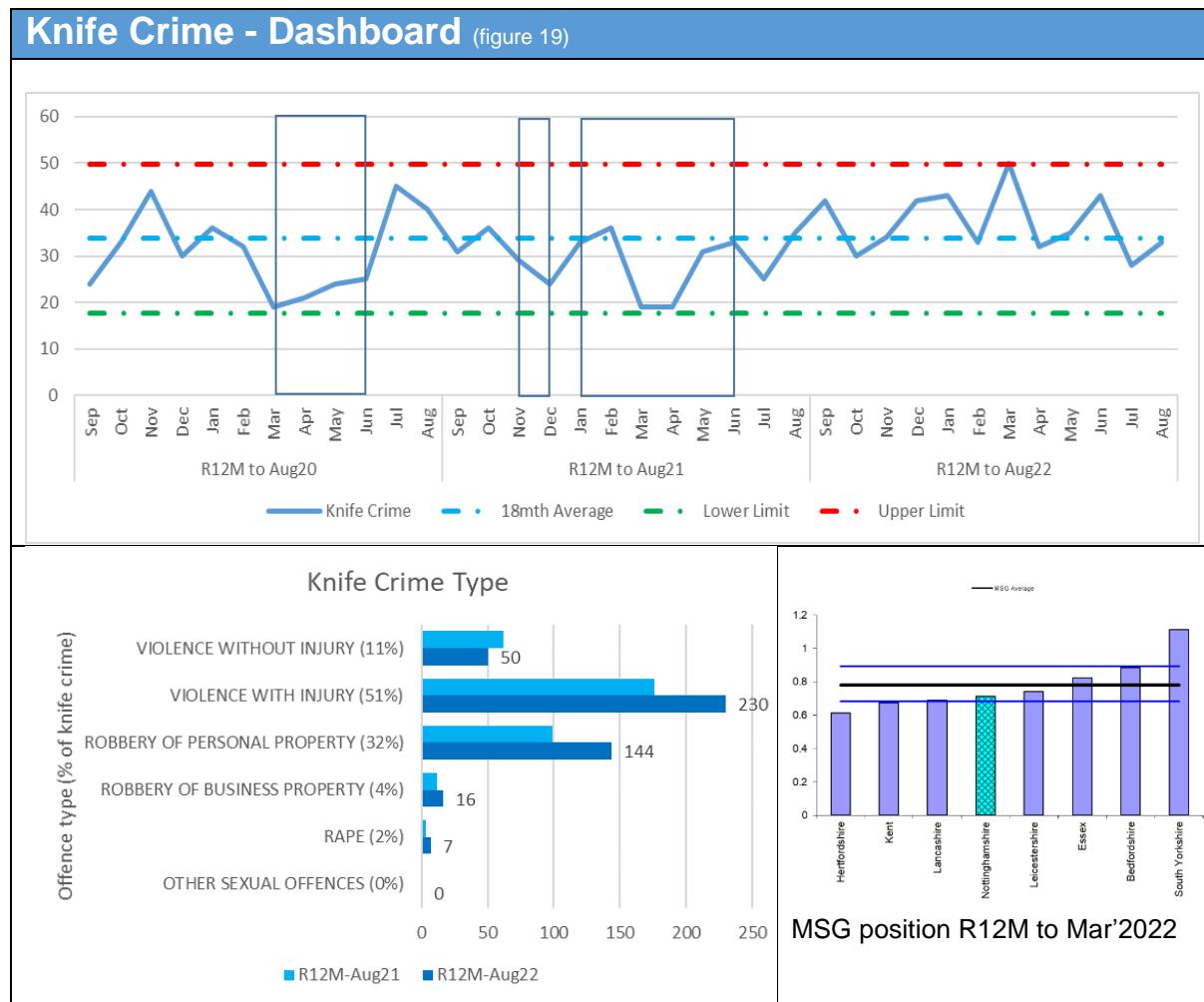
A comparison of Jun-Aug22 with the same period in 2021 shows a decrease of 6% in offence volumes, however this is an increase of 9% compared to the same period in 2020. The highest volume offence type in this period was Violence without Injury (1,520 offences or 1% increase). The short term reduction recorded was the result of a 24% decrease (-270 offences) in Stalking & Harassment offences.

The short term trends follow the medium term trends in that the city centre experienced the largest offence volume (593 offences) and the largest volume increase was seen in the Dales ward (+38 offences).

Knife Crime as a sub-set of Serious Violence²³

Key Findings

- There are long, medium and short term increases of knife crime offences, although these type of offences make up just 1% of all crime reported in Nottingham City.
- Most offences fall into the categories of Violence with Injury (52%) and Personal Robbery (31%).
- Nottinghamshire's knife crime rates are seen to be below average for the Most Similar Group (MSG).
- Medium term positive outcomes reduced by five percentage points



The recording of knife crime has recently undergone a national change to ensure consistency in recording, and records back to 2019 have been converted, so all data within this assessment is based on the new recording criteria. It is important to consider that offences classed as knife crime may include other weapons or sharp implements (i.e. screwdriver or scissors) and will also include offences where a use of a knife may have been threatened or anticipated, but a weapon not necessarily observed.

²³ Note that CDP methodology is utilised in analysis to create this report, which may differ from Nottinghamshire Police methodology.

Between Sep19-Aug22 a total of 1198 offences were recorded, with a long term increase of 12% in Sep21-Aug22 compared to Sep19-Aug20.

There are five key crime types associated with Knife Crime offences - rape, robbery of personal property, robbery of business property, violence with injury and violence without injury. Figure 19 above shows a breakdown of these crime types in the bar chart to the bottom left.

The flow chart at figure 19 above shows the monthly volume and trend of knife related offences. The trend shows that the average monthly volume of offences has increased to 33.7 per month over the previous 18 months to Aug22, from a figure of 29.2 in the 18 months to Aug21. This increasing trend looks set to remain since the average over the last 12 months is 37.1 offences per month.

Geographical analysis

The City Centre saw the largest volume of knife crime in the twelve months to August 2022, with a total of 74 offences. This area also saw the largest volume increase, although as the previous year encompassed some of the lockdown periods, an increase was expected. Outside of the city centre, the ward with the highest volume of offences is Hyson Green & Arboretum.

The rate of positive outcomes for knife offences in 21/22 was 14%, which is a decrease of five percentage points since 20/21. 62 offences resulted in a charge and in 130 cases no suspect was identified.

In 40% of cases victims identified the offender as a stranger, whilst 14% identified them as an acquaintance, and 6% as a spouse or partner.

Repeat victimisation/offending

- The rate of repeat victimisation is relatively low
- For females, the rate of repeat victimisation is highest amongst those from white backgrounds
- For males, the rate of repeat victimisation is highest amongst those of Asian ethnicity.
- The rate of repeat offending for females identified as from 'Other' ethnic groups is highest
- For males the rate is highest for those who are black.
- Male and female offenders from mixed ethnic backgrounds, and black male offenders are overrepresented when compared with the latest census results.

See recommendations 4 and 14

Short term

In the short term, offence volumes increased by 8% (8 more offences). The highest volume offences type in this period was Violence with Injury with 60 offences, this is a 5% increase or 3 more offences when compared to the same period in 2021.

Hyson Green & Arboretum experienced the largest offence volume with 14 offences in the short term - 1 fewer offence than the previous year. The largest volume increase was seen in Lenton & Wollaton East, with 7 more offences.

Domestic Homicide Reviews

As the Community Safety Partnership, the Crime & Drugs Partnership is under a duty to complete Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) when it is deemed a person has died as a result of domestic violence. The aim of the review process is to identify lessons and share good practice to prevent future deaths. In Nottingham

City, the number of DHRs carried out between 2011/12 and 2022/23 (YTD)²⁴ is 17. For the current 2022/23 financial year, 4 DHRs have already been commenced, which is the highest yearly figure since 2011/12, and notwithstanding that only 2/3 of the year has passed.

The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 proposes introducing Offensive Weapons Homicide Reviews, which will place a further duty on local authorities for homicides where weapons such as guns and knives are used. A pilot is currently underway in several local authority areas, which will be followed by full implementation of the duty on the passing of the aforementioned Act.

Serious Violence Duty

As part of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022, the government is imposing a new Serious Violence Duty on local authorities, police, fire & rescue authorities, specified criminal justice agencies and health authorities, which is scheduled to commence at the end of January 2023. This will require them to work together to assess the local problems associated with serious violence, and to produce and implement a strategy to respond to the identified issues.

Locally, a response strategy has been created by the Nottingham & Nottinghamshire Violence Reduction Unit (NNVRU) which outlines how the NNVRU will work with these wider partners and the community to deliver on the above objectives, and with a particular focus on children & young people under the age of 25 years.

Drawing on findings from the Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment (new version due to be published in February 2023) partners will embark methods and work streams to implement the approach based on the following findings:

- Perpetrators of serious violence are often also victims and may have experienced trauma
- Strong support for trauma informed practice, recognising the above
- Young people may be immersed in a chaotic and complex environment which impacts their behaviour
- Advocacy and support for young people could be improved
- There is a disproportionate number of those with SEND (Special educational needs & disability) within the justice system and at risk of being drawn into exploitation, gangs or violence
- Exclusion from school is a risk factor, with some educational establishments providing little focus on diverse needs
- A need to drive understanding from diverse communities by building trust
- Social media is seen as a driver of serious violence

Partners will work together to combine and streamline data, ensuring that there is consistency across products, and will commission 'deep dives' around particular areas of interest or concern arising from the refreshed SNA and other strategic products.

As the cost of living crisis impacts further on people, there is a risk that frustration and despair may drive people to violence as a means of expressing these emotions. The Serious Violence Duty will therefore be implemented at a pivotal time, providing partners with the tools and guidance to create a robust response.

See recommendation 13

²⁴ Figures calculated using financial years

6. Anti-Social Behaviour

Key points

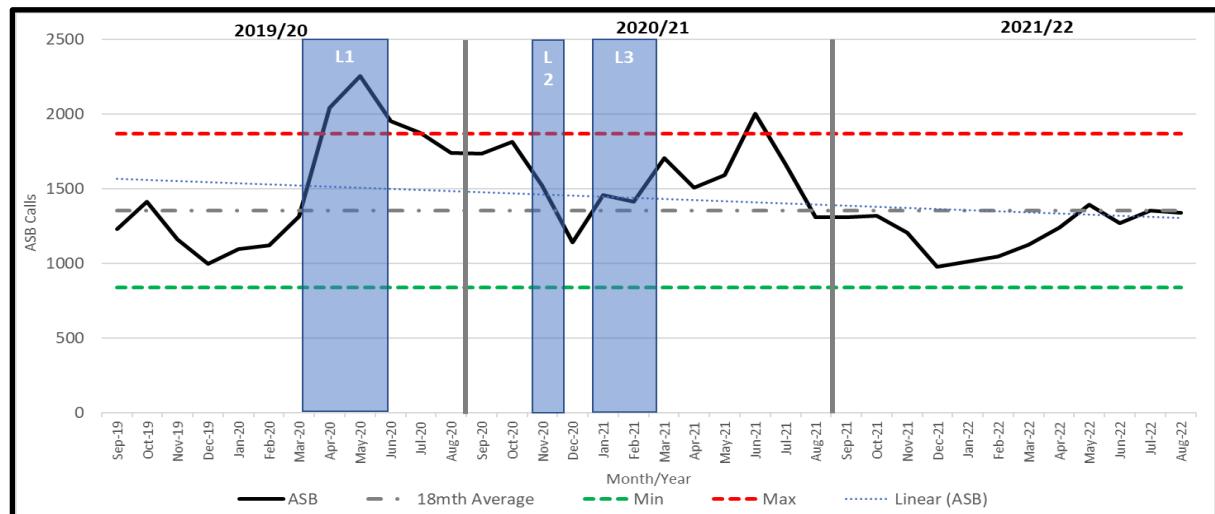
- Long and medium term decreases of 20% and 23% respectively.
- ASB reports during 2021/22 were below the three-year average and have since plateaued around the baseline.
- ‘Other’ ASB is now the predominant category being reported, followed by Noise
- Youth ASB is the category of ASB which has remained most consistent during the relevant time period

Figure 20 Comparison table of ASB

	Sep19-Aug20	Sep20-Aug21	Sep21-Aug22	Long term		Medium term	
	Volume +/-	%change	Volume +/-	%change			
ASB	18186	18857	14589	-3597	-20%	-4268	-23%

The line graph (figure 21) depicts ASB calls by month for the three-year period with the three main lockdown periods also displayed for context. The impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on ASB reporting are well documented, with the majority of Covid-19 breaches being recorded as ASB incidents, contributing to the peaks seen in 2019/20 and 2020/21.

Figure 21: Three-year trend of Police ASB calls



*L = Lockdown

Medium term

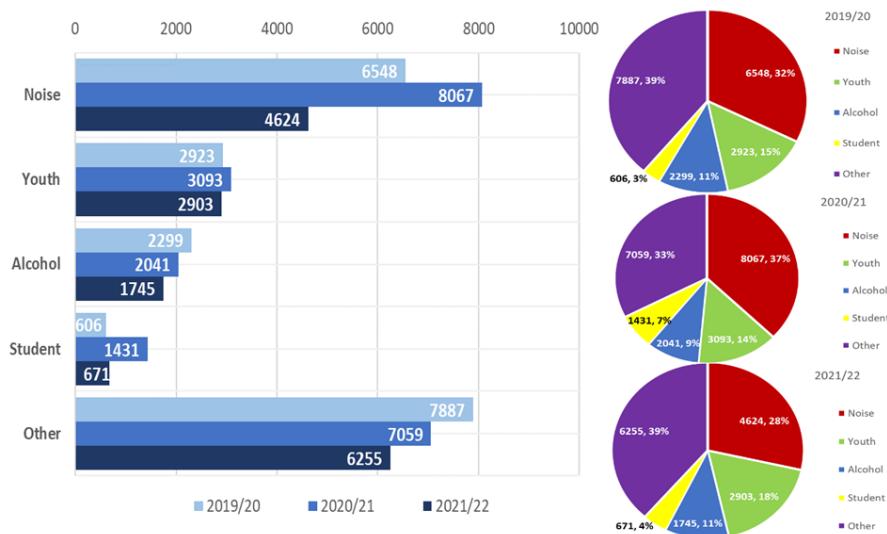
In the medium term, ASB has reduced by 23% or 4,268 incidents. The table below shows the breakdown of the type of ASB incidents that were recorded, and demonstrates that Student and Noise related ASB are the types most reduced during the medium term. Noise incidents as a proportion of all ASB tags have reduced from 37% in 2020/21 to 28% in 2021/22. Youth related ASB reduced, but by only 6%, with Youth related ASB accounting for 18% of all ASB in 2021/22, a slight increase from previous periods.

Figure 22: Comparison of ASB categories for the medium-term comparison

ASB	2020/21	2021/22	Change	
			Volume	%
Noise	8067	4624	-3443	-43%
Youth	3093	2903	-190	-6%
Alcohol	2041	1745	-296	-15%
Student	1431	671	-760	-53%
Other	7059	6255	-804	-11%
Total ASB Incidents	18857	14589	-4268	-23%
Total ASB by Category*	21691	16198	-5493	-25%

For the 2021/22 period, 'Other' ASB comprises the highest number of ASB tags. The charts at figure 23 show how the proportion of noise related ASB has reduced, and the proportion of 'Other' ASB has increased. For more details on student related ASB, please see the 'Partnership Tasking' section at page 36, and the 'Student Living Strategy' section at page 35.

Figure 23: Volume and proportion of ASB by year



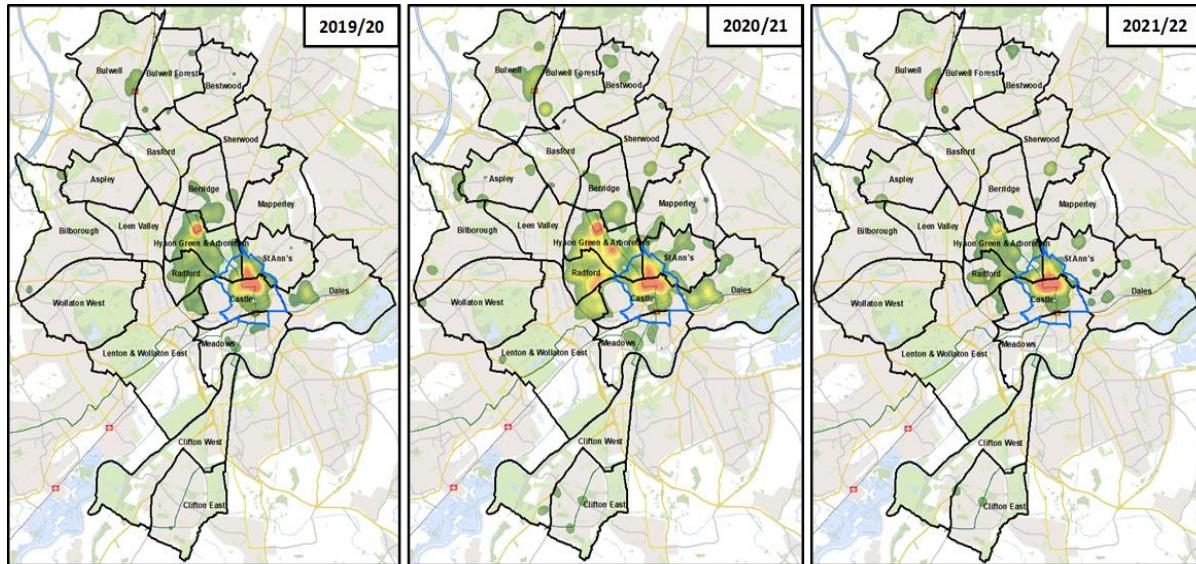
It is likely that calls relating to begging are contributing to the rise in 'Other' ASB offences, and as external factors such as the cost of living crisis contribute to the economic situation of residents, it is likely that further increases in this area of ASB may be anticipated in the year ahead.

See recommendation 16

Geographical impact

Figure 24 provides a heat map representation of areas impacted by ASB. It is seen that during the pandemic period, ASB became more prevalent in the neighbourhoods as people remained at home, where as post lockdown, reporting has gravitated back to the city centre once more. In 2021/22 'Other' ASB accounted for 41% of calls in the city centre, followed by Noise with 31% of incidents.

Figure 24: Heat maps of Police ASB calls by year



Outside of the city centre, the wards which experience the largest volume of ASB reporting are Hyson Green & Arboretum, Bulwell, and Radford, indicated in the map to the right (figure 25).

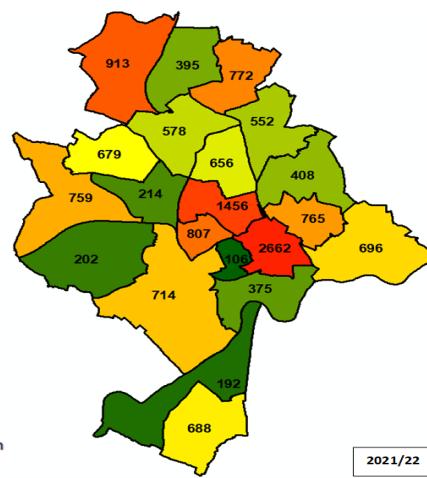
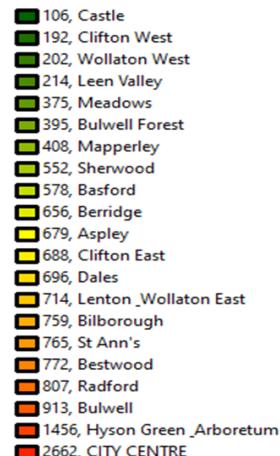


Figure 25: Graduated colour and volume of Police ASB calls by ward for 2021/22

With the exception of the city centre, every ward across the city has experienced a reduction in ASB calls in the medium term. The largest reduction was seen in Hyson Green & Arboretum ward, despite this, the area remains the ward most impacted by ASB outside of the city centre. Bestwood ward experienced the smallest reduction, and is the ward which experienced the fourth largest volume of ASB in 2021/22.

See recommendation 15

Figure 26: ASB ward comparison

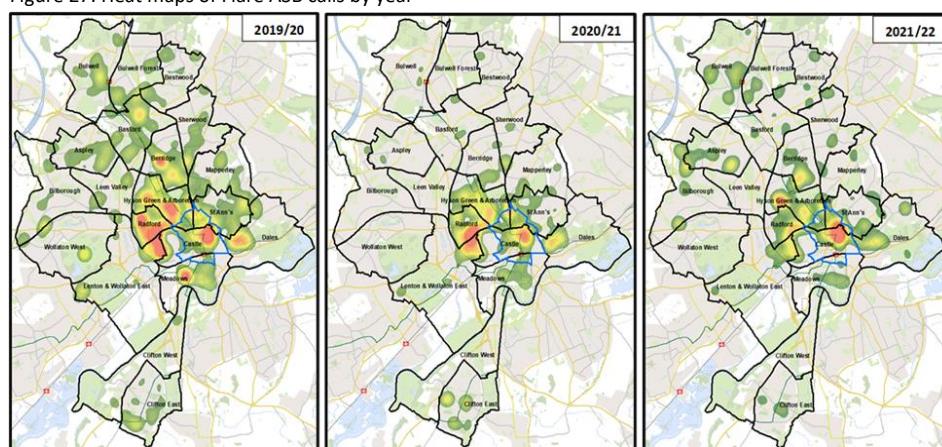
Ward	2020/21	2021/22	Change		ASB trend by month (Sep21-Aug22)
			Volume	%	
Aspley	754	679	-75	-10%	
Basford	711	578	-133	-19%	
Berridge	756	656	-100	-13%	
Bestwood	787	772	-15	-2%	
Bilborough	867	759	-108	-12%	
Bulwell	1025	913	-112	-11%	
Bulwell Forest	520	395	-125	-24%	
Castle	188	106	-82	-44%	
City Centre	2562	2662	100	4%	
Clifton East	778	688	-90	-12%	
Clifton West	266	192	-74	-28%	
Dales	1059	696	-363	-34%	
Hyson Green & Arboretum	2481	1456	-1025	-41%	
Leen Valley	306	214	-92	-30%	
Lenton & Wollaton East	1210	714	-496	-41%	
Mapperley	698	408	-290	-42%	
Meadows	568	375	-193	-34%	
Radford	1487	807	-680	-46%	
Sherwood	655	552	-103	-16%	
St Ann's	928	765	-163	-18%	
Wollaton West	251	202	-49	-20%	
Total	18857	14589	-4268	-23%	

Nottingham City Council Flare data

Nottingham City Council also takes reports of ASB, collated using the Flare system. Data from Flare showed a long term reduction of 3%, and a slight increase in the medium term of 7%. This may be partly contributed to by a data recording issue that was identified to have affected the last six months of 2021. All Flare incidents are seen to be related to Noise reporting, with 'music' specified in 38% of cases.

Conversely to the Police recorded ASB heat maps, Flare heat maps (figure 27) show ASB spread across the city in 2019/20, before being concentrated towards the city centre and surrounding wards during the main pandemic period. This may be caused by the large number of Covid-19 related ASB calls that were seen during the pandemic, and which were predominantly reported to Police, as well as reports of student ASB in the Radford, Lenton & Wollaton East, and Hyson Green & Arboretum wards. The third map in the series indicates ASB incidents reported to the council are now impacting again in the wider wards of the city.

Figure 27: Heat maps of Flare ASB calls by year



Student related ASB²⁵

Nottingham City has a large student population, contributing vibrancy and innovation to the city. Approximately 1 in 8 of the population of Nottingham are students, the majority of whom live, study and work in their respective communities with no issues. A minority of ASB incidents are attributed to students, usually noise or alcohol related, and typically associated with key dates in the academic year²⁶ (Welcome week at the start of Autumn term, post exam period in summer etc.). These incidents can cause distress and disruption to permanent residents, and therefore the local authority and both universities work closely together to tackle student related ASB using a mixture of education, encouragement and enforcement. Partners meet on a fortnightly basis to plan & prepare for mitigation and management of problems, and this has contributed to a reduction in volumes of reported student ASB.

In the medium term, student related ASB has decreased by 53%. Where it does occur, it predominantly impacts during Night Time Economy hours and at weekends. Whilst much student ASB occurs in the city centre (16%), neighbourhoods with higher student populations are also affected, specifically Lenton & Wollaton East, with 24% of student related ASB occurring in this ward.

(See student living strategy at section 6.1 below)

6.1 Student Living Strategy

Nottingham is home to two established universities (University of Nottingham and Nottingham Trent University), giving rise to a high student population and a vibrant city atmosphere. Full time students account for around 1 in 8 of the population of the city, making up a significant proportion of our citizens, and therefore their time as Nottingham citizens is important, not only in terms of their experience whilst in Nottingham, but also for the wider community of which they form a part.

In recognition of the many issues which impact on students, and how they interact with the city, work has taken place between multiple partners to develop a 'Student Living Strategy', which has identified some key themes for focus, which will aim to improve the experience of the Nottingham student, and at the same time improving the ways in which student and non-student citizens interact and experience one another.

The Strategy is broadly split into three key areas, focussing on accommodation, encouraging neighbourliness and a contribution to a clean & sustainable environment, and working to improve graduate retention and promotion of community cohesion.

The Strategy is due to be published for consultation in early 2023, and it is anticipated that a high level of engagement with residents' groups and student groups alike will take place.

The Crime & Drugs Partnership will support the work of the Student Living Strategy, and relevant partners work to deliver the actions arising, with that aim of having a positive impact on community safety and community cohesion, particularly in those areas with higher student populations.

