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Meeting: EAP Health & Wellbeing and Vulnerable People


Date: Friday 2nd September, 2022

Time: 9.30 am

Venue: Corby Cube, George St, Corby, NN17 1QG

To members of the EAP Health & Wellbeing and Vulnerable People

Councillors Harrison (Chair), Harrington, Lawal, McGhee, Roberts, Shacklock and Smith-Haynes

Agenda			
Item	Subject	Presenting Officer	Page no.
01	Chair's Announcements		
02	Apologies for Absence		
03	Members' Declarations of Interest		
04	Minutes of the Meeting held on 2 August 2022		3 - 6
05	Full Asylum Dispersal Model	Kerry Purnell	7 – 18
06	North Northamptonshire Place Delivery Group	Ali Gilbert	19 – 30
07	Adult Social Care Reform	Samantha Fitzgerald	31 - 54
08	Forward Plan of Executive Items		55 - 66
09	Work Programme		
010	Close of Meeting		
<p>Adele Wylie, Monitoring Officer North Northamptonshire Council</p>  <p>Proper Officer 25th August 2022</p>			

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Agenda Item 4



EAP Health & Wellbeing and Vulnerable People
Held at 2:00pm on Tuesday 2 August 2022 in the Member's Room, Third Floor,
Corby Cube, George St, NN17 1QG

Present:

Members:

Councillor Helen Harrison (Chair)	Councillor John McGhee
Councillor Ken Harrington	Councillor Russell Roberts
Councillor King Lawal	Councillor Chris Smith-Haynes

Officers:

Pauline Brennan	Democratic Services Officer
David Watts	Executive Director – Adults, Communities and Wellbeing
John Ashton	Interim Director of Public Health
Rhosyn Harris	Consultant in Public Health

1. Chair's Announcements

The Chair opened the meeting at 2:00pm and welcomed members and officers to the meeting.

2. Apologies for non-attendance

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Matt Binley.

3. Members' Declarations of Interest

There were none.

4. Minutes of the Meeting Held on 1 July 2022

RESOLVED that:

The minutes from the meeting held 1st July 2022 be approved as a correct record.

5. iCan Case for Change

The Panel considered a report by The Executive Director of Health & Wellbeing and Vulnerable People, regarding Integrated Care. There was a case for change across the county, the challenge was to support people in their own homes. There was gross underinvestment, a 10-year plan was required, and it was important to get builders on board.

Councillors felt this was a fantastic piece of work, the correct housing was central, there should be progression of housing so that older people could stay in the area if they wished.

There was a need to find pilot examples of progressive housing stock, joint commissioning was needed. How could the Council work with partners when ideas were brought to the table so late?

The ICP required a 15-year plan with the progress being monitored, engagement with subject experts was required.

RESOLVED that:

The report be noted.

6. Public Health – ICS Outcomes Framework

John Ashton and Rhosyn Harris provided the ICS Outcomes Framework.

There was Planned Stakeholder Engagement, making it a more collaborative process.

Councillors were asked to email with feedback on wording the ambition outcomes, metrics and who should own this.

Councillors still had lots of questions to ask regarding the elderly and children. It was clear that the document was not in-depth. The Chair suggested that it should be shown that there had been achievements but this was still developing, the right measures were important. The Chair advised that any feedback be provided to Rhosyn Harris.

RESOLVED that:

The report be noted.

7. Levelling Up

A report was provided from the Levelling Up Scrutiny Review Working Group, which would be fed back to the Executive Committee

The Chair commented that there had been a huge amount of engagement and good advice had been given, Chair thanked Councillor Zoe McGhee.

Any feedback should be through Matt Binley for progress to Full Council.

Councillors suggested there may be budget commitments for some things but where this was not required then things should be started or continued. Engagement with the community should continue and opportunity for the locals to own what was happening. Councillors also suggested this should be a living document coming back twice a year, showing progress was being made was important and so a budget was required. It was necessary to engage the young people at the same time.

