

AGENDA

Executive

Monday, 08 February 2021 AT 16:00

This meeting will be a virtual meeting and therefore will not take place in a physical location.

Virtual Meeting - Link to View

This meeting will be a virtual meeting using Microsoft Teams and therefore will not take place at a physical location following guidelines set out in Section 78 of the Coronavirus Act 2020.

Register of Attendance and Declarations of Interest

A roll call of persons in attendance will be taken and Members are invited to declare any disclosable pecuniary interests, other registrable interests and any interests, relating to any item on the agenda at this stage.

Apologies for Absence

To receive apologies for absence.

Public and Press

To agree that the items of business within Part A of the agenda should be dealt with in public and that the items of business within Part B of the agenda should be dealt with in private.

PART A

To be considered when the Public and Press are present

- A.1 HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION AND ROUGH SLEEPING STRATEGY 2021-2026** **7 - 88**
- (Key Decision – KD.07/20)
- The Corporate Director of Governance and Regulatory Services to submit a report seeking Executive support for the strategic aims, priority objectives and actions identified as part of a statutory review and consultation process; targeting Homelessness Prevention and Rough Sleeping in Carlisle from 2021 to 2026. The matter was considered by the Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel on 28 January 2021.
- (Copy Report GD.15/21 herewith and Minute Excerpt to follow)
- Background Papers – is available on the Council’s website: [Interagency Homelessness Strategy for Carlisle 2015-20](#)
- A.2 REVIEW OF PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDERS** **89 - 110**
- (Key Decision – KD.27/20)
- The Deputy Chief Executive to submit a report seeking Executive review of the content of Public Space Protection Orders. The matter was considered by the Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel on 14 January 2021.
- (Copy Report CS.08/21 and Minute Excerpt herewith)
- A.3 AIR QUALITY ACTION PLAN CONSULTATION AND ADOPTION** **111 - 120**
- (Key Decision – KD.31/20)
- The Corporate Director of Governance and Regulatory Services to submit a report, the purpose of which is to put forward a summary of the Local Authorities Air Quality Action Plan whilst also undertaking consultation with key stakeholders. The matter was considered by the Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel on 14 January 2021.
- (Copy Report GD.19/21 and Minute Excerpt herewith)
- A.4 LOCAL ENVIRONMENT (CLIMATE CHANGE) STRATEGY** **121 - 184**

(Key Decision – KD.35/20)

The Corporate Director of Economic Development to submit a report setting out the progress of the adoption of the Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy. The matter was considered by the Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel on 14 January 2021 and the Economic Growth Scrutiny Panel on 21 January 2021.

(Copy Report PC.04/21 herewith and Minute Excerpts herewith / to follow)

Background Papers – is available online at: [Cumbria Baseline Report \(A report by Small World Consulting Ltd\)](#)

A.5 NOTICE OF EXECUTIVE KEY DECISIONS 185 - 200

(Non Key Decision)

The Notice of Executive Key Decisions, published on 8 January 2021, is submitted for information.

Key Decision (KD.01/21) – the Deputy Chief Executive was scheduled to submit a report concerning the Carlisle Plan 2021-24 to this meeting. The matter has, however, been deferred pending further discussion.

(Copy Notice herewith)

A.6 SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE LEADER / PORTFOLIO HOLDERS 201 - 204

(Non Key Decision)

A Schedule detailing a decision taken by the Leader under delegated powers is attached for information.

(Copy Schedule herewith)

Background Papers – as detailed within the Schedule

A.7 SCHEDULE OF DECISIONS BY OFFICERS 205 - 206

(Non Key Decision)

A Schedule detailing decisions taken by Officers under delegated powers is attached for information.

(Copy Schedule herewith)

Background Papers – as detailed within the Schedule

| | | |
|-------------|--|----------------------|
| A.8 | <u>JOINT MANAGEMENT TEAM</u> | 207 - 208 |
| | (Non Key Decision) | |
| | The Minutes of the meeting of the Joint Management Team held on 13 January 2021 are submitted for information. (Copy Minutes herewith) | |
| A.9 | <u>CUMBRIA COASTAL STRATEGY</u> | 209 - 234 |
| | (Non Key Decision) | |
| | The Policy and Communications Manager to submit the Cumbria Coastal Strategy for adoption. (Copy Report PC.06/21 herewith) | |
| | Background Papers – is available on the Council’s website www.carlisle.cmis.uk | |
| A.10 | <u>REVENUE BUDGET OVERVIEW AND MONITORING REPORT - APRIL TO DECEMBER 2020</u> | 235 - 260 |
| | (Non Key Decision) | |
| | The Corporate Director of Finance and Resources to submit a report providing an overview of the Council’s overall budgetary position for the period April to December 2020 for revenue schemes only and provides details of the impact of COVID-19 on the revenue budget. (Copy Report RD.56/20 herewith) | |
| A.11 | <u>CAPITAL BUDGET OVERVIEW AND MONITORING REPORT - APRIL TO DECEMBER 2020</u> | 261 - 278 |
| | (Non Key Decision) | |
| | The Corporate Director of Finance and Resources to submit a report providing an overview of the budgetary position of the City Council’s capital programme for the period April to December 2020. (Copy Report RD.57/20 herewith) | |

A.12 TREASURY MANAGEMENT OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2020

**279 -
290**

(Non Key Decision)

The Corporate Director of Finance and Resources to submit the regular quarterly report on Treasury Transactions, including the requirements of the Prudential Code.

(Copy Report RD.58/20 herewith)

PART B

To be considered when the Public and Press are excluded from the meeting

B.1 BORDERLANDS INCLUSIVE GROWTH DEAL - FINAL DEAL AGREEMENT

- Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information);

Members of the Executive

Councillor J Mallinson (Leader's Portfolio)

Councillor G Ellis (Deputy Leader, and Finance, Governance and Resources Portfolio Holder)

Councillor N Christian (Environment and Transport Portfolio Holder)

Councillor S Higgs (Culture, Heritage and Leisure Portfolio Holder)

Councillor Mrs E Mallinson (Communities, Health and Wellbeing Portfolio Holder)

Councillor P Nedved (Economy, Enterprise and Housing Portfolio Holder)

**Enquiries, requests for reports, background papers, etc
to: committeeservices@carlisle.gov.uk**

**Notes to Members: Decisions made at this meeting, if not subject
to call-in, will normally become live on 18 February 2021**

Report to Executive

Agenda
Item:
A.1

Meeting Date: 08 February 2021
Portfolio: Economy, Enterprise and Housing (Cllr Nedved)
Key Decision: Yes
Policy and Budget Framework: Yes
Public / Private: Public

Title: Homelessness Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2021 - 2026
Report of: Corporate Director of Governance and Regulatory Services
Report Number: GD.15/21

Purpose / Summary:

The purpose of this report is for the Executive to support the strategic aims, priority objectives and actions identified as part of a statutory review and consultation process; targeting Homelessness Prevention and Rough Sleeping in Carlisle from 2021 to 2026 (as outlined within the draft Homelessness Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategy and Action Plan).

Recommendations:

For Executive to approve the draft Strategy and Action Plan and to recommend adoption by the Council.

Tracking

| | |
|------------|------------------|
| Executive: | 13 January 2021 |
| Scrutiny: | 28 January 2021 |
| Executive: | 08 February 2021 |
| Council: | 02 March 2021 |

1. Background

- 1.1 The Homelessness Act 2002 gives housing authorities the power to carry out homelessness reviews within the district area; and places a statutory duty on Council's to formulate and publish a Homelessness Strategy every five years based on the findings of the review.
- 1.2 Carlisle City Council is required to publish a strategy and action plan which clearly outlines to Council, residents, partners, staff, customers and peers; the Council's priority objectives, approach and commitment to homelessness and rough sleeping prevention and reduction for the coming years.
- 1.3 Carlisle's existing Homelessness Strategy [2015-20](#) shifted the approach from dealing with the effects of homelessness, to a preventative approach in tackling the main causes of and reducing homelessness in the district.

2. Homelessness review

- 2.1 The Homeless Prevention and Accommodation Services has undertaken a comprehensive review of homelessness to determine:
 - Key achievements of the current strategy
 - An up to date understanding of homelessness and housing needs in Carlisle
 - Current and future levels of homelessness and rough sleeping trends
 - Levels of accommodation and support needed to meet needs of people in the district who are or may become homeless in the future
 - Links with other strategies and programmes that aim to address the wide range of factors that could contribute to homelessness in the local area
 - The resources available to the Council
 - Additional duties introduced through changes in legislation

(refer to **appendix A** for a summary of key findings)

- 2.2 We are committed to equality and diversity issues and comply with the requirements of the Equality Act 2010. An Equality Impact Assessment has been undertaken on this strategy and can be found at **appendix B**.

3. Strategic aims and objectives

- 3.1 The proposed Strategy has been drafted using the findings of the homelessness review, the district profile and alongside our knowledge of local housing issues and internal performance indicators.
- 3.2 The **aim** of the new proposed strategy for Carlisle is to:

Work in partnership to deliver innovative and accessible services to; end rough sleeping, prevent and reduce homelessness, and support homeless households in finding affordable and sustainable housing solutions.

- 3.3** To achieve this, the Homeless Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategy has been developed based on six strategic objectives:

Objective 1: Reduction of multiple exclusion homelessness and rough sleeping.

Objective 2: Prioritising early intervention and prevention of homelessness.

Objective 3: Promoting safeguarding and harm minimisation.

Objective 4: Increasing access to flexible move on accommodation and support options available for people experiencing homelessness.

Objective 5: Improve experiences and opportunities for young people and children experiencing homelessness.

Objective 6: Increase key partnerships to respond effectively to local emergency situations.

- 3.4** Carlisle's proposed Homeless Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2021 – 26 can be viewed in full at **appendix E**.

4. Delivery and monitoring

- 4.1** A new delivery model is proposed consisting of a multi-agency strategic board and task and finish subgroups. Collectively they will oversee the delivery of the strategy and drive forward the actions outlined within the Strategic Action Plan (refer to **appendix D**).
- 4.2** The proposed Action Plan will be reviewed and updated annually to ensure that it remains focused and responsive to change and needs over the life of the Strategy.
- 4.3** We have the overall responsibility for the delivery of the proposed Homeless Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategy. As such the Executive and Health and Wellbeing Overview and Scrutiny Members will receive an annual report in the summer of each year on the progress of actions. It is anticipated the first report will be delivered in 2022.
- 4.4** It is envisioned this Strategy will be delivered within existing resources however, this is subject to the full implications of:
- withdrawal from the European Union (Brexit) and the impact on EEA nationals with no recourse to public funds
 - amendments to the Code of Guidance of the Homelessness Reduction Act
 - new duties as a result of the Domestic Abuse Act 2017
 - ongoing opportunities to secure external funding to continue to deliver specialist projects concerning domestic abuse and rough sleeping

- the full impact of the Covid-19 pandemic nationally and locally

4.5 It is also proposed that a condensed version of the Strategy is developed with the assistance of the Policy and Communications Team for the purposes of easier communication, inclusion and understanding of the key points of the Strategy; with the in-depth version and appendices made available on the Council's website.

5. Consultation

5.1 Stakeholders and service users have been involved and consulted on the findings of the review and the proposed new priority objectives and actions, via a variety of safe methods throughout the Covid-19 period. This has included surveys, focus groups, virtual workshops and online public questionnaire. All views and comments have contributed to the development of the proposed new strategic priorities and actions.

5.2 Feedback and analysis on the final public consultation process is attached at **appendix C**.

5.3 The Portfolio Holder for Communities, Health and Wellbeing asked that key data trends relating to the following groups be highlighted:

- Care Leavers (appendix A, page 6)
In 2019/20, 5% of homeless presentations in Carlisle were care leavers, which is higher than the national average (2%)
- People leaving HM Armed Forces (appendix A, page 7)
In 2019/20, 1% of homeless presentations in Carlisle were leaving HM Forces, this is consistent with the national average.
- Domestic Abuse (appendix A, page 8)
In 2019/20, 12% of all homeless presentations in Carlisle were as a result of domestic abuse which is higher than the national average (9%).

5.4 The Health and Wellbeing Overview and Scrutiny Panel have been fully consulted.

6. Conclusion and recommendation

6.1 This report presents Executive with the Homelessness Review and proposed Homelessness Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2021 – 26 and Action Plan.

6.2 Executive are asked to support the proposed strategic aims, priority objectives and action plan and to recommend adoption by Council.

7. Contribution to the Carlisle Plan priorities

7.1 Addressing Carlisle's current and future housing needs

Contact Officer: Tammie Rhodes

Ext: 7217

**Appendices
attached to report:**

Appendix A: Homelessness Review

Appendix B: Equality Impact Assessment

Appendix C: Final consultation responses

Appendix D: DRAFT Strategic Action Plan

Appendix E: DRAFT Homeless Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategy

Note: in compliance with section 100d of the Local Government Act 1972 the report has been prepared in part from the following papers:

- Interagency Homelessness Strategy for Carlisle 2015-20

<https://www.carlisle.gov.uk/Portals/0/Documents/Residents/Housing/Carlisle's%20Interagency%20Homelessness%20Strategy%202015-20.pdf>

CORPORATE IMPLICATIONS:

LEGAL – In accordance with Article 4 of the Council's Constitution, Homelessness is part of the Policy Framework reserved to Council. Therefore, it is for Council to approve the final Policy following recommendation by the Executive after the due Scrutiny process.

PROPERTY SERVICES – No property implications.

FINANCE – Any costs associated with the implementation and monitoring of the Homelessness Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategy can be accommodated within existing revenue budgets.

EQUALITY – An Equality Impact Assessment has been completed.

INFORMATION GOVERNANCE – There are no information governance implications with this report.

Appendix A

Carlisle City Council Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Review

| | |
|--|--------|
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| Priority need categories | page 5 |
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| Households in temporary accommodation | page 8 |
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Appendix A

Review of homelessness and rough sleeping in Carlisle

It is a statutory requirement contained within the Homelessness Act 2002 that every local authority undertakes a Homelessness Review outlining the main causes of homelessness in its area. The purpose of the review is to determine the extent to which the population in the district is homeless or at risk of becoming homeless, assess the likely extent in the future, identify what is currently being done and by whom, and identify what resources are available, to prevent and tackle homelessness in order to inform the development of the strategy.

Successes since the last review

The [2015-20](#) Inter-agency Homelessness Strategy set out 4 key priority areas:

1. [Delivery of appropriate flexible accommodation and support pathways](#)
2. [Address multiple exclusion homelessness \(MEH\) and rough sleeping](#)
3. [Increase and improve positive outcomes for young people experiencing homelessness](#)
4. [Prevent homelessness](#)

Throughout the course of that strategy we have:

- Worked with Cumbria County Council to develop the young person's pathway services and young person's homelessness protocol
- Extend the No Second Night Out (NSNO) provision
- Established rehousing pathways and support projects focused on adults facing exclusion and at risk of rough sleeping
- Reviewed and established a rent in advance and bond scheme
- Prepared and reacted to the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017
- Improved the capacity of the Homeless Prevention and Accommodation Services, upgrading IT systems, training, integrated service delivery and prevention focused activities

The actions have contributed towards:

- [2,212 households being prevented from becoming homeless](#)
- [1,048 households supported in emergency accommodation, 18% of which with dependent children](#)
- [357 households assisted to access private sector accommodation](#)
- [211 flooded households assisted](#)
- [70% reduction in main duty homeless acceptances](#)
- [Supported 48 individuals rough sleeping or at risk of rough sleeping with complex needs](#)
- [Supported 514 victims of domestic abuse and their children who were at direct risk of homelessness as a result](#)
- [£8.16 million in benefit gains to vulnerable households](#)
- [Supported 957 households to move into affordable long-term housing to meet their needs](#)

Appendix A

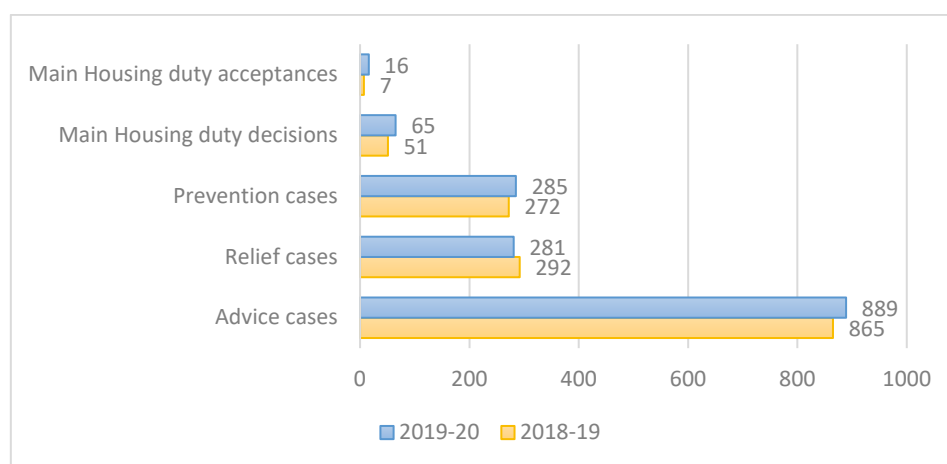
Applications, acceptances and prevention

The chart below shows the levels of statutory homelessness presentations over 2018/19 and 2019/20. The data shows that the number of customers seeking advice and those owed prevention, relief and a full homelessness duty has remained consistent during the first two years of the newly implemented Homelessness Reduction Act 2017.

It is worth noting that Homelessness in Carlisle has reduced by 6% between 2015 and 2020.

Although there is an increase in main duty housing acceptances (shown below), there is a 70% reduction in main duty acceptances since 2015 (from 53 to 16) which is in line with government expectations and the aims of the new duties.

Figure 1: Advice, prevention, relief and full duty



In terms of the statutory homeless decisions, the percentage of main duty acceptances has remained consistent over the past five years but remains lower than the national and regional levels; with a quarter of all decisions being accepted a full housing duty.

In 2019/20, 55% of all cases were assisted at the prevention stage, which is 6% higher than the national average, and 9% higher than the Cumbrian average.

The percentage of intentionally homeless decisions in Carlisle has increased from 3% in 2015 to 25% in 2020, with the national average being 7% in 2020 and the Cumbrian average 14%. This increase, apparent only following the implementation of the Homeless Reduction Act 2017 reflects the increase in applicants with complex needs, with exclusion / engagement issues and rehousing challenges / barriers that are unable to be resolved within the 56-day relief period.

This also reflects the demographic that Carlisle has 43% more single males at the relief stage than the national average; and significantly more people leaving an institution (mainly prison) as homeless in 2019/20 than the national average, as highlighted below (table 1 & 2 and figure 6).

Appendix A

Figure 2: Comparative main duty decision and acceptance data

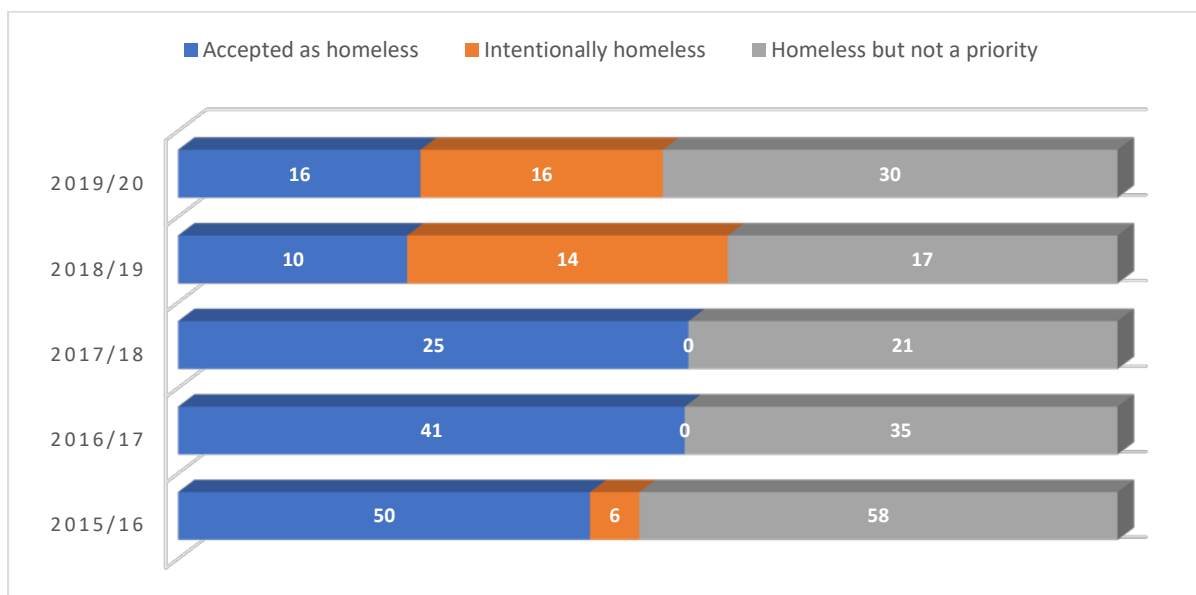
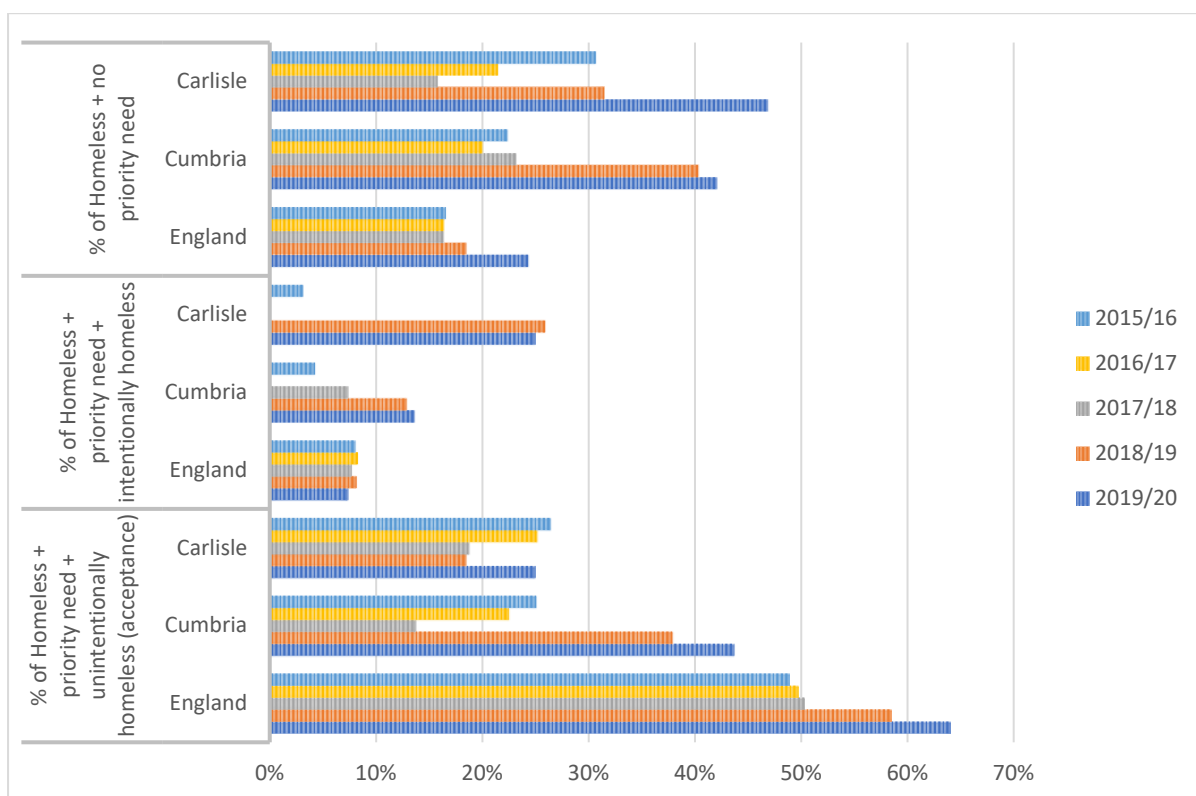


Figure 3: Comparative main duty decision and acceptance data

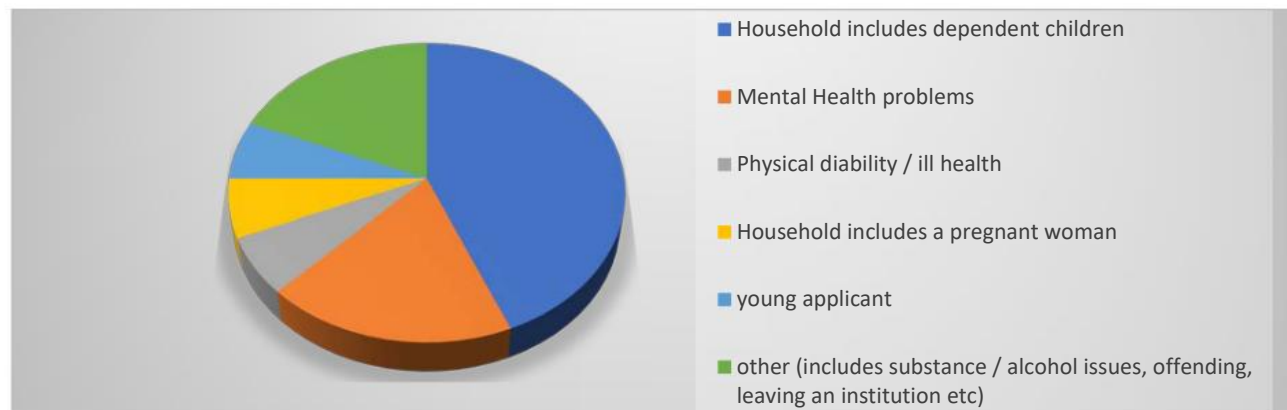


Appendix A

Priority need categories

Analysis of the statutory homelessness decisions and outcomes for 19/20 highlights that the main priority need of households owed a main duty are:

Figure 4: Main priority need of households owed a main duty



The presence of dependent children in the household has been the primary reason for priority need over the last five years; accounting for 44% of acceptances in 2019/20.

Following that the most significant accepted priority groups in order are:

- Vulnerable as a result of mental illness / disability
- Pregnant woman, no other children
- Other: drug and alcohol issues / offending / history of homelessness / rough sleeping

Those households leaving an institution as homeless in Carlisle is significantly higher than national and regional levels, both at the prevention and relief duty stage:

Table 1: Percentage of households leaving an institution homeless

| 2019/20 | England | North-west | Cumbria | Carlisle |
|-----------------|---------|------------|---------|----------|
| Prevention duty | 1% | 1% | 3% | 5% |
| Relief duty | 3% | 5% | 6% | 11% |

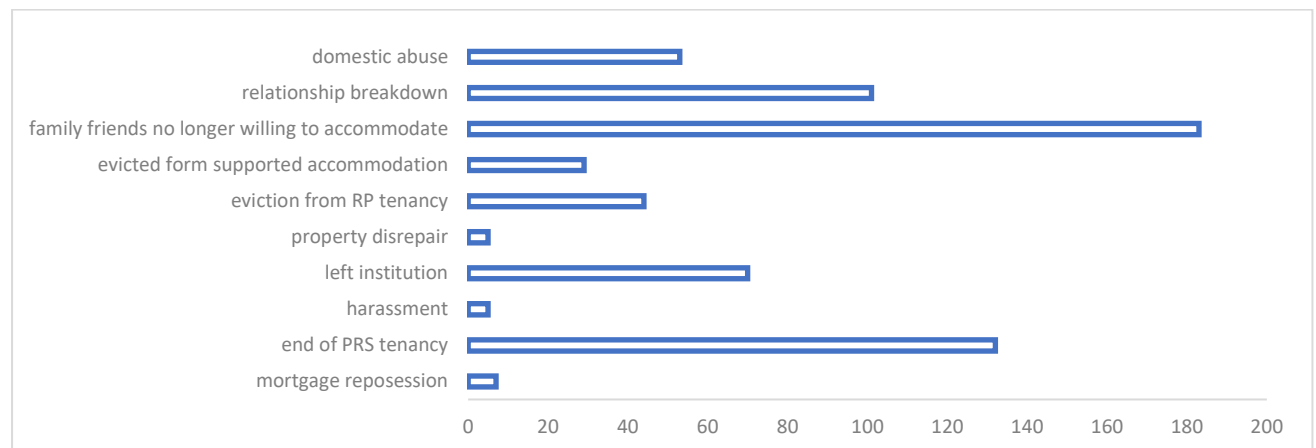
This is as a result of prison releases, and despite the high levels of public duty to referrals received from the prison and offender services, there is more that needs to be developed to address this – particularly at the relief stage.

Appendix A

Causes of homelessness and main support needs (2019/20)

The data below identifies the main reasons for households falling into homelessness in Carlisle. The most common cause of homelessness cases that we accept a duty towards is as a result of friends and family no longer willing to accommodate, which aligns to the national and regional picture; this has also been the consistent highest reason for homelessness over the past five years.

Figure 5: Main reason for homelessness 19/20



In 2019/20, we saw an increase in the number of applicants presenting who are homeless as a result of a private rented sector tenancy ending at the prevention stage; this is 36% higher than the national average.

The data allows us to profile the most common characteristics of those who are accepted as homeless in the district:

- White
- Households with dependent children
- Lone female parent
- Aged 25-34
- Long term sick or unemployed

Young People and Care Leavers

The number of young people under 35 years has increased over the past five years, specifically those who have higher longer term supported accommodation needs including care leavers, young pregnant females or young families. This rise is attributed to a lack of specialist provision in the City to meet these needs, and a lack of specialist emergency accommodation outside of the local authority emergency temporary accommodation.

Table 2: Main support needs 19/20 with comparative data

| 19/20 | England | NW | Cumbria | Carlisle |
|--|---------|-----|---------|----------|
| Total households with support needs owed a duty: | 47% | 51% | 74% | 60% |
| prevention: | 49% | 48% | 46% | 55% |
| friends/family | 24% | 22% | 21% | 25% |

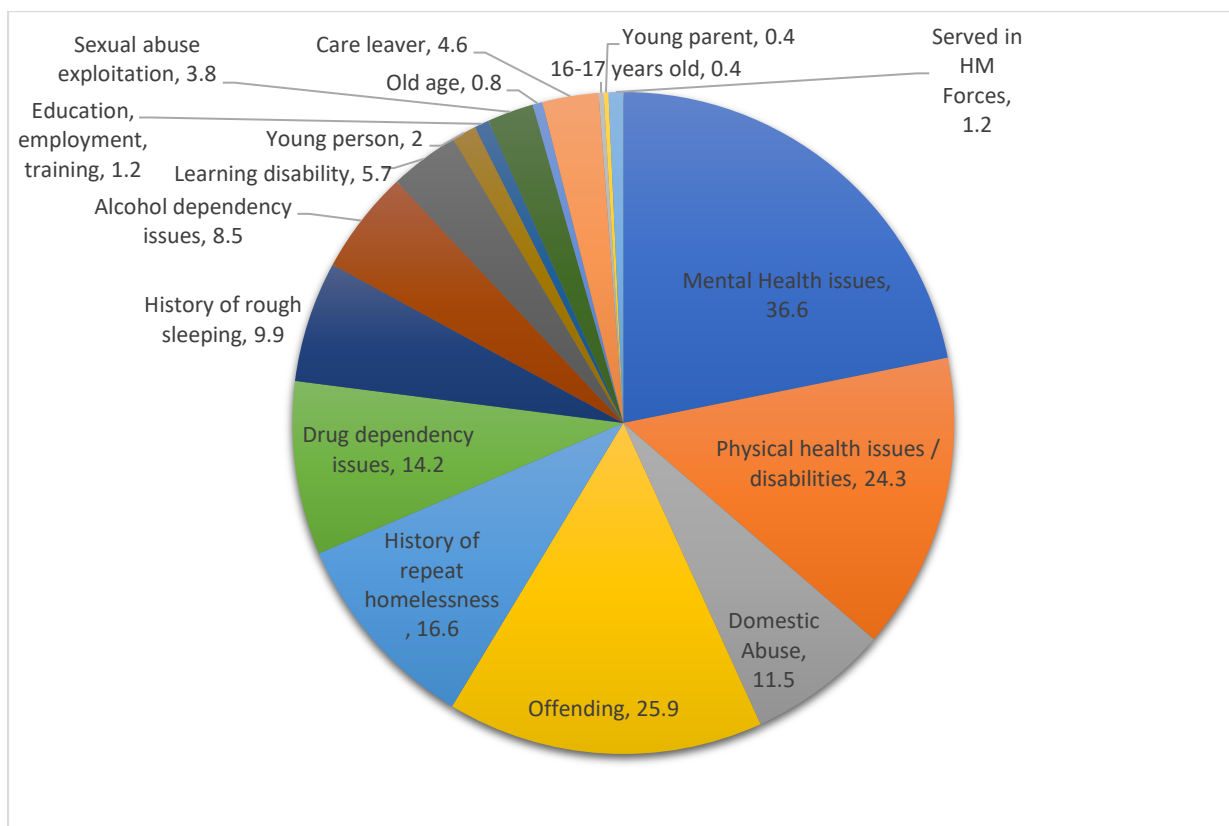
Appendix A

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Relationship breakdown | 6% | 7% | 10% | 13% |
| end of private rented | 22% | 28% | 29% | 30% |
| domestic abuse | 6% | 6% | 9% | 6% |
| left institution | 1% | 1% | 3% | 5% |
| relief: | 46% | 48% | 50% | 45% |
| friends/family | 28% | 28% | 26% | 29% |
| relationship breakdown | 10% | 11% | 15% | 17% |
| end of private rented | 10% | 10% | 9% | 10% |
| domestic abuse | 13% | 12% | 12% | 12% |
| left institution | 3% | 5% | 6% | 11% |
| main support needs: | | | | |
| domestic abuse | 9% | 10% | 16% | 10% |
| offending | 8% | 11% | 25% | 26% |
| rough sleeping | 5% | 6% | 12% | 10% |
| young person | 4% | 4% | 6% | 4% |
| care leaver | 2% | 3% | 4% | 5% |

In 2019/20, the number of care leavers presenting as homeless in Carlisle was higher than the national average at 5%.

The main support needs of homeless applicants (% of prevention and relief) in Carlisle in 2019/20 are:

Figure 6: Main support needs 19/20 with comparative data



In 2019/20, 1% of homeless presentations in Carlisle were leaving HM Forces, this is consistent with the national average.

Appendix A

Domestic Abuse

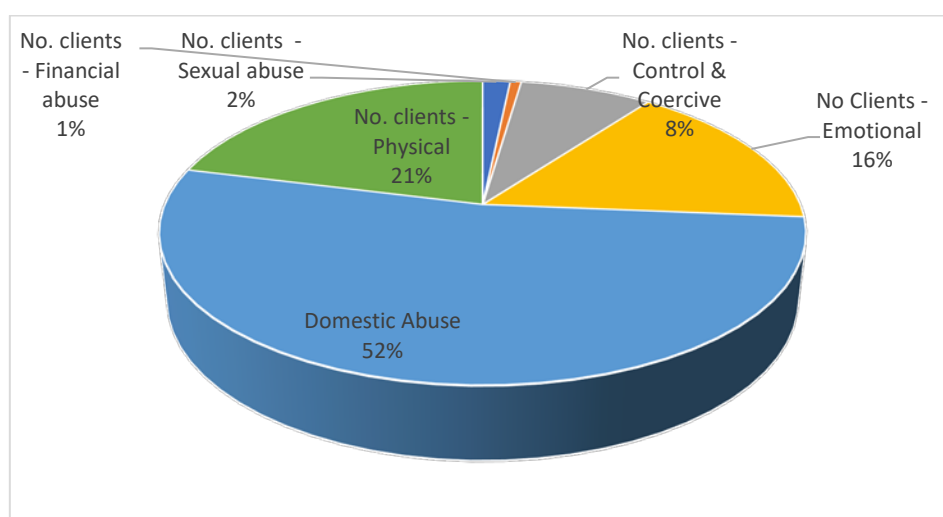
12% of all homeless presentations in Carlisle in 2019/20 were as a result of domestic abuse which is higher than the national average (9%).

Carlisle has externally funded (MHCLG) fixed term specialist officers in place to deliver support interventions specifically to those at risk of homelessness as a result of domestic abuse; to date 514 victims and their children have been supported with a range of preventative interventions both in the community, where safe and appropriate to remain at home, and in emergency temporary accommodation when needed to leave in a crisis with support to move on positively.

The data collated allows us to profile the most common characteristics of those who are at risk of homelessness as a result of domestic abuse in the district:

- 94% of victims are female
- 49% of victims have dependents
- 51% of victims have mental health issues
- 30% of victims have substance / alcohol misuse issues
- 30% of victims have a history of complex relationships / prior abuse

Figure 7: Breakdown of domestic abuse profile



Households in temporary accommodation (TA)

The table below shows a snapshot of the number of households in temporary accommodation as at 31 March for the last 5 years. From 2015 – 2020 there has been:

Table 3: Snapshot of those in TA on 31 March from 2015 - 2020

| TA | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------------------|------|---|--|--|------|--|
| Carlisle | 31 | 23 (not fully operational due to flood) | 23 (not fully operational due to flood recovery) | 28 (not fully operational due to flood recovery) | 29 | 29 (not fully operational due to C19 restrictions) |
| Per 1000 households | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |

Appendix A

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| England per 1000 households | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|

1,048 households have been supported in emergency temporary accommodation (TA) over the five-year period, which equates to 20% of all homeless cases and has remained static throughout the period despite the external factors impacting on availability i.e. local flooding and Covid-19.

In terms of those households accessing TA, 83% are single person households, which is a 16% increase over the period.

Key data of note over the five-year period:

- Average weekly length of stay has reduced from 10 weeks to 8 weeks
- Positive move on has increased from 66% to 71%
- The number of 16/17 year old being accommodated has reduced from 13 to 1
- Domestic abuse placements have increased from 12 to 25; and account for 14% of all placements
- 63% of all placements are for those aged under 35 years
- 27% of all placements are as a result of relationship breakdowns
- Rough sleeper (and those at risk of) placements have increased from 30 to 47; and account for 27% of all placements

Rough Sleeping (RS)

The official annual rough sleeper figures and comparative homelessness figures reported to government are:

Table 4: Official annual snapshot rough sleeper count data

| RS numbers | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Carlisle | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Cumbria | 9 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 31 |
| North West | 220 | 313 | 434 | 428 | 349 |
| England | 3569 | 4134 | 4751 | 4677 | 4266 |

Table 5: Homeless and rough sleeping numbers 2018 – 2020, with per 100 household comparators

| Homeless numbers | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | Homeless per 1000 households (19/20) | RS per 1000 households (19/20) |
|------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Carlisle | 514 | 507 | 4.7 | 0.05 |
| Cumbria | 2075 | 2151 | 4.3 | 0.06 |
| North West | 40070 | 41970 | 6.0 | 0.05 |
| England | 292690 | 304290 | 5.4 | 0.08 |

In addition to the official annual snapshot figure, Carlisle has specialist officers delivering focused projects in relation to rough sleeping funded by the MHCLG since 2018; to date 48 individuals have supported with a range of interventions and issues, via a new pathway model of integrated support to get off the streets in to longer term supported tenancies.

Appendix A

The data collated allows us to profile the most common characteristics of those who are rough sleeping in the district:

- White
- Single no dependent children
- Aged 25-44
- Mental health issues
- Offending history
- History of leaving an institution
- Drug and / or alcohol misuse issues
- Long term sick or unemployed
- History of repeat homelessness
- History of exclusion from services
- Historical or current safeguarding / abuse risk factors linked to complex relationships
- Limited rehousing options

Appendix B

Carlisle City Council Equality Impact Assessment

Please use this form to record your findings, proposed actions, equality objectives and targets. Further guidance and support from the Policy and Performance Team are available. **Throughout, policy is used to mean policy, practice, service and / or function.**

Step 1 – About the policy you are assessing

| Policy: | Service area: | Lead for impact assessment: | Other members of assessment team (if applicable: |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--|
| Carlisle's Homelessness Prevention & Rough Sleeping Strategy 2021-26 | Homeless Prevention & Accommodation Services | Tammie Rhodes | |

Step 2 – Defining the policy you are assessing and identifying the equality issues

| Question |
|---|
| What are the main aims and objectives or purpose of the policy that you are assessing? Should be defined within the policy. |

| |
|---|
| <p>Answer</p> <p>The aim of Carlisle's Homeless Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2021 - 2026 is to:</p> <p>Work in partnership to deliver innovative and accessible services to; end rough sleeping, prevent and reduce homelessness, and support homeless households in finding affordable and sustainable housing solutions.</p> <p>To achieve this, the Homeless Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategy has been developed based on six strategic objectives:</p> <p>Objective 1: Reduction of multiple exclusion homelessness and rough sleeping.</p> <p>Objective 2: Prioritising early intervention and prevention of homelessness.</p> <p>Objective 3: Promoting safeguarding and harm minimisation.</p> <p>Objective 4: Increasing access to flexible move on accommodation and support options available for people experiencing homelessness.</p> <p>Objective 5: Improve experiences and opportunities for young people and children experiencing homelessness.</p> <p>Objective 6: Increase key partnerships to respond effectively to local emergency situations.</p> |
| Question |
| Who implements, carries out or delivers the policy? State where this is more than one person, team, department, or body and include any outside organisations who deliver under procurement arrangements. |
| Answer |

We have the overall responsibility for the Homeless Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategy. As such the Executive and Health and Wellbeing Overview and Scrutiny members will receive an annual report in the summer of each year on the progress of actions. The first report will be delivered in 2022.

In order to keep this strategy agile, the progress report will account for all bids and successful funding, and any new legislation, with outlines on the impact on local services and any changes that are required to future action plans.

A new Homeless Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategic board will be our main group that will oversee the delivery of the strategy and monitoring progress in achieving it; this will be a multi-agency board with representatives from key statutory bodies at a senior level.

In addition, task and finish subgroups will be established to support the priority objectives and ensure key actions are delivered. These subgroups will be made up of relevant operational staff from various statutory, third sector and community services, including from organisations that contribute to the day-to-day delivery of homeless services in the city.

Question

Who is affected by the policy or by how it is delivered? Name all stakeholders e.g. external / internal customers, groups and communities? Include the potential beneficiaries of the policy

Answer

- All key statutory agencies and others with an interest / involvement in working with people experiencing or at risk of homelessness
- Members of the public
- People in the district experiencing or at risk of homelessness and rough sleeping

Question

What [measurable] outcomes do you want to achieve, why and for whom? E.g. what do you want to be providing, how well, what changes or improvements What should the benefits be for customers, groups or communities?

Answer

Six priority areas identified:

Objective 1: Reduction of multiple exclusion homelessness and rough sleeping.

Objective 2: Prioritising early intervention and prevention of homelessness.

Objective 3: Promoting safeguarding and harm minimisation.

Objective 4: Increasing access to flexible move on accommodation and support options available for people experiencing homelessness.

Objective 5: Improve experiences and opportunities for young people and children experiencing homelessness.

Objective 6: Increase key partnerships to respond effectively to local emergency situations

Refer to action plan for specific details and performance measures.

Question

What existing or previous inspections of the policy, practice, service or function are there? E.g. Best Value Inspections, service reviews, research into the effects of the policy. What did they tell you?

Answer

The 2021-26 Strategy builds on the strengths and achievements of the previous strategy; National and local policy and guidance.

As part of the review process in line with best practice, we examined the last five years homelessness demographic data; correlating this with information from local social services as to the current and likely future members of social services client groups who are likely to be homeless or at risk of homelessness; for example young people in need, care leavers and those with community care needs.

Trend patterns, current and future demands were determined, including housing and support resources and availability; ensuring that the future strategic priorities set are based on realistic assumptions as to how they will be delivered in practice, and collectively owned by all stakeholders within the district. The main findings are outlined within the Strategy Review document.

Step 3 – Identifying potential equality issues and factors

| |
|--|
| Question |
| What do you already know about the impact, or potential impact, of the policy on equality or needs of local communities / groups? E.g. from research, feedback, consultation, performance monitoring |
| Answer |
| The strategic priorities have been determined through homeless and rough sleeping research, data review and consultation based on addressing and meeting the needs of those most at risk and most vulnerable within the district. |
| Question |
| Is there any evidence of differential impact, or trends of higher / lower take up under the policy for any particular groups? E.g. who uses the service, who doesn't and why not? Do we have quantitative / qualitative data? |
| Evidence |
| Trend data was scrutinised as part of the research and those most at risk have been prioritised within the key aims; refer to the Strategic Review document. |
| Gaps in knowledge |
| N/A |
| Question |
| Have there been any important demographic changes or trends locally? E.g. is the population changing, what might that mean for the policy? Have there been any legislative changes? Statistical data available on the intranet [seek assistance from policy & performance team if required]. |
| Answer |
| No important demographic changes however the strategy has been written with an annual review structured so that it continues to meet local need and prevent homelessness effectively should there be any significant changes over the lifetime of the strategy (5 years) |
| Question |
| Is there an indication that the policy creates particular problems or difficulties for any groups of customers or communities i.e. differential impact and /or adverse impact? |
| Evidence |

| | | |
|--|----------------------------|---|
| No | | |
| Gaps in knowledge and who to consult with. Service level agreement may assist [more details from policy & performance team] | | |
| Consultation with representatives from the Gypsy and Traveller community would be advantageous, however this has been commissioned on a countywide basis and is currently being undertaken to inform a separate needs assessment and policy; the findings will be incorporated into this strategy and inform future operational delivery around needs. | | |
| Question | | |
| Do any equality or diversity objectives already exist? If so, what are they and what is current performance? | | |
| Answer | | |
| EDI is a priority within this service area and underpins the work and approaches undertaken, governing operational service delivery and key performance and service standards in line with National guidance and the Law. | | |
| Question | | |
| Based on your answers above, how relevant is the policy to each equality category. If unsure, then assume relevance and proceed to data gathering / consultation. If certain there is no relevance, please say why and authorise. There is no need to continue | | |
| Category | H M L relevance | Comments |
| Age | H | Homelessness can affect all households / individuals regardless of the categories however local research and trend data has shown that certain households / individuals are more at risk and are affected in differing ways; the strategy is underpinned and focused on addressing these. |
| Disability | H | |
| Ethnicity (race) | H | |
| Gender (sex) | H | |
| Religion or belief | H | |
| Sexual orientation | H | |
| None of above Signed: service head | | |

Step 4 – Collecting information and data and consulting on how the policy impacts on groups / communities

This is where we are building up a picture, considering peoples' experiences and feelings. Please think about:

- what information or data you will need
- consider quantitative and qualitative data
- make sure, where possible, there is information that allows all perspectives to be considered
- identify any gaps in the information / data and what it can tell you

| When and how was it collected? | Source | What does it tell you - consider all six equality strands | Gaps in information – to inform future data gathering / consultation |
|--|---|--|---|
| Customer feedback / compliments / complaints | Homeless Prevention & Accommodation Services local data; corporate complaints | Generally good feedback is received on the services offered; where improvements have been suggested we have investigated the feasibility of making those changes and where possible implemented them | Future customer feedback panels to be arranged after the launch of the new strategy |
| Previous consultation / community involvement | Homeless Prevention & Accommodation Services | <p>Good levels of community involvement and responses to consultation through local interested parties.</p> <p>The strategic board / subgroups are multi-agency groups who have been involved in all aspects of the development of the strategic priorities and will be involved on an ongoing basis to ensure that the strategy objectives are owned and achievable</p> | <p>Future customer feedback panels to be arranged after the launch of the new strategy</p> <p>A 'local commitment' is to be developed with partners within the working group after the launch of the strategy and subgroups</p> |

| When and how was it collected? | Source | What does it tell you - consider all six equality strands | Gaps in information – to inform future data gathering / consultation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Performance information and base line measures | Homeless Prevention & Accommodation Services Shared info and intelligence from the interagency working group | As per strategic document review info findings | To inform ongoing operational development and delivery of future services |
| Take up and usage data | Homeless Prevention & Accommodation Services | Homeless data, throughput and performance data is monitored and reported on an ongoing quarterly basis; this info informs operational service delivery changes and priority setting | To inform ongoing operational development and delivery of future services |
| Comparative information -local / other | National and regional data | The homelessness review considered all local, regional and national intelligence, data, research and best practice | To continue an ongoing basis and incorporate within the annual review |
| Census, national or regional statistics | As above | As above | As above |

| When and how was it collected? | Source | What does it tell you - consider all six equality strands | Gaps in information – to inform future data gathering / consultation |
|--|--|---|--|
| Access audits / discoveries | Homeless Prevention & Accommodation Services | Performance data (H-clic) is monitored and reported on an ongoing quarterly basis; this info informs operational service delivery changes and priority setting. | To continue an and incorporate within the annual review |
| User profile | | The homelessness review considered all local, regional and national intelligence, data, research and best practice | |
| Monitoring / scrutiny arrangements / outcomes | | | |

Step 5 –Analysing the information you have and setting equality objectives and targets

Please give your detailed findings in this table:

| Policy: | | |
|--|--|---|
| Findings – from screening / data / consultation | Which groups are affected and how | Whose needs are not being met and how? |
| Refer to Strategy / action plan | Refer to Strategy / action plan | Refer to Strategy / action plan |

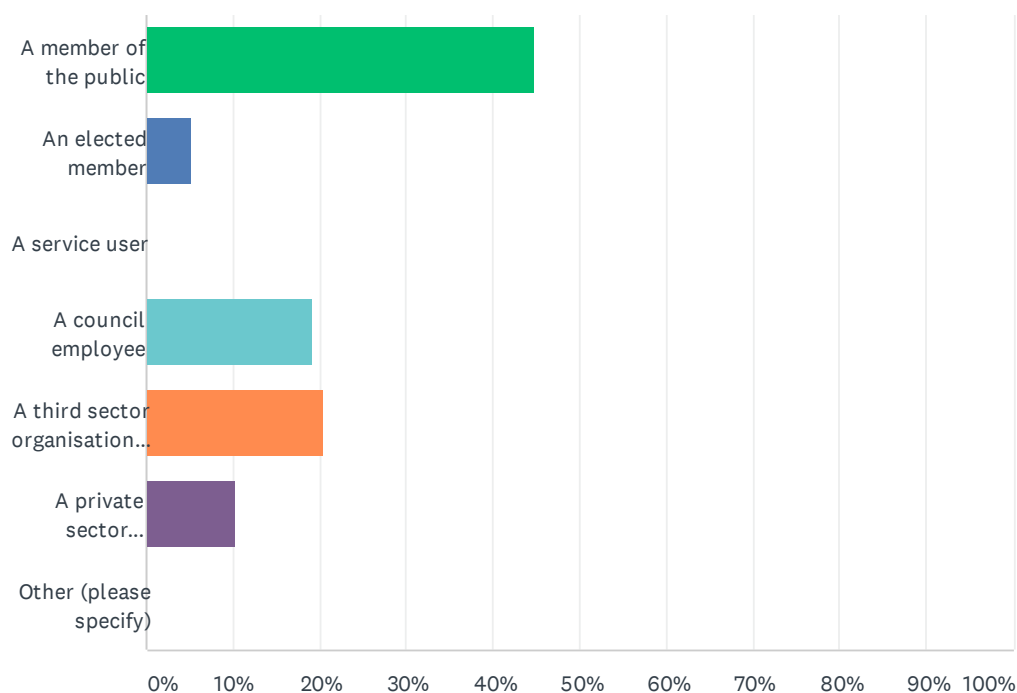
Objectives

Please give your proposed objectives/ targets in this table:

| Equality objective / target – What? | Who, when, how? To be integrated within service planning |
|--|---|
| Refer to Strategy / action plan | Refer to Strategy / action plan |

Q1 Are you responding to this survey as:

Answered: 78 Skipped: 1



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|--|-----------|----|
| A member of the public | 44.87% | 35 |
| An elected member | 5.13% | 4 |
| A service user | 0.00% | 0 |
| A council employee | 19.23% | 15 |
| A third sector organisation/partner organisation | 20.51% | 16 |
| A private sector organisation/partner organisation | 10.26% | 8 |
| Other (please specify) | 0.00% | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 78 |

| # | OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) | DATE |
|---|-------------------------|------|
| | There are no responses. | |

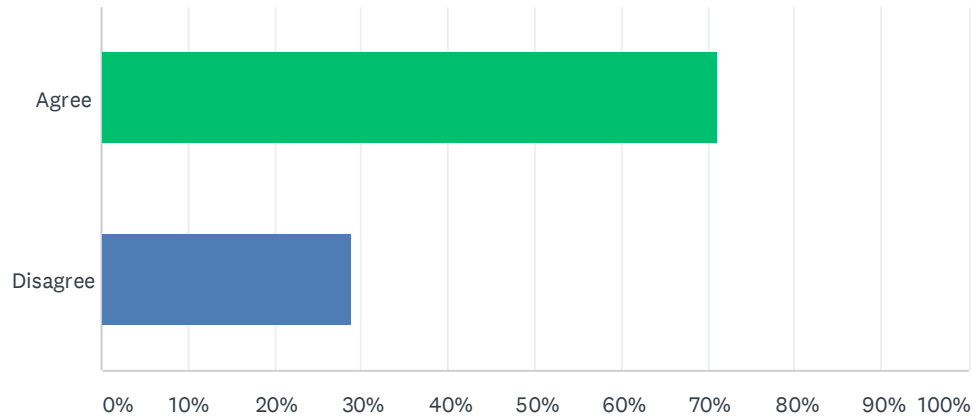
Q2 Please state which organisation you are representing:

Answered: 27 Skipped: 52

| # | RESPONSES | DATE |
|----|--|---------------------|
| 1 | Citizens Advice Carlisle and Eden | 11/19/2020 3:48 PM |
| 2 | Test | 11/9/2020 2:28 PM |
| 3 | cumbria county council | 11/8/2020 4:15 PM |
| 4 | Impact Housing | 11/4/2020 5:37 PM |
| 5 | Unity, Drug and Alcohol Services | 11/4/2020 3:43 PM |
| 6 | x | 11/4/2020 11:08 AM |
| 7 | Turning Point | 11/2/2020 4:36 PM |
| 8 | Carlisle Churches Together | 11/2/2020 2:36 PM |
| 9 | Riverside Housing Association | 11/2/2020 11:27 AM |
| 10 | carlisle city council | 11/2/2020 10:43 AM |
| 11 | Churches Together in Carlisle District and Carlisle Foodbank | 11/1/2020 7:09 AM |
| 12 | Elim Community Church | 10/29/2020 7:52 PM |
| 13 | Civil Service | 10/29/2020 10:54 AM |
| 14 | Carlisle City Council | 10/28/2020 11:13 PM |
| 15 | Cumbria and Lancashire CRC (part of Probation) | 10/28/2020 1:50 PM |
| 16 | Rapid rehousing officer | 10/28/2020 11:20 AM |
| 17 | Age UK Carlisle and Eden | 10/28/2020 10:26 AM |
| 18 | Children's service , Leaving Care | 10/28/2020 9:23 AM |
| 19 | Turning Point | 10/27/2020 3:13 PM |
| 20 | Carlisle City Council | 10/27/2020 2:15 PM |
| 21 | Carlisle CC | 10/27/2020 11:06 AM |
| 22 | City Council | 10/27/2020 10:44 AM |
| 23 | Carlisle Key | 10/27/2020 10:20 AM |
| 24 | Turning Point | 10/26/2020 4:35 PM |
| 25 | Greater Manchester mental health trust NHS | 10/26/2020 11:34 AM |
| 26 | Humankind | 10/26/2020 10:07 AM |
| 27 | cumbria gateway | 10/26/2020 9:58 AM |

Q3 I am happy for any comments I provide within this survey to be quoted (please note if you belong to an organisation, we will also quote the name of the organisation). Please tick the relevant box if you agree or disagree to this:

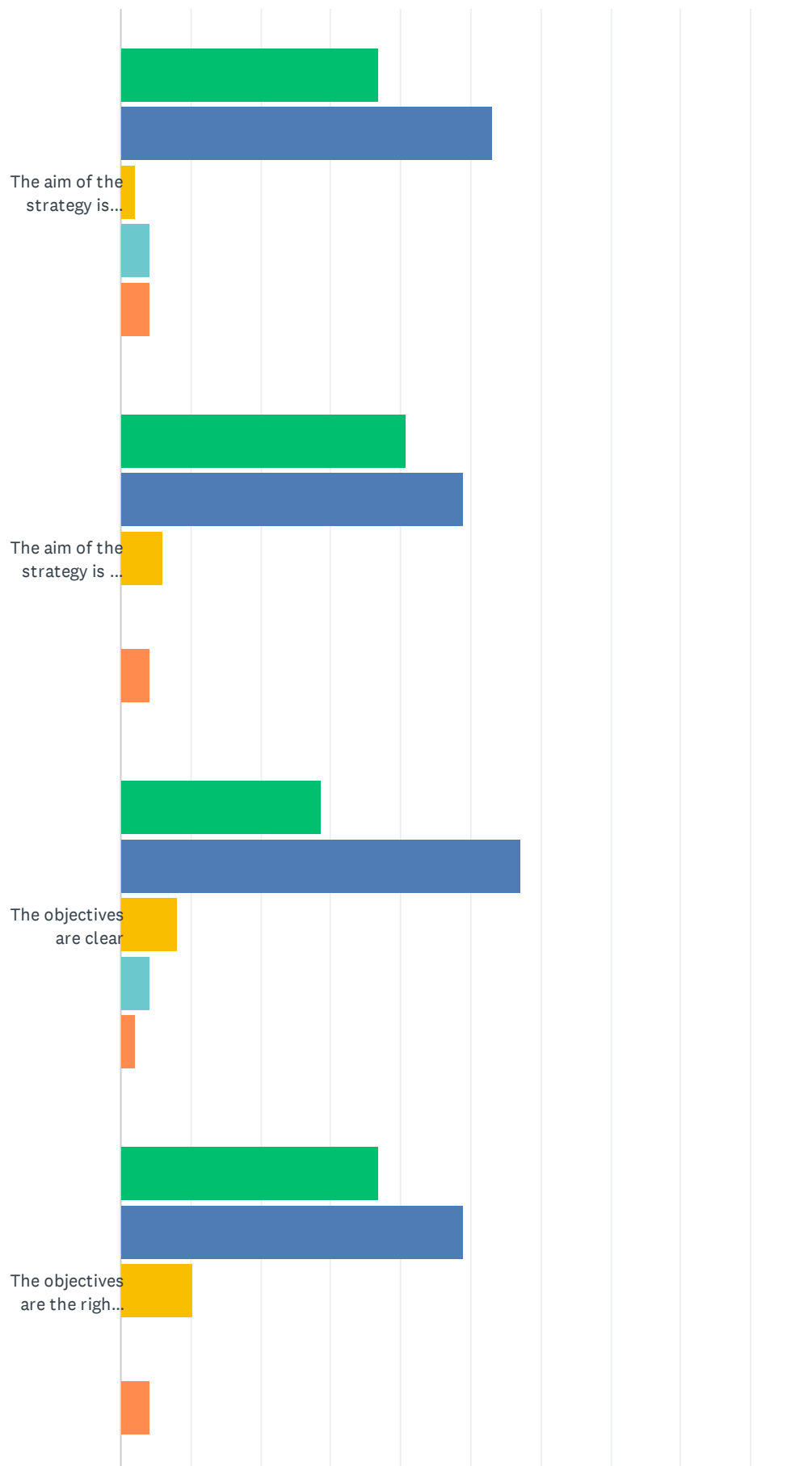
Answered: 66 Skipped: 13



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|-----------------------|-----------|----|
| Agree | 71.21% | 47 |
| Disagree | 28.79% | 19 |
| Total Respondents: 66 | | |

Q4 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Answered: 49 Skipped: 30



Carlisle Homeless Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2021-26

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Tend to agree
 ■ Tend to disagree
 ■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Don't know

| | STRONGLY AGREE | TEND TO AGREE | TEND TO DISAGREE | STRONGLY DISAGREE | DON'T KNOW | TOTAL |
|---|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------|
| The aim of the strategy is clear | 36.73% 18 | 53.06% 26 | 2.04% 1 | 4.08% 2 | 4.08% 2 | 49 |
| The aim of the strategy is the right one for Carlisle | 40.82% 20 | 48.98% 24 | 6.12% 3 | 0.00% 0 | 4.08% 2 | 49 |
| The objectives are clear | 28.57% 14 | 57.14% 28 | 8.16% 4 | 4.08% 2 | 2.04% 1 | 49 |
| The objectives are the right ones for Carlisle | 36.73% 18 | 48.98% 24 | 10.20% 5 | 0.00% 0 | 4.08% 2 | 49 |

Q5 If you have any additional comments about the aims and objectives please give details below:

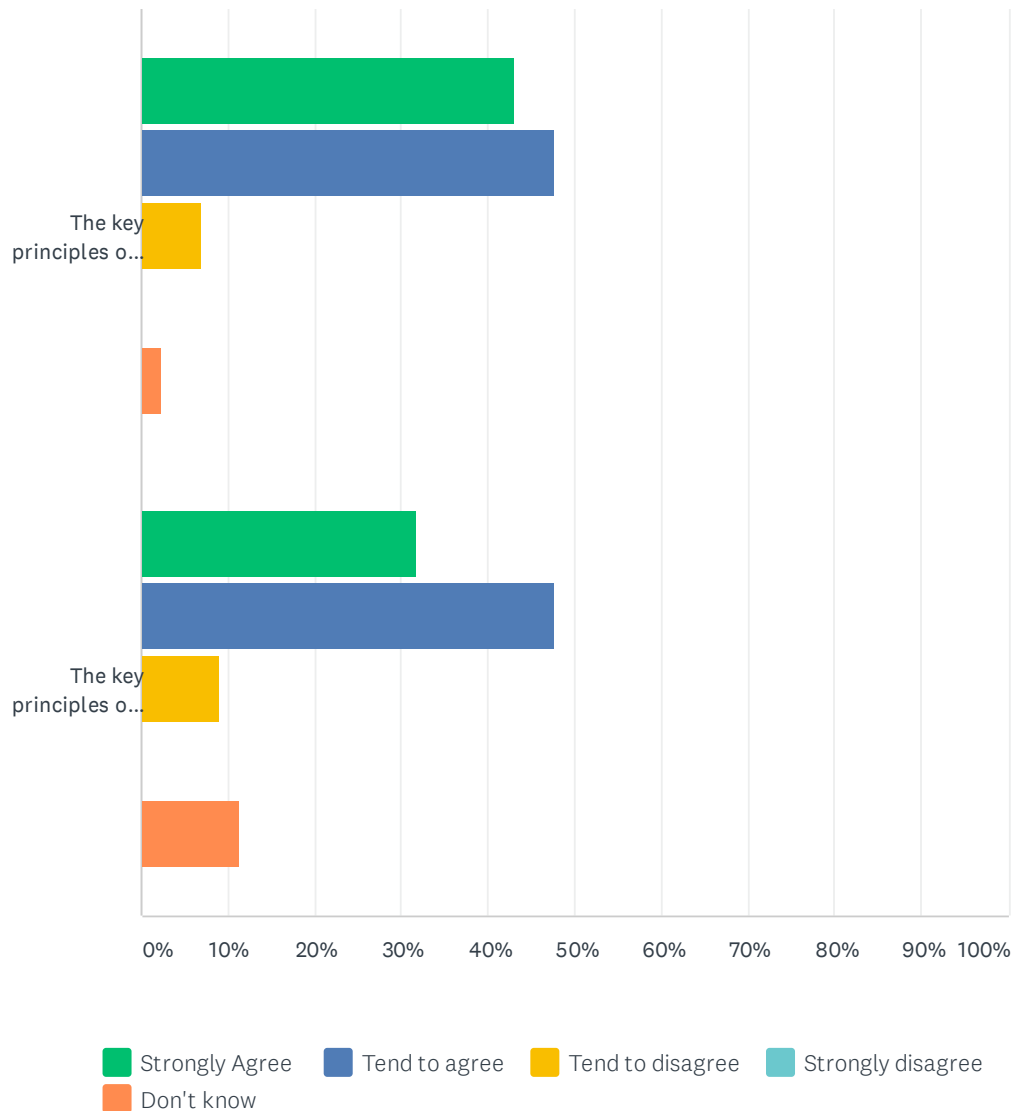
Answered: 18 Skipped: 61

Carlisle Homeless Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2021-26

| # | RESPONSES | DATE |
|----|--|---------------------|
| 1 | Not much provision for those who find themselves homeless out of office hours | 11/22/2020 9:53 AM |
| 2 | These objectives are clear. | 11/19/2020 3:49 PM |
| 3 | Rough sleepers and homeless have often been through the system, and will not be readmitted due to mental health/violence etc so fdon't know how you will do objective one | 11/11/2020 6:06 PM |
| 4 | Objective 1: "multiple exclusion homelessness" wording comes across as jargon - would a member of the public fully understand that expression? | 11/4/2020 5:40 PM |
| 5 | Too many objectives. There should be no more than 3 maximum. Otherwise it becomes a shopping list | 11/2/2020 10:25 PM |
| 6 | I think that there needs to be greater investment in affordable housing in the area and Churches Together in Cumbria would happily offer practical support and partnership opportunities to facilitate this | 11/2/2020 2:39 PM |
| 7 | NA | 11/2/2020 10:45 AM |
| 8 | According to the above the strategy has 2 aims. The first is clear, the second: "minimise the distress" is not. I suggest: The aim of is twofold, it includes both the prevention and the early resolution of Homelessness and rough sleeping. The objectives are not SMART . Based on maximum service usage and effectiveness through increasing availability, awareness, and access I suggest the following: 1. Assure prevention through improved early detection by effective partnership work with all agencies involved with high risk individuals and families. 2. Raise public awareness of locally available support services using all effective communication channels and clear information guidelines. 3. Increase the availability of suitable supported accommodation. 4. Improve access to all support it terms of time, space and location. 5. Increase effectiveness of support by promoting autonomous resolution pathways, i.e. the responsibility and the means of resolution is in the hands of the subject. 6. Maximise support and economise on resources through effective partnership work with all local approved support agencies. | 11/1/2020 7:09 AM |
| 9 | Need to increase amount of accommodation available to homeless people | 10/29/2020 8:15 AM |
| 10 | Definition of 'move on accommodation' might help? | 10/28/2020 8:03 PM |
| 11 | Ensuring client's having access to relevant knowledge at an early stage, we have found has been key in delivering a beneficial information and advice service. | 10/28/2020 10:30 AM |
| 12 | Homelessness doesn't seem to be an issue in Carlisle, despite Labour trying to politicise the issue over a number of years. I thought this was a conservative council. Seems to be taking labour pressure time and time again to set policy. | 10/27/2020 10:19 PM |
| 13 | I agree with the aims and objectives however I am also aware that funding for Supported Housing has been suspended as of March 2021 which means there will be less resources to utilise and in turn, more individuals effected by homelessness. | 10/27/2020 3:18 PM |
| 14 | The provision for the disabled and older adults who need help eg those of working age has been due to .no DSS rental and social provision How this can be pol tooceed needs addressed too he fearof being homelessis dreadful Carlisle law centre is one place they get help but usially at the point of eviction or the house is sold atthe end of short lets ! | 10/27/2020 11:28 AM |
| 15 | Stop giving rents, find them a room, finds are awast of time , when pennielest | 10/27/2020 11:22 AM |
| 16 | Objective 1: Reduction of multiple exclusion homelessness and rough sleeping. Not fully clear on this objective, is it to remove barriers to access accommodation? | 10/27/2020 10:25 AM |
| 17 | To find accommodation for all homeless in Carlisle. There is a number of buildings not occupied by the council or any other organisation that would be appropriate to help these needs. Young adults need to go to a place of safety if needed and extra accommodation for domestic abuse victims or family male or female that need safety. There is plenty unoccupied properties available in and around Carlisle that could be made use of these needs. | 10/27/2020 10:09 AM |
| 18 | Need to ensure access is available to the hostels (male & female) this seems to have reduced enormously in the last year & despite COVID its very difficult to access emergency accom even though legislation states people shouldnt be homeless during the pandemic | 10/26/2020 10:12 AM |

Q6 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Answered: 44 Skipped: 35



| | STRONGLY AGREE | TEND TO AGREE | TEND TO DISAGREE | STRONGLY DISAGREE | DON'T KNOW | TOTAL |
|--|----------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------|
| The key principles of the strategy are clear | 43.18% 19 | 47.73% 21 | 6.82% 3 | 0.00% 0 | 2.27% 1 | 44 |
| The key principles of the strategy will allow us to successfully deliver its objectives and aims | 31.82% 14 | 47.73% 21 | 9.09% 4 | 0.00% 0 | 11.36% 5 | 44 |

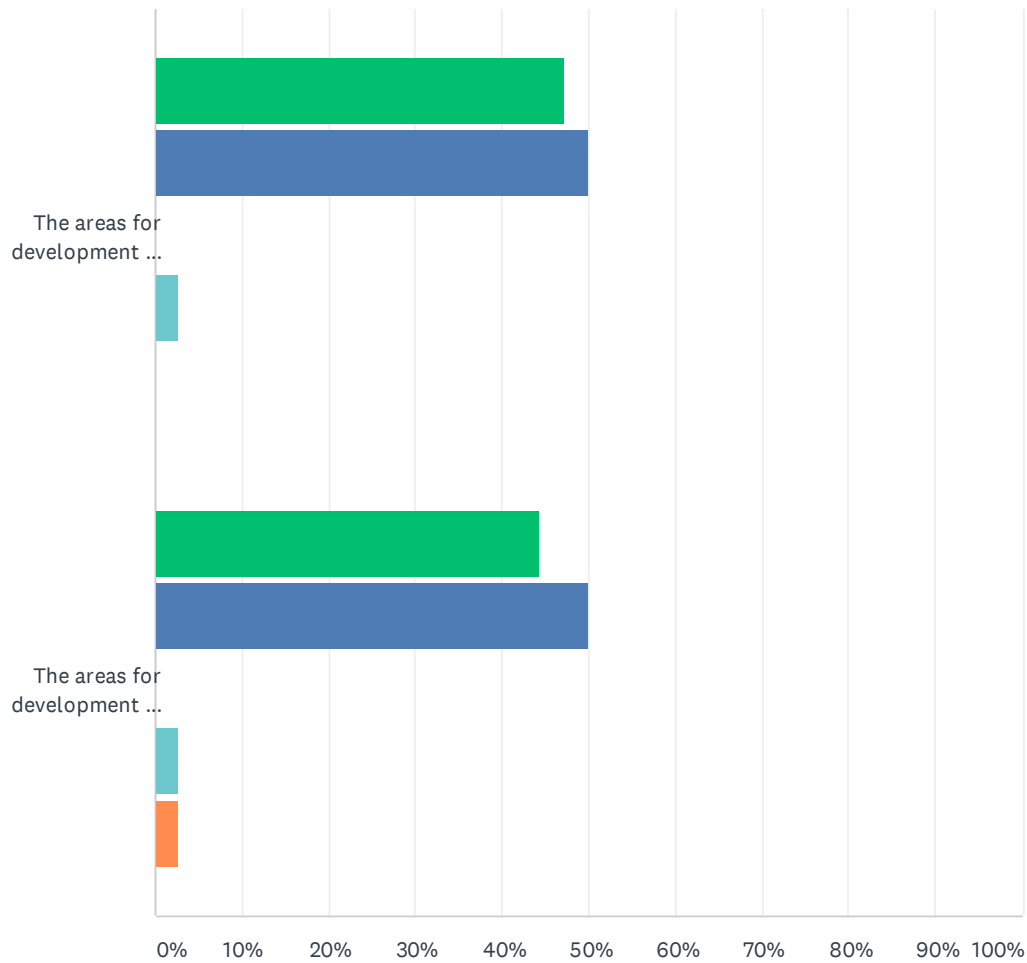
Q7 If you have any additional comments about the key principles of the strategy please give details below:

Answered: 9 Skipped: 70

| # | RESPONSES | DATE |
|---|---|---------------------|
| 1 | The wording is clear. However, it is not possible to assess whether these will allow the successful delivery of the aims and objectives. The real test is how the strategy is implemented and how people experiencing homelessness are treated. | 11/19/2020 3:50 PM |
| 2 | Keep wording simple - avoid jargon | 11/2/2020 10:26 PM |
| 3 | NA | 11/2/2020 10:45 AM |
| 4 | I suggest the following is more comprehensive, concise and clear: Respect human rights and responsibilities Safeguard people from harm Make best use of all available resources. Be based on a Planning, Implementation, evaluation and review process. | 11/1/2020 7:09 AM |
| 5 | It is unclear that the objectives have been clearly and proportionately assessed. Small enough numbers of homeless for individual assistance | 10/27/2020 10:20 PM |
| 6 | More action, less yap | 10/27/2020 11:23 AM |
| 7 | These are currently meaningless phrases. The objectives need to be more precise. | 10/27/2020 10:48 AM |
| 8 | I think all parties of council housing associations landlords should be at least put together to help work these measures to work and make our community one of the best in Cumbria. | 10/27/2020 10:12 AM |
| 9 | It seems much harder for marginalised clients to access hostel services in Carlisle where previously there was much more support for these people | 10/26/2020 10:14 AM |

Q8 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Answered: 36 Skipped: 43



■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Tend to agree
 ■ Tend to disagree
 ■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Don't know

| | STRONGLY AGREE | TEND TO AGREE | TEND TO DISAGREE | STRONGLY DISAGREE | DON'T KNOW | TOTAL |
|---|----------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|-------|
| The areas for development for objective 1 are clear | 47.22% 17 | 50.00% 18 | 0.00% 0 | 2.78% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 36 |
| The areas for development for objective 1 are the right ones for Carlisle | 44.44% 16 | 50.00% 18 | 0.00% 0 | 2.78% 1 | 2.78% 1 | 36 |

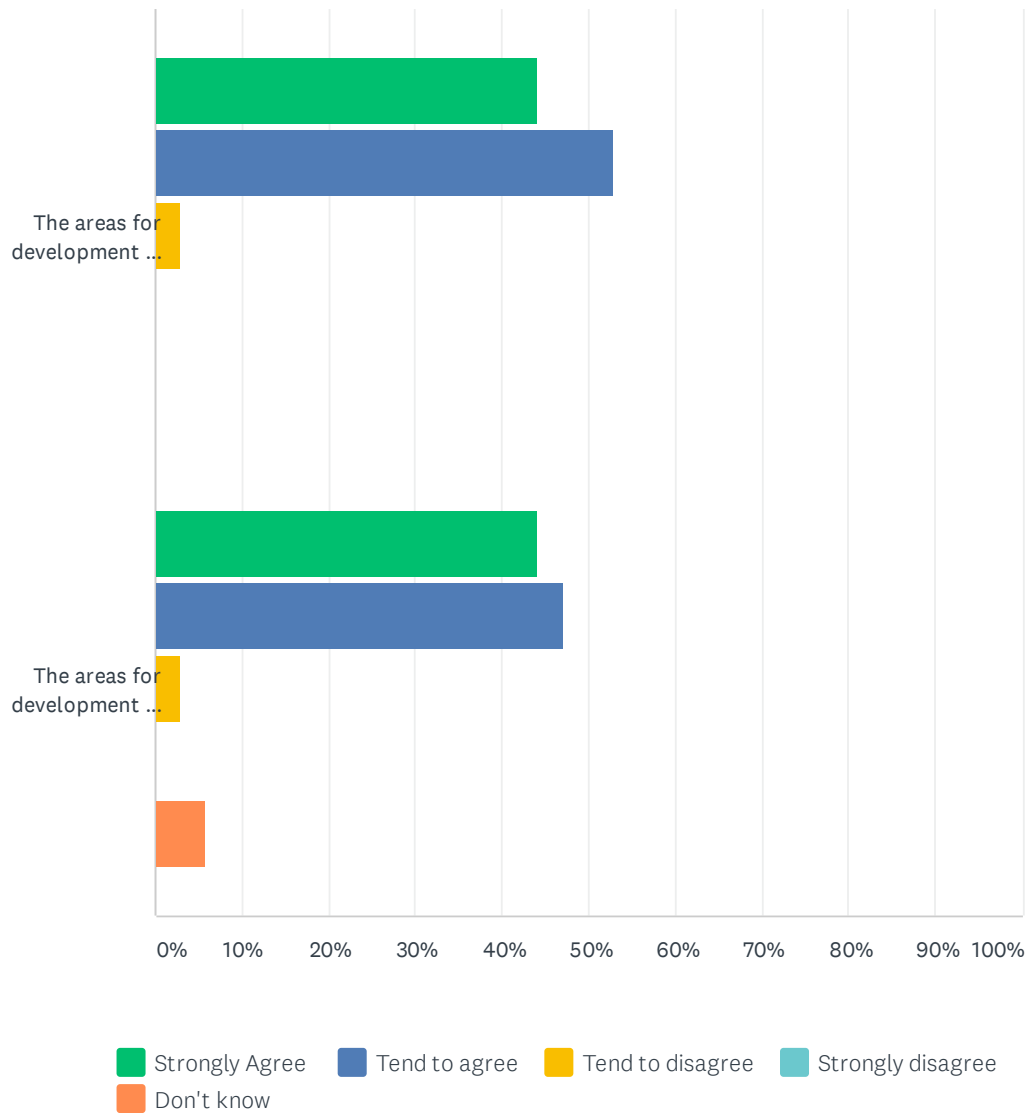
Q9 If you have any additional comments about the areas for development for objective 1 please give details below:

Answered: 12 Skipped: 67

| # | RESPONSES | DATE |
|----|---|---------------------|
| 1 | Partnerships often have differing criteria which conflicts - ownership and commitment would be required by all - which is a big ask in times of financial restraints and overuse of NHS mental health teams | 11/11/2020 6:09 PM |
| 2 | Need to ensure homeless people with pets can be accommodated with their pets. This applies to SWEP too | 11/3/2020 1:14 PM |
| 3 | Littered with jargon and technical terms and phrases | 11/2/2020 10:27 PM |
| 4 | I have a concern that there is not enough properties/support schemes available to house those that have complex needs and wonder how this objective will be achieved | 11/2/2020 11:30 AM |
| 5 | NA | 11/2/2020 10:46 AM |
| 6 | None | 11/1/2020 7:09 AM |
| 7 | Is an annual report sufficient? Who will run the task force? How will homeless people know where to get help? | 10/28/2020 8:09 PM |
| 8 | There should be an objective that there is better out of office response to homelessness. If your homeless after 3pm there no where for people to go. Young people need a round the clock service that's responsive and not reliant on children's services who do not have Access to housing | 10/28/2020 6:39 PM |
| 9 | This is a hugely disproportionate response to a minuscule issue. It does not help tax payers. In that regard it is insulting. Conservatives were elected to run the council and you take labour policies. Is this because the deputy leader is married to a labour councillor? | 10/27/2020 10:23 PM |
| 10 | Give more help than 9-5 Mon fri | 10/27/2020 11:25 AM |
| 11 | An electronic information leaflet is no good for supporting and signposting those with no homes. I know it is for the local community but this really should be accessible for all especially as a handout to those with no homes if needed. | 10/27/2020 10:52 AM |
| 12 | Objective 1 is clearer now. We have had a discussion with social bites about their Housing Villiage which is a Housing First Model. They would be interested in working in partnership to make something similar here. We have only had a discussion with them but might be a good partnership option | 10/27/2020 10:29 AM |

Q10 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Answered: 34 Skipped: 45



| | STRONGLY AGREE | TEND TO AGREE | TEND TO DISAGREE | STRONGLY DISAGREE | DON'T KNOW | TOTAL |
|---|----------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|-------|
| The areas for development for objective 2 are clear | 44.12% 15 | 52.94% 18 | 2.94% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 34 |
| The areas for development for objective 2 are the right ones for Carlisle | 44.12% 15 | 47.06% 16 | 2.94% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 5.88% 2 | 34 |

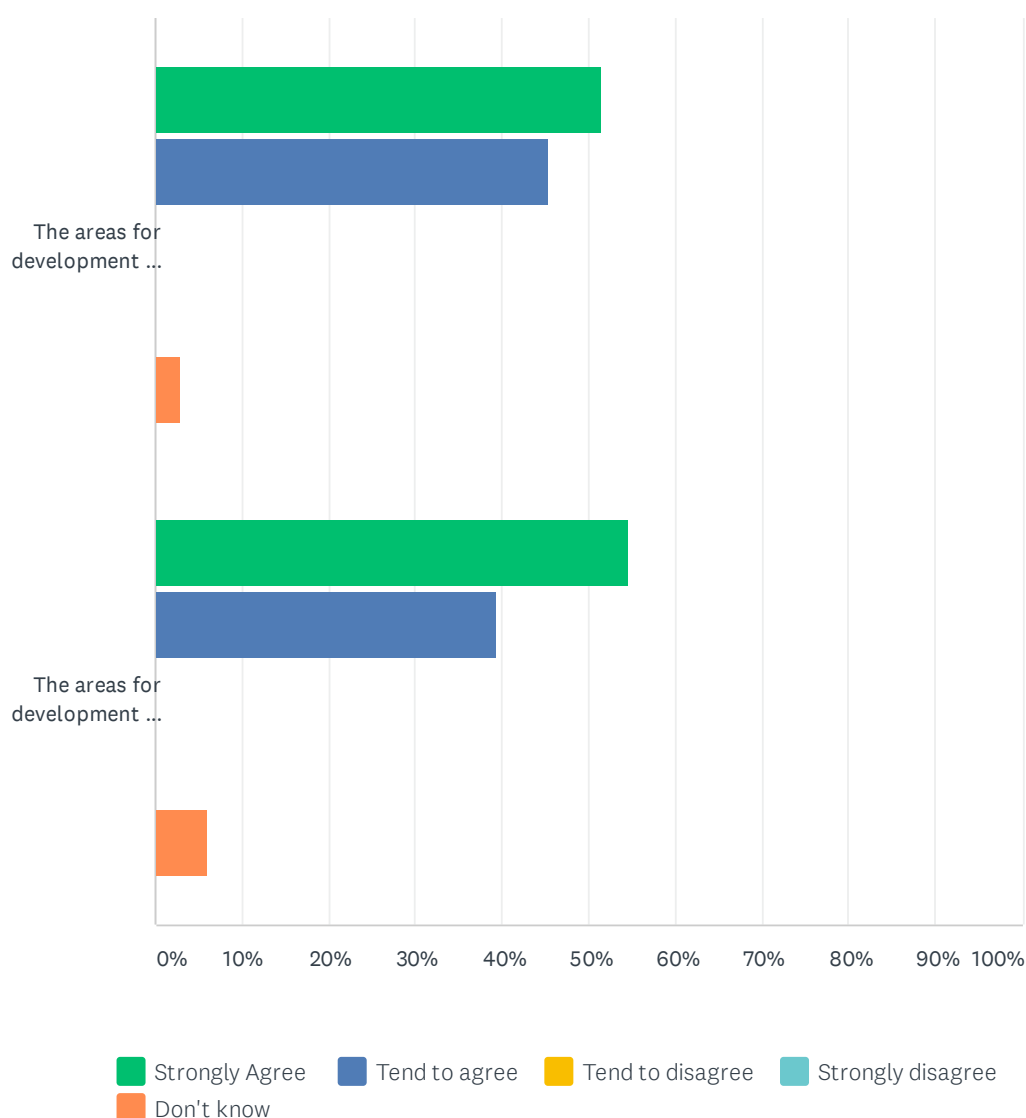
Q11 If you have any additional comments about the areas for development for objective 2 please give details below:

Answered: 7 Skipped: 72

| # | RESPONSES | DATE |
|---|---|---------------------|
| 1 | Lots of jargon | 11/2/2020 10:28 PM |
| 2 | NA | 11/2/2020 10:48 AM |
| 3 | My main impression is these areas for development are all important and to be approved, however it appears very ambitious: is all this within the scope and the capacity of the Department. I also fail to see emphasis on the inclusion here of best use of available resources through establishment of systems of alert from key partners (e.g. Adult social care, children's services, etc) Perhaps this is coming later in the strategy. | 11/1/2020 7:10 AM |
| 4 | Accommodation alone is not enough, those at risk need one to one support to to able to maintain a tenancy. | 10/29/2020 8:25 AM |
| 5 | Will people at risk of homelessness have access to the Internet in order to find out relevant information? | 10/28/2020 8:12 PM |
| 6 | Apart from this being a complete waste of money. What sort of term is a homeless household. | 10/27/2020 10:24 PM |
| 7 | More help with clams | 10/27/2020 11:27 AM |

Q12 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Answered: 33 Skipped: 46



| | STRONGLY AGREE | TEND TO AGREE | TEND TO DISAGREE | STRONGLY DISAGREE | DON'T KNOW | TOTAL |
|---|----------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|-------|
| The areas for development for objective 3 are clear | 51.52% 17 | 45.45% 15 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 3.03% 1 | 33 |
| The areas for development for objective 3 are the right ones for Carlisle | 54.55% 18 | 39.39% 13 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 6.06% 2 | 33 |

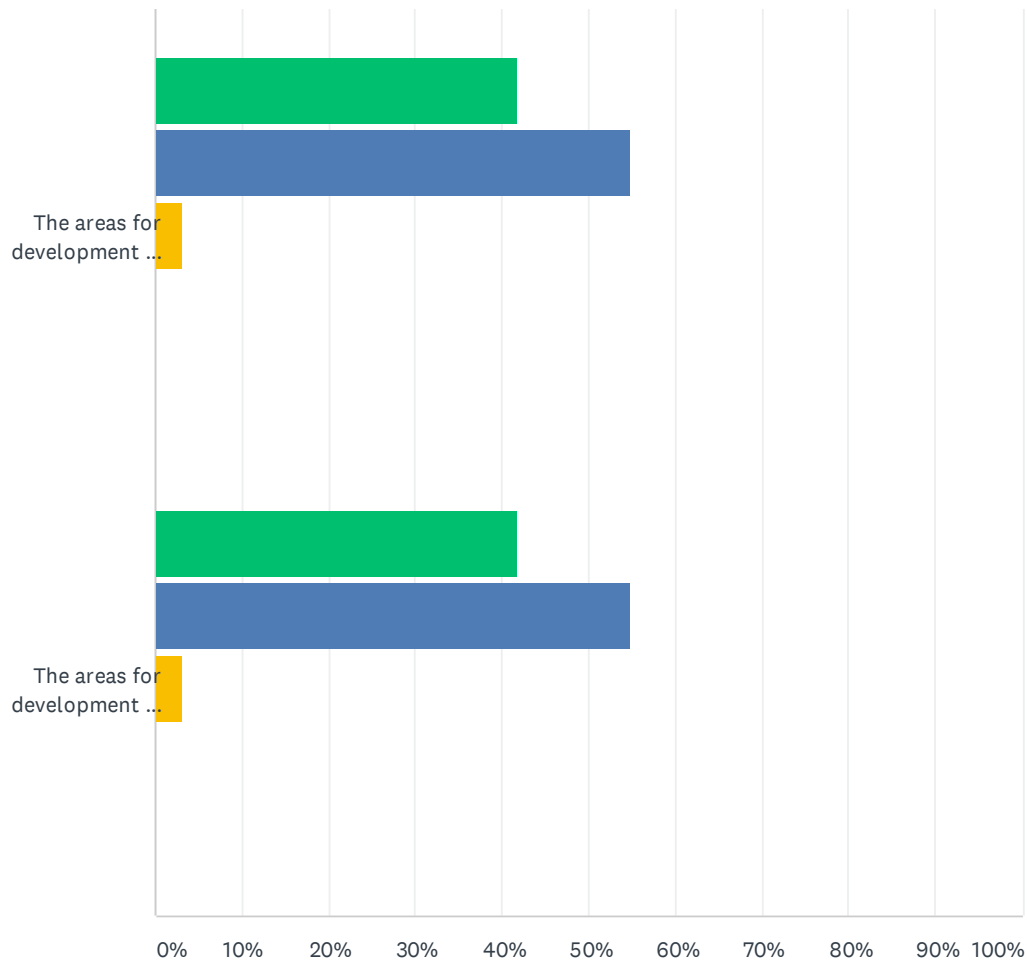
Q13 If you have any additional comments about the areas for development for objective 3 please give details below:

Answered: 10 Skipped: 69

| # | RESPONSES | DATE |
|----|---|---------------------|
| 1 | Again partnership working is great if underpin by the same ethos and policy - something I have never seen | 11/11/2020 6:10 PM |
| 2 | Keep it simple. | 11/2/2020 10:29 PM |
| 3 | NA | 11/2/2020 10:48 AM |
| 4 | Does Carlisle have access to enough safe accommodation to be able to state with certainty the provision of alternative suitable accommodation for individuals and families in immediate danger of harm. 11. Develop and implement a robust risk assessment tool utilising criteria which alert to need for provision of alternative suitable accommodation. 12. Maintain records as evidence that alternative suitable accommodation has been provided when deemed necessary, by the risk assessment tool, to safeguard and prevent harm to individuals and families. | 11/1/2020 7:10 AM |
| 5 | Clearly more well trained officers will be required | 10/29/2020 8:28 AM |
| 6 | Close working with schools, where children are involved and any other agencies including social workers. | 10/28/2020 8:15 PM |
| 7 | People that are in the country without access to public resource need better support when homeless, especially when they are fleeing domestic abuse. Where do these victims and their families go? There needs to be better translation services available | 10/28/2020 6:41 PM |
| 8 | This is an intervention issue as regards domestic abuse etc. This isn't a homelessness issue if it is dealt with through intervention and correct messaging from police and other organisations. | 10/27/2020 10:25 PM |
| 9 | Find someone who knows what there doing to help | 10/27/2020 11:28 AM |
| 10 | People's safety and metl wellbeing should always come first | 10/27/2020 10:16 AM |

Q14 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Answered: 31 Skipped: 48



■ Strongly Agree
 ■ Tend to agree
 ■ Tend to disagree
 ■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Don't know

| | STRONGLY AGREE | TEND TO AGREE | TEND TO DISAGREE | STRONGLY DISAGREE | DON'T KNOW | TOTAL |
|---|----------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|-------|
| The areas for development for objective 4 are clear | 41.94% 13 | 54.84% 17 | 3.23% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 31 |
| The areas for development for objective 4 are the right ones for Carlisle | 41.94% 13 | 54.84% 17 | 3.23% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 31 |

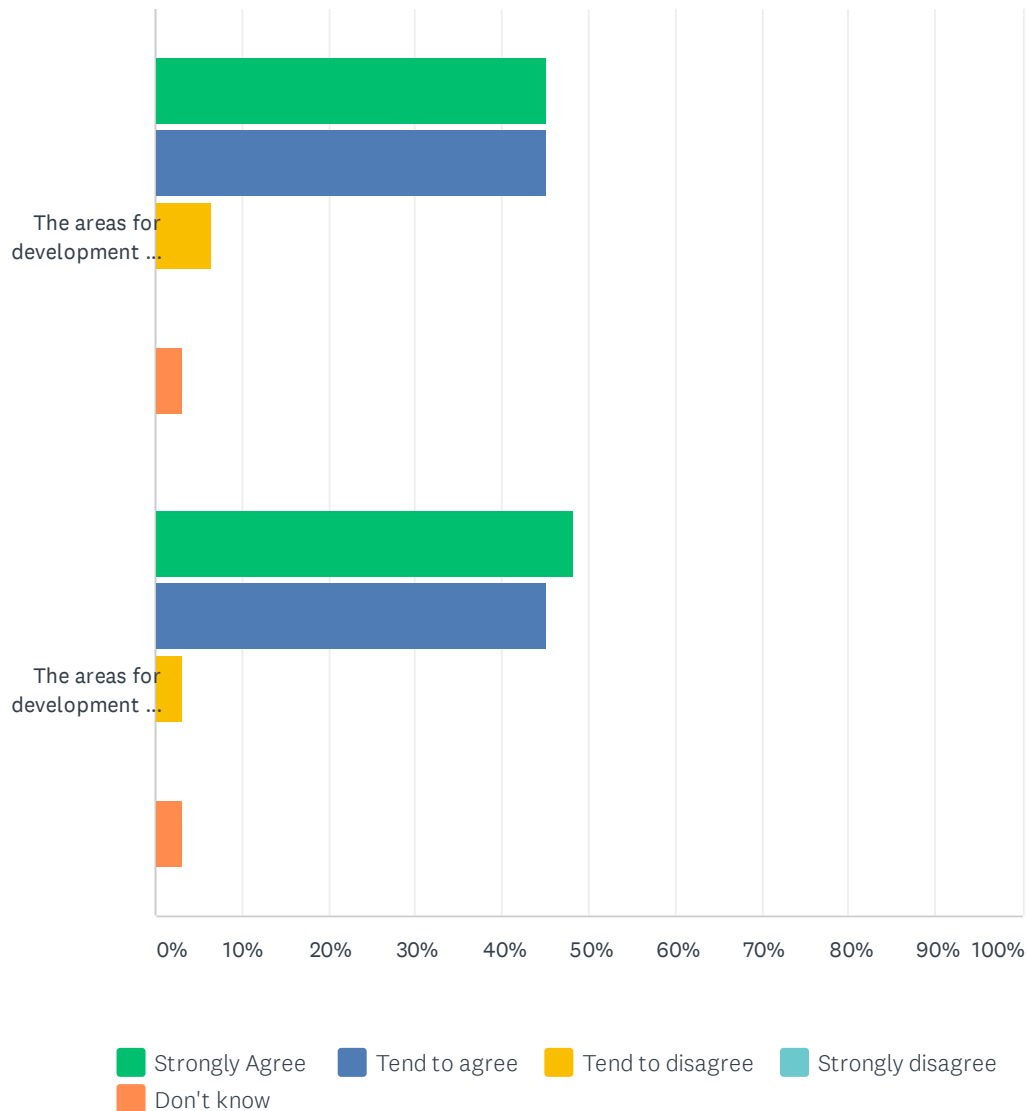
Q15 If you have any additional comments about the areas for development for objective 4 please give details below:

Answered: 10 Skipped: 69

| # | RESPONSES | DATE |
|----|--|---------------------|
| 1 | Provision of move on housing for people with pets | 11/3/2020 1:16 PM |
| 2 | As I say I think that simply mapping affordable housing will not be enough...the lack of council housing stock since right to buy and the lack of good quality affordable housing needs to be addressed. | 11/2/2020 3:34 PM |
| 3 | NA | 11/2/2020 10:49 AM |
| 4 | Address the problem of rent in supported accommodation remaining high for people who no longer need the support (have successfully started paid employment) however have yet to find suitable other accommodation. | 11/1/2020 7:10 AM |
| 5 | Think outside the box, recruit officers to mentor tenants in how to keep their accommodation clean and tidy...provide equipment ie a simple Hoover, and cleaning equipment | 10/29/2020 8:34 AM |
| 6 | Will these audits actually lead to action? | 10/28/2020 8:27 PM |
| 7 | Single people under 35 in low pay jobs is an issue the council can address with council tax subsidisation. There are practical ways in which the council can help. Labelling these hard working people homeless and patronising them through mapping affordable housing is quite frankly insulting | 10/27/2020 10:28 PM |
| 8 | Set up food help in cold days/nights | 10/27/2020 11:30 AM |
| 9 | What is RSL or RRP? | 10/27/2020 11:09 AM |
| 10 | Should have a hostel a place to sleep for the night even if it only open for the homeless to have a bed and a meal | 10/27/2020 10:18 AM |

Q16 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Answered: 31 Skipped: 48



| | STRONGLY AGREE | TEND TO AGREE | TEND TO DISAGREE | STRONGLY DISAGREE | DON'T KNOW | TOTAL |
|---|----------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|-------|
| The areas for development for objective 5 are clear | 45.16% 14 | 45.16% 14 | 6.45% 2 | 0.00% 0 | 3.23% 1 | 31 |
| The areas for development for objective 5 are the right ones for Carlisle | 48.39% 15 | 45.16% 14 | 3.23% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 3.23% 1 | 31 |

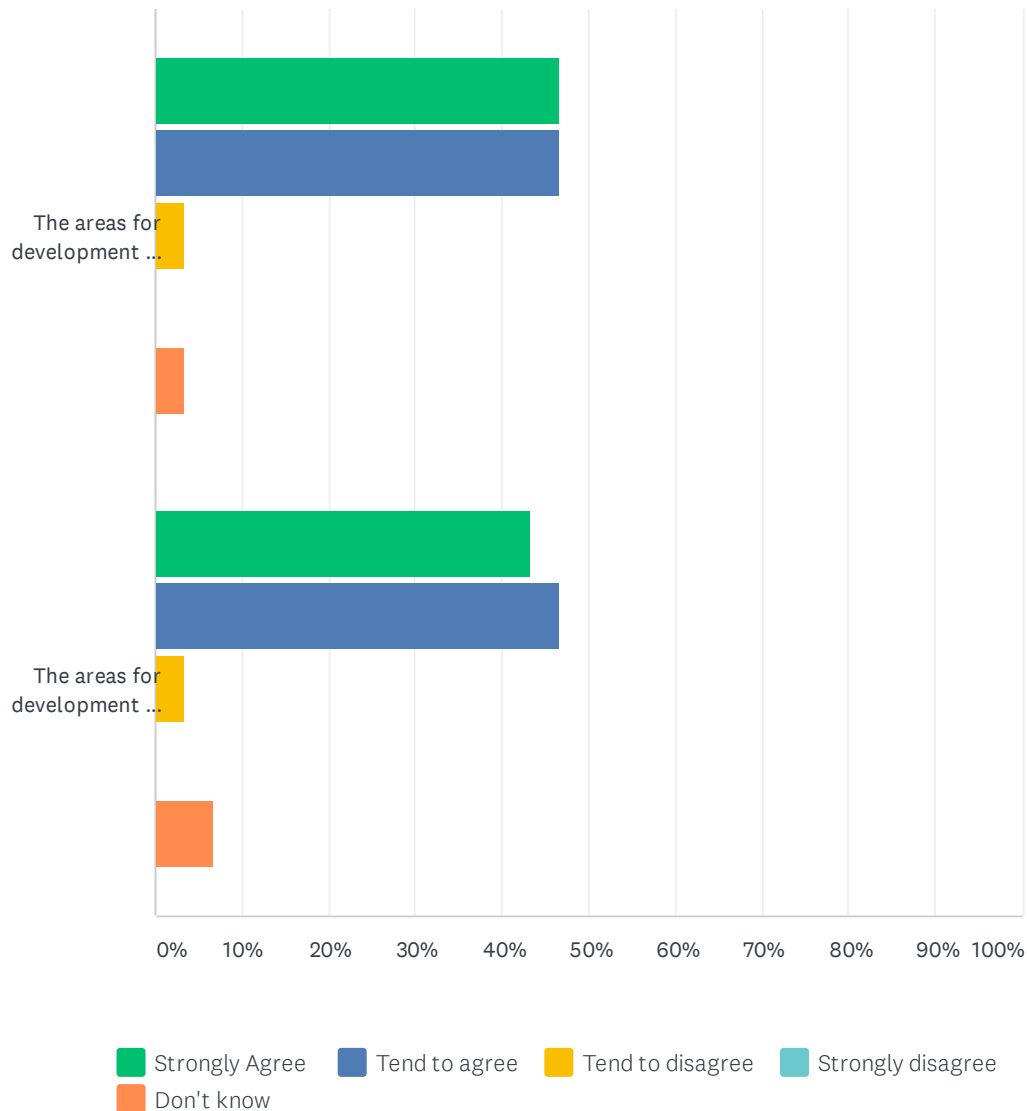
Q17 If you have any additional comments about the areas for development for objective 5 please give details below:

Answered: 10 Skipped: 69

| # | RESPONSES | DATE |
|----|--|---------------------|
| 1 | ow many times will this be tried? | 11/11/2020 6:10 PM |
| 2 | Riddled with jargon | 11/2/2020 10:30 PM |
| 3 | I think that we may have a youth homelessness crisis on our hands and the carrying through of number 5 but be an active initiative that is seen through. | 11/2/2020 3:36 PM |
| 4 | NA | 11/2/2020 10:49 AM |
| 5 | As I have no experience here I cannot comment | 11/1/2020 7:10 AM |
| 6 | Again down to staff numbers ...all sounds good but delivery is everything | 10/29/2020 8:37 AM |
| 7 | Training and employment opportunities for those due to leave or have left education is a really important point. Once you have scoped - what if there aren't available services in the area? | 10/28/2020 8:31 PM |
| 8 | It is good to increase awareness and opportunities for young people who are homeless but the current provision needs addressed. Close street and warwick Sq are in desperate need of renovation. The lack of staff available at each provision means young people are not getting the guidance, support and advice they need. More provision is needed and better training of staff to actually support these young people to successfully live independently. | 10/28/2020 6:45 PM |
| 9 | Young persons mental health should be a target, looking at improvement for access to Mealth health support for those who are in crisis. | 10/27/2020 11:45 AM |
| 10 | Keep kids at home as long as possible | 10/27/2020 11:31 AM |

Q18 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Answered: 30 Skipped: 49



| | STRONGLY AGREE | TEND TO AGREE | TEND TO DISAGREE | STRONGLY DISAGREE | DON'T KNOW | TOTAL |
|---|----------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|-------|
| The areas for development for objective 6 are clear | 46.67% 14 | 46.67% 14 | 3.33% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 3.33% 1 | 30 |
| The areas for development for objective 6 are the right ones for Carlisle | 43.33% 13 | 46.67% 14 | 3.33% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 6.67% 2 | 30 |

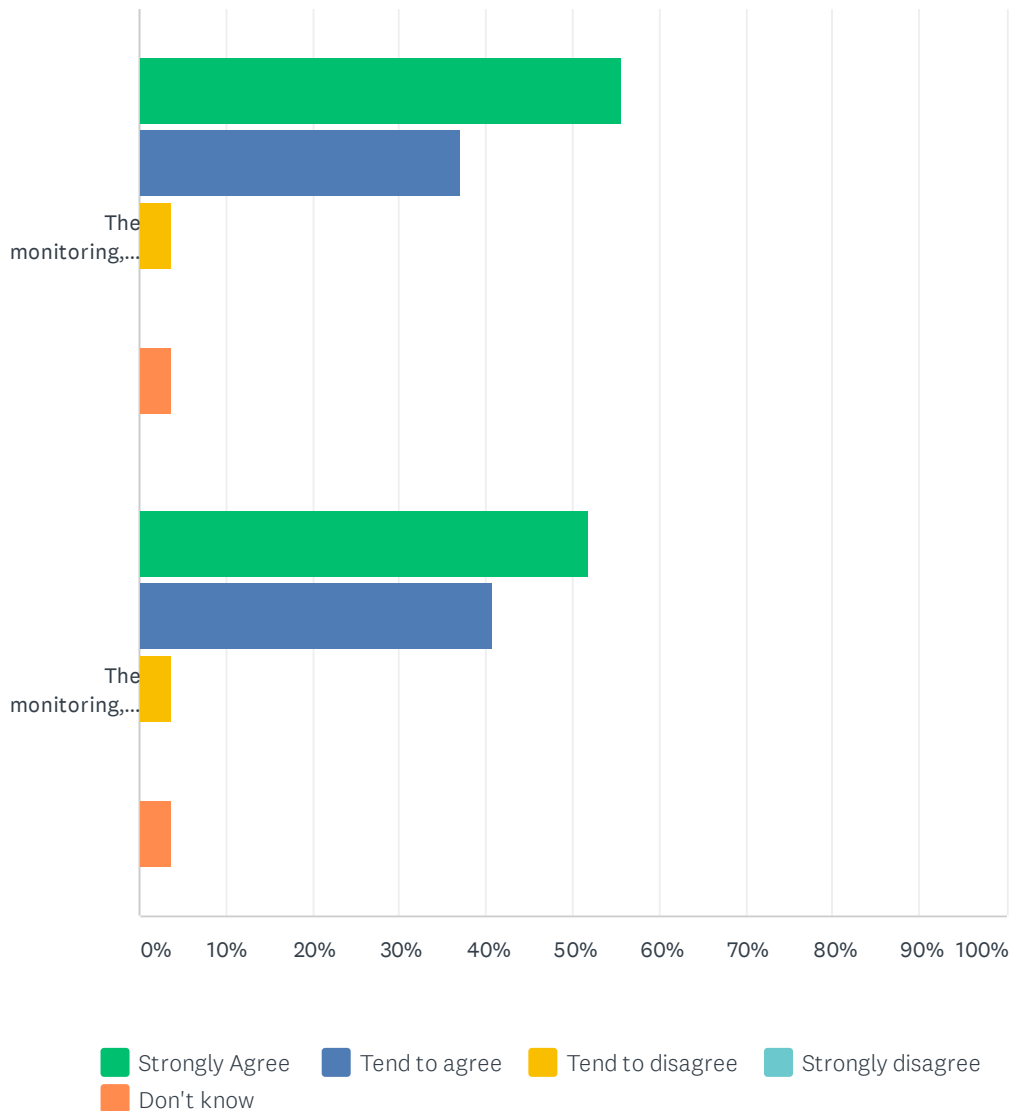
Q19 If you have any additional comments about the areas for development for objective 6 please give details below:

Answered: 10 Skipped: 69

| # | RESPONSES | DATE |
|----|--|---------------------|
| 1 | Written in manager speak | 11/2/2020 10:31 PM |
| 2 | I think the winter emergency homelessness shelter system in Kendal should be looked at and the establishment of an equivalent or even 'daughter' or Manna House be actively explored | 11/2/2020 3:38 PM |
| 3 | NA | 11/2/2020 10:49 AM |
| 4 | No additional comments | 11/1/2020 7:10 AM |
| 5 | Mentoring in managing money is required in some households. Failure to pay bills can be a big driver to homelessness | 10/29/2020 8:40 AM |
| 6 | Is virtual the answer? | 10/28/2020 8:33 PM |
| 7 | Organisations are well set up to deal with this issue. It seems the council are trying for some reason to jump on a socialist bandwagon... another one. | 10/27/2020 10:29 PM |
| 8 | There has been lots of community project popping up over Covid-19 which has been great but would be good to know who is doing what & when. For example, there has been an explosion of food response to the school meals | 10/27/2020 11:47 AM |
| 9 | Find. Drs to help , get clean and dry cloths | 10/27/2020 11:32 AM |
| 10 | There should always be somewhere to go no matter what | 10/27/2020 10:20 AM |

Q20 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Answered: 27 Skipped: 52



| | STRONGLY AGREE | TEND TO AGREE | TEND TO DISAGREE | STRONGLY DISAGREE | DON'T KNOW | TOTAL |
|--|----------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|-------|
| The monitoring, evaluation and review arrangements are clear | 55.56% 15 | 37.04% 10 | 3.70% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 3.70% 1 | 27 |
| The monitoring, evaluation and review arrangements are the right ones for Carlisle | 51.85% 14 | 40.74% 11 | 3.70% 1 | 0.00% 0 | 3.70% 1 | 27 |

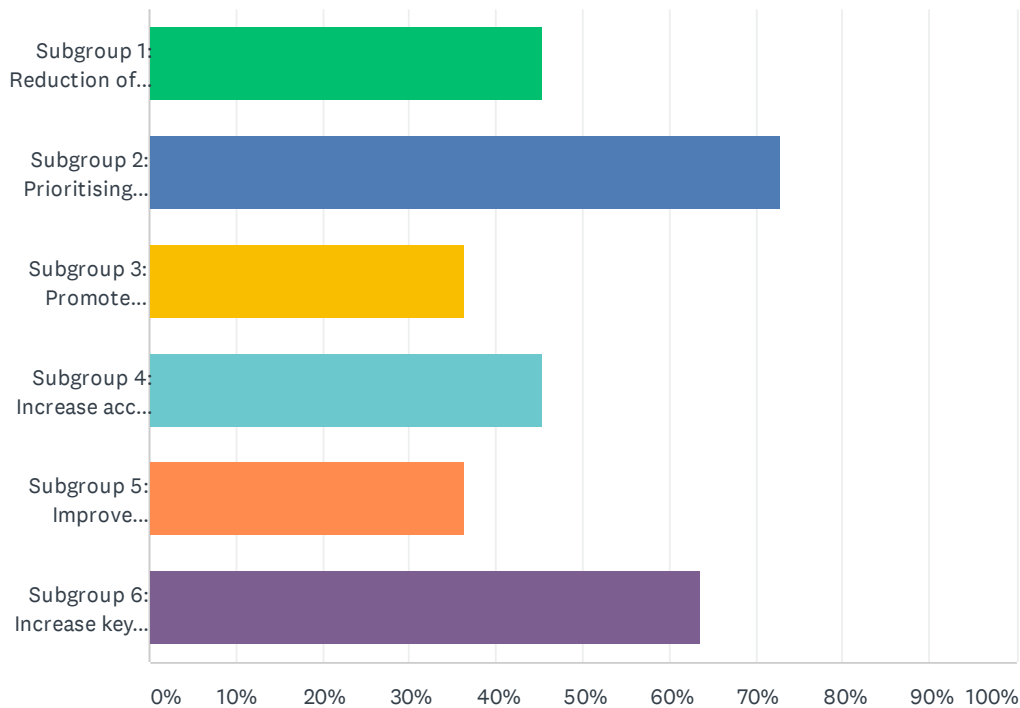
Q21 If you have any additional comments about the monitoring, evaluation and review arrangements please give details below:

Answered: 10 Skipped: 69

| # | RESPONSES | DATE |
|----|--|---------------------|
| 1 | Would also be useful to report on the number of presentations found not to meet legal homelessness duty. This should form as part of the review process because it helps to identify those people who are either falling through gaps, or a wider issue in the local area which key partners can support with. | 11/19/2020 3:54 PM |
| 2 | Are you measuring the right things here, or simply measuring that which is easiest? | 11/2/2020 10:32 PM |
| 3 | Would like an action in there to measure level of follow on support once moved to permanent accommodation | 11/2/2020 11:33 AM |
| 4 | NA | 11/2/2020 10:50 AM |
| 5 | None | 11/1/2020 7:10 AM |
| 6 | Use of corporate language needs minimised for readers of this survey. | 10/29/2020 8:45 AM |
| 7 | Perhaps the Action Plan and its objectives could be RAG rated to show what's being done/achieved well and what needs further attention. | 10/28/2020 8:37 PM |
| 8 | With the minuscule numbers involved, assessing annually, if this is something the council is determined to do seems like a complete absolution of responsibility. | 10/27/2020 10:31 PM |
| 9 | Can we add in something around monitoring those who are not given assistance to see if there is a gap in provision for a specific client group? For example, we have a lot of referrals from out of area | 10/27/2020 11:52 AM |
| 10 | Find somewhere for a wash | 10/27/2020 11:33 AM |

Q22 If you would like to be involved in or receive updates from any of the new groups within the new structure in 2021, please select the appropriate options below and provide your contact details in the next question:

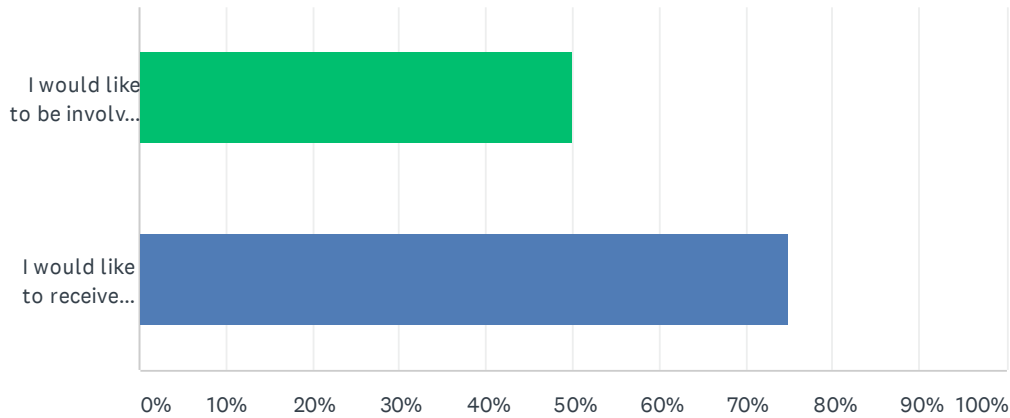
Answered: 11 Skipped: 68



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|--|-----------|---|
| Subgroup 1: Reduction of multiple exclusion homelessness and rough sleeping. | 45.45% | 5 |
| Subgroup 2: Prioritising early intervention and prevention of homelessness. | 72.73% | 8 |
| Subgroup 3: Promote safeguarding and harm minimisation. | 36.36% | 4 |
| Subgroup 4: Increase access to flexible move on accommodation and support options. | 45.45% | 5 |
| Subgroup 5: Improve experiences and opportunities for young people and children experiencing homelessness. | 36.36% | 4 |
| Subgroup 6: Increase key partnerships to respond effectively to local emergency situations impacting on homelessness and rough sleeping. | 63.64% | 7 |
| Total Respondents: 11 | | |

Q23 If you would like to be involved in reviewing and monitoring the strategy (strategic board) or sent communication about the strategy's progress please select the correct option below and provide your contact details.

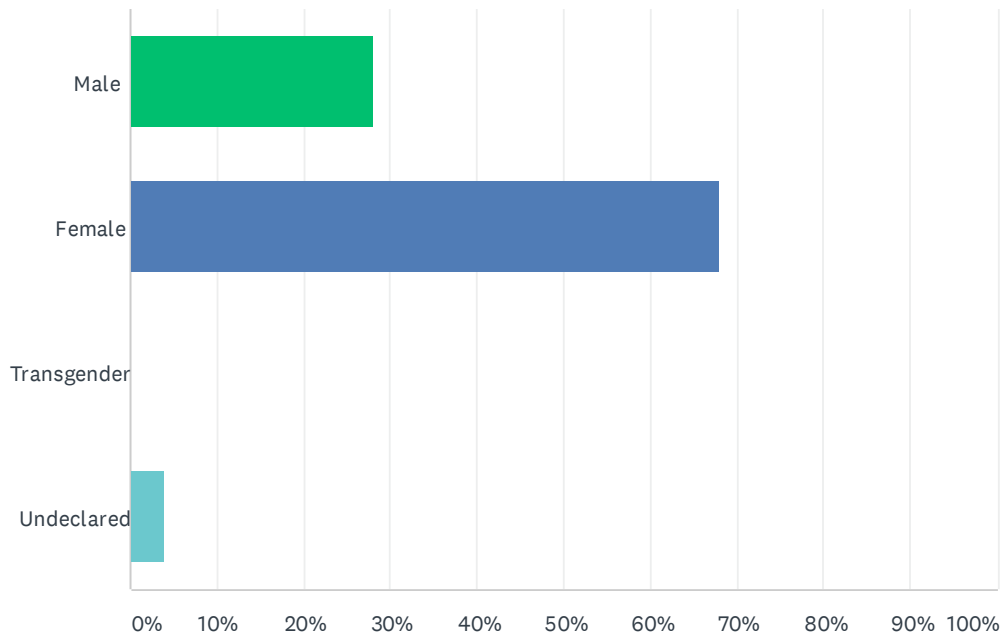
Answered: 12 Skipped: 67



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|---|-----------|---|
| I would like to be involved in reviewing and monitoring the strategy. | 50.00% | 6 |
| I would like to receive future communications about the strategy. | 75.00% | 9 |
| Total Respondents: 12 | | |

Q25 What is your gender?

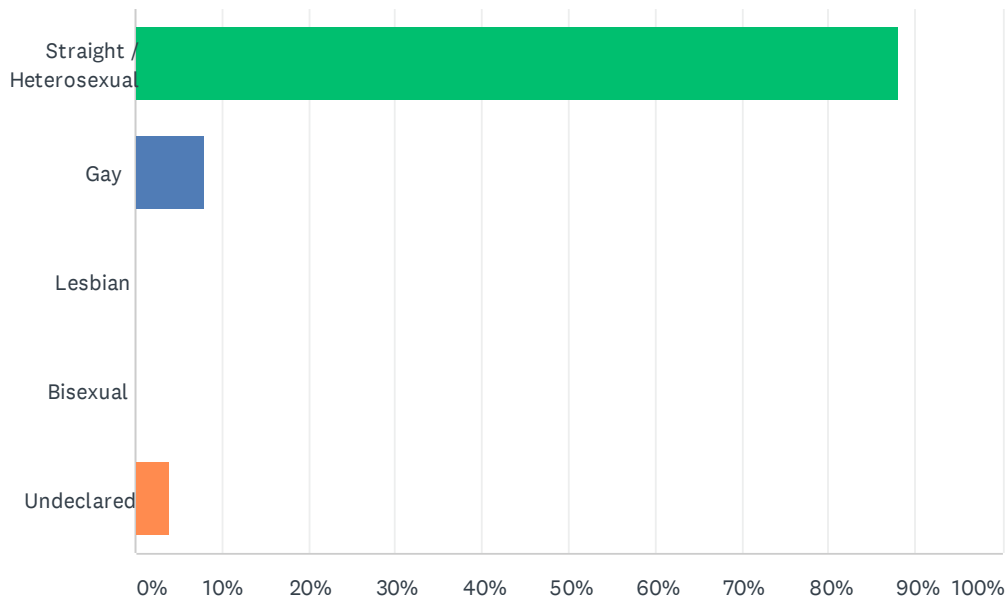
Answered: 25 Skipped: 54



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Male | 28.00% | 7 |
| Female | 68.00% | 17 |
| Transgender | 0.00% | 0 |
| Undeclared | 4.00% | 1 |
| TOTAL | | 25 |

Q26 What is your sexuality?

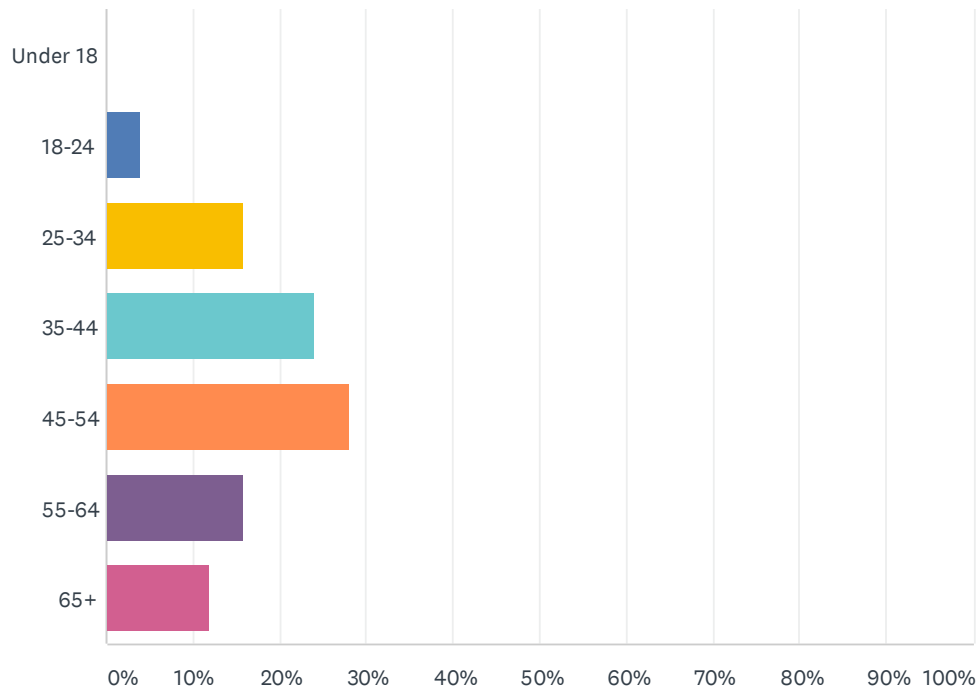
Answered: 25 Skipped: 54



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|-------------------------|-----------|----|
| Straight / Heterosexual | 88.00% | 22 |
| Gay | 8.00% | 2 |
| Lesbian | 0.00% | 0 |
| Bisexual | 0.00% | 0 |
| Undeclared | 4.00% | 1 |
| TOTAL | | 25 |

Q27 What is your age?

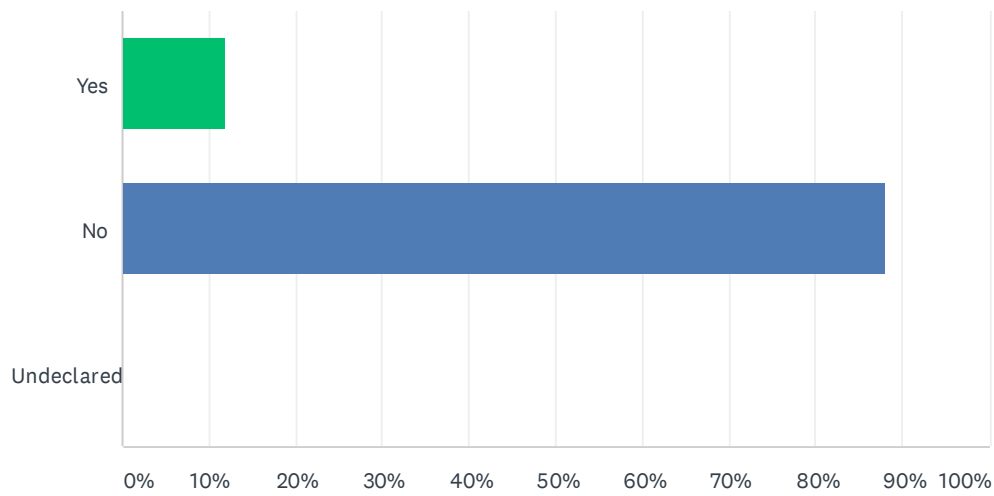
Answered: 25 Skipped: 54



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Under 18 | 0.00% | 0 |
| 18-24 | 4.00% | 1 |
| 25-34 | 16.00% | 4 |
| 35-44 | 24.00% | 6 |
| 45-54 | 28.00% | 7 |
| 55-64 | 16.00% | 4 |
| 65+ | 12.00% | 3 |
| TOTAL | | 25 |

Q28 Do you consider yourself to have a disability?