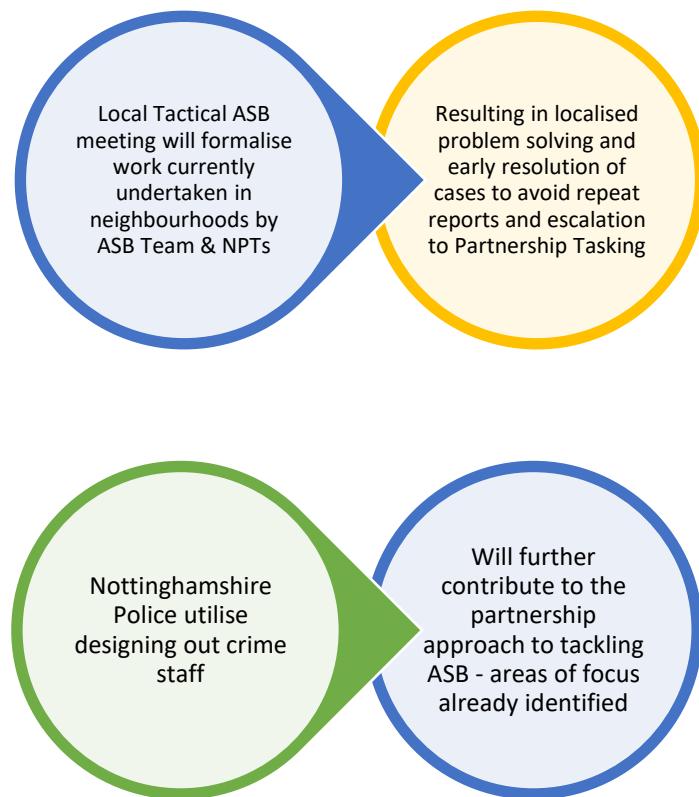
²⁵ Student related ASB can be captured through reports 'tagged' as student related, but additional work is undertaken to use a word search formula to identify records that are student related. This method has limitations and figures are likely to be an underestimate.

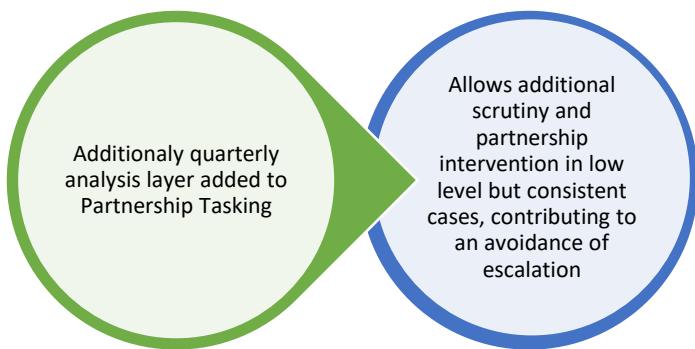
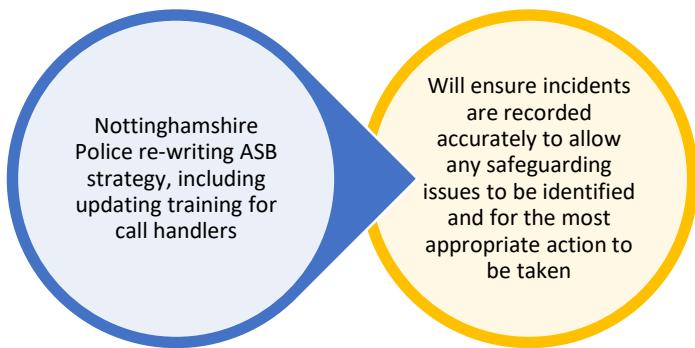
6.2 Partnership Tasking

As part of the formal response to Anti-Social Behaviour in Nottingham City, Partnership Tasking convenes a number of key partners including Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire Police, Nottingham City Homes, Nottinghamshire Fire & Rescue to provide a robust response to ASB and other thematic issues as raised by partners. The Partnership Tasking process has functioned well for a number of years, evolving during the Covid-19 pandemic in response to the changing nature of ASB, and with the partnership response contributing to the recent decline in the number of ASB reports.

In the area of student ASB, reporting shows a marked improvement from 2021. Although as the new university term has begun some wards have begun to see rises in the levels of student ASB, the rises are small, which is an encouraging sign that the preparation and operational plans being implemented by partners are having a positive effect. Combined with the medium and longer term actions proposed by the Student Living Strategy (discussed in the previous section), it is assessed that the impact of student ASB on other residents will be minimised and more manageable than in previous years.

The following graphics indicate some of the work undertaken / planned around Partnership Tasking and the tackling of ASB in the City area.





These additional interventions are aimed at accelerating the recent downward trend in ASB, and maintaining the confidence in the tasking process, whereby only the most serious cases are escalated to tasking, after all other interventions have failed.

A further development will be to incorporate graffiti tasking into partnership tasking in future, which will save officer time and allow for collaboration, a joined up approach and the sharing of new ideas to tackle this issue. Although categorised as a cleansing issue for the purposes of the local authority, graffiti is anti-social and impacts on the wider environment, making its inclusion into the tasking process a natural fit.

7. Tensions Monitoring

Community Protection has used a Tensions Monitoring framework since 2019 to capture community tensions, issues and concerns across the city and to allow for a strategic response where required. The product underwent a revamp in 2021 to increase user friendliness and to highlight themes and risk more clearly, utilising a three-month dataset and additional analysis. The document is shared with trusted stakeholders to ensure a robust partnership response where required on any issues or trends.

Between Sep21-Aug22 41 tensions were recorded, which is a decrease from the 93 seen in the previous year. This decrease is not thought to be due to a lack of tensions and risks in the city area, but rather a symptom of recent staff turnover and lack of corporate memory regarding the process and how to use it. An action has been taken by the Community Protection Intelligence team to create a training input around the Tensions Monitoring process in order that this can be cascaded to all relevant teams, and an input has already been provided to the recently formed Residents Development team to kick start this awareness raising.

Thematically, the areas with most tensions reported were Civil/Political Unrest with 12 reports (e.g. politically motivated graffiti or issues in the community regarding perceived differences in treatment), followed by Disruptive Activism with 10 (e.g. protests).

Some of the themes emerging from the Tensions Monitoring process in 21/22 are explored in more detail throughout this document, but in broad terms, the below are worthy of note as impacting on Nottingham City:

Covid-19	Although dramatically reduced, Covid-19 tensions remained with anti-vaccinations leaflets being posted through citizens' doors and targeted communication to the Director of Public Health
Ukraine	Since the annex of the Crimea in 2014 there have been fears of elevated tensions around Ukrainian groups, which contains both pro and anti-Russian factions. These fears were heightened following the invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. Any need around political support was dealt with via the City Council Leader's Office and a Resettlement Team has assisted with the development of an action plan for Ukrainian citizens. Narratives around the wording used to describe those fighting in the war on Ukraine, and those fleeing it may be different from wording used to describe individuals in similar situations from other parts of the world. This has the potential to cause upset and unrest amongst other communities, and could spark tensions.
Graffiti	Mostly reporting offensive graffiti A monthly graffiti meeting was created to tackle some of the issues, which has now been incorporated into Partnership Tasking (see section 6.2)
Extremism	Minimal reported tensions in this area, although there were possible tensions reported between Hindu and Muslim communities following a social media circulation.
Migration	Concerns re tensions between refugees and those being resettled under the ARAP scheme (see resettlement at section 11), also fears around safety. Local concerns around access to services due to increasing numbers of refugee accommodation in the city, and risks around increases in hate crime are noted. There have also been protests from Hong Kong community groups, petitioning Nottingham City Council to sever links with China, as has been done with Russia.

Emerging themes

The following are noted as themes which may feature in Tensions Monitoring in the coming year, or be anticipated to cause a rise in linked tensions.

Census data - Further Census 2021 data is due for publication in November 2022, with the results around ethnicity expected to show an increase in the number of minority ethnic residents in the city. It is possible that far right groups within the East Midlands will seek to exploit these results, which could impact on Nottingham City

Tensions between Hindu, Sikh & Muslim communities - Following regional disturbances and mounting tensions after the cricket Asia Cup match between India and Pakistan on 28th August, concerns have been raised around potential community divisions in Nottingham as a result of a subsequently cancelled visit to Nottingham by a speaker from India's BJP party. Action was taken to mitigate the risks around this event, and the partnership engaged in dialogue and engagement with these communities to provide reassurance, however concerns remain around the risk of discord locally as widening divisions continue regionally.

Hong Kong - Following events at the Hong Kong consulate in Manchester, where pro-democracy protesters were subject to violence²⁷, some in the Hong Kong community in Nottingham feel unsettled, which could have an impact on existing tensions between the Chinese community and new arrivals from Hong Kong.

²⁷ [Chinese diplomat involved in violence at Manchester consulate, MP says | Manchester | The Guardian](#)

8. Substance Use

For the 2022 Strategic Assessment, findings regarding Substance Use in Nottingham City have been drawn from the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) chapter for illicit alcohol and drugs, which was completed in summer 2022. The full analysis can be found in the published document [here](#).

Unmet needs and service gaps:

- An estimated 63% of the people who use opiate and crack are aged 35-64, yet this cohort accounts for 81% of those accessing structured treatment for opiate and crack use. This suggests there is a potential unmet need in opiate and crack users aged under 35 years.
- Of those aged 15-24 who use opiate and crack in Nottingham City, 93% are not accessing structured treatment.
- Reported drug use is highest among 16-19 and 20-24 year-olds but these age groups account for only 8% of people in structured treatment in Nottingham. There is a potential gap within service provision for this age group.
- Data indicates that 'Mixed' ethnicity groups are underrepresented in treatment. There is a potential gap within service provision for this cohort.
- There is an unmet treatment need of 74% for alcohol dependent citizens aged 18 and over. This equates to up to 3,800 dependent drinkers who could benefit from specialist treatment.
- There is an unmet treatment need of 82% for alcohol-dependent adults who are living with children.

Knowledge gaps:

- Substance misuse prevalence estimates of drug use in Nottingham City are based on household surveys, which means they do not include the homeless community. Therefore, we have a limited understanding of the prevalence of substance misuse within this cohort; however, the creation of the Rough Sleeping Drug and Alcohol Treatment Team will allow a better future understanding.
- There is a lack of detailed insight into the reasons why people drop out of treatment.
- The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic upon substance misuse patterns remains unknown to some extent. This will become clearer as more up to date datasets and survey results are published.
- More accurate data is required on trends and patterns of substance use across various ethnic groups in order to tailor provision to these communities.
- More accurate population data for those who identify as LGBTQ+ is required to better understand whether service provision is matching the need of these communities.
- The data source for prevalence of opiate and crack use is outdated and a refreshed estimate would allow more accurate understanding of unmet need.
- The trends and patterns of substance use among students is not clear. As the estimated number of students using substances (11,800) is high, there needs to be a focus on understanding the level of need among this population.
- Real-time surveillance of drug-related deaths would improve ability to determine and respond to risks in a timely manner.

A number of recommendations arising from the JSNA chapter can be found within the above link, and will not be duplicated within this document. The wider context of substance use sees some significant changes both nationally and locally.

National developments

The Dame Carol Black Review - Dame Carol Black's review of drug policy in England²⁸ looked at challenges around drug supply and demand, with the second part of the review focusing on prevention, treatment and recovery, aiming to ensure vulnerable people with substance use problems get the support required to achieve recovery. The review also set out 32 recommendations for change, to improve the effectiveness of drug prevention and treatment, and to help more people recover from dependence.

From harm to hope - The government's 'From Harm to Hope' strategy sets out a 10 year plan for real change, with an ambition to reduce overall use towards a historic 30 year low²⁹, using a combined approach of tackling supply chains whilst simultaneously reducing demand by increasing the numbers of those using substances into treatment, and deterring recreational drug use. This national strategy is a response to the Dame Carol Black Review, and will provide local authorities with a guide from which they can look to implement local initiatives. Local authorities will be responsible for working together on the long term priorities, with development of a local outcomes framework to measure progress against these key strategic aims.

As part of the plan to reduce demand for drugs and in particular, recreational drug use, the government have published a white paper titled 'Swift, Certain, Tough: New consequences for drug possession'³⁰ which sets out a tiered approach to tackling those found in possession of drugs who do not have a dependence and for whom treatment would be the most relevant intervention. The approach focuses on the policing & criminal justice approach, using punishment as a deterrence, with options for drug awareness courses for first time offenders (not dissimilar to the current approach to speeding offences).

Local developments

Nottingham Substance Use Strategic Partnership - The Local Substance Use Strategic Partnership (Combatting Drugs Partnership) will provide assurance that Nottingham has a coordinated, evidence-based, visible and effective system-wide approach to substance use in line with statutory responsibilities. The group will lead on collating insight and intelligence, developing and owning a joint strategy for Nottingham, the commissioning of high quality services, and system stewardship and coordination. As the group is relatively young, several steps will need to take place to fully establish the group and its work, not least the coordination of a joint needs assessment of local evidence, and the implementation of a local outcomes framework, for which the group will be responsible.

Substance Use commissioning review - To ensure that Nottingham's local substance use treatment and recovery system takes a 'whole family and systems approach', achieving the best health & wellbeing outcomes for the Nottingham population, Nottingham City's Public Health team is currently undertaking a strategic commissioning review of a number of functions within the wider drug and alcohol treatment and recovery system. This will ensure there is a robust partnership approach to tackling the problems

²⁸ Department of Health and Social Care, Independent Report, Review of Drugs: phases two report, (2021) - [Review of drugs part two: prevention, treatment, and recovery - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/review-of-drugs-part-two-prevention-treatment-and-recovery)

²⁹ HM Government, From harm to hope, A 10 year drugs plan to cut crime and save lives, (2021) - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1079147/From_harm_to_hope_PDF.pdf

³⁰ Home Office, Swift, Certain, Tough' new consequences for drug possession, (2022) - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1091385/Swift_Certain_Tough - New consequences for drug possession official .pdf

associated with drug & alcohol use in Nottingham, and will build on existing good practice, investing in and improving treatment, employment, housing and the experiences of those with dependencies in the criminal justice system. The findings of this review will inform the recommissioning and procurement of services including adult drug & alcohol services in community and the criminal justice system, drug & alcohol treatment for young people, family support, and specialist needle exchange, harm reduction and sexual health services for vulnerable populations.

Confidential Inquiry Review Group and drug related deaths - Drug poisoning deaths in England have been rising year on year since 2012 and in 2021 reached a record high³¹. Locally, Nottingham drug poisoning deaths have mirrored this trend. The Confidential Inquiry Review Group (CIRG) conducts reviews and monitoring around drug related deaths in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City, monitoring real time drug related death alerts to explore patterns and trends, whilst also conducting in depth reviews into confirmed drug related deaths to identify learning and improve best practice. The group is responsible for making recommendations regarding the delivery of drug services and targeted interventions to reduce risks, promoting action across the partnership to respond to trends and patterns where necessary. Risks and recommendations are escalated to the Nottingham Substance Use Strategic Partnership and the Nottinghamshire Substance Misuse Board³²

Following a lengthy hiatus caused by disruption related to Covid-19, the CIRG resumed meetings in June 2022, and is now coordinated by the Nottingham City Public Health team. The group has subsequently created closer links to existing adult death reviews, allowing for a more joined up approach with Safeguarding Adult Reviews and Domestic Homicide Reviews, and in future closer working is planned with mental health services to further inform its work. Further, options for drug related death surveillance systems are being explored which would aim to improve the quality of data collected by the group, and the response times to any clusters of deaths that may occur.

Currently, the group is undertaking reviews into confirmed drug related deaths that occurred between 2020-2022 to identify themes or learning that may help to prevent future deaths in Nottingham.

Continuity of Care - Referring back to the national ‘From Harm to Hope’ strategy, the national ambition for continuity of care, is that by the end of 2024-25, every offender who has a dependency should have access to a treatment place. This will require local authorities engaging with key partners including police, prison health care providers and probation, to optimise access to treatment for such individuals, and ensure that there is a shared understanding of how improved health and reoffending outcomes can be delivered for this cohort.

In the shorter term, the national ambition is that by 2023, 3 in 4 prison leavers should be engaged in treatment three weeks after their release. Using data from the Public Health Outcomes Framework C20 indicator³³, Nottingham had a continuity of care rate of 31% for 2021/22, with a target of 75% to be achieved by 2023, which indicates that significant progress will need to be achieved in order to meet this ambition.

³¹ 2021 is the latest data available

³² It should be noted that these two groups are currently being restructured following the mandatory creation of ‘Combatting Drugs Partnerships’

³³ Measures the number of adult offenders who have a continuing treatment needs on discharge from prison and who are successfully engaged in local community treatment services.

9. Vulnerability, exploitation and safeguarding

Slavery Exploitation Team 2021-2022

Since its inception, the Slavery Exploitation Team (SET) has continually worked to strengthen the partnership approach to the identification, prevention and management of cases of vulnerability & exploitation. The team is regarded a 'leading light' in academic circles and a review in 2021 of police forces nationally saw Nottingham as 'best practice' in tackling slavery and exploitation due to the SERAC process which is owned and chaired by the team.

The team continues to deliver workshops and awareness raising sessions to internal and external partners, and the launch of the Safeguarding Gateway in August 2021 provided a mechanism for teams to refer cases where there is a concern for safeguarding or welfare of citizens. The team liaise with multiple agencies including police and adult/child safeguarding to gather intelligence, driving a multi-agency response to protect vulnerable citizens through triage and referral to appropriate escalation routes.

The team has paired with academics at the University of Nottingham's Rights Lab, sharing data on vulnerability and exploitation to contribute to a research project on the intersection between cognitive impairment and exploitation in Nottinghamshire. Further, joint work with Nottinghamshire Police has led to days of action targeting specific businesses and sectors where exploitation may be more common.

Case Study – Alan

Concerns were raised by NPT about a vulnerable adult Alan, whose property had been cuckooed. There had been a significant increase in ASB at the address and known drug dealers were thought to be operating from the address. Alan had been assaulted at the property and the known dealer was wanted for the assaults.

SET spoke to the NPT for fuller details and it was confirmed the perpetrator had been arrested. The officer also said Alan had been obstructive on a number of occasions when the police have been to the address but there were concerns of ongoing risk posed by the perpetrator's associates.

SET Actions:

- Contacted the accommodation support worker: Alan had asked for help when others were not present but there were no available empty properties. The support worker confirmed Alan had been frequently sleeping rough.
- Contacted Housing Aid to discuss and request a reassessment with a support letter from the caseworker (previously discharged duty as there was no solid evidence or disclosures to police).
- Contacted social services to request mental health assessment and support – previous support ended due to non-engagement. Explained exploitation may have hindered engagement, agreed further assessment to reopen.
- Contacted hospital for history – previous attendances with unexplained injuries, self-harm and attempted suicides and had a large amount of cash.
- Case taken to multiagency SERAC.
- Accommodation support worker reported that associates of the main dealer had returned to the property and were staying there – police updated.

Case Outcomes:

- Via SERAC – risk around perpetrator, associates and area assessed. Appeal to housing aid to reinstate duty taking into account Alan's reasons for 'not engaging' and risk if he had. Safe areas identified by police.
- Housing Aid reinstated duty and secured permanent accommodation with local provider.
- Tenant engaging and accessing intense support through accommodation provider, forensic mental health and for substance misuse.
- Original property secured.

The work of the Slavery & Exploitation Team feeds into a wider partnership response around vulnerability and safeguarding, and highlights the importance of this issue as a theme which features in the work of all partners, even for those where it is not immediately obvious.

Risk around housing and homelessness is highlighted in the commentary on both cost of living crisis and resettlement, and so it is notable that the vulnerability most frequently seen in SET referrals is homelessness, followed by substance use and unemployment. It is highly likely that homelessness and subsequent wider issues will continue to impact on statutory partners in the coming year.

Partners from Nottingham City Homes have noted the vulnerability of older people in the context of the current housing and cost of living crisis, and have cited cases where family members have moved in with older relatives in sheltered or warden supervised accommodation. It is possible that older people may be more vulnerable to accommodation based exploitation due to their age, whether by family members or others. Partners have also raised concerns around the possibilities of mental health issues, or issues around Severe & Multiple Disadvantage (SMD) manifesting as a housing or homelessness issue due to the lack of accessibility to more suitable services. This would appear to be evidenced by the increase in begging and rough sleeping, often driven by other issues such as substance use, mental health and exploitation.

It is assessed that housing is a key area of vulnerability in Nottingham City, and that the true impact of the current crisis is not yet realised.

See recommendation 18

Safeguarding in Nottingham City has been impacted heavily by the pandemic, and as professionals re-enter people's homes, it is reported by the Safeguarding Adults Board that there are particular themes emerging. As people's lives become more complex, so too does the nature of abuse and neglect, manifesting in some instances as chronic abuse and self-neglect - these also being issues that can be expected to become more severe as the cost of living increase bites. Financial abuse and vulnerability are also likely to increase as the cost of living crisis worsens, potentially exacerbated by people's interaction with the DWP.

Transitional safeguarding is an area which the SAB are looking to explore, which advocates that the traditional model of safeguarding as 'adults' and 'children's' arenas is not suitable, and that a more fluid approach to safeguarding is required. Referring to Holmes & Smale (2018)³⁴ the following are reasons why a young person may need a more transitional approach to safeguarding:

- Adolescents may experience a range of risks & harms, requiring a distinctive safeguarding response
- Harm, and its effects, do not stop at the age of 18
- Many factors increasing a child's vulnerability persist into adulthood, resulting in unmet need and costly later interventions
- Safeguarding systems are governed by different statutory frameworks, which can make the transition to adulthood harder for young people facing risk
- Young people entering adulthood can experience a 'cliff edge' in terms of support

See recommendation 19

³⁴ Holmes & Smale, (2018) Transitional safeguarding - adolescence to adulthood - available via www.rip.org.uk

10. Prevent

In the 2021 CDP Strategic Assessment, the area of Prevent was deemed a high priority. Since this time, there has been national recognition of the risk in this area, resulting in Nottingham City being designated a Home Office Prevent Priority area in April 2022 and attracting funding as a result. This funding is utilised to provide resources to deliver Nottingham City's Prevent offer, namely a dedicated Prevent Coordinator and Prevent Education Officer. As part of this process, Nottingham City underwent a Prevent Benchmarking exercise which allowed for the identification of areas of good practice as well as those requiring focus, to ensure compliance with the Prevent statutory duty.

It was noted in the benchmarking exercise that the Channel Panel monthly meeting (an early intervention meeting to support people at risk of radicalisation) was a particular area of good practice in the City, and the Prevent Problem Solving process was also commended. Areas where additional focus is required include staff training, implementing a multi-agency steering group and creating a partnership plan to track delivery of the work around Prevent.

At the time of writing, the threat level to the UK on a national basis was substantial³⁵. There are a number of threat narratives that could impact on the UK or Nottingham, including threats from Extreme Right Wing terrorism, Islamist terrorism, as well as the dangers of individuals being radicalised online - in particular Self-initiated terrorism (where the individual does not make these links via their local connections, but in isolation). Other theories and areas for concern include theories such as the Great Replacement theory³⁶, and the rise in home schooling, which leaves parents and children susceptible to alternative curriculums and a lack of exposure to critical thinking.

A number of factors impacting elsewhere in Nottingham City and nationally may impact on tensions in the population, and contribute to radicalised narratives within various sections of society. Nottingham is well documented as welcoming a number of asylum seekers, and refugees (including those from Ukraine) who are vulnerable and at increased risk of exploitation, and whose presence in the city may not be viewed favourably by local populations. Coupled with factors such as the cost of living crisis, energy crisis and housing shortages, there may be a heightened risk of any of the aforementioned narratives taking hold in communities - whether this is rooted in feelings of marginalisation, or patriotism.

The funding for Nottingham as a Prevent Priority area is reviewed on an annual basis, therefore there is a risk for Nottingham City that funding may cease, impacting on the ability of the Local Authority to manage the Prevent statutory duty and deliver a core offer. In mitigation, there are opportunities to develop partnership working with Nottinghamshire County Council and bid for funds to deliver bespoke work in identified areas across the whole county. It is noted that any such work delivered in this area will require support from the voluntary sector, and that working with these key partners will be essential to delivering on set objectives. Further, the Shawcross Review³⁷ will be published in due course³⁸, which may include recommendations around multi-year funding for Prevent Priority areas, allowing Nottingham City to embed its Prevent response longer term.

³⁵ [Terrorism and national emergencies: Terrorism threat levels - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/terrorism-and-national-emergencies/terrorism-threat-levels)

³⁶ An ethno-nationalist theory that an indigenous European population is being replaced by non-European immigrants

³⁷ [Independent Review of Prevent - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/independent-review-of-prevent)

³⁸ A draft report was submitted to the Home Office in April 2022. No publication date is currently set.

Moving forward, the proposed Protect duty will also create an onus on local authorities to act to improve public security and to counter terrorism, which will require similar management to the Prevent duty.

See recommendations 20 & 21

11. Resettlement & refugees

Nottingham's diverse and vibrant community can be attributed in part to its welcoming of people from all backgrounds, cultures and experiences. These include those seeking refuge or asylum from other parts of the world, and for whom Nottingham is a place they can begin to rebuild their lives.

Homes for Ukraine scheme

On 24th February 2022 Russia's invasion of Ukraine commenced, displacing people from their homes in Ukraine who then became refugees. The government Homes for Ukraine scheme was unveiled in March 2022, allowing UK families to sponsor a Ukrainian national or family, in return for thankyou payments from the government.

At the time the scheme was announced, concerns were voiced around safeguarding of involved parties and longevity of the scheme, demand on resources and the potential for conflict and tensions between the Ukrainian community and other communities seeking resettlement. Partners and the voluntary sector have joined together to deliver the scheme within Nottingham and to provide support to Ukrainian citizens, however issues have been noted, which are expected to continue to impact in the city for the longer term.

- Evidence of fatigue amongst sponsors, some of whom report tensions within households, or feeling unsupported by the government
- Cost of living crisis and energy price increases adding financial pressure
- As a result of the above some sponsors being unwilling to continue their sponsorship, leaving families at risk of homelessness
- Lack of new sponsors joining the scheme to maintain provision
- As the war continues into the longer term, public support for Ukrainian refugees may taper

It is highly likely that the issues experienced in Nottingham City will be replicated across other local authority areas, and as demand for sponsors / resources increases, this could lead to higher demand for resettlement of Ukrainian refugees in Nottingham City, where access to support services and resources are more readily available. This in turn will impact on the limited resources available in Nottingham City, and increase demand across all cohorts.

A gap is therefore identified in terms of accommodation for Ukrainian nationals, and as the local authority has a duty to provide accommodation for those who are homeless, it is not difficult to see how quickly local authority homelessness services could be overwhelmed. Many families do not want to be re-matched, and may seek alternative accommodation themselves, however this creates further risk in terms of vulnerability to exploitation or debt incursion, leading to an unsustainable situation for these individuals and their families.

As the conflict moves into the long term, the scheme will be extended to allow for the accommodation of eligible minors, for which arrangements are slightly different. At present there is no suggestion that Nottingham City will be particularly impacted by these children, however there are similar concerns regarding safeguarding and exploitation should any arrive.

Nottingham currently manages several cohorts in addition to the recent Ukrainian arrivals.