RESOLVED that:

The document be brought back twice per year and a budget should be considered.

8. Northamptonshire Safeguarding Adults Board – Annual Report

This Annual Report was a statutory requirement under the Care Act 2014, the report was an overview of the Board's achievements.

There had been no public consultation in respect of the report, however, an approval process had been carried out.

- Statutory Partners had provided their input in respect of their achievements for period along with their areas for improvement for 2021-22
- Draft Annual Report 2020-21 was circulated to NSAB Strategic Board members on Thursday 7th October 2021 ahead of NSAB Strategic Board on 13th October 2021 where the report was tabled for approval by members.
- The Strategic Board scheduled for 13th October 2021 was cancelled and the Annual Report was then circulated to members for virtual ratification on 14th

October. Approval was received virtually by all Statutory Partners by 30th November 2021.

The Chair explained that all recommendations would be tracked until all goals had been achieved.

9. Close of Meeting

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 3:56pm.

Agenda Item 5



EXECUTIVE 15th September 2022

Report Title	Full Asylum Dispersal Model
Report Author	Kerry Purnell, Assistant Director Housing and Communities David Watts, Executive Director of Adults, Communities and Wellbeing (DASS)
Lead Member	Cllr Helen Harrison, Executive Member for Adults, Health and Wellbeing

Key Decision	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for call-in by Scrutiny?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Are there public sector equality duty implications?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information (whether in appendices or not)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Applicable paragraph number/s for exemption from publication under Schedule 12A Local Government Act 1972	Not Applicable

Contributors/Checkers/Approvers

Approver	Officer Name	Date Officer Approved Report
North MO	Adele Wylie	
North S151	Janice Gotts	
Other Director/SME		

List of Appendices

None

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1. To brief the Executive on the Central Government approach to Full Asylum Dispersal, on the recent consultation, the emerging regional model and on the Property Procurement (contingency hotel and private sector lease) arrangements being delivered in our area by SERCO.

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1. In May 2022 the Government announced a shift from an opt-in model for asylum dispersal, whereby Local Authorities could choose to be Dispersal areas, to a Full Asylum Dispersal model where asylum seekers will be placed across all LA areas. This is due to the huge increase in the numbers of asylum seekers crossing the Channel into the country.
- 2.2. Regional Migration Partnerships have been asked to develop delivery models to implement the strategy including modelling the numbers of asylum seekers the region will offer to resettle.
- 2.3. The Council has a limited direct role in asylum dispersal as the work is delivered by the Government contractors. However, the Council is consulted on any properties identified for dispersal by SERCO, whether a contingency hotel or private rented homes. The Council is a key partner in a local multi-agency forum which will receive demographic data on how the dispersal model is operating and will consider any impact on local communities and service delivery. The Council will also facilitate access to local services such as school places, social care and primary care and will need to passport some of the funding it receives under the scheme to the relevant partners to support this activity.
- 2.4. The government is providing funding of £3,500 per person for 2022-23 to councils for every Asylum Seeker accommodated in a bed space in the Council area, whether in contingency or dispersed accommodation to support asylum seeker to fully integrate into communities.
- 2.5. The Executive is asked to acknowledge the Central Government's adoption of the Full Asylum Dispersal Strategy and the rationale for it, and the East Midlands approach to delivering for the region.
- 2.6. The Executive is asked to note the role of the Government contractor SERCO in delivering Contingency Accommodation and Dispersed Accommodation.
- 2.7. The Executive is asked to acknowledge the Council's and all Ward Members' role within the national strategy to support effective dispersal and integration of asylum seekers into local communities.
- 2.8. The Executive is also asked to note the unintended consequences the various schemes under Refugee Resettlement are having on Council resources and the potential impact on access to services such as education, primary care and other health services and housing.