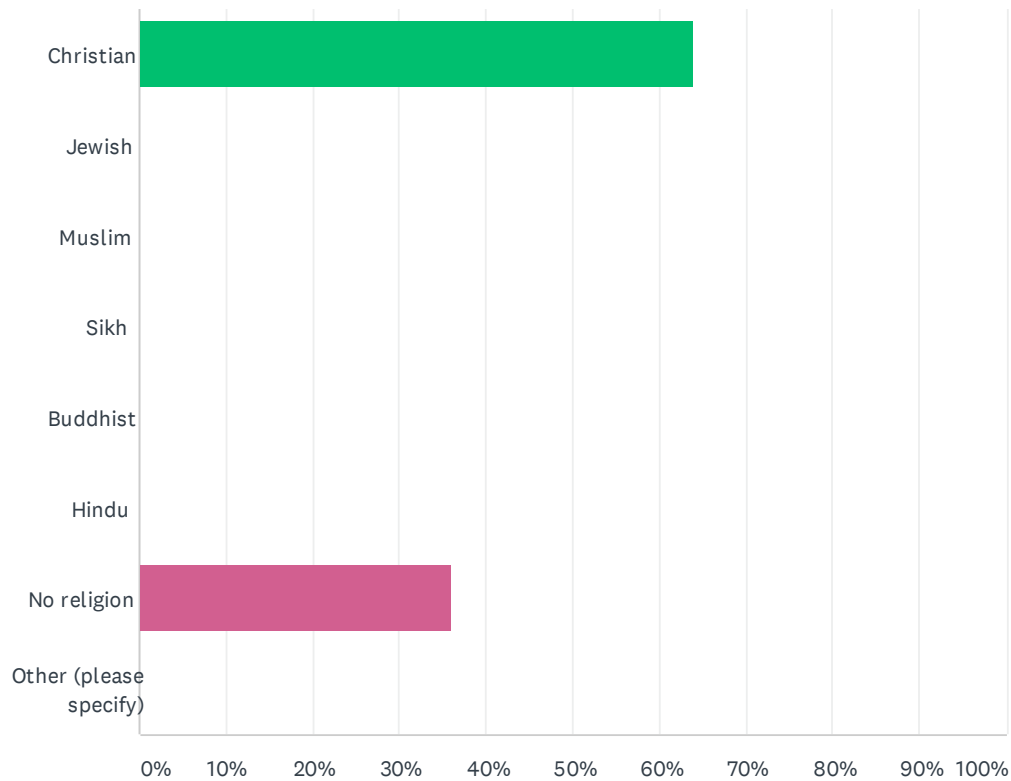
Answered: 25 Skipped: 54



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|----------------|-----------|----|
| Yes | 12.00% | 3 |
| No | 88.00% | 22 |
| Undeclared | 0.00% | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 25 |

Q29 Do you identify with any of the following religions?

Answered: 25 Skipped: 54

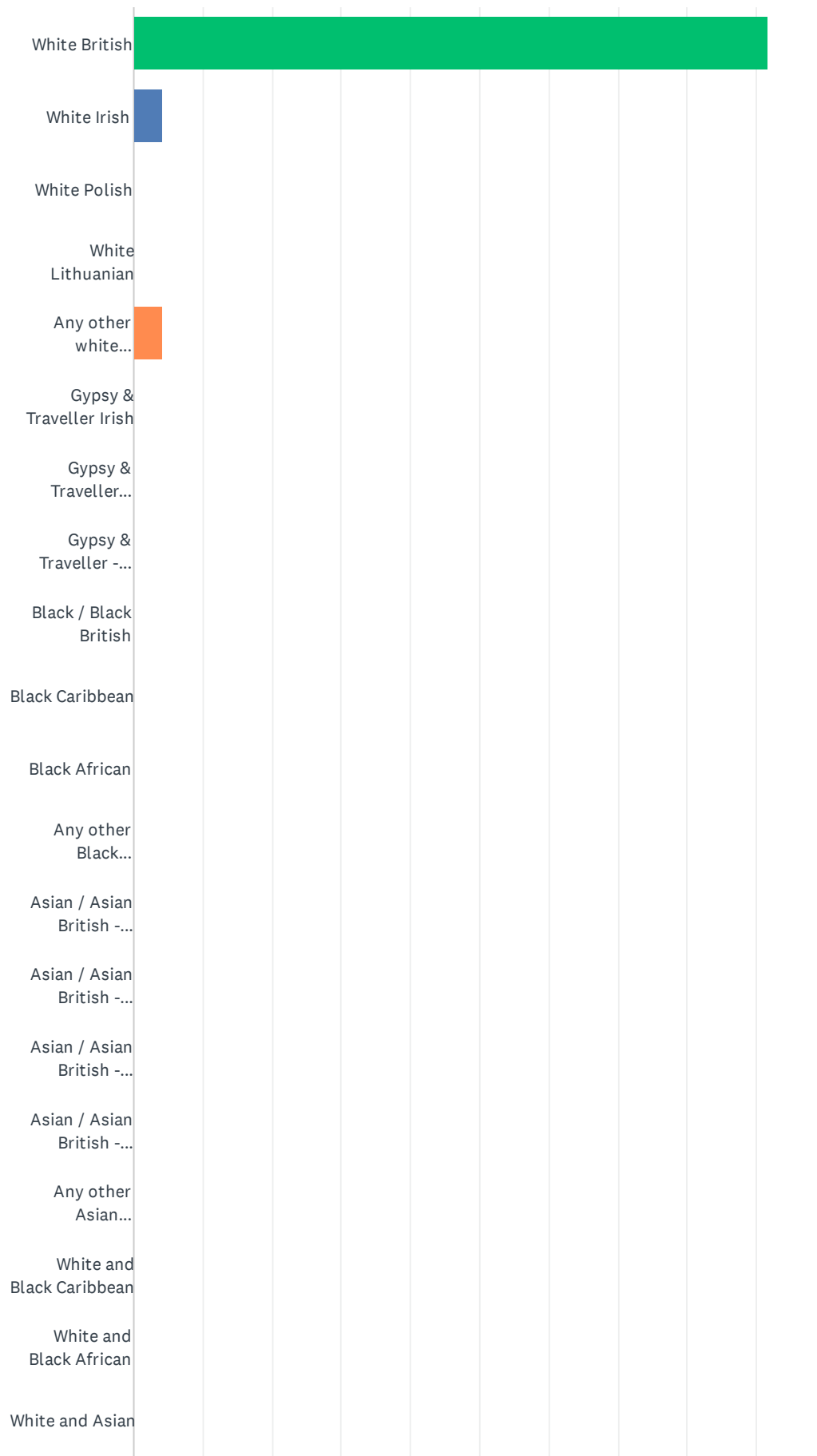


| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|------------------------|-----------|----|
| Christian | 64.00% | 16 |
| Jewish | 0.00% | 0 |
| Muslim | 0.00% | 0 |
| Sikh | 0.00% | 0 |
| Buddhist | 0.00% | 0 |
| Hindu | 0.00% | 0 |
| No religion | 36.00% | 9 |
| Other (please specify) | 0.00% | 0 |
| Total Respondents: 25 | | |

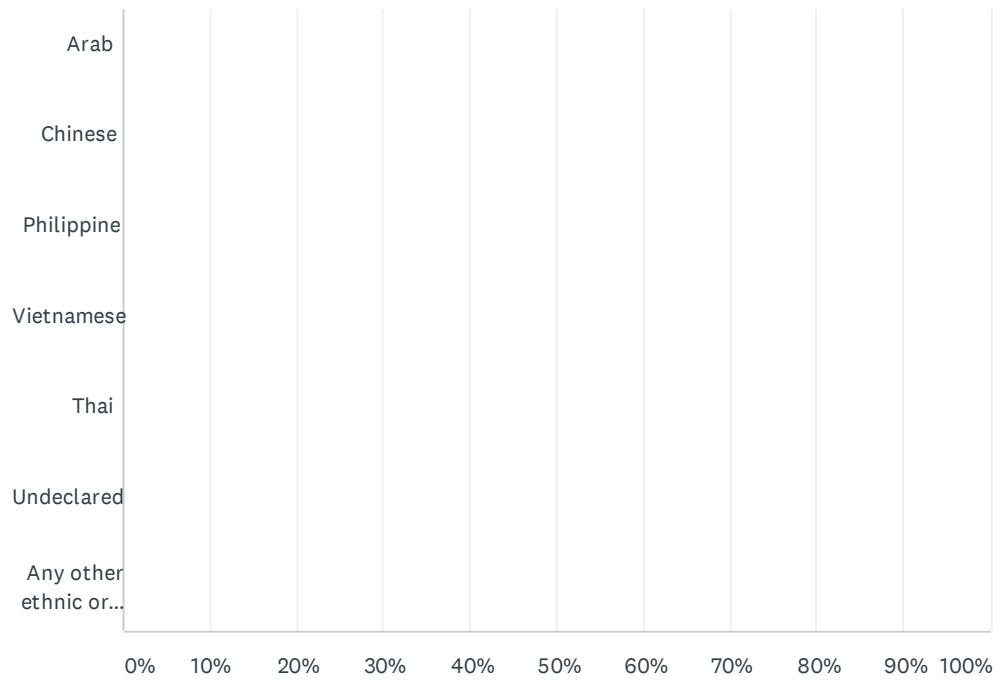
| # | OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) | DATE |
|---|-------------------------|------|
| | There are no responses. | |

Q30 Which best describes your ethnic origin?

Answered: 24 Skipped: 55



Carlisle Homeless Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2021-26



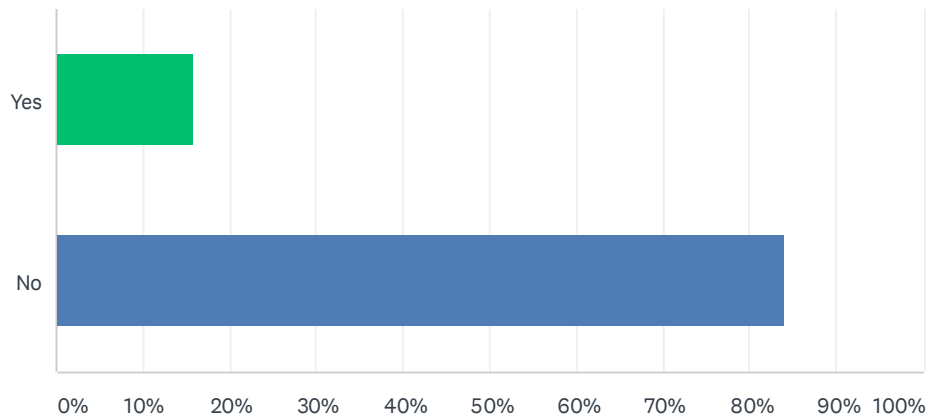
Carlisle Homeless Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2021-26

| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|---|-----------|----|
| White British | 91.67% | 22 |
| White Irish | 4.17% | 1 |
| White Polish | 0.00% | 0 |
| White Lithuanian | 0.00% | 0 |
| Any other white background (please specify below) | 4.17% | 1 |
| Gypsy & Traveller Irish | 0.00% | 0 |
| Gypsy & Traveller Romany | 0.00% | 0 |
| Gypsy & Traveller - other (please specify below) | 0.00% | 0 |
| Black / Black British | 0.00% | 0 |
| Black Caribbean | 0.00% | 0 |
| Black African | 0.00% | 0 |
| Any other Black background (please specify below) | 0.00% | 0 |
| Asian / Asian British - Indian | 0.00% | 0 |
| Asian / Asian British - Pakistani | 0.00% | 0 |
| Asian / Asian British - Bangladeshi | 0.00% | 0 |
| Asian / Asian British - Nepali | 0.00% | 0 |
| Any other Asian background (please specify below) | 0.00% | 0 |
| White and Black Caribbean | 0.00% | 0 |
| White and Black African | 0.00% | 0 |
| White and Asian | 0.00% | 0 |
| Arab | 0.00% | 0 |
| Chinese | 0.00% | 0 |
| Philippine | 0.00% | 0 |
| Vietnamese | 0.00% | 0 |
| Thai | 0.00% | 0 |
| Undeclared | 0.00% | 0 |
| Any other ethnic or nationality background not listed, please specify below | 0.00% | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 24 |

| # | ANY OTHER ETHNIC OR NATIONALITY BACKGROUND NOT LISTED, PLEASE SPECIFY BELOW | DATE |
|---|---|------|
| | There are no responses. | |

Q31 Have you experienced homelessness or rough sleeping?

Answered: 25 Skipped: 54



| ANSWER CHOICES | RESPONSES | |
|----------------|-----------|----|
| Yes | 16.00% | 4 |
| No | 84.00% | 21 |
| TOTAL | | 25 |

Appendix D

Carlisle City Council

Homeless Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategy Action Plan 2021 - 2026

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| What | Objective 1: Reduction of multiple exclusion homelessness and rough sleeping |
| Who | Local authority to lead and deliver via a new multi-agency task and finish subgroup to be established |
| Key progress measures | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in the numbers of repeat homelessness and rough sleeping 2. Evidence of an increase in move on accommodation and support options for non-statutory rough sleepers 3. Evidence of increased access and engagement with key services to meet needs (benchmarking) |
| No | How |
| 1.1 | Develop and implement a local 'prevent, intervene and recover' model (government rough sleeping strategy) with key partners, with a specific focus to target those identified as most at risk of rough sleeping |
| 1.2 | Increase rehousing options for people with complex needs and a history of repeat homelessness |
| 1.3 | Pilot a 'Housing First' approach to address the housing and support needs of homeless people and rough sleepers with the most complex needs, including those with pets |
| 1.4 | Ensure assertive outreach support and advice is provided to rough sleepers within 48 hours of receiving a location report |
| 1.5 | Carry out an annual review of the severe weather emergency protocol (SWEP) to ensure that it is robust, offers appropriate protection for rough sleepers, and proactively helps them to access more suitable housing and support |
| 1.6 | Develop information / leaflet / e-leaflet to increase awareness of assistance available to rough sleepers |
| 1.7 | Develop a monitoring system to record the support needs and housing history of rough sleepers in order to accurately inform future service provision, funding and commissioning |
| 1.8 | Work with key partners to improve access to services to promote health and wellbeing for rough sleepers, multiple exclusion and repeat homelessness |
| 1.9 | Speak to and involve former rough sleepers to identify the key factors that helped them obtain and maintain permanent housing, so that better information is available to identify effective interventions |
| 1.10 | Carry out regular multi-agency street and health needs audit reports |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| What | Objective 2: Prioritising early intervention and prevention of homelessness |
| Who | Local authority to lead and deliver via a new multi-agency task and finish subgroup to be established |
| Key Progress measures | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local multi-agency commitment / charter implemented 2. Report on the monitoring and feedback mechanisms implemented and reviewed (including equality data) |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Increase in homeless prevention levels, with a focus on PRS 4. Pre-discharge protocols implemented and reviewed 5. Report on the at-risk groups identified and targeted actions identified 6. Annual review of tenancy strategy and allocation policy completed |
|------|---|
| No | How |
| 1.1 | Introduce a local multi-agency Homelessness Prevention and Rough Sleeping commitment |
| 1.2 | Review and improve information to all homeless households including reviewing use of personalised housing plans (PHPs) and online information; implementing feedback mechanisms to monitor effectiveness – involve clients in the review process |
| 1.3 | Deliver general public and professional awareness and targeted advice surgeries / training on homelessness, prevention, housing and public duty to refer (PDTR) |
| 1.4 | Review homeless equality data to ensure that homelessness and housing services are accessible to all |
| 1.5 | Develop / review pre-eviction protocols with all housing providers and understand reasons for abandoned tenancies, arrears and evictions |
| 1.6 | Develop and implement a 'hospital discharge protocol' and establish a prison release / offender housing review |
| 1.7 | Monitor and report reasons for loss of private rented accommodation |
| 1.8 | Work with members of Carlisle Welfare Reform Board to jointly target households most at risk of future homelessness; ensuring those identified have access to timely specialist housing, welfare and benefit advice |
| 1.9 | Explore ways to improve service delivery outcomes for households with no local connection, no recourse to public funds (NRTPF) or households with language barriers and cultural differences |
| 1.10 | Carry out an annual review of the local Tenancy Strategy and the Councils Housing Allocation Policy |

| What | Objective 3: Promote safeguarding and harm minimisation for people experiencing homeless and rough sleeping |
|-----------------------|--|
| Who | Local authority to lead and deliver via a new multi-agency task and finish subgroup to be established |
| Key Progress measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report on the access barriers and gaps in provision to inform future commissioning and development of specialist accommodation and support services 2. Report profiling the wider needs of people experiencing homelessness with high-risk safety issues shared across key agencies 3. Key frontline staff in the council safeguarding training complete 4. Key services in the council are prepared and trained to implement new duties as a result of the Domestic Abuse Bill 5. Report on the achievements of the Domestic Abuse Project |
| No | How |

Appendix D

| | |
|------|---|
| 1.1 | Work in partnership to support local existing priorities for safeguarding adults and children experiencing homelessness and rough sleeping |
| 1.2 | Establish a system of annual audit in cases where adults experience multiple exclusion / repeat homelessness / rough sleeping |
| 1.3 | Map access barriers and gaps in regional emergency accommodation and support for households who are experiencing (or at risk of) homelessness as a result of domestic abuse |
| 1.4 | Embed early intervention approaches and multi-agency targeted delivery options for homeless households identified as high risk (i.e. those released from prison; those with a history of ASB / offending; those with complex substance use; those in complex and high risk relationships; sex workers; county lines/drug supply involvement etc.) |
| 1.5 | Develop a multi-agency case audit approach to serious incidents involving rough sleepers and other vulnerable groups to ensure that lessons are learnt, and service improvements identified across all agencies / organisations |
| 1.6 | Ensure all frontline staff all receive appropriate safeguarding (and refresher) training and domestic abuse training (in relation to new duties) and know how to report and escalate concerns |
| 1.7 | Undertake an audit of the needs of victims of domestic abuse and their children in safe accommodation; and perpetrators accessing emergency accommodation as a safeguarding measure |
| 1.8 | Implement the new duties on the council as a result of the Domestic Abuse Bill, and work with the county council to conduct needs assessments and |
| 1.9 | Support all clients to access appropriate and timely support to meet wider needs identified especially in cases where safety needs are a factor |
| 1.10 | Map access to range of support services (outside of housing) to address wider high-risk safety issues particularly during times of crisis, including out of hours and weekends |
| 1.11 | Actively seek funding opportunities to continue and develop the local Domestic Abuse Project |

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| What | Objective 4: Increase access to flexible move on accommodation and support options | |
| Who | Local authority to lead and deliver via a new multi-agency task and finish subgroup to be established | |
| Key Progress measures | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase in the number of PRS landlords letting to people experiencing homelessness (benchmarking) 2. Report on housing options for young people and single households aged under 35 years 3. Report on positive move on from emergency accommodation 4. Report on achievements of the Rapid Rehousing Pathway / Rough Sleeping Initiative Projects | |
| No | How | |
| 1.1 | Improve the support and advice offered to private landlords in order to increase the supply of good quality, affordable private rented accommodation | |

Appendix D

| | |
|------|--|
| 1.2 | Feasibility of establishing leasing scheme for private sector properties |
| 1.3 | Identifying gaps in emergency and affordable longer-term housing options for young people and single households under 35s; utilising the results to influence future developments across sectors |
| 1.4 | Develop and embed a move on pathway from emergency accommodation to tenancy and consider sustainable options to increase access to landlords and wider support |
| 1.5 | Actively seek funding opportunities to develop and deliver the rapid rehousing pathway (RRP) / rough sleeping initiative (RSI) with key partners |
| 1.6 | Review average rent levels / options and incentives across accommodation (including supported accommodation) to ensure this is not a barrier to employment (breaking down housing and intensive housing / support costs and considering tiered options or subsidised lettings) |
| 1.7 | Feasibility of establishing a flexible tenancy support and sustainment service to ensure that people receive the right level of support at the right time (link to point 5 & 6) |
| 1.8 | Strengthen and formalise the working relationships between the health and wellbeing coaches (HAWCs) and Housing Options/Tenancy Support and sustainment (RRP) officers |
| 1.9 | Develop and implement local temporary accommodation tenancy sustainment support resources as a pilot delivery programme; and explore wider feasibility options for other key partners |
| 1.10 | Work with Registered Social Landlords (RSL) partners to set out and agree expectations to identify how the social housing sector will work together to alleviate homelessness and rough sleeping to enhance move on strategy and RRP outcomes |
| 1.11 | Improve digital inclusion for clients experiencing homelessness |
| 1.12 | Explore feasibility and funding opportunities to establishing a local emergency move on furniture and peer led handy-person project |

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| What | Objective 5: Improve experiences and opportunities for young people and children experiencing homelessness | |
| Who | Local authority to lead and deliver via a new multi-agency task and finish subgroup to be established | |
| Key Progress measures | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report on the impacts of a bespoke homeless prevention and support programme 2. No of young people and children assisted (including care leavers) 3. No of schools / college projects delivered 4. Thematic event and impacts | |
| No | How | |
| 1.1 | Develop a prevention programme to increase knowledge of housing and homelessness issues in partnership with young people | |
| 1.2 | Scope and actively promote services that offer community support and befriending to children and young people experiencing homelessness or who have a history of homelessness to support positive and sustainable rehousing | |
| 1.3 | Promote integrated personalised planning to include debt and wider poverty issues | |
| 1.4 | Deliver training to council homeless frontline staff on Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES) | |

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| | |
|------|---|
| 1.5 | Work with key partners to actively promote, develop and deliver a range of accessible activities, employment and training opportunities for young people and children experiencing homelessness |
| 1.6 | Develop a bespoke support programme to promote resilience and independence including life skills and tenancy sustainment |
| 1.7 | Link into and promote local youth hub services |
| 1.8 | Increase links and joint working with colleges/schools to increase awareness of homelessness prevention |
| 1.9 | Work closely with Children's Services/Pathways Services to ensure that care leavers with rehousing challenges are identified at the earliest opportunity to prevent homelessness; and support the delivery of the care leavers protocol |
| 1.10 | Scope and deliver multi-agency thematic event |

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| What | Objective 6: Increase key partnerships to respond effectively to local emergency situations impacting on homelessness and rough sleeping | |
| Who | Local authority to lead and deliver via a new multi-agency task and finish subgroup to be established | |
| Key Progress measures | 1. Review report on homeless emergency plans and protocols 2. Review report of wider local resources available to meet homeless emergencies | |
| No | How | |
| 1.1 | Develop local targeted advice surgeries and emergency protocols including online / virtual events | |
| 1.2 | Review winter readiness, emergency plans and protocols to ensure they are responsive, effective and promoted | |
| 1.3 | Feasibility of establishing local discretionary crisis fund and explore external funding opportunities | |
| 1.4 | Establish two-way communication with other wider resilience forums as appropriate including Carlisle's Welfare Reform Board | |

Carlisle City Council

***DRAFT Carlisle Homeless Prevention
and Rough Sleeping Strategy***

2021-2026

DRAFT

Appendix E

Contents:

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Foreword

I am pleased to introduce Carlisle City Council's Homeless Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2021-26, which has been developed in unprecedented times.

We are committed to working with those who are affected by homelessness or the threat of homelessness. We will help them stay in their current home where safe to do so or assist in finding new appropriate accommodation.

Partnership working in the homeless sector is strong in Carlisle and we are very grateful for everything our partners have done to assist us in this complex work, but there is still much to do – especially during current challenging times.

Homelessness and rough sleeping are complex issues with multiple causes requiring personalised flexible longer-term solutions. To achieve the best possible results for our citizens and our City, we recognise that it is essential that all partners across different sectors and departments understand the important contribution and benefits of joined-up collaborative homelessness prevention and intervention to support the most vulnerable, challenging and at risk.

We must continue working together, making best use of our collective local resources and complimenting each other's aims, to ensure that we have in place a range of flexible services that can appropriately meet the diverse needs of our community.

Early intervention and effective prevention remain our major priority; as is ensuring a sufficient supply and a variety of housing options and flexible support to ensure that the wider factors of poverty, disadvantage, unemployment and poor health are also addressed and coordinated to ensure effective tenancy sustainment.

The 2021-26 strategy builds on the significant achievements and strengths of the previous strategy, with an aim to enhance these successes further. The strategy contributes towards the strategic objectives within Carlisle City Council's corporate plan; and incorporates and compliments other local, regional and national strategies in order to enhance partnership approaches and deliver joint priorities, preventative activities focused on addressing the root causes of homelessness through a collective commitment for Carlisle.

We would like to thank all those who have worked with us in developing this strategy and look forward to continuing collaborative working to ensure the success in its delivery.



A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink that reads "P. Nedved". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Cllr Paul Nedved

Portfolio holder for Economy, Enterprise and Housing

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Introduction

Why do we need a Homeless review and strategy?

It is a statutory requirement contained in the Homelessness Act 2020 that every local authority produces a Homelessness Review and Strategy outlining the main causes of homelessness in its area, and the strategic plans and operational actions that the council has in place to tackle them. We must revise and rewrite our strategy every five years as a minimum requirement, and this document updates and replaces the previous [2015-20 strategy](#).

We are currently facing one of the biggest changes to housing legislation in over 40 years – **the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017**. The Act places a duty on all local authorities to try and prevent and relieve homelessness for all families and single people, regardless of whether they are in priority need or not. A key focus is early intervention and prevention rather than crisis management. Local Authorities have a statutory duty to assist those threatened with homelessness 56 days prior to them being evicted (previously 28 days). Furthermore, local authorities need to clarify what actions are taken when someone applies for assistance following notice or intention of eviction action. Our response to this change emphasises the need for partnership working and aligns itself with the new 'Duty to Refer'.

Coupled with this, Local Authorities now have greater responsibility in the provision of services to identify and address rough sleeping.

This is the first-time local authorities have been asked to produce a homelessness strategy that is specifically includes rough sleeping. In Carlisle we welcome this addition and the focus it will give us for meeting the needs of some of the most disadvantaged and complex members of our community.

We are committed to respond to the ambition set out in the Government's Rough Sleeping Reduction Strategy 2018, to halve rough sleeping by 2022 and eliminate rough sleeping by 2027.

This strategy sets out our vision for tackling homelessness and rough sleeping in Carlisle over the next five years.

Appendix A contains the Homelessness Review; the purpose of the review is to determine the extent to which the population in the District is homeless or at risk of becoming homeless, assess the likely extent in the future, identify what is currently being done and by whom, and identify what resources are available, to prevent and tackle homelessness in order to inform development of the strategy.

Equality and Diversity

This strategy is aimed at improving homelessness services for all residents with housing or housing-related support needs. As such, no group or individual in Carlisle should be adversely affected or disadvantaged as a result of the strategy. The strategy actively recognises the difficulties faced by those facing homelessness and rough sleepers in accessing services and promotes inclusion.

The outcomes of the Homelessness Review show that, proportionate to the District profile, no protected characteristic group. As determined by the Equality Act, is adversely impacted by homelessness or by our decisions.

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We are committed to equality and diversity issues and comply with the requirements of the Equality Act 2010. An Equality Impact Assessment has been undertaken on this strategy and can be found at **Appendix B**.

Consultation process

We published our previous homeless strategy in 2015; since this time the issues and factors impacting on homelessness both nationally and locally has changed. Our homeless and rough sleeping review, and the opportunities presented through the Homeless Prevention Act, mean we can now take a different approach to tackling the challenges.

In writing our new strategy we have carried out a review of homelessness and rough sleeping in our area. We looked at information from a range of sources to understand the levels, causes and other factors contributing to homelessness and rough sleeping in Carlisle.

We also carried out comprehensive consultation with partners, stakeholders, service users and the wider public. This has helped us to target our action plan to focus on the needs of our city.

Consultation was undertaken through a range of methods with amendments made as a direct result of feedback received:

- Feedback and data from other statutory partners
- Virtual workshops
- Resident and client meetings / feedback
- Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy Review Online Survey – public consultation
- Carlisle City Council's Members

The full outcome and analysis of the final public consultation is attached at **Appendix C**.

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Strategic aim and objectives

The **aim** of Carlisle's Homeless Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2021 - 2026 is to:

Work in partnership to deliver innovative and accessible services to; end rough sleeping, prevent and reduce homelessness, and support homeless households in finding affordable and sustainable housing solutions.

To achieve this, the Homeless Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategy has been developed based on six strategic objectives:

Objective 1: Reduction of multiple exclusion homelessness and rough sleeping.

Objective 2: Prioritising early intervention and prevention of homelessness.

Objective 3: Promoting safeguarding and harm minimisation.

Objective 4: Increasing access to flexible move on accommodation and support options available for people experiencing homelessness.

Objective 5: Improve experiences and opportunities for young people and children experiencing homelessness.

Objective 6: Increase key partnerships to respond effectively to local emergency situations.

National Policy Context

Nationally, homelessness and rough sleeping are big issues. The rise in rough sleeping has been visible in many areas across the country. Similarly, many families have experienced difficulties through welfare reform changes.

Since the last homelessness strategy was produced in 2015 the Government has maintained a focus on homelessness prevention while at the same time introducing a range of welfare reforms and annual reductions in government grants to Local Authorities.

Welfare reforms have included the introduction and extension of benefit caps (£258 maximum per week for a single person and £385 maximum per week for a household with children) and the roll out of Universal Credit. A main theme that has been consistently stressed throughout this time is the need for partnership working as Local Authorities cannot tackle the issues of homelessness on their own but need to work strategically with others.

During the life of this strategy additional legislation and welfare benefit changes will also impact on the Council and its partners' prevention of homelessness initiatives. Universal Credit Housing costs can no longer be claimed by 18-21-year old's (although exemptions exist) and from 2018, under 35-year old's in the social and affordable rented sector are subject to the reduced local housing allowance rates applied currently to private rented dwellings.

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These changes not only impact on the ability of people to afford to remain in accommodation but also on the Council's abilities to assist them into new accommodation which is affordable to them.

In 2018 local authorities saw the introduction of **the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017**. This represented the biggest changes to homelessness legislation in 40 years. The Act placed considerable additional duties on local authorities, particularly in respect of the provision of services to prevent or relieve people's homelessness and to undertake assessments of their support needs.

The Government's response has been considerable and new legislation setting out a bold and ambitious framework of duties has been passed. The full details of changes introduced by the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 can be seen by reading factsheets produced by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG):

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/homelessness-reduction-bill-policy-factsheets>

The Act represents one element of the Government's drive to tackle homelessness and rough sleeping nationally. Additional resource and expertise have been made available to local authorities by MHCLG and other departments to support this work.

Key measures in the Act include:

- An extension of the period 'threatened with homelessness' from 28 to 56 days
- A duty to prevent homelessness for all eligible applicants threatened with homelessness, regardless of priority need
- A 'duty to refer' - public services need to notify a local authority if they come into contact with someone they think may be homeless, or is at risk of becoming homeless

It is only through effective partnership and shared vision that we can meet the ambitions of the Homeless Reduction Act.

The Government's ***Rough Sleeping Strategy 2018*** aims to end rough sleeping by 2027. The key focus of its plans is to stop people becoming homeless in the first place.

The full strategy can be seen here: <https://www.gov.uk/publication/the-rough-sleeping-strategy>

In recognition of the complex nature of homeless and rough sleeping, work is being undertaken between government departments including Department of Health, Ministry of Justice, Department for Education, and the Department for Work and Pensions. This will support is in providing a coordinated approach to tackling the root causes of homelessness and rough sleeping and overcome the factors that prevent people from achieving independence.

The Care Act 2014, which came into effect in 2015, represents the most significant reform of care and support in more than 60 years, putting people and their carers in control of their care and support.

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<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/care-act-statutory-guidance/care-and-support-statutory-guidance>

It sets out key principles on how health and social care colleagues should work, reflecting the person centred, holistic approach set out in the Homelessness Prevention and Rough Sleeper Strategy 2021-2026.

Welfare Reforms continue to present challenges for residents and landlords. Changes that have already been implemented include: a reduction in the Benefit Cap to £20,000 for families and £13,400 a year for single people, the Under-Occupancy Charge that limits the Housing Benefit entitlement for claimants who are deemed to have one or more spare rooms. Universal Credit has been rolled out fully in Carlisle. Changes to Universal Credit, including scrapping the seven-day waiting period at the beginning of a claim, making a full month's advance available within five days of making a claim and allowing claimants on housing benefit to continue claiming for two weeks, will hopefully help to soften the impact on claimants.

The council recognises the connection between welfare issues, hardship and the increased risk of homelessness, and will incorporate actions within this strategy to address welfare issues linked to homeless prevention, and will work in partnership to support customers with financial, tenancy, domestic, food and energy security through:

- Making sure residents receive the benefits and allowances they are entitled to
- Promote locally available partnership services to ensure that those who need additional support know where and how to access this in a timely manner
- Listen to people who need additional support and working with them to achieve successful outcomes
- Work closely with key partners to put those most at risk at the centre of local service delivery and finding the correct solution for them together

The Tenant Fees Act 2019 introduced in June 2019 has made restrictions on charges that landlords are able to charge tenants in the private rented sector.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tenant-fees-act-2019-guidance>

The Domestic Abuse Bill 2020 outlines the future delivery of support to victims and their children in accommodation based domestic abuse services, is expected to be enacted in 2021.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/domestic-abuse-bill-2020-factsheets>

Local Context and key findings

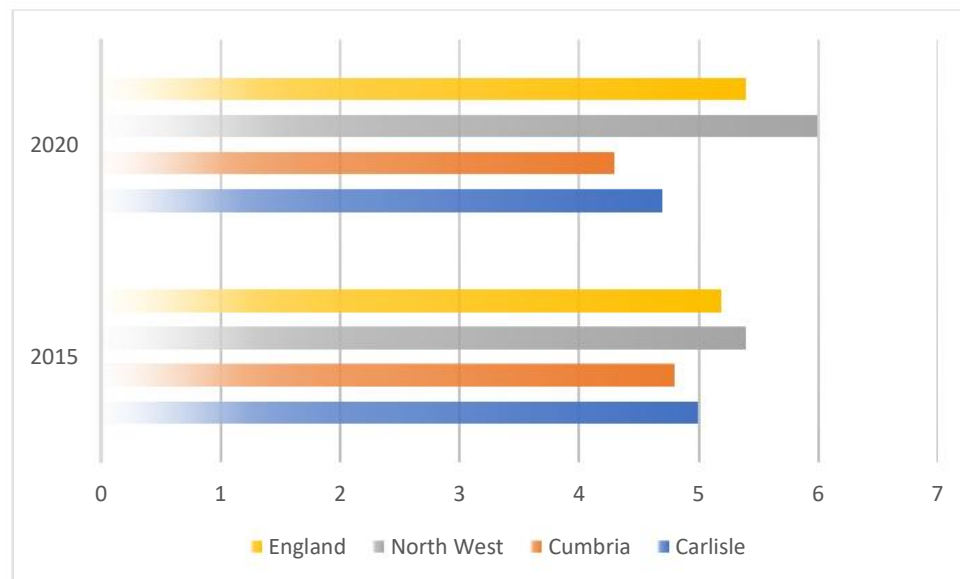
Currently approximately 108,678 people live in Carlisle with the population expected to increase to 109,500 by 2026. Carlisle is classified as the fourth most deprived district in Cumbria for overall deprivation markers and five wards within Carlisle rank within the 10% most deprived of areas in England.

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13% of children in Carlisle are estimated to be living in low income families, which is higher than the national and regional levels; and it is estimated that over 6,000 households are currently experiencing fuel poverty.

Homelessness in Carlisle has reduced by 6% between 2015 and 2020; we attribute this to more effective, timely and targeted preventative actions; and increased access to social housing for those eligible applicants. This is supported by the finding that in 2019/20, 55% of all cases were assisted at the prevention stage, which is 6% higher than the national average, and 9% higher than the Cumbrian average.

Figure 1: Comparative homelessness levels per 1000 households



The increase in intentionally homeless decisions (from 3% in 2015 to 25% in 2020) reflects the increase in applicants with higher complex needs, often with exclusion / engagement issues and rehousing barriers that are unable to be resolved within the 56-day relief period. These non-statutory cases are the ones most at risk of repeat homelessness and rough sleeping, and often have the highest needs and challenges in terms of addressing the complexity of issues.

In 2019/20, Carlisle had 43% more single males at the relief stage than the national average; and significantly more offenders and leaving prison with no address than the national average.

Table 1: Percentage of people homeless as a result of leaving an institution

| 2019/20 | England | North-west | Cumbria | Carlisle |
|-----------------|---------|------------|---------|-----------------|
| Prevention duty | 1% | 1% | 3% | 5% |
| Relief duty | 3% | 5% | 6% | 11% |

These individuals are at higher risk of homelessness and rough sleeping as highlighted in the homelessness and rough sleeping review findings, used to profile the most common characteristics of those who are rough sleeping or at risk of rough sleeping and multiple exclusion in the district:

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- White
- Single no dependent children
- Aged 25-44
- Mental health issues
- Offending history
- History of leaving an institution
- Drug and / or alcohol misuse issues
- Long term sick or unemployed
- History of repeat homelessness
- History of exclusion from services
- Historical or current safeguarding / abuse risk factors linked to complex relationships
- Limited rehousing options

The presence of dependent children in the household has been the primary reason for homelessness priority need over the last five years in Carlisle; accounting for 44% of acceptances in 2019/20.

Following that the most significant accepted priority groups in order are:

- Vulnerable as a result of mental illness / disability
- Pregnant woman, no other children
- Other: drug and alcohol issues / offending / history of homelessness / rough sleeping

Carlisle has seen an increase in 2019/20 in the number of applicants presenting who are homeless as a result of a private rented sector tenancy ending at the prevention stage; this is 36% higher than the national average.

The data findings following the review, allows us to profile the most common characteristics of those who are accepted as homeless in the district:

- White
- Households with dependent children
- Lone female parent
- Aged 25-34
- Long term sick or unemployed

Significantly, the number of young people under 35 years has increased over the past five years, specifically those who have higher longer term supported accommodation needs including care leavers, young pregnant females or young families. This rise is attributed to a lack of specialist provision in the City to meet these needs, and a lack of specialist emergency accommodation outside of the local authority emergency temporary accommodation. In 2019/20, the number of care leavers presenting as homeless in Carlisle was higher than the national average at 5%.

1,048 households have been supported in emergency temporary accommodation (TA) over the five-year period, which equates to 20% of all homeless cases and this

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has remained static throughout the five-year period. Key data of note over the five-year period:

- Average weekly length of stay has reduced from 10 weeks to 8 weeks
- Positive move on has increased from 66% to 71%
- 83% are single person households, which is a 16% increase over the period
- The number of 16/17 year old being accommodated has reduced from 13 to 1
- Domestic abuse placements have increased from 12 to 25; and account for 14% of all placements
- 63% of all placements are for those aged under 35 years
- 27% of all placements are as a result of relationship breakdowns
- Rough sleeper (and those at risk of) placements have increased from 30 to 47; and account for 27% of all placements

Summary of key achievements since the last strategy

Throughout the course of the 2015-20 Inter-agency Homelessness Strategy we have:

- Worked with Cumbria County Council to develop the young person's pathway services and young person's homelessness protocol
- Extend the No Second Night Out (NSNO) provision
- Established rehousing pathways and support projects focused on adults facing exclusion and at risk of rough sleeping
- Reviewed and established a rent in advance and bond scheme
- Prepared and reacted to the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017
- Improved the capacity of the Homeless Prevention and Accommodation Services, upgrading IT systems, training, integrated service delivery and prevention focused activities

The actions have contributed towards:

- 2,212 households being prevented from becoming homeless
- 1,048 households supported in emergency accommodation, 18% of which with dependent children
- 357 households assisted to access private sector accommodation
- 211 flooded households assisted
- 70% reduction in main duty homeless acceptances
- Supported 48 individuals rough sleeping or at risk of rough sleeping with complex needs
- Supported 514 victims of domestic abuse and their children who were at direct risk of homelessness as a result
- £8.16 million in benefit gains to vulnerable households
- Supported 957 households to move into affordable long-term housing to meet their needs

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Resources

Alongside our own budget to fund homelessness services, additional funding has been awarded by MHCLG in 2020/21:

- Homelessness Prevention Grant **£66,781**
- Flexible Homelessness Support Grant (FHSG) **£87,225**
- New burdens Fund **£50,184**
- Cold Weather Fund **£6,400**
- Rough Sleeping Initiative **£123,402**
- Domestic Abuse Partnership **£130,000**
- Next Steps Accommodation Programme **£46,600**

Carlisle has received a Homelessness Prevention Grant since 2003. The funding can be used for initiatives carried out by the local authority or invested into projects operated by voluntary organisations.

FHSG replaced the Temporary Accommodation Subsidy regime previously administered by the Department for Work and Pensions. The new grant system enables flexibility to spend the funding on preventing homelessness, in addition to assisting those who are homeless. The UK Government has made the new burdens grant available to help meet the requirement of the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017; i.e. to administer new case management systems and training to support additional government reporting requirements.

The Cold Weather Fund is to help local authorities continue to support non-statutory and rough sleeper accommodation placements over the winter period.

The district Homeless Prevention Grant (including FHSG) allocation for 2021/22 following the recent Government Spending Review is **£198,863**.

Rough Sleeping Initiative & Rapid Rehousing Programmes:

Cumbria has been working in partnership to address and meet the needs of rough sleepers across the county since 2019. Districts collectively committed **£36,000** and to date have been successful in being awarded **£807,980** in grant funding by the MHCLG to achieve key objectives; current project funding ends 31 March 2021 (Carlisle's allocation for 2020/21 is profiled above).

Carlisle City Council is the lead authority for overseeing the funding and submitting project data returns to MHCLG. All initiatives funded by the project is for non-statutory homeless individuals or couples (with no dependents) who are (or at risk of) rough sleeping.

Cumbria is delivering the following across district areas:

- Supported Lettings – 10.5 FTE established across all district in Cumbria to support this cohort for up to six months within 76 tenancies (across social and private tenancies)
- Local Lettings Agency – One FTE working across Eden and South Lakeland districts to develop and support 15 tenancies for this cohort within the private sector

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- High needs units (housing first model) – capital monies to develop 16 units for those with complex needs with support across Allerdale, Barrow, Carlisle and Copeland districts
- Rough Sleeper Coordinators – Three FTE established to work across all district areas to coordinate support for rough sleepers and those identified as at high risk of rough sleeping to assess and address key issues

Cumbria Domestic Abuse Partnership:

Cumbria has been working in partnership since 2016 to address and meet the specialist accommodation-based support needs of victims and children experiencing or at risk of homelessness as a direct result of domestic abuse. Districts have been successful in being awarded **£1,079,771** in grant funding by the MHCLG to achieve key objectives; current project funding ends 31 March 2021.

Carlisle City Council is the lead authority for overseeing the funding and submitting project data returns to MHCLG. (Carlisle's allocation for 2020/21 is profiled above).

Cumbria has established specialist 8.2 FTE staffing and 18 units of safe accommodation with enhanced security features to meet the needs of victims.

Next Steps Accommodation Programme:

Carlisle has been successful in being allocated short term funding of **£46,600** to immediately fund 9 additional self-contained move on units with support, for rough sleepers accommodated as a result of Covid-19; we will work in partnership with a local supported accommodation provider to deliver.

Further funding rounds are expected following the spending review for 2021/22 for all the MHCLG Rough Sleeping programmes named above, and in advance of the Domestic Abuse Bill. Carlisle will submit additional funding applications with the aim of extending the current successful projects locally. If the projects are not funded, then key actions need to be reviewed as this will impact on service delivery.

It is envisioned this strategy will be delivered within existing resources however, this is subject to the full implications of:

- withdrawal from the European Union (Brexit) and the impact on EEA nationals with no recourse to public funds
- amendments to the Code of Guidance of the Homelessness Reduction Act
- new duties as a result of the Domestic Abuse Act 2017
- ongoing opportunities to secure external funding to continue to deliver specialist projects concerning domestic abuse and rough sleeping
- the full impact of the Covid-19 pandemic nationally and locally

Covid-19 – a time for real change

We could never have imagined that we would need to review and formulate our new strategy and actions in the middle of a national lockdown due to a pandemic. Covid-19 has been a huge challenge to the sector nationally and locally and has required services to refocus and respond immediately to the difficulties associated with vulnerable people with health issues in shared accommodation provision; balanced

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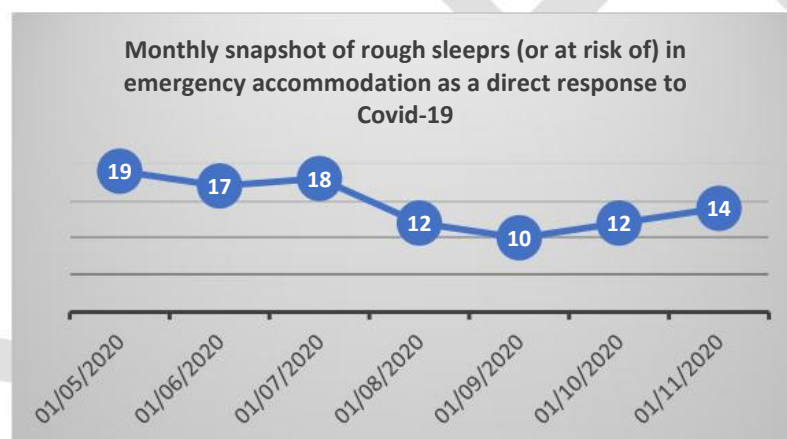
with the need to keep critical services being delivered and fully staffed 24 hours a day.

In order to manage safely, we have had to temporarily change aspects of the operational delivery of our support and letting of accommodation to comply with government and PHE safety guidelines. We have utilised bed and breakfast provision temporarily and increased our throughput significantly to manage increased demands and continue to assist the most vulnerable people in crisis, including those most vulnerable to the virus.

We have always had a can-do approach and as such we adapted quickly, resourcefully and innovatively to respond effectively to this unprecedented emergency.

Nationally, government asked local authorities to 'get everyone in'; this has seen over 90% of rough sleepers being offered accommodation and support, and an opportunity to do things differently and drive forward really effective innovative long-term change. On a local level, we are incredibly proud of what we have achieved so far:

Figure 2: Monthly snapshot of rough sleepers (or at risk of rough sleeping) placed in emergency temporary accommodation as a result of Covid-19



50% of those accommodated each month are at risk of rough sleeping as a result of being discharged from prison with no address. To date, we have supported 21 people identified as rough sleepers or at risk of rough sleeping throughout this period to move into long term sustainable accommodation.

Examples of additional support measures in place to ensure vulnerable people can stay safe has been: repurposing our accommodation and staffing; additional health needs assessments and C19 triaging; protective screening in our accommodation schemes, providing C19 advice, PPE and hand sanitising stations throughout our accommodation for residents; supporting those who need to self-isolate, arranged in house testing and provided essential medication and food for those symptomatic or who have tested positive; purchased emergency items such as mobile phones and furniture packages to support successful rehousing and engagement.

Despite the ongoing challenges, we also recognise that this is a real opportunity to change individual's lives through the unexpected and we will continue to build on the flexible ways of working throughout the pandemic, to deliver effective solutions at a local level through collaboration, partnerships, working with other statutory and non-

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statutory agencies to ensure we do all we can to promote the chance for change and sustain positive outcomes.

We will continue to consider equality and diversity in all that we do to meet the demands of Covid-19 reviewing working practices in order to adapt our delivery of service ensuring we are continually meeting the needs of our customers and our employees.

Delivering the Strategy

Each of the strategic objectives has a range of areas for development that will be focused on for the next five years. We cannot achieve this in isolation and partnership working will be essential to ensure that the best outcomes and solutions can be reached.

There is a lot of work already going on in the city around the issues of homelessness and rough sleeping. However, in order to ensure this continues to meet local need and demand, there must be transparency and accountability.

In order to achieve this, we will focus on and review the strategic action plans annually. We will work with other partner agencies in health, social care, prisons, probation and others, to see what commitments they will make from their own organisations to assist in the delivery of this strategy and focused actions.

Following government guidance, actions related to partner agencies will not be included in an action plan, unless formally adopted by that agency.

Once these commitments are made, they will be included in the action plan and monitored. This will mean that all agencies are committed to playing an active role in preventing homelessness and rough sleeping wherever possible.

The objectives form the basis of a five-year action plan, which give clear outcomes and provide details on the key activities to be carried out by new focused task and finish subgroups. These targeted subgroups will have with identified lead officers who will ensure that the action and outcomes identified are progressed in partnership with stakeholders; reporting progress to a new strategic homeless prevention and rough sleeping board for Carlisle.

The Strategic action plan is attached at **Appendix D**.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Review

We have the overall responsibility for the Homeless Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategy. As such the Executive and Health and Wellbeing Overview and Scrutiny members will receive an annual report in the summer of each year on the progress of actions. The first report will be delivered in 2022.

In order to keep this strategy agile, the progress report will account for all bids and successful funding, and any new legislation, with outlines on the impact on local services and any changes that are required to future action plans.

A new Homeless Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategic board will be our main group that will oversee the delivery of the strategy and monitoring progress in achieving it.

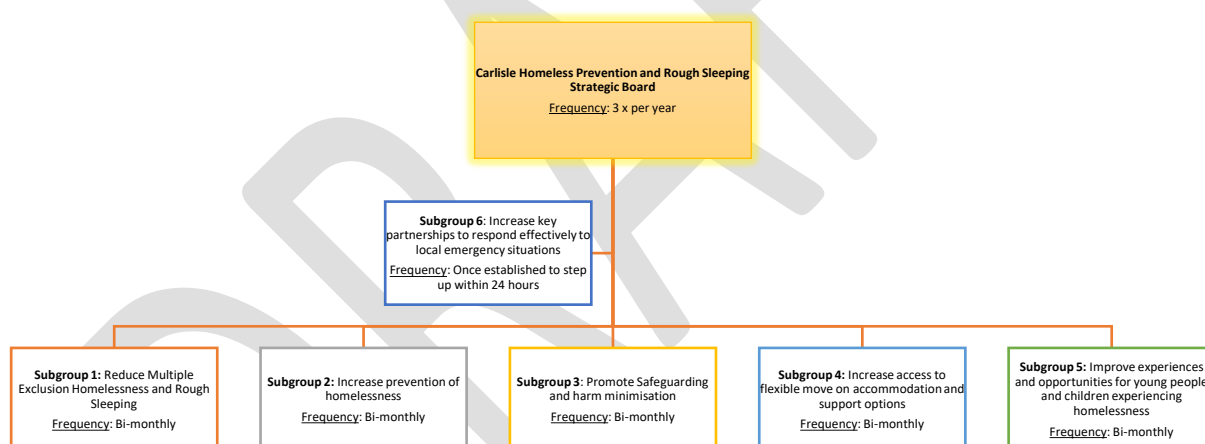
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This includes:

- monitoring progress against key actions
- using data, evidence, user and lived experience to identify the homelessness challenges in the area, including those that may apply to specific groups of people, and priority actions
- evaluating the effectiveness of subgroup interventions
- coordinate and agree to all local funding bids, in respect of homelessness and rough sleeping
- identifying and co-ordinating across all partners the effective use of funding for homelessness services and interventions
- promoting and facilitating the joint commissioning of homelessness services and interventions where appropriate

In addition, six multi-agency subgroups will be established to support the priority objectives and ensure key actions are delivered.

Figure 3: New strategic action plan governance structure



These subgroups will be made up of relevant operational staff from various statutory, third sector and community services, including from organisations that contribute to the day-to-day delivery of homeless services in the city.

Corporate Commitment

Progress towards achieving the strategy's aims and objectives will be measured and monitored on a regular basis. In order to achieve this the following activities will be carried out:

- The action plan (**appendix D**) will be reviewed on an annual basis with progress reported to Carlisle City Councils Executive; scrutinised by the Health and Wellbeing Overview and Scrutiny members; and championed by the Portfolio Holder

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- An annual update will be produced and shared including action plan progress and key homelessness
- An annual review day will be held with key stakeholders in Carlisle

In addition to the annual review of progress, the following key performance measures will be used to monitor the on-going success and progress of homelessness services in Carlisle:

- Number of homeless presentations and assessments (including negative homeless decisions)
- Number of positive prevention and relief cases
- Number of ineligible households and reasons
- Main reasons for homelessness
- Average length of stay in B&B
- Move on rates from temporary accommodation
- Average length of stay from temporary accommodation
- Number of rough sleepers supported
- Number of households experiencing domestic abuse supported

Further appropriate measures will be developed over time as the action plan is updated.

Service User Involvement

A panel of service users will be assembled annually to review the progress of delivering the Strategic Action Plan, plus be consulted about the priorities for the year ahead. Their know-how will be used to ensure the activities carried out will have a relevant impact on the lives of those who it is intended to benefit.

Additionally, an annual service users survey will be carried-out, to seek views of what's working well and what could better in respect of the advice and assistance they receive to prevent or relieve homelessness and in relation to emergency accommodation including wider advice and support services.

Glossary of terms and acronyms used

Duty to Refer: A duty on specified public authorities to refer service users who think they may be homeless or threatened with homelessness to local authority homelessness/housing options team. (Introduced in the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017)

Local Housing Allowance Rate: Local Housing Allowance (LHA) rates are used to calculate Housing Benefit for tenants renting from private landlords. LHA rates relate to the area in which you make your claim.

MHCLG: The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (formerly the Department for Communities and Local Government). The job of the MHCLG is to create great places to live and work, and to give more power to local people to shape what happens in their area.

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PRS: Private Rented Stock is a classification of housing in the UK. The basic PRS definition is: property owned by a landlord and leased to a tenant.

Rent Bond Scheme (or Rent Deposit Scheme): A rent deposit scheme could help if you can't afford a tenancy deposit to rent from a private landlord. Rent deposit schemes offer loans to be used as deposits. Usually, the scheme lends you the money in advance. You pay it back in instalments from your wages or benefits.

Rough Sleeper: A rough sleeper is someone whose housing situation falls into one of the following categories: sleeping in the open air, sleeping in tents, sleeping in cars or other vehicles or sleeping in abandoned buildings/other places not designed for habitation.

Welfare Reform: Changes in the operation of a welfare system with the aim of reducing the number of individuals dependent on government assistance.

Health Needs Audit This is a good practice way of gathering information about the health of people who are homeless in the local area, to determine need and gaps (supported by Homeless Link).

Young Persons Protocol Joint working protocol and guidance for staff within Children and Family and Homeless Services working with 16/17-year olds.

MEH Multiple Exclusion Homelessness is a description of people with complex needs who experience an overlap between homelessness, mental health problems, drug and alcohol dependency, street activities like begging, sex work or shoplifting, and experience of institutions such as prisons.

NSNO No Second Night Out is a national and local focus on helping those people who find themselves rough sleeping ensuring there is a rapid response to new rough sleepers and a service offer to ensure that they do not have to sleep out for a second night.

Street Needs Audit To gather information about the extent and nature of street activity working alongside key partners in Carlisle.

SWEP The Severe Weather Emergency Protocol is a local response to severe and winter provision in Carlisle to help prevent deaths on the streets to any rough sleepers caused by weather; this includes the cold where the weather is predicted to drop below 0 degrees for three days or more, but also extremes such as wind and rain.

RRP Rapid Rehousing Pathway is a national programme to assist rough sleepers, funded by the MHCLG

RSI Rough Sleeping Initiative is a national programme to assist rough sleepers, funded by the MHCLG

DAP domestic abuse partnership in Cumbria to support those at risk of homelessness as a result of domestic abuse, funded by MHCLG

NSAP Next Steps Accommodation programme to support rough sleepers, funded by the MHCLG

Report to Executive

Agenda
Item:

A.2

Meeting Date: 8th February 2021
Portfolio: Communities, Health and Wellbeing
Key Decision: KD 27/20
Within Policy and Budget Framework Yes
Public / Private Public

Title: REVIEW OF PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDERS
Report of: The Deputy Chief Executive
Report Number: CS 08/21

Purpose / Summary:

This report provides an update on the outcome of the formal consultation on the revised Public Space Protection Orders for Carlisle

Recommendations:

Executive is recommended to approve the Public Space Protection Orders for Carlisle.

Tracking

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Executive: | 14 December 2020 & 8 February 2021 |
| Overview and Scrutiny: | Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel 14 January 2021 |
| Council: | N/A |

1.0 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 At its meeting on 14 December 2020, Executive agreed to public consultation on the revised Public Space Protection Orders (PSPO) for Carlisle. Following this period, it is recommended that Executive approve the revisions to the PSPO that will go live from Monday 22 March 2021 for three years.
- 1.2 Further detail on the background to the PSPO and on the revisions and supporting reasons was provided in the report to Executive in December 2020 and they are not repeated here. Additional information is provided in the appendices attached:
 - Appendix 01: Proposed content for the revised PSPO
 - Appendix 02: Consolidated PSPO covering alley-gates
 - Appendix 03: Summary of the response to consultation

2.0 CONSULTATION ON THE PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDER (PSPO)

- 2.1 Formal public consultation ran from 18 December 2020 to 22 January 2021 through local media, website, Facebook and Twitter, and through direct correspondence and communication with elected members, staff and key partners. Appendix 03 provides a summary of the responses to the consultation.
- 2.2 Members of the Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel discussed the revisions to the PSPO at its meeting on 14 January 2021. This discussion was informed with input from Cumbria Constabulary, clarifying the measured approach police officers would take when considering any action under the PSPO, providing firm reassurance to members that the support and welfare of individuals, such as those presenting as genuinely homeless or with alcohol / drug dependency issues, are already and would continue to be referred to the relevant agencies for support and advice. Safeguarding of vulnerable children, young people and adults was always the priority. With this reassurance, members of Scrutiny Panel were supportive of the revisions proposed to clarify messages to the public about acceptable standards and would give the tools to our partners to respond effectively to anti-social behaviour in a swift and decisive way.

3.0 LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME, ACTION AND ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY

- 3.1 With the agreement of the Portfolio Holder and Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel, the draft 'Enforcement Strategy' was also considered at the meeting of Scrutiny on 14 January 2021. Executive have previously received an overview of this strategy which brings together in a single document, the Council's approach to maintaining clean streets and neighbourhoods and outlines the wide range of activities undertaken by the Parking and Enforcement Team. This includes how the team works to raise

awareness of enviro-crimes to encourage positive behaviour change in relation to such things as littering, fly-tipping and irresponsible dog ownership. It also provides a clear statement to reinforce the Council's commitment to pursuing robust enforcement action against those responsible through the issue of fines or prosecution through the courts.

- 3.2 Executive will receive the final draft of this strategy at a future meeting for consideration and approval.

4.0 COMMUNICATION / AWARENESS RAISING

- 4.1 Key messages and media releases, coordinated with partners, will focus on the Council's commitment to work with partners to robustly target negative behaviour but reinforcing our commitment to support those who are vulnerable. This will focus on addressing the anti-social behaviour not labelling any groups or individuals.
- 4.2 Civil Enforcement Officers and our partners such as the police will carry out high profile patrols in key areas and will be able to further raise awareness of the new PSPO as necessary in the course of their duties. Replacement and additional signage will be displayed in key locations as required.

5.0 RECOMMENDATION

- 5.1 Executive is recommended to approve the:
- revisions to the PSPO
 - consolidated PSPO for alley gates.

6.0 EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY

- 6.1 As PSPOs are about targeting negative behaviour there is no specific protected group impacted. There are circumstances where exceptions may be made for example for owners of assistance dogs to ensure that they are not adversely affected by an order covering the control of dogs.

7.0 TIMESCALE AND NEXT STEPS

- 7.1 The PSPO will run from 22 March 2021 for three years. Extension beyond this period is subject to review.

8.0 CONTRIBUTION TO THE CARLISLE PLAN PRIORITIES

8.1 Maintaining clean, safe and attractive streets, neighbourhoods, villages and towns, cuts across a number of the priorities, as outlined in the strategy

Contact Officer: Darren Crossley
Deputy Chief Executive

Ext: 7120

Appendices

attached to report:

- Appendix 01: Proposed content for the revised PSPO
- Appendix 02: Consolidated PSPO covering alley-gates
- Appendix 03: Summary of the response to consultation

Note: in compliance with section 100d of the Local Government Act 1972 the report has been prepared in part from the following papers:

- **None**

CORPORATE IMPLICATIONS:

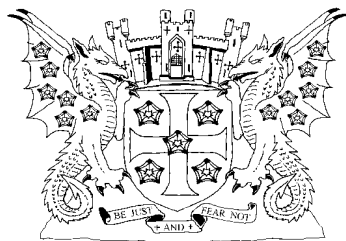
LEGAL - The Orders will be made under the powers conferred on the Council pursuant to sections 59-68 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 and published in accordance with The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (Publication of Public Spaces Protection Orders) Regulations 2014.

FINANCE - Any financial implications of implementing the new PSPO's can be met from within the existing base budgets under the control of the Community Services Directorate.

EQUALITY - This report raises no explicit issues relating to the Public Sector Equality Duty.

INFORMATION GOVERNANCE

PROPERTY SERVICES



THE CITY COUNCIL OF CARLISLE

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014, SECTIONS 59 - 68 THE CITY COUNCIL OF CARLISLE PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER - (NO. 1) 2021

The City Council of Carlisle ("the Council") hereby makes the following Order under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 Section 59 ("the Act").

1. This Order applies to the public areas shown on the plans annexed to this Order IN Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 (the Restricted Areas):

- a) Challenging anti-social behaviour by groups or individuals in the City Centre, open and Public Spaces and Car Parks in the district.
- b) No person shall beg.
- c) No person shall camp or sleep overnight with or without a tent, where their behaviour, and the behaviour of their visitors or associates, causes or attracts anti-social behaviour and/or has a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality.
- d) A code of conduct for Buskers is currently in place, therefore, no person shall breach this by causing a nuisance to nearby premises or members of the public. This includes obstructing the highway, pavement or shop entrances, or using street furniture including public seats, lamp posts and railings.
- e) No selling of goods, no canvassing of services or charities (without prior written consent from the Council, this must be presented to the authorised officer upon request, failure to do so will result in a breach of the PSPO).
- f) No person shall refuse to stop drinking alcohol or hand over any containers (sealed or unsealed) which are believed to contain alcohol, when required to do so by an authorised officer in order to prevent public nuisance or disorder.