The ARAP (Afghan Relocations & Assistance Policy) initiated in 2020 offered relocation or assistance to those who worked for or with the UK Government during the occupation of Afghanistan. This was followed by the ACRS (Afghan Citizens Resettlement Scheme) in 2022. A number of individuals under this scheme are currently residing in the Nottingham City area awaiting resettlement.

A number of asylum seekers are currently housed in hotels and apartment blocks within Nottingham City, these locations being identified by the government and imposed on a no choice basis. The hotels are run & managed by government appointed contractors, and local authority teams work with the asylum seekers and management company to offer additional support, guidance and advice regarding language tuition, medical care etc. Although managed through government contractors, it is recognised that local authority support now is an investment to prevent higher future costs in relation to mental health, education etc.

As these cohorts move through the official channels to settled status, housing and vulnerability are emerging as key themes in the wider resettlement context. Due to the demand on housing in Nottingham City, the local authority is exempt from being included in the permanent resettlement offer to those on the ARAP or ACRS scheme, however several other issues are noted.

Conflict & tensions have been reported in the asylum communities over the sharing of hotel rooms. This could contribute to single healthy males becoming at risk of street homelessness and destitution, and particularly if they receive a negative decision around their status, they may go 'underground', becoming more vulnerable to exploitation and modern slavery as a way to find accommodation and earn enough to survive.

Further tensions between cohorts could arise from the competition for the limited available accommodation, and is further exacerbated by private contractors (with the Asylum accommodation contracts) being able to afford local rental properties at a higher rate than that which is affordable for the local authority, thus pitting the local authority seeking to house refugees against a private company housing asylum seekers. This could be perceived as differential treatment of those from different cohorts. Further, the high demand for housing creates a situation where desperation could lead to the acceptance of, and rogue landlords marketing, sub-standard properties. Ultimately, this creates further vulnerability, and issues which will also fall to the local authority to manage, impacting services.

Housing for unaccompanied asylum seeking children is a further area that is under considerable pressure due to volume which is creating considerable pressure on looked after children placements and fostering services, also impacting on other cohorts and giving rise to tensions.

Finally, in relation to accommodation, there is a risk to all schemes that in the event the local authority is no longer able to cope with demand, that it could consider withdrawing from the resettlement schemes. The impact of this would be a reduction of income as a result of these schemes, which is currently used to offset shortfall in terms of the cost of private rented accommodation.

Aside from the issues outlined in relation to housing and accommodation, there remain other issues impacting on local partners. As discussed above, some of the funding which comes with asylum seekers is being used to alleviate pressures in other areas of the system, for example, on foster care, pregnancy & maternity services and children's services, in recognition of the additional demand placed on them. Some money has been used to create new posts and support under-funded areas.

12. Cost of living crisis

In August 2022 the annual rate of inflation reached 9.9%, close to a 40 year high³⁹, with 87% of adults in Great Britain noticing an increase in their cost of living between August-September 2022⁴⁰. The cost of housing also increased, with the East Midlands area seeing the highest growth in private rental costs of 4.3%.⁴¹ Most social housing tenants also faced a rent increase of 4.1% in April 2022.⁴² This wider financial circumstance frames a picture whereby several years of austerity have reduced funding to local authorities and other public sector services whilst at the same time seeing increased demand on those services. Rising feelings of discontent in the general population have led to recent protests (e.g. Enough is Enough), and strike action in multiple sectors (postal, rail, criminal law), including in Nottingham City.

The current increases in inflation impact on poorer households more than those with higher incomes, due to the proportion of household income spent on energy costs and food bills, and the room for savings in other areas of their budget to offset any increases⁴³. As Nottingham is a city with higher than average levels of deprivation, and a large proportion of social housing, it is reasonable to conclude that citizens of Nottingham are being particularly impacted by the cost of living crisis and the wider potential impacts this has in relation to community safety.

When viewed through a community safety lens, there are myriad ways in which the current situation may impact on Nottingham Citizens.

"The rising costs of fuel, food and other essentials are combining with existing disadvantage and vulnerability within our communities to put many households at greater risk of both immediate hardship and reduced opportunity and wellbeing."⁴⁴

Social elements can impact on community safety in a number of ways, for example age and sex will have an impact on gender based violence and hate crime, and individual lifestyle factors may influence the choice people make and the impact of their behaviour in relation to substance use and anti-social behaviour⁴⁵. People's perception of, or actual ability to contribute to society can be impacted by social isolation and loneliness⁴⁶, as well as opening them up to vulnerability and propensity for reduced health outcomes. Equally, the quality and availability of housing is linked to both physical and mental health, of which poorer outcomes are correlated with higher crime rates⁴⁷.

The Local Government Association reports that English local authorities have experienced a real terms cut of 46% in funding to deliver Community Safety Partnership services since 2010⁴⁸. This financial hardship is compounded by a lack of additional funding from the government to mitigate the recent inflationary

³⁹ [Rising cost of living in the UK \(parliament.uk\)](#), p.4

⁴⁰ [CBP-9428.pdf \(parliament.uk\)](#), p.6

⁴¹ [CBP-9428.pdf \(parliament.uk\)](#), p. 24

⁴² [CBP-9428.pdf \(parliament.uk\)](#), p.42

⁴³ [Cost of living crisis | The Institute for Government](#)

⁴⁴ [Cost of living | Local Government Association](#)

⁴⁵ [Thinking about the links between Community Safety & Public Health – Scottish Community Safety Network \(safercommunitiesscotland.org\)](#)

⁴⁶ [Thinking about the links between Community Safety & Public Health – Scottish Community Safety Network \(safercommunitiesscotland.org\)](#)

⁴⁷ [Thinking about the links between Community Safety & Public Health – Scottish Community Safety Network \(safercommunitiesscotland.org\)](#)

⁴⁸ [5a - LGA review of the future of community safety services report.pdf \(moderngov.co.uk\)](#) p.3

increases, leaving many local authorities with funding gaps which need to be addressed. Nottingham City is no exception, and although no decisions have been made in relation to future finances at the time of writing, there is a risk that resources could be reduced, which in turn may impact on the ability of the partnership to effectively address issues raised in the strategic assessment.

Examples of the impact of austerity in Nottingham City are the lack of investment in the Domestic & Sexual Violence and Abuse services. Although services have not seen budget cuts, there have been no funding increases since 2011, and taking into account the inflation rise alone, this further strips the amount of support which can be achieved with basic funding. A request for a funding increase to cover the cost of living to DSVA services has been submitted, however with further local authority budget savings expected to be required in the coming financial years, it is difficult to align these two objectives. Nottinghamshire Fire & Rescue Service is another CDP partner expected to have to make budget cuts⁴⁹, and whilst changes to the service are not expected to impact in the same way, it is a further example of services finding innovative ways to deliver services and ensure safety of citizens amongst a climate of reduced budgets.

This is not to say that funding opportunities, grants and bid processes are not available - there are many, which can provide much needed funding to specified areas of business. A quirk in these funding opportunities however, is that many are offered on a short term basis and with almost immediate delivery windows, making it difficult for the partnership to identify resources to deliver successful bids. This also assumes that resources can be spared to research and write a bid as a first step. Community groups may experience the same issue, with the combined result being that Nottingham's Community Safety offer may be adversely impacted by the inability of partners to spare resource to attempt to secure and deliver much needed additional funding.

There are wider societal impacts from the manner in which community safety issues are addressed. It has been reported in the media that suggestions have been made for Police to use 'discretion' if the cost of living contributes to a rise in crime⁵⁰, however this sends a conflicting message (i.e. that crime is acceptable in certain circumstances), which does not align with key principles of society.

There is an outlying risk to the partnership that continued economic strain could lead to a withdrawal of all but basic statutory services. A more likely risk is that small scale but important work such as community outreach, engagement, and early intervention work would be scaled back in favour of prioritising immediate issues. This could allow low level and seemingly unimportant issues to gain traction, ultimately having a much larger impact on community safety.

There are likely to be opportunities for future collaboration, integration and combined delivery, particularly with the recently announced devolution deal coming to Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Derbyshire. In preparation for the Serious Violence Duty the partnership has already convened a data steering group to begin to share data & reduce duplication, something which is likely to be high on the agenda in the near future.

See recommendation 22

⁴⁹ [Nottinghamshire fire service cost-cutting plan consultation begins - BBC News](#)

⁵⁰ [Officers should use discretion over stealing to eat, says police watchdog | Police | The Guardian](#)

13. Findings & recommendations

Number	Theme	Finding	Recommendations
1	Housing/Licensing	There is a risk that current licensing schemes may not be renewed, impacting on community safety issues	Non council partners to liaise with NCC Licensing teams to input into the evidence for continuing licensing schemes, to include safety and wellbeing of tenants and to have consideration for wider impacts on community safety.
2	Housing/Licensing	Nottingham City Council's Safer Housing team have experienced reductions in numbers, however have powers which could be useful in tackling exploitation	Consider the impact of the Safer Housing proactive team and any opportunities to utilise the powers at their disposal. Explore the possibility of working collectively to pool resources, powers and knowledge - in particular could work be undertaken with SET team or Police Modern Slavery team. All areas are seeing unprecedented demand and there could be an opportunity to work together.
3	Crime	Theft offences may increase during the period Sep22-Aug23 without concerted partnership intervention.	It is recommended that the Serious Acquisitive Crime sub-group of the VCG look at this area of offending in more detail and consider work across the 4P approach to minimise the likelihood of a spike in Theft offences over the coming year. There is potential to involve wider partners such as Nottingham Bid and retail partners to create an impactful partnership approach.
4	Data	There is a lack of recording of ethnicity data for victim and offender details across all crime types, making analysis and identification of groups who may need individual approaches difficult. This issue has also been noted in performance data from commissioned services as part of other work streams.	The Partnership should explore whether there are any barriers to recording ethnicity, in particular where victims are reporting crime / seeking help (e.g. through commissioned services), and encourage accurate data recording to allow for more accurate analysis.
5	Victims of crime / outcomes	The positive outcome rate for all crime types has declined in the medium term, with the predominant reason for unresolved cases being victim declines/withdraws support). The backlog of court cases contributed to by the Covid-19 pandemic may have contributed to this, and may bring with it additional issues which contribute to victims declining to support prosecution (i.e. the extended Criminal Justice process, time delays impacting on a witness's memory of events)	The partnership should commission work to understand why positive outcomes are declining. What do the current court backlogs for Nottingham look like? Where appropriate, can (and if so, how?) the partnership work to support victims of crime to support prosecutions?
6	Victims of crime / outcomes	Op Soteria is a CPS and Police approach being piloted in some Police areas looking at the way in which rape cases are investigated. This has produced results in terms of victim engagement and positive outcomes.	Share with CDP partners the results of the Op Soteria pilot project to ascertain its potential impacts in rape cases. Assess whether Op Soteria could enhance Nottinghamshire Police's current approach to sexual violence offences even further.
7	DSVA	In the R12M to August 2022 Aspley ward experienced the largest volume of DVA offences and the second largest volume of Sexual Assault offences.	The partnership to consider commissioning more in depth analysis of DSVA in the Aspley ward to better understand what factors may be contributing to higher volumes, and what positive outcomes for the area could look like. Following this, targeted work could be implemented to reduce the risk in this area.
8	DSVA	The MARAC is predicted to experience an increase in demand of 20% in 2022/23. Several mitigations have been suggested by the MARAC working group to address this.	The partnership should identify a sponsor/champion to assist with implementing and monitoring the required changes to the MARAC, and who can work with MARAC leads to explore future opportunities to develop the process.
9	DSVA	The number of agency referrals to MARAC is showing a declining trend.	The MARAC steering group should monitor the number of agency referrals and explore reasons for the long & medium term decreases seen, to ensure any issues that may be contributing to the issue are resolved

10	Crime	A decrease in positive outcome for hate crime offences could be contributing to the lack of reporting (22% reduction in the short term) - if people do not feel confident in the process, they may be less likely to report.	It is recommended that a piece of work is undertaken to examine why positive outcomes for hate crime have decreased so much in the short term, and identify any actions that could be taken to reverse this trend.
11			A post with a focus on Hate Crime within Nottingham City Council remains vacant, pending a restructure of the Community Safety team. This post should be recruited to with some urgency.
12			It is recommended that the Hate Crime and Community Partnerships Group is reviewed and revived to invigorate partnership work in this area and to raise awareness. This may also contribute to action 10.
13	Crime	The Nottingham City area has seen long, medium and short term increases in VAP, though Nottingham crime levels are below average for its Most Similar Group. Long, medium & short term increases in knife crime are also seen. It is anticipated that this increasing trend is set to remain as monthly averages are increasing. It is noted that across the whole period, knife crime makes up just 1% of all recorded crime in Nottingham City.	The partnership should commit to supporting the implementation of the Serious Violence Duty, headed by the VRU, by ensuring that adequate resources committed and actions shared to ensure full participation in this important work stream.
14	Crime	Across all crime types, offenders from Black ethnic backgrounds were overrepresented in repeat offending figures, when compared to the latest census results (2011). It is recognised that latest Census results may impact this finding.	As soon as full Census 2021 results are published, comparisons should be made with repeat offending rates to establish whether this is an issue which requires further attention from the CDP Board.
15	ASB	Youth ASB and in ASB in the Bestwood area have not decreased at the same level as seen in other types / areas.	It is noted that there is already activity ongoing as a result of Safer Streets funding which is intended to tackle ASB and youth ASB in the Bestwood area. It is important that once this project ends, support and focus should be maintained in this area, and on Youth ASB more generally across the city, utilising available data and resources to ensure that problems do not re-emerge, and that new opportunities to tackle these themes of ASB are taken.
16	ASB	Other ASB is now the predominant category seen in reporting in Nottingham City, much of which is related to begging activity.	The partnership should explore sustainable, long term solutions to dissuade begging in Nottingham City, including a diverted giving scheme (may utilise touchpoints to allow people to donate using debit cards) that is accompanied by a visible campaign to raise awareness amongst the public.
17	ASB	Budgetary pressures across partners may impact on the ability of the partnership to maintain current levels of resource dedicated to tackling issues such as ASB.	
18	Housing/Licensing	Nottingham City is likely to experience increased demand for housing in the coming twelve months, arising from multiple factors including resettlement, vulnerability and the cost of living crisis, which all have a community safety element.	The Community Safety Partnership should explore how it links with the Housing Forum and take any action required to ensure decisions around planning and housing are scrutinised from a Community Safety perspective
19	Vulnerability	Exploring a move to Transitional Safeguarding is a work stream being undertaken by the Safeguarding Adults Board, and which would benefit from a Community Safety Perspective.	It is recommended that the CDP recognise the positive impact of transitional safeguarding, and support the SAB to implement this approach in Nottingham City, where appropriate and achievable.
20	Prevent	Implementation of the Prevent duty in Nottingham City would benefit from strong partnership, particularly with the voluntary sector.	Identify key voluntary sector partners and build relationships to ensure maximum effectiveness of delivery in respect of Prevent duty.

21	Prevent	In 2023 the proposed Protect duty will place an onus on local authorities to act to improve public security and to counter terrorism.	Prepare ahead of time for the upcoming Protect duty to ensure the partnership and local authority is in a good position ahead of any assessments or benchmarking due to take place.
22	Cost of Living	There are likely to be opportunities for future collaboration, integration and combined delivery, particularly with the recently announced devolution deal coming to Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Derbyshire. In respect of the Serious Violence Duty key partners have already begun to meet to share data and reduce duplication.	The Community Safety Partnership should explore current and future opportunities for more advanced collaborative working to reduce duplication and expenditure.

14. Risk Matrix and priorities

The matrix below outlines the key risk areas for the partnership and provides a score indicating level of risk, and subsequently, the priority of response that is recommended.

Thematic area / Type of risk	Risk to individual	Risk to public	Risk to organisation	Risk of financial impact	Risk to reputation / public perception	Total
Scored between 1-5. 1 being low risk, 5 being high risk	Taking into account risk to both physical and mental wellbeing of the individual	The risk to the public from these issues	Risks to organisation of not responding, including likelihood of additional impact if issue not dealt with in a timely manner, and impact on other related services	Likelihood of financial impact if issue not addressed. Also taking into account funding received by the partnership for these areas and the volume of incidents/cases.	Assessment of the risk to the reputation of the partnership if there is a lack of or diluted response to the issue	Total score
Vulnerability & Exploitation	5	1	5	5	5	21
Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence	5	1	5	5	5	21
Prevent	4	4	5	3	5	21
Serious Violence	5	3	5	2	5	20
Housing & Homelessness	4	1	5	5	4	19
Substance Use	5	2	4	5	3	19
Anti-Social Behaviour	2	2	4	4	4	16

**Overview and Scrutiny Committee
4 January 2023**

**The Council's Budget (Medium Term Financial Plan) 2023/24 – 2026/27
Item**

Report of the Statutory Scrutiny Officer

1 Purpose

- 1.1 To scrutinise the Council's budget proposals for 2023/24 – 2026/27.

2 Action required

- 2.1 To consider the information contained in the Executive Board report of 20 December 2022 on the Medium Term Financial Plan for 2023/24 – 2026/27, and presented at the meeting, to ask questions and provide feedback on the proposals.

3 Background information

- 3.1 The Committee is continuing to focus its work on the recovery and improvement of the Council and, as part of this, the Committee is scrutinising the Council's budget proposals for 2023/24 – 2026/27 with the Committee acting as a consultee.
- 3.2 The budget proposals involving children, adults and health, will be scrutinised by the Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee and the Health and Adult Social Care Scrutiny Committee respectively.
- 3.3 The report taken to Executive Board on 20 December 2022 setting out the current savings proposals in the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan for 2023/24 – 2026/27 and approving going out to consultation on them until 25 January 2022 is attached for Committee members to read to enable a consultation response to be put together.
- 3.4 The Portfolio Holder for Finance, and the Corporate Director for Finance and Resources will be in attendance at the meeting to present the information and respond to queries from the Committee.

4 List of attached information

- 4.1 Executive Board Report from 20 December 2022 - Medium Term Financial Plan 2023/24 – 2026/27.

5 Background papers, other than published works or those disclosing exempt or confidential information

- 5.1 None.

6 Published documents referred to in compiling this report

- 6.1 Executive Board Report from 20 December 2022 - Medium Term Financial Plan 2023/24 – 2026/27.

7 Wards affected

- 7.1 All.

8 Contact information

- 8.1 Laura Wilson
Senior Governance Officer
0115 8764301
laura.wilson@nottinghamcity.gov.uk

Executive Board – 20 December 2022

Subject:	Medium Term Financial Plan 2023/24 to 2026/27
Corporate Director(s)/Director(s):	Clive Heaphy, Interim Corporate Director for Finance and Resources
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Adele Williams, Deputy Leader and Portfolio Holder for Finance
Report author and contact details:	Debbie Middleton, Interim Director of Finance and Deputy S151 Officer Debbie.middleton@nottinghamcity.gov.uk
Other colleagues who have provided input:	Colleagues within Strategic Finance
Subject to call-in:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Key Decision:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Criteria for Key Decision:	
(a)	<input type="checkbox"/> Expenditure <input type="checkbox"/> Income <input type="checkbox"/> Savings of £750,000 or more taking account of the overall impact of the decision
and/or	
(b)	Significant impact on communities living or working in two or more wards in the City <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Type of expenditure:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revenue <input type="checkbox"/> Capital
If Capital, provide the date considered by Capital Board	
Date:	
Total value of the decision: Nil	
Wards affected: All	
Date of consultation with Portfolio Holder(s): Throughout August to December	
Relevant Council Plan Key Outcome:	
Clean and Connected Communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Keeping Nottingham Working	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Carbon Neutral by 2028	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Safer Nottingham	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Child-Friendly Nottingham	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Healthy and Inclusive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Keeping Nottingham Moving	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Improve the City Centre	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Better Housing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Financial Stability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Serving People Well	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Summary of issues (including benefits to citizens/service users):	
<p>This report updates Members on progress in developing the Council's General Fund Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) for the 4-year period 2023/24 to 2026/27 and builds on the Council's Together for Nottingham Plan. A refresh of the Together for Nottingham Plan was approved by Full Council on 31 October 2022 and achieving sustainable medium-term finances remains a key priority within the plan.</p>	
<p>It is a legal requirement to set a balanced General Fund Budget for 2023/24 by 11 March 2023. In addition, it is a Best Value requirement to demonstrate the financial sustainability of the Council through setting a balanced 4-year MTFP. The plan will show how financial growth items, savings and income proposals will be addressed and delivered as part of a medium-term sustainable approach.</p>	
<p>This report seeks approval to enter into consultation on current savings and income proposals. Whilst the MTFP presented in this report is currently forecast to be in surplus over the 4-year period there remains a budget gap of £3.2m in 2023/24. Therefore, further work needs to be undertaken to present a balanced position for each year ahead of the updated MTFP which will</p>	

be reported to February 2023 Executive Board and this will require further budget proposals to be identified to provide options to close the remaining budget gap. This report sets a framework and an approach to delivering a balanced budget in line with statutory requirements. This includes some proposals for delivering savings in 2023/24 and future years which the Council is now consulting on.

The MTFP is predicated on a number of assumptions that are subject to change prior to final budget setting by the Council in March 2023. The report reflects announcements made in the Chancellors Autumn Statement on the 17 November 2022. However, the full extent of the impact upon the Council's finances will only become clearer when the Provisional Finance Settlement for Local Government is announced, this is expected to be during the week commencing 19 December 2022.

Once the Final Finance Settlement has been announced, any variation in assumptions will be reflected and updated in the MTFP for presentation to the Executive Board in February 2023 and will inform the final budget proposals at Full Council in March 2023.

The revenue element of the MTFP is set out in the context of:

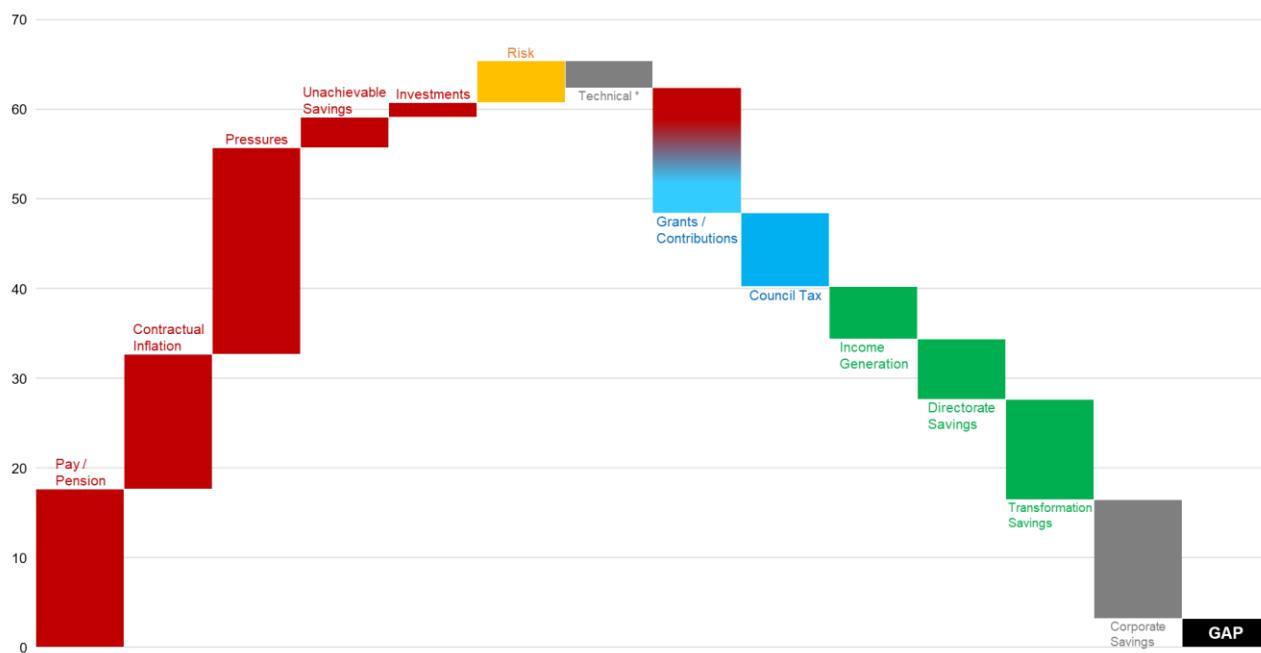
- a period of exceptionally high inflation particularly around energy, fuel and contract costs together with increased pay inflation;
- a cost of living crisis impacting on citizens;
- a challenging employment market, with recruitment and retention issues internally within the Council and generally across the wider public sector;
- increased demand for services, in particular those relating to Adults Social Care and Children's Social Care, and Homelessness which is expected to continue over the life of the plan;
- a challenging financial position with some post-Covid pandemic supply chain challenges continuing to impact upon the Council's finances;
- the need to secure financial sustainability and resilience; and
- continued lack of certainty over future Government funding that impacts adversely upon the Council's ability to carry out any long term financial planning.

This initial assessment of the MTFP is based on the following key assumptions:

- a. a starting budget gap of **£32.2 million** for 2023/24 rising to **£44.0 million** in 2026/27, driven largely by pay and non-pay inflation and demand pressures;
- b. assumed 2023/24 Settlement Funding Assumptions of **£111.8 million** and 'flat cash' funding for the remaining period of the MTFP, details of which are as yet unconfirmed and will be updated as part of the February 2023 MTFP Executive Board report;
- c. following the Chancellor's Autumn Statement in November and the changes permitted in relation to raising of Council Tax, the MTFP is based on a proposed increase in core council tax from April 2023 of **2.99%** and an additional increase of **2.00%** Adult Social Care Precept to fund the pressures in Adult Social Care as permitted by Government for 2023/24. The total proposed increase in Council Tax is therefore **4.99%** for 2023/24;
- d. the MTFP for 2024/25 assumes the maximum increase as announced in the Chancellor's Autumn Statement of a **4.99%** increase comprising the same mix of funding as 2023/24. The assumed Council Tax increase for 2025/26 and 2026/27 is a core **1.99%** per annum with no assumed increase in relation to the Adult Social Care Precept for these years.
- e. growth items of **£46.8 million** in 2023/24 rising to **£83.8 million** in 2026/27, arising primarily from pressures in pay inflation, inflationary and demand pressures in housing and homelessness, adults and children's social care, inflationary pressures upon energy

- costs and other pressures resulting from re-basing budgets within Finance & Resources Directorate;
- f. assumed pay inflation of **4.00%** per annum for 2023/24 and 2024/25, **3.00%** for 2025/26 and **2.00%** for 2026/27;
 - g. in response to the recruitment and retention challenges within the Council a revised pay structure is being proposed, a separate report is being presented to the 20 December Executive Board. The additional cost of this proposal is **£4.5 million** in 2023/24 with a cumulative cost of **£5.3 million** over the 4-year period.
 - h. new savings of **£29.0 million** for 2023/24, of which **£10.3 million** requires public consultation;
 - i. the 4-year MTFP currently has a surplus of **£8.8 million**, however there is further work to do to test budgeting assumptions. There is a remaining gap of **£3.2 million** for 2023/24 and the February Executive Board updated MTFP will present a balanced position for 2023/24. Further work is on-going to identify ways to close the gap and to secure a robust MTFP that takes account of the Council's medium term capital programme and capital strategy, treasury strategy and transformation programme that is fundamental to the delivery of planned transformation savings over the period of the MTFP.