3. Recommendations

3.1. It is recommended that the Executive:

- a. Acknowledges the Central Government's adoption of the Full Asylum Dispersal Strategy and the rationale for it.
- b. Acknowledges the East Midlands model and approach for delivering the strategy in the region.
- c. Acknowledges the role of North Northamptonshire Council in delivering the strategy in the Council area; and the approach Council Officers are taking to work with SERCO, the contract holder for Asylum Accommodation and Support Services across the North West, Midland and East of England regions, on Contingency accommodation (hotels) and property acquisitions (leases) in the private rented sector.
- d. Delegates authority to the Executive Member for Housing, Communities and Levelling Up, in liaison with the Executive Director for Adults, Communities and Wellbeing, to take any further decisions and/or actions required, including use of the funding, to support the dispersal and settlement, temporary or otherwise, of asylum seekers North Northamptonshire.

3.2. By approving these recommendations, Council Officers will be able to:

- Ensure the Council fulfils its obligations under the national Full Asylum Dispersal Strategy and works with SERCO and other partners to effectively support asylum seekers to integrate into local communities.

3.3 Alternative Options considered:

- There is no alternative as this is a national policy, although Officers have worked closely with the Regional Migration Partnership in developing the model for the region. If officers did not fully engage with SERCO over the selection of contingency hotels and dispersal properties then there is a risk, as the decisions will stand regardless, of negative impacts on community cohesion, local service provision and successful integration of asylum seekers into local communities.

4. Report Background

4.1. In May 2022 the Government announced a shift from an opt-in model for asylum dispersal, whereby Local Authorities could choose to be Dispersal areas, to a Full Asylum Dispersal model where asylum seekers will be placed across all LA areas.

- 4.2. This is in response to the increasing numbers of small boats crossing the channel and the pressure on the Asylum programme. Between April and August 2022 13,000 new asylum seekers have crossed the channel to the UK and it is estimated the total figure for 2022-23 will reach 100,000. There are currently over 30,000 asylum seekers temporarily accommodated in Contingency Hotels and the Government wishes to settle them in private rented accommodation across the country as quickly as possible. This is to avoid disproportionate pressure on certain Local Authority areas and to afford Local Authorities more local influence and control on the system.
- 4.3. In the East Midlands there are 3,395 asylum seekers dispersed across Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Derbyshire, with only 13% of Local Authorities opting in previously. There are 16 contingency hotels mobilised in this region. Continued procurement of properties in the 3 cities is unsustainable due to increase in oversaturation of dispersal properties and disproportionate pressure on local services.
- 4.4. The majority of asylum seekers are single men but there are a smaller number of families.
- 4.5. A national consultation ran during June, not on the full dispersal model per se, as that is adopted, but more on how to implement it and the potential impact on Local Authorities. At a regional briefing on 24th May, it was agreed a regional response to the consultation would be developed by the Regional Migration Partnership and a regional implementation plan would be drafted to include a regional quota for the number of asylum seekers to be allocated.
- 4.6. Councils in the region have raised a number of issues which were fed into the consultation:
- Population density, urban v rural
 - House and rent prices, access to affordable housing and sustainability of Tenancies
 - Accessibility to local services, public transport networks and wider community support
 - Pressures on already stretched homelessness services
 - Community tensions and impact on community cohesion
 - The impact on Council resources; the rapid expansion of the Refugee Resettlement Programmes has meant most Councils are trying to recruit to/expand Resettlement teams and although funding is forthcoming to support this, the challenge is in recruiting suitable candidates, at pace, if at all.
 - To enable asylum seekers to be housed in safe and secure accommodation within a community setting, it is critical that disproportionate numbers are not housed within wards and the 1:200 ratio is not exceeded within ward areas rather than the wider local authority area.