Where a Police Officer, Police Community Support Officer or a person duly authorised by the Council reasonably believes that a person has been consuming alcohol, or that a person intends to consume alcohol in circumstances in which doing so would be a breach of that prohibition, the person may be required:

- Not to consume alcohol or anything reasonably believed to be alcohol
- To surrender anything in that person's possession which is, or which may reasonably believe to be alcohol or a container for alcohol.

Anything surrendered to him or her as a result of a requirement imposed may be disposed of by the authorised officer in whatever way he or she thinks appropriate. A Police Officer or an authorised person who imposes such a requirement must tell the person that failing without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirement is an offence.

A requirement imposed by an authorised person is not valid if the authorised person is asked to show evidence of his or her authorisation but fails to do so.

g) Cyclists must dismount and push their bikes during the restricted period in the City Centre. At all other times, cyclists must ride responsibly giving consideration and priority to pedestrians.

h) The above restriction (g) applies to riders of scooters / E-Scooters, Skateboards and Motor Propelled vehicles (mobility scooters are exempt) being used on footpaths so as to cause nuisance and annoyance.

i) A person shall be guilty of an offence if, at any time on any open space, park, pedestrianised area, car park within the District to which this Order applies if they are carrying out any of the following activities:

- driving or permitting a vehicle to be used in a manner that causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm, risk or distress to any person;
- Running or revving of engines in such a manner as to cause a nuisance;
- Racing or driving around the location at speed;
- sounding the horn;
- playing loud music;
- congregating in a car park for the purposes of socialisation without permission; and or
- any variation of the above unless:
 - (i) they have a reasonable excuse for doing so; or
 - (ii) the owner, occupier or other person or authority having control of the land has consented (generally or specifically) to their doing so

j) Any person in charge of a dog within the restricted area shall be in breach of this Order if he/she:

- fails to keep the dog on a lead and under physical control at all time on any land which has been designated as a dog on lead area,
- fails to put a dog on lead by direction
- allows the dog to foul in a public place and then fails to remove the waste and dispose of it in an appropriate receptacle.
- takes a dog onto, or permits the dog to enter or remain on, any land which has been designated as an enclosed play area (“enclosed play area”)

The provisions of this order relating to the control of dogs shall not apply to any person who is registered blind in accordance with section 29 of The National Assistance Act 1948, to any person and to any person suffering a disability and in sole charge of a dog trained to assist with his/her mobility, manual dexterity, physical coordination or ability to

lift and carry everyday objects and the said dog has been trained by a prescribed charity.

Appeals

Any challenge to this order must be made in the High Court by an interested person within six weeks of it being made. An interested person is someone who visits the restricted area. This means that only those who are directly affected by the restrictions have the right to challenge. The right to challenge also exists where an order is varied by the Council.

Interested persons can challenge the validity of this order on two grounds; 1) that the Council did not have the power to make the order or to include particular prohibitions or requirements or that 2) one of the requirements of the legislation has not been complied with.

When an application is made the High Court can decide to suspend the operation of the order pending the Court's decision, in part or totality. The High Court has the ability to uphold the order, quash it, or vary it.

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

This Order will come into force on day 22 March 2021 and may be cited as The City Council of Carlisle (Public Spaces Protection Order (No. 1) 2021).

This Order shall remain in force until 21 March 2024

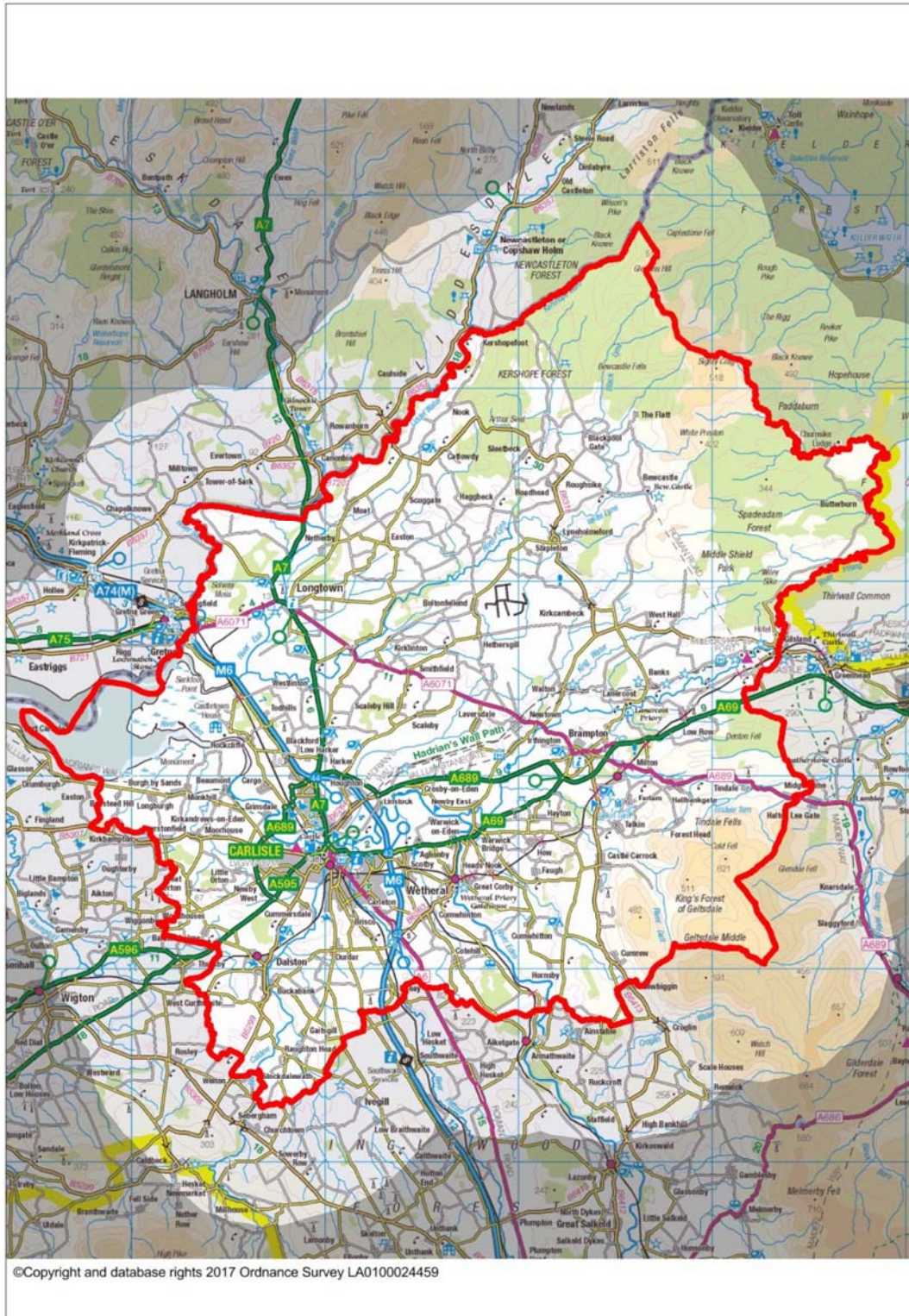
GIVEN under the Common Seal of the Council of the City of Carlisle

EXECUTED AS A DEED by)
affixing the Common Seal of THE)
COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CARLISLE)
in the presence of:)

Corporate Director of Governance &
Regulatory Services/Legal Services Manager

SCHEDULE 1

THE DISTRICT



SCHEDULE 2

DESIGNATED DOG ON LEAD

1. All that part of the land and buildings at Talkin Tarn County Park, Brampton shown edged red on the plan annexed hereto and marked "Talkin Tarn Country Park".

Talkin Tarn Country Park



2. All those Cemeteries in the District known as:

- Carlisle Cemetery and Crematorium shown edged red on the plan attached hereto and marked "Carlisle Cemetery".
- Stanwix Cemetery shown edged red on the plan annexed hereto and marked "Stanwix Cemetery".
- Upperby Cemetery, Manor Park Road shown edged red on the plan annexed hereto and marked "Upperby Cemetery".

Carlisle Cemetery



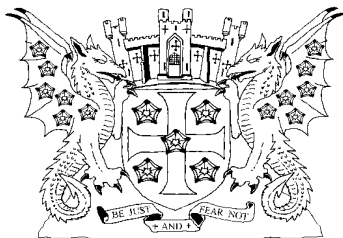
Stanwix Cemetery



Upperby Cemetery



APPENDIX 02: Consolidated PSPO covering alley gates



THE CITY COUNCIL OF CARLISLE

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014, SECTIONS 59 - 68 THE CITY COUNCIL OF CARLISLE PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER - (NO. 2) 2021

1. The City Council of Carlisle ("the Council") makes this Order under sections 59 to 68 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 because the Council is satisfied on reasonable grounds that anti-social activities carried out or likely to be carried out in the public spaces described in the Schedule and shown shaded red on the plans attached to the Order ("the Restricted Areas"):
 - have or are likely to have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality
 - are or are likely to be unreasonable and
 - justify the restrictions imposed
2. The Council is satisfied that to prevent the detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality and reduce crime and anti-social behaviour from occurring in the area it is necessary to gate the sections of the highways stated above.
3. The proposed restrictions will not apply to the following: -
 - (a) Any person who occupies premises adjoining or adjacent to the Restricted Areas.
 - (b) Police, Ambulance and Fire and Rescue Services;
 - (c) Community Services, Carlisle City Council (Refuse collection/street cleansing etc.)
 - (d) Local Policing Team Inspector, Cumbria Constabulary;
 - (e) Utility Services (Water, Gas, Electricity & Telecommunications providers etc). and
 - (f) Any individual or organisation deemed appropriate by the Local Committee of the County Council;

who will be issued with a key for each of the locked gates or code if keypad operated.

4. An alternative route for pedestrians and vehicles, during the times that the Highways that are restricted will be available. There is no suitable alternative route from one end of the gated highway to the other over the Restricted Areas.

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

This Order will come into force on 22 March 2021 and may be cited as The City Council of Carlisle (Public Spaces Protection Order (No. 2) 2021).

This Order shall remain in force until 21 March 2024

GIVEN under the Common Seal of the Council of the City of Carlisle

This 22 March 2021

EXECUTED AS A DEED by)
affixing the Common Seal of THE)
COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CARLISLE)
in the presence of:)

Director of Governance

SCHEDULE

| Highways in the town of Carlisle | Ward | Description |
|---|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Rear of Nelson street and Clifton Street Plan 1 | Denton Holme and Morton South | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 51 to 65 Nelson Street and 1 to 25 Clifton Street comprising of one alley gate onto Clifton Street |
| 2. Rear of Clifton Street, St. James Road and Nelson Street Plan 2 | Denton Holme and Morton South | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 2 to 30 Clifton Street, 3 to 29 St. James Road and 67 to 81 Nelson Street comprising 2 alley gates one onto St. James Road and one onto Clifton Street |
| 3. Rear of Nelson Street, Empire Road, Dalston Road and St. James Road Plan 3 | Denton Holme and Morton South | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 83 to 99 Nelson Street, 1 to 15 Empire Road, 37 to 53 Dalston Road and 2-10 St. James Road comprising 2 alley gates one onto Dalston Road and one onto St. James Road |
| 4. Rear of Nelson Street, Blencowe Street and Trafalgar Street Plan 4 | Denton Holme and Morton South | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 50 to 84 Nelson Street, 25 to 31 Blencowe Street and 46-80 Trafalgar Street comprising 2 alley gates one onto Blencowe Street and one onto Nelson Street |
| 5. Rear of North Street and Bridge Terrace Plan 5 | Denton Holme and Morton South | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 1 to 35 North Street and 2 to 22 Bridge Terrace comprising 2 |

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|
| | | alley gates both onto North Street |
| 6. Rear of Norfolk Street and Richardson Street Plan 6 | Denton Holme and Morton South | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 33 to 57 Norfolk Street and 1 to 35 Richardson Street comprising 4 alley gates one onto Norfolk Street, two onto Richardson Street and one to the rear of 35 Richardson Street |
| 7. Rear of Westmorland Street and Dale Street Plan 7 | Denton Holme and Morton South | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 58 to 92 Westmorland Street and 24 to 32 Dale Street comprising 2 alley gates on onto Norfolk street and one onto Dale Street |
| 8. Rear of Dalston Road Plan 8 | Denton Holme and Morton South | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 34 to 52 Dalston Road comprising 2 alley gates one onto Stanhope Road and one to the rea of 52 Dalston Road |
| 9. Rear of Blackwell Road and Gloucester Road Plan 9 | Currock and Upperby | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 1 to 41 Blackwell Road and 2 to 60 Gloucester Road comprising 2 alley gates one onto Regent Street and one onto Rose Street |
| 10. Rear of Clementina Terrace and Harrison Street Plan 10 | Currock and Upperby | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 1 to 37 Clementina Terrace and 60 to 98 Harrison Street comprising 2 alley gates one onto Rose Street and one onto Salisbury Road |
| 11. Rear of Clementina Terrace, Blackwell | Currock and Upperby | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 2a to 40 |

| | | |
|---|---------------------|---|
| Road and Harrison Street Plan 11 | | Clementina Terrace, 43 to 85a Blackwell Road and 1 to 5 Salisbury Road comprising 2 alley gates one onto Salisbury Road and one onto Rose Street |
| 12. Rear of Adelphi Terrace, Currock Road and Coney Street Plan 12 | Currock and Upperby | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 1 to 19 Adelphi Terrace, 40 to 60 Currock Road and 1 to 9 Coney Street comprising 3 alley gates one onto Coney Street, one onto Adelphi Street and one to the rear of 58 and 60 Currock Road |
| 13. Rear of Esther Street and Harrison Street Plan 13 | Currock and Upperby | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 1 to 45 Esther Street, 1 to 47 Harrison Street comprising two alley gates one onto Rose Street and one to the rear of 1 Harrison Street |
| 14. Rear of Robinson Avenue, Tithebarn Street, Boundary Road and Salisbury Road Plan 14 | Currock and Upperby | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 1 to 3 Robinson Avenue, 2 to 22 Tithebarn Street, 1 to 33 Boundary Road and 2 to 4 Salisbury Road comprising 3 alley gates one onto Salisbury Road, one onto Robinson Avenue and one to the rear of 22 Tithebarn Street |
| 15. Rear of Mount Pleasant Road and Blackwell Road Plan 15 | Currock and Upperby | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 86 to 106 Mount Pleasant Road and 299 to 307 Blackwell Road comprising 2 alley gates one onto Mount |

| | | |
|---|----------------------|--|
| | | Pleasant Road and one to the rear of 86 and 88 Mount Pleasant Road |
| 16. Rear of Edward Street, Grey Street, Flower Street and Close Street Plan 16 | Cathedral and Castle | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 12 to 30D Edward Street, 27 to 31 Grey Street, 1 to 23 Flower Street also 4a-6a Close Street comprising 2 alley gates one onto Flower Street and one onto Edward Street |
| 17. Rear of Flower Street and Grey Street Pan 17 | Cathedral and Castle | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 2A to 16 Flower Street and 5-25 Grey Street comprising of 2 alley gates one onto Grey Street and one onto Flower street |
| 18. Rear of Sybil Street and Linton Street Plan 18 | Cathedral and Castle | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 2 to 50a Sybil Street and 5 to 55 Linton Street comprising 2 alley gates one onto Linton Street and one onto Sybil Street |
| 19. Rear of Brook Street, Watson Street, Alexander Street and London Road Plan 19 | Cathedral and Castle | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 16 to 78 Brook Street, 2 to 4 Watson Street, 1a-69 Alexander Street and 85-95 London Road comprising 4 alley gates one onto Watson Street, one onto Brook Street and two onto Alexander Street |
| 20. Rear of Flower Street, Edward Street, Grey Street and Orchard Street Plan 20 | Cathedral and Castle | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 27 to 57 Flower Street, 36 to 64 Edward Street, 18 to 24 Grey Street and 17 to 23 |

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| | | Orchard Street comprising 2 alley gates one onto Orchard Street and one onto Grey Street |
| 21. Rear of Howe Street, Bowman Street, Grey Street and Brook Street Plan 21 | Cathedral and Castle | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 35 to 79 Howe Street, 16 to 60 Bowman Street, 28 to 30 Grey Street and 49-51 Brook Street comprising 2 alley gates one onto Brook Street and one onto Grey Street |
| 22. Rear of Edward Street and Howe Street Plan 22 | Cathedral and Castle | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 33-51 Edward Street and 20 to 36 Howe Street comprising one alley gate onto Grey Street |
| 23. Rear of Orfeur Street, South Henry Street (Myddleton Terrace) and Myddleton Street Plan 23 | Cathedral and Castle | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 1 to 27 Orfeur Street, 1 to 12 South Henry Street (Myddleton Terrace) and 2 to 14 Myddleton Street comprising 2 alley gates one onto Orfeur Street and one onto South Henry Street |
| 24. Rear of Edward Street (Roseville Terrace), Howe Street/Watt House/Flats and Grey Street Plan 24 | Cathedral and Castle | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 1 to 2 Roseville Terrace and 38 to 54 Howe Street comprising 2 alley gates one onto Grey Street and one to the rear of 52 Howe Street |
| 25. Rear of Wigton Road, Crummock Street and Bassenthwaite Street Plan 25 | Newtown and Morton North | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 71 to 81 Wigton Road, 2 to 54 Crummock Street and 1 |

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| | | to 49 Bassenthwaite Street comprising 2 alley gates one onto Bassenthwaite Street and one onto Abbots Road |
| 26. Rear of Crummock Street and Dowbeck Road Plan 26 | Newtown and Morton North | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 71 to 99 Crummock Street and 29 to 47 Dowbeck Road comprising one alley gate onto Abbot's Road |
| 27. Rear of Bassenthwaite Street and Derwent Street Plan 27 | Newtown and Morton North | The alleyway that runs to the rear of 4 to 30 Bassenthwaite Street and 1 to 27 Derwent Street comprising 2 alley gates one onto Abbot's Road and one onto Hawes Street |

Appendix 3

In total, 46 responses to the consultation were received with the response overall very positive and supportive. A summary of responses is provided below:

| | No % | Yes % |
|---|---------|----------|
| Should the PSPO cover challenging anti-social behaviour by groups or individuals in the City Centre, open and public spaces, and car parks in the district? | 2 | 98 |
| Should the PSPO tackle persons who refuse to stop drinking alcohol or hand over any containers (sealed or unsealed) which are believed to contain alcohol, when required to do so by an authorised officer in order to prevent public nuisance or disorder? | 15 | 85 |
| Should the PSPO address the issue of begging or sleeping overnight in a tent if the behaviour of that person or their visitors or associates was such to cause or attract anti-social behaviour and/or have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality? | 21 | 79 |
| Should the PSPO tackle Buskers who continue to breach the code of conduct? | 30 | 70 |
| Should the PSPO tackle those that cause a nuisance through selling or canvassing of services without permission of the Council? | 9 | 91 |
| Should the PSPO tackle nuisance caused by cyclists during the restricted period in the City Centre as well as tackling those who cause a nuisance and annoyance by riding cycles, scooters / E-Scooters, Skateboards and Motor Propelled vehicles (mobility scooters are exempt)? | 15 | 85 |
| Should the PSPO tackle anti-social behaviour on any open space, park, pedestrianised area, and car park within the District? | 4 | 96 |
| Should the PSPO continue to tackle dog-related issues including: - failing to clean after a dog has fouled - putting a dog on a lead by direction - excluding dogs from enclosed play areas - and, keeping a dog on a lead under control in designated areas? | 11 | 89 |

In total 87 responses were received concerning the Alley Gate consultation with a summary of results as follows –

65% of respondents agree that the back lanes are cleaner, with 14% who strongly disagree.

81% of respondents agreed that there was less graffiti in the lanes. Only 1% strongly disagreed with this.

75% of respondents agreed that there was less dog fouling in the lanes. Only 6% strongly disagreed with this.

81% of respondents agreed that they feel safer in their homes. Only 3% strongly disagreed with this.

76% of respondents agreed that anti-social behaviour had decreased in the lanes, with 19% advising it has stayed the same.

79% of respondents agreed that the area has improved since the introduction of gates, compared to 17% who disagreed.

88% of respondents agreed that anti-social behaviour would increase if the gates were removed.

Copy of full response and comments can be made available if required.

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE HEALTH AND WELLBEING SCRUTINY PANEL HELD ON 14 JANUARY 2021

HWSP.09/21 REVIEW OF PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDERS

During consideration of the following matter the Chair left the meeting due to technical issues. Councillor Mrs Finlayson (Vice Chair) thereupon took the Chair.

The Neighbourhood Services Manager submitted report CS.05/21 which contained the revised Public Space Protection Order and the combined Public Space Protection Order for alley gates inviting comments from the Panel as part of the consultation on the revised Orders. Comments were also welcomed on the over-arching Local Environmental Crime, Action and Enforcement Strategy but the primary focus of the discussion would be around the proposed revisions to the Public Space Protection Order. Sergeant Blain, Cumbria Constabulary, was present at the meeting to support the discussion.

The Neighbourhood Services Manager briefly introduced the Local Environmental Crime, Action and Enforcement Strategy which outlined the Council's approach to maintaining clean streets and neighbourhoods and reinforced its commitment to taking robust enforcement action against those responsible for enviro-crimes such as littering, fly-tipping and dog fouling. The Neighbourhood Services Manager, further added that Panel Members would be interested in the work of the Council to influence positive behaviour change and also the action planned to tackle other negative behaviours for example, deploying a camera enforcement vehicle to tackle roadside litter and to give the Civil Enforcement Officers powers to challenge and potentially issue fines to motorists parked with engines idling, to support wider carbon reduction efforts and improve local air quality.

The Team Manager - Parking and Enforcement detailed the amendments to the PSPO as set out in appendix 2 of the report.

In considering the report Members raised the following comments and questions on the appendix:

- There was some concern regarding the safety of those removing alcohol containers from individuals who may suffer from addiction.

Sergeant Blain confirmed that Cumbria Constabulary were primarily responsible for the removal of the containers. He set out the safeguarding procedures that were in place for individuals who may have an addiction. In response to a further question he explained that any safeguarding needs were referred to the relevant organisation the following day. He added that the legislation within the PSPO for begging and rough sleeping was only used as a last resort, Cumbria Constabulary met weekly with key partners and exchanged information daily to avoid prosecutions.

- The Panel and the Economy, Enterprise and Housing Portfolio Holder felt that the links between Cumbria Constabulary and the Homelessness Services were critical in ensuring that the PSPO provided ongoing support to individuals and were reassured that the procedures in place were successful in reducing anti-social behaviour and providing help to those in need.

- How safe was it giving people the opportunity to move on and where would they go if they were rough sleeping?

Sergeant Blain confirmed that safeguarding was a major concern for those individuals who were rough sleeping and the Police did what they could to dissuade them or move them to a safer location. The Police engaged with individuals about options, however, often the individual was passing through. A head count of rough sleepers was taken each week and individuals were discussed at the weekly meeting to ensure support was offered. The latest head count for the city had been one.

- Did the Police liaise with Border Force when dealing with beggars and rough sleepers?

Sergeant Blain confirmed that the Police could check on an individual's status on the street and immigration were part of the weekly hub meetings. In addition Cumbria Constabulary worked closely with Dumfries and Galloway Constabulary to identify individuals who may be crossing the border.

- How did the Police deal with children who were begging?

Sergeant Blain explained that if the Police believed there was a safeguarding issue with a child they would invoke their powers to take the child into temporary care.

The Communities, Health and Wellbeing Portfolio Holder thanked Council Officers and the Police for their hard work in producing a sensitive yet firm document which ensured safeguarding procedures were followed and helped to make Carlisle an excellent place to live and work.

- How many individuals who were rough sleeping had refused offers of accommodation during the pandemic?

The Economy, Enterprise and Housing Portfolio Holder responded that the Homelessness Team worked extremely hard to provide support to those in need and to his knowledge only one individual refused the offer of accommodation.

- A Member suggested that authorised buskers and traders be issued with a permit or identification which showed that they had permission to be in the city centre.

The Team Manager agreed to discuss the matter with the City Centre Team. In response to a request the Team Manager informed the Panel that the Enforcement Team, City Centre Team and Police had prepared the Busker Code of Conduct and she would circulate a copy to Panel Members.

- How had the consultation process been undertaken?

The Team Manager set out details of the consultation process which included newspaper advertisements, social media posts, advertisement of the PSPO in affected areas and a survey of affected residents. Due to the current circumstances the consultation period had been extended.

- Referring to cars idling, a Member asked if this could be promoted as a public campaign to highlight the environmental impact.

- What work was being undertaken to change the behaviour of those who littered and was any work carried out with businesses?

The Neighbourhood Services Manager explained that the Council's Enforcement Officers were very proactive and worked seven days a week, they were visible and engaged with those seen littering. The Council did carry out prosecutions and this action was supported by the Courts. Littering was an ongoing issue especially with chewing gum and cigarettes, he reported that a bid had been submitted for grants to increase the recycling capacity in the city.

RESOLVED – 1) That the Panel had considered the Review of Public Space Protection orders (CS.05/21).

2) The Team Manager - Parking and Enforcement circulate the Busker Code of Conduct to Panel Members.

Report to Executive

Agenda
Item:
A.3

Meeting Date: 8th February 2021

Portfolio:

Key Decision: YES

Within Policy and
Budget Framework NO

Public / Private Public

Title: Air Quality Action Plan Consultation and adoption

Report of: Corporate Director of Governance and Regulatory

Report Number: Services GD. 19/21

Purpose / Summary:

The purpose of this report is to put forward a summary of the Local Authorities Air Quality Action Plan, whilst also undertaking consultation with key stakeholders.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Executive approve the Air Quality Action Plan and note that the recommended key measures have been identified in conjunction with the key partners, so we are able to deliver improvements to Nitrogen Dioxide concentrations in the Air Quality Management Areas. Government guidance requires local authorities to have regard to the cost effectiveness and feasibility of measures in their Air Quality Action Plans."

Tracking

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Executive: | 28 th January 2021 |
| Overview and Scrutiny: | |
| Council: | |

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND OPTIONS

- 1.1 Local authorities have historically had a major role to play in improving air quality. The Environment Act 1995 extended the responsibilities of local authorities to actively review and assess potential concentrations and sources of the main air quality pollutants. Carlisle City Council's Environmental Health service undertakes the review and assessment process and publishes the reports on the website:
http://www.carlisle.gov.uk/environment_and_waste/environmental_health/air_quality/air_quality_documents.aspx
- 1.2 Further to these review and assessments five "Air Quality Management Areas" (AQMA's) were declared due to excessive annual average concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) from motor vehicle exhausts. This has been subsequently reduced to 3 AQMA's due to ongoing air quality improvements. NO₂ is a respiratory irritant and can particularly affect those who are already suffering from respiratory conditions such as asthma. Reactions between pollutants in the atmosphere can also lead to changes in concentrations of other gasses, such as ozone (O₃).
- 1.3 After declaring an Air Quality Management Area the council is obliged to produce an Action Plan that sets out the measures that it, and its partners, intends to take to reduce NO₂ concentrations.
- 1.4 Defra's Policy Guidance details the content and consultation required for Air Quality Action Plans. This report relates to the latest Action Plan which has been produced in partnership with Ricardo. Ricardo are specialist consultants that provide expert advice to Local Authorities on environmental matters. Ricardo have undertaken detailed traffic modelling to identify the best way to achieve compliance in AQMA 4 (Bridge street), this is currently the only area of the city with levels of NO₂ which exceed the government objective levels.
- 1.5 The new Action Plan replaces the revised action plan from 2012. The Action Plan discusses the likely causes of high NO₂ concentrations (traffic congestion and heavy-duty vehicles) and details 12 local measures which are expected to reduce these concentrations over the next five years. The full report can be viewed at:
<http://www.carlisle.gov.uk>. A summary table is also contained in Appendix 1 of this report
- 1.6 Although as the lead authority, some measures will involve partnership working to raise awareness of how community actions influence air quality and also in encouraging alternative modes of transport.

- 1.7 The City Council must consult on its Air Quality Action Plan after it has been developed with relevant key players such as transport planners, the Environment Agency and the Highways Agency. It is recommended that the consultation exercise should last for 6 weeks to run alongside the executive decision.
- 1.8 As the three Air Quality Management Areas are in 3 different three city wards, and the 12 measures relate specifically to improving air quality within those wards, the Action Plan is a key decision for the Executive. It is requested that the Executive agree to the measures recommended in the Air Quality Action Plan.
- 1.9 The report also contains an update of the planning procedures on air quality impact assessments and when they are likely to be required, this will support the Planning Officers role and inform Developers at the onset on what will be required with the most up to date advice and guidance. This will enable the Officers to add greater clarity and consistency in the decision-making process. This is appendix c of the main report.

2. CONSULTATION

- 2.1. The consultation process has involved sending the final version of the draft Action Plan to the County and City Council officers involved in its development, as well as other key stakeholders that have been involved throughout the report's development. The Action Plan was made available for public consultation on the City Councils website and comments were invited using the Environmental Health Mailbox or by writing to the department. The department received 5 responses from members of the public.
- 2.2 The Council is only required to consider and publish the comments from keystakeholders ,as detailed in table 4.1 of the report available on the City Councils website, this will be updated on completion to include any comments in Appendix A or the main online report and reasons for not including the comment in Appendix B of the online report.
- 2.3 The 6-week consultation period for the Draft Plan ended on 11th January 2021, however as not all the keystakeholders had commented on the final draft, an extension was made until the end of January 2021, so feedback could be raised at Executive in a timely manner. The final version of the document will then be submitted to Defra, following formal approval from the council's executive panel.

3. RISKS

- 3.1 In order to comply with the legislative requirements and the management of the AQMA we need to have an adopted Action Plan, without this in place we risk a legal challenge.

4. CONCLUSION AND REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 The final version of the action plan, contained as an Appendix to this report will be adopted and it is agreed the main report on the website will be updated accordingly thereafter. If there are any significant alterations required then these can be addressed in the annual review of the action plan, which will take place every year from April 2022.
- 4.2 The update in Appendix C of the main report featured online, will replace the previous 'Air Quality and Land Use Planning' guidance document, which was produced in 2006 and is now out of date.

Contact Officer: Amelia Morphet

Ext: 7341

**Appendices Appendix 1 Action Plan Measures
attached to report:**

Note: in compliance with section 100d of the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985 the report has been prepared in part from the following papers:

- None

CORPORATE IMPLICATIONS/RISKS:

Finance – The Air Quality Action Plan will be delivered within existing budget resources

Equality – No Equality comments

LEGAL – Section 82 of the Environment Act 1995 provides that every local authority shall review the air quality within its area. Section 83 requires local authorities to designate air quality action areas where air quality objectives are not being achieved. Section 84 requires a local authority to carry out an assessment and then develop an Action Plan for the air quality management area. Where the Secretary of State is not satisfied that an authority has adequately discharged its duties, he may issue a direction to the authority under section 85 requiring it to prepare an action plan, or to modify an existing action plan.

PROPERTY SERVICES – No Property comments

INFORMATION GOVERNANCE – The consultation literature should include relevant privacy notice information to ensure individuals are informed of the processing of their personal information and their contributions.

APPENDIX 1. Action Plan measures.

| Measure No. | Measure | EU Category | EU Classification | Lead Authority | Planning Phase | Implementation Phase | Key Performance Indicator | Target Pollution Reduction in the AQMA | Progress to Date | Estimated Completion Date | Comments |
|-------------|---|---|---|--|----------------|----------------------|---|---|--|---------------------------|--|
| 1 | Construction of the new Carlisle bypass extension to the south of the city. Monitor the air quality impacts of the 'Carlisle Northern Development Route' and the proposed bypass extension. | Traffic Management | Other | Cumbria County Council & Carlisle City Council | Complete | 2007-2012. | Reduced NO2 levels at monitoring locations and within AQMA's. | Potential for significant improvement in NO2 levels across the city centre. | CNDR is operational. Monitoring at receptors on new road revealed consistently low NO2 levels. Further evidence of NO2 improvements and traffic reduction in the city centre. Several new cycle links from arterial routes to CNDR complete. Plans for future improvements. Environmental Health have provided a consultation response in relation to the new bypass and have requested that an Air Quality Impact Assessment is carried out. | Ongoing | Plans being developed for the 'Southern Bypass' as part of the Garden Village project This would extend the existing CNDR and link both ends of the bypass to the M6 Motorway, around the City Centre. The southern bypass project is now in the procurement stage and it is expected that works will begin in the next few years. |
| 2 | Effective traffic management measures will be implemented to improve traffic flow on the existing road network and in new developments. | Traffic Management | UTC, Congestion management, traffic reduction | Cumbria County Council & Carlisle City Council | Ongoing | Ongoing | Reduced NO2 levels and standing traffic within AQMA's. | Modelling undertaken at AQMA 4 indicates that a 2.7% reduction in NOx would achieve compliance. | Completed works on pedestrian crossing on Castle Way incorporating Smart Signalling from the main Hardwicke Circus roundabout. Traffic modelling has shown that emissions from diesel vehicles dominate emissions Emissions factor toolkit has been used to show increased traffic speeds would reduce oxide of nitrogen emissions within Bridge Street. Work will continue to improve traffic management in this area. | Ongoing. | Such projects require significant investment. |
| 3 | Environmental Health will work alongside the Planning Department to minimise the air quality impacts of new developments. | Policy Guidance and Development Control | Air Quality Planning and Policy Guidance | Carlisle City Council | Ongoing | Ongoing | Effective links between EH and Planning officers. AQIA's submitted where necessary. Early consultation with applicants. | Not calculated | Environmental Health is consulted on all proposed developments which may impact on air quality. Responses are aimed at minimising AQ impacts. This includes large residential developments. Recommendations made for car charging points on all new residential properties with parking/garage provision. | Ongoing | Environmental Health comment on all potentially polluting developments. The outcome depends on Planning Department and current policy |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|---------|---------|---|----------------|--|---------|---|
| 4 | Improvements to passenger transport infrastructure. Sustainable transport will be integrated into major new developments | Transport Planning and Infrastructure | Bus route improvements | Cumbria County Council | Ongoing | Ongoing | Improved bus service. Increased use of transport provided. Reduced NO2 along main routes | Not calculated | Ongoing improvements to bus services with new shelters and raised kerbs. Plans for large new housing developments include public transport provision and/or sustainable transport options. | Ongoing | Success is dependent on public uptake of sustainable transport options. No real control over the improvement of vehicle fleet. |
| 5 | Cycling and walking will be encouraged. Implement new and improved pedestrian and cycle links | Transport Planning and Infrastructure | Cycle network | Cumbria County Council | Ongoing | Ongoing | Completion of proposed works and ongoing improvement of the cycle and pedestrian route network. | Not calculated | <p>The pedestrian crossing on Castle way incorporating Smart Signalling is complete. Pedestrian/cycle bridge connecting Currock and Denton Holme, over the railway line are complete.</p> <p>There are long term aspirations to see a new cycle/footway connecting Etterby area in the north of the city to the west. This will utilise an existing disused railway bridge, over the river Eden.</p> <p>Ongoing applications for government funding for schemes that aim to improve the existing cycleways, creating new sections of cycle track. Extensive plans to increase the cycle path network are now in place.</p> | Ongoing | <p>Ongoing plans associated with improved pedestrian and cycle connections to the CNDP.</p> <p>Funding required to accelerate major improvements.</p> |
| 6 | Travel plans will be required for all new developments that meet the criteria. Existing businesses will be encouraged to implement, monitor and review travel plans. | Promoting Travel Alternatives | Workplace Travel Planning | Cumbria County Council & Carlisle City Council | Ongoing | Ongoing | Increased number of participant businesses and more widespread use of alternative transport. | Not calculated | All schools within the city now have travel plans. New developments likely to result in increased highway usage must submit a travel plan for approval when making an application. | Ongoing | Difficult to quantify the impact of Travel Plans. |
| 7 | The City Council will continue to provide comprehensive environmental control over emissions from all Part A2 and B Processes located within the local authority area. | Environmental Permits | Other measures through permit systems and economic instruments | Carlisle City Council | Ongoing | Ongoing | Risk based inspections showing that emission limits are being met and efforts are being made to improve on national objectives. | Not calculated | All processes which fall under part B & A2 processes are permitted by Carlisle CC. There were 3 A2 and 41 part B processes in 2019. No recent enforcement action required during 2019 in relation to emissions. | Ongoing | No new major polluting processes in Carlisle |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|--------------------|-------|--|---------|---------|---|---|--|---------|--|
| 8 | The City Council will continue to investigate complaints of black smoke and smoke nuisance as well as managing smokeless zones. Enforcement action will be taken as necessary. | Public Information | Other | Carlisle City Council | Ongoing | Ongoing | Reduction in the number of complaints from members of the public. Reduction in repeat offences. | Not calculated | <p>There is information on our website. An advice leaflet has been produced in relation to garden bonfires.</p> <p>Environmental Health provide advice and enforcement as required. Smoke complaints are responded to involving domestic fires, bonfires, burning of trade waste, industrial and dark smoke. 47 complaints specifically relating to Domestic burning, bonfires and burning of trade waste during 2019.</p> <p>Increase in enquiries and uptake of log burners and multi fuel stoves. Advice given to minimise potential for smoke issues and ensure compliance with smokeless zones.</p> | Ongoing | The Air Quality Strategy set out a goal to cut public exposure to particulate matter pollution. The aim is to reduce by half the number of people in the United Kingdom exposed to the WHO guideline concentration of 10 µg m ⁻³ by 2025. The measures set out here will contribute to this target. |
| 9 | Provision of home improvement grants and energy saving advice to the public. | Public Information | Other | Carlisle City Council | Ongoing | Ongoing | Number of properties taking up schemes, resulting in Improved energy efficiency of housing stock. | Cumbria Warm Homes Project (CWHP) delivered a reduction of 317296 lifetime carbon tonnes. | <p>Carlisle CC Home Improvement Agency is currently delivering Health through Warmth Scheme, supported by the Energy Companies Obligation. This includes boiler upgrades and home insulation. Safe and warm grants are provided by the council to deliver up to £7,500 to enable low income homes to carry out minor repairs and energy efficiency measures to their homes. Work has begun on enforcing the Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards, specifically aimed at private rented sector properties.</p> <p>New energy efficiency grants are now available up to £3000 through council grant scheme.</p> | Ongoing | Carlisle CC have now revised Housing Renewal Assistance Policy under the Regulatory Reform Order 2002. This covers all grants involving housing and energy efficiency measures. |
| 10 | Environmental Health will work alongside the Neighbourhoods and Green Spaces team to implement the effective use of trees and green areas to offset traffic derived emissions. | Public Information | Other | Cumbria County Council & Carlisle City Council | Ongoing | Ongoing | Increase in trees and vegetation in visible locations. Increased public interest. | Not calculated | <p>Carlisle City Council continues to manage and maintain trees in parks and green spaces, including some additional planting, of mainly mixed broadleaf species, where necessary. Planting of green areas is an essential part of many new developments, including residential.</p> | Ongoing | Limitations to planting options in busy urban areas. Parks and open spaces do not have significant air quality issues. Green Spaces continue to have a positive public impact. |

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|----|---|---|--|--|---------|--|--|----------------|--|---------|---|
| 11 | Air Quality considerations to be included in all relevant City and County Council policies and strategies. | Policy Guidance and Development Control | Air Quality Planning and Policy Guidance | Cumbria County Council & Carlisle City Council | Ongoing | Ongoing | Increased awareness of air quality issues and consideration given by more council departments. | Not calculated | Included air quality links within most major relevant policies including Local Transport Plan (LTP 3) (2011-26) and The Carlisle District Local Plan (2015-30). New schemes being developed to deliver improved cycling routes and vehicle charging infrastructure. The draft 'Carlisle Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy' is now in the public consultation phase. | Ongoing | Air Quality considerations are put forward during discussion and consultation stages of policy development. |
| 12 | Promotion of air quality and sustainable transport issues. Air quality information and monitoring data will be provided to the public. | Public Information | via the Internet | Carlisle City Council/PH | Ongoing | Work closely with DPH and multi-agency partners to raise awareness and AQ issues | Increased public awareness and participation in improving air quality. | Not calculated | Air quality info and real time monitoring data is available on the website. Monitoring data shows continued improvement in most areas. Carlisle CC is actively supporting and promoting Clean Air Day, utilising Social Media and our website, as part of the Global Action Plan. Cumbria's bid for £2.5 million of National Lottery funding to cut carbon emissions in the county has been successful. The project aims to raise ambition to tackle climate change and sharing learning and resources. The public will be able to influence and drive climate action through citizens' juries and other projects, with community groups steering the programme. | Ongoing | Difficult to quantify improvements as a direct result of promotional work or providing monitoring data. |

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE HEALTH AND WELLBEING SCRUTINY PANEL HELD ON 14 JANUARY 2021

HWSP.11/21 AIR QUALITY ACTION PLAN CONSULTATION AND ADOPTION

The Principal Health and Housing Officer submitted report GD.07/21 which summarised the Local Authorities Air Quality Action Plan.

The Principal Health and Housing Officer set out the background to the Air Quality Action Plan and the consultation process which had been undertaken and the responses received.

The Panel considered the low number of responses received and the number of Members who had not been able to stay at the meeting. The Panel asked that the report be brought back to its February meeting, if timescales allowed, for further scrutiny by the Panel. If timescales did not allow Members could pass their responses to the consultation directly to the Principal Health and Housing Officer.

The Panel discussed the changes to bus routes and the efficiencies that had been made and suggested that further work be undertaken to link bus routes to the cycling and walking network. A suggestion was also made that park and ride schemes be considered for the City.

The Panel noted the aspiration to open Waverly Viaduct and asked for an update on the Waverly Viaduct to be submitted to a future meeting of the Panel.

The Environment and Transport Portfolio Holder acknowledged the work that had been undertaken to produce the detailed Action Plan. He highlighted the continuously improving air quality in Carlisle and some of the practical work that had happened to achieve clean air along with the discussions that were ongoing with the public transport providers in the City and the County Council Highways Team.

The Finance, Governance and Resources Portfolio Holder also drew attention to the excellent work that had achieved the clean air in the City which everyone benefited from.

RESOLVED – 1) That the Panel scrutinised the Air Quality Action Plan Consultation and adoption (GD.07/21).

2) That an update on the Waverly Viaduct project be submitted to a future meeting of the Panel.

3) That the Local Authorities Air Quality Action Plan be reconsidered by the Panel, if timescales allowed. If not Panel Members would submit their response to the consultation directly to the Principal Health and Housing Officer.

Executive

Agenda
Item:

A.4

Meeting Date: 8 February 2021
 Portfolio: Environment and Transport
 Key Decision: Yes
 Within Policy and Budget Framework: Yes
 Public / Private: Public
 Title: Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy
 Report of: Jane Meek, Corporate Director of Economic Development
 Report Number: PC 04/21

Purpose / Summary:

The purpose of this report is to progress the adoption the Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy.

Recommendations:

- Executive are requested to recommend that Council adopt this strategy as the evolution of Agenda 21, henceforth referring to it as the Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy in Article 4 of the Constitution.
- Executive are requested to recommend that Council amends the net zero target date from 2030 to 2037, in line with the Carbon Baseline for Cumbria recommendation adopted by the Zero Carbon Cumbria Partnership.
- Executive are asked to note that the action plan is a working document, it will be reviewed and amended in consultation with the Portfolio Holder and Executive.

Tracking

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Scrutiny: | Health & Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel (14 January 2021) Economic Growth Scrutiny Panel (21 January 2021) |
| Executive | 8 February 2021 |
| Council | 2 March 2021 |

1. BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 1.1 The Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy and supporting draft action plan draws together the work undertaken by Members, officers and partners since the Council's resolution in March 2019.
- 1.2 Public consultation has been completed and the feedback was presented to Executive in October, along with the following two recommendations:
- *Executive are requested to recommend that Council adopt this strategy as the evolution of Agenda 21.*
 - *Executive are requested to recommend that Council amends the net zero target date from 2030 to 2037, in line with the Carbon Baseline for Cumbria recommendation adopted by the Zero Carbon Cumbria Partnership.*
- 1.3 In November, Council considered the recommendations and amendments, the outcome being the withdrawal of the strategy from the meeting agenda.

Member Advisory Group

- 1.4 The Member Advisory Group (MAG) is a cross-party, informal group that will provide elected Member input to the Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy.
- 1.5 The MAG met on 23 November to discuss the Strategy and framework for action planning. The discussion on the strategy highlighted two points that Members felt needed strengthening in the strategy:
- Leadership role of Council.
 - Communication and engagement as a clear workstream, to be developed as a separate accompanying plan.
- 1.6 The MAG received presentations on the ongoing work on the organisation's carbon footprint and action planning, with the links to the Local Authority Climate Policy Group (LACPG) and the Zero Carbon Cumbria Partnership (ZCCP).
- 1.7 The MAG met again on the 21 December 2020 to review the amended strategy and supporting draft action plan.

Countywide partnership work

- 1.8 The Zero Carbon Cumbria Partnership met in December to discuss the project proposal and an update on The Lottery Funding. It was reconfirmed for new Members that the partnership is working to the 2037 net zero carbon target date. The Cumbria Baseline Report is now published on the Cumbria Observatory.
- 1.9 The ZCCP accepted this as the most feasible target that can be regarded as being in line with the requirements laid down by the International Panel on Climate

Change (IPCC) for “well below 2 degrees and in pursuit of 1.5 degrees” of global warming. The IPCC ‘Headline Statements from the Summary for Policy Makers’ is presented in Appendix A to provide further understanding of the impacts of global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

1.10 The ZCCP recognised the need to tighten governance arrangements with a requests for more formal minutes and a review of the Memorandum of Understanding for the partnership. There is now a regular ZCCP update item on the Public Health Alliance agenda.

1.11 The ZCCP has a ‘sector’ approach to the work programme, the sector updates at the meeting included presentations on:

- Housing - Jane Meek, Corporate Director Economic Development, Carlisle City Council.
- Waste - Partnership Development Officer (Cumbria Strategic Waste Partnership), Cumbria County Council.
- Energy - Head of Sectors, Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership & Policy Team, Cumbria County Council.

This update included the future opportunity of a Small Modular Nuclear Reactor, co-located with a range of advanced industrial facilities to produce net-zero e-fuels that can be used across multiple transport applications.

1.12 The LACPG met in November and December to focus on external funding and how to develop a road map to decarbonise estates, an update on the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme was delivered by Local Energy Hub North West.

Action planning

1.13 The Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy draft action plan is attached as Appendix C. The first part of the action plan is a focus on the next six months (December 2020 - May 2021), a period of constrained activity due to the ongoing emergency of the Covid-19 Pandemic. The second part covers the 5 years (2020-2025), matching the ZCCP programme, which has a fund of £2.5million for 5 years. To help link the actions to the different carbon footprint baselines (organisational or Cumbria) the action plan has been split into two separate sections:

- Organisational Actions: the actions that the Council can take with its own assets, policies, procedures and practices.
- Local Actions: the actions that the Council will work on locally through partnerships and collaboration.

The final part of the action plan covers the longer term, the future periods 2025-2030 onwards, it is included as a set of indicative actions.

- 1.14 Once the draft strategy (Council) and action plan (Executive) have been adopted an accompanying communication and engagement plan will be developed for delivery alongside the key actions.

2. PROPOSALS

- 2.1 The feedback from MAG on the strategy can be incorporated into the Foreword with a new line of text:

The Council will lead by example with a clear strategy and a dynamic action plan that is consistent with the targets set and resources available.

- 2.2 The draft action plan provides more detail on how the strategy and the objectives will be delivered; this supersedes the actions in the strategy (pages 11-15). This allows a further edit to the strategy with the removal of the high level actions, described as 'key actions' in the strategy, through the following amendments:

Each objective has a set of actions listed under themes with a timescale for delivery. Each action will be linked to the carbon footprint and baselining work, using the scopes and options.

The action plan is a working document, the latest version can be found at: <https://www.carlisle.gov.uk/Council/Council-and-Democracy/Climate-Change>

- 2.3 The Following amendment to Objective 5 has been discussed by MAG:

Objective 5: Supporting Council services, residents and businesses to mitigate against and adapt to the impacts of Climate Change.

- 2.4 The amended strategy is presented in Appendix B.

3. RISKS

- 3.1 There are a number of risks associated with this Strategy:

- That the Council reputation will be damaged if it does not translate the resolution made in March 2019 into a working strategy and action plan.
- That the absence of a strategy may prevent the Council from accessing external funding that would mitigate and/or adapt to Climate Change.
- That the action plan may be too ambitious for the Council to deliver on its own and require additional capacity and resources.
- That the action plan may not deliver the 'net-zero' within the timescale currently expected.
- That expectations on assessing impacts and carbon footprinting may delay the taking of key decisions, which in turn could lead to the Council incurring additional costs or a loss of potential income.

4. CONSULTATION

- 4.1 The draft strategy was first presented to Health & Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel on 20 February 2020 and Economic Growth Scrutiny Panel on 27 February 2020.
- 4.2 The public consultation on the strategy took place from 28 August 2020 through to the 18 September 2020. A consultation document, setting out the background, context and key questions accompanied the draft. In addition, the Cumbria Baseline Report was included on the website to inform respondents on the latest research and recommendations on target setting.
- 4.3 The amended strategy and draft action plan was scrutinised by Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel on 14 January 2021 and the following five points were made in the first resolution:
1. Training for officers and Members
 2. The risk of doing nothing and the adverse impact of not doing anything
 3. That an update report be submitted to the Panel every six months
 4. Behaviour change to be done in partnership
 5. Partnership with schools

Points 1, 4 and 5 have been incorporated into the action plan. Point 2, the risks will be assessed and included in a risk register within the Council following the adoption of the strategy and approval of the action plan. To that end the following risk will be included in the risk register:

There is a risk that a lack of progress on the strategy will undermine the Council's role in supporting Council services, residents and businesses to mitigate against and adapt to the impacts of Climate Change (Objective 5).

In addition, more information on the 'Carlisle Community Action' listed in the action plan was requested and this has been responded to with information from the ZCCP Plan.

- 4.4 The Panel made the following points during the discussion:

- Attendance at the Panel from the ZCCP, to include first-hand information of the bid preparation.

The ZCCP has recently concluded the recruitment of the following roles (first 5 of 12):

Zero Carbon Cumbria Partnership Manager – hosted by Cumbria County Council

Local Authority Climate Coordinator – hosted by Cumbria County Council

Carbon Monitoring Officer – hosted by Lake District National Park Authority

Zero Carbon Cumbria Project Manager – hosted by Cumbria Action for Sustainability

Project Support Officer – hosted by Cumbria Action for Sustainability

The Partnership Manager was directly involved in the bid preparation and will be invited to a future Panel meeting.

- It was discussed that the Members Advisory Group, as the lead on the issue, received a presentation on the baseline report to gain cross party understanding on the carbon baseline for Cumbria and Carlisle.
- The discussions on language, tone and voice will continue as the emphasis moves to implementation, the communications and engagement plan will enable these concerns to be addressed.
- Members of the Panel felt that the establishment of the Citizens' Jury for Carlisle should be a priority. This topic is the focus of the next Local Authority Climate Policy Group meeting, with the goal of preparing a discussion paper for the ZCCP. The MAG will be kept briefed on progress on this topic.

4.5 The amended strategy and draft action plan was scrutinised by Economic Growth Scrutiny Panel on 21 January 2021. The Panel discussed the report and commented on the approach to the business sector, through the Zero Carbon Cumbria Partnership. Actions in the action plan set out a local approach to business engagement, this will also form part of the communications and engagement plan. The Panel asked for clarity on the 'Finance' column of the draft action plan, more detail has now been added to this column to make the use of finances clearer.

4.6 As requested by the Health and Wellbeing Panel, an interim (6 month action plan, constrained due to ongoing response to Covid-19 Pandemic) report on the strategy will be made available to Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel early in the new Civic Year. An approach to future reporting will be agreed with the Panel for 2021/22, this will at the very least include an annual report and a section in the quarterly performance report.

5. CONCLUSION AND REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 The supporting draft action plan is a working document which will be reserved to Executive, the strategy being reserved to Council.

5.2 The Executive are asked to note that the target of 2030 is extremely challenging, given the evidence presented in the Cumbria Baseline Report. The report recommends a target of 2037 which is both ambitious and stretching. This change in target will align the Council with the new Zero Carbon Cumbria Partnership and its 5 year funding.

5.3 The completion of the consultation and partnership progress on a net zero target enables the following recommendations:

- Executive are requested to recommend that Council adopt this strategy as the evolution of Agenda 21, henceforth referring to it as the Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy in Article 4 of the Constitution.
- Executive are requested to recommend that Council amends the net zero target date from 2030 to 2037, in line with the Carbon Baseline for Cumbria recommendation adopted by the Zero Carbon Cumbria Partnership.
- Executive are asked to note that the action plan is a working document, it will be reviewed and amended in consultation with the Portfolio Holder and Executive.

6. CONTRIBUTION TO THE CARLISLE PLAN PRIORITIES

- 6.1 Clarity on a set of Climate Change objectives and actions will support the implementation of the Joint Public Health Strategy.
- 6.2 Climate Change adaptation and mitigation must be pursued to help to improve the health, wellbeing and economic prosperity of the people of Carlisle.

Contact Officer: Steven O’Keeffe

Ext: 7258

Appendices

attached to report:

- A: IPCC ‘Headline Statements from the Summary for Policy Makers’
 B: Amended Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy
 C: Draft action plan

Note: in compliance with section 100d of the Local Government Act 1972 the report has been prepared in part from the following papers:

- **Cumbria Baseline Report (A report by Small World Consulting Ltd)**

Now available online at:

<https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/environment/environment-further-information/>

CORPORATE IMPLICATIONS:

LEGAL - As the Report states, Article 4 of the Council’s Constitution reserves ‘Agenda 21’ to full Council. Whilst no longer an ‘ongoing initiative’, Agenda 21 is a topic area which has evolved to become known as ‘Climate Change Strategy’. Given Council’s decision that it views the matter (sustainability) as so important it wished to reserve it to full Council, it is sensible that the Climate Change policy be viewed as the evolution of Agenda 21. Accordingly, it is planned that it will follow the Council’s Budget and Policy Framework procedure. As stated in the report, it is timely for the Council to update the terminology from Agenda 21 to whatever it believes best captures the updated policy.

FINANCE – The Council’s commitment to becoming carbon neutral and the delivery of the objectives of the Climate Change Policy will involve financial implications on the Council’s Medium Term Financial Plan; both positive and negative in terms of decreased or increased costs. These implications will need to be carefully considered

when implementing any policy changes and will need to be included and considered as part of the annual budget setting processes.

EQUALITY – The draft action plan will be subject to a desktop Equality Impact Assessment in 2021.

INFORMATION GOVERNANCE – There are no information governance implications with this report.

Global Warming of 1.5°C

An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty

Headline Statements from the Summary for Policymakers*

Understanding Global Warming of 1.5°C

Human activities are estimated to have caused approximately 1.0°C of global warming above pre-industrial levels, with a likely range of 0.8°C to 1.2°C. Global warming is likely to reach 1.5°C between 2030 and 2052 if it continues to increase at the current rate. (*high confidence*)

Warming from anthropogenic emissions from the pre-industrial period to the present will persist for centuries to millennia and will continue to cause further long-term changes in the climate system, such as sea level rise, with associated impacts (*high confidence*), but these emissions alone are unlikely to cause global warming of 1.5°C (*medium confidence*).

Climate-related risks for natural and human systems are higher for global warming of 1.5°C than at present, but lower than at 2°C (*high confidence*). These risks depend on the magnitude and rate of warming, geographic location, levels of development and vulnerability, and on the choices and implementation of adaptation and mitigation options (*high confidence*).

Projected Climate Change, Potential Impacts and Associated Risks

Climate models project robust differences in regional climate characteristics between present-day and global warming of 1.5°C, and between 1.5°C and 2°C. These differences include increases in: mean temperature in most land and ocean regions (*high confidence*), hot extremes in most inhabited regions (*high confidence*), heavy precipitation in several regions (*medium confidence*), and the probability of drought and precipitation deficits in some regions (*medium confidence*).

By 2100, global mean sea level rise is projected to be around 0.1 metre lower with global warming of 1.5°C compared to 2°C (*medium confidence*). Sea level will continue to rise well beyond 2100 (*high confidence*), and the magnitude and rate of this rise depend on future emission pathways. A slower rate of sea level rise enables greater opportunities for adaptation in the human and ecological systems of small islands, low-lying coastal areas and deltas (*medium confidence*).

On land, impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems, including species loss and extinction, are projected to be lower at 1.5°C of global warming compared to 2°C. Limiting global warming to 1.5°C compared to 2°C is projected to lower the impacts on terrestrial, freshwater and coastal ecosystems and to retain more of their services to humans (*high confidence*).

Limiting global warming to 1.5°C compared to 2°C is projected to reduce increases in ocean temperature as well as associated increases in ocean acidity and decreases in ocean oxygen levels (*high confidence*). Consequently, limiting global warming to 1.5°C is projected to reduce risks to marine biodiversity, fisheries, and ecosystems, and their functions and services to humans, as illustrated by recent changes to Arctic sea ice and warm-water coral reef ecosystems (*high confidence*).

Climate-related risks to health, livelihoods, food security, water supply, human security, and economic growth are projected to increase with global warming of 1.5°C and increase further with 2°C.

Most adaptation needs will be lower for global warming of 1.5°C compared to 2°C (*high confidence*). There are a wide range of adaptation options that can reduce the risks of climate change (*high confidence*). There are limits to adaptation and adaptive capacity for some human and natural systems at global warming of 1.5°C, with associated losses (*medium confidence*). The number and availability of adaptation options vary by sector (*medium confidence*).

* Headline statements are the overarching conclusions of the approved Summary for Policymakers which, taken together, provide a concise narrative.

Emission Pathways and System Transitions Consistent with 1.5°C Global Warming

In model pathways with no or limited overshoot of 1.5°C, global net anthropogenic CO₂ emissions decline by about 45% from 2010 levels by 2030 (40–60% interquartile range), reaching net zero around 2050 (2045–2055 interquartile range). For limiting global warming to below 2°C CO₂ emissions are projected to decline by about 25% by 2030 in most pathways (10–30% interquartile range) and reach net zero around 2070 (2065–2080 interquartile range). Non-CO₂ emissions in pathways that limit global warming to 1.5°C show deep reductions that are similar to those in pathways limiting warming to 2°C. (*high confidence*)

Pathways limiting global warming to 1.5°C with no or limited overshoot would require rapid and far-reaching transitions in energy, land, urban and infrastructure (including transport and buildings), and industrial systems (*high confidence*). These systems transitions are unprecedented in terms of scale, but not necessarily in terms of speed, and imply deep emissions reductions in all sectors, a wide portfolio of mitigation options and a significant upscaling of investments in those options (*medium confidence*).

All pathways that limit global warming to 1.5°C with limited or no overshoot project the use of carbon dioxide removal (CDR) on the order of 100–1000 GtCO₂ over the 21st century. CDR would be used to compensate for residual emissions and, in most cases, achieve net negative emissions to return global warming to 1.5°C following a peak (*high confidence*). CDR deployment of several hundreds of GtCO₂ is subject to multiple feasibility and sustainability constraints (*high confidence*). Significant near-term emissions reductions and measures to lower energy and land demand can limit CDR deployment to a few hundred GtCO₂ without reliance on bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS) (*high confidence*).

Strengthening the Global Response in the Context of Sustainable Development and Efforts to Eradicate Poverty

Estimates of the global emissions outcome of current nationally stated mitigation ambitions as submitted under the Paris Agreement would lead to global greenhouse gas emissions in 2030 of 52–58 GtCO₂eq yr⁻¹ (*medium confidence*). Pathways reflecting these ambitions would not limit global warming to 1.5°C, even if supplemented by very challenging increases in the scale and ambition of emissions reductions after 2030 (*high confidence*). Avoiding overshoot and reliance on future large-scale deployment of carbon dioxide removal (CDR) can only be achieved if global CO₂ emissions start to decline well before 2030 (*high confidence*).

The avoided climate change impacts on sustainable development, eradication of poverty and reducing inequalities would be greater if global warming were limited to 1.5°C rather than 2°C, if mitigation and adaptation synergies are maximized while trade-offs are minimized (*high confidence*).

Adaptation options specific to national contexts, if carefully selected together with enabling conditions, will have benefits for sustainable development and poverty reduction with global warming of 1.5°C, although trade-offs are possible (*high confidence*).

Mitigation options consistent with 1.5°C pathways are associated with multiple synergies and trade-offs across the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While the total number of possible synergies exceeds the number of trade-offs, their net effect will depend on the pace and magnitude of changes, the composition of the mitigation portfolio and the management of the transition. (*high confidence*)

Limiting the risks from global warming of 1.5°C in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication implies system transitions that can be enabled by an increase of adaptation and mitigation investments, policy instruments, the acceleration of technological innovation and behaviour changes (*high confidence*).

Sustainable development supports, and often enables, the fundamental societal and systems transitions and transformations that help limit global warming to 1.5°C. Such changes facilitate the pursuit of climate-resilient development pathways that achieve ambitious mitigation and adaptation in conjunction with poverty eradication and efforts to reduce inequalities (*high confidence*).