The waterfall chart below broadly illustrates the cost drivers for the 2023/24 gap alongside funding assumptions and budget proposals on income and savings to close the budget gap



The Housing Revenue Account 2023/24 budget and MTFP will be presented to February 2023 Executive Board.

The updated MTFP report in February 2023 will include an updated position for the Capital Programme.

The Council's Chief Financial Officer (Section 151 Officer) has a statutory duty to make an assessment of the robustness of the budget and adequacy of reserves. The MTFP to be presented to February 2023 Executive Board will provide this assessment.

The figures presented in this report are generally annual movements with a cumulative total MTFP column, this represents a different and simpler presentation to previous year's reports

which illustrated the cumulative position in each year compared to the current base budget position.

The Council implemented a new Senior Level Structure and Organisational Design in November 2022. The MTFP work commenced prior to the implementation of this new structure and therefore the report is presented under the previous Directorate headings. The February 2023 updated MTFP will be presented in form of the new management structure.

Does this report contain any information that is exempt from publication? No

Recommendation(s):

- 1 To endorse the draft public consultation proposals as set out in **Appendix 1** and to commence formal public consultation on those proposals.
- 2 To note the progress in the development of the budget for 2023/24 and the Medium Term Financial Plan for years 2024/25 to 2026/27.
- 3 To approve that, where any staffing reductions result from measures taken to address the budget gap outlined in this report, reductions be supported through a voluntary redundancy approach and that redundancy compensation be in accordance with the Council's agreed Discretionary Compensation Regulations Policy provisions for voluntary redundancies.
- 4 To note that further work is underway to identify ways in which a balanced budget for 2023/24 and robust MTFP can be achieved and that this will form part of the report to Executive Board in February 2023.

1. Reasons for recommendations

- 1.1 This report seeks endorsement of the Council's first phase of its draft budget and MTFP proposals for 2023/24 to 2026/27 to enable public consultation to commence. Public consultation will run from 20 December 2022 to 25 January 2023 and staffing consultation from 20 December 2022 to 15 February 2023. Further work will be needed to produce a legally balanced budget for 2023/24 and is likely to result in further budget proposals needing to be identified. The responses to the consultation will be considered and any proposed changes will be agreed by the Executive Board in February 2023.
- 1.2 This first phase in the development of the Council's budget and MTFP provides the context of the financial environment in which the Council is operating that supports and informs the commencement of the budget consultation period. The MTFP covers a 4-year period as part of the Council's need to ensure there is a longer term financial planning framework within which the Council's financial sustainability can be assessed and assured and which can be used to inform longer term decision making.
- 1.3 The report sets out the assumptions made for the General Fund revenue element of the MTFP and the proposals to reduce costs and generate income that will contribute towards the delivery of a balanced budget. At this stage in the process, a budget gap of **£3.2m** remains and further work is underway within the Council to identify further cost savings and income generation options to close the gap. It should also be noted that details of the Council's funding for next year from Government is as yet unknown and any changes to the assumptions currently made will be reflected in the February Executive Board report following the Provisional and Final Finance Settlement announcements.

- 1.4 These proposals build on the existing 2022/23 budget approved in March 2022.
- 1.5 Proposals that include workforce reductions will be subject to internal consultation with Trade Unions and affected colleagues. Details of such proposals may, therefore, be amended during the consultation period and may impact on the way in which identified proposals will be delivered.

2. **Background (including outcomes of consultation)**

Nottingham City

- 2.1 Nottingham is a great place to live, work, study and play. It is a culturally vibrant, diverse and attractive city where families want to live, businesses want to invest, students want to study at our two global universities, and people want to visit for a good day out.
- 2.2 It is a young and growing city of **323,600** people, with **48%** of citizens under the age of 30 and a local population that is projected to increase by over **15,000** people over the next decade.
- 2.3 It is a diverse city, where local people have a strong sense of community, built on our shared history, challenge and creative spirit, and is a place where collaboration and new creative voices are encouraged and heard. Of our local population, **42.7%** are from a non-White British background, higher than the England average of **26.5%**. We are a dynamic city with nearly **68,000** people studying full time at the two Universities,
- 2.4 Nottingham ranks as the **11th** most deprived area in the country, and nearly **30%** of the City lives in areas ranked as amongst the **10%** most deprived areas in England. Local people face significant health inequalities, with men and women in some of our poorest areas dying **10** years earlier on average than those in our most affluent areas.
- 2.5 Employment and skills are long standing challenges, with **4.7%** of working age people claiming unemployment benefits compared to **3.5%** of people across England. Unemployment in the City has fallen by more than **40%** since it peaked during the Covid pandemic, but still remains slightly above the pre pandemic rate. Skill levels in the city generally lower, with **70.9%** of working age adults having entry level skills (equivalent to 5 good GCSE passes) compared to the average for England of **78.1%**.
- 2.6 In addition, the Covid pandemic has exacerbated those long-standing inequalities in income, health and opportunity in Nottingham, with the worst impacts being felt by our most deprived and diverse communities.
- 2.7 These same communities are likely to be worst hit by the cost of living crisis as increases in wages and benefits are unlikely to match the increased costs of food, energy and rent.
- 2.8 Nottingham has a particularly low Council Tax base with **62.5%** of properties in Band A and **17.5%** in Band B, this total of **80.0%** in Band A and B for Nottingham is significantly higher than the national Band A and B percentage of **43.5%**. This means that a great proportion of our residents pay at Band A and B than comparable councils and a higher rate of Council Tax is needed to

derive the same yield compared with other Councils. **Table 1** below shows the number of dwellings on the valuation list as at 12 September 2022. The value of the increases in Council Tax being proposed are detailed in the Council Tax section of this report.

Table 1 – Number and percentage of dwellings by Council Tax Band as at September 2022									
Council Tax Band	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total
Total number of dwellings on the valuation list	90,237	25,320	16,743	7,544	2,571	1,103	742	115	114,375
% in each Band	62.5%	17.5%	11.6%	5.2%	1.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.1%	100%

- 2.9 Taken together, 2.1.-2.8 above represent medium term challenges to our prosperity and wellbeing, both as a city and as an organisation, with significant and increasing demand for the vital statutory services we provide, such as adult social care and child protection.
- 2.10 Meeting these challenges will mean transforming the way we deliver some services and doing some things differently with the help of our communities and partners.
- 2.11 We will work with local people and our partners to deliver the outcomes in the **Together for Nottingham Plan** that will make Nottingham a world-class city that is **Safe, Clean, Ambitious and Proud**, but we must ensure that we do this within our means, based upon a sustainable financial position.

Together for Nottingham Plan

- 2.12 The Council's refreshed Together for Nottingham Plan was approved at a meeting of Full Council on 31 October 2022. This plan confirms and provides assurance to the Government that Nottingham's response to the Non-Statutory Review (NSR) of the council is positive and being undertaken at pace, building on work already underway in response to the Public Interest Report on the Council's governance of Robin Hood Energy (PIR) published in August 2020. A copy of the Together for Nottingham Plan can be accessed from the link below:
<https://committee.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=155&MId=9884>

Adult Social Care

- 2.13 The vision for adult social care continues to be that all older and disabled citizens in Nottingham will be enabled to live as independently as they can, and be connected into their communities. Where formal care and support is needed it will help to retain and restore independence and be good value, spending the Nottingham pound in the most effective way possible towards achieving better outcomes. The key projects within our transformation programme continue to focus on early intervention and prevention, choice and control and retaining independence. Adult Social Care has also continued to develop and seeks to improve service delivery, with a focus in the transformation programme on service re-design and significant progress on the key enablers of transformation – workforce, systems, practice, process and policy.

2.14 Adult Social Care, including Whole Life Disability services, is the largest area of net expenditure for the Council at **£84.3m** (37% of the Council's total net budget) for 2022/23. Care sector workforce capacity, demand and backlogs for the Health and Care sector continues to provide challenges for the Council and the budget proposals reflect increased demand for services with new projects directed towards seeking to support more people, more quickly, with enabling approaches in order to help reduce those demands.

2.15 The Adult Social Care Transformation programme is based on a continuation of progress against the Better Lives, Better Outcomes strategy, benchmarking data and engagement with frontline staff, people who use services and partners - Adult Social Care has developed an ambitious transformation programme, including projects that cover three key areas:

- **Prevention:** projects that will 'prevent, reduce or delay' need for care and support
- **Service offer:** projects that will focus on ensuring that people have choice and control over what happens to them and how support meets their needs in the most appropriate setting for them, and
- **Workforce:** projects that will underpin the delivery of all other changes, encompassing the use of technology, updated standards and policies and effective workforce recruitment and retention.

2.16 The programme aims to deliver the Social Care Futures Inquiries' 5 key changes to the residents of Nottingham.

1. Communities where everyone belongs;
2. Living in the place we call home;
3. Leading the lives we want to live;
4. More resources, better used
5. Sharing power as equals.

2.17 The programme team and service are developing ways to engage, co-design and co-produce new ways of working and service delivery that empower citizens to be more in control.

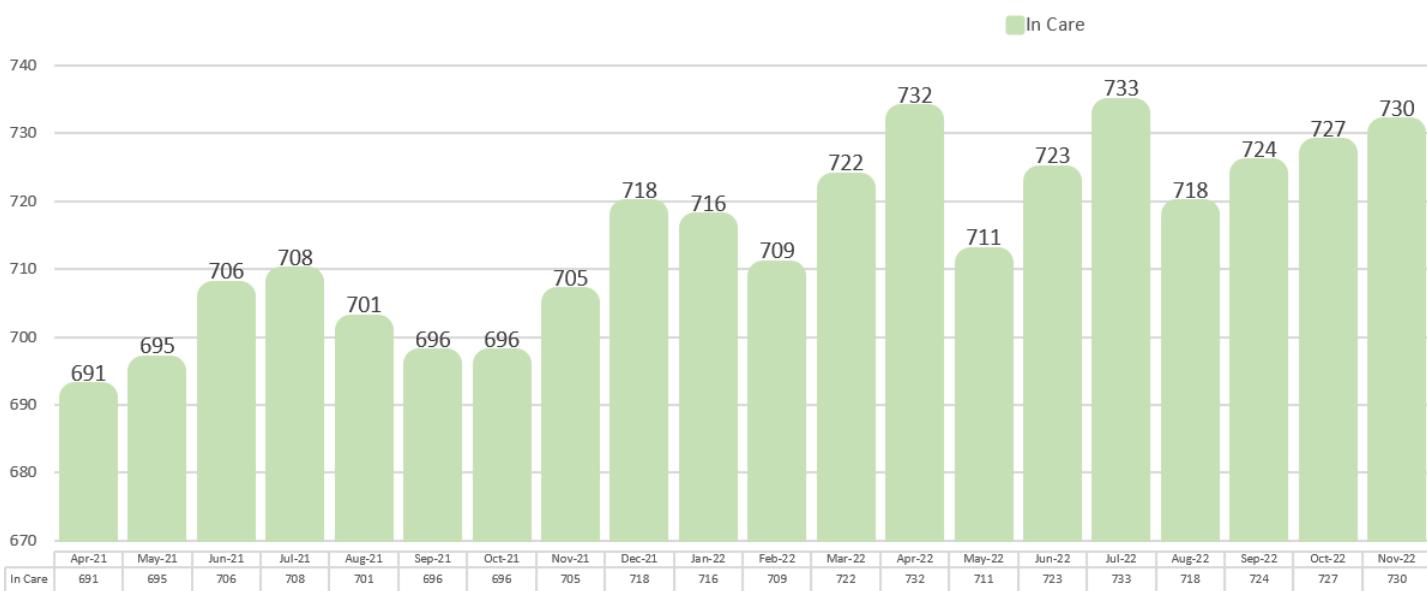
2.18 Adult Social Care has been the focus of significant plans for reform. Although some reforms have been delayed, such as the cap on care costs and changes to the means test, there are still likely to be significant changes on the immediate horizon, with a new Care Quality Commission inspection and assurance framework due to launch in 2023; changes to Liberty Protection Safeguards; work towards improving care market sustainability; and continued progress towards greater joined up working with Health and Care partners in a new Integrated Care System.

Children's Social Care

2.19 Our shared vision with partners is for Nottingham to be a city where every child can enjoy their childhood in a warm and supportive environment, free from poverty and safe from harm; a city where every child grows up to achieve their full potential. Our Changing Lives Changing Futures programme is an ambitious transformation and improvement programme focused on improving outcomes for children.

2.20 Nottingham has a high young population compared to other cities, with **48%** of the population below 30. In 2021 the ‘children in low income families measure’ suggests that **25.1%** of children under 16, were living in families where the income is less than **60%** of median compared to **18.4%** nationally. The number of young people, and those living in poverty directly impacts on the number of children requiring support from Children’s services.

2.21 There is a continuing financial impact of demand pressures within children’s social care as a result of a number of factors: the continued impact on children and their families from the Covid pandemic, the emerging impact of the cost of living rises, the cost of care packages combined with the increasing complexity of casework and presenting need. Children in care figures in Nottingham for the period April 2021 to November 2022 are shown below.



2.22 This represents an increase of **39** children in care since April 2021, which is a **5.6%** increase.

2.23 The Council’s children in care population at November 22 is **730** which represents an increase of around **12.0%** since 2016. Although we have seen a steeper increase in the most recent years, it is noted that the overall growth in the last five years, is lower than national and regional growth. Since the beginning of 2022 the number of children in care has remained fairly static, however, nationally recognised challenges in the placement market has an impact on placement availability, driving up costs and creating significant budgetary pressures.

2.24 The Children’s net budget for 2022/23 is **£67.4m** (**30%** of the Council’s net budget).

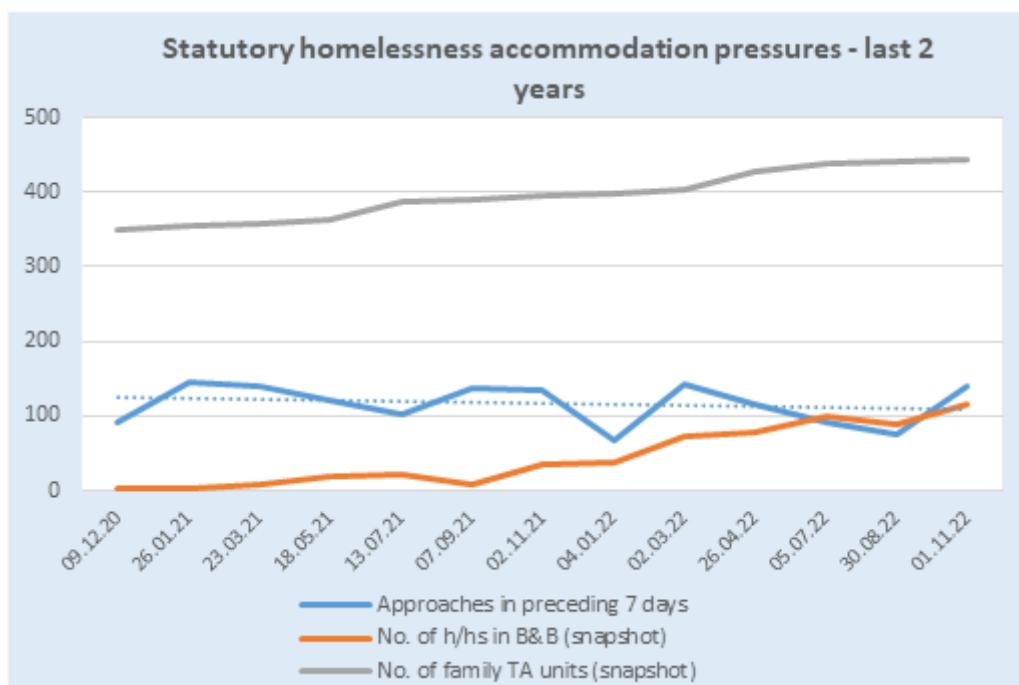
2.25 The Council’s services for children have been inspected during 2022 and received an Inadequate judgement and priority areas for action in relation to quality of practice and workforce capacity have been identified. The Department for Education is working with Children’s Services to support the improvement work and there will be an increased level of scrutiny from Ofsted in the form of monitoring visits over the next 2-3 years after which there will be a further full inspection.

Education

- 2.26 Passenger Transport for children and young people is an area of significant expenditure for the Council. It is a vital statutory service that provides transport to the most vulnerable children, young people and disabled adults in the city. The net budget to the Council in 2022/23 is **£1.3m**. Some services are delivered through in-house services and others are commissioned externally and a three year transport transformation project has been launched. The focus will be increasing options and the ability for disabled young people and adults to travel independently, whilst delivering cost efficiencies through a full procurement review, including market development of community-based transport provision through, for example, supporting community interest companies or social enterprise models. Transport costs are, however, subject to the volatility of fuel costs, and labour market pressures alongside demand growth in terms of the increase in school age children with complex health and multiple disabilities.
- 2.27 The Council's indicative Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) allocation for 2023/24 as published in July 2022 amounted to **£336.5m**. The Autumn Statement announced an extra **£2bn** for the national core school budget in 2023/24 compared to the July indicative settlement; an increase of **£3.5bn** overall instead of **£1.5bn**. The DSG settlement for 2023/24 will be confirmed in mid-December and this will determine how the additional funding will be distributed.
- 2.28 DSG funding is received in 4 separate blocks for Schools, Early Years, Central School Services and High Needs. For 2023/24, the Council is proposing to move away from the standard budget setting approach of balancing block budgets to the DSG income received for each specific block. This is in response to a short-term surplus in the High Needs budget and pressures in Schools and Central School Services blocks. Approval for the changes proposed is being sought through the Schools Forum.
- 2.29 The growth in demand for support for children and young people with Special Education Needs and Disability (SEND) in Nottingham is mirrored nationally. Funding is primarily delivered through the High Level Needs (HLN) block of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) – the grant the Council receives to primarily fund our schools and early years providers. As a result of increased demand, government funding has increased over the last three years. In 2022/23 NCC received **£52.1m** high needs funding and in 2023/24 the Council is forecast to receive **£55.8m**. This increase represents the maximum allowable increase under the government National Funding Formula.
- 2.30 However, the High Needs budget is subject to the greatest demand pressures. Our local policy is to promote and support inclusive practice by placing as many of our Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) pupils as possible in mainstream school settings. This does require us to ensure there is investment in terms of both fully accessible learning environments and specialist services and support for teaching and learning. Our policy does, however, reduce the demand on more expensive Special School or out of authority placements.

Homelessness

- 2.31 The introduction of the Homelessness Reduction Act (HR Act) in April 2018 significantly extended the responsibilities of local authorities to prevent and relieve homelessness, which has resulted in more people seeking support and for longer. Nottingham City Council has a statutory duty to provide Temporary Accommodation for qualifying households and the demand for Temporary Accommodation has increased at the same time as its availability decreasing (due to reduced turnover).
- 2.32 At the onset of the legislative change, the supply of Temporary Accommodation and staffing resource in Nottingham was insufficient to respond to the increased level of demand and secure preventative solutions and we consequently had to utilise Bed & Breakfast (B&B) provision to meet our statutory duties. However, whilst this provision is instantly accessible, it is also the most unsuitable and most expensive option.
- 2.33 Over the past 3 years, the Council has been delivering an approach to reduce use of B&B provision and minimise spend against the increased financial burden of fulfilling the statutory duty to provide Temporary Accommodation. However, whilst significant progress has been made, pressure is acute and regular and continued use of B&B currently remains necessary. Therefore, **£4.8m** of ongoing investment in 2023/24 is reflected within the financial plans, which aligns with our operational projection of the cost required to meet our statutory obligations.
- 2.34 The chart below shows the increase in temporary accommodation and hotel use at snapshot bimonthly points over the last 2 years alongside the number of approaches to Housing Aid in the preceding 7 days. The increasing use of temporary accommodation is reflective of extended length of stay in temporary accommodation in the context of an under staffed Housing Aid service and ongoing challenges to move people on to limited affordable housing options.



- 2.35 To reduce B&B use and spend, the Council has increased supply of alternative forms of family type Temporary Accommodation from under **90**

units at the beginning of 2018 to over **430** units currently. This has been achieved through purchasing, leasing from private property owners, utilising council-owned stock, leasing arrangements facilitated by Nottingham City Homes Registered Provider and commissioning Registered Providers.

2.36 However, in order to further minimise use and spend on B&B we need to reduce the number of people needing Temporary Accommodation. Therefore, we are investing council and ring-fenced grant funding and working with local partners to help to prevent people from losing their homes and supporting people to find alternative housing and avoid/reduce time in Temporary Accommodation. Activities includes:

- Restructuring and expanding the Housing Aid service to enable delivery of critical preventative casework;
- enhancing the Private Rented Sector assistance scheme to offer more support to landlords and tenants and optimise tenancy attainment and sustainment;
- aligning the focus of community sector advice and support agencies to help reduce the risk of homelessness;
- working across the public sector to collectively tackle the reasons for homelessness;
- data monitoring, analysis and detailed monthly projections to performance check, horizon scan and target interventions in problem areas.

2.37 Whilst the approach is robust, there are a number of factors that will impact on success which, at this time do predicate further spend in subsequent financial years. Crucially, demand is anticipated to increase further following the residual impact of the Covid pandemic, cost of living crisis and the ability to source move on accommodation is increasingly challenging due to limited availability of social housing and affordable private sector options.

Companies

2.38 The Council has a range of companies in its ownership and some owned jointly with others that have developed over time. Many of these companies have experienced trading difficulties mainly arising from the ongoing economic impact of Covid on business models. This has impacted on dividends and other loan repayments that are factored into the Council's budget.

2.39 The Together for Nottingham plan includes a theme dedicated to the Council's companies. This theme seeks to reach a clear determination on the future and direction of each Council company within a coherent and effectively managed commercial strategy. It will do this by addressing the following key objectives:

- Provide greater visibility of company performance and risk profile of the wider City Council group.
- To reduce overall complexity and simplify the management and oversight of all core Council activities by reducing the number or alternative delivery vehicles.
- To strip out duplication of overhead and management costs by bringing core functions in house where there is no imperative to maintain externalised delivery vehicles.

- To identify opportunities to generate capital receipts to the Capital Programme through divestment of interests in profitable activities that are outside the City Council's core competence
- To establish robust shareholder controls and assurance mechanisms for those companies Nottingham City Council maintains.

2.40 Aligned with the Council's strategic review of companies, Enviroenergy has already been brought back in house and Thomas Bow has been sold. Nottingham City Homes (NCH) and Nottingham Revenues and Benefits (NRB) are both planned to be brought back in house from 1 April 2023 and work is on-going to ensure a smooth transition.

3. Recovery and Improvement Plan, Improvement Board and Strategic Council Plan 2021-23

Public Interest report

3.1 In August 2021 our External Auditors issued a Public Interest Report (PIR) in relation to the Council's governance of Robin Hood Energy Ltd, a Council owned company. The Council accepted in full the recommendations of the PIR and is implementing an Action Plan to improve the governance of its companies. This includes the establishment of a Shareholder Unit and a Company Governance Committee which, together with the Audit Committee and Overview & Scrutiny Committee, will monitor the implementation of the recommendations arising from the PIR. The PIR can be found at <https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/public-interest-report/>

Rapid Non-Statutory Review (NSR) into Nottingham City Council

3.2 Following assurance of the Auditor's PIR, the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government appointed Max Caller CBE in late October 2020 to lead a rapid, non-statutory review at the Council. The purpose of the review was to provide assurance on the financial position of the Council, its governance arrangements and the commercial and investment issues identified by the Council's External Auditors, Grant Thornton, in the PIR published on 11 August 2020. This review involved providing the review team with a significant number of reports and interviews with senior colleagues and Councillors.

3.3 Arising from the NSR was the Secretary of State requirement to establish an independent Improvement and Assurance Board under the leadership of Sir Tony Redmond and the development of a Recovery and Improvement Plan to address the issues raised in the Plan and accepted by the Council.

Recovery and Improvement Programme

3.4 The Recovery and Improvement Plan and programme will incorporate the Transformation Programme and is a key driver for delivering a new affordable Council Plan and providing modern citizen-focussed services within an affordable cost envelope. This will also be a key area of work for the Improvement Board.

Improvement and Assurance Board

- 3.5 The Improvement and Assurance Board provides external advice, challenge and expertise to the Council in driving forward the development and delivery of our three-year Recovery Plan. The Board will be working with the Council over the next three years to help the Council to deliver at pace while providing assurance to Government. The Council will be able to draw on their expertise and experience over a range of issues. The board's membership is:
- Independent Chair – Sir Tony Redmond
 - Leader of the Council – Cllr David Mellen
 - Independent external member (finance lead) - Sean Nolan
 - Independent external member (companies lead) – Robin Hughes
- 3.6 On 23 June 2022, the Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities issued a letter to the Council stating that he “was minded to intervene in Nottingham City Council’ and outlining the terms of the proposed intervention package. The Council was invited to make representations prior to a final decision being made and these representations.
- 3.7 The Council duly made representations on 7 July 2022 thanking the Secretary of State for recognising in his letter the progress the council had made, and noting that through the hard work of colleagues, the building blocks for the Authority’s recovery are in place, whilst acknowledging significant challenges lay ahead.
- 3.8 On 2 September, a letter was received stating that The Secretary of State had revised the proposals published on 23 June 2022, partly in light of representations received that highlighted the close working between the Council and the Improvement and Assurance Board, the positive attitude of the Council towards the required improvement, and the capabilities of the Leader as displayed during the negotiation and agreement of the East Midlands Devolution Deal.

The letter stated that “the Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities has today made Directions, under section 15(5) of the Local Government Act 1999, in relation to your Authority. The Secretary of State has issued Directions to direct your Authority to follow the advice of the Nottingham City Council Improvement and Assurance Board, chaired by Sir Tony Redmond, as a necessary and expedient action to secure compliance with their best value duty. The Directions move the Improvement and Assurance Board to a statutory footing, so they are empowered to direct rather than guide the Council’s improvement activities.