Strengthening the capacities for climate action of national and sub-national authorities, civil society, the private sector, indigenous peoples and local communities can support the implementation of ambitious actions implied by limiting global warming to 1.5°C (*high confidence*). International cooperation can provide an enabling environment for this to be achieved in all countries and for all people, in the context of sustainable development. International cooperation is a critical enabler for developing countries and vulnerable regions (*high confidence*).

Carlisle Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy



Foreword



Human activity is damaging the environment in which we live and changing the world's climate.

Our Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy aims to ensure that Carlisle City Council plays its full role in protecting the environment and in the worldwide movement which aims to tackle climate change.

Our commitment is, subject to public consultation and legal constraints, that all the activities of the Council, all strategic decisions, budgeting, and, in so far as the Council can influence, arrangements with partners, are in line with eliminating pollution and achieving net zero carbon emissions at the earliest possible date.

The challenge is deciding what the City Council can do. If we try to do everything, we will squander our resources and achieve nothing. It is important that we focus where we can influence change. The City Council will lead by example with a clear strategy and a dynamic action plan that is consistent with the targets set and resources available.

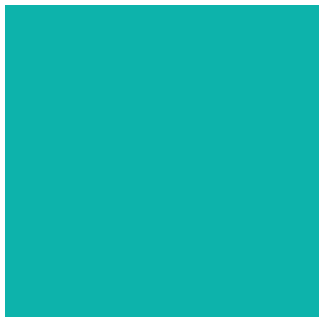
I would like to thank the Members who attended the working group for their contributions to this work. I would also like to thank all those that have contributed so far. Our strategy aims to ensure that all ideas and opportunities to address climate change or improve environmental performance are drawn together and are incorporated into appropriate actions, plans, strategies and future committee agendas for consideration.

The key to the success of our strategy, reaching net zero, will depend upon a co-ordinated and comprehensive programme of communication and engagement to encourage behavioural change by residents and businesses as well as the Council.

Working in partnership will be essential to reduce the carbon footprint for the whole of Carlisle.

Councillor Nigel Christian
Portfolio Holder for Environment and Transport

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Vision and High-Level Strategy



In March 2019 the Council passed a motion to declare a Climate Change Emergency. In April 2019, the Council adopted the Joint Public Health Strategy. The Strategy included the key aim:

‘To become a “carbon neutral” County and to mitigate the likely impact of existing climate change.’

In June, the Government announced an amend to the Climate Change Act 2008 to require net United Kingdom carbon emissions to be zero by 2050. The Council is committed to achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) at the earliest possible date.

The Joint Public Health Strategy sets out a vision for a Healthier Cumbria based on the five capitals, taking inspiration from the World Health Organization’s Healthy Cities Model. The future for a healthier Cumbria can be seen as having five key components:

Planet: Cumbria’s natural environment, from our world-class landscapes to the centre of our towns, will be protected and enhanced. Sustainability will be at the heart of future development and Cumbria will reduce its ecological footprint even as it develops economically.

People: Everyone in Cumbria will have the opportunity to develop and use their skills and talents in a way that recognises the value they bring to society and to enjoy a varied and fulfilling life.

Participation: Cumbrian communities will be strong, resilient and inclusive, with well developed social networks and widespread engagement with community life.

Place: Cumbria’s physical infrastructure will promote health and wellbeing, with good quality housing, a high-quality urban environment and good access to the services needed for a healthy lifestyle.

Prosperity: Cumbria’s economy will develop sustainably, with growth particularly focused on tackling poverty and providing quality employment for all.

The work done so far



Local Plan Policies

The Carlisle District Local Plan 2015-2030 sets out the long-term vision through the spatial strategy and strategic planning policies, seeking to ensure that future growth is sustainable. The Local Plan has four policy objectives that are directly related to this strategy:

Spatial Strategy and Strategic Policies Objectives

- To promote a sustainable pattern of development, which will contribute to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, to support the vision for managed growth.
- To support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by meeting the housing needs of present and future generations, in a high-quality environment with accessible local services.
- To contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment (including improving biodiversity), using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.

Climate Change and Flood Risk Objectives

- To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, including through securing energy from renewable sources, and avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding to ensure that the District is more resilient and less vulnerable to the effects of climate change and can successfully adapt to its effects.

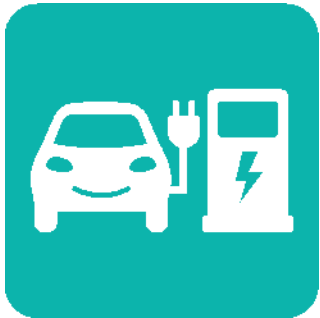
Health, Education and Community Objectives

- To create a thriving, successful and healthy community for all by promoting cohesive mixed communities and ensuring that everyone can have a decent home, in a safe environment, with good access to health care, educational provision and other community facilities by sustainable modes, including walking and cycling.

Green Infrastructure Objectives

- To protect, enhance and increase the provision of the green and blue infrastructure across the District to create and maintain multifunctional, interconnected and attractive recreational and ecological networks for the benefit of residents, businesses, visitors and the wider natural environment.

Property, estate and fleet



The Council owns over £120.7 million in assets¹ across the whole district area, delivering a range of statutory and discretionary services. The operational and investment assets have been assessed to produce Display Energy Certificates (DECS) and Energy Performance Certificates (EPCS), where required. This information is being used to assess the assets against the Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards (MEES), these are the minimum level of energy efficiency required to let non-domestic property under the Energy Efficiency (Private Rented Property) (England and Wales) Regulations 2015.

The 3 Year Repair and Maintenance Programme (2020/21 - 2022/23) delivers on the duty to manage property assets, particularly operational assets, in a safe and efficient manner and which contributes to the quality of service delivery. This maintenance strategy is fully integrated with the Asset Management Plan and environmental policy.

The Council has developed a Fleet and Plant Strategy that delivers on the commitment to reducing its impact on the local environment and improve local air quality by reducing vehicle emissions. Controlling fleet costs and conducting a robust 'fleet challenge' to determine genuine business need to support all fleet decisions is a key part of this strategy.

Recent projects that are making a positive impact include:

- Review of depots and efficient use of operational assets.
- Replacement of waste and recycling fleet with modern efficient vehicles.
- Continued investment in cycling and walking infrastructure.
- Renewable electricity generation through Photo-Voltaic installations on the roof spaces of The Sands Centre and Civic Centre.
- Programmed maintenance to improve the energy efficiency of the estate.
- Homelife grants tackling energy efficiency and fuel poverty.

Property, estate and fleet



The Council and its partners continue to develop and deliver Climate Change adaptation and mitigation. The following projects are underway, together they will significantly reduce the Council's greenhouse gas emissions:

- Sands Centre Redevelopment.
- Civic Centre Ground Floor Reinstatement.
- Replacement of footway lighting with energy efficient lamps.
- Ongoing replacement of fleet and plant with lower carbon vehicles and equipment.
- Waste management and recycling initiatives at operational sites.

The Council is delivering projects to help reduce Carlisle district's greenhouse gas emissions:

- Community Electric Vehicle Charging Points.
- Improvements to the cycling and walking infrastructure, increasing the network for active transport.

The Council is also working in partnership to adapt to Climate Change, over the next three years Carlisle will benefit from the delivery of new flood defences and upstream natural flood management projects.

Waste and recycling



The collection of waste is a duty of the Council, since 2004 the Council has provided extensive kerbside and community recycling services, leading the way on waste recycling.

The Joint Cumbria Waste Management Strategy 2008-20 and Cumbria Minerals and Waste Plan 2015-30 sets out the overall countywide strategy for waste and recycling. The simple goal is to climb the Waste Hierarchy, whilst retaining self-sufficiency and dealing with waste as close as practicable to the point at which it is generated.

The key targets from the strategy are:

The goal of increasing the recycling rate to 50% (by 2020) and 65% (by 2030) is reported as a Key Performance Indicator. The collected recycling rate for 2018/19 is 41.3%.

When the collection recycling rate is combined with the tonnages from the Household Waste Recycling Centres and the recovery of materials during disposal, this rate of recycling increases to 55.7%² (CSe05/2018/19).

Determining Carlisle's Carbon Footprint



A carbon footprint measures the total greenhouse gas emissions caused directly and indirectly by a person, organisation, event or product.³

Carbon emission largely come from several main sectors of the Cumbria economy:

- Energy.
- Housing.
- Transport.
- Waste.
- Industry/Infrastructure.
- Farming and Rural.
- Tourism.

The Countywide Zero Carbon Cumbria Partnership (ZCCP) will connect into these sectors to influence and communicate what will be needed to become zero carbon. The purpose of this group is to plan and oversee a radical programme of action that will enable Cumbria to become a carbon neutral county and to mitigate the likely impact of existing climate change.

In order to do this, the group will:

- Propose a shared definition of “carbon neutral”.
- Propose a target date by which this is to be achieved.

- Commission a baseline carbon audit for the County and agree ongoing monitoring mechanisms.
- Identify leadership for developing action across key topics.
- Establish a programme of action by key partners.
- Lead joint campaigning to encourage wider public awareness and action.

The Countywide Climate Change Working Group has commissioned work from Small World Consultancy which will be pivotable to establishing a robust and consistent methodology.

This report has now been published on the Cumbria Observatory at:

<https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/environment/environment-further-information/>

The Council has also been working in partnership with all the local authorities in Cumbria to develop a methodology for organisation carbon footprinting. This combined approach will enable the Council to report a carbon footprint alongside the Carlisle district footprint, whilst putting these figures into the wider Cumbria and national context.

Objectives



To achieve the strategic goal of net zero greenhouse gas emissions the following objectives will be progressed:

Objective 1:

Reducing emissions from the City Council estate and operations.

Objective 2:

Reducing energy consumption and emissions from homes and businesses in Carlisle and tackling fuel poverty, by promoting energy efficiency measures, sustainable construction, renewable energy sources and behaviour change.

Objective 3:

Reducing emissions from transport by promoting sustainable transport, reducing car travel and traffic congestion and encouraging behaviour change.

Objective 4:

Reducing consumption of resources, increasing recycling and reducing waste.

Objective 5:

Supporting Council services, residents and businesses to mitigate against and adapt to the impacts of Climate Change.

Each objective has a set of actions, listed with timescale for delivery. Each action will be linked to the carbon footprint and baselining work, using scopes and options.

The timescale for the delivery of any actions is linked to capacity and resources. A simple approach to the timescale using the terms short, medium or longterm is taken. These timescales are best described in terms of financial planning:

Short: Within the current budget year or budget cycle for the following year

Medium: Within the period of the current Medium-Term Financial Plan (currently 2020-25)

Long: Beyond the Medium-Term Financial Plan period but before the target date for net-zero

The action plan is a working document, the latest version can be found at:

<https://www.carlisle.gov.uk/Council/Council-and-Democracy/Climate-Change>

Partnerships and procurement



Everyone and every organisation can get involved in this strategy. The Carlisle Partnership stakeholder map recognises the many examples of positive actions already underway. In addition, this map identifies the key groups and organisations that have specific roles in driving forward this strategy and commitments.

The Council, along with its partners, is committed to ensuring that services are delivered in a way that protects the quality of the environment and minimises any adverse impact on health and wellbeing. The Council recognises that procurement and commissioning is fundamental in delivering more sustainable outcomes. To achieve this, it is necessary to ensure that environmental and broader sustainability considerations are considered throughout the procurement and commissioning process, along with the use of local suppliers where appropriate.

Three key actions will help deliver this:

- Carbon Footprint.
- National and Countywide Citizens' Assembly/ Jury, to involve the wider population.
- Carlisle Partnership Climate Change focus, which will proactively include young people, ensuring that they have a voice in shaping the future.

Procurement decisions will provide opportunities to continually improve our environmental performance, especially in major capital projects and service contracts. The key partners will include:

- Zero Carbon Cumbria Partnership.
- Carlisle Partnership.
- Carlisle Ambassadors.
- Borderlands Inclusive Growth Deal partners.
- Cumbria Strategic Waste Partnership.
- Cumbria Strategic Flood Partnership.
- Cumbria Local Resilience Forum.
- Cumbria Public Health Alliance.

Performance



Alongside this strategy datasets will be identified and developed into management information for monitoring. As projects are initiated Key Performance Indicators will be established and monitored throughout the project lifecycle. This management information will be added to the Performance Dashboard and the KPIs will be included in the End of Year Performance Report for the Council's Executive and the Carlisle Partnership.

This strategy will be reviewed annually, and this review will be made available for public overview and scrutiny.

Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy

Draft Framework for Action Planning

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Version 1.0

January 2020

Introduction

This framework for action planning is a working document for the delivery of the Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy (LECCS).

The first part of the action plan is a focus on the next six months (December 2020 -May 2021), a period of constrained activity due to the ongoing emergency of the Covid-19 Pandemic.

The second part covers the 5 years (2020-25), matching the Zero Carbon Cumbria Programme (ZCCP), which is funded for 5 years for £2.5million. This project is working towards a zero carbon Cumbria by 2037. The ZCCP will run from September 2020 and invest £2.65m (including £195k match), to provide the 'step change' needed to deliver decarbonisation over the following 12 years to 2037.

The ZCCP has a draft programme linked to the Joint Public Health Strategy, which prioritised a carbon neutral County. The ZCCP reports directly to the Cumbria Leaders Group and Cumbria Chief Executives Group (8 local authorities). It has a regular update item on the Public Health Alliance agenda.

To help link the actions to the different carbon footprint baselines (organisational or Cumbria) this plan has been split into two separate sections:

- Organisational Actions: the actions that the Council can take with its own assets, policies, procedures and practices.
- Local Actions: the actions that the Council will work on locally through partnerships and collaboration.

The final part of the action plan covers the longer term, the future periods 2025-30 and beyond, it is included as a set of indicative actions.

The action plan has been developed from several sources and is a working document:

- Member Advisory Group (MAG)
- Health & Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel feedback
- Economic Growth Scrutiny Panel feedback
- The public feedback on the LECCS in August/September 2020
- Feedback from ZCCP partners
- The Local Authority Climate Policy Group
- Climate Change Working Group (July/August 2019, replaced by the MAG)
- Internal Officer Working Group

The actions have been cross-referenced against two checklists and compared to other plans published on the Climate Emergency Action website:

- Ashden Toolkit
- Friends of the Earth 33 Actions for Local Councils
- Climate Emergency Action Planning

The roadmap brings the key actions and milestones for this Strategy together in a simplified overview, this is presented in Figure 5.

Methodology

The actions within this plan have been subjected to a set of criteria and coding to ensure that the actions remain relevant, purposeful and effective in delivering the overall Strategy. The actions are coded against the following criteria and definitions:

- Theme
- LE(CC)Strategy Objectives (1-5)
- Timeframe
- Outcome
- Carbon Accountancy
- Finances

Read together, this criteria makes the actions specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and timebound.

Themes

The themes have been developed from existing strategies, topics raised in the consultation and the key actions in the Zero Carbon Cumbria Programme Proposal.

LECCS Strategic Objectives (LECCS Obj.)

The strategy is built around five objectives.

Objective 1: Reducing emissions from the City Council estate and operations.

This objective focuses on the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from our operations, fleet and estate. The main components being the procurement of electricity, gas and vehicle fuel. It will also include the energy efficiency of our estate and the fuel consumed through business miles. The themes included under this objective are assets, finance, people (staff and Members), transparency (data) and communications and engagement.

Objective 2: Reducing energy consumption and emissions from homes and businesses in Carlisle and tackling fuel poverty, by promoting energy efficiency measures, sustainable construction, renewable energy sources and behaviour change.

Domestic energy consumption is a major component of our district carbon footprint, the local roll-out of smart meters and the Council's own initiatives to tackle fuel poverty and improvements to energy efficiency are good medium term actions. The longer term challenge is around the sustainable construction and local renewable energy networks. The themes included under this objective are Local Plan, regeneration, housing, Building Control, and renewal energy.

Objective 3: Reducing emissions from transport by promoting sustainable transport, reducing car travel and traffic congestion and encouraging behaviour change.

Transport is likely to be the largest component of our district carbon footprint and continues to present a risk to the success of the national strategies aimed at reducing GHG. This objective will focus on the opportunities for countywide and local action. The themes included under this objective are movement and air quality.

Objective 4: Reducing consumption of resources, increasing recycling and reducing waste.

As a waste collection authority this is our core business, the GHG emission from the service need to be considered alongside the whole process of collection and disposal. As well as the 'embodied carbon' in the waste itself. This is the service that all of our residents use and has come to symbolise the 'greenness' of a council and an area through its recycling rate. This

objective is linked directly to objectives 1 and 5. The themes included under this objective are waste, recycling, food and community development.

Objective 5: Supporting Council services, residents and businesses to mitigate against and adapt to the impacts of Climate Change.

This broad objective recognises the challenge of mitigating against Climate Change and adapting to the potential impacts. This objective will be central to the Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy's Communication and Engagement Plan. The themes under this objective are equally as broad, crossing-over the objectives 1-4. They include wildlife and habitats (bio-diversity), green infrastructure, countryside and landscapes, contaminated land, Future Flood Risk Management, and severe weather and related risks. It also includes the theme of governance in the context of partnership working, monitoring performance and evaluating outcomes.

Priority

The final decision on prioritising any action that requires a key decision is determined through the Council's Constitution.

The potential for co-benefits are a consideration in prioritisation, for example an action to reduce the consumption of carbon intense heat within the home through improved energy efficiency will also have a positive impact on fuel poverty. There are clear health benefits from improved air quality, healthier diets and more walking and cycling. The drive for clean growth has the potential for industrial and commercial opportunities. The replacement of petrol powered hand tools with battery powered hand tools has the co-benefits of less vibrations and less noise, with less disturbance to surroundings.

Finances

The Council is committed to becoming carbon neutral in the future and there may be a requirement for significant investment in achieving this goal, with recovery through the achievement of efficiency savings and/or by maximising any external grants and contributions available to support the strategy and action plan through the Council's Funding Strategy. However, any carbon reducing schemes will initially have to be funded from resources currently contained within the Council's existing Revenue and Capital budgets; with any new climate change initiatives, following the formal adoption and approval of the Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy, being supported by robust business cases with a cost benefit analysis provided.

The Council also maintains a vehicle Plant and Equipment Replacement Plan which outlines the anticipated replacement lifecycle for the main items of fleet it requires to operate services. This plan is updated annually and is fed into the budget process to determine the capital requirement.

Carbon Accounting

In 2017, the UK emitted 460 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, compared with 794 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent in 1990.

Cumbria Baseline (Extracts from Report)

The Cumbria Baseline Report rests on a simple principle:

‘We have operated from the principle that it is more informative to make best estimates of even the most poorly understood components of the footprint, and to discuss the uncertainty openly, than to omit them from the analysis.’

The report acknowledges that:

‘The complexity of supply chains and the difficulties in obtaining accurate data dictate that footprinting can only offer an estimate rather than an exact measure, and the figures in this report should be viewed in that context.’

Overall, the report is a broad guide to the size and relative significance of different components of its approach to carbon accounting. The components are:

- Production based emissions

The data behind these emissions estimates is from the Office of National Statistics Local Authority CO₂ Emissions Estimates 2005-2017, calculated by Ricardo Energy and Environment¹.

As an example, emissions resulting from the purchase of goods by residents and visitors would not feature in a production-based emissions assessment, since all the emissions take place in the supply chains of the products rather than at the point of purchase. The largest part of the production-based carbon footprint comes from transport, closely followed by industrial and commercial fuel use. Emissions from vehicles on the M6 motorway have been excluded.

- Consumption-based emissions

We assess the greenhouse gas ‘footprint’ of residents, visitors and industry, including the supply chains of everything that residents and visitors buy and do whilst in Cumbria. Consumption-based reporting attributes the emissions from product and service supply chains to Cumbria, **regardless of where emissions are physically released during production**. The inclusive treatment of supply chain emissions, as presented here, differs from more standard ‘production-based’ emissions assessments, but gives a more complete and realistic view of impacts of final consumption.

Consumption-based reporting is important for looking at the climate change impacts that people and businesses have through their entire lifestyles, including the food they eat and the things they buy. Thus, in the case of car travel the final figure is typically around double that of the exhaust pipe emissions.

The consumption-based assessment includes emissions resulting from everything residents do and buy in their personal lives and everything that visitors do and buy while in Cumbria, as well as their travel to and from the county. More specifically, the following is within the scope of this report:

¹ BEIS, June 2019, UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2017. <https://tinyurl.com/UKCO2PB>

- all residents' personal travel and visitor travel to, from and around Cumbria;
- fuel and electricity consumed in homes and places to stay;
- emissions from food and drink and other purchases;
- emissions resulting from the use of services, including public services; and
- the supply chains of all the above (e.g. fuel supply chains and embodied emissions).

As a separate analysis, we also include a simple assessment of industry emissions. Consistent with the consumption-based reporting approach, this includes both direct emissions and supply chain emissions.

Cumbria's Production-based CO₂ emissions

Cumbria's total production-based emissions for 2017 were 3.18 MtCO₂ (Figure 1). This includes emissions railways passing through the county, and removals from land use, such as through peat restoration and tree planting. Emissions from vehicles travelling along the M6 motorway have been excluded.

Broken down by local authority, the highest emissions (excluding removals from Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry – LULUCF). Removals from LULUCF in Cumbria are estimated to be around 0-20 tonnes Carbon per km² from Forest Land, with minor removals from grassland and cropland management².

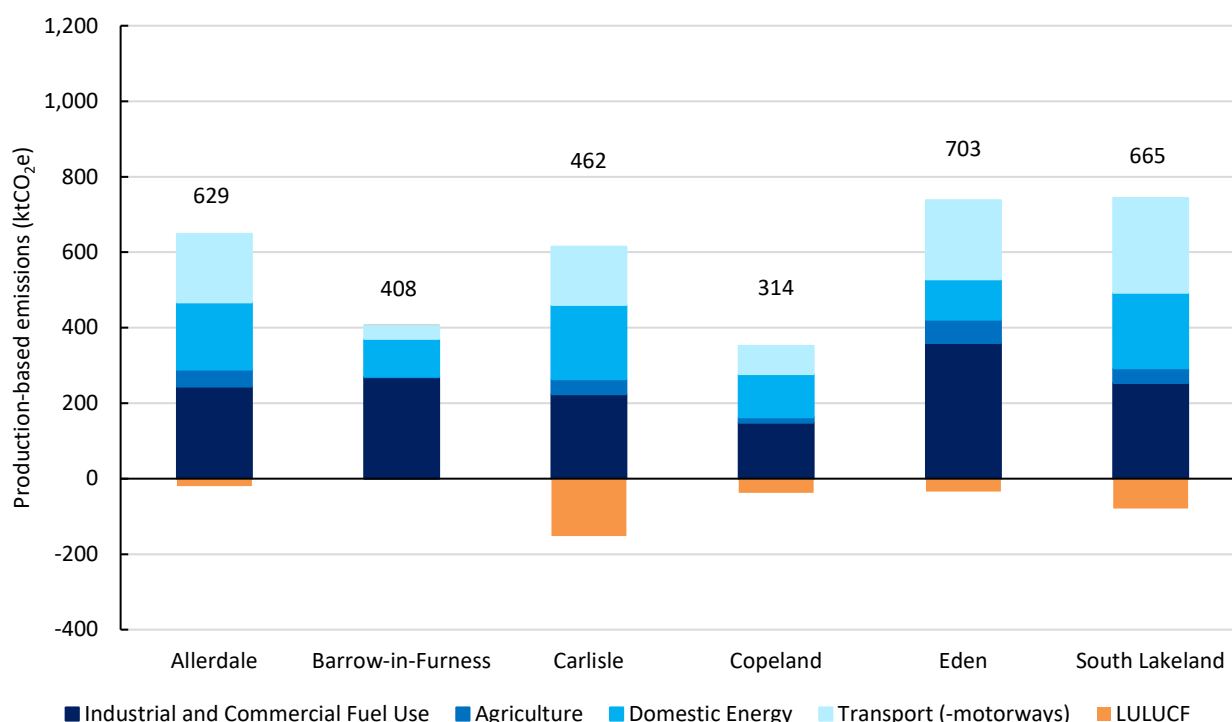


Figure 1: Total production-based CO₂ emissions by sector, broken down by Cumbrian local authority, net figures are labelled on the top of each district bar.

² Centre for Ecology & Hydrology for BEIS (2019). Mapping Carbon Emissions & Removals for the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Sector: Report based on the 1990-2017 Inventory. See: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017.

Cumbria's Consumption-Based GHG Emissions

The total GHG 'footprint' of residents and visitors is estimated at 11.5 MtCO₂e for 2018. This includes visitors' travel to and from Cumbria, their consumption within Cumbria, and everything residents do, whether within or outside of the boundary of Cumbria. The consumption-based assessment includes all GHG emissions associated with everything that residents and visitors buy or consume – this includes the supply chains involved in provision of goods and services.

Emissions by consumers are broken down into two categories: Residents of Cumbria and Visitors to Cumbria. Resident emissions account for 51% of the total. Visitors travelling to and from Cumbria make up 36% of the total footprint, and 13% of the emissions come from visitors within Cumbria. The emissions per resident per day are 35 kgCO₂e which is the same as the UK average, whereas the emissions for visitor are 26 kgCO₂e.

In Figure 2 this is broken down by category, highest emissions arise from visitor air travel (2.1 MtCO₂e), visitor fuel consumption (1.4 MtCO₂e travelling to Cumbria and 540 kilotonnes (kt) CO₂e within Cumbria) and resident food and drink (1.5 MtCO₂e; Figure 2).

On a per capita basis, Cumbria residents' consumption-based footprint is broadly in line with the UK average.

Cumbria visitors have a greater proportion of driving emissions (both fuel and wear and tear) in their footprint whilst in Cumbria (approximately three times the UK average), and a higher proportion of emissions from eating out and recreational activities than residents. Overall, visitors' footprint is less than that of the UK average due to lower emissions from household energy and other services. These differences reflect the difference between typical activities of residents and visitors. In contrast to residents, visitors' emissions are dominated by air and road travel. Visitors emit more carbon travelling to and from Cumbria than they do during their stay.

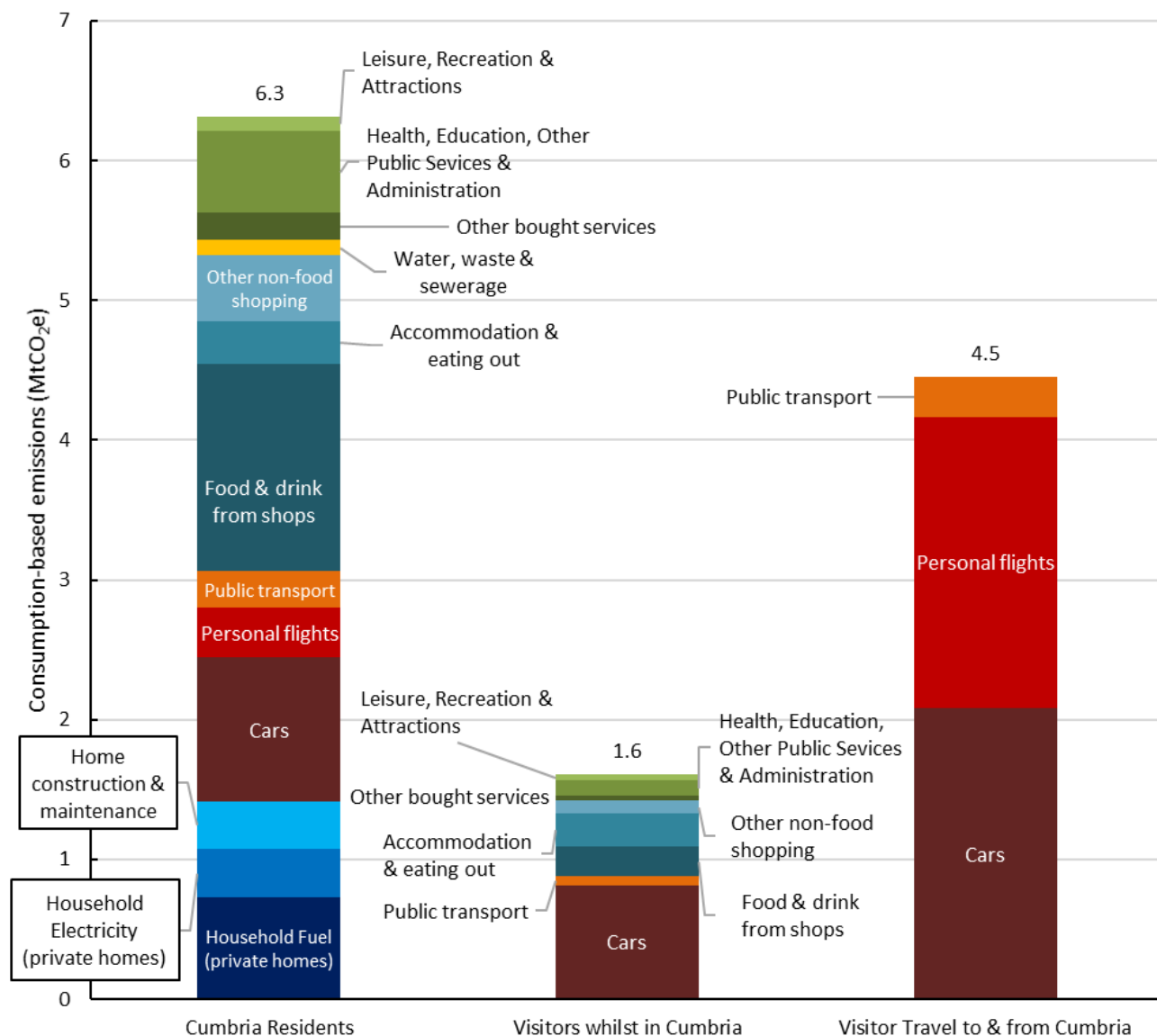


Figure 2: Total consumption-based GHG emissions broken down by category and consumer

The overall scale of industry's footprint is 13,174 ktCO₂e.

This simple analysis of industries gives a broad perspective on emissions from businesses in Cumbria. It should not form part of the baseline figure because there is double counting between this and the footprint of residents and visitors. It is not based on local information about the characteristics of each industry in Cumbria.

Carlisle City Council Baseline

The Council's gross³ carbon footprint for 2018/19 was 3227 tonnes CO₂e.

We have used production accounting for the Council's carbon footprint. Production accounting only considers day-by-day emissions from sources such as buildings and vehicles. Production emissions are relatively straightforward to measure and account for, consumption emissions are much more difficult to quantify as most emissions are occurring elsewhere and produced by other parties.

This approach is the same as the National UK Baseline approach (page 5 and 11), for the Council we are measuring:

Scope 1: Emissions by authority owned vehicles and emissions from gas and oil boilers, the energy used for operational work such as collecting waste and maintaining our parks. **(1659t CO₂e.)**

Scope 2: Grid Electricity across the estate. **(397t CO₂e.)**

Scope 3: Business travel, transmission & distribution losses¹, and leased out assets such as the leisure centre. **(1172t CO₂e.)**

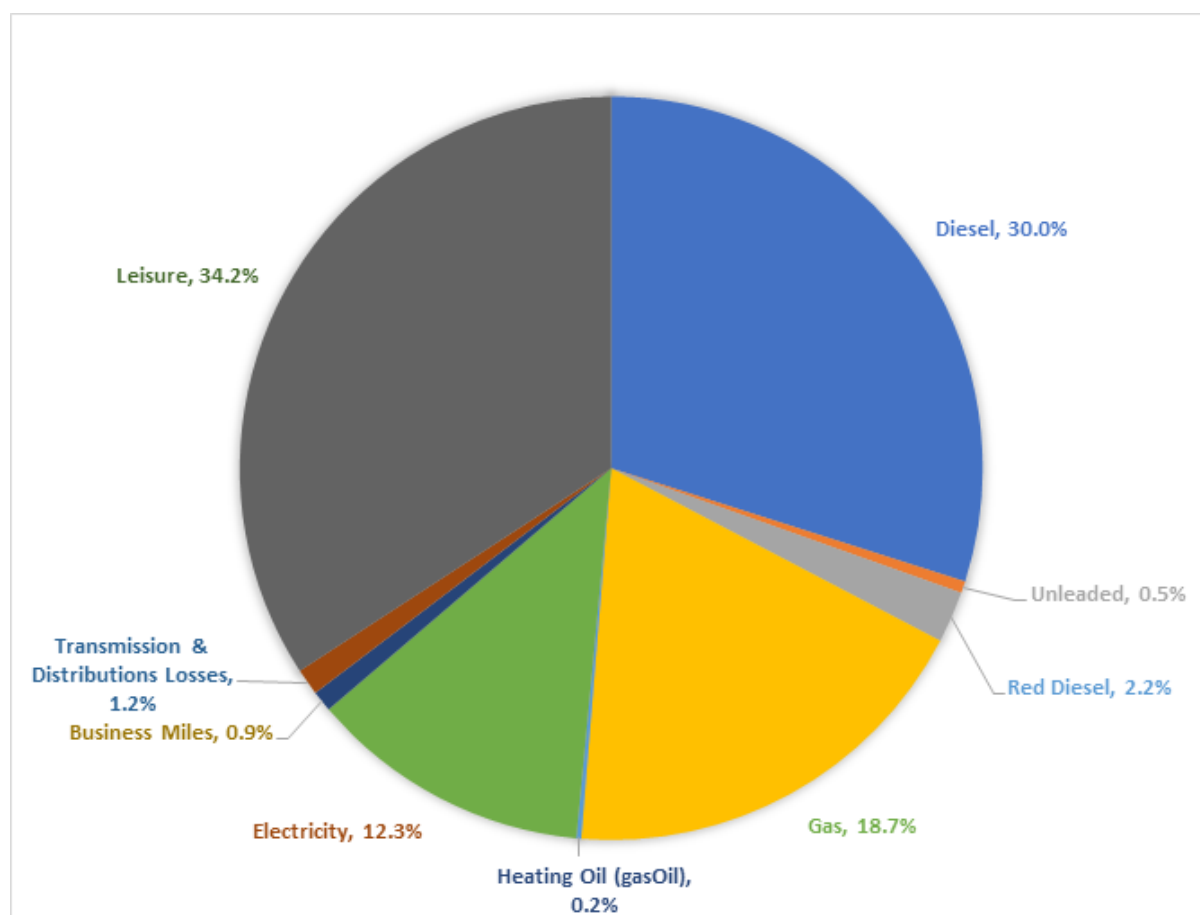


Figure 3: Main sources of the Council's carbon footprint

³ The Council's microgeneration of renewal energy is estimated at 47,000kwh, saving 12(t)co₂e. The Council's net carbon footprint is estimated at 3215 tonnes CO₂e.

Targets

UK National net zero by 2050

The UK Government's net zero target was passed into law in June 2019. This target is measured through the Estimates of the UK's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, published by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), are used as the baseline for monitoring the Climate Change Act net zero target. These estimates, known as territorial and which are **production-based** estimates, include GHG emissions or removals from:

- businesses based in the UK regardless of where in the world they are registered.
- the activities of people that live in the UK as well as non-UK visitors.
- land such as forest, crop or grazing land.

They exclude emissions or removals from:

- international air travel.
- international shipping.
- UK residents abroad.
- UK Crown dependencies and overseas territories.
- the burning of biomass such as wood, straw, biogases and poultry litter for energy production.
- land such as peatland.
- the production of goods and services that the UK imports from other countries.

Cumbria net zero by 2037

This is the most feasible target that can be regarded as being in line with the requirements laid down by the IPCC for “well below 2 degrees and in pursuit of 1.5 degrees” of global warming.

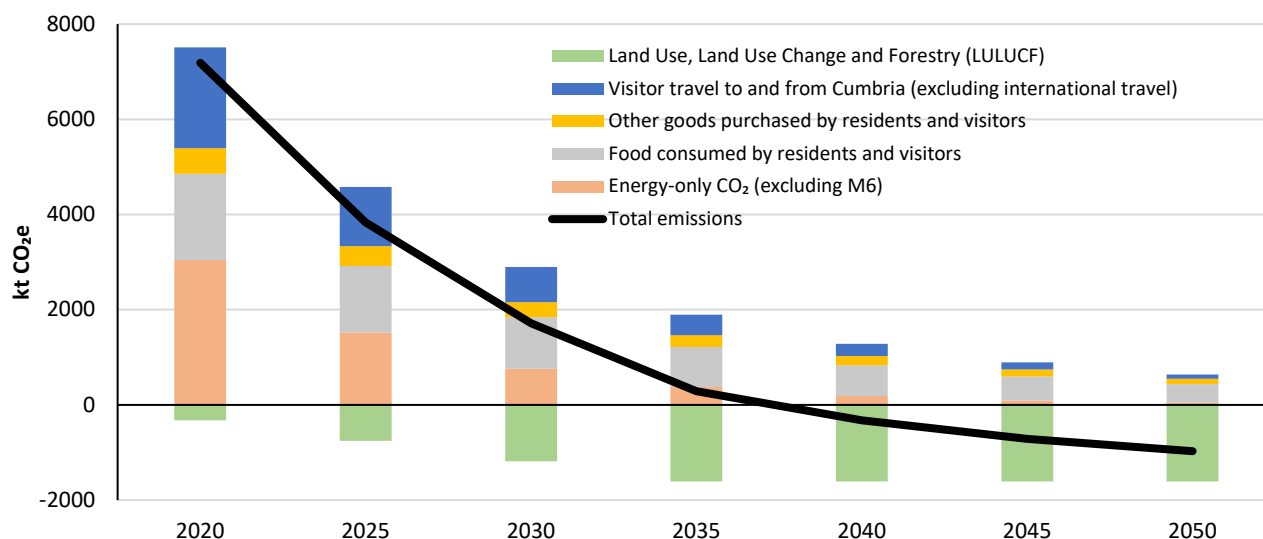
The target includes the following:

- Energy-only CO₂ measured on a production basis, excluding the M6 (over which Cumbria has little influence);
- GHG emissions from food consumed by residents and visitors;
- GHG emissions from other goods purchased by residents and visitors;
- GHG emissions from visitor travel to and from Cumbria, excluding international visitor travel; and
- Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) – these are net negative emissions.

Business supply chains are included where businesses supply the local and visitor economy. However, businesses should still be encouraged to manage their own supply chain carbon.

A trajectory for achieving Net Zero by 2037 is set out in the graph and table in figure 4, the annual percentage changes are set out against the categories in scope for the overall target.

Net Zero by 2037 Trajectory, data and percentage reductions



| Raw Data Breakdown of projected emissions (kt CO ₂ e) | Net zero by 2037 | | | |
|--|------------------|------------|-------------|---|
| | 2020 | 2035 | 2040 | Changes starting from 2019 baseline |
| Energy-only CO ₂ (excluding M6) | 3048 | 377 | 188 | Annual reduction of 13% |
| Food consumed by residents and visitors | 1807 | 837 | 648 | Annual reduction of 5% |
| Other goods purchased by residents and visitors | 535 | 248 | 192 | Annual reduction of 5% |
| Visitor travel to and from Cumbria (excluding international travel) | 2117 | 436 | 257 | Annual reduction of 10% |
| Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) | -322 | -1611 | -1611 | Increase of 400% in annual removals after 15 years (negative emissions) |
| Total emissions (tonnes) | 7185 | 287 | -326 | |

Figure 4: Net Zero by 2037 Trajectory, data and percentage reductions

Carlisle City Council net zero by 2037.

A five year scenario (2020-2025) for cumulative reductions in the Council's carbon footprint, from the 2018/19 baseline, includes:

- Rapid uptake of homeworking as required through the Covid-19 Pandemic.
- Completion of the Sands Centre Redevelopment and closure of the Pools.
- Completion of the Civic Centre Ground Floor Reinstatement.
- Completion of the footway lighting replacement project.
- Replacement of machinery, cars and small vans with Electric Vehicles operating out of an improved depot, suitable for supporting this new fleet.
- Replacement of petrol powered hand operated equipment with battery powered equipment.
- Energy efficiency improvements to operational assets delivered through the Asset Management Plan and externally funded projects.
- Reduction in business miles claimed for petrol and diesel vehicles, as employees switch to Electric Vehicles.
- Net biodiversity gains and negative emissions through green spaces strategy.
- Net biodiversity gains and negative emissions from 'Start with the Park' approach to St. Cuthbert's Garden Village.

Beyond the first five years (2025-37) the following scenarios would enable further reductions in the Council's carbon footprint, subject to available technology without incurring excessive costs:

- Replacement of waste fleet with alternative fuelled vehicles operating out of an improved depot, suitable for supporting this new fleet.
- Switching from non-renewable to renewable energy supplies for gas and electricity across all operational assets.
- Reduction in business miles claimed for petrol and diesel vehicles as employees continue to switch to Electric Vehicles.
- Increased microgeneration of renewable energy from Council's operational assets.
- Inclusion of all Council's Green and Blue Infrastructure in Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF).

Roadmap

Figure 5: Outline roadmap and milestones for the LE(CC) Strategy action plan implementation

| Financial year> | 2020/21 | | | | 2021/22 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2022/23 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 2025-30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|---|---|---|---------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|---|---|---|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Month> | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organisation | Adopt strategy and action plan | | | | Buildings & Fleet Data Model | | | | Decarbonisation Budget Bids: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Asset MaintenanceFleet replacementInvest to Save Bids | | | | | | | | Bids Decarbonisation Budget Bids: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Asset MaintenanceFleet replacementInvest to Save Bids | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Draft Communications and engagement plan | | | | Waste Data Model | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sands Centre Redevelopment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Civic Centre Reinstatement | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Fleet challenges and reviews | | | | One Public Estate: Depot Review | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carlisle | Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | St. Cuthbert’s Garden Village Policies and Design Framework | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Start with the Park | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ‘Get Cumbria Buzzing’ biodiversity net gain project | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zero Carbon Cumbria | Draft Project Plan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Project Closure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Borderlands | Energy Masterplan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Borderlands Natural Capital Innovation Zone and Forestry Innovation Centre | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Actions for the next six months (December 2020-May 2021)

| Theme | Action | LE(CC)S Obj. | Timeframe | Outcome | Carbon Accountancy | Finances |
|--------|---|--------------|-----------------|---|--|---|
| Assets | Sands Centre Redevelopment | 1 | 2020/21-2022/23 | Improved energy and heat efficiency from the Leisure estate. Reduced demand on asset management and future maintenance. | Production (Scope 3: Leisure centre) and Consumption (Leisure and recreation, attractions) | Budget 2020/21 |
| Assets | Civic Centre Ground Floor Reinstatement | 1 | 2020/21-2021/22 | Improved energy and heat efficiency of operational buildings. | Production (Scope 1: Gas and Scope 2: Electricity) | Budget 2020/21 |
| Assets | Footway Lighting (LED Project) | 1 | 2020/21 | Improved energy efficiency of operational assets. | Production (Scope 2: Electricity) | Budget 2020/21 |
| Assets | Fleet Strategy: Vehicle replacement reviews for each service area. | 1 | 2020/21 | Regular review of fleet replacement programme to forecast future costs for vehicle replacement. Data model for CAPEX / Decarbonisation prioritisation and decision making. | Production (Scope 1: Petrol and Diesel and Scope 2: Electricity) | Budget 2021/22 and future external funding bids |
| Assets | Fleet: Energy Saving Trust Consultancy (EST) | 1 | 2020/21 | Advice and recommendations on fleet and mileage to improve energy efficiency. | None | None required, free consultancy service. |
| Assets | Fleet Challenge Plant /trailers / hand operated equipment | 1 | 2020/21 | Improved energy efficiency of equipment. | Production (Scope 1: Petrol and Red Diesel and Scope 2: Electricity) | None required |
| People | Staff competencies: Promoting Personal Wellbeing and Environmental Responsibility | 1 & 5 | 2020/21 | Core values and competencies included in Appraisal rounds. | Production and Consumption | None required |

| Theme | Action | LE(CC)S Obj. | Timeframe | Outcome | Carbon Accountancy | Finances |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------|-----------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| People | Workforce Plan: Agile Working Policy | 1 | 2020/21 | Reduction in travel to and from work and between work settings. | Consumption (travel) | None required |
| People | Workforce Plan: Climate Change and Local Environmental responsibility training (modules) | 1 | 2020/21 | Officer and Member training to raise awareness of local environment and climate change challenges. | Production and Consumption | None required |
| Technology | ICT Strategy: Agile working ICT equipment and networks | 1 | 2020/21 | Reduction in travel to and from work and between work settings. | Production and Consumption | Current budget |
| Finance | Funding Strategy: Identifying CAPEX Opportunities for decarbonisation and renewal energy. | 1 | 2020/21 | Maximising external funding. | Production (Scope 1 and 2) | None required |
| Communications and engagement | Targeted campaigns to encourage behaviour change | 2 & 5 | 2020/21 | Engagement and awareness raising to be delivered in partnership. | Production and Consumption | Linked to project and project budgets |
| Movement | Electric Vehicle Charging: On street Charging Infrastructure Working with partners to expand provision of EV charging points in Carlisle including electric bikes | 3 | 2019/20-2020/21 | Stimulate demand for EV's in areas without off street parking Increased take up of electric vehicles, allowing people to save money on fuel costs Reduction air pollution and CO2 emissions | Production and Consumption | External funding secured The current SOSCI project has a budget of £220k to provide 40 connections |

Organisation Actions (2020-2025)

| Theme | Action | LECCS Obj. | Timeframe | Outcome | Carbon Accountancy | Finances |
|--------|--|------------|-------------------|---|--|--|
| Assets | Sands Centre Redevelopment | 1 | 2020/21-2022/23 | Improved energy and heat efficiency from the Leisure estate. Reduced demand on asset management and future maintenance. | Production (Scope 3: Leisure centre) and Consumption (Leisure and recreation, attractions) | Budget 2020/21 |
| Assets | Civic Centre Ground Floor Reinstatement | 1 | 2020/21 - 2021/22 | Improved energy and heat efficiency of operational buildings. | Production (Scope 1: Gas and Scope 2: Electricity) | Budget 2020/21 |
| Assets | Asset Management Plan Maintenance Plan | 1 | 2020/21 | Improved energy and heat efficiency of the operational and community building assets | Production (Scope 1: Gas and Heating Oil and Scope 2: Electricity) | Budget 2020/21 and 2021/22 |
| Assets | Housekeeping improvements | 1 | 2021/22 | Reduce demand on asset management though improvements in housekeeping. | Production (Scope 1: Gas and Heating Oil and Scope 2: Electricity) | None required |
| Assets | Energy Management System | 1 | 2021/22 | Improved energy and heat efficiency. | Production (Scope 1 and 2) | Budget Bid 2021/22 |
| Assets | OLEV Workplace Charging Scheme | 1 & 3 | 2021/22 | Improved EV Charging Infrastructure to enable workplace charging for staff and Members. | Consumption (travel) | Future external funding and internal budget bid as a match |
| Assets | Footway Lighting (LED Project) | 1 | 2020/21 | Improved energy efficiency of operational asset. | Production (Scope 2: Electricity) | Budget 2020/21 |
| Assets | Fleet Strategy: Handbook for Drivers | 1 | 2020/21 | Improved energy efficiency of use of operational assets. | Production (Scope 1: Petrol and Diesel and Scope 2: Electricity) | None required |
| Assets | Fleet Strategy: Vehicle replacement reviews for each service area. | 1 | 2020/21 | Regular review of fleet replacement programme to forecast future costs for vehicle replacement. Data model for CAPEX / Decarbonisation prioritisation and decision making. | Production (Scope 1: Petrol and Diesel and Scope 2: Electricity) | Budget 2021/22 and future external funding bids |

| Theme | Action | LECCS Obj. | Timeframe | Outcome | Carbon Accountancy | Finances |
|--------|---|------------|-----------|---|--|---|
| Assets | Future fleet and depot options: Depot infrastructure | 1 & 5 | 2023/24 | Assess capacity and step-up charging infrastructure in depot to support this expansion. | Production (Scope 1: Petrol and Diesel and Scope 2: Electricity) | None required |
| Assets | Fleet Strategy: Decarbonisation of Fleet, Data set, Model and Scorecard | 1 | 2021/22 | Visuals for Fleet Challenge and reviews. | None | Free external consultancy support |
| Assets | Fleet: Energy Saving Trust Consultancy (EST) | 1 | 2020/21 | Advice and recommendations on fleet and mileage to improve energy efficiency. | None | None required |
| Assets | Fleet Challenge Plant /trailers / hand operated equipment | 1 | 2020/21 | Improved energy efficiency of equipment. | Production (Scope 1: Petrol and Red Diesel and Scope 2: Electricity) | None required |
| Assets | Fleet: Grey Miles Recommendations (EST) | 1 | 2021/22 | Advice and recommendations on 'grey miles' within operations. | Production (Scope 3: Petrol and Diesel) / Consumption (travel) | None required |
| Assets | Decarbonisation of Estate Data Set, Model and Scorecard | 1 | 2021/22 | Data model for CAPEX / Decarbonisation prioritisation decision making. | Production (Scope 1 and 2) | External Funding Bid for consultancy support |
| Assets | One Public Estate Project (Phase 7) | 1 & 5 | 2021/22 | Better use of public assets. | Production and Consumption | External Funding |
| Assets | Investment assets: Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards | 5 | 2020/21 | Improved energy and heat efficiency. | Production and Consumption | None required |
| Assets | Develop an evidence base for climate change adaption. | 5 | 2021/22 | To have a better understanding of the climate risks facing the Council and district and the adaptation actions that will be the most effective. | Not applicable | None required, linked to Community Risk Register work and updated national risk work. |
| People | Staff competencies: Promoting Personal Wellbeing and | 1 & 5 | 2020/21 | Core values and competencies included in Appraisal round. | Production and Consumption | None required |

| Theme | Action | LECCS Obj. | Timeframe | Outcome | Carbon Accountancy | Finances |
|------------|--|------------|-----------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Environmental Responsibility | | | | | |
| People | Workforce Plan: Agile Working Policy | 1 | 2020/21 | Reduction in travel to and from work and between work settings. | Consumption (travel) | None required |
| People | Workforce Plan: Council Employee Travel. | 1 | 2021/22 | Reduction in travel to and from work and between work settings. | Consumption (travel) | None required |
| People | Workforce Plan: Climate Change and Local Environmental responsibility training (modules) | 1 | 2020/21 | Officer and Member training to raise awareness of local environment and climate change challenges. | Production and Consumption | None required |
| People | Workplace Healthy Eating Statement | 1 | 2020/21 | Healthier buffets with low carbon menus. | Consumption (Food) | Revenue budget cost codes |
| Technology | ICT Strategy: Agile working ICT equipment and networks | 1 | 2020/21 | Reduction in travel to and from work and between work settings. | Production and Consumption | Current budget |
| Finance | Funding Strategy: Identifying CAPEX Opportunities for decarbonisation and renewal energy. | 1 | 2020/21 | Maximising external funding. | Production (Scope 1 and 2) | None required |
| Finance | Procurement: Review activity and strategy to develop a procurement guide on climate change impacts/assessment. | 1 | 2021/22 | Environmental responsibility steer for service managers and contractors. | Consumption | None required |
| Finance | Procurement: Tender guidance on Environmental & Climate Change Responsibility. | 1 | 2021/22 | Environmental and broader sustainability considerations are considered during procurement. | Consumption | None required |

| Theme | Action | LECCS Obj. | Timeframe | Outcome | Carbon Accountancy | Finances |
|-------------------------------|--|------------|-----------|---|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Transparency | Scheme of Publication for data and data models | 1 & 5 | 2021/22 | Public engagement and transparency. | Not applicable | None required |
| Communications and engagement | New and refreshed webpages for Local Environment and Climate Change | 5 | 2021/22 | Engagement and education. | Not applicable | None required |
| Communications and engagement | Interactive programme of digital communication and engagement | 5 | 2021/22 | Engagement and education, to include engagement with schools. <i>(ZCCP Partnership includes schools, Cumbria Youth Climate Summit, Carlisle College and University of Cumbria)</i> | Not applicable | Current budget |
| Communications and engagement | Targeted campaigns to encourage behaviour change | 2 & 5 | 2020/21 | Engagement and awareness raising to be delivered in partnership. | Consumption | Linked to project and project budgets |
| Communications and engagement | Celebrating success with local case studies demonstrating positive action. | 5 | 2021/22 | Celebration and promotion of positive action through the Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy. | Not applicable | Current budget |
| Communications and engagement | Partnerships: Collaboration on a wider, local corporate response. | 5 | 2021/22 | Celebration and promotion of positive action through the partnership. | To be confirmed | None required |
| Communications and engagement | Partnerships: Carlisle Ambassadors and Young Ambassadors sessions on Local Environment and Climate Change. | 5 | 2021/22 | Broadening engagement. | Not applicable | Current budget |

Local Actions (2020-2025)

| Theme | Activity | LECCS Obj. | Timeframe | Outcomes | Carbon Accountancy | Finances |
|------------|--|------------|-----------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Local Plan | St Cuthbert's Garden Village : Supplementary Planning Document | 2 | 2020/21 | To provide detailed design guidance to help articulate what is meant by 'high quality design within the context of St Cuthbert's'. | Production and Consumption | Budget 2020/21 and 2021/22 |
| Local Plan | St Cuthbert's Garden Village : Local Plan, Draft St Cuthbert's Garden Village Policies | 2 | 2020/21-2022/23 | Upon adoption set the legal framework to guide the preparation and assessment of future planning applications; Enable and support the timely delivery of infrastructure provision through both developer contributions and/or external funding bids; Facilitate the delivery of land release to help address the imbalance of employment land between the north and south of the City. | Production and Consumption | Budget 2020/21 and 2021/22 |
| Local Plan | St Cuthbert's Garden Village : Strategic Design Framework | 2. | 2020/21 | The Masterplan Framework appraised several spatial alternatives for the distribution of homes, jobs and community infrastructure. This took account: landscaping (such as topography and physical features); the need to retain a village-like character; sustainable mobility (prioritising walking cycling and public transport to new local centres, schools and services); and provision of a range of housing densities and usable open spaces and green infrastructure. | Production and Consumption | Budget 2020/21 and 2021/22 |
| Local Plan | Local Plan / Annual Monitoring Report: 106 'planning gain' projects | 2 | 2020/21 | Projects that will: Prescribe policy interventions Compensate for local loss of value or amenity Mitigate with positive impacts. | Consumption | None required |
| Local Plan | Introduce a Consequential | 2 | To be confirmed | Energy efficiency improvements through planning, development control and building control. | Production and Consumption | None required |

| Theme | Activity | LECCS Obj. | Timeframe | Outcomes | Carbon Accountancy | Finances |
|--------------|---|------------|----------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------|
| | Improvements Policy as part of the Local Plan | | | | | |
| Local Plan | Supplementary Planning Document adapt to the impact of Climate Change | 5 | To be confirmed | Existing policies: CC4_Flood risk and development CC5_Surface water management and Sustainable Drainage Systems | Production and Consumption | None required |
| Local Plan | Solar Panels | 2 | 2015-2030 | Local Plan Evidence base | Production and Consumption | None required |
| Local Plan | Promote low carbon and renewable energy provisions in new developments through Local Plan policies. | 2 | 2015-2030 | Current policies are: CC1_Renewal energy CC2_Energy from wind CC3_Energy conservation, efficiency and resilience. | Production and Consumption | None required |
| Regeneration | Town Investment Plan | 2,3 & 5 | 2020-To be confirmed | The focus will be on clean housing growth and low carbon lifestyles. To enable Carlisle's businesses, people and communities to be resilient to current and future economic and environmental challenges including climate change, economic exclusion and unemployment, and recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic. | Production and Consumption | External Funding |
| Regeneration | Carlisle Station Redevelopment | 2,3 & 5 | 2020-To be confirmed | These improvements will increase connectivity and help future proof the station. | Production and Consumption | External Funding |
| Regeneration | Future High Street Fund | 2,3 & 5 | 2020-To be confirmed | Revitalising the Historic Quarter and evening economy are key regeneration priorities. | Production and Consumption | External Funding |

| Theme | Activity | LECCS Obj. | Timeframe | Outcomes | Carbon Accountancy | Finances |
|--------------|--|------------|----------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------|
| Regeneration | Caldew Riverside | 2,3 & 5 | 2020-To be confirmed | The development of this site will fundamentally improve the vitality and viability of Carlisle's city centre by delivering a modern urban living opportunity. | Production and Consumption | External Funding |
| Regeneration | Brownfield Register | 5 | 2020/21 | A list of sites that the Council considers to be suitable, available and viable for potential residential development. | To be confirmed | None required |
| Housing | Work with developers to deliver sustainable housing developments in Carlisle and promoting sustainable construction methodologies. | 2 | To be confirmed | Promoting sustainable Construction. | To be confirmed | None required |
| Housing | Work in partnership with social landlords, developers and architects to share knowledge and learning on sustainable construction. | 2 | To be confirmed | Promote the application of these principles on new developments. | To be confirmed | None required |
| Housing | Private Sector Housing Enforcement Policy and action | 2 | 2020/21 | The Private Sector Housing function is to improve the standard of private sector properties through, education, advice and enforcement. Enforcing the minimum level of energy provisions within their area. | Production and Consumption | None required |
| Housing | Empty Homes | 2 | 2020/21 | The need to bring empty private sector dwellings back into use is a key objective that is part of a wider strategy to tackle housing affordability. | Production and Consumption | External Funding |
| Housing | An integrated model and Housing Stock | 2 | 2020/21 | The detailed housing stock information provided in this report will facilitate the delivery of | Production and Consumption | None Required |

| Theme | Activity | LECCS Obj. | Timeframe | Outcomes | Carbon Accountancy | Finances |
|------------------|--|------------|---------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| | Condition Database (HSCD) and report (SAP) | | | housing strategy and enable a targeted intervention approach to improving housing, sections on Fuel poverty and energy efficiency. Includes improvement scenarios. | | |
| Housing | Custom and Self-Build Register | 2 | 2020/21 | The custom/self build register will provide valuable information and evidence on the demand for self-build and custom house building. | Production and Consumption | None required |
| Housing | Homelife- home improvement grants | 2 | 2020/21 | Homelife Carlisle has various fully funded home improvement grants to help residents stay safe and warm and promote independence and healthy. | Production and Consumption | External funding |
| Housing | Homelife – Green Homes Grant (LADS Round 1b and future Round 2) | 2 | 2021/22 | A bid for funding under this scheme to improve the energy efficiency of low-income households in their area. | Production and Consumption | External funding £1,150,000 applied for. |
| Building Control | Energy Efficiency of developments (Part L Compliance) | 2 | 2020/21 | Building Regulations are set by the Government to protect the health and safety of people in and out of buildings, to promote energy saving and to make sure building works provide enough access and facilities for workers. | Production and Consumption | None required |
| Movement | Carlisle Local Cycling & Walking Infrastructure Plan | 3 | 2020/21 and 2021/22 | A plan to invest in active travel. | Consumption | £10,000 from existing budget as a contribution |
| Movement | Local Transport Plan Projects | 3 | 2011-2026 | LTP3 & LTP4 Implementation Plan. | Consumption | None required |
| Movement | Electric Vehicle Charging: On street Charging Infrastructure Working with partners to expand provision of | 3 | 2019/20-2020/21 | Stimulate demand for EV's in areas without off street parking Increased take up of electric vehicles, allowing people to save money on fuel costs Reduction air pollution and CO2 emissions | Production and Consumption | External funding secured The current SOSCI project has a budget of £220k to |

| Theme | Activity | LECCS Obj. | Timeframe | Outcomes | Carbon Accountancy | Finances |
|------------------------------|--|------------|-----------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | EV charging points in Carlisle including electric bikes | | | | | provide 40 connections |
| Movement | Support and promote a Travel to Work Partnership to develop travel options for employees. | 3 & 5 | 2025-30 | Low carbon, active transport options (walking and cycling) for commuting and work travel. | Consumption | None required |
| Enforcement | Local Environment ASB | 5 | 2020/21 | Tackling local ASB related to the local environment. | Not applicable | Budget 2021/22 |
| Air and water quality | Air Quality Annual Status Report Action Plan | 3 | 2020/21 | Improved respiratory health and a reduction in associated health inequalities. Help people live healthier lives by preventing ill health and harm and promoting public health. Air pollution removal | Consumption | None required |
| Ambient noise and light | Regulatory Services Service Plan (Statutory Nuisances investigation and enforcement) | 5 | 2020/21 | Improved public and environmental health | Consumption | None required |
| Ambient noise and light | Planning Enforcement Policy and Register | 5 | 2020/21 | The council will try to make sure that planning rules are followed. | Consumption | None required |
| Contaminated Land | Guidance Contaminated Land Strategy and Register | 5 | 2020/21 | A strategic approach to identifying and securing the remediation of contaminated land. | Consumption | None required |
| Future Flood Risk Management | New flood defences | 5 | 2021/22 | The scheme will protect 1600 homes and businesses from flooding across the city once it's complete. | Not applicable | £25million grant in aid funding |
| Future Flood Risk Management | Multi-agency Flood Plan | 5 | 2021/22 | Small area plans to respond to and recover from future flooding. | Not applicable | None required |
| Future Flood Risk Management | New Coastal Strategy | 5 | 2021/22 | This strategy forms a key step in setting out our future approach to managing risks and will feed into our local plans. | Not applicable | LLFA / Coastal Protection |

| Theme | Activity | LECCS Obj. | Timeframe | Outcomes | Carbon Accountancy | Finances |
|--|--|------------|-----------|---|------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | Authority funding |
| Severe weather and related risks | Work with partners of the Cumbria Local Resilience Forum to ensure that plans are in place to respond to climate change risks. | 5 | 2020/21 | Ensure that these plans are regularly tested and reviewed. | Not applicable | None required |
| Green infrastructure, countryside and landscapes | Green Infrastructure Strategy | 5 | 2015-2030 | Evidence base for Local Plan. | Potential Negative Emissions | None required |
| Green infrastructure, countryside and landscapes | Green Spaces Strategy | 5 | 2020/21 | To manage our green estate as a diverse and flourishing natural resource which provides a range of environmental services including resilience against future flooding, reducing the impacts of climate change and providing rich and varied wildlife habitats. | Potential Negative Emissions | None required |
| Green infrastructure | Develop and implement a tree strategy to manage risk and increase tree stocks. | 5 | 2021/22 | Biodiversity and carbon capture co benefits. | Potential Negative Emissions | None required |
| Green infrastructure | Explore the potential of green roofs and living walls. | 5 | 2022/23 | Biodiversity and carbon capture co benefits. | Potential Negative Emissions | None required |
| Wildlife and habitats (biodiversity) | Get Cumbria Buzzing | 5 | 2021/22 | Biodiversity and carbon capture co benefits. | Potential Negative Emissions | External Funding |
| Wildlife and habitats (biodiversity) | Co-benefits of Phase 1 Flood Defences enhancements | 5 | 2021/22 | Enhancing habitats in Melbourne Park and improving recreation facilities, including new park benches and entrance features. | To be confirmed | External Funding |

| Theme | Activity | LECCS Obj. | Timeframe | Outcomes | Carbon Accountancy | Finances |
|-------------------|--|------------|-----------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Waste & Recycling | Targeted campaigns on waste reduction and recycling. | 4 | 2021/22 | Develop local and partnership communication plans for waste minimisation. Promote national weeks of action. | Consumption | None required |
| Waste & Recycling | Introduce a new 'medium' bin option (180Litres capacity) from April 2020. | 4 | 2021/22 | Encourage participation in recycling and increase recycling rates. | Consumption | Budget 2021/22 |
| Waste & Recycling | Provide 180L or 140L bins free to residents moving into new-build homes. | 4 | 2021/22 | Encourage participation in recycling and increase recycling rates. | Consumption | Budget 2021/22 |
| Waste & Recycling | Explore options to further encourage participation in recycling and increase recycling rates | 4 | 2020-2025 | Encourage participation in recycling and increase recycling rates. | Consumption | Linked to project and project budgets |
| Waste & Recycling | Waste Data Model: Analysis of local data and trends. | 4 | 2021/22 | Utilise local data to target intervention and develop localised campaigns and focussed messages. | Consumption | None required |
| Waste & Recycling | Food Waste: Prepare for potential new service | 4 | 2022/23 | From 2023 – potential for statutory, separate food waste collections from households. | Production and Consumption | Future Budget Bid |
| Waste & Recycling | Food Waste: Potential new commercial service | 4 | 2022/23 | From 2023 – potential for separate food waste collections from commercial premises. (chargeable) | Production and Consumption | Self-funding required |
| Waste & Recycling | Partnership Working | 4 | 2021/22 | Increasing access to recycling. Explore opportunities to work in partnership with other local councils to develop solutions to common issues and share costs and risks. | Not applicable | None required |
| Waste & Recycling | Partnership: Coordinate local response to | 4 & 5 | 2021/22 | Delivery of a new Waste Strategy through the Cumbria Strategic Waste Partnership. | Not applicable | None required |

| Theme | Activity | LECCS Obj. | Timeframe | Outcomes | Carbon Accountancy | Finances |
|-----------------------|--|------------|-----------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Government Waste Strategy | | | Reducing carbon from Waste Sector in line with Cumbria-wide target of Carbon neutral by 2037. | | |
| Waste & Recycling | Help to promote Voluntary and Community Groups to be involved in recycling and reuse activities. | 4 | 2022/23 | Individuals feel more empowered to get involved in recycling and reuse activities. | Not applicable | Linked to project and project budgets |
| Community Development | Funding Strategy: Funding Newsletter and support | 1-5 | 2020/21 | Increased external funding applied for and gained. | Not applicable | None required |
| Community Development | Place Standard Project | 5 | 2021/22 | Task group to consider the best way forward given current position. Current place activity has paused in Scotland. Focus to Deliver Place Standard Programme = Place Board off this group. Establish links with Borderlands Place agenda | Not applicable | External Funding secured |
| Community Development | Carlisle Resilience Group ~Community Resilience 'future shocks' | 4 & 5 | 2020/21 | Ensure our communities are resilient and prepared for winter and consider planning for future emergencies. | Not applicable | External funding bid |
| Community Development | Collaborative Funding Pilot | 5 | 2021/22 | Explore the opportunity to pilot a collaborative funding model across the locality. | Not applicable | Current budget |
| Community Development | Cumbria Sustainability Network | 5 | 2021/22 | Relationship building and understanding local authority decision making Communities will influence central decision-making structures and influencing partnership approaches. | Not applicable | ZCCP £100,000 |

| Theme | Activity | LECCS Obj. | Timeframe | Outcomes | Carbon Accountancy | Finances |
|-----------------------|---|------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Community Development | Carlisle Community Action | 5 | 2020-2025 To be confirmed | Communities will influence central decision-making structures and influencing partnership approaches | Not applicable | ZCCP £To be confirmed |
| Community Development | Cumbria Youth Climate Action Programme | 5 | 2020-2025 To be confirmed | Young people will be empowered to engage in meaningful ways with politicians, business leaders, policy makers and the media. Gatekeepers of emissions (for example local authorities and businesses) will have a mechanism for, and confidence to, engage with and be influenced by young people. | Not applicable | ZCCP £80,000 |
| Community Development | Community Carbon Literacy Programme | 5 | 2020-2025 To be confirmed | Organisations and individuals have developed a sense of agency and responsibility and a much better understanding of the causes of, and solutions to, the climate crisis. | Not applicable | ZCCP £To be confirmed |
| Community Development | Mapping Repair Cafes and peer support to establish new cafes | 4 | 2020-25 To be confirmed | Individuals feel more empowered and better skilled to take climate action. | Not applicable | ZCCP |
| Food | Work with partners on the Sustainable Food Action Plan to achieve Sustainable Food City Status. | 4 | 2021/22 | A holistic approach to food and that are achieving significant positive change on a range of key food health and sustainability issues. | Not applicable | External Funding |
| Food | Work with partners on a programme for healthy eating including cooking skills to help reduce reliance | 4 | To be confirmed | Local communities having access to a range of healthy and affordable food options. | Consumption | External Funding |

| Theme | Activity | LECCS Obj. | Timeframe | Outcomes | Carbon Accountancy | Finances |
|-------------------------------|---|------------|------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| | on processed and packaged food. | | | | | |
| Food | Allotments and community gardens | 4 | 2020/21 | Low carbon vegetable growing is increased in Cumbria. Maintain current occupancy rates for allotments and encourage provision of community gardens and allotments in new developments | Consumption and potential negative emissions | External Funding None required |
| Food | Low Carbon Food Programme | 4 | 2020-2025 To be confirmed | Low Carbon Food network is set up and supports a reduction in carbon emissions from what people eat. | Not applicable | ZCCP £To be confirmed |
| Food | Grow Local Eat Local project | 4 | 2020-2025 To be confirmed | Low carbon vegetable growing is increased in Cumbria. Local retailers are connected to vegetable growers providing low carbon food and reduced food miles. Carbon usage to grow vegetables is offset through an increase in agro-forestry. | Consumption | ZCCP £To be confirmed |
| Renewable Energy | Community Energy Support | 2 | 2020-25 To be confirmed | 2 new community energy projects are developed and installed using innovative approaches. | Not applicable | ZCCP £60,000 |
| Communications and engagement | Sharing Learning Nationally | | 2020-25 To be confirmed | Partners and communities take part in national learning and knowledge exchange events. | Not applicable | |
| Communications and engagement | Broadening engagement and overcoming disadvantage | 5 | 2020-25 To be confirmed | Individuals feel supported to learn how they can take climate action. | Not applicable | ZCCP £20,000 |
| Consultancy | Expert Advice | 1-5 | 2020-25 To be confirmed | A central pot of funding will be dedicated to contracting consultancy expertise to co-design solutions with | Not applicable | ZCCP £30,000 |

| Theme | Activity | LECCS Obj. | Timeframe | Outcomes | Carbon Accountancy | Finances |
|------------|--|------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | businesses, local authorities and communities as they emerge through the life of the project. | | |
| Governance | Cumbria Carbon Monitoring and wider evaluation | 5 | 2020-25 To be confirmed | New and robust methodology available for community led and partnership projects across the UK. | Not applicable | ZCCP £20,000 |

Action planning through regional and countywide partnerships

The key countywide partnerships are listed below, each of these partnerships have multi-agency, countywide strategies and plans in progress or in place. Working across these partnerships will help deliver this strategy:

Borderlands Inclusive Growth Deal

Encouraging Green Growth: Borderlands is committed to becoming a carbon neutral region. Our whole system approach to investing in green energy, coupled with our plans to maximise the benefit from our outstanding natural resources will lead to a vibrant economy driven by clean energy.