The exercise of these Directions should enable the Improvement and Assurance Board to make sure that the transformational work currently being undertaken at the Authority is continued at pace and embedded fully. The Secretary of State is clear that he expects significant progress to be made over the next three months, including in relation to longer term budgeting. He will again consider exercising his powers under the Local Government Act 1999, including the appointment of Commissioners, in the new year.”

- 3.9 On 30th November the Council submitted its evidence in support of demonstrating the necessary progress and expects to hear the outcome of this early in the new calendar year.

4. Local Financial Context

Funding – Government Settlement

4.1 The source of Council funding has altered in recent years with a greater proportion of overall funding coming from Council Tax and less from Revenue Support Grant (RSG). **Chart 1** below shows the Council's actual MTFP figures used with the 'core spending power' methodology for 2013/14 to 2022/23. This shows a change in the mix of funding over the years including increasing percentage of overall funding from Council Tax and a reducing percentage from Revenue Support Grant (RSG).

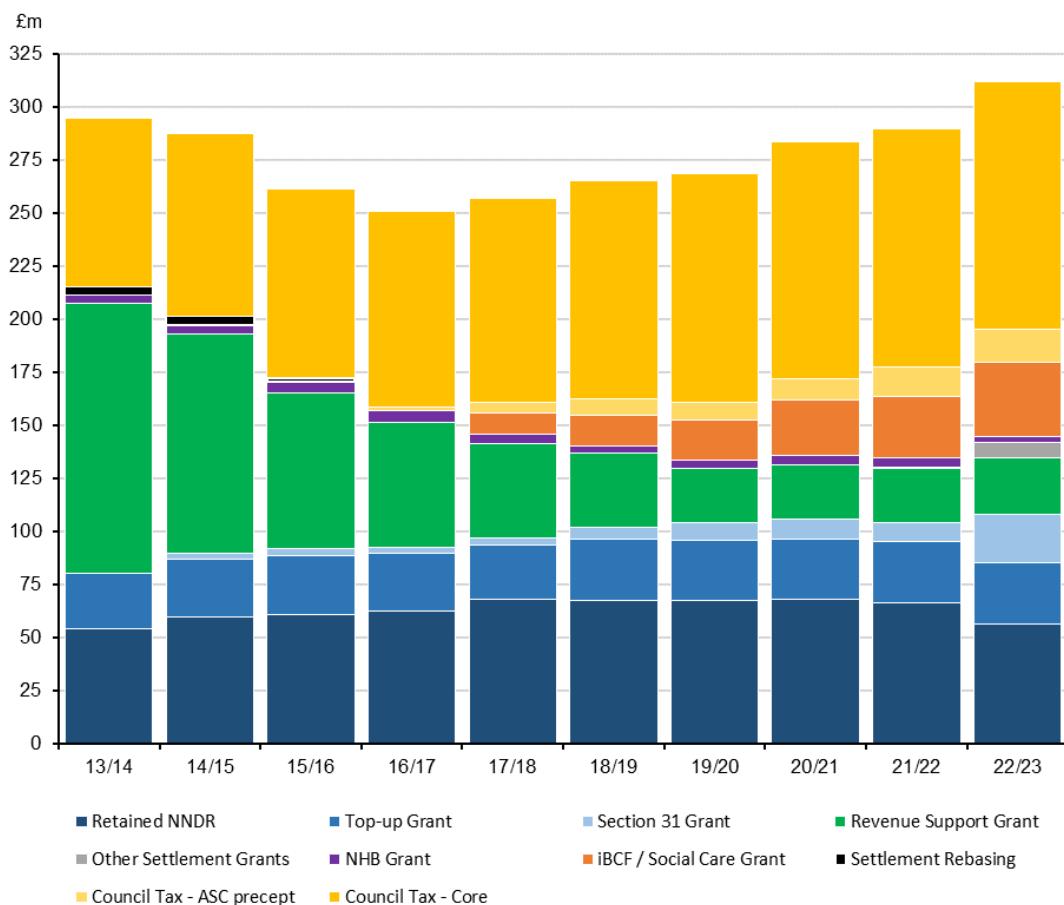


Table 2 below shows the absolute figures used for the chart above

Table 2 : Actual MTFP figures used with 'Core Spending Power' methodology										
MTFP item	13/14 £m	14/15 £m	15/16 £m	16/17 £m	17/18 £m	18/19 £m	19/20 £m	20/21 £m	21/22 £m	22/23 £m
Retained NNDR	54.0	59.9	61.0	62.3	68.0	67.5	67.5	67.9	66.5	56.6
Top-up Grant	26.3	26.8	27.3	27.5	25.6	28.6	28.1	28.6	28.6	28.6
Section 31 Grant	0.0	2.8	3.4	2.9	3.4	5.6	8.6	9.2	8.8	22.7
Revenue Support Grant	126.8	103.3	73.8	58.4	44.5	35.0	25.3	25.7	25.9	26.7
Other Settlement Grants									0.7	7.4
NHB Grant	3.9	4.5	5.0	5.6	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.0	2.5
iBCF / Social Care Grant					10.1	14.2	18.8	25.9	29.0	35.0
Settlement Rebasing	4.0	4.0	1.8							
Council Tax - ASC precept				1.8	4.7	8.0	8.2	10.1	14.0	15.6
Council Tax - Core	79.8	85.8	89.1	92.4	96.2	102.4	107.9	111.7	112.0	116.5
Core Spending Power	294.7	287.1	261.4	250.9	256.8	265.0	268.5	283.6	289.5	311.6

% Annual change	-2.6%	-9.0%	-4.0%	2.4%	3.2%	1.3%	5.6%	2.1%	7.6%
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Council Tax

- 4.2 Since 2016/17 an element of the Council Tax has been to fund the increasing costs of Adult Social Care and the annual increase has sometimes been a combination of Basic Council Tax increases and Adult Social Care precept.

Table 3 below shows the history of the Council Tax rises and what has been attributable to Basic Council Tax and Adult Social Care increases and the value.

Table 3 : Council Increases – percentage and value of increase										
	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23
Percentage Increase										
Core	1.95%	1.95%	1.95%	1.95%	1.99%	2.99%	2.99%	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%
ASC				2.00%	3.00%	3.00%	0.00%	2.00%	3.00%	1.00%
Increase	1.95%	1.95%	1.95%	3.95%	4.99%	5.99%	2.99%	3.99%	4.99%	2.99%

Band D										
Base	£1,377.58	£1,404.42	£1,431.80	£1,459.67	£1,517.32	£1,593.03	£1,688.45	£1,738.93	£1,808.31	£1,898.55
Core	£26.84	£27.38	£27.87	£28.46	£30.20	£47.63	£50.48	£34.60	£35.99	£37.78
ASC				£29.19	£45.51	£47.79		£34.78	£54.25	£18.99
increase	£26.84	£27.38	£27.87	£57.65	£75.71	£95.42	£50.48	£69.38	£90.24	£56.77
Band D	£1,404.42	£1,431.80	£1,459.67	£1,517.32	£1,593.03	£1,688.45	£1,738.93	£1,808.31	£1,898.55	£1,955.32

Cumulative Savings

- 4.3 Over the period 2010/11 to 2022/23, the Council has been required to make over **£300m** of cumulative budget savings in order to balance its revenue budget.

2022/23 budget monitoring

- 4.4 The Qtr2 2022/23 budget monitoring position is being presented to December 2022 Executive Board and this shows an **£11.4m** adverse variance to budget, this is a reduction from the **£13.2m** adverse variance as at Qtr1 2022/23 and reported to September 2022 Executive Board.
- 4.5 Significant reasons for the projected **£11.4m** adverse budget variance include:
- The pay award for 2022/23 has now been agreed and is a flat rate of **£1,925** for all pay points, this represents a **£6.9m** adverse variance to the budgeted assumed pay increase of **2.0%**;
 - **£4.5m** adverse variance within Adult Services due to net external care purchasing budgets;
 - **£3.8m** adverse variance within Growth and City Development due to a significant rise in demand for homelessness services and a price increases in energy and utilities;
 - **£2.4m** adverse variance in Finance and Resources due largely to rebasing the budget including the removal of savings which have been assessed as undeliverable;
 - **£5.1m** favourable variance in Treasury Management arising from additional investment income as a result of a combination of the revised cash flow position due to the forecast underspend on the capital programme and the recent interest rate increases that will earn higher returns on the Council's investments

4.6 In response to this overspend position and, recognising the need to deliver a balanced position, the Council's S151 Officer has introduced a series of spending controls for the remainder of 2022/23. The impact of these spending controls will be reflected in the Quarter 3 forecast outturn report.

4.7 In developing the MTFP for 2023/24 to 2026/27, officers have considered whether the pressures underlying the adverse variances in 2022/23 are likely to continue and what mitigations can be put in place to manage these growth items in year and going forward.

5. **Developing the MTFP 2023/24-2026/27**

Fees and Charges Review

5.1 The Council is undertaking an organisation wide review of Fees and Charges to embed a consistent approach across the organisation. As part of the review a Fees and Charges policy is being developed that recognises a range of different factors in setting a price including legislative requirements and constraints, the cost of delivering a service, benchmarking with other organisations and achieving policy objectives. The review focuses on discretionary services to residents and businesses and has initially focused on the areas with the highest level of income from Fees and Charges. A composite Fees and Charges booklet, comprising prices across the Council's services, will be produced as part of the final budget proposals to Council.

5.2 The figures presented in this report are generally annual movements with a cumulative total MTFP column, this represents a different presentation to previous years' reports.

Financial Settlement

5.3 The provisional settlement for 2023/24 is likely to be issued in the week commencing 19 December 2022. To date there has also been no technical consultation on all the possible policy changes likely to be reflected in this settlement.

5.4 In the absence of detailed Government information on future funding to assist in medium financial planning, the draft MTFP has been constructed on the working assumption that the provisional settlement (i.e. retained business rates, top-up grant and revenue support grant) will essentially be a cash flat roll-over from 2022/23.

5.5 This assumption appears to be in line with the Autumn Statement published on 17 November 2022 in which there was no indication of further national funding for local government beyond that announced in the last Spending Review other than specific announcements of further provision for Adult Social Care (estimates of which have been included in the draft MTFP).

5.6 The draft MTFP assumes that other specific grants included within 'Core Spending Power' (i.e. Services Grant, Lower Tier Services Grant, New Homes Bonus, Section 31 grant compensation for business rates) will continue in line with previous Government policy.

5.7 The detailed implications of the December and then the final settlement confirmed in the New Year will be fully reflected in the MTFP reported to February Executive Board.

Council Tax & Adult Social Care Precept

- 5.8 Council Tax – The determination of the 2023/24 Tax Base report will be presented to Executive Board in January 2023 and the outcomes from consultation on proposed increases in Council Tax contained in this report, will be reflected in the updated MTFP to be presented to February 2023 Executive Board.
- 5.9 The draft MTFP is based on the following key assumptions:
- Assumed increase in core Council Tax of **2.99%** per annum for 2023/24 and 2024/25 (in line with changes announced in the Chancellors Autumn statement) and **1.99%** per annum for 2025/26 and 2026/27;
 - Assumed Adult Social Care Precept of **2.00%** per annum for 2023/24 and 2024/25 and no new additional precept in 2025/26 and 2026/27
 - Band D equivalent tax base after Council Tax Support Scheme, reliefs and exemptions of **68,341** for 2023/24;
 - Underlying net tax base growth of **100** Band D equivalents per annum, resulting in a tax base of **68,633** band D equivalents by 2025/26;
 - Collection rate of **97.5%**.
- 5.10 It should be noted that whilst the Council Tax is expressed in terms of Band D equivalent, with **62.5%** of the City's dwellings are in Band A and **17.5%** in Band B as detailed in **Table 1** the majority of Council Tax payers will incur a lower financial increase in their Council Tax.
- 5.11 The City Council Band D for 2023/24 assumed in this plan is **£2,052.89** (this excludes precepts for Police Commissioner and the Fire & Rescue Authority). Using DLUHC's established methodology this City Council element will equate to an average **£1,115.48** per chargeable dwelling.
- 5.12 The updated MTFP for February 2022 Executive Board will include any updates or changes to this assumption following the Provisional and Final Settlement announcements. **Table 4** below details the assumptions for total Council Tax income from 2023/24 to 2026/27

Table 4 : Assumed Council Tax increases

	23/24 £m	24/25 £m	25/26 £m	26/27 £m	cumulative £m
Core Council Tax increase	(5.377)	(4.374)	(3.120)	(3.185)	(16.056)
ASC Precept increase	(2.857)	(2.836)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(5.754)
Total	(8.234)	(7.210)	(3.151)	(3.215)	(21.810)

Assumed Band D increases

Core Increase	2.99%	2.99%	1.99%	1.99%
Adult Social Care Precept	2.00%	2.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total increase	4.99%	4.99%	1.99%	1.99%

Band D				
Base	£1,955.32	£2,052.89	£2,155.33	£2,198.22
Core increase	£58.46	£61.38	£42.89	£43.74
ASC precept	£39.11	£41.06	£0.00	£0.00
Total increase	£97.57	£102.44	£42.89	£43.74
Band D Total	£2,052.89	£2,155.33	£2,198.22	£2,241.96

5.13 **Table 5** below details the assumed 2023/24 Council Tax and the annual increases by individual banding of dwellings.

Table 5 : Proposed 2023/24 Council Tax by Band

Tax Band	Proportion of dwellings	City Council 22/23 £	Total				Per week (rounded)		
			2.99% Core Increase £	2.0% ASC Precept £	4.99% Total Increase £	Proposed City Council 23/24 £	Core Increase £	ASC Precept £	Total Increase £
A	62.5%	1,303.55	38.97	26.07	65.04	1,368.59	0.75	0.50	1.25
B	17.5%	1,520.80	45.47	30.42	75.89	1,596.69	0.87	0.58	1.46
C	11.6%	1,738.06	51.97	34.76	86.73	1,824.79	1.00	0.67	1.66
D	5.2%	1,955.32	58.46	39.11	97.57	2,052.89	1.12	0.75	1.87
E	1.8%	2,389.84	71.45	47.80	119.25	2,509.09	1.37	0.92	2.29
F	0.8%	2,824.35	84.45	56.49	140.94	2,965.29	1.62	1.08	2.70
G	0.5%	3,258.87	97.43	65.18	162.61	3,421.48	1.87	1.25	3.12
H	0.1%	3,910.64	116.92	78.22	195.14	4,105.78	2.24	1.50	3.74

New Homes Bonus

5.14 The NHB rewards local authorities for increasing the number of new, occupied and affordable homes. The Government consulted in February 2021 on the ‘Future of the New Homes Bonus’. The details of any possible replacement for the scheme are currently unknown and will be included in the Provisional Finance Settlement around 19 December. However, the draft MTFP assumes its continuation into 2023/24 and 2024/25 at an assumed level of **£1.2m in each year**.

MTFP – Costs and Growth assumptions

5.15 The budget assumptions have been reviewed and updated to take account of changes in key areas including:

- Demand/Pressures
- Inflationary factors
- Funding changes
- Policy and Statutory Requirements

5.16 Growth items, including inflationary and service demand pressures continue to be a significant driver of cost and when set against ‘flat cash’ funding assumptions are the primary driver of the budget gap. Significant growth is resulting from high inflation upon utilities, fuel and pay and major service contracts. **Table 6** below summarises total growth assumed within the MTFP.

Table 6 : Growth Items by category

Item	23/24 £m	24/25 £m	25/26 £m	26/27 £m	cumulative £m
Pay	17.646	7.018	5.978	5.003	35.645
Inflation	15.020	6.687	6.675	6.628	35.010
Pressures	23.045	6.418	4.377	12.513	46.353
Unachievable Savings	3.387	(1.160)			2.227
Investments	1.661				1.661
Grants / Contributions	(13.912)	(9.504)	(3.886)	(9.765)	(37.067)
Total	46.848	9.460	13.144	14.378	83.829

5.17 **Table 7** below shows by Directorate the growth which was previously factored into the forecast and the new growth identified during the development of this draft MTFP, with significant growth in:

- People's Directorate largely due to previous MTFP assumptions on demand and external fee rates paid to providers.
- Growth & City Development – pressures due to additional demand for homelessness services and utilities pressures through increased costs.
- Finance & Resources – due to investment in the establishment of corporate procurement and commissioning functions which are expected to enable the delivery of future cost savings across the organisation. The requirement to rebase a number of budgets including writing off of undeliverable savings.
- Corporate – includes pay inflation of **4%** pa for 2023/24 and 2024/25, **3%** for 2025/6 and **2%** for 2026/27. This is offset by latest MTFP assumptions on corporate specific grants e.g. Section 31 grants and those associated with the provisional settlement.

Table 7 : Growth Items by Directorate

Lead Directorate	23/24 £m	24/25 £m	25/26 £m	26/27 £m	cumulative £m
Adults	5.253	4.979	5.388		15.620
Children's	3.712	4.085	4.390		12.187
Education / Schools	(0.213)				(0.213)
Public Health	1.659	1.787			3.446
People	10.411	10.851	9.778		31.041
Resident Services	(0.467)	(0.259)			(0.726)
Growth & City Development	(0.247)	0.419	0.239		0.411
Finance & Resources	(0.836)				(0.836)
Chief Executive					0.000
Corporate	17.583	0.618	0.994	0.806	20.000
Previously Agreed Profiles	26.443	11.629	11.011	0.806	49.889

Adults	3.281	(5.565)	(4.672)	0.059	(6.897)
Children's	1.774	(0.087)	0.412	2.556	4.656
Education / Schools	0.456				0.456
Public Health	(1.659)	(1.787)			(3.446)
People	3.851	(7.438)	(4.260)	2.615	(5.232)
Resident Services	4.170	0.525	(0.205)	(0.040)	4.450
Growth & City Development	11.854	5.385	3.598	10.195	31.032
Finance & Resources	10.457	(0.761)	0.074		9.770
Chief Executive					0.000
Corporate	(9.929)	0.120	2.925	0.803	(6.081)
New Growth Items	20.404	(2.170)	2.132	13.573	33.940

Adults	8.533	(0.585)	0.717	0.059	8.723
Children's	5.486	3.998	4.802	2.556	16.843
Education / Schools	0.243				0.243
Public Health	0.000	0.000			0.000
People	14.262	3.413	5.519	2.615	25.809
Resident Services	3.703	0.266	(0.205)	(0.040)	3.724
Growth & City Development	11.607	5.804	3.837	10.195	31.443
Finance & Resources	9.621	(0.761)	0.074		8.934
Chief Executive					0.000
Corporate	7.654	0.738	3.919	1.608	13.919
Total Growth Items	46.848	9.460	13.144	14.378	83.829

Inflation (including pay inflation)

5.18 Nottingham City Council is part of the national pay bargaining framework and is bound by national agreements. The pay award for 2022/23 has now been agreed and is a flat rate of **£1,925** for all pay points and has resulted in an adverse budget variance in year of **£6.9m**. The current approved MTFP assumed pay inflation of **2.0%** per annum, the updated MTFP assumes the following pay inflation and is a significant driver for the budget gap:

- 2023/24 **4.0%** - any variance to this assumption will need to be managed in year as part of ongoing budget monitoring
- 2024/25 **4.0%**
- 2025/26 **3.0%**
- 2026/27 **2.0%**

The figures above are predominately in line with other Core Cities pay inflation assumptions

5.19 **Table 8** detailed the pay and pension assumptions within the updated MTFP. The significant driver for growth are the changes in pay inflation assumptions described above. This has been partially offset by the removal of the NI Levy as announced in the Chancellor's Autumn Statement, this has been assumed as a benefit to the Council. The Council has received a draft triennial pension valuation report and based on this draft report overall there is a saving to the Council largely due to a reduction in the pension deficit charges.

Table 8 : Pay / Pensions					
Budget Item	23/24 £m	24/25 £m	25/26 £m	26/27 £m	cumulative £m
Previous pay related assumptions	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	16.000
Additional impact of confirmed 22/23 pay award & future assumptions	10.725	4.295	2.542	0.770	18.332
Removal of NI Levy	(1.257)				(1.257)
Revised pay scales	4.483	(0.137)	0.689	0.233	5.268
Organisational Design Review	0.810				0.810
Pension – Impact of Actuarial review	(1.115)	(1.140)	(1.253)		(3.508)
Total	17.646	7.018	5.978	5.003	35.645

5.20 For non-pay the budget assumes no general inflation. The specific impact of contractual inflation is reflected in the identified growth pressures as appropriate.

5.21 The Council, like many other local authority employers is currently experiencing a challenging recruitment and retention environment. December 2022 Executive Board is being presented with a report on a proposed revised pay structure that aims to improve the salary competitiveness of the Council. This draft MTFP assumes these changes are approved and implemented from 1 April 2023 and this has resulted in an additional growth item of **£4.5m** in 2023/24, with a cumulative cost of **£5.3m** over the MTFP period.

5.22 Growth estimates are based upon officer's professional judgement and the most up to date available information. However, given the high period of inflation, cost of living crisis and volatile nature of the energy markets these figures are subject to change. Any material changes will be reflected within the February 2022 Executive Board updated MTFP report as the Council works to close the current budget gap for 2023/24 and present a balanced budget and MTFP.

Corporate / technical adjustments

5.23 **Table 9** summarises the corporate / technical adjustments assumed, these are due to:

- Base budget – removal of 2022/23 rebasing contingency and a 2024/25 Children's budget adjustment
- Treasury Management - continuing profile of previous corporate adjustments and 2022/23 savings;
- Tram PFI - net adjustments however this is offset by a Workplace Parking Levy in directorate budgets;
- Ice Centre – adjustment to the sinking fund assumption to include future inflation;
- Improvement & Assurance Board - budget re-profiled as per 12 September 2022 Full Council report;
- Shareholder Unit –full year budget included;
- Updated corporate items – largely due to the removal of companies assumption;
- Earmarked Reserve for Collection Fund - remove previous 22/23 use to off-set large COVID related deficit & fully smooth estimated 23/24 deficit in MTFP;
- IT Development Fund – reverse previous time-limited reduction to reserve contribution originally agreed in 2021/22.

Table 9 : Corporate / Technical adjustments

Budget Item	23/24 £m	24/25 £m	25/26 £m	26/27 £m	cumulative £m
Base budget	(1.254)	(2.106)			(3.360)
Treasury Management	(1.300)	1.059	(0.600)		(0.841)
Tram PFI	0.658	1.223	0.092		1.973
Ice Centre	0.223	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.259
Improvement & Assurance Board		(0.175)	(0.125)		(0.300)
Shareholder Unit	0.229				0.229
Updated corporate item	(1.871)				(1.871)
Earmarked Reserve for Collection Fund	13.778	1.262			15.041
IT Development Fund Reserve	1.500				1.500
Total	11.964	1.275	(0.621)	0.012	12.631

Previously agreed savings

5.24 **Table 10** summarises the continuing impact upon the 2023/24 budget and MTFP of saving decisions made in previous budget rounds that are already factored into the MTFP model.

Table 10 : Previously agreed savings

Lead Directorate	23/24 £m	24/25 £m	25/26 £m	26/27 £m	cumulative £m
Adults	(0.734)	(1.604)	(0.890)	0.000	(3.227)
Children's	(3.733)	(1.669)	(1.999)	(0.809)	(8.210)
Education / Schools	(0.021)				(0.021)
Public Health					0.000
People	(4.488)	(3.273)	(2.889)	(0.809)	(11.458)
Resident Services	(2.637)	(1.592)	(0.683)		(4.912)
Growth & City Development	1.313	(0.050)	(0.050)		1.213
Finance & Resources	(2.186)	(2.061)	(0.314)		(4.561)
Chief Executive					0.000
Corporate					0.000
Total	(7.997)	(6.976)	(3.936)	(0.809)	(19.717)

5.25 **Table 11** sets out the revised forecast position once all the revised funding and costs/growth items have been taken into account. From the table it can be seen that the revised gap for 2023/24 of **£32.2m** rises to **£44.0m** over the period of the MTFP.

Table 11 : Refreshed MTFP - annual changes

Item	23/24 £m	24/25 £m	25/26 £m	26/27 £m	cumulative £m
Settlement – assumed flat					0.000
Council Tax	(8.234)	(7.210)	(3.151)	(3.215)	(21.810)
Collection Fund deficit	(14.991)	(1.262)			(16.254)
Projected funding changes	(23.226)	(8.472)	(3.151)	(3.215)	(38.064)
Corporate	11.964	1.275	(0.621)	0.012	12.631
Growth	46.848	9.460	13.144	14.378	83.829
Previous Savings	(7.997)	(6.976)	(3.936)	(0.809)	(19.717)
New & previously agreed profiles	50.815	3.759	8.587	13.582	76.743
Contribution to Financial Resilience Reserve	4.609	0.179	0.216	0.314	5.318
Risk	4.609	0.179	0.216	0.314	5.318
Projected net budget changes	55.424	3.938	8.803	13.896	82.061
Budget gap to address before new savings	32.198	(4.534)	5.653	10.680	43.997

5.26 **Table 11** includes a base budget contribution to the Financial Resilience Reserve of **£4.6m** in 2023/24 rising to **£5.3m** over the 4-year period. Throughout this MTFP process Corporate Directorates have been identifying risks and assigned a probability to these risks materialising. The risk assessed value has been included within the MTFP gap calculations. If these risks materialise over the MTFP period then these will be funded from the amount set aside in the Financial Resilience Reserve. These risks will be monitored and any variation in assumptions will need to be managed in year and included within future MTFPs.

5.27 **Table 12** below shows the above risk impact on the MTFP by Directorate.