Energy Investment Company

A newly established Borderlands Energy Investment Company will act as a strategic coordinator and investment route to establish a Borderlands Energy Masterplan. A successfully managed and delivered Energy Masterplan with priorities, that complement the UK and Scottish Government's policies for clean growth and energy will establish a route to bringing Borderlands closer to a carbon neutral region whilst making our area more attractive to live and work in. The Borderlands' Energy Investment Company will be established and operated by the five member authorities, along with the UK and Scottish Government. These seven public sector bodies would be the main members further supported by a technically skilled energy-specific governance structure highlighted in this Strategic Outline Business Case and further supported by the established wider Borderlands governance structure.

Energy Masterplan

The overarching Borderlands Energy Masterplan will be developed following a Scottish Enterprise designed approach, and will establish:

The role of green energy in delivering growth through new business opportunities and investment and a basis for future planning and investment decisions. Masterplanning is identifying investment activity that needs to be taken forward at a Borderlands wide geographic area, and activity that needs to take place at a more local level.

The masterplanning covers private sector investment appetite, feasibility of securing investment, and role of public funds in leveraging this investment, which will provide important direction in generating project ideas for the company to assess. The master planning exercise will draw on the baseline of information and strategic planning that is already available or underway. This includes baseline evidence for each of the four geographies which comprise Borderlands. For the South of Scotland this is collated in a study undertaken for Scottish Government in Spring 2018 (BuroHappold study), while in Cumbria and Northumberland, baseline information can be derived from sub-national data held by BEIS and analysed in the development of the respective local energy strategies for each area.

Natural Capital Innovation Zone: Linked to the Innovation Centres for Dairy and Forestry, this designation will present opportunities to introduce new ways of working. These will fuse together the best practice from both environmental stewardship initiatives (such as the Defra pioneers, landscape partnerships, river trusts, forestry investment zones) and economic and social growth initiatives (such as the LEADER, neighbourhood and community planning, and strategic economic plans) to maximise the full benefit from our countryside within the context of responding to climate change.

- **Zero Carbon Cumbria Partnership**

- Project Plan 2020-2025

Cumbria Strategic Waste Partnership

- New strategy and sub groups in progress.

Cumbria Strategic Flood Partnership

- Strategy works underway.

Cumbria Local Resilience Forum

- Strategy and Programme in place.

Cumbria Public Health Alliance

- Joint Public Health Strategy and action plan.

In addition the following strategies will be important in achieving the countywide target:

- Cumbria Transport Strategy (Previously Local Transport Plan LTP).
- Cumbria Cycling Strategy /Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (CWIPs).
- LEP Local Industrial Strategy.
- Local Energy Plan (LEP).
- Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

Areas for action planning, 2025-30 and beyond

| Theme | Action | LECCS Obj. | Timeframe | Outcome | Carbon Accountancy | Finances |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------|-----------|--|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Assets | Fleet Strategy: Alternative fuels vehicle replacement plan for each service | 1 | 2025-30 | Increase fleet challenge with further fleet reductions, increased use of alternative travel options and increased introduction of alternative fuelled vehicles. | Production (Scope 2) | Future budget bids |
| Assets | Future fleet and depot options: shared resources such as pool cars and car clubs. | 1 & 5 | 2025-30 | Continue to explore options to share resources. | Production (Scope 1 and 2) | None required |
| Local Plan | Urban Consolidation Centres (UCC) | 2 | 2030-35 | Urban Consolidation Centres can enable last mile deliveries to be made using electric freight vehicles (including e-bikes) rather than diesel-powered HGVs. | Consumption | None required |
| Local Plan | Pennine AONB Plan | 5 | 2025-30 | Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) interventions to help offset within the UK. | Potential Negative Emissions | None required |
| Local Plan | Solway AONB Plan | 5 | 2025-30 | Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) interventions to help offset within the UK. | Potential Negative Emissions | None required |
| Future Flood Risk Management | Natural Flood Management Projects | 5 | 2025-30 | Reduce flood and coastal erosion risk through measures that help to protect, restore and emulate the natural functions of catchments, floodplains, rivers and the coast. | Consumption | External funding |
| Wildlife and habitats (biodiversity) | Net Bio diversity Gain for all our parks and open spaces | 5 | 2025-30 | Biodiversity and carbon capture co benefits. | Offsetting | External funding |

Outline Carbon Management Plan

Carbon Management Plan for 2020-2025 to reduce energy and fossil fuel consumption for the City Council's estate and operation.

These are selected actions from that action plan that are considered the most significant in making the Council net zero by 203X, based on a production accounting methodology.

These actions will be approached in the following stages:

- Decarbonisation of operational activity
- Microgeneration of renewal energy from operational assets
- Offsetting through land use and land use change activities

The actions include:

- Sands Centre Redevelopment
- Civic Centre Ground Floor Reinstatement
- Asset Management Plan & Maintenance Plan
- Energy Management System
- Footway Lighting (LED Project)
- Fleet Strategy, future fleet and depot options
- Decarbonisation of Estate
- One Public Estate Project (Phase 7)
- ICT Strategy: Agile working ICT equipment and networks
- Funding Strategy: Identifying CAPEX Opportunities for decarbonisation and renewal energy
- Procurement: Review activity and strategy to develop a procurement guide on climate change impacts/assessment

Outline Community Engagement & Development Plan

Selected actions from the action plan that are considered the most significant in community engagement and development.

Actions include:

- New and refreshed webpages for Local Environment and Climate Change
- Interactive programme of digital communication and engagement
- Targeted campaigns to encourage behaviour change
- Celebrating success with local case studies demonstrating positive action
- Partnerships: Collaboration on a wider, local corporate response
- Partnerships: Carlisle Ambassadors and Young Ambassadors sessions on Local Environment and Climate Change
- Help to promote Voluntary and Community Groups to be involved in recycling and reuse activities
- Funding Strategy: Funding Newsletter and support
- Place Standard Project
- Carlisle Resilience Group Community Resilience 'future shocks'
- Collaborative Funding Pilot
- Cumbria Sustainability Network
- National and Countywide Citizens' Assembly/ Jury
- Carlisle Community Action
- Cumbria Youth Climate Action Programme
- Community Carbon Literacy Programme
- Mapping Repair Cafes and peer support to establish new cafes
- Sharing learning nationally
- Broadening engagement and overcoming disadvantage

Definitions and glossary

The definition of local environment for the strategy is the surrounding conditions or forces, these can be local or global conditions or forces. Covering topics to include:

- Air and water quality
- Ambient noise and light
- Climate change, adaptation (Future Flood Risk Management)
- Climate change, mitigation and low carbon energy
- Contaminated Land
- Green infrastructure, countryside and landscapes
- Tackling pollution
- Severe weather
- Waste minimisation
- Wildlife and habitats (biodiversity)

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| t | tonnes |
| kt | thousand tonnes |
| mt | million tonnes |
| CO ₂ e | Carbon Dioxide equivalents |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental Panel Climate Change. |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gas |
| GGP | Greenhouse Gas Protocol. |
| Carbon Footprint | A carbon footprint measures the total greenhouse gas emissions caused directly and indirectly by a person, organisation, event or product. ⁴ |
| Net- zero | Carbon neutral or net zero carbon is the goal of ensuring that any given activity does not cause any additional carbon dioxide (or other greenhouse gas) to be added to the atmosphere. The net zero position can be achieved by balancing a measured amount of carbon released with an equal amount of carbon offsetting activities. |
| Decarbonisation | The process of removing or reducing the carbon dioxide (CO ₂) or equivalents from human activities. |
| LULUCF | Land use, land-use change and forestry. |

⁴ [Carbon Trust](#)

Links and references

Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy (LECCS)

<https://www.carlisle.gov.uk/Council/Council-and-Democracy/Climate-Change>

Zero Carbon Cumbria Programme

<https://cafs.org.uk/our-projects/zero-carbon-cumbria-programme/>

Ashden Toolkit

<https://ashden.org/climate-action-co-benefits-toolkit/>

Friends of the Earth 33 Actions for Local Councils

<https://policy.friendsoftheearth.uk/insight/33-actions-local-authorities-can-take-climate-change>

Climate Emergency Action Planning

<https://climateemergency.org.uk/session-one/>

Committee on Climate Change Net Zero report

<https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Net-Zero-The-UKs-contribution-to-stopping-global-warming.pdf>

National Climate Assembly Report recommendations

<https://www.climateassembly.uk/report/>

UK Baseline

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/articles/netzeroandthedifferentofficialmeasuresoftheuksgreenhousegasemissions/2019-07-24>

Cumbria Baseline Report

<https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/environment/environment-further-information/>

BEIS, June 2019, UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2017. <https://tinyurl.com/UKCO2PB>

Centre for Ecology & Hydrology for BEIS (2019). Mapping Carbon Emissions & Removals for the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Sector: Report based on the 1990-2017 Inventory. See: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017.

Carbon Trust

<https://www.carbontrust.com/resources/carbon-footprinting-guide>

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE HEALTH AND WELLBEING SCRUTINY PANEL HELD ON 14 JANUARY 2021

HWSP.08/21 LOCAL ENVIRONMENT (CLIMATE CHANGE) STRATEGY

The Corporate Director of Economic Development submitted report PC.02/21 which provided an update on the progress of the adoption of the Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy.

In considering the report, Members raised the following questions and comments:

- The Panel had requested that a representative of the Zero Carbon Cumbria Partnership (ZCCP) be invited to attend the meeting to help the Panel to gain a better understanding of the carbon baseline which was important for the authority in setting its target. Why had this not happened?

The Policy and Communications Manager reminded the Panel of the background of the ZCCP and their work. The ZCCP had received National Lottery Funding and were in the process of making the relevant appointments to the Partnership. It was proposed that the Partnership Manager would be invited to attend Scrutiny when the appointment process had been completed. He added that the project proposals had been shared with the Council and had been incorporated into some of the local actions as set out in the action plan and community engagement plan.

Referring to the Cumbria Baseline report, the Policy and Communications Manager added that key dates had also been included in the action plan to provide an overview of the 2037 target alongside the trajectory and scale of reductions required across Cumbria.

The Corporate Director of Economic Development agreed that the baseline was important and there was a need to understand how it affected the area. She had proposed that the Members Advisory Group, as the lead on the issue, received a presentation on the baseline report to gain cross party understanding on the carbon baseline for Cumbria and Carlisle.

A Member responded that the expectation for the meeting had been the attendance of a representative who had been involved in the preparation of the bid with first-hand information.

- A Member was concerned that the preparation of the Strategy had taken two years and there was a need for urgent action. She felt strongly that Members needed to have a good understanding of the urgency and carbon baseline before the matter was considered at Council to be able to understand what the Council needed to do to meet targets and where to prioritise.

The Corporate Director of Economic Development reminded the Panel that the matter was a cross cutting matter that affected all aspects of the work of the Council across the District. The report would also be considered by the Economic Growth Scrutiny Panel. She suggested that an informal Council Briefing take place for all Members to be briefed on the evidence base for the report.

The Policy and Communications Manager drew the Panel's attention to the Targets section of the report which set out a breakdown of the Net Zero Target. The targets linked to some of the

Council's own direct production emissions and was a shortcut to where the Council's target would impact the Cumbria baseline figures. He asked the Panel how they would like to see this information set out to make it clearer and easier to use.

A Member responded that it would be beneficial for the report to include examples of how the targets could be achieved. The Policy and Communications Manager reminded the Panel that all Members had received the Cumbria Baseline report which included a clear example scenario of how Cumbria could work together in partnership to achieve some of the reductions. Likewise the City Council action plan included a five year scenario for cumulative reductions to the Council's carbon footprint

The Economy, Enterprise and Housing Portfolio Holder agreed that the baseline was important, however, the Strategy helped set out the Council's direction and there needed to be a balance in getting an understanding of the baseline and moving forward with the projects.

A Member commented that Scrutiny had open transparent discussions to shape the final document and actions, they needed expert knowledge to inform the debate and did not feel that informal Council was the right setting for the information to be shared.

- Were there dedicated officer resources for the climate emergency work?

The Policy and Communications Manager drew the Panel's attention to the list of contributors to the Strategy from the whole Council. The Strategy was a whole organisation Strategy which required all Officers and Members working together to deliver the actions. He reported that the ZCCP had, as one of five new roles, appointed a Local Authority Climate Co-Ordinator as well as allocating significant new resources to help Cumbria reach the target.

- The knowledge of the climate emergency had changed significantly since the production of the Carlisle District Local Plan 2015-2030, had the review of the Local Plan begun?

The Corporate Director of Economic Development confirmed that the review process had started, and the main focus was the St Cuthbert's Garden Village and the goal to have a carbon zero development.

- A Member commented that she felt there were two risks with regard to the implementation of the Strategy, the first risk was the lack of urgency on the Strategy and the second was the risk in trying to change residents behaviour.

The Corporate Director of Economic Development agreed that there was an urgent need in moving forward with the Strategy. Once the Strategy was approved Officers could move to implementation and look at the required budget. She stated that the Council would play a role in helping to change residents behaviour by leading through example and by helping individuals to understand the impact of their behaviour.

The Policy and Communications Manager highlighted the action plan which identified six months of actions within the constraints of the pandemic and recognised the link between the recovery from the pandemic and tackling climate change.

- How was the consultation for the Strategy published, how many responses were received and how representative of the City's population were they?

The Policy and Communications Manager reported that there had been over 60 responses to the consultation which gave in depth and detailed responses to key questions. There had not been a demographic survey carried out with the consultation.

- When the Strategy had been previously scrutinised the Panel felt that the tone of the document did not reflect the required leadership. How were the detailed consultation responses be incorporated into the document?

The Policy and Communications Manager assured Members that the consultation feedback had been used in shaping the action plan and responses were represented in the themes contained within the document.

- The Panel asked that the risks associated with the Strategy be amended to include the risk of not having the Strategy and the adverse impact of not doing anything to address the climate emergency.

The Corporate Director of Economic Development agreed to set out the risk of no action within the report. The Policy and Communications Manager added that the risks would be formalised and included in a risk register within the Council following the adoption of the Strategy and approval of the Action Plan.

- How would the Council deal with procurement and its impact on other organisations it enters into contracts with? How was climate change weighted against the importance of value for money and a balanced budget?

The Finance, Governance and Resources Portfolio Holder explained that the Procurement and Commissioning Strategy had been amended in September 2019 and required that organisations that engaged with the Council measured the environmental cost of the work that they did.

- A Member asked for more information on Carlisle Community Action.

The Policy and Communications Manager reported that the ZCCP would be providing resources to the Group and he would circulate more information to the Panel.

- A Member asked the Panel to support the following:
 - That the Movement Theme included more options for staff, in particular cycling and walking options for short journeys within the city;
 - That potential new services regarding food waste was vitally important and should be endorsed as future action plan objectives.

The Communities, Health and Wellbeing Portfolio Holder commented that the pandemic had created a focus on climate change and sustainability. She set out the ongoing work being undertaken with partners and urged Members to agree the Strategy and Action Plan as working documents so that the Council could move forward in implementing the actions and demonstrate the work that was being carried out.

- The Panel requested that the following matters be included in the Strategy:
 - Training for staff and Members;

- Change to the language to encourage more education, engagement and inclusion with the public;
 - Include partnership with Schools to engage young people.
- It was felt that the establishment of the Citizens Jury for Carlisle should be a priority.
 - The Panel requested that the monitoring of the outcomes of the action plan take place every six months not annually.

RESOLVED – 1) The Panel scrutinised the amended Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy (PC.02/21) and recommended that the following be included in the Strategy:

1. Training for Officers and Members
 2. The risk of doing nothing and the adverse impact of not doing anything
 3. That an update report be submitted to the Panel every six months
 4. Behaviour change to be done in partnership
 5. Partnership with schools
- 2) That the Policy and Communications Manager provide the Panel with more information on Carlisle Community Action.
- 3) That the Corporate Director of Economic Development and the Policy and Communications Manager be thanked for their detailed work in preparing the amended Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy and Action Plan.



NOTICE OF EXECUTIVE KEY DECISIONS

8 January 2021

Notice of Key Decisions

This document provides information on the 'key decisions' to be taken by the Executive within the next 28 days. The Notice will be updated on a monthly basis and sets out:

- Details of the key decisions which are to be taken;
- Dates of the Executive meetings at which decisions will be taken;
- Details of who will be consulted and dates for consultation;
- Reports and background papers which will be considered during the decision making process;
- Details of who to contact if further information is required
- Details of where the document can be inspected
- Details of items which the public may be excluded from the meeting under regulation 4(2) and the reason why
- Details of documents relating to the decision which need not, because of regulation 20(3) be disclosed to the public and the reason why.

The dates on which each new Notice will be published are set below:

Publication Dates

8 January 2021
5 February 2021
5 March 2021

Key decisions are taken by the City Council's Executive and these are usually open to the public. Agendas and reports and any other documents relevant to the decision which may be submitted can be viewed in the Customer Contact Centre at the Civic Centre, Carlisle or on the City Council's website (www.carlisle.gov.uk). Agendas and reports are published one week ahead of the meeting.

A Key Decision is an Executive decision which is likely –

- (a) to result in the relevant local authority incurring expenditure which is, or the making of savings which are, significant* having regard to the local authority's budget for the service or function to which the decision relates;
- (b) to be significant in terms of its effects on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more wards or electoral divisions in the area of the relevant local authority.

*significant expenditure or savings to the authority in excess of £70,000

The City Council's Executive Members are:

Councillor J Mallinson (Leader / Chairman)
Councillor G Ellis (Deputy Leader, and Finance, Governance and Resources Portfolio Holder)
Councillor N Christian (Environment and Transport Portfolio Holder)
Councillor S Higgs (Culture, Heritage and Leisure Portfolio Holder)
Councillor Mrs Mallinson (Communities, Health and Wellbeing Portfolio Holder)
Councillor P Nedved (Economy, Enterprise and Housing Portfolio Holder)

Should you wish to make any representations in relation to the items being held in private or If you require further information regarding this notice please contact Democratic Services on 01228 817039 or committeeservices@carlisle.gov.uk.

Index of Active Key Decisions

| | | Date Decision to be considered: | Date Decision to be taken: |
|----------|--|---|----------------------------|
| KD.01/21 | Carlisle Plan | 8 February 2021 consultation period to include Overview and Scrutiny as appropriate | 6 April 2021 |
| KD.02/21 | Empty Property Grant Assistance | | 8 March 2021 |
| KD.07/20 | Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2021-2026 | 13 January 2021 consultation period to include Overview and Scrutiny as appropriate | 8 February 2021 |
| KD.27/20 | Review of Public Space Protection Orders | 14 December 2020 (EX.147/20) consultation period to include Overview and Scrutiny as appropriate | 8 February 2021 |
| KD.31/20 | Local Air Quality Action Plan Consultation and Agreement | 14 December 2020 (EX.149/20) consultation period to include Overview and Scrutiny as appropriate | 8 February 2021 |
| KD.35/20 | Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy | 13 January 2021 consultation period to include Overview and Scrutiny as appropriate | 8 February 2021 |

Index of Active Key Decisions

| | | Date Decision to be considered: | Date Decision to be taken: |
|----------|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| KD.36/20 | Borderlands Inclusive Growth Deal | consultation period to include Overview and Scrutiny as appropriate | 8 February 2021 |

Notice of Key Decisions to be taken by the Executive

The following key decision is to be made on behalf of Carlisle City Council:

| | |
|--|--|
| Key Decision Reference: | KD.01/21 |
| Type of Decision: | Executive |
| Decision Title: | Carlisle Plan |
| Decision to be taken: | The Executive will be asked to recommend the new Carlisle Plan to Council for adoption. |
| Date Decision to be considered: | 8 February 2021 consultation period to include Overview and Scrutiny as appropriate |
| Date Decision to be taken: | 6 April 2021 |
| Is the Decision Public or Private?: | The decision will be taken in public. |
| Documents submitted for consideration in relation to the Decision: | The report of the Deputy Chief Executive will be available five working days before the meeting |
| Contact Officer for this Decision: | Deputy Chief Executive, Carlisle City Council, Civic Centre, Carlisle, CA3 8QG |
| Relevant Portfolio Area: | Leader |
| Relevant or Lead Overview and Scrutiny Panel: | Business & Transformation Scrutiny Panel, Health & Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel, Economic Growth Scrutiny Panel, |

All public reports can be viewed in the Customer Contact Centre of the Civic Centre, Carlisle, the Public Library and on the Council's website www.carlisle.gov.uk.

Other documents relevant to the matter may be submitted to the decision maker. These, if available, may be obtained by contacting the named contact officer.

Notice of Key Decisions to be taken by the Executive

The following key decision is to be made on behalf of Carlisle City Council:

| | |
|--|---|
| Key Decision Reference: | KD.02/21 |
| Type of Decision: | Executive |
| Decision Title: | Empty Property Grant Assistance |
| Decision to be taken: | <p>The Executive will be asked to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consider and approve a proposed extension to the Empty Property Grant by agreeing to the use of £109,433.00 Capital funds from 2012/13 which are presently unallocated. 2. Increase the maximum Empty Property Grant offer to £5,000 and delegate authority to the Corporate Director of Governance and Regulatory Services, following consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Economy Enterprise and Housing to vary the terms of the proposed Grant should opportunities arise which are conducive to improved service delivery. |
| Date Decision to be considered: | |
| Date Decision to be taken: | 8 March 2021 |
| Is the Decision Public or Private?: | The decision will be taken in public. |
| Documents submitted for consideration in relation to the Decision: | The report of the Corporate Director of Governance and Regulatory Services will be available five working days before the meeting |
| Contact Officer for this Decision: | Corporate Director of Governance and Regulatory Services, Carlisle City Council, Civic Centre, Carlisle, CA3 8QG |
| Relevant Portfolio Area: | Economy, Enterprise and and Housing (Councillor Nedved) |
| Relevant or Lead Overview and Scrutiny Panel: | Economic Growth Scrutiny Panel |

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Other documents relevant to the matter may be submitted to the decision maker. These, if available, may be obtained by contacting the named contact officer.

Notice of Key Decisions to be taken by the Executive

The following key decision is to be made on behalf of Carlisle City Council:

| | |
|--|---|
| Key Decision Reference: | KD.07/20 |
| Type of Decision: | Executive |
| Decision Title: | Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2021-2026 |
| Decision to be taken: | The Executive will be asked to support the strategic priorities identified as part of a statutory review and consultation process; targeting Homelessness and Rough Sleeping in Carlisle from 2021 to 2026. |
| Date Decision to be considered: | 13 January 2021 consultation period to include Overview and Scrutiny as appropriate |
| Date Decision to be taken: | 8 February 2021 |
| Is the Decision Public or Private?: | The decision will be taken in public |
| Documents submitted for consideration in relation to the Decision: | The report of the Corporate Director of Governance and Regulatory Services will be available five working days before the meeting |
| Contact Officer for this Decision: | Corporate Director of Governance and Regulatory Services, Carlisle City Council, Civic Centre, Carlisle, CA3 8QG |
| Relevant Portfolio Area: | Economy, Enterprise and and Housing (Councillor Nedved) |
| Relevant or Lead Overview and Scrutiny Panel: | Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel |

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Other documents relevant to the matter may be submitted to the decision maker. These, if available, may be obtained by contacting the named contact officer.

Notice of Key Decisions to be taken by the Executive

The following key decision is to be made on behalf of Carlisle City Council:

| | |
|--|---|
| Key Decision Reference: | KD.27/20 |
| Type of Decision: | Executive |
| Decision Title: | Review of Public Space Protection Orders |
| Decision to be taken: | <p>Local Authorities were granted powers to introduce Public Space Protection Orders (PSPO) in 2014 through section 59 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. PSPOs replaced previous legislation and introduced wider discretionary powers to deal with nuisances or problems which harm the local community's quality of life. A PSPO needs to be reviewed every three years and the current Public Space Protection Order expires on the 21st March 2021</p> <p>An order is intended to ensure that people can use and enjoy public spaces, living safely from anti-social behaviour. An order will specify an area where activities are taking place that are detrimental to the quality of life of those in the area and can impose conditions and restrictions on people using the specified area.</p> <p>The Executive will be asked to approve the content of a new PSPO for the next three years following consultation with partners.</p> |
| Date Decision to be considered: | 14 December 2020 (EX.147/20) consultation period to include Overview and Scrutiny as appropriate |
| Date Decision to be taken: | 8 February 2021 |
| Is the Decision Public or Private?: | The decision will be taken in public. |
| Documents submitted for consideration in relation to the Decision: | CS.36/20 - Review of Public Space Protection Orders on 14 December 2020 |
| Contact Officer for this Decision: | Deputy Chief Executive, Carlisle City Council, Civic Centre, Carlisle, CA3 8QG |
| Relevant Portfolio Area: | Communities, Health and Wellbeing (Councillor Mrs Mallinson) |
| Relevant or Lead Overview and Scrutiny | Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel |

| | |
|--------|--|
| Panel: | |
|--------|--|

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Other documents relevant to the matter may be submitted to the decision maker. These, if available, may be obtained by contacting the named contact officer.

Notice of Key Decisions to be taken by the Executive

The following key decision is to be made on behalf of Carlisle City Council:

| | |
|--|---|
| Key Decision Reference: | KD.31/20 |
| Type of Decision: | Executive |
| Decision Title: | Local Air Quality Action Plan Consultation and Agreement |
| Decision to be taken: | The Executive will be asked to consider the measures recommended in the Air Quality Action Plan as part of the wider consultation process, which also include key stakeholders. The action plan once finalised will be requested to be signed off by Executive. |
| Date Decision to be considered: | 14 December 2020 (EX.149/20) consultation period to include Overview and Scrutiny as appropriate |
| Date Decision to be taken: | 8 February 2021 |
| Is the Decision Public or Private?: | The decision will be taken in public. |
| Documents submitted for consideration in relation to the Decision: | GD.60/20 - Air Quality Action Plan Consultation and Adoption on 14 December 2020 |
| Contact Officer for this Decision: | Corporate Director of Governance and Regulatory Services, Carlisle City Council, Civic Centre, Carlisle, CA3 8QG |
| Relevant Portfolio Area: | Environment and Transport (Councillor Christian) |
| Relevant or Lead Overview and Scrutiny Panel: | Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel |

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Other documents relevant to the matter may be submitted to the decision maker. These, if available, may be obtained by contacting the named contact officer.

Notice of Key Decisions to be taken by the Executive

The following key decision is to be made on behalf of Carlisle City Council:

| | |
|--|---|
| Key Decision Reference: | KD.35/20 |
| Type of Decision: | Executive |
| Decision Title: | Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy |
| Decision to be taken: | The Executive will be asked to recommend the Local Environment (Climate Change) Strategy to Council for adoption. |
| Date Decision to be considered: | 13 January 2021 consultation period to include Overview and Scrutiny as appropriate |
| Date Decision to be taken: | 8 February 2021 |
| Is the Decision Public or Private?: | The decision will be taken in public. |
| Documents submitted for consideration in relation to the Decision: | The report of the Corporate Director of Economic Development will be available five working days before the meeting |
| Contact Officer for this Decision: | Corporate Director of Economic Development, Carlisle City Council, Civic Centre, Carlisle, CA3 8QG |
| Relevant Portfolio Area: | Environment and Transport (Councillor Christian) |
| Relevant or Lead Overview and Scrutiny Panel: | Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel |

All public reports can be viewed in the Customer Contact Centre of the Civic Centre, Carlisle, the Public Library and on the Council's website www.carlisle.gov.uk.

Other documents relevant to the matter may be submitted to the decision maker. These, if available, may be obtained by contacting the named contact officer.

Notice of Key Decisions to be taken by the Executive

The following key decision is to be made on behalf of Carlisle City Council:

| | |
|--|---|
| Key Decision Reference: | KD.36/20 |
| Type of Decision: | Executive |
| Decision Title: | Borderlands Inclusive Growth Deal |
| Decision to be taken: | The Executive will be asked to recommend that the draft Borderlands Inclusive Growth Deal is taken to Full Council for approval |
| Date Decision to be considered: | consultation period to include Overview and Scrutiny as appropriate |
| Date Decision to be taken: | 8 February 2021 |
| Is the Decision Public or Private?: | The decision will be taken in private. The report is not for publication by virtue of paragraph 3 of part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972. |
| Documents submitted for consideration in relation to the Decision: | The report of the Corporate Director of Economic Development will be available five working days before the meeting |
| Contact Officer for this Decision: | Corporate Director of Economic Development, Carlisle City Council, Civic Centre, Carlisle, CA3 8QG |
| Relevant Portfolio Area: | Leader |
| Relevant or Lead Overview and Scrutiny Panel: | Economic Growth Scrutiny Panel |

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Other documents relevant to the matter may be submitted to the decision maker. These, if available, may be obtained by contacting the named contact officer.

Notice prepared by Councillor John Mallinson,
Leader of Carlisle City Council

Date: 8 February 2020

Notice of Decision taken by The Leader – Councillor John Mallinson

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Leader's Decision Reference: | LD.01/21 |
| Subject Title: | COVID-19 – Local Restrictions Support Grant Open |

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Subject Matter: | To adopt this policy which sets out Carlisle City Council's approach to administration of this Government funded grant scheme which has a discretionary element within the guidance. That the administration of the COVID-19 Local Restrictions Support Grant Open Scheme in Carlisle be undertaken by Economic Development team, with the Corporate Director for Economic Development certifying grant payments following assessment of applications against the criteria set out within the policy. |
|------------------------|---|

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Relevant Portfolio Area: | Leader |
| Decision Taken: | To adopt this policy which sets out Carlisle City Council's approach to administration of this Government funded grant scheme which has a discretionary element within the guidance. That the administration of the COVID-19 Local Restrictions Support Grant Open Scheme in Carlisle be undertaken by Economic Development team, with the Corporate Director for Economic Development certifying grant payments following assessment of applications against the criteria set out within the policy. |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Key or Non-Key Decision: | NO |
| | YES — Key Decision Reference: |

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Date Decision Made: | 23 December 2020 |
|----------------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Reports and Background Papers considered: | Covid-19 – Local Restrictions Support Grant Open Carlisle City Council Policy | |
| Reasons for Decision: | Carlisle will be allocated a fixed budget per 14 days for administering the LRSG Open. This budget can be expended during Tier 2 restrictions. The Council has sought to use this allocation to provide grants aligned with the Government Guidance using the eligibility and grant levels therein. Successful applicants will be eligible for a fortnightly grant payment to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on our local businesses which meet the eligibility criteria set out in this policy. This policy uses the Government guidance and criteria to guide the decision making and processes for the administration of this Government fund, including how and when to apply any discretion. | |
| Details of alternative options considered and rejected: | None | |
| Interests Declared: | None | |
| Date published: | 13 January 2021 | |
| Urgent Decision not subject to call in: | YES | |
| Consent of Chairman/Deputy Chairman of Council to Urgency: | YES/ NO – Mayor 12.01.21 | |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Deadline for call-in: | N/A |
| Implementation date if not called in: | 13 January 2021 |

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Relevant Scrutiny Panel: | Economic Growth Scrutiny Panel |
| Call-in notified to and date notified: | N/A |
| Approved for implementation on: | 13 January 2021 |

All public reports can be viewed on the Council's website www.carlisle.gov.uk

Officer Decisions

Below is a list of decisions taken by Officers which they have classed as significant, full details and supporting background documents can be viewed on the Council's website www.carlisle.gov.uk/CMIS/

| Decision Ref No | Title: Subject and Decision Taken: | Reports and Background Papers considered: | Date Decision Taken: | Decision Maker: |
|-----------------|---|--|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| OD.6/21 | Elected Member Training Cllr Louise Atkinson to attend The Future of Local Government Virtual Seminar on 17- 19 March 2021 | None | 21 January 2021 | Deputy Chief Executive |
| OD.4/21 | Community Protection Notice issued under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 during the period of December 2020 Empty property enforcement action has been taken where empty properties are in such a condition that the owners have allowed them to cause persistent anti-social behavioural impact on the community, which has resulted in enforcement action after an initial warning notice has been issued to the responsible person (s). The serving of a community protection notice (s) under Section 43 Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. Action taken against 1 individual/Company Date served: 15th December 2020 Date operative until 15 th January 2021 Case reference: NOT/002701 | Statutory Guidance and Private Sector Housing Enforcement Policy. Excel copy of public notice register. | 14 January 2021 | Principal Health and Housing Officer |
| OD.5/21 | Community Protection Notice issued under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 during the period of December 2020 Empty property enforcement action has been taken where empty properties are in such a condition that the owners have allowed them to cause persistent anti-social behavioural impact on the community, which has resulted in enforcement action after an initial warning notice has been issued to the responsible person (s) The serving of a community protection notice (s) under Section 43 Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. | Statutory Guidance and Private Sector Housing Enforcement Policy. Excel copy of public notice register. | 14 January 2021 | Principal Health and Housing Officer |

| | | | | |
|---------|---|--|-----------------|---|
| | <p>Action taken against 1 individual</p> <p>Date served: 15th December 2020</p> <p>Date operative until 25th January 2021</p> <p>Case reference: MAU 007498/NOT: 002690</p> | | | |
| OD.3/21 | <p>Homeless Prevention and Accommodation Services</p> <p>The Homeless Prevention and Accommodation Service team managers of Carlisle City Council have made the attached decisions for 1 April to 31 December 2020, under the express authorisation delegated to relevant officers in accordance with the Council's policy requirements</p> | <p>Individual assessments of need and vulnerability are considered on a case by case basis to inform decision making; these include personal sensitive information. The assessments are not for publication by virtue of paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972, as the report contains exempt information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information) assessments are</p> | 14 January 2021 | Homelessness Prevention and Accommodation Manager |
| OD.2/21 | <p>Temporary closure of West Walls Car Park, Carlisle city centre</p> <p>Closure of West Walls Car Park from 11pm on Tuesday 5th January 2020 until further notice.</p> | None | 05 January 2021 | Neighbourhood Services Manager |
| OD.1/21 | <p>Licensing Decisions taken between 2 December 2020 and 4 January 2021</p> <p>The Licensing Manager has granted the attached licences or permissions under an express authorisation delegated to her and in accordance with the Council's policy requirements.</p> | <p>Applications for various licences. Private Not for Publication by Virtue of Paragraph 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act.</p> | 04 January 2021 | Licensing Manager |

JOINT MANAGEMENT TEAM

MINUTES – 13th January 2021

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Attendees | Leader; Deputy Leader; PH Economy, Enterprise & Housing; PH Environment & Transport; PH Communities, Health & Wellbeing; PH Culture, Heritage & Leisure; Chief Executive; Deputy Chief Executive (from 2.45 p.m.); Corporate Director of Governance & Regulatory Services; Corporate Director of Finance & Resources; Corporate Director of Economic Development; Policy & Communications Manager (until 2.45 p.m.) |
| Apologies | |

| Agenda Item 1 – Minutes of Meeting 14th December 2020 | Action |
|--|---------------|
| Noted and agreed | |
| Agenda Item 2 – Carlisle Plan (Draft) | |
| The Policy & Communications Manager referred attendees to the previously circulated papers relating to it. A full round table discussion followed, and amendments / additions agreed | |
| Agenda Item 3 - Updates on Borderlands; The Sands; Civic Centre; St Cuthbert's Garden Village; Central Plaza | |
| Members of SMT provided the Executive with their update on the current position regarding each area | |

| | |
|---|--|
| Agenda Item 4 – Future Items for Notice of Executive Key Decisions | |
| Noted and agreed | |
| Agenda Item 5 - JMT Forward Plan | |
| Reviewed and updated | |

Executive

Agenda
item:
A.9

Meeting Date: 8 February 2021
 Portfolio: Environment & Transport / Economy, Enterprise & Housing
 Key Decision: No
 Within Policy and Budget Framework: No
 Public / Private: Public
 Title: Cumbria Coastal Strategy
 Report of: Jane Meek, Corporate Director of Economic Development
 Report Number: PC 06/21

Purpose / Summary:

The purpose of this report is to present the Cumbria Coastal Strategy for adoption.

Recommendations:

- The recommended to Executive is to adopt the Cumbria Coastal Strategy.

Tracking

| | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| Scrutiny: | |
| Executive | 8 February 2021 |
| Council | |

1. BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 1.1 The Shoreline Management Plan (SMP2 ED 25.10) was adopted by Council in 2010, this new Cumbria Coastal Strategy (the Strategy) is a local focus on short term to long term works needed to protect infrastructure close to the coast.
- 1.2 The County Council has brought together a partnership, funded through the Environment Agency, to develop a strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management. Funding for the works is granted by the North West Flood and Coastal Committee and is based on the success of other studies carried out in the south of Cumbria. The study has been underway since 2017 through consultants appointed on behalf of the County Council.
- 1.3 To date, Barrow Borough Council and Copeland Borough Council have endorsed the Strategy and in the next month Allerdale Borough Council and South Lakeland District Council will also have endorsed the Strategy. The Environment Agency approved the Strategy in October 2020 and the accompanying Habitats Regulations Assessment in December 2020. The County Council will be looking to endorse the Strategy at their Cabinet meeting in March 2021.

Partnership work

- 1.4 North West Regional Flood and Coastal Committee Business Plan 2019-22 has a clear mission statement and three purposes:

‘Working together on sustainable management of flood and coastal erosion risks, we will improve the health and wellbeing of our communities, and enhance the economy and environment in the North West.

The three main purposes are:

- To ensure that the identification, communication and management of flood risk and coastal erosion is coherent across catchments and shorelines.
- To encourage efficient investment in flood and coastal erosion risk management in a way that provides value for money and benefits local communities.
- To bring together risk management authorities and other relevant bodies to understand flood and coastal erosion risks in our area.’

Hence the agreement to funding to a substantial study for the Cumbria coast.

District shoreline, Strategy and Action Plan

- 1.5 The main reports that have informed the Strategy include:

Strategy Appraisal Report
Technical Appraisal Reports (for each section of coastline)
Action Plan
Economics Report
Strategic Environmental Appraisal
Habitats Regulation Assessment
Summary Report
Summary Report for each District

1.6 The Summary Report for Carlisle City Council is presented in Appendix A. This summary document has been tailored to the shoreline that falls within the district boundary. The summary document sets out the definitions for the Shoreline Management System in two related levels:

1. Shoreline Management Plan, the policies, Policy Areas and Units
2. Coastal Strategy, Priority Units and Approaches

1.7 The shoreline within our district falls within the Policy Area 'Cardurnock to Scottish Border', Policy Area number '11e8'. This Policy Area is in part shared by Allerdale Borough Council. The Policy Area is subdivided into Policy Units, one of which, 'Rockcliffe 11e8.7', is identified as a Priority Unit.

1.8 The draft action plan sets out the activities the Council is the Lead Authority for, subject to funding and resource availability. A summary of these actions is presented in Appendix B.

1.9 Delivery of actions and projects will be supported by the Cumbria County Council working alongside Carlisle City Council. The North-West & North Wales Coastal Group Regional Monitoring Programme provides continuous coastal monitoring updates for all the maritime Local Authorities. There is a priority to develop an annual review of erosion rates to enable improved assessment of coastal flooding and erosion risk.

Solway Firth Erosion Study

1.10 There is a common theme throughout the Policy Unit recommendations, within the Carlisle City Council coastline in the Strategy, for an estuary-wide study looking at future gains and losses in marsh and flats. Cumbria County Council has secured funding for this study and consultants have started work. There are also cross-border considerations as to joint work on a more detailed study for the Solway Firth to support the Solway - Tweed basin consultation soon to be undertaken.

2. PROPOSALS

2.1 The proposal is for all 5 district Coast Protection Authorities in Cumbria is to adopt the Strategy prior to the County Council adoption in March 2021.

3. RISKS

3.1 The NWRFC Business Plan describes the risk associated with coastal change as:

'Coasts are subject to natural movement and change and this will increase with rising sea levels and more extreme weather events. In the long term it may not be sustainable to defend and preserve the coastline exactly where it is, in some

places possibly involving the complete loss of land and movement of coastal communities from unacceptable risk. In other places communities will need to adapt to flooding and coastal change in other ways. There could also be pollution impacts resulting from erosion of old landfill and industrial sites. The North West coastline is diverse and faces a variety of challenges to its sustainability. The scale of flooding and coastal change in the coming decades will require a long term approach to improve understanding of risk and take appropriate, place-based and evidence-backed action.'

- 3.2 The Shoreline Management Planning process (Policies and plans) is how the partnership ensures local areas adapt to this risk. The long-term nature of coastal change and the adaptation that could be required means that engagement with coastal communities requires a clear approach, timeframe and resources.

4. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

- 4.1 Public engagement on the Strategy and associated Strategic Environmental Assessment was undertaken in 2018 and 2019. The first round of public engagement was undertaken on the draft options coming out of the Strategy, in November and December 2018. Comments and views received were taken into account, alongside technical, economic, and environmental factors to propose a preferred strategic approach and future activities for each section of the coastline.
- 4.2 To make sure the impacts on people, the local economy and the environment were fully understood, further public engagement was carried out on the draft Strategy reports in November and December 2019. A survey was available to provide feedback on how the coastline should be managed.
- 4.3 Further information can be found on the County Council website. The final Strategy reports will be placed here following Cumbria County Council endorsement of the Strategy: <https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/ccs>

5. CONCLUSION AND REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 The Strategy provides an evidence base of the risk of coastal flooding and erosion, identify properties and infrastructure at risk, and identify potential solutions together with a framework for future infrastructure and development. The Executive are requested to endorse the Strategy.
- 5.2 Carlisle City Council is a 'maritime district' as defined in 1949 Coast Protection Act and therefore Coast Protection Authority. The Council has permissive powers under the terms of the 1949 Coast Protection Act to carries out routine and capital works, this is not however a legal obligation to protect the shoreline. The actions assigned to the Council are subject to resources and funding being available.

6. CONTRIBUTION TO THE CARLISLE PLAN PRIORITIES

- 6.1 Adaptation to coastal change will help to improve the health and wellbeing of residents and enhance the economy and local environment.

Contact Officer: Steven O'Keeffe

Ext: 7258

Appendices**attached to report:**

A: Summary Report of the Cumbria Coastal Strategy

B: Summary of Action Plan

Note: in compliance with section 100d of the Local Government Act 1972 the report has been prepared in part from the following papers:

<https://carlisle.cmis.uk.com/Meetings/tabid/73/ctl/ViewMeetingPublic/mid/410/Meeting/4883/Committee/824/SelectedTab/Documents/Default.aspx>

CORPORATE IMPLICATIONS:

LEGAL - Coast protection authorities under the Coast Protection Act 1949 are the councils of maritime districts. These councils—with the EA or NRBW—are also “coastal erosion risk management authorities” under s.2A of the 1949 Act as added by the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. These authorities have a general power to carry out such protective works as they consider desirable to manage a coastal erosion risk and to acquire land, by agreement or compulsorily, for coast protection purposes. This general power merely confers a capacity to do what would otherwise be beyond the powers of the authority. A council cannot, in exercising these general powers, do something which apart from them would be actionable.

FINANCE – The actions assigned to the Council are subject to resources and funding being available.

EQUALITY – None.

PROPERTY – None.

INFORMATION GOVERNANCE – There are no information governance implications with this report.

Cumbria Coastal Strategy

Carlisle City Council
summary document

November 2020



Cumbria Coastal Strategy

Project No: 694602CH
 Document Title: Cumbria Coastal Strategy summary report – Carlisle CC
 Revision: 4.0
 Document Status: Final
 Date: November 2020
 Client Name: Cumbria County Council
 Project Manager: A Parsons
 Author: H Jay

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Document history and status

| Revision | Date | Description | Author | Checked | Reviewed | Approved |
|----------|------------|---|--------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1 | Oct 2018 | Initial version for public engagement on strategy options | HJ | BS | AP | AP |
| 2 | Nov 2019 | Revised for public engagement on draft strategy | HJ | BS | AP | AP |
| 3 | April 2020 | Final version after public engagement | HJ | BS | AP | AP |
| 4 | Nov 2020 | Division of summary document into coastal districts | DT | AP | HJ | AP |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

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| 11e8 Cardurnock to Scottish Border | 10 |

1 Introduction

Cumbria County Council has worked with the Cumbria Coast Protection Authorities, the Environment Agency and other organisations to develop this strategy for the future management of the coast from Arnside to the Scottish Border.

A coastal strategy is a plan that sets out how we will manage the risks related to coastal flooding and erosion along our coastline over the next century. It is also needed for us to get approval from the government for future flood and coastal risk management schemes and to help get national funds to contribute to the cost of defences.

This strategy forms a key step in setting out our future approach to managing risks and will feed into our local plans.

It builds upon the policies set in the North West Shoreline Management Plan, which was adopted in 2010, and will decide on the best approaches to carry out those policies.

In some places a change in Shoreline Management Plan policy has been recommended.



2 What do different terms mean?

Within this document we use technical words to explain the ideas we have about managing future coastal flood and erosion risks. These are explained in this section.

Shoreline Management Plan

A Shoreline Management Plan provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes. A plan including our coastline was adopted in 2010 and covered the coast from Great Ormes Head in Wales to the Scottish Border. It set out policies for the short (next 20 years), medium (20 to 50 years) and long (beyond 50 years) terms.

The Shoreline Management Plan divided the Cumbria coast into 24 areas, known as **policy areas**, each of which include a number of **policy units**. We have used the same units.

Shoreline Management Plan policy

This describes how your stretch of shoreline is most likely to be managed to address flood or erosion. There are four Shoreline Management Plan policies that were used for all Shoreline Management Plans in England and Wales:

| policy | what does this mean? |
|------------------------|---|
| No active intervention | There will be no further investment in coastal defences or operations and no new defences will be built. |
| Hold the line | The aim is to retain the shoreline in its current position. This might involve maintaining current defences or constructing new defences in the future. |
| Managed realignment | Allowing the shoreline to move backwards or forwards, with measures to control or limit movement. |
| Advance the line | Building out the coastline through construction of new seaward defences. |

Policy areas

These are lengths of coast or estuary where actions along one stretch may affect another stretch due to sediment links. It usually includes a number of policy units.

Policy units

These are stretches of coast for which a separate shoreline management policy has been set. Usually they cover stretches which are similar in form, for example there are cliffs fronted by beaches, or where there are similar features at risk, for example along a town.

Coastal strategy

Strategies are the second level in the shoreline management system. They look at how we can carry out the Shoreline Management Plan policies for smaller stretches of coast in more detail. Shoreline Management Plan policies can occasionally change as a result of these strategies. We have used the same policy units as the Shoreline Management Plan. Some of these policy units have been recognised as **priority units**.

Priority units

There are stretches of coast where we think there are coastal defence management needs in the short term. We have looked at a range of approaches for these units:

Approaches

For the priority units we have looked at a number of different approaches:

| approach | what does this mean? |
|---------------------|---|
| Do nothing | This means walking away from the defences and undertaking no further work. Existing defences will fail over time and erosion and flood risk will increase. On frontages without defences there would be no new interventions. We have to consider this at all locations, as a baseline. |
| Do minimum | This means we will only carry out patch and repair of existing defences. Again, their condition will worsen over time and the level of protection will decrease. There may become a time when we can't continue works. |
| Hold the line | There are three approaches. We can maintain defences, which means we won't address any increases in sea level. We can sustain defences, which means we raise or reinforce defences to address any increase in risk. Or we can improve defences and provide a better level of protection. The improve approach also applies to building new defences on frontages where there are none at present. |
| Managed realignment | Where erosion is the key concern, this might involve defences to slow erosion, or building defences once assets are at risk. Where flooding is the key concern this might involve constructing defences in a more sustainable landward location or removing defences and allowing retreat to naturally higher land. |

3 The project

We are working with Jacobs to develop our plan.

In May 2017 we commissioned Jacobs, an independent engineering consultant, to help us develop this strategy.

We have since carried out several studies to understand the unique features of our coastline and to look at what may be at risk for coastal erosion and flooding, both now and in the future.

We have used these studies to decide on where to focus our efforts and have started to consider how we might best manage risks along our shorelines in the future.

You said, we listened.

Between November and December 2018 we invited everyone living, visiting or working on or near the coast to take part in determining how their local coastline should be managed. We held a series of drop-in events, in Silloth, Whitehaven, Millom, Barrow-in-Furness and Grange over Sands. An on-line and paper survey were also available.

We used the feedback provided to inform our decisions and to help us define preferred approaches for the priority frontages.

In November and December 2019, we asked for feedback on the final proposals. An on-line survey was available on our website, together with the study reports. A number of paper questionnaires and copies of the Engagement Summary Report were also placed in Silloth, Workington, Whitehaven, Millom, Barrow in Furness, and Grange over Sands libraries for those without internet access.

We have now looked at all responses received and using these have updated the strategy and this summary document.

What happens next?

The strategy and its action plan will guide the best approach to future management of this coastline. Cumbria County Council, the district councils, and the Environment Agency will all have a lead role in ensuring delivery of the Strategy.

We expect that the Environment Agency will monitor delivery of the Local Authorities and their own actions as part of their coastal risk management overview role.

4 What you can find in this document

We have looked at the entire coastline of Cumbria and considered how we might manage risks from coastal erosion and flooding in the future.

The Shoreline Management Plan divided the Cumbria coast into **24 policy areas**. Each policy area includes a number of **policy units**. We have used these same units in our strategy.

We have decided which policy units may have coastal defence management needs in the short term. This may be where:

- there are key assets at possible risk from coastal flooding or erosion,
- the current Shoreline Management Plan policy has been questioned, or
- there are opportunities to improve the environment and bring benefits to an area.

We have called these **priority units**. Here, we have looked at different approaches to dealing with future coastal flood and erosion risks and developed a preferred approach based on technical appraisals and feedback from the consultation events.

Along the rest of the coast, we have considered the current Shoreline Management Plan policy and recommended future activities.

In this document, you can find information on:

- whether your frontage lies within a priority or non priority unit,
- key issues and opportunities,
- our preferred approach from considering costs, benefits provided and impacts on the wider environment.