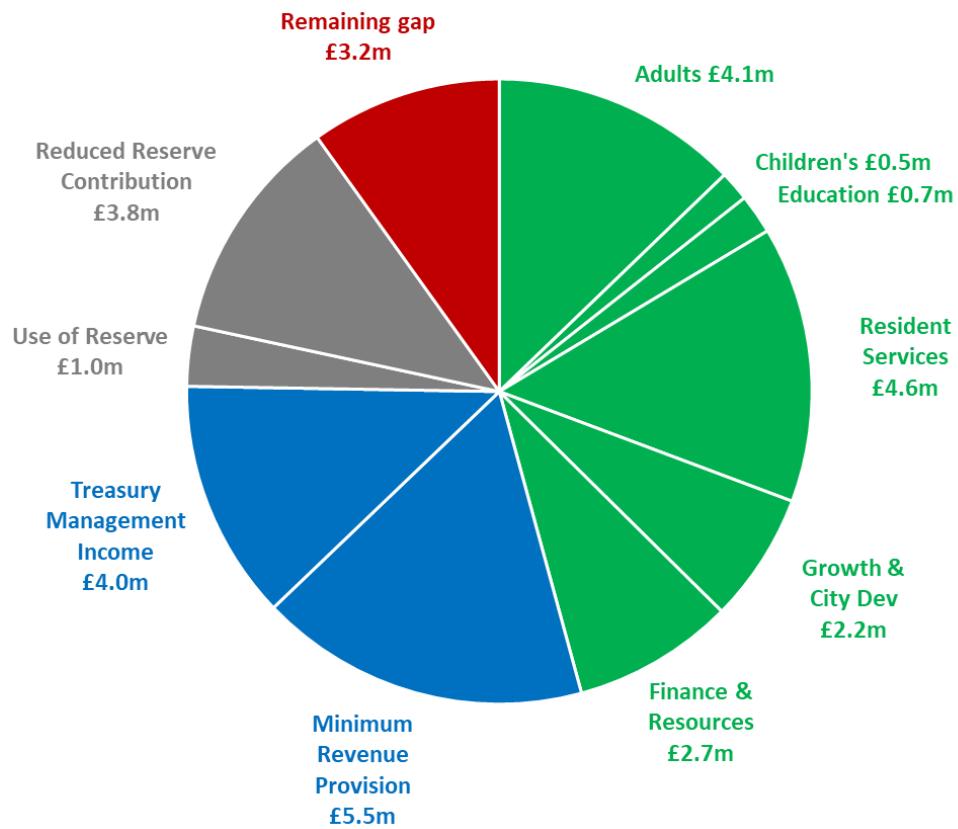
Lead Directorate	23/24 £m	24/25 £m	25/26 £m	26/27 £m	cumulative £m
Adults		1.018			0.000
Children's					1.018
Education	0.307				0.307
Public Health					0.000
People	1.325				1.325
Resident Services	0.496	(0.120)			0.376
Growth & City Development	2.788	0.299	0.216	0.314	3.617
Finance & Resources					0.000
Chief Executive					0.000
Corporate					0.000
Total	4.609	0.179	0.216	0.314	5.318

6. Savings proposals

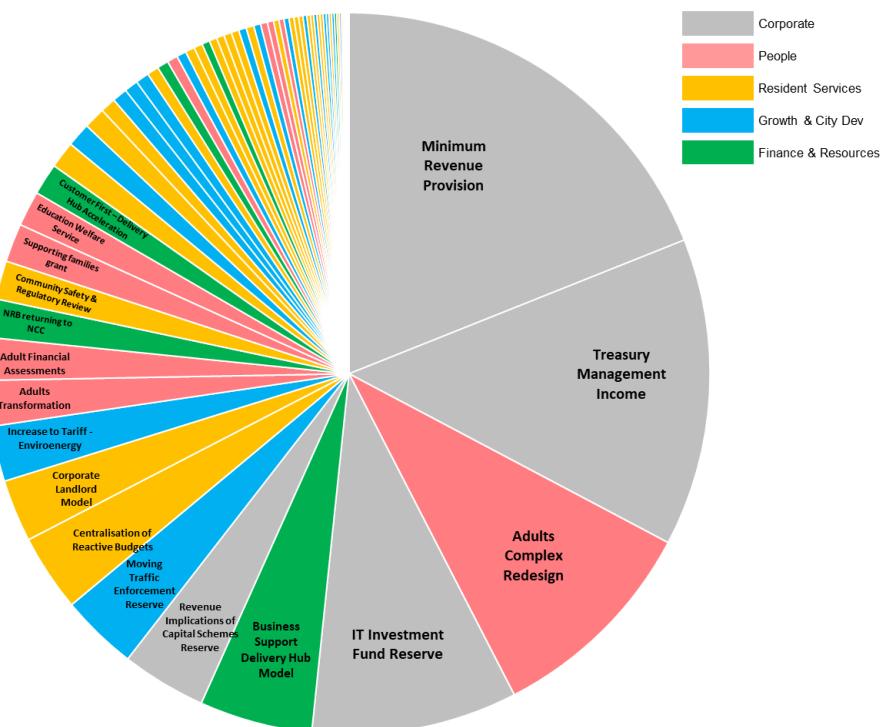
6.1 In order to close the current **£32.2m** budget gap **£29.0m** of proposed new 2023/24 Directorate proposals are included within the draft MTFP rising to **£52.8m** in 2026/27, of which **£10.5m** in 2023/24 require public consultation. **Table 13** below summarises the total value of savings by Directorate. **Appendix 1** and **2** details the financial value of the individual savings and associated FTE impact.

Lead Directorate	23/24 £m	24/25 £m	25/26 £m	26/27 £m	cumulative £m
Adults	(4.122)	(5.150)	(4.674)	(4.364)	(18.310)
Children's	(0.500)	(1.143)		0.500	(1.143)
Education / Schools	(0.661)	(0.100)			(0.761)
Public Health					0.000
People	(5.283)	(6.392)	(4.674)	(3.864)	(20.213)
Resident Services	(4.604)	(0.256)	(0.340)	(0.050)	(5.249)
Growth & City Development	(3.158)	(4.569)	(3.216)	(7.949)	(18.892)
Finance & Resources	(2.691)	0.615	(0.250)		(2.326)
Chief Executive					0.000
Corporate	(13.275)	7.175			(6.100)
Total	(29.011)	(3.427)	(8.480)	(11.863)	(52.781)

6.2 The pie chart below illustrates the 2023/24 new proposals by Directorate as shown in **Table 13** above with more detail on the Corporate savings.



- 6.3 There are many new savings proposals varying in size with the largest proposed saving for 2023/24 being from Minimum Revenue Provision (repayment of principal on borrowing, of which **£4.5m** is one-off) and Treasury Income earned on investments, the number and relative size of each proposal is detailed in pie chart below.



6.4 In light of continuing financial pressures faced by the Council, proposals to make further reductions in its operating costs and its workforce are contained within this report. It is likely that the proposed savings options and the impact of the transformation programme implementation will result in some redundancies.

6.5 **Table 14** below summarises by value the proposals which require Public Consultation with details of these individual proposals in **Appendix 1**

Table 14 : New Proposals requiring Public Consultation					
Lead Directorate	23/24 £m	24/25 £m	25/26 £m	26/27 £m	cumulative £m
Adults	(4.122)	(5.150)	(4.674)	(4.364)	(18.310)
Children's	0.000	(1.143)			(1.143)
Education / Schools	(0.661)	(0.100)			(0.761)
Public Health					0.000
People	(4.783)	(6.392)	(4.674)	(4.364)	(20.213)
Resident Services	(2.502)	(0.183)	(0.320)	(0.020)	(3.024)
Growth & City Development	(1.072)	(5.569)	(3.266)	(7.949)	(17.856)
Finance & Resources	(1.912)	0.835			(1.077)
Chief Executive					0.000
Corporate					0.000
Total	(10.269)	(11.309)	(8.260)	(12.333)	(42.171)

6.6 The remaining **£18.7m** of new savings in 2023/24 do not require Public Consultation as they do not have an impact upon service users or put staff at risk. They are included within **Appendix 2** for completeness and transparency and are summarised in **Table 15** below.

Table 15 : New Proposals not requiring Public Consultation					
Lead Directorate	23/24 £m	24/25 £m	25/26 £m	26/27 £m	cumulative £m
Adults					0.000
Children's	(0.500)			0.500	0.000
Education / Schools					0.000
Public Health					0.000
People	(0.500)			0.500	0.000
Resident Services	(2.102)	(0.073)	(0.020)	(0.030)	(2.225)
Growth & City Development	(2.086)	1.000	0.050		(1.036)
Finance & Resources	(0.779)	(0.220)	(0.250)		(1.249)
Chief Executive					0.000
Corporate	(13.275)	7.175			(6.100)
Total	(18.742)	7.882	(0.220)	0.470	(10.610)

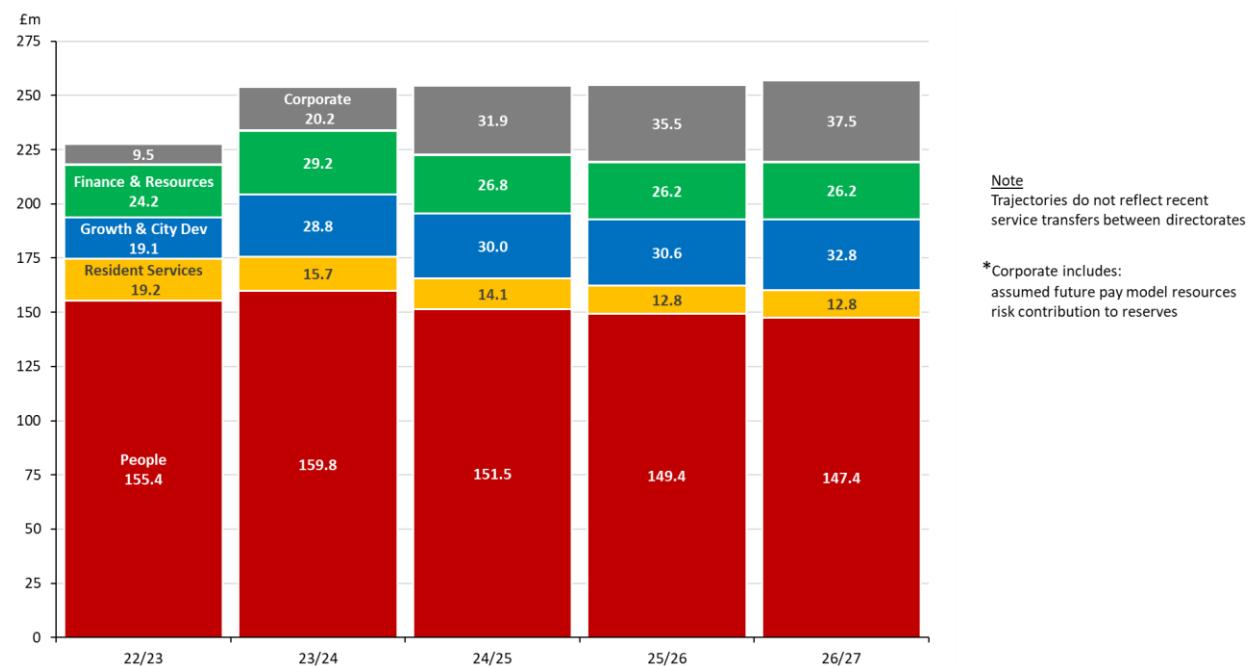
6.7 Whilst the savings outlined above present an MTFP in surplus by **£8.8m** over the 4-year period, there remains a gap of **£3.2m** for 2023/24. Work is ongoing across the Council to identify other proposals to eliminate this gap and the report to be presented to Executive Board in February 2023 will present a balanced position in 2023/24 and a robust forecast over the term of the MTFP including firming up future year forecast assumptions. **Table 16** below detail the budget gap / surplus over the 4-year period.

Table 16 : Progress in developing the MTFP – remaining budget gaps					
Budget Item	23/24 £m	24/25 £m	25/26 £m	26/27 £m	cumulative £m
Budget gap to address	32.198	(4.534)	5.653	10.680	43.997
Consultation proposals	(10.269)	(11.309)	(8.260)	(12.333)	(42.171)
Non-consultation proposals	(18.742)	7.882	(0.220)	0.470	(10.610)
Gap after new proposals	3.187	(7.961)	(2.828)	(1.183)	(8.784)

6.8 **Table 17** below summarises the projected funding of the projected net budget over the MTFP period and the cumulative budget gap / surplus.

Table 17 : Refreshed MTFP	23/24 £m	24/25 £m	25/26 £m	26/27 £m
Item				
Settlement	(111.841)	(111.841)	(111.841)	(111.841)
Council Tax	(140.297)	(147.506)	(150.657)	(153.872)
Collection Fund deficit	1.262			
Projected Funding	(250.875)	(259.347)	(262.498)	(265.713)
Net budget brought forward	227.649	254.062	254.574	254.897
Corporate	11.964	1.275	(0.621)	0.012
Growth	46.848	9.460	13.144	14.378
Previous Savings	(7.997)	(6.976)	(3.936)	(0.809)
Risk	4.609	0.179	0.216	0.314
New proposals	(29.011)	(3.427)	(8.480)	(11.863)
Projected Net Budget	254.062	254.574	254.897	256.929
Cumulative Gap	3.187	(4.773)	(7.601)	(8.784)

6.9 The bar chart below illustrates the projected Directorate budgets based upon the old management structure to 31 October 2022 and assumes all the savings and growth items presented in this report.



7. Transformation Programme

7.1 The portfolio of transformation projects has been in place since early 2022, is constantly evolving and will grow further over time. All transformation proposals are assessed against a clear set of design principles that describe the way the council will operate in the future, to ensure they both produce required savings and continue to modernise the operation of the council. These principles align to the Council Strategic Plan and the Together for Nottingham Plan. They are the

guidelines for reviewing and re-designing council services and thus provide a clear set of criteria for decisions on transformation investment and resourcing:

- a. We design our services with residents and communities, rather than holding the power ourselves;
- b. We act in ways which build on individual, family and community strengths rather than starting with what needs a council service can fill;
- c. We take a whole family approach, seeing and understanding people in the round rather than through a particular service's view;
- d. We join up our interactions in order to streamline them and provide more holistic support;
- e. We reduce the variation in how we do things, rationalising our systems and standardising, simplifying, digitising and automating our processes wherever appropriate;
- f. We promote diversity in our experience, ethnicity, sexuality, health, disability, and ways we think at every level;
- g. We deploy our staff more flexibly, to enable us to focus on our priorities and move at pace;
- h. We will be smaller and more streamlined.

7.2 A first wave of five large scale transformation programmes were initiated in 2022 and each is on track to deliver total savings in line with its business case by 2025/26:

- **£3.5m** from the Adults programme;
- **£17.0m** from the Children's programme;
- **£7.0m** from the Customer First programme;
- **£3.8m** from the business support programme and
- **£2.5m** from the procurement.

7.3 Having built a platform from which to transform the overall operations of the council in the first wave of programmes, the council has increased its transformational ambition. The development of the current MTFP has merged operational savings plans with more largescale transformational opportunities, which has resulted in a number of programmes captured in the budget consultation that, if approved, will be added to the transformation portfolio with fully developed business cases and implementation plans. These are:

- Acceleration of the Customer First and business support programmes
- Corporate centre services review
- Implementation of a new strategic commissioning model
- Children's Early Help and family hubs (including youth service) operating model
- Adult Social Care independence and prevention approach, including:
 - Community interventions
 - Developing strengths-based practice
 - Assistive technology
 - Occupational therapy and adaptations
 - Mental health reablement

- Consolidation of Council office accommodation
- Leisure and libraries operating model review
- Nottingham Live services review
- Community Protection review and development of neighbourhood hubs
- Homelessness services operating model

7.4 Full business cases and implementation plans will be developed for each of these programmes. Outline cases developed for the MTFP show a minimum **£44m** saving across these programmes.

8. Finalising the 2023/24 Budget

- 8.1 There are a number of key factors that will influence and shape the next phase of the budget process. The Provisional Local Government Settlement expected in December 2022 will provide greater certainty around funding levels and based on the Chancellors Autumn Statement there is likely to be little additional funding. At this stage it is not possible to determine the financial impact on the Council's budget.
- 8.2 Further work will be undertaken to check and challenge budget assumptions for 2023/24 and over the term of the MTFP in light of new information and the volatile environment in which the Council is operating. Notwithstanding any Government funding announcement, the Council will continue to pursue options for more cost efficiencies and income opportunities, through focussed work on the transformation programme and opportunities to redesign services to deliver improved outcomes within available resources.
- 8.3 The February 2023 Executive Board will provide an update on these continuing areas of work and will ensure at least a balanced MTFP across all 4-years.

9. Reserves

- 9.1 July 2022 Executive Board approved the Council's reserves policy, this policy will be reviewed annually and presented to Executive Board for approval. The Council will use reserves in a limited way in accordance with its reserves policy – primarily to pump-prime investment which results in lower long term revenue costs or to meet one off and short term (1 year) 'spikes' in cost during this volatile period. It does not use reserves to support recurrent spending pressures or to replace undelivered savings.

General Fund Reserves

- 9.2 The General Fund Reserve is an un-earmarked fund balance to cover unanticipated / unbudgeted necessary costs and is informed by the possible financial risks in a single budget year. As advised by the s151 Officer, the Council is aiming at a balance on the General Fund Reserve of **7.5%** of net budget given current and projected volatilities. That would equate to **£19.1m** based on the projected 2023/24 net budget.
- 9.3 The General Fund Reserve balance as at 31 March 2022 was **£12.6m**. As part of a strategic approach to strengthen the financial resilience and sustainability of the Council, the approved MTFP includes a planned contribution to the General Fund reserve of **£1.0m** per annum. This assumption is maintained in this draft MTFP.

- 9.4 The forecast balance at 31 March 2024 will be **£14.6m** which is **5.7%** of the projected net budget.

Earmarked Reserves

- 9.5 Earmarked reserves, by their very nature, are set aside for specific purposes. It should be noted that the Council's earmarked reserves include a number of reserves with specific grant conditions attached to them which ensures that they can only be used for specific expenditure. The Council also holds reserves on behalf of other entities such as schools which are not available for the Council's general use.
- 9.6 In line with the approved Reserves policy and in response to the projected Qtr2 2022/23 outturn forecast overspend of **£11.4m** the S151 is undertaking a detailed review of earmarked reserves. The outcomes of this review will be included within the Quarter 3 forecast outturn reported to February 2023 Executive Board.
- 9.7 This review is to ensure that earmarked reserves are being proactively managed and utilised as intended. Further to identify the opportunities to de-commit funding from those reserves and transfer to the Financial Resilience Reserve (FRR) so that there are sufficient identified funds to cover the current projected 2022/23 overspend of **£11.4m**. Insufficient funds to cover any overspend would result in a call upon the General Fund Reserve. Exhaustion of the FRR would require further savings to be identified in future years to replenish this Reserve to ensure the Council maintains its financial resilience. The balance on the FRR as at 30 September 2022 was **£18.5m** however the current in year overspend of **£11.4m** and known calls upon the FRR mean that unless the in-year over spend can be mitigated then this reserve will insufficient or exhausted by 31 March 2023. Therefore it is critical that there is further restraint upon expenditure within 2022/23 to manage the financial outturn within the approved budget.
- 9.8 The Council held balances of **£183.4m** in earmarked reserves at 31 March 2022 which includes schools reserve balances of **£23.7m**. Earmarked reserves are set aside to provide for specific future expenditure plans. A summary of the earmarked reserves position is set out in **Table 18** below, further details on the individual reserves within each category are detailed within the Qtr2 2022/23 budget monitoring report which is being presented to December 2022 Executive Board.

Table 18 : Earmarked Reserves as at 30 September 2022

Title of Reserve	Balance 30 Sept 2022 £m
Capital	(7.932)
Schools	(23.674)
Private Finance Initiatives	(48.658)
Asset Maintenance	(4.112)
Contingency & Risk (excluding Financial Resilience Reserve)	(19.135)
Financial Resilience Reserve	(18.464)
Information Technology	(10.023)
Local Economy	(3.437)
Services	(13.302)
Transformation	(11.491)
Treasury Management	(15.418)
Workforce	(7.775)
Total Earmarked Reserves	(183.421)

10. Capital Programme

- 10.1 The Capital Programme is being developed in line with the Council's approved capital strategy. As part of Nottingham City Council's Improvement Plan the Council is committed to reducing the current high levels of debt to a more sustainable level of debt in the medium to long term. This included a strict Voluntary Debt Reduction Policy that restricted the Council's ability to borrow over the medium term in order to reduce its absolute level of debt and reducing its associated cost of debt.
- 10.2 The General Fund Capital Programme at Qtr2 2022/23 is forecasting an outturn of **£96.3m** compared to an approved budget of **£163.8m** this represents an underspend / slippage of **£67.5m (41%)**. While the HRA Capital Programme has a forecast outturn of **£57.5m** against a budget of **£71.0m** an underspend / slippage of **£13.5m (19%)**. Monitoring and due diligence within the Capital Programmes is ongoing to refine the forecast and budgets. Further details are contained with the Qtr2 2022/23 forecast outturn report being presented to December 2022 Executive Board report.

11. Other options considered in making recommendations

- 11.1 Through the budget process a range of different options have been considered including various levels of council tax, investment, expenditure reductions and income generation proposals. This is a complex process with many iterations and possibilities too numerous and detailed to present as discrete options here. This report presents the overall set of current draft proposals which together seek to balance levels of investment, income, cost reductions and an appropriate level of Council Tax.

12. Consideration of Risk

- 12.1 Risk comments are contained within the body of the report.

13. Finance colleague comments (including implications and value for money/VAT)

- 13.1 Finance comments are contained throughout the body of the report as this is a finance report.
- 13.2 A detailed and comprehensive assessment has been undertaken in order to inform the Chief Finance Officer's assessment of the deliverability and financial implications of the budget proposals and the key assumptions upon which the budget forecasts are based including an assessment of the required levels of reserves and contingencies. This work will continue over the coming months including consideration of the Capital Strategy, Capital Programme, Treasury Strategy and Transformation Programme. This will culminate in the Chief Finance Officer's assessment of the robustness of the budget and adequacy of reserves statement contained within the budget report presented to Executive Board in February.

14. Legal colleague comments

- 14.1 The recommendations in the report raise no significant legal issues and are supported. The Council is required to set a balanced budget for 2023/24 by 11

March 2023 and this report is one of the first formal steps to achieving that requirement. The report also approves the requirement to formally consult the public on elements of the budget proposals in accordance with the statutory requirements. Any responses received as a result of the consultation will need to be fully and properly considered.

- 14.2 The Council has a duty under the Equality Act 2010 to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between protected groups (such as disabled people or ethnic minority groups) when considering proposed new or changing policies, services or functions, including decisions on funding for services, and decisions on implementation of policies developed outside the Council.

Malcolm R. Townroe – Director of Legal and Governance – 12 December 2022

15. Other relevant comments

- 7.1 Not applicable.

16. Crime and Disorder Implications (If Applicable)

- 16.1 Not applicable

17. Social value considerations (If Applicable)

- 17.1 Not applicable

18. Regard to the NHS Constitution (If Applicable)

- 18.1 Not applicable

19. Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)

- 19.1 Has the equality impact of the proposals in this report been assessed?

No



An EIA is not required because any decisions relating to the draft budget proposals will be set out in further reports to Executive Board in February 2023 and to the full Council in March 2023. Equality Impact Assessments are being carried out, where appropriate, for all relevant budget proposals and a summary will be provided with these reports.

20. Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)

- 20.1 Not applicable.

21. Carbon Impact Assessment (CIA)

- 21.1 Has the carbon impact of the proposals in this report been assessed?