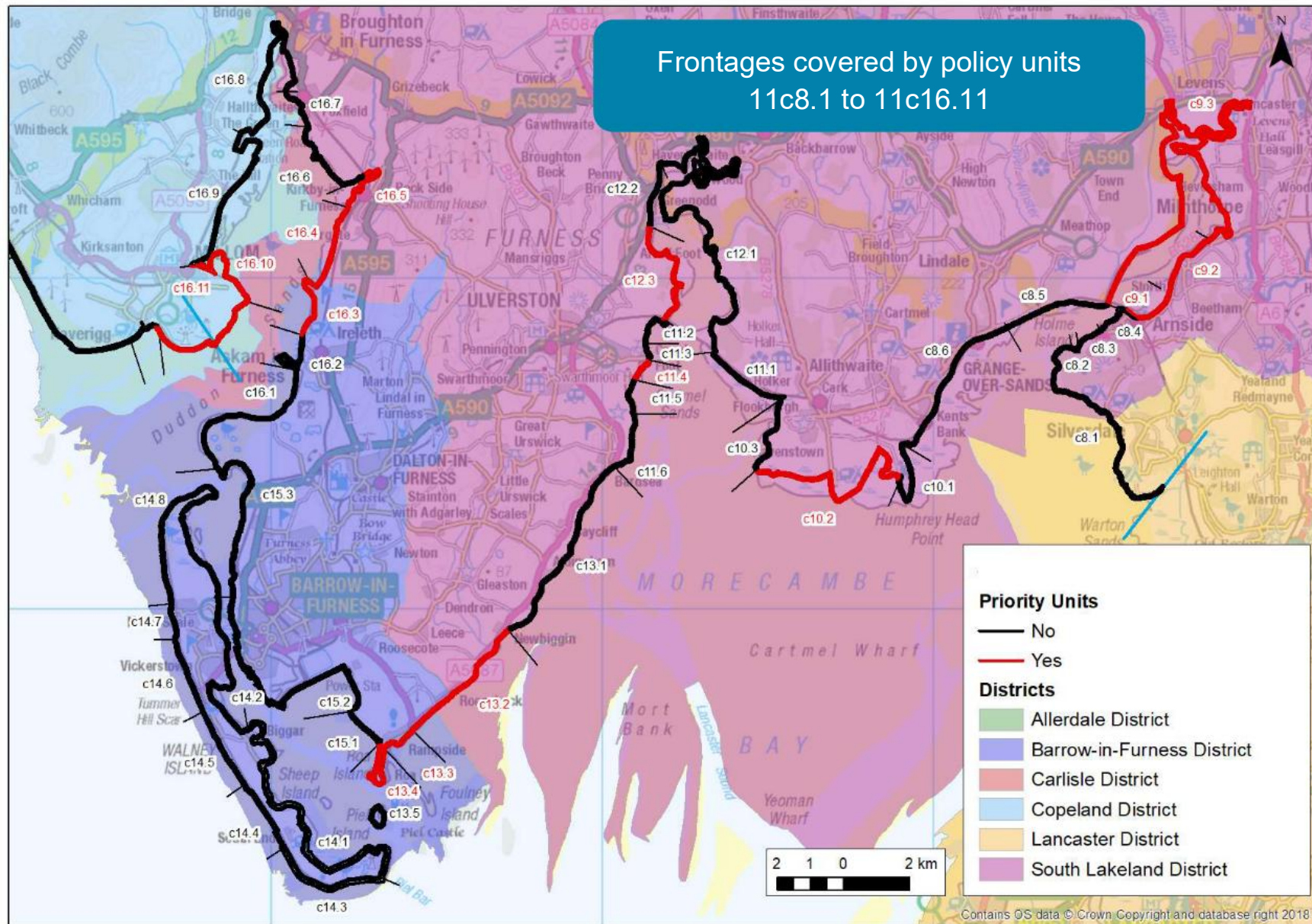


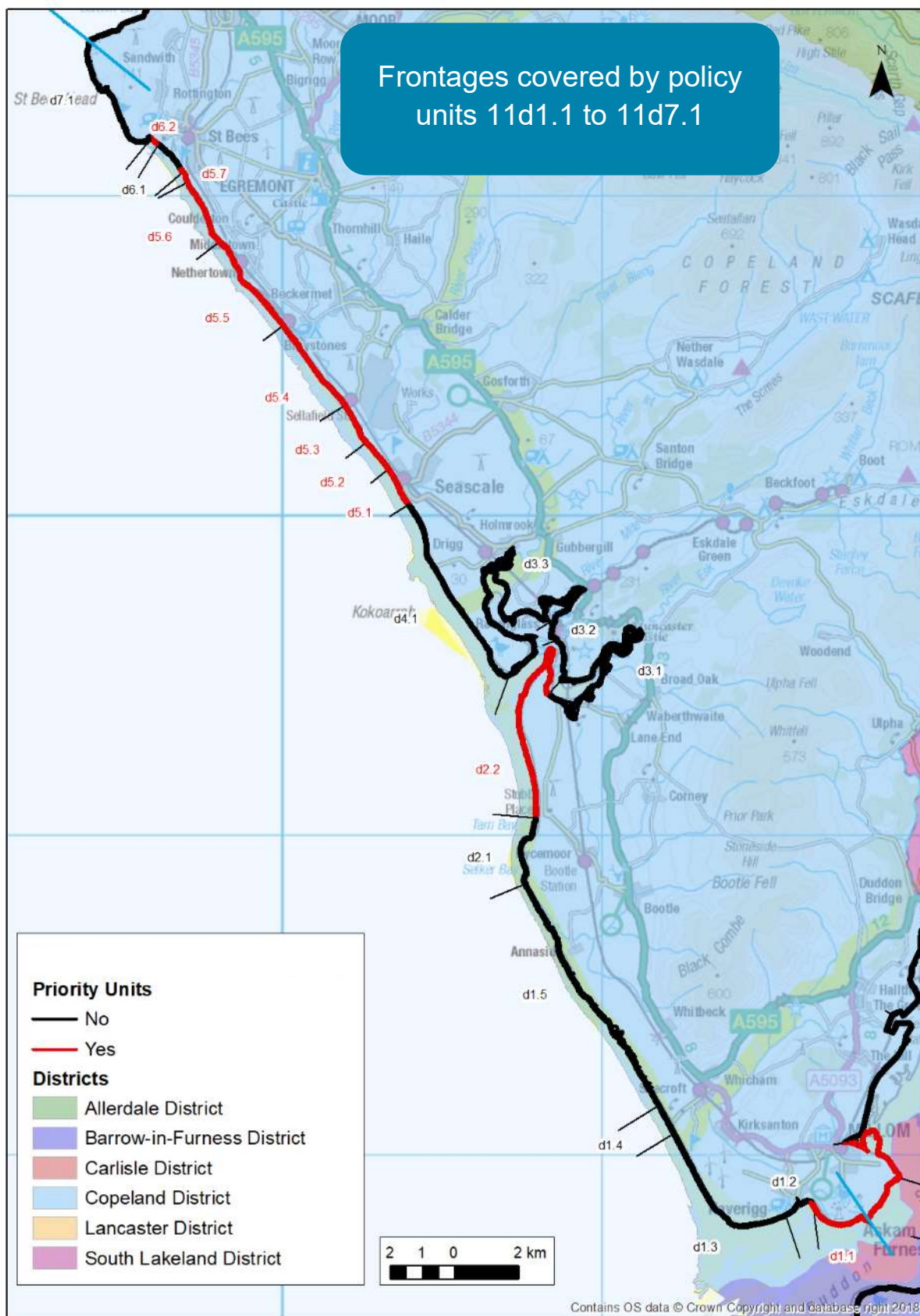
[More details](#) can be found in a series of supporting documents to the strategy, which provide more detail for each policy unit and also cover topics such as:

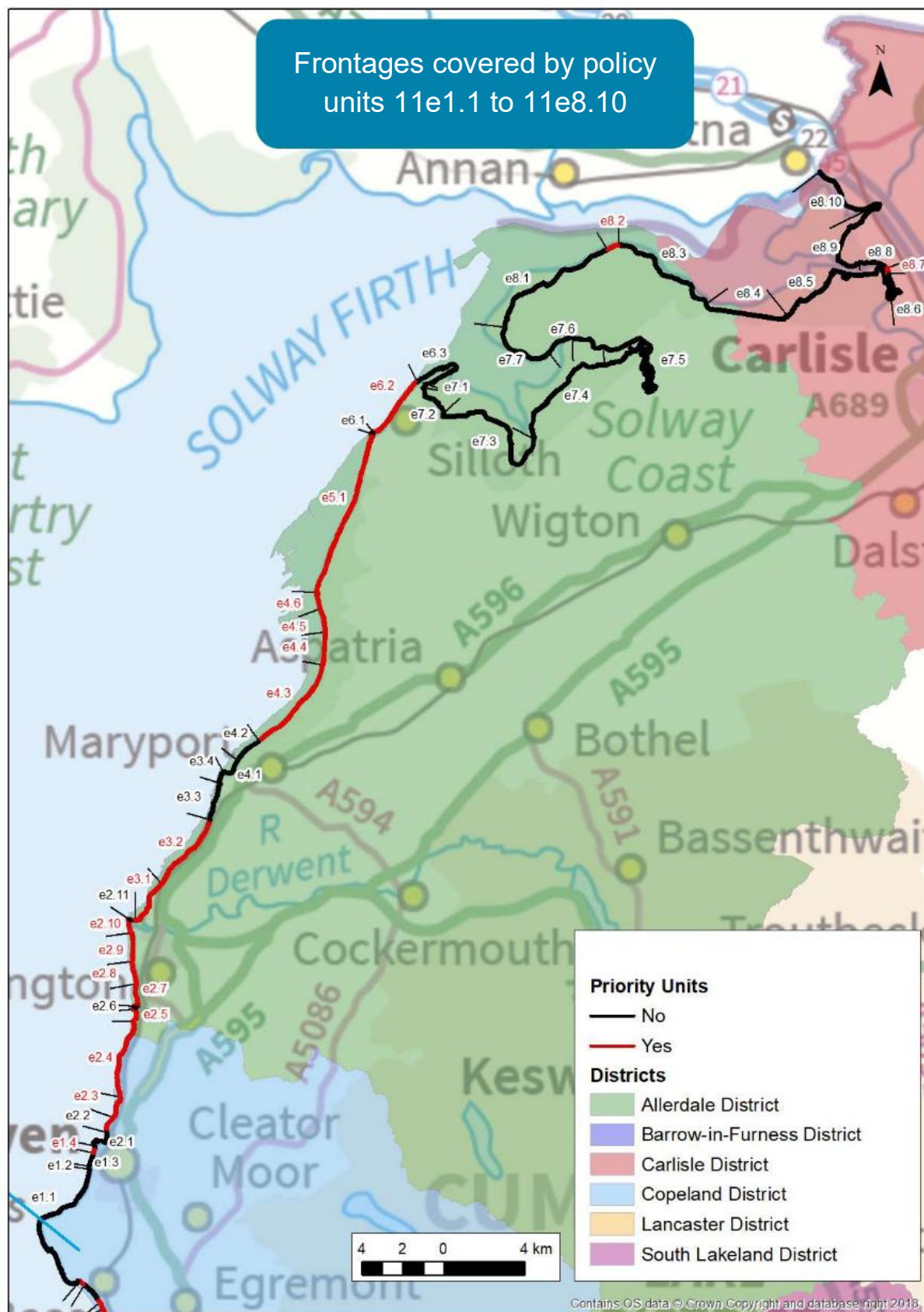
- future actions
- costs and benefits
- environmental impacts

5 Finding your frontage

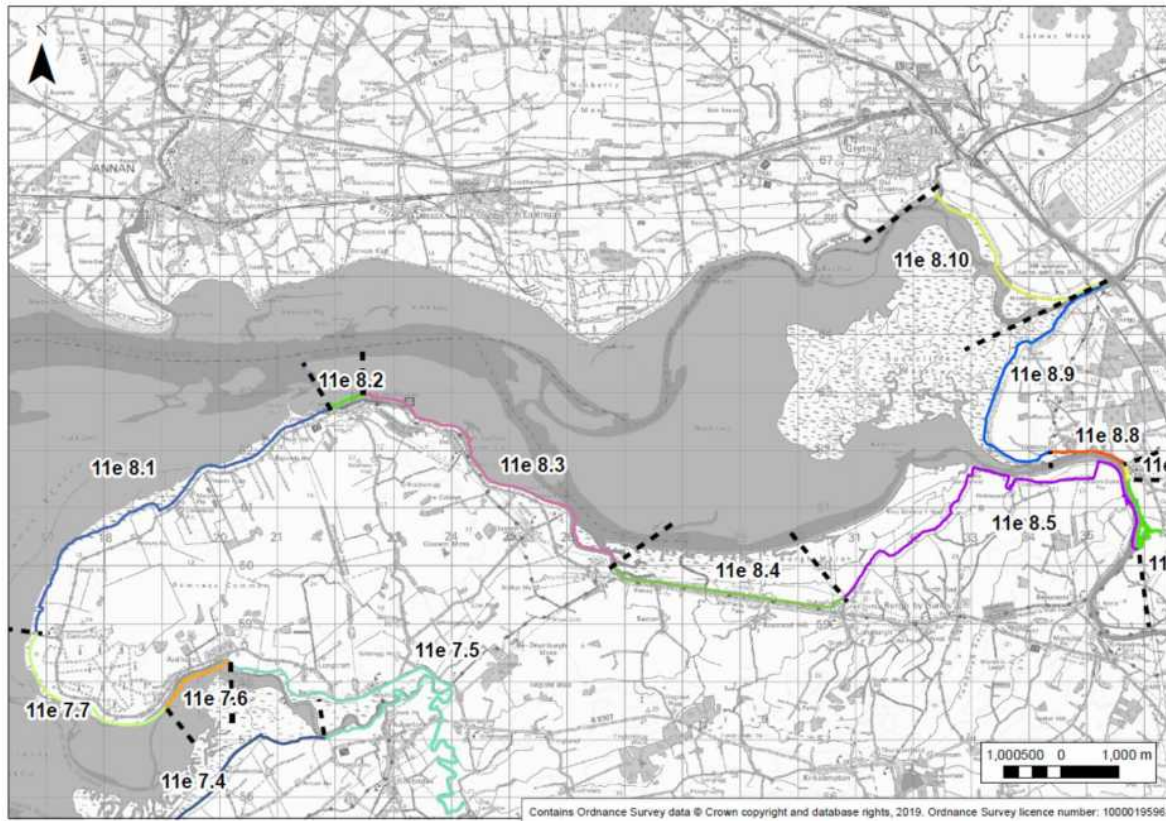
| responsible authority | policy area and number | go to page |
|---|------------------------------------|------------|
| Allerdale Borough Council & Carlisle City Council | 11e8 Cardurnock to Scottish Border | ➤ 10 |







11e8 Cardurnock to Scottish Border



Policy area 11e8: Cardurnock to Scottish Border. Baseline mapping © Crown copyright and database rights, 2019. Ordnance Survey licence number: 1000019596.

This policy area includes the following policy units:



| Responsibilities | Policy unit number and name | Is it a priority unit? |
|--|--|------------------------|
| Allerdale Borough Council, Carlisle City Council, Cumbria County Council, private landowners | 11e8.1 Cardurnock to Bowness-on-Solway | no |
| | 11e8.2 Bowness-on-Solway | yes |
| | 11e8.3 Bowness-on-Solway to Drumburgh | no |
| | 11e8.4 Drumburgh to Dykesfield | no |
| | 11e8.5 Dykesfield to Kingmoor (Eden NTL) | no |
| | 11e8.6 Kingmoor to Rockcliffe | no |
| | 11e8.7 Rockcliffe | yes |
| | 11e8.8 Rockcliffe to Demesne Farm | no |
| | 11e8.9 Demesne Farm to Metal Bridge (Esk) | no |
| | 11e8.10 Metal Bridge (Esk) to the River Sark | no |

Greyed out policy units are not within the Carlisle City Council boundary and so are excluded from this report.

This policy area extends along the southern shoreline of the Solway Firth, from Cardurnock to the River Sark at the border between England and Scotland. It includes the dynamic inner section of the Solway Firth.

There are several settlements, including Bowness-on-Solway, Port Carlisle, Drumburgh, Easton, Boustead Hill, Burgh by Sands and Rockcliffe, strung out along the coastal fringe; many of these are located on slightly higher ground and fronted by extensive saltmarsh, which forms an important natural defence, but flood risk remains an issue for others.

There are very limited formal coastal defences in the area and in most locations the Shoreline Management Plan policy is Managed realignment, allowing for continued natural coastal evolution alongside measures to proactively adapt to future coastal changes and environmental opportunities.

 The following sections provide further details for each policy unit 

11e8.4 Drumburgh to Dykesfield

The current Shoreline Management Plan policy is Managed realignment from the short term. We do not think that the policy should change at this time as it is in line with national and international environmental designations for the site.

There would, however, be increasing risks of tidal flooding to the main coastal road and it is likely that in the future the road may need to be closed on a more frequent basis, with potential for damage to the road surface.

Erosion is not currently an issue to the road, due to the expanse of saltmarsh, although recent monitoring data does indicate the marsh is narrowing over time due to shoreward advancement of the low water channel. “Green” solutions to manage erosion of the marsh edge if it threatens the road should be considered alongside potential environmental enhancements to create more wetland.

We recommend a number of future activities, such as:

- Continued monitoring of changes in the extent of marsh and intertidal areas.
- Detailed discussion between landowners, Cumbria County Council (including highways), Allerdale Borough Council, Solway Coast AONB, and Natural England to consider potential for land management changes along the coastal fringe, with the view to creating more wetland areas, particularly between Easton and Boustead Hill. Liaison with cross-border organisations, namely Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) and Historic Environment Scotland (HES) is also recommended.
- Study to assess best options for addressing long term sustainability of the coastal link road.
- Monitoring of risk to historical assets and liaison with Historic England to enable sufficient time for recording and, where appropriate, collection of finds.
- An estuary-wide (and cross-border) study looking at future gains and losses in marsh and flats. This would improve our understanding of how the estuary is changing, identify sites where we might be able to consider future managed realignment and assess impacts on the English and Scottish coasts.

It is important to note that recommended activities may rely on funding and resources being available to take them forward. Recommended schemes will also require more detailed scheme-level appraisal of options and appropriate consents and permissions.

11e8.5 Dykesfield to Kingmoor (Eden NTL)

The current Shoreline Management Plan policy is Managed realignment from the short term. We do not think that the policy should change at this time as it is in line with the national and international environmental designations for the site. No formal

coastal or flood defences present along this frontage but private earth embankments are present in places.

There are opportunities to enable expansion of current saltmarsh through a change in land management.

For those properties that remain at flood risk, such as at New Sandside, flood adaptation measures need to be considered to reduce the impact of flooding and ensure safe exit during extreme events.

We recommend a number of future activities, such as:

- Continued monitoring of changes in the extent of marsh and intertidal areas.
- Detailed discussion between landowners, Cumbria County Council (including highways), Carlisle City Council, Solway Coast AONB, and Natural England to consider potential for land management changes along the coastal fringe, with the view to creating more wetland areas. Partnership working with cross-border organisations, namely Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) and Historic Environment Scotland (HES) is also recommended.
- Monitoring of risk to historical assets and liaison with Historic England to enable sufficient time for recording and, where appropriate, collection of finds.
- An estuary-wide (and cross-border) study looking at future gains and losses in marsh and flats. This would improve our understanding of how the estuary is changing, identify sites where we might be able to consider future managed realignment and assess impacts on the English and Scottish coasts.

It is important to note that recommended activities may rely on funding and resources being available to take them forward. Recommended schemes will be subject to more detailed scheme-level appraisal of options and appropriate consents and permissions

11e8.6 Kingmoor to Rockcliffe

The current Shoreline Management Plan policy is Managed realignment from the short term. We do not think that the policy should change at this time to allow opportunities to be sought.

The river course is naturally constrained along part of this frontage. But there could be potential for some localised realignment along the southern extent of low-lying peninsula at Cargo and further north at Carr Bed.

Both would be relatively small sites near the normal tidal limit so there may be infrequent tidal flooding of the sites and habitat diversity could be limited. It is unlikely that sites could be created to compensate any habitat loss or damage elsewhere in the strategy area. There is potential, however, for these to be developed to create flood storage areas, with potential to reduce flood risk further upstream.

We recommend a number of future activities, such as:

- An estuary-wide (and cross-border) study looking at future gains and losses in marsh and flats. This would improve our understanding of how the estuary is changing and identify sites where we might be able to consider future managed realignment.
- Monitoring of risk to heritage assets, with ongoing liaison with Historic England.

It is important to note that recommended activities may rely on funding and resources being available to take them forward.

11e8.7 Rockcliffe (priority unit)

The current Shoreline Management Plan policy here is for Hold the line from the short term, to minimise flood risk to Rockcliffe village.

However, there are currently no formal defences along this frontage, so we have only looked at options involving the construction of defences and given the limited properties at risk from flooding, there is limited economic justification for construction of new embankments.

A more suitable approach is therefore considered to be the introduction of temporary defences or individual property adaptation measures to minimise flood risk.

Should residents wish to jointly finance a more permanent solution, the preferred approach would be a set embankment (either earth or low flood wall) adjacent to the road. It is not anticipated that this would be undertaken in next 10 years but this option may become more attractive in future as flood risks increase with climate change.

We recommend a number of future activities, such as:

- Monitoring risk to the frontage -possible responses to the erosion issue along the adjacent unit (11e8.8) need to be taken into account.
- Consider supporting property level protection schemes.
- An estuary-wide (and cross-border) study looking at future gains and losses in marsh and flats. This would improve our understanding of how the estuary is changing, identify sites where we might be able to consider future managed realignment and assess impacts on the English and Scottish coasts.

It is important to note that recommended activities may rely on funding and resources being available to take them forward.

11e8.8 Rockcliffe to Demesne Farm

The current Shoreline Management Plan policy is Managed realignment from the short term with specific mention of the need to seek opportunities to reroute or divert undefended coastal road.

A key issue in this area is the risks to the U1068 road, a narrow country lane which links Rockcliffe and Redhill to Castletown. There has been recent slope erosion along part of this stretch. A previous study has been undertaken (by Opus in 2017), which considered a number of possible options to address the risk - these have been considered in this strategy.

Given the limited economic justification for new defences, the recommended strategic approach is for continued monitoring and management of risk to the road, with closure when it becomes unsafe.

We recommend a number of future activities, such as:

- Monitoring the risk to the road due to bank erosion.
- Asset inspections along the road to look for signs of cracking and evidence of subsidence.
- Continued discussions between Cumbria County Council (who are responsible for the road), Carlisle City Council and Rockcliffe Parish council to discuss sustainability of the road and the possibility of combining works to protect the village (considered in unit 11e8.7 and the road).
- Road closure procedures to be put in place: should there be any further slope movement, it may be necessary to close the road at short notice.
- An estuary-wide (and cross-border) study looking at future gains and losses in marsh and flats. This would improve our understanding of how the estuary is changing, identify sites where we might be able to consider future managed realignment and assess impacts on the English and Scottish coasts.

It is important to note that recommended activities may rely on funding and resources being available to take them forward.

11e8.9 Demesne Farm to Metal Bridge (Esk)

The current Shoreline Management Plan policy is Managed realignment from the short term. We do not think that the policy should change at this time as it is in line with national and international environmental designations for the site.

This policy would, however, mean increasing risks of erosion and flooding to the main coastal road. Defences are already in place through the entire length of the frontage, which are believed to be privately managed. These are currently protected by extensive saltmarsh.

There are sites where we could consider realignment for habitat creation. We may need to think about these to offset longer term impacts of building defences elsewhere, but further studies are needed to look at the possible benefits and impacts.

We recommend a number of future activities, such as:

- Monitoring of changes in the extent of marsh and intertidal areas.

- Inspections of coastal defences to update records and provide details of asset properties and potential weaknesses.
- Monitoring of risk to historical assets and liaison with Historic England to enable sufficient time for recording and, where appropriate, collection of finds.
- An estuary-wide (and cross-border) study looking at future gains and losses in marsh and flats. This would improve our understanding of how the estuary is changing, identify sites where we might be able to consider future managed realignment and assess impacts on the English and Scottish coasts.

It is important to note that recommended activities may rely on funding and resources being available to take them forward.

11e8.10 Metal Bridge (Esk) to the River Sark

The current Shoreline Management Plan policy is Managed realignment from the short term. This is in line with the national and international environmental designations for the site. Although we do not think that the policy should change at this time, further studies are needed to look at how we continue to protect the M6 motorway and railway. We also need better understanding of how managed realignment could both benefit and impact the wider area.

We recommend a number of future activities, such as:

- Continued monitoring of changes in the extent of marsh and intertidal areas.
- Inspections of coastal defences to update records and provide details of asset properties and potential weaknesses.
- Detailed discussion between landowners, Cumbria County Council (including highways), Carlisle City Council, Solway Coast AONB, and Natural England to consider potential for land management changes along the coastal fringe, with the view to creating more wetland areas. Due to proximity to Scottish border, discussions should also involve the Dumfries and Galloway Council, Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) and Historic Environment Scotland (HES).
- Monitoring of risk to historical assets and liaison with Historic England to enable sufficient time for recording and, where appropriate, collection of finds.
- An estuary-wide (and cross-border) study looking at future gains and losses in marsh and flats. This would improve our understanding of how the estuary is changing, identify sites where we might be able to consider future managed realignment and assess impacts on the English and Scottish coasts.

It is important to note that recommended activities may rely on funding and resources being available to take them forward. Recommended schemes will also require more detailed scheme-level appraisal of options and appropriate consents and permissions.

| Appendix B: Summary of actions assigned to Carlisle City Council as Lead Authority | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Policy Unit Name (Location) | Strategic objective | Preferred strategic approach | Action Description (subject to funding and resource availability) |
| Dykesfield to Kingmoor (Eden NTL) | Allow area to function as naturally as possible and look for environmental opportunities to enhance site. | Managed realignment - no formal coastal or flood defences present but private earth embankments are present in places. Environmental opportunities under the MR policy could allow potential for habitat enhancements here to mitigate impacts of defences elsewhere in the designated site. | Discussion between stakeholders to consider management changes along the coastal fringe to create more wetland |
| Rockcliffe | Reduce risk of erosion and flooding to properties at Rockcliffe, whilst minimising impacts on the surrounding area. | Given the limited properties at risk from flooding, there is limited economic justification for construction of new embankments and a more suitable approach is the introduction of temporary defences or individual adaptation measures to minimise flood risk (Option 4). Should residents wish to finance a more permanent solution, the preferred approach would be a set embankment (either earth or low flood wall) (Option 3) adjacent to the road. It is not anticipated that this would be undertaken in next 10 years | Consider supporting property level protection schemes |
| Rockcliffe to Demesne Farm | Allow area to function as naturally as possible and look for environmental opportunities to enhance site, whilst recognising a potential erosion risk to coastal road (and UU asset). | Managed realignment - monitoring and management of risk to the minor road, with closure when becomes unsafe. | Asset inspections |
| Demesne Farm to Metal Bridge (Esk) | Allow area to function as naturally as possible and look for environmental opportunities to enhance site. | Managed realignment - there are privately managed embankments protected by extensive saltmarsh. Environmental opportunities under the MR policy could allow potential for habitat enhancements here to mitigate impacts of defences elsewhere in the designated site. | Asset inspections of coastal defences to update records and provide details of asset properties and potential weaknesses |

| Policy Unit Name (Location) | Strategic objective | Preferred strategic approach | Action Description (subject to funding and resource availability) |
|--|---|--|---|
| Metal Bridge (Esk) to the River Sark | Allow area to function as naturally as possible and look for environmental opportunities to enhance site, whilst considering any long term risk to M6 motorway and railway. | Managed realignment -with potential to hold the line at a set back location in future to manage flood risk to the railway and roads. Environmental opportunities under the MR policy could allow potential for habitat creation here to mitigate impacts of defences elsewhere in the designated site. | Asset inspections of coastal defences to update records and provide details of asset properties and potential weaknesses. |
| Metal Bridge (Esk) to the River Sark | Allow area to function as naturally as possible and look for environmental opportunities to enhance site, whilst considering any long term risk to M6 motorway and railway. | Managed realignment -with potential to hold the line at a set back location in future to manage flood risk to the railway and roads. Environmental opportunities under the MR policy could allow potential for habitat creation here to mitigate impacts of defences elsewhere in the designated site. | Discussion between stakeholders to consider management changes along the coastal fringe to create more wetland |

Report to Executive

Agenda
Item:

A.10

Meeting Date: 8 February 2021
Portfolio: Finance, Governance and Resources
Key Decision: No
Within Policy and Budget Framework YES
Public / Private Public

Title: REVENUE BUDGET OVERVIEW & MONITORING REPORT:
APRIL TO DECEMBER 2020
Report of: CORPORATE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND RESOURCES
Report Number: RD 56/20

Purpose / Summary: This report provides an overview of the Council's overall budgetary position for the period April to December 2020 for revenue schemes only and provides details of the impact of COVID-19 on the revenue budget. The report also includes details of balance sheet management issues, bad debts written off in the period and progress against the budget savings is also provided.

Recommendations:

The Executive is asked to:

- (i) Note the budgetary performance position of the Council to December 2020;
- (ii) Note the action by the Corporate Director of Finance and Resources to write-off bad debts as detailed in paragraph 6;
- (iii) Note the release of reserves as set out in the table at paragraph 2.2, and note the virements approved as detailed in Appendix A;
- (iv) Make recommendations to Council to approve reprofiling of £750,400 as detailed in para 3.2 from 2020/21 into 2021/22.

Tracking

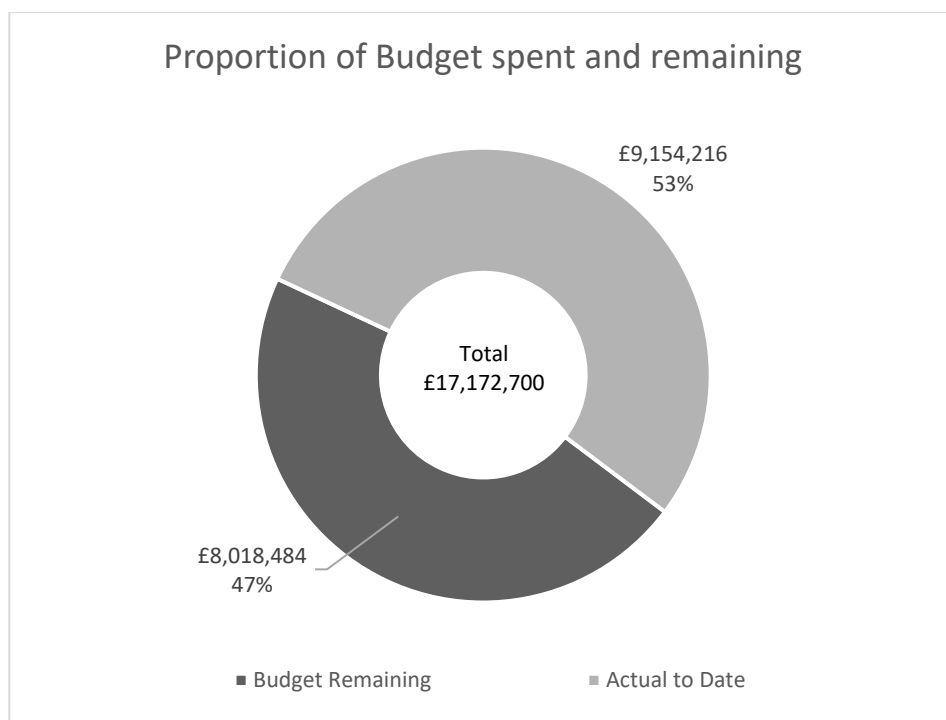
| | |
|------------|-------------------------|
| Executive: | 8 February 2021 |
| Scrutiny: | 18 February 2021 |
| Council: | 2 March 2021 |

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND OPTIONS

- 1.1 In accordance with the City Council's Financial Procedure Rules, the Corporate Director of Finance and Resources is required to report to the Executive on the overall budget position, the monitoring and control of expenditure against budget allocations and the exercise of virement on a regular basis. Further details of virements processed can be found in **Appendix A**. It is the responsibility of individual Chief Officers to control income and expenditure within their service areas and to monitor performance, taking account of financial information provided by the Corporate Director of Finance and Resources.
- 1.2 All Managers currently receive a monthly budget monitoring report covering their areas of responsibility. Information is collated from the main accounting system and then adjusted to correct any known budget profiling trends, timing differences and commitments. The report has been developed in line with the need to provide sound financial management information to inform the decision making process.
- 1.3 Please note that throughout this report:
- (i) the use of a bracket represents a favourable position i.e. either an underspend or additional income received,
 - (ii) the term 'underspend' is taken to include both reduced expenditure and/or increased income,
 - (iii) the term 'overspend' includes both spending above budget and/or shortfall in income.

2. 2020/21 REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING

2.1 The budget position of the Council as at December 2020 is as follows:



2.2 The summarised revenue budgetary position as at December 2020 is shown in the following table:

| | | Original Budget £ | Net Updated £ | Net Budget to Date £ | Net Spend to Date £ | Variance £ |
|--|----|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Community Services | B1 | 10,263,400 | 10,832,000 | 6,319,283 | 6,427,608 | 108,325 |
| Corporate Support | B2 | 1,685,100 | 2,500 | (82,382) | (68,420) | 13,962 |
| Economic Development | B3 | 1,808,900 | 2,355,900 | 1,681,747 | 1,914,278 | 232,531 |
| Finance & Resources | B4 | 1,418,300 | 2,304,100 | 1,754,431 | 1,246,745 | (507,686) |
| Governance & Regulatory Services | B5 | 1,157,900 | 1,837,600 | 1,232,611 | 356,476 | (876,135) |
| Corporate Management | B6 | (2,491,600) | (159,400) | (640,130) | (722,471) | (82,341) |
| Service Expenditure | | 13,842,000 | 17,172,700 | 10,265,560 | 9,154,216 | (1,111,344) |
| Parish Precepts | | 688,200 | 688,200 | 688,200 | 687,965 | (235) |
| Total | | 14,530,200 | 17,860,900 | 10,953,760 | 9,842,181 | (1,111,579) |
| Transfers to/(from) Reserves | | | | | | |
| Cremator Replacement Reserve | | 0 | 79,200 | | | |
| Carry Forward Reserve | | 0 | (22,300) | | | |
| Revenue Grants Reserve | | 0 | (914,200) | | | |
| General Fund Reserve | | (456,100) | (976,700) | | | |
| Planning Services Reserve | | 0 | 900 | | | |
| Flood Reserve | | 0 | (1,944,200) | | | |
| Building Control Reserve | | 0 | (9,500) | | | |
| Total Transfer to/(from) Reserves | | (456,100) | (3,786,800) | (398,185) | 969,404 | 1,367,589 |
| Financed by: | | | | | | |
| Precept from Collection Fund | | (8,205,200) | (8,205,200) | (6,153,900) | (6,153,585) | 315 |
| Business Rate Retention | | (5,868,900) | (5,868,900) | (4,401,675) | (4,658,000) | (256,325) |
| Total Grants | | (14,074,100) | (14,074,100) | (10,555,575) | (10,811,585) | (256,010) |
| Total | | (14,530,200) | (17,860,900) | (10,953,760) | (9,842,181) | 1,111,579 |

2.3 Further details for each directorate can be found in **Appendices B1 – B6**. Each appendix shows a breakdown of the variances for the Directorate, with comments and a note of any performance issues. Although the net position is shown in the table above, the main variances are summarised in the table below.

| Budget Area | | Underspend £ | Overspend £ |
|---------------------------------|----|-----------------|----------------|
| Bereavement Services | B1 | (102,801) | 0 |
| Car Parking Income | B1 | 0 | 546,555 |
| Garage Services | B1 | 0 | 69,805 |
| Special Events | B1 | (79,296) | 0 |
| Recycling and Waste Management | B1 | (115,520) | 0 |
| Building Control Fee Income | B3 | 0 | 64,143 |
| Development Control Income | B3 | 0 | 137,219 |
| Loan Interest (new borrowing) | B4 | (469,474) | 0 |
| The Lanes Income | B5 | 0 | 190,995 |
| Industrial Estates Income | B5 | (915,257) | 0 |
| Homeless Accommodation | B5 | 0 | 175,305 |
| Civic Centre | B5 | (86,006) | 0 |
| Building Maintenance | B5 | 0 | 72,088 |
| Electoral Services | B5 | (109,992) | 0 |
| Inflation Savings still to find | B6 | 0 | 62,800 |
| Salary Turnover Savings | B6 | (147,547) | 0 |

2.4 Some of the **significant** service expenditure and income variances are set out below:

- A net underspend in Bereavement Service due to increased cremation fee income received; this may be due partly to Covid-19.
- A shortfall in car parking income from tickets, permits and penalty charge notices due to Covid-19.
- A net overspend in Garage Services mainly due to a shortfall in trading income.
- A net underspend on Special Events due to events being cancelled as a result of Covid-19 restrictions.
- A net underspend in Recycling and Waste Services due to reduced transport costs and increased income from plastic and card recycling.
- A shortfall in Building Control fee income due to Covid-19 and a drop in applications (and associated submission fees) and work commencing on site (and associated inspection fees).
- A shortfall in Development Control fee income due to Covid-19.
- A saving from interest on borrowing due to no new borrowing entered into yet.
- Rental income losses from the Lanes with revised current projections indicating a potential loss of £413,000 for 2020/21. This will be partly offset by prior year head rent reconciliations which are estimated at £108,000.
- Increased rental income as a result of backdated rent reviews.
- An underspend of £42,635 on expenditure on Homeless Accommodation and a shortfall in income of £217,940. This is a direct result of Covid-19 as changes to occupancy and the available provision have had to be made to ensure the health and wellbeing of residents and staff.
- A saving on premises related costs at the Civic Centre.

- A net overspend in Building Maintenance due to a shortfall in trading income as a direct result of Covid-19.
- An underspend on Election costs as a result of the cancellation of the May 2020 elections due to Covid-19 restrictions.
- Additional salary turnover achieved against the budget to date.
- A balance of £62,800 of inflation savings still to be found for 2020/21, this is reduced to £21,900 on a recurring basis from 2021/22 onwards.

2.5 A subjective analysis of the summarised budgetary position excluding exceptional items as at September is shown in **Appendix C**.

2.6 The following table provides a summary position of the income and expenditure within Exceptional Items:

| | | Original Budget £ | Net Updated £ | Net Budget to Date £ | Net Spend to Date £ | Variance £ |
|--|----|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Flood Related | B7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49,178 | 49,178 |
| Covid-19 Related Expenditure | B7 | 0 | 544,000 | 408,055 | 669,723 | 261,668 |
| Covid-19 Government Funding | B7 | 0 | (16,000) | (16,000) | (2,170,447) | (2,154,447) |
| Covid-19 Government Grants | B7 | 0 | 0 | (3,071,904) | (3,069,774) | 2,130 |
| Covid-19 Specific Grants | B7 | 0 | 0 | (32,194) | (32,276) | (82) |
| Total Exceptional Items | | 0 | 528,000 | (2,712,043) | (4,553,596) | (1,841,553) |
| Transfer to/(from) Reserves | | | | | | |
| General Fund Reserve | | 0 | (528,000) | | | |
| Total Transfer to/(from Reserves) | | 0 | (528,000) | | | |
| | | | | | | |

2.7 Further details for this directorate can be found in **Appendix B7** which shows a breakdown of the variances for the Directorate, with comments and a note of any performance issues. The main variances are also summarised below.

- An overspend in relation to uninsured and reinstatement costs as a result of flooding caused by Storm Ciara. Potential insurance settlements are still being finalised.
- A net underspend position on Council related expenditure as a result of Covid-19. The balance will be required to support other pressures/shortfalls in income (reported above) that are currently reported against individual service areas but are a direct result of Covid-19 e.g. car parking income. The current Covid-19 position is as follows:

| | Dec 20 £ | Forecast Mar 21 £ |
|---|------------------|-------------------------|
| Net Losses to end December 2020 (*) | 2,619,589 | 4,791,021 |
| Funding Received to Date (2020/21) | (1,948,363) | (1,948,363) |
| Compensation for Sales, Fees & Charges | (225,138) | (626,863) |
| Council Reserves Released/Grant Carried Forward | (528,000) | (528,000) |
| New Burdens Funding Received | (270,904) | (270,904) |
| Estimated General Fund Shortfall/(Surplus) | (352,816) | 1,416,891 |

N.B * Includes £750,000 additional costs for Sands Project (although included in the Sands capital budget) and potential additional subsidy to support external contracts (£438,000), but forecasts for losses may increase due to additional lockdown (e.g. car parking income)

- 2.8 The following table shows the position as at December 2020 of savings achieved against the budget savings targets to date.

| Savings Target | Target (£) | Achieved (£) | (Overachieved) /Outstanding (£) |
|---|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Inflation savings | 100,000 | 37,200 | 62,800 |
| Net Recurring position 2020/21 | 100,000 | 37,200 | 62,800 |
| Inflation savings | 0 | 40,900 | (40,900) |
| To be found from 2021/22 onwards ⁽¹⁾ | 500,000 | 0 | 500,000 |
| Total Net Recurring position 2021/22 | 600,000 | 78,100 | 521,900 |

Note (1): The revised target takes into account the proposed reprofiling of savings put forward as part of the 2021/22 Budget Process.

The recurring savings targets will need to be achieved in accordance with the three current strands contained within the approved Savings Strategy i.e. Asset Strategy; Service Reviews; Core Budgets. The recent Peer Review also reinforced the need for a robust savings strategy to close the anticipated funding gap, and to undertake and implement a base budget review, both of which have already been recognised by Council; however, a further recommendation has been made which could be considered as part of this Savings Strategy:

- Develop a commercial strategy which defines what commercialisation means in Carlisle, risk appetite and potential scope of commercial activity.

3. FORECAST OUTTURN POSITION 2020/21

3.1 The Council's financial position is affected by a number of external factors that have a financial impact during the course of the year and ultimately at the year end.

These include:

- The general effect of local economic activity on the Council's income streams e.g. car parking, tourism and leisure activities, and property rentals especially in relation to the retail sector and especially economic recovery following Covid-19.
- Fuel prices, energy costs and other inflationary issues.
- The effects of the housing market and property prices, especially with regard to income from land charges, rents and building and development control.
- The impact of the delay to the Spending Review, the Fair Funding Review and Business Rates Retention Review.
- The impact of Covid-19 on Council's budgetary position.

3.2 The Council's financial position will continue to be closely monitored and the year end position will be reported fully at outturn. Some of the significant service and income variances estimated for the year are set out below:

- The annual deficit on the Lanes income is expected to be around £413,000 for 2020/21. However, this will be partly offset by prior year head rent reconciliations for 2019/20 which are estimated at £108,000.
- Increased rental income from Industrial Estates of around £945,000 as a result of backdated rent reviews.
- Projected overachievement of salary turnover of around £200,000.
- Projected shortfall of around £190,000 from Development Control fee income.
- Projected shortfall of around £85,000 from Building Control fee income.
- Projected underspend of £625,500 from interest on borrowing due to no new borrowing arrangements entered into.
- A shortfall in car park income from tickets, permits and penalty charge notices and of around £700,000 to £750,000 combined.
- Projected underspend on Special Events of around £90,000.
- Projected additional income from Bereavement Services of approximately £80,000 (underachieved Cemetery income; overachieved Crematorium income).
- Projected shortfall in homeless accommodation income of around £290,000.
- A net underspend of around £120,000 on Civic Centre due to underspends on utility costs.
- A net underspend of approximately £100,000 on Election costs as a result of the cancellation of the May 2020 elections due to Covid-19 restrictions

- A net underspend of around £100,000 on Recycling & Waste Management.
- An initial review of the 2020/21 capital programme has been undertaken to identify accurate project profiles and **the Executive are asked to approve, for recommendation to Council, the reprofiling of £750,400 from 2020/21 into 2021/22** in relation to revenue funding for the Civic Centre Development project as detail in report RD57/20 considered elsewhere on the agenda.

3.3 The areas of significant variance noted in this report have been scrutinised fully and incorporated into the 2021/22 budget process where the position is deemed to be recurring in nature.

3.4 Members should note that the impact of Covid-19 on the Council's revenue budget and the level of funding received to date makes forecasting the outturn position particularly difficult but early indications show that the underspend on the revenue budget (excluding Covid-19) could be somewhere in the region of £1.7m.

4. IMPACT OF COVID-19

4.1 Emergency Funding

4.1.1 The MHCLG has allocated emergency funding of approximately £4.7bn to local authorities to meet pressures across council services, as a result of reduced income, rising costs or increased demand.

4.1.2 Monthly returns are provided through DELTA to the MHCLG, with the latest return being submitted on 29th January 2021. An assessment of the annual impact is very difficult to predict but as more data is collected each month, the position will become clearer and therefore the estimates of lost income and additional costs incurred may change. The returns that have been submitted monthly show an overall position for the 9 months April to December 2020 as a total potential gross cost to the Council of £2,895,763; however, once additional income and cost savings in those affected areas are taken into account, the actual losses reduce to £2,619,589, some of which are explained in the table at 2.3 above. This cost will be partially funded by the emergency funding received from Central Government, sales fees and charges compensation as outlined above, and general fund reserves released to support the costs associated with the pandemic.

4.1.3 The full-year impact for 2020/21 is continuously monitored with initial estimates indicating a potential annual cost of up to £4.8million (see table 2.7).

- 4.1.4 Government funding has been received to distribute Covid-19 grants to businesses in the area and these are being distributed as quickly as possible (see table below). All grants paid are subject to a reconciliation process and any remaining balance of the grant income received will be required to be returned to Central Government.

| Grant | Eligibility | Allocation | Paid (as at 27/01/2021) |
|---|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| LRS (Closed) Addendum | For businesses required to close between 5 Nov – 1 Dec | £2,343,708 | £1,381,132 |
| LRS (Closed) | Ongoing support for business required to close post 2 Dec under Tier 2, Tier 4 and Lockdown | £17,165 | £included in above |
| LRS (Open) | For retail, hospitality and leisure businesses not required to close but severely impacted in tier 2 and 3 (stops in lockdown as LRS closed applies) | £102,851 £402,029 | £282,308 |
| LRS (Sectors) | For specific business such as nightclubs closed since March (ceases in lockdown as LRS Closed applies) | £tbc | £4,714 |
| LRS (Tier 4) | Ongoing support for business required to close under Tier 4 from 19 Dec | £tbc | £244,662 |
| Additional Restrictions Grant | Discretionary grant for those severely impacted, including those with a no RV | £2,173,560 | £1,496,515 £20,000 |
| January 2021 Lockdown: | | | |
| Closed Business Lockdown payment (and Addendum) | One-off payment for businesses required to close since 5 Jan. Paid in addition to LRS Closed | £7,029,000 £3,515,562 | £4,109,000 £2,055,192 |
| Additional Restrictions Grant (Top up) | To top up existing ARG scheme | £965,392 | £included in ARG figure above |
| Christmas Support payments | One-off payment for wet led pubs closed at Christmas | £57,600 | £6,000 |

4.2 Collection Fund

- 4.2.1 As a result of the 100% business rate relief provided to the retail, leisure and hospitality sector, the net business rates payable for 2020/21 has reduced by approximately £21million from £44million to £23million.
- 4.2.2 The Council will be recompensed during the year for the 100% relief so there will no cash flow or budget issues; however, the main risk relates to the receipt of the £23million payable from businesses and how these are affected by COVID-19 and economic recovery following lockdown. Collection rates are reported elsewhere on the agenda (RD58/20) and these will continue to be monitored to assess the financial impact on cash flow, bad debts and the potential for year-end deficits.

- 4.2.3 The £500million Hardship Fund will provide support to economically vulnerable people and households by providing relief to council taxpayers. The Council's allocation was £989,736 and our agreed scheme will provide a £300 reduction in council tax liability to working age recipients of the Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS); with the balance of our allocation being used to support further applications for council tax support on a case by case basis.
- 4.2.4 Further funding has been allocated to the Council to provide support to those individuals who have been advised by NHS Test and Trace to self-isolate. A £500 payment will be made to those individuals who are self-isolating either because they have tested positive for coronavirus or they have been in close contact with someone who has tested positive. Certain eligibility criteria must be met to qualify for the payment and there is also a discretionary fund for cases where not all the criteria have been fulfilled. The Council has been allocated approximately £138,000 to fund the main scheme, the discretionary scheme and any associated administration costs.
- 4.2.5 New burdens funding will be provided for all of the schemes administered by the Council and to date £246,500 has been received in respect of the small business, and retail, leisure and hospitality and local authority discretionary grant schemes; and £24,404 has been received in relation to Council Tax Hardship Fund and Business Rate Reliefs.

5. FUNDING

- 5.1 The main sources of funding for the Council are Council Tax Income and Business Rates income. Council Tax income does not vary in year from the amounts set at the budget, as any variation in Council Tax income received is usually adjusted in the Collection Fund Surplus/Deficit calculation for the following year's budget. However, the MHCLG has announced a 3-year deficit recovery period.
- 5.2 Business Rates Income is largely prescribed by the amounts submitted to MHCLG on the NNDR1 form which estimates Business Rate Income for the year when calculated in January, however, there are two elements of this income that can vary throughout the year, namely, section 31 grants paid by government for business rates reliefs granted, and the levy and pooling calculations to the Cumbria Pool.
- 5.3 The current estimates of Business Rates income for the quarter to the end of September compared to the initial estimates submitted in January are shown in **Appendix D**. The figures to the end of December have not yet been completed.

The figures show that based on the position at the end of September, the Council may receive an extra £256,325 (position at September 2020) in business rates income over and above what it has budgeted for. However, it is anticipated that this position could change significantly throughout the year depending upon the performance of other authorities in the Cumbria Pool, the implications of Covid-19 and the amount of reliefs granted during the year that are subject to Section 31 Grant reimbursement and an updated position will be reported later in the year. A 3-year deficit period is now permitted for any Collection Fund deficits in accordance with new funding package announced recently by MHCLG.

6. BALANCE SHEET MANAGEMENT

- 6.1 In line with CIPFA guidance and good practice, information relating to significant items on the Council's balance sheet is shown below. The information concentrates on those items that may have a material impact on the Council if not reviewed on a regular basis.

| Balance Sheet item | Balance at 31/03/2020 | Balance at Dec 2020 | Note |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|
| Investments | £29.71m | £22.18m | (i) |
| Loans | £28.78m | £13.54m | (ii) |
| Debtors System | £1.67m | £2.17m | (iii) |
| Creditors System | £0.00m | £0.06m | |

- (i) The anticipated annual return on these investments is estimated at £265,200 for 2020/21 with current forecasts anticipated to be in line with these projections. Further details on the overall Treasury Management performance can be found elsewhere on the agenda.
- (ii) The cost of managing this debt (including any new debt budgeted for from 2020/21 onwards), in terms of interest payable, is budgeted at £1,036,100 in 2020/21 with costs currently showing a saving against budget due to new borrowing not entered into yet and also a budget saving against the final stock issue interest payment.
- (iii) There may be a significant impact on the cash flow of the Council if outstanding debts are not received. Any debts deemed to be irrecoverable are written off against a bad debt provision set up specifically for this purpose. Other significant debts relate to Council Tax, NNDR, and Housing Benefit overpayments.

- (iv) The Council's VAT partial exemption calculation for the period ending December 2020 is currently 1.17%, well below the 5% limit.

7. BAD DEBT WRITE-OFFS

- 7.1 The Corporate Director of Finance and Resources has delegated authority for the write-off of outstanding debts for NNDR, Council Tax and Debtors (including Penalty Charge Notices). In accordance with this, the Executive is asked to note that debts totalling £174,638.54 have been written off during Quarter 3 to the end of December 2020. A summary of bad debts is given in Table 1 in **Appendix E** of this report and these costs will fall against the following:

| | £ |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| General Fund | 3,631.19 |
| Council Tax (Collection Fund) | 46,629.04 |
| NNDR | 124,378.31 |
| Total Write-offs | 174,638.54 |

- 7.2 The "write-ons" itemised in Table 2 in **Appendix E**, totalling £4,927.09, are in respect of balances originally written off that have since been paid. The write-ons will be credited as follows:

| | £ |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| General Fund | 16.67 |
| Council Tax (Collection Fund) | 3,994.55 |
| NNDR | 915.87 |
| Total Write-ons | 4,927.09 |

- 7.3 In the case of the General Fund, the write-offs will be charged against provisions for bad debts. However, VAT, which has been identified separately, will be recouped in future VAT returns. Any write-off/write-on of Council Tax/NNDR will fall against the provisions within the Collection Fund. Any Council Tax court costs written off will be charged against the Bad Debt Provision within the General Fund.
- 7.4 The level of outstanding debt has increased during the pandemic and although a 'soft' debt recovery process was initially agreed whereby letters were issued asking debtors to contact the Council to discuss flexible repayment terms, and a sign post to the CTRS scheme for council tax payers, more formal debt recovery procedures are now in place in order to safeguard the Council's cash position.

8. RISKS

- 8.1 The ongoing impact of issues identified will be monitored carefully in budget monitoring reports and appropriate action taken.
- 8.2 The main risk to the Council is the overall cost of COVID-19 in terms of additional costs and shortfalls of income and how this compares to the level of emergency funded provided to date, and any future funding package. The economic recovery of the city and surrounding areas is part of the Recovery Strategy and any financial impact will need to be closely monitored.

9. CONSULTATION

- 9.1 Consultation to date.
SMT and JMT have considered the issues raised in this report.
- 9.2 Consultation Proposed
Business and Transformation Scrutiny Panel will consider the report on 18 February 2021.

10. CONCLUSION AND REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 10.1 The Executive is asked to:
- (i) Note the budgetary performance position of the Council to December 2020;
 - (ii) Note the action by the Corporate Director of Finance and Resources to write-off bad debts as detailed in paragraph 6;
 - (iii) Note the release of reserves as set out in the table at paragraph 2.2, and note the virements approved as detailed in Appendix A;
 - (iv) Make recommendations to Council to approve reprofiling of £750,400 as detailed in para 3.2 from 2020/21 into 2021/22.

11. CONTRIBUTION TO THE CARLISLE PLAN PRIORITIES

- 11.1 The Council's revenue budget is set in accordance with the priorities of the Carlisle Plan and the position for the third quarter of 2020/21 shows the delivery of these priorities within budget.

Contact Officer: Emma Gillespie

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Appendices A, B1 to B7, C to E.
attached to report:

Note: in compliance with section 100d of the Local Government Act 1972 the report has been prepared in part from the following papers:

- None

CORPORATE IMPLICATIONS:

LEGAL – The Council has a fiduciary duty to manage its finances properly and the proper reporting of the budget monitoring is part of this process.

PROPERTY SERVICES – Property asset implications are contained within the main body of the report.

FINANCE – Financial implications are contained within the main body of the report.

EQUALITY – This report raises no explicit issues relating to the public sector Equality Duty.

INFORMATION GOVERNANCE – There are no information governance implications.

REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING 2020/21

VIREMENTS PROCESSED FOR PERIOD OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2020

| Date | Virement Details | Recurring/ Non-recurring | Value | Authorised By |
|--|---|-----------------------------|---------|---|
| Requested by Officers (under £35,000 or delegated authority) | | | | |
| 05/11/2020 & 03/12/2020 & 08/01/2021 | Release of funding from Revenue Grant Reserve for Flexible Homelessness Support & Prevention | Non-recurring | 5,200 | Corporate Director of Finance and Resources |
| 05/11/2020 | Release of funding from Revenue Grant Reserve for Rapid Rehousing Pathway | Non-recurring | 30,600 | Corporate Director of Finance and Resources |
| 05/11/2020 & 03/12/2020 & 08/01/2021 | Release of funding from Revenue Grant Reserve for Community Neighbours | Non-recurring | 1,900 | Corporate Director of Finance and Resources |
| 05/11/2020 & 03/12/2020 | Release of funding from Revenue Grant Reserve for St Cuthbert's Garden Village | Non-recurring | 76,000 | Corporate Director of Finance and Resources |
| 05/11/2020 & 03/12/2020 & 08/01/2021 | Release of funding from Revenue Grant Reserve for Town's Deal | Non-recurring | 53,100 | Corporate Director of Finance and Resources |
| 09/11/2020 | Revenue contribution towards the capital costs of replacement waste receptacles | Non-recurring | 10,000 | Neighbourhood Services Manager |
| 21/10/2020 | Release of funding from Carry Forward Reserve to fund improvements to the operation of Development Management | Non-recurring | 24,800 | OD.114/20 Town Clerk and Chief Executive |
| 19/10/2020 & 04/11/2020 & 04/12/2020 & 08/01/2021 | Release of funding from Carry Forward Reserve for One Public Estate | Non-recurring | 17,500 | Corporate Director of Finance and Resources |
| 08/01/2021 | Provide funding for Local Government Reorganisation costs | Non-recurring | 36,300 | Corporate Director of Finance and Resources |
| Approved by Executive (£35,000 to £70,000 or delegated authority) | | | | |
| Approved by Council (over £70,000) | | | | |
| 03/11/2020 | To fund Leisure Contract variation | Non-recurring | 640,000 | Council RD 38/20 |

REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING 2020/21

| COMMUNITY SERVICES | Gross Expenditure | Gross Income | Recharges | Total |
|---|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Position as at 31 December 2020 | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Annual Budget | 20,029,400 | (5,525,300) | (3,672,100) | 10,832,000 |
| Budget to date | 13,385,933 | (4,000,477) | (3,066,173) | 6,319,283 |
| Total Actual | 12,805,420 | (3,426,156) | (2,951,656) | 6,427,608 |
| Variance | (580,513) | 574,321 | 114,517 | 108,325 |
| Carry Forwards/Reserves & Provisions | | | | 0 |
| Adjusted Variance | (580,513) | 574,321 | 114,517 | 108,325 |

| Analysis of Variances | | Expenditure Variance | Income Variance | Recharges Variance | Adjusted Variance |
|-------------------------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Service | Note | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Car Parking | 1 | (69,502) | 573,047 | 23 | 503,567 |
| Bereavement Services | 2 | (19,455) | (83,374) | 28 | (102,801) |
| Tourist Information Centre | 3 | (60,450) | 81,466 | 0 | 21,015 |
| Garage Services | 4 | (60,706) | 8,362 | 122,150 | 69,805 |
| Healthy Cities | 5 | (177,485) | 58,748 | 0 | (118,737) |
| Special Events | 6 | (124,497) | 45,201 | 0 | (79,296) |
| Recycling and Waste Services | 7 | 19,961 | (128,199) | (7,282) | (115,520) |
| Miscellaneous | 8 | (88,378) | 19,071 | (402) | (69,709) |
| Total Variance to date | | (580,513) | 574,321 | 114,517 | 108,325 |

| Note | Community Services - Comments |
|------|--|
| 1. | Various minor underspends including premises related costs; Shortfall in ticket income, contract income and penalty charge notice income. |
| 2. | Various minor underspends; increased cremation fee income. |
| 3. | Underspend on purchase of tickets and goods for resale; shortfall in income from ticket sales and sale of goods. |
| 4. | Various minor underspends including employee related expenses; shortfall in trading income. |
| 5. | An underspend on supplies and services and Artist fees at the Art centre, offset by shortfall in income due to site being closed as a result of Covid-19 restrictions. |
| 6. | Underspend on Special Events supplies and services due to events being cancelled as a result of Covid-19 restrictions; shortfall in income from advertising. |
| 7. | Underspends on transport costs offset by savings still to be achieved; surplus income from Plastic and Card recycling. |
| 8. | Minor underspends, shortfall in income and increased trading income (recharges) across other services within the Directorate. |

REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING 2020/21

| CORPORATE SUPPORT | Gross Expenditure | Gross Income | Recharges | Adjusted Total |
|---|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Position as at 31 December 2020 | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Annual Budget | 3,472,300 | (299,000) | (3,170,800) | 2,500 |
| Budget to date | 2,537,600 | (241,563) | (2,378,419) | (82,382) |
| Total Actual | 2,501,368 | (191,426) | (2,378,362) | (68,420) |
| Variance | (36,232) | 50,137 | 57 | 13,962 |
| Carry Forwards/Reserves & Provisions | | | | 0 |
| Adjusted Variance | (36,232) | 50,137 | 57 | 13,962 |

| Analysis of Variances | | Expenditure Variance | Income Variance | Recharges Variance | Adjusted Variance |
|-------------------------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Service | Note | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Customer Contact Centre | 1 | (38,803) | 59,563 | 70 | 20,830 |
| Miscellaneous | 2 | 2,571 | (9,426) | (13) | (6,868) |
| Total Variance to date | | (36,232) | 50,137 | 57 | 13,962 |

| Note | Corporate Support - Comments |
|------|--|
| 1. | Underspends on employee related costs; offset by shortfall in income. The loss of income is factored into the sales, fees & charges compensation claims to Government. |
| 2. | Minor overspends and increased income across other services within the Directorate. |

REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING 2020/21

| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | Gross Expenditure | Gross Income | Recharges | Adjusted Total |
|---|-------------------|----------------|-----------|------------------|
| Position as at 31 December 2020 | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Annual Budget | 4,094,200 | (1,244,500) | (493,800) | 2,355,900 |
| Budget to date | 2,896,111 | (843,963) | (370,401) | 1,681,747 |
| Total Actual | 2,947,856 | (663,228) | (370,350) | 1,914,278 |
| Variance | 51,745 | 180,735 | 51 | 232,531 |
| Carry Forwards/Reserves & Provisions | | | | 0 |
| Adjusted Variance | 51,745 | 180,735 | 51 | 232,531 |

| Analysis of Variances | | Expenditure Variance | Income Variance | Recharges Variance | Adjusted Variance |
|-------------------------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Service | Note | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Regeneration | 1 | 96,582 | (18,259) | 0 | 78,323 |
| Development Control | 2 | (23,525) | 137,219 | 0 | 113,694 |
| Building Control | 3 | (22,078) | 64,143 | 0 | 42,065 |
| Miscellaneous | 4 | 766 | (2,368) | 51 | (1,551) |
| Total Variance to date | | 51,745 | 180,735 | 51 | 232,531 |

| Note | Economic Development - Comments |
|------|---|
| 1. | Overspend on monthly running costs of the Business Interaction Centre (this has now been sold) which do not have budgets identified offset by an increase in rental income; overspend on project related costs of which external funding is |
| 2. | Underspend on supplies and services, advertising & consultants fees; shortfall in fee income. |
| 3. | Underspend on employee related salary expenditure; shortfall in fee income received. |
| 4. | Minor overspends and a increase in income across other services within the Directorate. |

REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING 2020/21

| FINANCE AND RESOURCES | Gross Expenditure | Gross Income | Recharges | Adjusted Total |
|---|-------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|
| Position as at 31 December 2020 | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Annual Budget | 27,892,500 | (22,736,300) | (2,852,100) | 2,304,100 |
| Budget to date | 20,856,083 | (16,789,360) | (2,312,292) | 1,754,431 |
| Total Actual | 20,199,633 | (16,640,847) | (2,312,041) | 1,246,745 |
| Variance | (656,450) | 148,513 | 251 | (507,686) |
| Carry Forwards/Reserves & Provisions | | | | 0 |
| Adjusted Variance | (656,450) | 148,513 | 251 | (507,686) |

| Analysis of Variances | | Expenditure Variance | Income Variance | Recharges Variance | Adjusted Variance |
|-------------------------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Service | Note | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Treasury and Debt Management | 1 | (468,709) | (25,469) | 0 | (494,178) |
| Revenues and Benefits | 2 | (173,835) | 173,883 | 40 | 87 |
| Miscellaneous | 3 | (13,906) | 100 | 211 | (13,595) |
| Total Variance to date | | (656,450) | 148,513 | 251 | (507,686) |

| Note | Finance and Resources - Comments |
|------|--|
| 1. | Saving on borrowing costs due to no new borrowing arrangements entered into yet and a budget saving against the final stock issue interest payment; higher than expected returns to date on investments due to higher cash balances. |
| 2. | Underspends on employee related and supplies and services; additional grants received offset by shortfall in income from recovery. |
| 3. | Minor underspends and a shortfall in income across other services within the Directorate. |

REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING 2020/21

| GOVERNANCE AND REGULATORY | Gross Expenditure | Gross Income | Recharges | Adjusted Total |
|---|-------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Position as at 31 December 2020 | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Annual Budget | 11,532,100 | (6,074,500) | (3,620,000) | 1,837,600 |
| Budget to date | 8,692,903 | (4,744,944) | (2,715,348) | 1,232,611 |
| Total Actual | 8,265,442 | (5,280,659) | (2,628,307) | 356,476 |
| Variance | (427,461) | (535,715) | 87,041 | (876,135) |
| Carry Forwards/Reserves & Provisions | | | | 0 |
| Adjusted Variance | (427,461) | (535,715) | 87,041 | (876,135) |

| Analysis of Variances | | Expenditure Variance | Income Variance | Recharges Variance | Adjusted Variance |
|---------------------------------|------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Service | Note | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Buildings & Facilities Services | 1 | (152,913) | (32,467) | 87,341 | (98,039) |
| Industrial Estates | 2 | 11,103 | (915,257) | 0 | (904,154) |
| The Lanes | 3 | (2) | 190,995 | 0 | 190,993 |
| Homeless Accommodation | 4 | (42,635) | 217,940 | 0 | 175,305 |
| Electoral Services | 5 | (111,281) | 1,282 | 6 | (109,992) |
| Homeless Prevention and Welfare | 6 | (60,610) | (1,156) | 0 | (61,766) |
| Regulatory Services | 7 | (16,255) | (16,763) | (487) | (33,505) |
| Miscellaneous | 8 | (54,869) | 19,711 | 180 | (34,977) |
| Total Variance to date | | (427,461) | (535,715) | 87,041 | (876,135) |

| Note | Governance & Regulatory Services - Comments |
|------|--|
| 1. | Underspend on premises expenditure (including Civic Centre); additional rental income received; shortfall in trading income. |
| 2. | Additional income received from backdated rent reviews. |
| 3. | Shortfall in rental income. Forecast loss of £305,000 by year end. |
| 4. | Shortfall in income as a direct result of Covid-19 as changes to occupancy levels and the available provision have had to be made to ensure the health and wellbeing of residents and staff. |
| 5. | Underspend on election costs as a result of the cancellation of the May 2020 elections due to Covid-19 restrictions. |
| 6. | Underspend on employee related expenditure and grant expenditure. |
| 7. | Underspends on supplies and services; Additional licence income and agency fee income received. |
| 8. | Minor underspends and shortfalls in income across other services within the Directorate. |

REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING 2020/21

| CORPORATE MANAGEMENT | Gross Expenditure | Gross Income | Recharges | Adjusted Total |
|---|-------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Position as at 31 December 2020 | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Annual Budget | 1,522,500 | (1,681,900) | 0 | (159,400) |
| Budget to date | 575,372 | (1,215,502) | 0 | (640,130) |
| Total Actual | 493,300 | (1,215,771) | 0 | (722,471) |
| Variance | (82,072) | (269) | 0 | (82,341) |
| Carry Forwards/Reserves & Provisions | | | | 0 |
| Adjusted Variance | (82,072) | (269) | 0 | (82,341) |

| Analysis of Variances | | Expenditure Variance | Income Variance | Recharges Variance | Adjusted Variance |
|-------------------------------|------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Service | Note | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Other Financial Costs | 1 | (85,015) | (268) | 0 | (85,283) |
| Miscellaneous | 2 | 2,943 | (1) | 0 | 2,942 |
| Total Variance to date | | (82,072) | (269) | 0 | (82,341) |

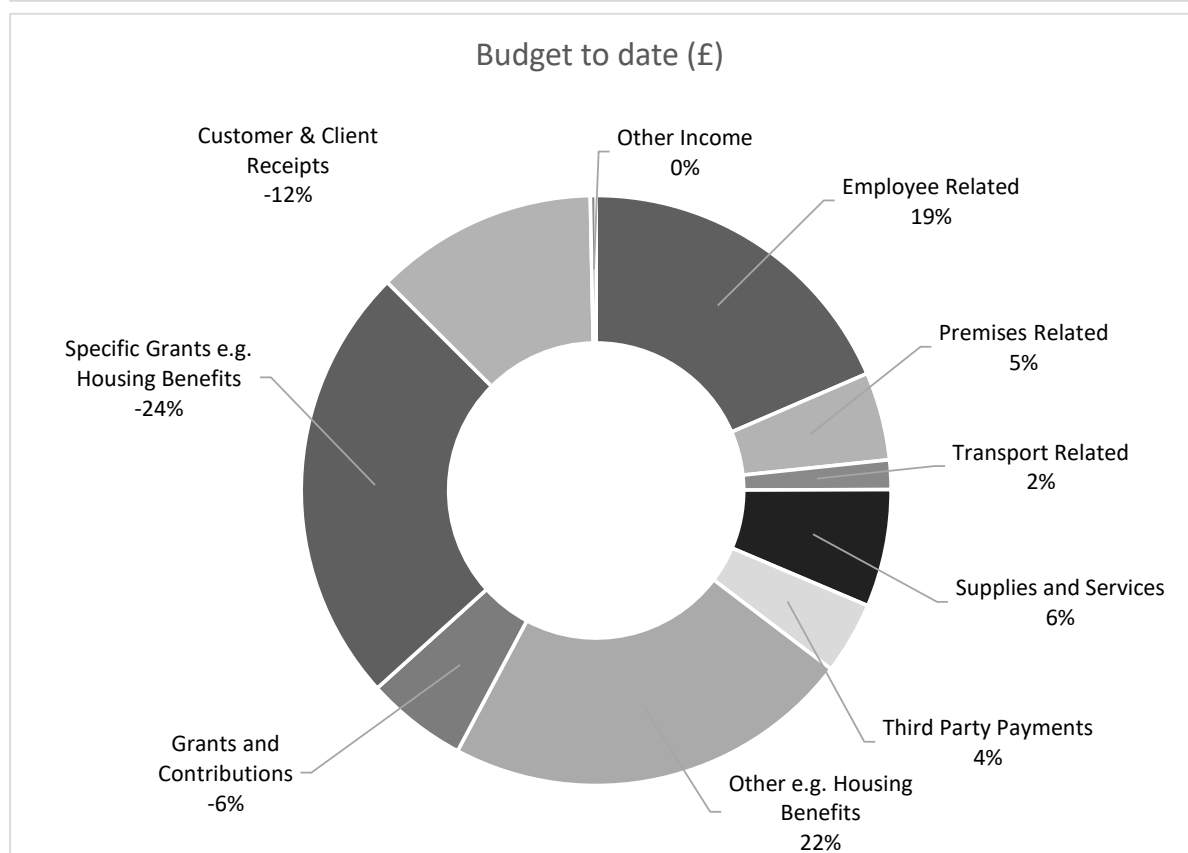
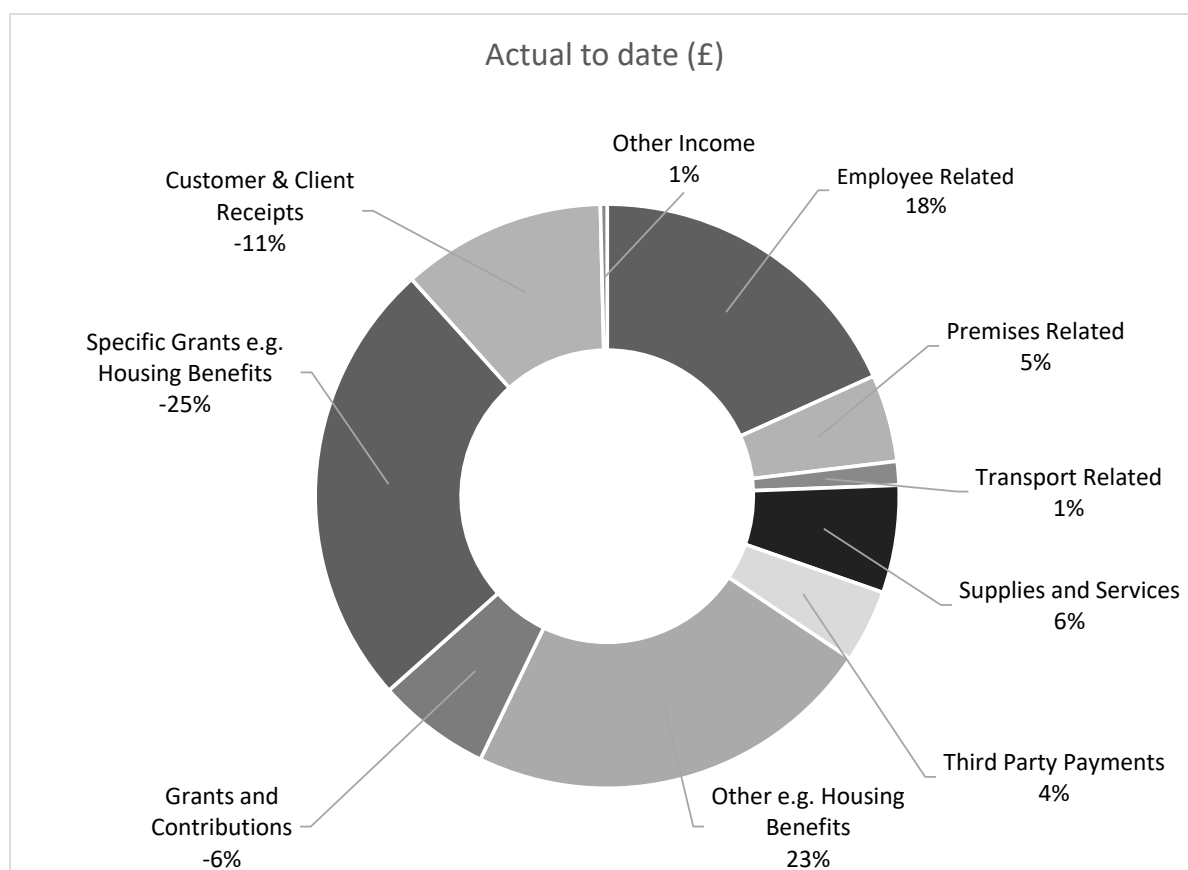
| Note | Corporate Management - Comments |
|------|--|
| 1. | Improvements in savings for Salary Turnover (£147,547) and shortfall in inflation savings to be found (£62,800). |
| 2. | Minor overspends across other services within the Directorate. |

REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING 2020/21

| EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS | Gross Expenditure | Gross Income | Recharges | Adjusted Total |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Position as at 30 September 2020 | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Annual Budget | 33,272,200 | (32,744,200) | 0 | 528,000 |
| Budget to date | 30,032,157 | (32,744,200) | 0 | (2,712,043) |
| Total Actual | 30,362,288 | (34,915,884) | 0 | (4,553,596) |
| Variance | 330,131 | (2,171,684) | 0 | (1,841,553) |
| Carry Forwards/Reserves & Provisions | | | | 0 |
| Adjusted Variance | 330,131 | (2,171,684) | 0 | (1,841,553) |

| Analysis of Variances | | Expenditure Variance | Income Variance | Recharges Variance | Adjusted Variance |
|-------------------------------|------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Service | Note | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Corona Virus | 1 | 261,668 | (2,154,447) | 0 | (1,892,779) |
| Corona Virus - Grants | 2 | 19,285 | (17,237) | 0 | 2,048 |
| Flood Recovery | 3 | 49,178 | 0 | 0 | 49,178 |
| Total Variance to date | | 330,131 | (2,171,684) | 0 | (1,841,553) |

| Note | Exceptional Items - Comments |
|------|--|
| 1. | Overspend of expenditure to date against profiled budget; Government grant income received. Net underspend position but balance will be required to support other pressures/shortfalls in income as a result of Covid-19 that are currently reported against individual service areas e.g. car parking income. |
| 2. | Various Government grant streams received against which grants are being paid from. |
| 3. | Overspend in relation to uninsured and reinstatement costs as a result of flooding caused by Storm Ciara. Potential insurance settlements are still being negotiated. |

SUBJECTIVE ANALYSIS

BUSINESS RATES INCOME

| | 2019/20 Outturn | 2020/21 NNDR1 | 2020/21 NNDR1 (Updated) | 2020/21 Q2 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Local Share of Income (Per NNDR1) | (16,465,732) | (17,018,157) | (8,319,260) | (7,979,246) |
| Renewables (Per NNDR1) | (355,377) | (376,067) | (376,067) | (370,555) |
| Renewables Bfwd (NNDR3 Previous Year) | (54,492) | 4,686 | 4,686 | 4,686 |
| Enterprise Zone (Per NNDR1) | (163,714) | (297,594) | (297,594) | (297,594) |
| Tariff (Per Final Settlement) | 12,367,342 | 12,568,847 | 12,568,847 | 12,568,847 |
| Section 31 Grants (reimbursement of funded reliefs) | (1,898,342) | (1,986,378) | (11,209,834) | (10,861,401) |
| Section 31 Grants (Flooding) | 15,318 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Estimated Collection Fund Deficit per NNDR1 | (180,188) | 216,038 | 216,038 | 216,038 |
| Levy Account Surplus | (11,118) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Levy Payable to Pool | 1,043,367 | 1,346,178 | 1,287,081 | 1,365,000 |
| Pool Redistribution | (616,000) | (732,000) | (732,000) | (771,000) |
| Total Income | (6,318,936) | (6,274,447) | (6,858,103) | (6,125,225) |
| Budget | | | | |
| Baseline Funding | (3,388,600) | (3,468,900) | (3,468,900) | (3,468,900) |
| Additional Rates Income - Pooling/Growth | (2,484,300) | (2,400,000) | (2,400,000) | (2,400,000) |
| Total Budget | (5,872,900) | (5,868,900) | (5,868,900) | (5,868,900) |
| | | | | |
| Additional Income retained | (446,036) | (405,547) | (989,203) | (256,325) |
| | | | | |

BAD DEBT PROVISION

| TABLE 1 | | Write-Offs December 2020 | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Type of Debt | No. | £ | Comments | |
| NNDR (General) | 8 | 124,378.31 | 01/10/20 to 31/12/20 | |
| Council Tax | 116 | 46,629.04 | 01/10/20 to 31/12/20 | |
| Debtors: | | | | |
| Private Tenants | 0 | 0.00 | 01/10/20 to 31/12/20 | |
| Housing Benefit Overpayments | 14 | 1,672.64 | 01/10/20 to 31/12/20 | |
| General Fund | 19 | 1,958.55 | 01/10/20 to 31/12/20 | |
| Penalty Charge Notices: | | | | |
| On Street | 0 | 0.00 | 01/10/20 to 31/12/20 | |
| Off Street | 0 | 0.00 | 01/10/20 to 31/12/20 | |
| TOTAL | 157 | 174,638.54 | | |

| TABLE 2 | | Write-Ons December 2020 | | |
|------------------------------|----|----------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Type of Debt | | £ | Comments | |
| NNDR (General) | 7 | 915.87 | 01/10/20 to 31/12/20 | |
| Council Tax | 15 | 3,994.55 | 01/10/20 to 31/12/20 | |
| Debtors: | | | | |
| Private Tenants | 0 | 0.00 | 01/10/20 to 31/12/20 | |
| Housing Benefit Overpayments | 1 | 13.19 | 01/10/20 to 31/12/20 | |
| General Fund | 2 | 3.48 | 01/10/20 to 31/12/20 | |
| TOTAL | 25 | 4,927.09 | | |
| | | | | |

Report to Executive

Agenda
Item:

A.11

Meeting Date: 8 February 2021
Portfolio: Finance, Governance and Resources
Key Decision: No
Within Policy and Budget Framework YES
Public / Private Public

Title: CAPITAL BUDGET OVERVIEW AND MONITORING REPORT:
APRIL TO DECEMBER 2020
Report of: CORPORATE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND RESOURCES
Report Number: RD 57/20

Purpose / Summary:

This report provides an overview of the budgetary position of the City Council's capital programme for the period April to December 2020.

Recommendations:

The Executive is asked to:

- (i) Note and comment on the budgetary position and performance aspects of the capital programme for the period April to December 2020;
- (ii) Note adjustments to the 2020/21 capital programme as detailed in paragraph 2.1;
- (iii) Make recommendations to Council to approve reprofiling of £3,031,500 as detailed in para 3.8 and Appendix A from 2020/21 into 2021/22.

Tracking

| | |
|------------|-------------------------|
| Executive: | 8 February 2021 |
| Scrutiny: | 18 February 2021 |
| Council: | 2 March 2021 |

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 In accordance with the City Council's Financial Procedure Rules, the Corporate Director of Finance and Resources is required to report to the Executive on the overall budget position, the monitoring and control of expenditure against budget allocations and the exercise of virement on a regular basis. It is the responsibility of individual Chief Officers to control income and expenditure within their areas of responsibility and to monitor performance, taking account of financial information provided by the Corporate Director of Finance and Resources.
- 1.2 All Managers receive a monthly budget monitoring report covering their areas of responsibility. Information is collated from the main accounting system and then adjusted to correct any known budget profiling trends, timing differences and commitments. The report has been developed in line with the need to provide sound financial management information to inform the decision making process.
- 1.3 Throughout the report, the use of brackets indicates a credit or income budget, and the term underspend also relates to additional income generated.
- 1.4 It is important to understand the distinction between capital and revenue expenditure.

The general rule is that all expenditure must be treated as revenue expenditure unless it meets strict criteria allowing it to be treated as capital expenditure.

Capital expenditure is for fixed assets such as acquisition of land and buildings, construction, conversion or enhancement of existing buildings, or the purchase of new technology, vehicles, plant, machinery or equipment that yields benefits to the Council and the services it provides for more than one year.

Revenue expenditure is for the day to day running costs of providing Council services such as staff costs, premises, transport, and goods and services used in the delivery of services.

2. CAPITAL BUDGET OVERVIEW

- 2.1 The following statement shows the annual capital programme for 2020/21:

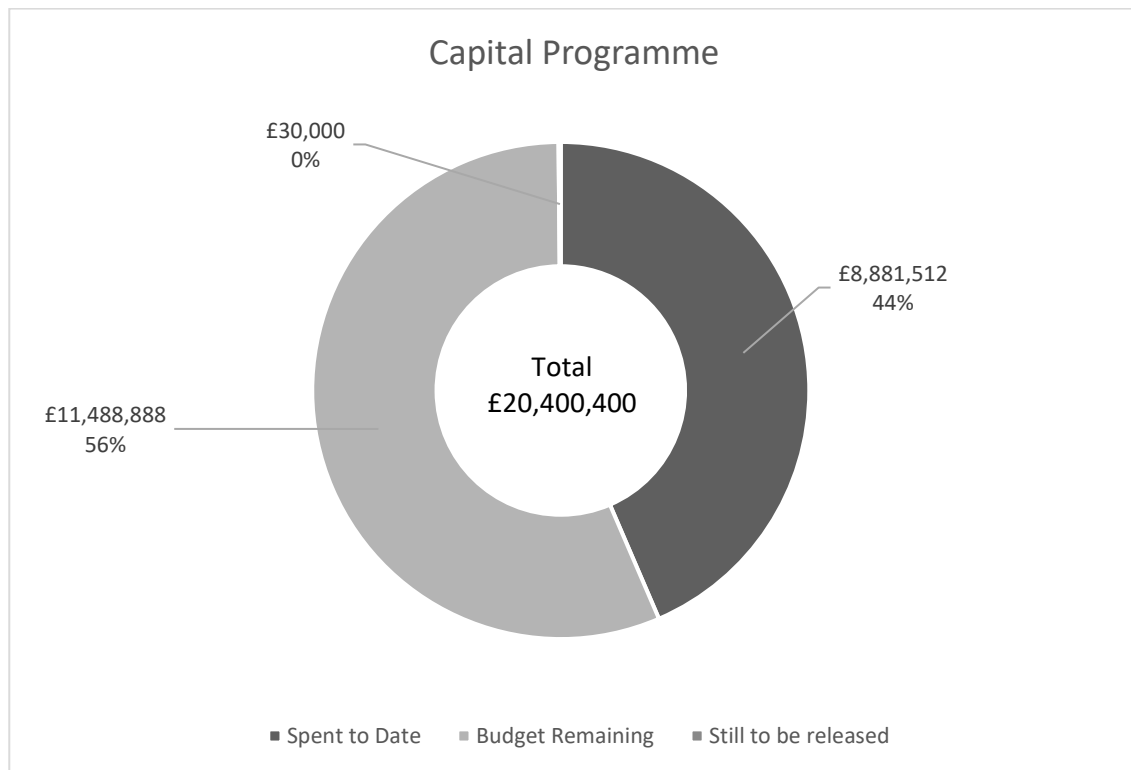
| 2020/21 Capital Budget | £ |
|---|-------------------|
| 2020/21 Capital Programme (RD14/20 Council 14/07/20) | 29,915,800 |
| Virement from Planned Improvements of Council Properties to Civic | (20,000) |
| Grant received for Rough Sleeping Initiative (OD.65/20) | 50,000 |
| Reprofiling of Budget for Sands Centre (CS28/20 Council 13/10/2020) | (10,644,100) |
| S106 contribution towards Affordable Housing (OD.90/20) | 50,700 |
| S106 contribution towards Play Area Improvements (OD.84/20) | 8,000 |
| External Grant towards Play Area Improvements (OD.84/20) | 30,000 |
| Towns Deal Funding for Bitts Park and Caldeu Riverside (Executive 14/12/20) | 1,000,000 |
| Revenue contribution towards purchase of Waste Receptacles | 10,000 |
| Revised 2020/21 Capital Programme (at Dec 2020) | 20,400,400 |
| Less Capital Reserves to be released by Executive (see para 3.9) | (30,000) |
| Revised 2020/21 Capital Programme (released) | 20,370,400 |

2.2 A breakdown of the revised capital programme can be found in **Appendix A**.

3. 2020/21 BUDGET MONITORING

3.1 The position statement as at December 2020 can be summarised as follows:

| Directorate | Revised Annual Budget £ | Budget to Date £ | Spend to date £ | Variance to date £ | Para. Ref. |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Community Services | 10,631,200 | 3,688,306 | 3,687,229 | (1,077) | 3.3 |
| Corporate Support | 311,000 | 80,513 | 80,516 | 3 | 3.4 |
| Economic Development | 1,063,000 | 158,902 | 86,510 | (72,392) | 3.5 |
| Governance & Regulatory Services | 8,343,300 | 5,893,679 | 5,015,137 | (878,542) | 3.6 |
| Total | 20,348,500 | 9,821,400 | 8,869,392 | (952,008) | |
| Exceptional Items | 21,900 | 16,500 | 12,120 | (4,380) | 3.7 |
| Total | 20,370,400 | 9,837,900 | 8,881,512 | (956,388) | |
| Reserves to be released | 30,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.9 |
| Total | 20,400,400 | 9,837,900 | 8,881,512 | (956,388) | |



Schemes still to be released by the Executive are out with the budget monitoring process until the budgets have been released.

A detailed analysis of the schemes within each directorate can be found in **Appendices B to F** with the main issues being summarised in the paragraphs below.

- 3.2 As at the end of December, expenditure of £8,881,512 has been incurred on the Council's core capital programme. When considered against the profiled budget of £9,837,900 this equates to an underspend of £965,388.
- 3.3 There are no significant variances to report in Community Services.
- 3.4 There are no significant variances to report in Corporate Support.
- 3.5 The variance in Economic Development is attributable to an underspend of £75,030 on Planning Software. This project had been delayed and has subsequently been put on hold until the impact of further changes required as a result of the Government's White Paper on the Future of Planning can be assessed. Progress has also been delayed due to limited number of market providers who are able to deliver the required product and the project will not commence now until 2021/22.

- 3.6 The variance in Governance & Regulatory Services is attributable to an underspend of £842,861 on Disabled Facilities Grants. Spend to the end of the third quarter of 2020/21 was £1,305,880 which is less than the expenditure for the same period in 2019/20 (£1,478,175). The expenditure is less due to only essential grants being offered over the lock down period and contractors being furloughed at this time. Grant work is now picking up and the DFG teams in Housing and Pollution and Homelife are very busy. The position is being closely monitored.
- 3.7 There are no significant variances to report in Exceptional Items (Flood Recovery capital expenditure).
- 3.8 The unspent balance remaining of the revised annual budget of £20,370,400 is £11,488,888. Therefore, an initial review of the 2020/21 capital programme has been undertaken to identify accurate project profiles and **the Executive are asked to recommend to Council the reprofiling of £3,031,500 from 2020/21 into future years as follows:**

| Directorate | Annual Budget £ | Carry Forwards 2021/22 £ | Revised Annual Budget £ | Spend to Date £ | Budget Remaining £ |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Community Services | 10,631,200 | (2,085,700) | 8,545,500 | 3,687,229 | 4,858,271 |
| Corporate Support | 311,000 | (150,000) | 161,000 | 80,516 | 80,484 |
| Economic Development | 1,063,000 | (150,000) | 913,000 | 86,510 | 826,490 |
| Governance & Regulatory | 8,343,300 | (645,800) | 7,697,500 | 5,015,137 | 2,682,363 |
| Exceptional Items | 21,900 | 0 | 21,900 | 12,120 | 9,780 |
| Total | 20,370,400 | (3,031,500) | 17,338,900 | 8,881,512 | 8,457,388 |
| Reserves to be released | 30,000 | 0 | 30,000 | 0 | 30,000 |
| Total | 20,400,400 | (3,031,500) | 17,368,900 | 8,881,512 | 8,487,388 |

The unspent balance remaining of the revised annual budget of £17,368,900 is £8,487,388 as at December 2020.

- 3.9 The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the capital programme is still being fully assessed in terms of costs and progress. There is likely to be additional costs incurred on the Sands Project (as previously reported to Executive, BTSP and Council) of £750,000 for this year. This is now provided for in the revised capital budget for the Sands Project; however, it is hoped emergency government funding can be utilised to cover this.

- 3.10 One scheme is included in the capital programme for 2020/21 that requires a report to be presented to the Executive for the release of funding before the project can go ahead.

| Scheme | Budget £ |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Cemetery Infrastructure | 30,000 |
| Total | 30,000 |

4. FINANCING

- 4.1 The 2020/21 capital programme can be financed as follows:

| | Annual Budget £ | Revised Budget |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Total Programme to be financed (para 2.1) | 20,400,400 | 17,368,900 |
| <u>Financed by:</u> | | |
| Capital Receipts / Borrowing | 11,727,200 | 9,607,600 |
| Capital Grants | | |
| • Disabled Facilities Grant | 1,899,800 | 1,899,800 |
| • Towns Deal | 1,000,000 | 875,000 |
| • General | 2,336,900 | 2,306,900 |
| Direct Revenue Financing | 3,233,100 | 2,482,700 |
| Other Contributions | 203,400 | 196,900 |
| Earmarked Reserves | 0 | 0 |
| Total Financing | 20,400,400 | 17,368,900 |

5. CAPITAL RESOURCES

- 5.1 The following table shows the position as at December 2020 of the capital resources due to be received during 2020/21:

| | 2020/21 Annual Budget £ | 2020/21 Revised Budget £ | 2020/21 Actual £ | 2020/21 Not yet received £ | Note |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| Capital Receipts | | | | | |
| · General | (180,000) | (180,000) | (180,000) | 0 | 1 |
| · Asset Review | (1,898,000) | (1,208,000) | (845,000) | 363,000 | 1 |
| · Vehicle Sales | 0 | 0 | (39,300) | (39,300) | 2 |
| Capital Grants | | | | | 3 |
| · Disabled Facilities Grant | (1,899,800) | (1,899,800) | (1,899,764) | 36 | |
| · Sands Centre | (2,000,000) | (2,134,000) | 0 | 2,134,000 | |
| · On Street Charging | (203,700) | (203,700) | (7,747) | 195,953 | |
| · Towns Deal | (1,000,000) | (1,000,000) | (1,000,000) | 0 | |
| · General | (110,000) | (80,000) | (80,000) | 0 | |
| Capital Contributions | | | | | |
| · Section 106 | (155,400) | (148,900) | (139,650) | 9,250 | 4 |
| · Disabled Facilities Grants | 0 | 0 | (10,989) | (10,989) | |
| · Sands Centre | (48,000) | (48,000) | (48,047) | (47) | |
| Total | (7,494,900) | (6,902,400) | (4,250,497) | 2,651,903 | |

Notes:

1. Receipts for 2020/21 are anticipated to be received from asset review sales (£1,208,000) and general sales (£180,000). The asset review receipts have been revised downwards and reprofiled into future years in line with the current Asset Disposal Plan. This was considered by Council as part of the 2021/22 budget process on 2nd February 2021.
Included within the asset review sales are receipts of £5,000 that are below the de minimis for capital receipts and will be transferred to revenue.
2. Included within vehicle sales are receipts of £39,300 for individual vehicle sales that are below the de minimis for capital receipts. These will be transferred to revenue at the year end and will be used to fund the capital programme in line with the capital strategy.
3. Capital grants are usually received once associated capital expenditure has been incurred and the amounts then reclaimed from the sponsoring body. The anticipated grant for the Sands Centre has been updated based on the revised capital programme considered as part of the 2021/22 budget process. However, the Town Deals grant has been received in advance of spend and an element of this funding (£125,000) will be used to fund the expenditure expected to be incurred in 2021/22 (subject to a carry forward request).
4. Contributions from Section 106 agreements to Open Space Improvements (£80,700), Play Area Developments (£17,500) and Affordable Homes (£50,700).

6. BALANCE SHEET MANAGEMENT

- 6.1 In line with CIPFA guidance and best practice, information relating to significant capital items on the Council's balance sheet is provided in this section. The information concentrates on those items that may have a material impact on the Council if not reviewed on a regular basis and will ensure that the Council is using its resources effectively and that appropriate governance arrangements are in place around the use of Council assets and liabilities.
- 6.2 Fixed assets are revalued annually to ensure that an up to date value is held in the balance sheet. The revaluation programme is the responsibility of Property Services. It should be noted that some expenditure will be incurred during the course of the year which can be correctly classified as capital expenditure, but which will not increase the value of any of the Council's assets. This expenditure is written off to the revaluation reserve or through the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account as appropriate.
- 6.3 The value of fixed assets is a significant part of the balance sheet. In the 2019/20 accounts, fixed assets totalled £156million (2018/19 £157million). This represents 94% of the net current assets of the City Council.
- 6.4 Debtors
This relates to the amount of income due to the Council that has not yet been received. For capital items, this mainly relates to grants and contributions that the Council is able to claim towards funding capital expenditure. Generally capital debtors arise due to timing differences where a cut off point occurs (e.g. the financial year-end) and/or expenditure has been incurred in advance of making the grant claim. As at December 2020 debtors of £180,000 (£2,013,685 at 31 March 2020) were outstanding for capital grants, contributions and receipts.
- 6.5 Creditors
This is the amount of money due to be paid by the Council for goods and services received from its external customers and contractors. For capital schemes this also includes retentions i.e. the amount due to the contractor after a specified period (normally one year) following the completion of a project; this time is used to assess and correct any defects outstanding on the scheme. Amounts earmarked for retention as at December 2020 totalled £157,941.93 (£1,054,384 at 31 March 2020).

7. PERFORMANCE

- 7.1 The 2020/21 programme has been kept to a level that takes account of the Council's ability to deliver schemes with regard to capacity and available resources. Work is ongoing to continue to monitor the profiling of budgets, and these are adjusted to reflect progress in current capital schemes. It is likely that there will still be a requirement for some further carry forwards at the year end due to further slippage and delays on projects. Members are reminded that budgets now totalling £30,000 are being held in reserves until approved by Executive for release.
- 7.2 The Senior Management Team will provide strategic overview and monitor the effectiveness of the overall programme of work in delivering the Council's priorities and objectives. Technical project support and quality assurance of business cases and associated project management activities will be managed by a Transformation Sub-Group chaired by the Chief Executive. Decisions to proceed or otherwise with proposed projects will be made in the usual way in accordance with the Council decision making framework.
- 7.3 A review of all capital expenditure incurred is ongoing to ensure that the expenditure has been correctly allocated between revenue and capital schemes. This will facilitate the year end classification of assets.

8. RISKS

- 8.1 Individual capital schemes have different risks involved. A risk assessment of the overall capital programme is included in **Appendix G**.

9. CONSULTATION

- 9.1 Consultation to Date
SMT & JMT have considered the issues raised in this report.
- 9.2 Consultation Proposed
Business & Transformation Scrutiny Panel will consider the report on 18 February 2021.

10. CONCLUSION AND REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 10.1 The Executive is asked to:
- (i) Note and comment on the budgetary position and performance aspects of the capital programme for the period April to December 2020;
 - (ii) Note adjustments to the 2020/21 capital programme as detailed in paragraph 2.1;

- (iii) Make recommendations to Council to approve reprofiling of £3,031,500 as detailed in para 3.8 and Appendix A from 2020/21 into 2021/22.

11. CONTRIBUTION TO THE CARLISLE PLAN PRIORITIES

11.1 The Council's capital programme supports the current priorities in the Carlisle Plan.

Contact Officer: Emma Gillespie

Ext: 7289

**Appendices A to G
attached to report:**

Note: in compliance with section 100d of the Local Government Act 1972 the report has been prepared in part from the following papers:

- None

CORPORATE IMPLICATIONS:

LEGAL – The Council has a fiduciary duty to manage its finances properly and the proper reporting of the budget monitoring is part of this process.

PROPERTY SERVICES – Property asset implications are contained in the main body of the report.

FINANCE – Financial implications are contained in the main body of the report.

EQUALITY – This report raises no explicit issues relating to the public sector Equality Duty.

INFORMATION GOVERNANCE – There are no information governance implications.

| Scheme | Original Capital Programme 2020/21 £ | Other Adjustments £ | Updated Capital Programme 2020/21 £ | Proposed Carry Forwards £ | Revised Capital Programme 2020/21 £ |
|---|--|---------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|
| <u>Current non-recurring commitments</u> | | | | | |
| Sands Centre Redevelopment | 16,679,300 | (10,644,100) | 6,035,200 | (700,000) | 5,335,200 |
| On Street Charging Points Infrastructure | 203,700 | 0 | 203,700 | 0 | 203,700 |
| Gateway 44 | 4,621,900 | 0 | 4,621,900 | 0 | 4,621,900 |
| Civic Centre Development | 2,581,400 | 0 | 2,581,400 | (1,150,000) | 1,431,400 |
| Play Area Improvements | 47,800 | 73,000 | 120,800 | (36,500) | 84,300 |
| Open Space Improvements | 80,700 | 0 | 80,700 | 0 | 80,700 |
| Cemetery Infrastructure | 5,700 | 0 | 5,700 | (5,700) | 0 |
| Central Plaza | 12,300 | 0 | 12,300 | 0 | 12,300 |
| Planning Software | 150,000 | 0 | 150,000 | (150,000) | 0 |
| Bitts Park Flood Reinstatement | 21,900 | 0 | 21,900 | 0 | 21,900 |
| LED Footway Lighting Installation | 203,100 | 11,700 | 214,800 | 0 | 214,800 |
| Skew Bridge Deck | 0 | 70,000 | 70,000 | (68,500) | 1,500 |
| Rough Sleeping Initiative | 0 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 0 | 50,000 |
| Affordable Housing | 0 | 50,700 | 50,700 | 0 | 50,700 |
| Towns Deal - Bitts Park Improvements | 0 | 150,000 | 150,000 | (125,000) | 25,000 |
| Towns Deal - Caldey Riverside Remediation | 0 | 850,000 | 850,000 | 0 | 850,000 |
| | 24,607,800 | (9,388,700) | 15,219,100 | (2,235,700) | 12,983,400 |
| <u>Recurring commitments</u> | | | | | |
| Planned Enhancements to Council Property | 396,800 | (31,700) | 365,100 | (145,800) | 219,300 |
| Vehicles, Plant & Equipment | 1,532,400 | 0 | 1,532,400 | 0 | 1,532,400 |
| Recycling Containers | 45,000 | 10,000 | 55,000 | 0 | 55,000 |
| ICT Infrastructure | 311,000 | 0 | 311,000 | (150,000) | 161,000 |
| | 2,285,200 | (21,700) | 2,263,500 | (295,800) | 1,967,700 |
| <u>Disabled Facilities Grants</u> | | | | | |
| Private Sector Grants | 2,864,600 | 0 | 2,864,600 | (500,000) | 2,364,600 |
| Empty Property Grants | 23,200 | 0 | 23,200 | 0 | 23,200 |
| | 2,887,800 | 0 | 2,887,800 | (500,000) | 2,387,800 |
| TOTAL | 29,780,800 | (9,410,400) | 20,370,400 | (3,031,500) | 17,338,900 |
| <u>Capital Reserves to be released</u> | | | | | |
| Cemetery Infrastructure | 30,000 | 0 | 30,000 | 0 | 30,000 |
| Skew Bridge Deck | 70,000 | (70,000) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Play Area Improvements | 35,000 | (35,000) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 135,000 | (105,000) | 30,000 | 0 | 30,000 |
| REVISED TOTAL | 29,915,800 | (9,515,400) | 20,400,400 | (3,031,500) | 17,368,900 |

COMMUNITY SERVICES

| Scheme | Annual Budget £ | Proposed Carry Forwards £ | Revised Annual Budget £ | Budget to date £ | Expenditure to date £ | Variance to date £ | Details of major variance |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Vehicles & Plant | 1,532,400 | 0 | 1,532,400 | 359,400 | 363,283 | 3,883 | Replacement of vehicles to date is within the allocated budgets. |
| Cemetery Infrastructure | 5,700 | (5,700) | 0 | 3,801 | 0 | (3,801) | Further improvements to Fairy Beck due to be carried out in 2020/21. |
| Civic Centre Development | 2,581,400 | (1,150,000) | 1,431,400 | 383,720 | 378,097 | (5,623) | Project progressing as planned with works currently underway. |
| Play Area Developments | 120,800 | (36,500) | 84,300 | 84,024 | 84,004 | (20) | Works complete at Carliol Drive Play Area which were delayed due to Covid-19 restrictions. Work still ongoing at Carleton Farm. |
| Open Space Improvements | 80,700 | 0 | 80,700 | 77,976 | 71,774 | (6,202) | Fully funded by Section 106 monies. |
| Sands Centre Redevelopment | 6,035,200 | (700,000) | 5,335,200 | 2,720,628 | 2,720,825 | 197 | Capital expenditure for the enhancement work to Leisure Facilities. Progress is being monitored and a revised expenditure profile has been implemented to take account of delays as a result of Covid-19 restrictions. |
| Waste Minimisation | 55,000 | 0 | 55,000 | 41,257 | 50,246 | 8,989 | Purchase of waste receptacles are overspent against the profiled budget to date. |
| Skew Bridge Deck | 70,000 | (68,500) | 1,500 | 0 | 1,500 | 1,500 | Budget earmarked towards this scheme as part of the 2020/21 budget process. Released by Executive 13/01/2021. |
| Towns Deal - Bitts Park Improvements | 150,000 | (125,000) | 25,000 | 17,500 | 17,500 | 0 | Funding received from the Town Deal Capital Accelerated Fund and presented and approved by Executive 14/12/2020. |
| Grand Total | 10,631,200 | (2,085,700) | 8,545,500 | 3,688,306 | 3,687,229 | (1,077) | |

DECEMBER 2020 - CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING**APPENDIX C****CORPORATE SUPPORT**

| Scheme | Annual Budget £ | Proposed Carry Forwards £ | Revised Annual Budget £ | Budget to date £ | Expenditure to date £ | Variance to date £ | Details of major variance |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ICT Infrastructure | 311,000 | (150,000) | 161,000 | 80,513 | 80,516 | 3 | Part of ICT Strategy Business Case. |
| Grand Total | 311,000 | (150,000) | 161,000 | 80,513 | 80,516 | 3 | |

DECEMBER 2020 - CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING**APPENDIX D****ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

| Scheme | Annual Budget £ | Proposed Carry Forwards £ | Revised Annual Budget £ | Budget to date £ | Expenditure to date £ | Variance to date £ | Details of major variance |
|---|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Central Plaza | 12,300 | 0 | 12,300 | 12,300 | 14,940 | 2,640 | Costs of emergency works at Central Plaza. |
| Planning Software | 150,000 | (150,000) | 0 | 75,030 | 0 | (75,030) | Project on hold. |
| Affordable Housing | 50,700 | 0 | 50,700 | 50,700 | 50,700 | 0 | S106 funding towards provision of Affordable Homes. |
| Towns Deal - Caldey Riverside Remediation | 850,000 | 0 | 850,000 | 20,872 | 20,870 | (2) | Funding received from the Town Deal Capital Accelerated Fund and presented and approved by Executive 14/12/2020. |
| Grand Total | 1,063,000 | (150,000) | 913,000 | 158,902 | 86,510 | (72,392) | |

GOVERNANCE & REGULATORY SERVICES

| Scheme | Annual Budget £ | Proposed Carry Forwards £ | Revised Annual Budget £ | Budget to date £ | Expenditure to date £ | Variance to date £ | Details of major variance |
|--|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Planned Enhancements to Council Property | 365,100 | (145,800) | 219,300 | 80,944 | 84,733 | 3,789 | Individual projects progressing as planned. |
| Rough Sleeping Initiative | 50,000 | 0 | 50,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 0 | Capital grant received from MHCLG for the development of the Rough Sleeping Initiative. |
| Gateway 44 | 4,621,900 | 0 | 4,621,900 | 3,568,568 | 3,569,457 | 889 | Development and Improvement costs associated with the Junction 44 development. Initial project nearing completion. |
| Disabled Facilities Grants | 2,864,600 | (500,000) | 2,364,600 | 2,148,741 | 1,305,880 | (842,861) | Mandatory Grants. Only essential grants were offered over the lock down period. Grant work is now picking up and the position is being closely monitored. |
| Empty Property Grants | 23,200 | 0 | 23,200 | 20,200 | 20,200 | 0 | Discretionary grants to assist getting empty properties back in to use. |
| On Street Charging Infrastructure | 203,700 | 0 | 203,700 | 50,925 | 10,561 | (40,364) | To install Electric Vehicle charge points at locations within Carlisle where residents have no access to off-street parking to encourage the uptake of electric vehicles. This project is fully funded by external grant. |
| LED Footway Lighting Installation | 214,800 | 0 | 214,800 | 9,301 | 9,306 | 5 | To upgrade Footway Lights to LED lanterns throughout the District resulting in energy savings and increased reliability of the lights which should reduce future maintenance costs. |
| Grand Total | 8,343,300 | (645,800) | 7,697,500 | 5,893,679 | 5,015,137 | (878,542) | |

EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

| Scheme | Annual Budget £ | Proposed Carry Forwards £ | Revised Annual Budget £ | Budget to date £ | Expenditure to date £ | Variance to date £ | Details of major variance |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| IC Buildings Flood Capital | 21,900 | 0 | 21,900 | 16,500 | 12,120 | (4,380) | Budget in relation to approved expenditure on the reinstatement of Bitts Park. |
| Grand Total | 21,900 | 0 | 21,900 | 16,500 | 12,120 | (4,380) | |

Capital Programme – Risk Assessment

| Risk | Likelihood | Impact | Mitigation |
|--|---------------------|----------|---|
| Capital projects are approved without a full appraisal of the project and associated business case. | Remote | High | Strengthen the role of Transformation Sub-Group when considering capital project appraisals, to include consideration of business cases |
| Full capital and revenue costs of a project not identified. | Remote | High | Capital spending must meet statutory definitions. Financial Services to regularly review spending charged to capital. Appraisals to identify revenue costs, including whole life costs to improve financial planning. |
| VAT partial exemption rules are not considered. | Remote | High | Reduced impact following the decision to elect to tax land and property. To be considered as part of Project Appraisals and assessed by Financial Services. |
| Capital projects are not monitored nor reviewed (post contract) to ensure that the original business case assumptions have been achieved | Reasonably probable | Marginal | Better project management skills (including contract monitoring) have been introduced through PRINCE 2. Project managers to take more ownership and responsibility for the delivery of projects, including post contract reviews. |
| Capital projects are not delivered to time | Reasonably Probable | High | Significant slippage in the current capital programme. Better project management skills to be introduced through PRINCE 2. Project managers to take more ownership and responsibility for the delivery of projects. The review of the capital programme currently underway will address some of these issues. |
| Capital projects are not delivered to budget. Major variations in spending impact on the resources of the Council. | Reasonably Probable | High | Improved capital programme monitoring through PRINCE 2 and monthly financial monitoring. Corrective action to be put in place where necessary. |
| Assumptions on external funding for capital projects are unrealistic | Remote | High | Potential shortfalls arising from changes to external funding have to be met from other Council resources, so assumptions need to be backed by firm offers of funding before projects are submitted for appraisal. Risk increased due to uncertainty around funding, e.g. MHCLG grants |
| Spending subject to specific grant approvals e.g. housing improvement grants, disabled persons adaptations varies from budget | Remote | Marginal | Specific grants are generally cash limited so variations in projects supported by funding of this nature will be monitored closely to ensure target spend is achieved to avoid loss of grant or restrictions on subsequent years grant funding. |
| Shortfall in level of capital resources generated from Capital Receipts | Probable | High | Economic downturn will impact - early warning so as not to over commit capital resources. |

Report to Executive

Agenda
Item:

A.12

Meeting Date: 8 February 2021
Portfolio: Finance, Governance and Resources
Key Decision: No
Within Policy and Budget Framework YES
Public / Private Public

Title: TREASURY MANAGEMENT OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2020
Report of: CORPORATE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND RESOURCES
Report Number: RD 58/20

Purpose / Summary:

This report provides the regular quarterly report on Treasury Transactions including the requirements of the Prudential Code.

Recommendations:

That this report be received, and the Prudential Indicators noted as at the end of December 2020.

Tracking

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| Executive: | 08 February 2021 |
| Audit Committee: | 15 March 2021 |
| Council: | Not applicable |

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform Members on various Treasury Management issues. The report is set out as follows:

(i) **Appendix A** sets out the schedule of Treasury Transactions for the period to October - December 2020

- **Appendix A1** – Treasury Transactions October to December 2020
- **Appendix A2** – Investment Transactions October to December 2020
- **Appendix A3** – Outstanding Investments at December 2020

(ii) **Appendix B** discusses the Prudential Code and Prudential Indicators for 2020/21:

- **Appendix B1** – Prudential Code background
- **Appendix B2** – Prudential Indicators

2. RISKS

2.1 Treasury Management considers risks associated with investments with counterparties however the Treasury Management strategy statement outlines the risk management approach to minimise this.

3. CONSULTATION

3.1 Consultation to Date.
None.

4. CONCLUSION AND REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 That this report be received, and the Prudential Indicators noted as at the end of December 2020.

5. CONTRIBUTION TO THE CARLISLE PLAN PRIORITIES

5.1 To ensure that the Council's investments are in line with the appropriate policies including the Treasury Management Strategy Statement.

Contact Officer: Emma Gillespie

Ext: 7289

**Appendices
attached to report:**

**Appendix A1 – Treasury Transactions October to December
2020**

**Appendix A2 – Investment Transactions October to December
2020**

Appendix A3 – Outstanding Investments at December 2020

Appendix B1 – Prudential Code background

Appendix B2 – Prudential Indicators

Note: in compliance with section 100d of the Local Government Act 1972 the report has been prepared in part from the following papers:

- **None**

CORPORATE IMPLICATIONS:

Legal– The Council has a fiduciary duty to manage its finances properly and the proper reporting of budget monitoring is part of this process.

Property Services – Not applicable

Finance – Included in the report

Equality - This report raises no explicit issues relating to the public sector Equality Duty

Information Governance – No implications

TREASURY TRANSACTIONS
OCTOBER 2020 to DECEMBER 2020

1. LOANS (DEBT)1.1 Transactions October to December 2020

| | Raised | | Repaid | |
|---------------------|----------|---|----------|---|
| | £ | % | £ | % |
| P.W.L.B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Local Bonds | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Short Term Loans | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Overnight Borrowing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 0 | | 0 | |

This provides a summary of any loans that have been raised or repaid, analysed by type, since the previous report. Procedures, adopted to map the cash flow more accurately, ensure better forecasting and limits the amount of short term/overnight borrowing which may be required.

1.2 Loans (Debt) Outstanding at December 2020

| | £ |
|------------------|-------------------|
| P.W.L.B. | 8,775,000 |
| P.W.L.B. | 4,750,000 |
| Short Term Loans | 12,800 |
| | 13,537,800 |

1.3 Loans Due for Repayment (Short Term)

| | PWLB £ | Overnight £ | Other £ | Total £ |
|---|-----------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| Short Term Debt at end of December 2020 | 475,000 | 0 | 12,800 | 487,800 |

1.4 Interest Rates

Link Group forecast that bank rate will remain the same at 0.1% throughout 2021.

2 INVESTMENTS

| | Made | | Repaid | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | £ | % | £ | % |
| Short Term Investments | 20,250,000 | 0.01 - 0.10 | 18,250,000 | 0.10 - 1.10 |
| | 20,250,000 | | 18,250,000 | |

A full schedule of short term investment transactions is set out in Appendix A2. Appendix A3 shows outstanding short term investments at 31 December 2020.

3 REVENUES COLLECTED

| To: 31 December 2020 | | Collected £ | % of Amount Collectable % |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2020/21 | Council Tax NNDR | 55,482,133 17,181,774 | 83.13 77.31 |
| Total | | 72,663,907 | 81.68 |
| 2019/20 | Council Tax NNDR | 54,392,007 36,575,629 | 84.83 82.38 |
| Total | | 90,967,636 | 83.83 |
| 2018/19 | Council Tax NNDR | 51,260,075 37,853,369 | 84.80 84.22 |
| Total | | 89,113,444 | 84.55 |

Collection levels have been fairly stable in each of the past three years; however, the impact of COVID-19 has had an impact on the revenues received in 2020/21 especially in relation to NNDR. Normal debt recovery procedures have recommenced whilst still providing support to rate payers and safeguarding the Council's cash position.

4 BANK BALANCE

At 31 December 2020 £977,047.62 in hand.

This records the Council's bank balance at the end of the last day covered by the report.

5 PERFORMANCE ON TREASURY MANAGEMENT TRANSACTIONS
TO DECEMBER 2020

April –December 2020

| | Profiled Budget £000 | Actual £000 | Variance £000 |
|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Interest Receivable | (199) | (224) | (25) |
| Interest Payable | 751 | 282 | (469) |
| Less Rechargeable | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 751 | 282 | (469) |
| Principal Repaid (MRP) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Debt Management | 12 | 13 | 1 |
| NET BALANCE | 564 | 71 | (493) |

The profiled budget is to 31 December 2020.

Interest receivable is ahead of expectations due to higher than forecast average cash balances even though interest rates have fallen to 0.1%. However, it is expected this position will worsen during the remainder of the financial year as cash balances reduce and investments on call deposits mature and funds are reinvested at an expected lower return.

Interest payable is lower than expected as no new borrowing has been undertaken in this financial year.

The CCLA property investment saw a slight decrease in the capital value to the end of December. Dividends and yield levels are currently 4.49%.

APPENDIX A2

SHORT TERM INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2020

| INVESTMENTS MADE | | | INVESTMENTS REPAID | |
|------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| | £ | | | £ |
| HSBC | 6,000,000.00 | | HSBC | 250,000.00 |
| HSBC | 3,000,000.00 | | HSBC | 1,000,000.00 |
| HSBC | 4,000,000.00 | | Handelsbanken | 4,000,000.00 |
| HSBC | 5,000,000.00 | | HSBC | 6,000,000.00 |
| HSBC | 2,250,000.00 | | Bank of Scotland | 2,000,000.00 |
| | | | Bank of Scotland | 2,000,000.00 |
| | | | HSBC | 3,000,000.00 |
| TOTAL | 20,250,000 | | | 18,250,000 |
| | | | Bfwd | 20,175,093 |
| | | | Paid | 20,250,000 |
| | | | Repaid | 18,250,000 |
| | | | Total | 22,175,093 |
| | | | CCLA Change | 46,042 |
| | | | Total | 22,221,135 |
| | | | | |

Outstanding Investments as at 31 December 2020

| Category | Borrower | Principal (£) | Interest Rate | Start Date | Maturity Date | Current Days to Maturity | Days to maturity at execution | Total Interest Expected (£) |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Y | MMF Federated Investors (UK) | 4,000,000 | 0.01% | | MMF | | | |
| O | HSBC UK | 9,000,000 | 0.10% | | Call31 | | | |
| O | HSBC UK | 1,000,000 | 0.01% | | Call1 | | | |
| R | Santander UK | 2,000,000 | 0.58% | | Call180 | | | |
| R | Santander UK | 3,000,000 | 0.58% | | Call180 | | | |
| Total Investments | | £19,000,000 | 0.20% | | | | | £0 |

| Borrower | Current Market Value (£) | Current Yield | Start Date | Initial Investment (£) | Entry Cost (£) ¹ | Initial Market Value (£) | Unrealised Growth (£) |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| CCLA Property Fund | 3,221,135 | 4.49% | 31/07/2014 | 3,000,000 | (163,104) | 2,836,896 | 221,135 |

1. Entry Costs were charged against Treasury Management Budget in 2014/15

N.B Interest is recognised in the appropriate financial year in which it is due.

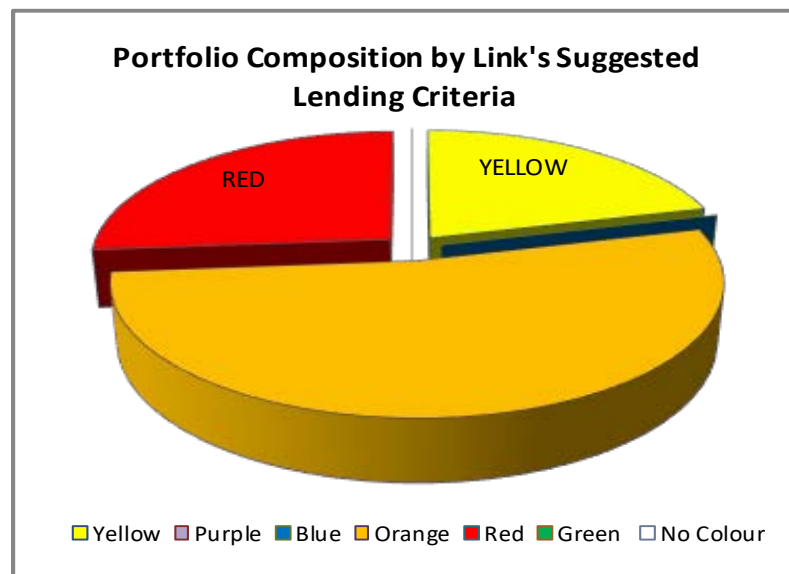
The category colour represents the duration of investment recommended by Link, the Council's Treasury Advisors. Those investments with no colour, are still within the Council's investment Strategy and are therefore deemed suitable for investing.

Investment Summary Sheet

| | | | | | | Weighted Average Rate of Return | Weighted Average Days to Maturity | Weighted Average Days to Maturity from Execution |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|---|
| | % of Portfolio | Amount | % of Colour in Calls | Amount of Colour in Calls | % of Call in Portfolio | WARoR | WAM | WAM at Execution |
| Yellow | 21.05% | 4,000,000 | 100.00% | 4,000,000 | 21.05% | 0.01% | 0 | 0 |
| Purple | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0 |
| Blue | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0 |
| Orange | 52.63% | 10,000,000 | 100.00% | 10,000,000 | 52.63% | 0.09% | 28 | 28 |
| Red | 26.32% | 5,000,000 | 100.00% | 5,000,000 | 26.32% | 0.58% | 180 | 180 |
| Green | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0 |
| No Colour | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0 | 0 |
| | 100.0% | 19,000,000 | 100.00% | 19,000,000 | 100.00% | 0.20% | 62 | 62 |

| Risk Score for Colour (1 = Low, 7 = High) | Dec 2020 | Sep 2020 | Jun 2020 | Mar 2020 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.04 | 0.0 |
| 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| 5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| 6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.9 |

| | Link's Suggested Criteria |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| Y | Up to 5 Years |
| P | Up to 2 Years |
| B | Up to 1 Year |
| O | Up to 1 Year |
| R | Up to 6 months |
| G | Up to 3 months |
| N/C | No Colour |



| | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Normal' Risk Score | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

THE PRUDENTIAL CODE AND PRUDENTIAL BORROWING

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Local Government Act 2003 brought about a new borrowing system for local authorities known as the Prudential Code (the Code). This gives to Councils much greater freedom and flexibility to borrow without government consent so long as they can afford to repay the amount borrowed.
- 1.2 The aim of the Code is to support local authorities when making Capital investment decisions. These decisions should also be in line with the objectives and priorities as set out in the Council's Corporate Plan.
- 1.3 The key objectives of the Code are to ensure, within a clear framework, that the Capital investment plans of the Council are affordable, prudent and sustainable, or if appropriate, to demonstrate that they may not be. A further key objective is to ensure that treasury management decisions are taken in accordance with good professional practice and in a manner that supports prudence, affordability and sustainability. These objectives are consistent with and support local strategic planning, local asset management planning and proper option appraisal. They also encourage sound treasury management decisions.

2. Prudential Indicators

- 2.1 To demonstrate that the Council has fulfilled these objectives, the Code sets out indicators that must be used. It is for the council to set any indicative limits or ratios. It is also important to note that these indicators are not designed to be comparative performance figures indicators but to support and record the Council's decision making process.
- 2.2 Appendix B2 sets out the latest performance indicators for the current year.

3. Prudential Borrowing

- 3.1 Local authorities have always funded a substantial element of their capital programme via borrowing. This continues to be the case but until the introduction of the Prudential Code any local authority borrowing was essentially based upon a government 'permission to borrow'. Following the introduction of the Prudential Code in 2003, the permission to borrow was essentially withdrawn and Councils were given greater freedom to borrow so long as they can demonstrate that the revenue consequences of such borrowing (i.e. the cost of the debt) are sustainable, affordable and prudent in the medium to long term.

PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS

Central to the operation of the Prudential code is the compilation and monitoring of prudential indicators covering affordability, prudence, Capital expenditure, and treasury management. Set out below are the indicators for 2020/21 to date as detailed in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2020/21.

(a) Affordability

| | 2020/21 Original Estimate £ | 2020/21 Revised Estimate £ |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (i) Capital Expenditure | 29,915,800 | 20,400,400 |
| (ii) Financing Costs Total Financing Costs | 1,241,500 | 386,700 |
| (iii) Net Revenue Stream Funding from Govt Grants/Local Taxpayers | 13,386,000 | 13,386,000 |
| (iv) Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream The figures monitor financing costs as a proportion of the total revenue stream from government grants and local taxpayers. The increase in the ratio of financing costs is mainly attributable to the forecast reduction in investment income. | 9.27% | 2.89% |
| (v) Incremental Impact on Council Tax This indicator allows the effect of the totality of the Council's capital investment decisions to be considered at budget setting time. | 8.39 | 7.45 |
| (vi) Authorised Borrowing Limit Maximum Level of Borrowing and Other Long term Liabilities | 44,100,000 | 44,100,000 |
| | 34,081,000 | 34,381,000 |
| The authorised borrowing limit is determined by Council prior to the start of the financial year. The limit must not be altered without agreement by Council and should not be exceeded under any foreseeable circumstances. | | |

| | 2020/21 Original Estimate £ | 2020/21 Revised Estimate £ |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (vii) Operational Borrowing Limit Maximum Level of Borrowing and Other Long term Liabilities The operational borrowing limit is also determined by Council prior to the start of the financial year. Unlike the authorised limit, it may be breached temporarily due to cashflow variations but it should not be exceeded on a regular basis. | 39,100,000 34,081,000 | 39,100,000 34,081,000 |
| (viii) Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) As at 31 March The CFR is a measure of the underlying borrowing requirement of the authority for capital purposes. | 38,793,000 | 24,676,000 |

(b) Prudence and Sustainability

| | 2020/21 Original £ |
|--|--------------------------|
| (i) New Borrowing to Date Long Term Borrowing has been taken in 2020/21 to date | 0 0 |
| (ii) Percentage of Fixed Rate Long Term Borrowing at December 2020 | 100% |
| (iii) Percentage of Variable Rate Long Term Borrowing at December 2020 Prudent limits for both fixed and variable rate exposure have been set at 100%. This is due to the limited flexibility available to the authority in the context of its overall outstanding borrowing requirement. | 0% |
| (iv) Minimum Level of Investments Classified as Specified Level of Specified Investments as at December 2020 As part of the Capital Investment Strategy for 2020/21, the Council set a minimum level of 50% for its specified as opposed to non specified investments. The two categories of investment were defined as part of the Strategy but for the City Council non specified investments will presently refer mainly to either investments of over one year in duration or investments placed with building societies that do not possess an appropriate credit rating. These tend to be the smaller building societies. | 50.00% 100.00% |