No applicable

22. List of background papers relied upon in writing this report (not including published documents or confidential or exempt information)

22.1 None

23. Published documents referred to in this report

23.1 Budget 2022/23 – 7 March 2022 Full Council

<https://committee.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/documents/s131723/Budget%20202223.pdf>

23.2 Pre-audit Corporate Financial Outturn 2021/22 – 19 July 2022 Executive Board

<https://committee.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/documents/s136213/Pre-Audit%20Corporate%20Financial%20Outturn%202021-22.pdf>

23.3 Financial Reserves Policy – 19 July 2022 Executive Board

<https://committee.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/documents/s136198/Financial%20Reserves%20Policy.pdf>

23.4 Review of Revenue and Capital Budgets as at 30 June 2022 – 20 September 2022

Executive Board

<https://committee.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/documents/s137838/Review%20of%20Revenue%20and%20Capital%20Budgets%20as%20at%2030%20June%202022%20Quarter%201.pdf>

New Proposals requiring Public Consultation (see Table 14)

Appendix 1

No.	Division	Service Area	Title of Proposal	Narrative	MTFP (annual figures)					Staff Impact (annual figures)					EIA available
					2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m	2026/27 £m	Cumulative £m	2023/24 FTE	2024/25 FTE	2025/26 FTE	2026/27 FTE	Cumulative FTE	
ADULTS															
1	Adult Social Care	Specialist Services	Adults prevention & independence - Community Interventions	Working with and empowering community and voluntary sector organisations to support and grow a diverse range of community activity and interventions that promote wellbeing and independence. Increase capacity for Local Area Coordination											
2	Adult Social Care	Specialist Services	Adults prevention & independence - Developing Strength Based Practice/Workforce	Develop our whole workforce to have conversations with care service users at the earliest opportunity, to support more people in maintaining independence for longer, preventing and delaying the need for longer term care. Ensure assessment and planning documentation and systems, policies and approaches are strengths based and enable a focus on outcomes	(2.275)	(3.984)	(3.677)	(3.212)	(13.149)					0.0	✓
3	Adult Social Care	Specialist Services	Adults prevention & independence - Assistive Technology	Provision of increased, effective and creative use of assistive technology to maximise independence of citizens											
4	Adult Social Care	Specialist Services	Adults prevention & independence - Occupational Therapy & Adaptations	Improve access to occupational therapy, equipment and adaptations to support more people to maintain independence for longer	(0.185)	(0.017)			(0.201)					0.0	✓
5	Adult Social Care	Specialist Services	Adults prevention & independence - Mental Health Reablement	Provide short term mental health reablement interventions to support recovery, reduce the risk of hospital admission, improve independence and reduce or delay the need for longer term social care services	(0.350)	(0.391)	(0.168)	(0.168)	(1.077)					0.0	✓
6	Adult Social Care	Specialist Services	Adults Transformation – Supported Living	Supported living – under 65's. Increase to previously agreed transformation saving. Support more people to live more independently in supported living accommodation as an alternative to residential or nursing care.	(0.545)	(0.635)	(0.732)	(0.900)	(2.812)					0.0	✓
7	Adult Social Care	Specialist Services	Adults Transformation – Older Adults	Older adults - supporting people to live more independently in their own homes as an alternative to residential and nursing care. This is an increase to previously agreed transformation saving.	(0.047)	(0.122)	(0.098)	(0.084)	(0.351)					0.0	✓
8	Adult Social Care	Adult Financial Assessments (Nottingham Revenues and Benefits / Adult Social Care)	Aligning social care charges with receipt of income	Where financial assessment for Adult Social Care leads to referral to the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) to maximise personal income, include the total chargeable income from the date the income is received. This proposal is to bring the process in to line with the new Nottingham City Council Charging policy	(0.080)				(0.080)					0.0	✓
9	Adult Social Care	Adult Financial Assessments (Nottingham Revenues and Benefits / Adult Social Care)	Automatic annual review of Adult Financial Assessments	The proposal is to provide an automatic annual review of Total Chargeable Income which is taken into consideration to determine the amount people contribute to the cost of their Adult Social Care. This will adjust charges in line with income and expenditure each year.	(0.550)				(0.550)					0.0	✓
10	Adult Social Care	Adults	Charging self-funders for support planning & brokerage & review	Introduce a charge of £300 per assessment and £300 per review for people who self-fund their care, for help with support planning and brokerage, and review	(0.090)				(0.090)					0.0	✓
ADULTS TOTAL					(4.122)	(5.150)	(4.674)	(4.364)	(18.310)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
CHILDREN'S															
11	Children's Integrated Services	Children's Social Care Directorate	Internal Fostering development	Invest in improved support and allowances to our Foster Carers to prevent placement breakdown and to expand the number of fostering placements available	0.000	(1.143)			(1.143)	+7.0				+7.0	✓
CHILDREN'S TOTAL					0.000	(1.143)	0.000	0.000	(1.143)	+7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	

No.	Division	Service Area	Title of Proposal	Narrative	MTFP (annual figures)					Staff Impact (annual figures)					EIA available
					2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m	2026/27 £m	Cumulative £m	2023/24 FTE	2024/25 FTE	2025/26 FTE	2026/27 FTE	Cumulative FTE	
EDUCATION															
12	Education	Special Educational Needs and Disabilities Team	Passenger Transport	Independent Travel training for children with Special Educational Needs who are able to do so and consideration of make/buy in terms of transport and route planning	(0.065)	(0.100)			(0.165)					0.0	✓
13	Education	Education Welfare	Funding of Education Welfare Service	Work with Schools Forum to transfer £0.458m from Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) Schools Block to fund statutory duties relation to the Education Welfare Service, School Attendance and Employment Licensing	(0.458)				(0.458)					0.0	✓
14	Education	Outdoor Learning	Remove subsidy from Curriculum Service Projects	This proposal relates to Adventure Team, School Swimming and Why Nott Transport. These commercial projects have previously not earned enough income to be financially self-sustaining. Each service has been reviewed and with a more commercial focus and public health funding, the subsidy can be removed	(0.138)				(0.138)	-1.0				-1.0	✓
EDUCATION TOTAL					(0.661)	(0.100)	0.000	0.000	(0.761)	-1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.0	
PEOPLE TOTAL					(4.783)	(6.392)	(4.674)	(4.364)	(20.213)	+6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+6.0	
RESIDENT SERVICES															
15	All	All	Reduction in staff resources	Develop a revised Business Support Model across Resident Services, providing a consistent and centrally supported Business, Performance and Improvement service to Community Protection, Neighbourhood Services and Sports & Culture	(0.065)				(0.065)	-1.0				-1.0	✓
16	Community Protection	Regulation	Community Safety and Regulatory Review	Review our commissioned Community Safety activity with external providers	(0.500)				(0.500)					0.0	✓
17	Community Protection	Operations PR&C	Staffing reduction in Community Protection	Delete vacant Staff Officer post & reallocate duties	(0.047)				(0.047)	-1.0				-1.0	✓
18	Community Protection	Operations PR&C	Reduce Service Level in Tasking & Intelligence	Reduce Tasking & Intelligence officers	(0.041)	(0.041)			(0.082)	-2.0				-2.0	✓
19	Community Protection	Operations PR&C	Blue Badge enforcement	Efficiency in the enforcement of blue badge scheme	(0.018)	(0.018)			(0.036)					0.0	✓
20	Community Protection	Community Protection	Voluntary & Community Sector Grants	15% reduction to Strategic Voluntary and Community Sector Grants	(0.152)				(0.152)					0.0	✓
21	Community Protection	Community Protection	Reduction in budgets to Ward Councillors	Reduction in level of ward budgets by 15%	(0.021)				(0.021)					0.0	✓
22	Community Protection	Communities	Community Centres	Reduce the subsidy of operating Community Centres over 2 years	(0.061)	(0.061)			(0.121)					0.0	✓
23	Community Protection	Community Engagement	Sycamore Centre	Cease specific Sycamore Centre grant	(0.056)				(0.056)					0.0	✓
24	Neighbourhood Services	Workplace Parking	Provision of an advisory service to other local authorities on the Workplace Parking Levy (WPL)	Introduce a fee for providing WPL advice to other councils	(0.120)	0.120			0.000					0.0	✓
25	Neighbourhood Services	Parking Services	Car Parking (On Street and Off Street)	Review of on and off street parking tariffs to aid the free movement of traffic	(0.349)				(0.349)					0.0	✓
26	Neighbourhood Services	Nottingham Catering	Annual Commercial Café Pricing Review	Pricing review for commercial cafés in line with food costs increases and CPI rates	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.080)					0.0	✓
27	Neighbourhood Services	Cemeteries & Crematoria	Bereavement Services	Review of fees and charges for cremations and burials	(0.112)				(0.112)					0.0	✓

No.	Division	Service Area	Title of Proposal	Narrative	MTFP (annual figures)					Staff Impact (annual figures)					EIA available
					2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m	2026/27 £m	Cumulative £m	2023/24 FTE	2024/25 FTE	2025/26 FTE	2026/27 FTE	Cumulative FTE	
28	Neighbourhood Services	Neighbourhood Services	Corporate Landlord Model - Internal Cleaning Standards Review	Changes to internal cleaning regimes	(0.400)				(0.400)	-15.3				-15.3	✓
29	Neighbourhood Services	Neighbourhood Services	Woodthorpe Pitch & Putt	Review of Woodthorpe Pitch and Putt site to identify possible alternative management and associated maintenance arrangements	(0.040)				(0.040)	-2.0				-2.0	✓
30	Neighbourhood Services	Neighbourhood Services	Parks, Green & Open Space review	Closure of underutilised bowling greens and reduction in grounds standards at these sites	(0.020)				(0.020)	-1.0				-1.0	✓
31	Neighbourhood Services	Neighbourhood Services	Commercial Waste % price review increase each year	Fees and Charges review of Commercial Waste pricing	(0.200)				(0.200)					0.0	✓
32	Sport & Culture	Sport & Culture	Leisure & Culture	Redesign of Community Assets.	(0.070)	(0.130)	(0.300)		(0.500)	-1.0	tbc	tbc		-1.0	✓
33	Sport & Culture	Sports & Leisure	Sport & Leisure	Pricing review across fees and charges	(0.100)				(0.100)					0.0	✓
34	Sport & Culture	Museums	Museums Service	Review of fees & parking tariffs	(0.040)				(0.040)					0.0	✓
35	Sport & Culture	Museums	Cultural Grants	Cultural Grants reduction	(0.035)				(0.035)					0.0	✓
36	Sport & Culture	Museums	Museums Service	Reduced annual contribution to the Greens Windmill Trust, a company limited by guarantee	(0.005)				(0.005)					-1.0	✓
37	Sport & Culture	Events	Events	Review income and commercial growth of events programme		(0.033)			(0.033)					0.0	✓
38	Sport & Culture	Theatre Royal & Concert Hall	Theatre Royal & Concert Hall	Review of rental fees	(0.030)				(0.030)					0.0	✓
RESIDENT SERVICES TOTAL					(2.502)	(0.183)	(0.320)	(0.020)	(3.024)	-23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-23.3	

GROWTH & CITY DEVELOPMENT													
39	G&CD Directorate	Strategic Homelessness	Savings if Housing Aid restructure implemented	Restructure of the Housing Aid resources by July 2023 to enable greater early preventative support to reduce reliance on B&B and ultimately reducing all B&B budgets by 26/27 underpinned by a revised housing allocation policy	(0.312)	(4.840)	(3.266)	(7.949)	(16.367)			0.0	✓
40	G&CD Directorate	Strategic Homelessness	Utilise DHP rather than grants to support Private Rented Sector and other solutions	Combination of the Housing Aid restructure as above and amendment of the use of Discretionary Housing Payments	(0.175)	(0.351)			(0.525)			0.0	✓
41	G&CD Directorate	Strategic Homelessness	Amend policy of number of children housed in flats	In parallel with the Housing Aid restructure revised housing allocation policy in relation to use of flats	(0.036)	(0.378)			(0.414)			0.0	✓
42	G&CD Directorate	Regeneration & Housing Partnerships	Restructure of Regeneration team	This proposal deletes the current vacant posts in the Regeneration Team. As these posts are vacant this proposal can be implemented immediately upon agreement and without any implications for staff redundancies. Current projects are being progressed through the occupied posts so this will not require us to stop any current projects		(0.091)			(0.091)	-4.3		-4.3	✓
43	Economic Development	Business Growth	Service Redesign of Economic Development	It is proposed to undertake a service redesign process which repositions the service to focus on the development of strategy and provides capacity so Nottingham's priorities are effectively positioned for future funding opportunities, but reduces the management of directly delivered projects		(0.194)			(0.194)	-2.0		-2.0	✓
44	Major Projects	Transport Operations	Stop provision of Shopmobility service	Due to changes in consumer behaviour the demand for shopmobility at Victoria Centre has declined over time, meaning the service is no longer cost effective. Therefore the proposal is to withdraw services completely		(0.041)			(0.041)	-1.0		-1.0	✓

No.	Division	Service Area	Title of Proposal	Narrative	MTFP (annual figures)					Staff Impact (annual figures)					EIA available
					2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m	2026/27 £m	Cumulative £m	2023/24 FTE	2024/25 FTE	2025/26 FTE	2026/27 FTE	Cumulative FTE	
45	Planning & Traffic	GIS	GIS Team - Service Redesign	Revise service provision to focus on minimum acceptable standard of statutory duties and support provided to other statutory functions, incorporating more self-serve	(0.065)				(0.065)	-1.0				-1.0	✓
46	Planning & Traffic	Traffic Safety	Traffic & Safety Service redesign	Complete Service Area Redesign which has reviewed service delivery to minimum statutory service provision and continually minimise operational costs. The final phase optimises the establishment further and reduces staffing costs	(0.035)				(0.035)	-4.0				-4.0	✓
47	Planning & Traffic	Traffic Safety	Traffic Safety	Revise Highway Network Management License Fees (e.g. TTRO's, Café Licenses and Skip Licenses) to reflect increased costs of service provision since the last full review in 2017. New charges effective from 1 April 2023 will generate an additional £0.125m based on typical annual application numbers	(0.125)				(0.125)					0.0	✓
GROWTH & CITY DEVELOPMENT TOTAL					(1.072)	(5.569)	(3.266)	(7.949)	(17.856)	-12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-12.3	

FINANCE & RESOURCES															
48	Customer Services	Customer Services	Customer First – Delivery Hub Acceleration	Acceleration of pace to the Customer First Transformation Programme, improving residents' access to NCC by transitioning all council contact into Customer Services and applying digital solutions	(0.411)	0.411			0.000	-16.4				-16.4	✓
49	Customer Services	Transformation	Business Support – Delivery Hub Model	Review and rationalisation of internal council support services creating a consistent operating model using agreed delivery principles, digitisation and automation to improve and streamline ways of working	(1.468)	0.424			(1.044)	-52.4				-52.4	✓
50	Strategy & Policy	Analysis & Insight Service	Delete vacant Data Analyst Post	Removal of a vacant Data Analyst post. The post has been held vacant to for 2 years to mitigate budget pressures.	(0.033)				(0.033)	-1.0				-1.0	✓
FINANCE & RESOURCES TOTAL					(1.912)	0.835	0.000	0.000	(1.077)	-69.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-69.8	

CORPORATE – no proposals requiring public consultation					0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
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TOTAL PROPOSALS REQUIRING PUBLIC CONSULTATION					(10.269)	(11.309)	(8.260)	(12.333)	(42.171)	-99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-99.4	
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New Proposals not requiring Public Consultation (see Table 15)

Appendix 2

No.	Division	Service Area	Title of Proposal	Narrative	MTFP (annual figures)					Staff Impact (annual figures)					EIA available				
					2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m	2026/27 £m	Cumulative £m	2023/24 FTE	2024/25 FTE	2025/26 FTE	2026/27 FTE	Cumulative FTE					
ADULTS – no proposals not requiring public consultation					0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
CHILDREN'S																			
1	Children's Integrated Services	Early Help Services	Supporting families grant funding - Early Help offer	Supporting families grant funding for Early Help offer in order to drive improved outcomes and payment by results.	(0.500)		0.500		0.000					0.0					
CHILDREN'S TOTAL					(0.500)	0.000	0.000	0.500	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
EDUCATION – no proposals not requiring public consultation					0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
PEOPLE TOTAL					(0.500)	0.000	0.000	0.500	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
RESIDENT SERVICES																			
2	Neighbourhood Services	Neighbourhood Services	Corporate Landlord Model - Centralisation of Reactive Budgets	Centralise All Reactive Repairs & Maintenance Budgets across the council to align with the corporate landlord model and Building Safety Bill. This will result in improved governance and financial performance, and provide value for money through the procurement strategy.	(1.000)				(1.000)					0.0					
3	Neighbourhood Services	Neighbourhood Services	Corporate Landlord Model - Property Maintenance - Insource Fire & Intruder Alarm Reactive and Maintenance	Insourcing of all fire and intruder alarm activity	(0.150)				(0.150)	+2.0				+2.0					
4	Neighbourhood Services	Neighbourhood Services	Corporate Landlord Model - Statutory Testing	Review of how the statutory testing function is undertaken within buildings	(0.110)				(0.110)	-4.0				-4.0					
5	Neighbourhood Services	Neighbourhood Services	Corporate Landlord Model - Hybrid Mail Implementation	Implementation of hybrid mail across the local authority	(0.150)				(0.150)					0.0					
6	Neighbourhood Services	Neighbourhood Services	Implement existing policy on Waste Collection	Service will cease providing additional collections where residents have not presented the bins on the right day	(0.100)				(0.100)	-4.0				-4.0					
7	Neighbourhood Services	Neighbourhood Services	Street Litter Bin & Cleansing efficiency	Implement city wide standards	(0.100)				(0.100)	-4.0				-4.0					
8	Neighbourhood Services	Neighbourhood Services	Fleet Review	Implement Best Value review	(0.100)				(0.100)					0.0					
9	Neighbourhood Services	Neighbourhood Services	Reduce Green Flag Awards	Only pay the application fee for 10 Green Space sites where there are contractual requirements to do so. Cease paying for application fees for Green Flag Awards for 31 sites and introduce a self-assessment with peer review of new Core City Standard for one year only.	(0.010)	0.010			0.000					0.0					
10	Neighbourhood Services	Nottingham Catering	Annual Increase in Management Fees to Schools	Annual charges to schools already communicated to schools	(0.220)	(0.096)			(0.316)					0.0					
11	Neighbourhood Services	Nottingham Catering	New School Contracts	Additional school catering activity to new school customers	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.120)					0.0					
12	Neighbourhood Services	Nottingham Catering	Fareshare Project	New income from Fareshare Project and use of Loxley House per annum	(0.010)		0.010		0.000					0.0					
13	Community Protection	Operations PR&C	Transform Security Services	Transform to a core in-house security service with a commissioned approach to meet additional requirements.	(0.022)	(0.057)			(0.079)					0.0					

No.	Division	Service Area	Title of Proposal	Narrative	MTFP (annual figures)					Staff Impact (annual figures)					EIA available
					2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m	2026/27 £m	Cumulative £m	2023/24 FTE	2024/25 FTE	2025/26 FTE	2026/27 FTE	Cumulative FTE	
14	Community Protection	Operations PR&C	Additional Grant Funding	Utilise additional grant funding to support core costs of the council in line with the grant criteria for one year only	(0.100)	0.100			0.000					0.0	
RESIDENT SERVICES TOTAL					(2.102)	(0.073)	(0.020)	(0.030)	(2.225)	-10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-10.0	

GROWTH & CITY DEVELOPMENT															
15	Economic Development	Business Growth	Accelerate reduction to Inward Investment & Tourism activity	Bring forward gradual reductions of funding for Inward Investment and Tourism	(0.050)	0.050			0.000					0.0	
16	Major Projects	Transport Strategy	Local Transport Plan	Optimise Local Transport Plan grant funding to meet related staff costs for one full time post for developing plan	(0.039)				(0.039)					0.0	
17	Carbon Reduction, Energy & Sustainability	EE & Waste Strategy	Increase to Tariff - Enviroenergy	Enviroenergy Tariff increases	(0.719)				(0.719)					0.0	
18	Strategic Assets & Property	Strategic Assets & Property	Consolidation of Office Estate	Short term mothballing of two floors of Loxley House to achieve savings in facilities management and energy costs, pending a longer term review of the office estate	(0.200)				(0.200)					0.0	
19	Strategic Assets & Property	Strategic Assets & Property	Consolidation of Office Estate	Short term mothballing of two buildings on the Eastcroft depot, delivering savings in facilities management and energy costs, pending a longer term review of the depot facilities	(0.078)				(0.078)					0.0	
20	Planning & Traffic	Traffic	Release of Moving Traffic Enforcement Reserve	This reserve holds income received from Moving Traffic Enforcement penalty charges to ensure that its use is in line with relevant legislation. Operational costs of passenger public transport is one of these legitimate costs and £1m of the reserve will be used to support these costs in the General Fund in 2023/24 only. This proposal has received assurance from Legal and Finance colleagues and is compliant with relevant legislation and is eligible expenditure	(1.000)	1.000			0.000					0.0	
GROWTH & CITY DEVELOPMENT					(2.086)	1.000	0.050	0.000	(1.036)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

FINANCE & RESOURCES															
21	Customer Services	Customer Services	Nottingham Revenue & Benefits Services returning to NCC	Nottingham Revenue & Benefits Ltd to return to NCC on 1.4.23 at end of contract following review.	(0.500)	(0.250)	(0.250)		(1.000)					0.0	
22	IT	IT	Cloud Storage	Reducing use of physical shared drives by migrating services to cloud storage as part of existing contracts. This reduces replacement costs of on premise equipment and provides colleagues with increased flexibility in how they are able to work.	(0.102)				(0.102)					0.0	
23	IT	IT	Update telephone systems & services	Update current telephone, voice systems and services to align with post-pandemic usage, reflecting a modern digitally enabled council and offer citizens a more effective service. Proposals include replacing c.60% of landline numbers with MS Teams.	(0.147)				(0.147)					0.0	
24	Strategy & Policy	Strategy & Policy	One year gap in engagement (Citizen Survey)	The citizen survey is a one off saving for 2023/24 and therefore would lead to the cessation of collecting satisfaction data from the public and obtaining public opinion in 2023/24. The budget for Citizen Survey comes back from 2024/25.	(0.030)	0.030			0.000					0.0	
FINANCE & RESOURCES TOTAL					(0.779)	(0.220)	(0.250)	0.000	(1.249)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

CORPORATE															
25	Corporate Budgets	Financing & Investment	Minimum Revenue Provision	Review MRP Forecast following period 6 review of the Capital Programme.	(5.500)	4.500			(1.000)					0.0	
26	Corporate Budgets	Financing & Investment	Treasury Management Income	Review and update Treasury Investment Income budget	(4.000)				(4.000)					0.0	

No.	Division	Service Area	Title of Proposal	Narrative	MTFP (annual figures)					Staff Impact (annual figures)					EIA available
					2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m	2026/27 £m	Cumulative £m	2023/24 FTE	2024/25 FTE	2025/26 FTE	2026/27 FTE	Cumulative FTE	
27	Corporate Budgets	Corporate Budgets (Reserves)	Revenue Implications of Capital Schemes Reserve	The purpose of this reserve is to offset early years deficits that are programmed to generate revenue contributions over the medium to long term but in the early years result in a net spend until the programme becomes fully established. A review of this reserve and its use has concluded that the annual contribution can be reduced by £1.1m.	(1.100)				(1.100)					0.0	
28	Corporate Budgets	Corporate Budgets (Reserves)	IT Investment Fund	One year holiday for the contribution to IT Investment Fund. The current balance on the reserve is c£10m. Plans are underway to review the IT spending plans to develop comprehensive capital investment plans for capital programmes and establish operational revenue budget for 24/25	(2.675)	2.675			0.000					0.0	
CORPORATE TOTAL					(13.275)	7.175	0.000	0.000	(6.100)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
TOTAL PROPOSALS NOT REQUIRING PUBLIC CONSULTATION					(18.742)	7.882	(0.220)	0.470	(10.610)	-10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-10.0	

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**Overview and Scrutiny Committee
4 January 2023**

Recommendation Tracker

Report of the Statutory Scrutiny Officer

1 Purpose

- 1.1 To consider the responses received to the recommendations made at the October and November meetings of the Committee, and also the outstanding responses to recommendations made in August.

2 Action required

- 2.1 The Committee is asked to

- (a) consider the responses received to date, noting that not all recommendations have been responded to
- (b) decide whether any further scrutiny/action is required as a result of the responses.

3 Background information

- 3.1 A recommendation tracker was established to collate and track progress of all recommendations made by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee to the Executive throughout the year, and to log the Executive responses.
- 3.2 As the Committee meets monthly, any responses to recommendations made will be requested to be ready for the meeting 2 months later (ie any recommendations made at this meeting will be expected to be responded to in time for the March meeting) to give the Executive time to consider the recommendations thoroughly.
- 3.3 The Recommendation Tracker and responses received to the recommendations from October and November meetings, as well as outstanding responses to recommendations made in August are attached for consideration.

4 List of attached information

- 4.1 The Overview and Scrutiny Committee Recommendation Tracker 2022/23.
- 4.2 The responses received to the recommendations from the August, October and November meetings.

5 Background papers, other than published works or those disclosing exempt or confidential information

5.1 None.

6 Published documents referred to in compiling this report

6.1 Overview and Scrutiny Committee minutes from the 2022/23 municipal year.

7 Wards affected

7.1 All.

8 Contact information

8.1 Laura Wilson
Senior Governance Officer
0115 8764301
laura.wilson@nottinghamcity.gov.uk

Overview and Scrutiny Committee Recommendation Tracker 2022/23

1 Purpose

This document will collate and track progress of all recommendations made by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee to the Executive throughout the year, and to log the Executive responses to the recommendations. The explanation of terms used can be found in section 3.

2 Overview and Scrutiny Committee Recommendations to the Executive

Reference number	Title of agenda item	Recommendation	Date referred	Deadline for response	Status	Date considered by Committee	Key contacts
220511-6-1	Together for Nottingham Plan - Progress update by the Leader	The timeframe for the HRA repayments is circulated to Committee members	11/08/22	15/09/22	Responded to	12/10/22	Cllr Mellen/ Rav Kalsi
220511-6-2	Together for Nottingham Plan - Progress update by the Leader	The senior leadership team remain conscious of the importance of IT infrastructure and resources	11/08/22	15/09/22	Responded to	12/10/22	Cllr Mellen/ Rav Kalsi
220511-6-3	Together for Nottingham Plan - Progress update by the Leader	Consultation and information sharing continues with Nottingham City Homes residents and staff during the process of bringing housing services back in-house	11/08/22	15/09/22	Responded to	12/10/22	Cllr Mellen/ Rav Kalsi
220511-6-4	Together for Nottingham Plan	The RAG rated performance	11/08/22	15/09/22	Responded to	12/10/22	Cllr Mellen/ Rav Kalsi

Reference number	Title of agenda item	Recommendation	Date referred	Deadline for response	Status	Date considered by Committee	Key contacts
	- Progress update by the Leader	monitoring of the Together for Nottingham Plan is circulated to Committee members					
220511-7-1	Customer First Transformation	More consultation is carried out with Councillors on the proposed changes	11/08/22	15/09/22	Responded to	12/10/22	Cllr Williams /Lucy Lee
220511-7-2	Customer First Transformation	An illustration /visualisation of the new contact process is circulated to members of the Committee	11/08/22	15/09/22	Accepted	12/10/22	Cllr Williams /Lucy Lee
220511-7-3	Customer First Transformation	The governance structure, baseline data, the proposed outcomes and progress monitoring plans be circulated to members of the Committee	11/08/22	15/09/22	Responded to	12/10/22	Cllr Williams /Lucy Lee
220511-7-4	Customer First Transformation	Protected characteristics remain at the forefront when assessing the impact of proposals	11/08/22	15/09/22	Responded to	12/10/22	Cllr Williams /Lucy Lee
220608-13-1	Asset Rationalisation	To provide all Councillors with the opportunity to	11/08/22	15/09/22	Accepted	12/10/22	Cllr Mellen/ Nicki Jenkins

Reference number	Title of agenda item	Recommendation	Date referred	Deadline for response	Status	Date considered by Committee	Key contacts
		comment on the draft Community Asset Policy as part of the consultation process					
220608-13-2	Asset Rationalisation	Consult with this Committee on the finalised draft Community Asset Policy prior to it being adopted	11/08/22	15/09/22	Accepted	12/10/22	Cllr Mellen/ Nicki Jenkins
220608-13-3	Asset Rationalisation	To consider the following points for inclusion in developing the Community Assets Policy: a) a clear timeline set out for community groups expressing an interest in purchasing an asset with consideration given to the timeframe set out within the national Asset of Community Value Policy; b) where possible, within the constraints of the requirement to achieve best	11/08/22	15/09/22	Responded to Responded to	12/10/22	Cllr Mellen/ Nicki Jenkins

Reference number	Title of agenda item	Recommendation	Date referred	Deadline for response	Status	Date considered by Committee	Key contacts
		<p>consideration, to build in measures to encourage “Sell Local” with increased time frames to allow local groups or consortiums to establish sufficient finances</p> <p>c) built in controls to ensure no conflict of interest for members and officers can influence sale of assets</p> <p>d) ensure adequate consultation with relevant Ward Councillors and Community groups prior to the sale of community assets</p>			<p>Accepted</p> <p>Responded to</p>		
220608-13-4	Asset Rationalisation	To develop and maintain a public register of assets sold by private treaty	11/08/22	15/09/22	Responded to	12/10/22	Cllr Mellen/ Nicki Jenkins
220608-13-5	Asset Rationalisation	To consider further increasing the use of private agents to assist with current	11/08/22	15/09/22	Responded to	12/10/22	Cllr Mellen/ Nicki Jenkins

Reference number	Title of agenda item	Recommendation	Date referred	Deadline for response	Status	Date considered by Committee	Key contacts
		capacity issues within the property team					
220608-14-1	Work Programme	The Committee agreed that an item on weed spraying across the city was not an item that should come to the committee in full, but requested a letter from the Portfolio Holder updating the committee following changes to the implementation of the programme	11/08/22	15/09/22	No response received		Cllr Longford/Eddie Curry
220803-18-1	Together for Nottingham Plan – Progress Update by the Leader	That at the next meeting the Council Plan commitments be split into statutory and non-statutory functions	11/08/22	15/09/22	Responded to	12/10/22	Cllr Mellen/ Rav Kalsi
220803-19-1	Libraries Transformation	That a review of the consultation process is undertaken, and lessons learnt are reported back to the Committee	11/08/22	15/09/22	Accepted	12/10/22	Cllr Kotsonis/ Hugh White
220803-19-2	Libraries Transformation	That consideration is given to people who might be reluctant to share their details	11/08/22	15/09/22	Responded to	12/10/22	Cllr Kotsonis/ Hugh White

Reference number	Title of agenda item	Recommendation	Date referred	Deadline for response	Status	Date considered by Committee	Key contacts
		with authorities when considering technology accessed libraries					
220803-19-3	Libraries Transformation	That consideration is given to who would be an appropriate partner is when considering shared usage	11/08/22	15/09/22	Responded to	12/10/22	Cllr Kotsonis/ Hugh White
220803-19-4	Libraries Transformation	That a mapping exercise of other community facilities, such as leisure centres or community centres is carried out	11/08/22	15/09/22	Responded to	12/10/22	Cllr Kotsonis/ Hugh White
220803-19-5	Libraries Transformation	That engagement is undertaken with all schools	11/08/22	15/09/22	Responded to	12/10/22	Cllr Kotsonis/ Hugh White
220803-19-6	Libraries Transformation	That feedback from the Health and People directorates is shared in full	11/08/22	15/09/22	Responded to	12/10/22	Cllr Kotsonis/ Hugh White
220803-19-7	Libraries Transformation	That the draft Community Asset Transfer Policy be discussed at a future meeting of this Committee	11/08/22	15/09/22	Responded to	12/10/22	Cllr Kotsonis/ Hugh White
220803-19-8	Libraries Transformation	That more context setting be included in consultation responses, and	11/08/22	15/09/22	Responded to	12/10/22	Cllr Kotsonis/ Hugh White

Reference number	Title of agenda item	Recommendation	Date referred	Deadline for response	Status	Date considered by Committee	Key contacts
		include LGBT+ and disability data, including any themes that were identified particularly with different communities					
220803-19-9	Libraries Transformation	That a log of the impact on individual wards of all major decisions, taking demographics into account, is maintained	11/08/22	15/09/22	Responded to	12/10/22	Cllr Kotsonis/ Hugh White
220803-19-10	Libraries Transformation	That a mapping exercise of all voluntary and community sector organisations, in particular those serving citizens with protected characteristics, is carried out and relationships established so that they can be easily contacted as a part of any consultation	11/08/22	15/09/22	Responded to	12/10/22	Cllr Kotsonis/ Hugh White
220803-19-11	Libraries Transformation	That ward councillors are consulted before any final decision is made	11/08/22	15/09/22	Accepted	12/10/22	Cllr Kotsonis/ Hugh White

Reference number	Title of agenda item	Recommendation	Date referred	Deadline for response	Status	Date considered by Committee	Key contacts
220803-20-1	Public Sculptures and Monuments Policy Development	That the proposed policy on street art be brought to a future meeting of this Committee	11/08/22	15/09/22	Responded to	04/01/23	Cllr Kotsonis/ Hugh White
220803-20-2	Public Sculptures and Monuments Policy Development	That ward councillor consultation be included in the policy	11/08/22	15/09/22	Accepted	04/01/23	Cllr Kotsonis/ Hugh White
220803-20-3	Public Sculptures and Monuments Policy Development	That the policy be reviewed as appropriate	11/08/22	15/09/22	Accepted	04/01/23	Cllr Kotsonis/ Hugh White
220907-25-1	Council Plan Performance – Resident Services	Circulate statistics on the number of fly tips per ward before the introduction of bulky waste charges and after	29/09/22	20/10/22	Responded to	09/11/22 and 04/01/23	Cllr Longford/ Frank Jordan
220907-25-2	Council Plan Performance – Resident Services	Circulate data on air quality from the Queens Drive monitoring site from before the pandemic and after	29/09/22	20/10/22	Responded to	09/11/22	Cllr Longford/ Frank Jordan
220907-25-3	Council Plan Performance – Resident Services	Circulate a comparison of sickness rates from the refuse collection team from before and after the pandemic	29/09/22	20/10/22	Responded to	09/11/22	Cllr Longford/ Frank Jordan

Reference number	Title of agenda item	Recommendation	Date referred	Deadline for response	Status	Date considered by Committee	Key contacts
220907-25-4	Council Plan Performance – Resident Services	Consider the development of a city wide ward based competition around cleanliness	29/09/22	20/10/22	Responded to	09/11/22	Cllr Longford/ Frank Jordan
220907-25-5	Council Plan Performance – Resident Services	To work to strengthen the relationship between Clean Champions and Op teams	29/09/22	20/10/22	Responded to	09/11/22	Cllr Longford/ Frank Jordan
220907-25-6	Council Plan Performance – Resident Services	Circulate statistics around potholes that have been filled on more than one occasion	29/09/22	20/10/22	Responded to	09/11/22	Cllr Wynter/ Frank Jordan
220907-25-7	Council Plan Performance – Resident Services	Circulate fly tipping data relating to HMOs	29/09/22	20/10/22	Responded to	09/11/22	Cllr N Khan/ Frank Jordan
220907-25-8	Council Plan Performance – Resident Services	Circulate the figures on fines and commercial prosecutions for fly tipping	29/09/22	20/10/22	Responded to	09/11/22	Cllr N Khan/ Frank Jordan
220907-25-9	Council Plan Performance – Resident Services	To ensure that the joined up working of the REACT team continues and is developed	29/09/22	20/10/22	Responded to	09/11/22	Cllr N Khan/ Frank Jordan
220907-25-10	Council Plan Performance – Resident Services	To work with schools and community groups to educate around hate	29/09/22	20/10/22	Responded to	09/11/22	Cllr N Khan/ Frank Jordan

Reference number	Title of agenda item	Recommendation	Date referred	Deadline for response	Status	Date considered by Committee	Key contacts
		crime and encourage reporting of incidents					
220907-25-11	Council Plan Performance – Resident Services	Consider removing the first objective as it is police led, or define where action can be taken by the Council to improve the outcome	29/09/22	20/10/22	Responded to	09/11/22	Cllr N Khan/ Frank Jordan
220907-25-12	Council Plan Performance – Resident Services	Monitor the involvement of NCH in resolving ASB issues	29/09/22	20/10/22	Responded to	09/11/22	Cllr N Khan/ Frank Jordan
220907-25-13	Council Plan Performance – Resident Services	To review and reconsider the RAG rating of the objective to provide a network of inclusive sustainable and quality public libraries	29/09/22	20/10/22	Accepted	09/11/22	Cllr Kotsonis/ Frank Jordan
220907-25-14	Council Plan Performance – Resident Services	To revisit how outcomes are measured and define how they are measured ensuring outcomes are measurable against money invested	29/09/22	20/10/22	Responded to	09/11/22	Cllr Kotsonis/ Frank Jordan
220907-25-15	Council Plan Performance – Resident Services	To circulate data on prosecution levels of private landlords and the	29/09/22	20/10/22	Responded to	09/11/22	Cllr Neal/ Frank Jordan

Reference number	Title of agenda item	Recommendation	Date referred	Deadline for response	Status	Date considered by Committee	Key contacts
		impact of the Licensing scheme					
220907-25-16	Council Plan Performance – Resident Services	That future presentations include measures, values and targets, especially for Amber rated targets	29/09/22	20/10/22	Responded to	09/11/22	Cllr Longford/ Clive Heaphy
220907-25-17	Council Plan Performance – Resident Services	That presentations remain focussed on highlighting the most critical priorities, rather than all indicators	29/09/22	20/10/22	Responded to	09/11/22	Cllr Longford/ Clive Heaphy
220907-25-18	Council Plan Performance – Resident Services	Ensure measures and commitments are SMART in the future, and that performance is only measured for things that are within the Council's control	29/09/22	20/10/22	Responded to	09/11/22	Cllr Longford/ Clive Heaphy
221012-32-1	Together for Nottingham Plan – Progress Update by the Leader	To provide an update on the progress made on the 67 requirements at the next meeting	13/10/22	09/11/22	Update provided at the November meeting as requested	09/11/22	Cllr Mellen
221012-33-1	Selective Licensing	To provide more detailed information on what the current scheme has achieved	18/11/22	15/12/22	Accepted	04/01/23	Cllr Neal/ Pete Mitchell

Reference number	Title of agenda item	Recommendation	Date referred	Deadline for response	Status	Date considered by Committee	Key contacts
		and the Value for Money indicators for the next scheme					
221012-33-2	Selective Licensing	To monitor the impact on areas being removed from the scheme, and those not covered by the scheme, and provide information on what is done to ensure standards are maintained/met in those areas	18/11/22	15/12/22	Responded to	04/01/23	Cllr Neal/ Pete Mitchell
221012-33-3	Selective Licensing	To provide more detailed information on the different approaches to inspections by the Council and accredited partners, and how inspections may evolve in the second scheme	18/11/22	15/12/22	Accepted	04/01/23	Cllr Neal/ Pete Mitchell
221012-34-1	Recommendation Tracker	To write to Portfolio Holders to express the Committee's disappointment that responses haven't been received	18/11/22	15/12/22	Responded to	04/01/23 see 220803-20-1 to 220803-20-3	Cllr Kotsonis/ Hugh White

Reference number	Title of agenda item	Recommendation	Date referred	Deadline for response	Status	Date considered by Committee	Key contacts
221109-39-1	Municipal Resources and Waste Strategy	That every effort is made to ensure that the consultation findings are representative of all communities across the City and that additional effort is made to engage with those who are often under-represented in consultation responses but who will be affected by the changes	18/11/22	15/12/22	Awaiting consideration		Cllr Longford/ Antony Greener
221109-39-2	Municipal Resources and Waste Strategy	Take into account the following comments in response to the consultation: a) changes to waste collection must be accompanied by education and communication to residents and partners, and there needs to be sufficient resources allocated to this b) the Council should take opportunities to communicate to	18/11/22	15/12/22	Awaiting consideration		Cllr Longford/ Antony Greener

Reference number	Title of agenda item	Recommendation	Date referred	Deadline for response	Status	Date considered by Committee	Key contacts
		<p>Government that less efficient local authorities do not require lower levels of funding and, in some cases, the opposite may be the case</p> <p>c) smaller residual waste bins are not necessarily desirable and could have unintended consequences such as an increase in contamination</p> <p>d) thorough consideration must be given to the needs of all the different communities who live in the City so that there is a waste collection system(s) that works for everyone, including transient populations,</p>					

Reference number	Title of agenda item	Recommendation	Date referred	Deadline for response	Status	Date considered by Committee	Key contacts
		<p>people living in flats, people with disabilities or mobility issues etc. This consideration should be informed by learning from the pilot sites.</p> <p>e) consideration should be given to penalties for residents who persistently do not engage in the waste collection arrangements</p>					
221109-39-3	Municipal Resources and Waste Strategy	That information on the findings of the pilot studies is provided to the Committee.	18/11/22	15/12/22	Awaiting consideration		Cllr Longford/ Antony Greener
221109-41-1	Recommendation Tracker	That the number of fly tips per ward for the period between 1 April 2021 and 31 October 2022 and for the period between 1 April 2022 and 31 October 2022 is provided to the Committee	18/11/22	15/12/22	Responded to	04/01/23	Cllr Longford/ Frank Jordan

Reference number	Title of agenda item	Recommendation	Date referred	Deadline for response	Status	Date considered by Committee	Key contacts
221109-42-3	Work Programme	To consider the draft Municipal Resources and Waste Strategy, along with outcomes from the consultation, at a future meeting prior to its approval by Executive Board	18/11/22	15/12/22	Accepted – will be considered in February	N/A	Cllr Longford/ Antony Greener

3 Explanation of terms used

Recommendation reference number - each recommendation added to this tracker will be assigned a unique reference number eg 220511-3-1, where 220511 represents the date of the meeting, -3 is the minute number, and -1 is the recommendation number.

Status - individual status for each recommendation and will present the following options:

- Awaiting consideration
- Responded to/Accepted/Approved
- Rejected
- No response received

4 Responses

Responses received for the relevant period will be appended to the Recommendation Tracker report on the agenda.

5 Meeting dates and reporting deadlines

Date of meeting (2.00pm)	Deadline for draft reports	Chair's Briefing (12.30pm)	Deadline for final reports (10.00am)
11/05/22	21/04/22	27/04/22	29/04/22
08/06/22	19/05/22	25/05/22	27/05/22
03/08/22	14/07/22	20/07/22	22/07/22

Date of meeting (2.00pm)	Deadline for draft reports	Chair's Briefing (12.30pm)	Deadline for final reports (10.00am)
07/09/22	18/08/22	24/08/22	26/08/22
12/10/22	22/09/22	29/09/22	30/09/22
09/11/22	20/10/22	26/10/22	28/10/22
07/12/22 (2.30pm)	17/11/22	23/11/22	25/11/22
04/01/23	15/12/22	21/12/22	22/12/22
08/02/23	19/01/23	25/01/23	27/01/23
08/03/23	16/02/23	22/02/23	24/02/23

6 Contact officer

Name	Role	Contact details	Responsibilities
Laura Wilson	Senior Governance Officer	0115 8764301 laura.wilson@nottinghamcity.gov.uk	Responsible for the collation and distribution of the recommendations after each meeting, and feeding back the outcomes to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee

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Response to the Public Sculptures and Monuments Policy
Recommendations 220803-20-1 to 220803-20-3

220803-20-1

That the proposed policy on street art be brought to a future meeting of this Committee

Notification has been provided to the Director of Economic and Property around the requirement for the 'street art policy' to be brought to a future Overview and Scrutiny committee as through the City Centre management work they were looking to take the initial lead on the development of this policy.

220803-20-2

That ward councillor consultation be included in the policy

Following advice from the committee we have written into the policy that the relevant lead Portfolio Holder will be supported, at their discretion, by other relevant Portfolio Holders and by local ward Councillors when seeking to determine final outcomes on any statues being brought forward for decision under this policy.

220803-20-3

That the policy be reviewed as appropriate

It is agreed that this policy will be reviewed as and when appropriate and in particular after a number of applications have been made and its robustness and fitness for purpose can be better determined in relation to particular matters raised or arising from the policy application.

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**Response to the Recommendation Tracker in relation to Council Plan
Performance for Resident Services
Recommendation 221109-41-1**

221109-41-1

That the number of fly tips per ward for the period between 1 April 2021 and 31 October 2022 and for the period between 1 April 2022 and 31 October 2022 is provided to the Committee

The charge for bulky waste came in 25 April 2022. The table below shows the reported fly-tip data from April – October 2021 and April – October 2022 to allow for a comparable review.

Five wards saw an increase in fly-tips during the 2022 period after the bulky waste charge was brought compared to 2021 (total increase of 62.3% reports).

The other 15 wards saw a decrease in the number of reported fly-tips in 2022 compared to 2021, with over 300% reduction.

Fly-tips Reported Via Report-It 1st April - 31st October (FY 21/22 & 22/23)

Ward	2021	2022	Var
Aspley	312	156	-50.0%
Basford	291	229	-21.3%
Berridge	540	404	-25.2%
Bestwood	408	260	-36.3%
Bilborough	223	164	-26.5%
Bulwell	494	446	-9.7%
Bulwell Forest	160	176	10.0%
Castle	98	86	-12.2%
Clifton East	305	162	-46.9%
Clifton West	94	83	-11.7%
Dales	578	521	-9.9%
Hyson Green & Arboretum	977	887	-9.2%
Leen Valley	73	71	-2.7%
Lenton & Wollaton East	253	280	10.7%
Mapperley	258	246	-4.7%
Meadows	254	268	5.5%
Radford	465	324	-30.3%
Sherwood	208	258	24.0%
St Anns	520	583	12.1%
Wollaton West	78	71	-9.0%

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Responses to Selective Licensing Recommendations 221012-33-1 to 221012-33-3

221012-33-1

To provide more detailed information on what the current scheme has achieved and the Value for Money indicators for the next scheme

See below consideration of value for money in terms of the current scheme however it would be remiss of officers not to clarify that a second scheme has as yet not been through the Council's approval process and no decisions have been made about proceeding with a second scheme.

Should a second scheme be approved by the Council in the future there is a second stage of confirmation by Secretary of State for the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) for the Council to undertake before any designation is made.

Value for money

The current scheme has made various improvements through continuous process review of operating the Designation. Areas improved and areas for further improvement have been identified in order to maximise intelligence which supports best value through improved performance management and measurement. Work is underway to prepare a revised set of robust performance measures which would provide assurance on the impact of Selective Licensing regulation and its legitimacy in being an effective tool in improving living conditions in the sector. Going forwards where possible quantitative financial impact will also be calculated once acceptable measures have been agreed with advice from Audit colleagues.

The scheme is entirely funded through a licence fee paid by landlords. Licensing funds approximately 80 staff within the selective licensing team: administrative staff, compliance and enforcement officers, managers and several support staff within the wider Council in IT, finance, legal, HR etc.

Licensing is not a transactional process; it is there to allow landlords to legally operate within the designated area and as such is not solely about providing a service to landlords, but about protecting tenants and regulating landlords. There are added benefits to landlords with a scheme in place including advice and guidance on what makes a safe house, monthly landlord newsletters, support for landlords dealing with difficult tenants, in particular ones causing ASB and support in homelessness prevention. The fee the Council proposes to charge along with comparison of a number of other local housing authorities fees is below on page 3.

Examples of the benefit and improvement of the current scheme to support the case for a second in terms of value for money are below:

- The team is now more efficient and effective in processing and determining licence applications, compared to the start of the current scheme. This continuous improvement is ensuring licences are issued within days and weeks as opposed to months, with process reviews and staff training being key to this.
- Through the licensing scheme landlords have improved their properties, evidence of which is in the scheme reviews provided in the May 2022 Executive

Board Report (and these improvements continue). Through landlord funded licence inspections these property improvements help provide a safer, more secure home for Nottingham citizens. Without the licensing scheme these improvements would not necessarily have been undertaken.

- By working with our accreditation partners DASH, Unipol and ANUK significant numbers of landlords have become accredited, evidencing that their properties meet a higher standard than the legal minimum. A proportion of these properties have been inspected by these providers, taking the burden away from the Council, offering value for money to the landlord with a lower licence fee and to the Council as it offers a lighter touch regulatory approach to these properties, reducing Council intervention.
- In 2019 the Council introduced a block licence application option for landlords meeting certain criteria. This option opened up a more cost effective, streamlined application process for landlords of blocks. This allowed a lower fee in certain circumstances and is a more efficient and effective model of licensing in relevant situations. It also offers increased regulation with the ability to require extra licence conditions of these properties, over and above those for individual licences, to ensure the on-going management of these properties.
- Through on-going, proactive compliance inspections of licensed properties the Council can contribute to the early detection and prevention of crime and exploitation for example by identifying and referring to the relevant authorities safeguarding concerns and concerns around exploitation and modern slavery. Without these officers inspecting properties, these cases may not have been brought to light, highlighting the additional benefits of the selective licensing scheme in being able to get behind the door. Being able to intervene proactively and positively allows the Council and its partners to deal with issues at an earlier stage before they become more significant.

The proposed pieces of work below will help support the Council's overall assessment of the impact of the Selective Licensing Scheme/s and Value for Money delivered:

- second stock modelling report to be undertaken in order to support process and impact review at end of scheme one and basis for benchmarking for scheme 2 (one was undertaken prior to commencement of scheme 1)
- social impact report to be undertaken to understand wider impact on Citizens and stakeholders
- revised performance framework to be implemented (underway)
- Software upgrade to be implemented for the whole of regulatory services in Communities Spring/Summer 2023 to streamline processes (underway)

221012-33-2

To monitor the impact on areas being removed from the scheme, and those not covered by the scheme, and provide information on what is done to ensure standards are maintained/met in those areas

The council will continue to monitor the number of housing complaints it receives across the whole area, including those outside the current scheme area.

The core housing function will be the main resource to support and deal with properties in these areas, so it is important this team is resourced sufficiently.

221012-33-3

To provide more detailed information on the different approaches to inspections by the Council and accredited partners, and how inspections may evolve in the second scheme

The Council will continue to undertake a range of different inspections targeted at different properties and landlords, with the aim of tackling the worst first. It is possible that these may evolve differently in any second scheme, working closely with accreditation partners to maximise the benefits of their inspections and also using available Council resources to good effect.

Comparison of Nottingham with other Council's accredited and standard individual licence fees

Nottingham (proposed)		30,700 homes in scheme	Oxford		30,500 homes citywide
Description	Comments	Fee	Description	Comments	Fee
Accredited	The proposed licence holder is accredited with the Nottingham Standard (Unipol, DASH or ANUK)	1 st Payment (Part A) £240 2 nd Payment (Part B) £428 Total £668	Accredited		1 st Payment (Part A) £178 2 nd Payment (Part B) £102 Total £280
Standard	For non-accredited landlords	1 st Payment (Part A) £280 2 nd Payment (Part B) £600 Total £880	Standard		1 st Payment (Part A) £178 2 nd Payment (Part B) £302 Total £480
Liverpool		45,000 homes	Birmingham Starts June 2023		40,000 to 50,000 homes
Description	Comments	Fee	Description	Comments	Fee
New rental property and landlord membership	Must be a member of one of at least one of a number of landlord associations	1 st Payment (Part A) £178.60 2 nd Payment (Part B) £201.40 Total £380	Accredited	Not available	n/a
Standard		1 st Payment (Part A) £181.50 2 nd Payment (Part B) £368.50 Total £550	Standard		1 st Payment (Part A) £295 2 nd Payment (Part B) £405 Total £700
Leicester		9,000 homes	Gedling Borough Council		664 homes (phase 2)
Description	Comments	Fee	Description	Comments	Fee
Early bird 10% discount (Accredited)		1 st Payment (Part A) £784.80 2 nd Payment (Part B) £196.20 Total £981	Accredited	The proposed licence holder is accredited	1 st Payment (Part A) £430 2 nd Payment (Part B) £155 Total £585
Standard		1 st Payment (Part A) £872 2 nd Payment (Part B) £218 Total £1,090	Standard	For non-accredited landlords	1 st Payment (Part A) £520 2 nd Payment (Part B) £180 Total £700
Late Penalty		1 st Payment (Part A) £1,032 2 nd Payment (Part B) £258 Total £1,290			

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**Overview and Scrutiny Committee
4 January 2023**

Work Programme 2022/23

Report of the Statutory Scrutiny Officer

1 Purpose

- 1.1 To consider the Committee's work programme for 2022/23.

2 Action required

- 2.1 The Committee is asked to consider the work programme for the municipal year and make any amendments as required.

3 Background information

- 3.1 The purpose of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee is to ensure all statutory and other roles and responsibilities are fulfilled to the required standard, covering review and development of key strategic issues, policies and strategies relevant to Nottingham and its residents, and adding value through the examination of issues of local importance and concern.
- 3.2 The Committee is responsible for setting and managing its own work programme to fulfil this role.
- 3.3 In setting a programme for scrutiny activity, the Committee should aim for an outcome-focused work programme that has clear priorities and a clear link to its roles and responsibilities. The work programme needs to be flexible so that issues which arise as the year progresses can be considered appropriately.
- 3.4 Where there are a number of potential items that could be scrutinised in a given year, consideration of what represents the highest priority or area of risk will assist with work programme planning. Changes and/or additions to the work programme will need to take account of the resources available to the Committee.
- 3.5 The Committee agreed to maintain its focus in 2022/23 on the Council's recovery and improvement. In order to ensure that scrutiny is timely and relevant, the Committee will need to regularly consider its scheduling of recovery and improvement items for scrutiny at future meetings.
- 3.6 The Committee's current work programme is attached.

4 List of attached information

4.1 Overview and Scrutiny Committee work programme 2022/23.

5 Background papers, other than published works or those disclosing exempt or confidential information

5.1 None.

6 Published documents referred to in compiling this report

6.1 Reports to and discussion at Overview and Scrutiny Committee meetings throughout 2021/22 and 2022/23.

7 Wards affected

7.1 All.

8 Contact information

8.1 Laura Wilson
Senior Governance Officer
0115 8764301
laura.wilson@nottinghamcity.gov.uk

Overview and Scrutiny Committee Work Programme 2022-23

Date	Items
4 January 2023	<p>Crime and Drugs Partnership To consider information on the current work of the Crime and Drugs Partnership and performance against the Crime and Drugs Partnership Plan</p> <p>The Council's 2023/24 Budget To consider the Council's budget proposals for 2022/23 and provide a response</p> <p>Recommendation Tracker</p> <p>2022-23 Work Programme</p>
8 February 2023	<p>Together For Nottingham Update from the Leader 10-15-minute update from the Leader on priorities in relation to Together for Nottingham</p> <p>Municipal Waste Strategy To consider the analysis of the consultation findings and the proposed way forward prior to a decision being taken by Executive Board</p> <p>Recommendation Tracker</p> <p>2022-23 Work Programme</p>
8 March 2023	<p>Nottingham's Carbon Neutral Policy To consider the Carbon Neutral Policy</p> <p>Work Programme 2023-24 Development</p> <p>Recommendation Tracker</p>

Space has been left in the work programme to retain flexibility in order to accommodate timely scrutiny of issues in relation to recovery and improvement, ie items scheduled may need to be moved to later meeting dates to facilitate this. The items below may be scheduled if there are gaps in the work programme or if they become priorities.

Items still to be considered for work programme/ Reserve items
Regulatory Services Restructure Introduction of firmstep. What impact has this had? What have been the costs? What is the Impact on Citizens? What has been the impact on Service levels? What improvements have there been? What have been the savings? Can any evidence based improvements be used across other directorates?
Digitalisation and Transformation How effectively the Council is implementing its plans to digitalise services? Including access for citizens without access to technology. How will this be monitored? How will the impact on residents be assessed or monitored? How are we including those without access to technology and\or without relevant skills.
Leisure Centre Transformation Programme To consider whether the consultation on the Leisure Centre redesign proposals has been fair, transparent and robust, and whether the draft proposals have adequately taken account of the consultation responses
Budget Consultation responses and methodology
Housing Revenue Account Investigation outcome
Nottingham Castle
IAB report