- The Home Office need to increase the capacity in processing asylum claims in a more efficient and timely way resulting in a consistent decision making and Move-on. This would greatly reduce the burden of demand of the procurement of asylum dispersal accommodation.
 - The benefits of increasing the length of current eviction notices (Move-on) from asylum accommodation, from 28 to up to 56 days in line with provisions of the Housing Act 1988', should be considered.
- 4.7. A funding package for Local Authorities for 2022-23 was announced with the new model of £250 per person already accommodation in a Council area by March 31st, 2022 and £3,500 (un-ringfenced) per every bed space commissioned from 1st April 2022 whether in a Contingency hotel or dispersed accommodation.
- 4.8. The Regional Migration Partnership has examined current asylum dispersal data (excluding Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children and Hong Kong British Nationals programmes) and has modelled this against 2011 Census population data to estimate number of asylum seekers to be dispersed in each Council area.
- 4.9. 2021 Census data has not been used so as to align with Home Office modelling which has used 2011 data, but the modelling will be revised once the new census data is fully available.
- 4.10. The allocation for East Midlands will see numbers rise from the current accommodated figure of 3395, to 6,700 by December 2023.
- 4.11. Those Local Authority areas which were already dispersal areas with a ratio of asylum seekers currently above 0.5% of the population or 1 in 200, have been excluded from the new allocation estimates.
- 4.12. The East Midland's allocation has been divided amongst the remaining Local Authorities. For North Northamptonshire Council the allocation will be 289 asylum seekers in dispersed accommodation by December 2023. These figures are subject to final review and agreement of the regional plan by Local Authority Chief Executives and the Regional Migration Partnership Board in September 2022.
- 4.13. Regardless of the outcome of the consultation and the development of the regional plan dispersal has been progressed since June in new dispersal areas such as North Northamptonshire.
- 4.14. Officers have also met with SERCO to understand their approach to leasing properties in our area.
- 4.15. The Council is given the opportunity to comment on identified properties in the private rented sector via a Property Postcode Consultation process. This is being undertaken on a case-by-case basis until the allocation numbers are finalised for our area through the Regional Plan.

- 4.16. All prospective properties are emailed to Council officers. SERCO undertake a due diligence calculation which includes information from the Council. Council officers gather intelligence from our Private Sector Housing and Community Safety teams and consult with key partners such as the police, registered housing providers, health and education. The Council has to respond within a week otherwise SERCO will progress the acquisition regardless.
- 4.17. Whilst sourcing properties, SERCO take into account:
- Community cohesion, anti-social behaviour, racial tensions
 - Indications of housing market activity in the area
 - Ensuring Housing Act 2004 Regulations and HMO Regulations are adhered to
 - Integration of Asylum Seekers into the area
 - Asylum dispersal ratio levels
- 4.18. Whilst NNC can influence the decision on the property such influence is limited to the following criteria:
- Police or Council evidence supporting negative impact on crime, community safety and cohesion issues
 - Pressure of local services such as health and school places
 - Rurality
- 4.19. It is important to the effectiveness of asylum dispersal that the Executive and all ward members are supportive of the dispersal programme across all wards and bring a positive influence to bear on how communities welcome asylum seekers into their neighbourhoods.
- 4.20. To date the Council has been notified of 5 properties being progressed by SERCO for asylum dispersal, 3 of which are in the Queensway area, one in Croyland and Swanspool areas of Wellingborough, and one in Irchester.
- 4.21. SERCO have well developed and tested processes for acquiring properties. A single point of contact is allocated to each prospective landlord for the whole process which includes lease arrangements, property standards, and landlord FAQs. A physical meeting is held with the landlord at the property to do an inspection and undertake a risk assessment. Properties are avoided that are next to public houses or above takeaways. SERCO have adopted the Home Office Space Standards and will liaise with the Council over any additional requirements specific to North Northamptonshire.
- 4.22. SERCO will work with the Council's our Private Sector Housing team and welcome Officers to attend properties with them if appropriate. If a property requires an HMO licence, then all necessary checks will be done and variations applied for, and if one is not in place already, SERCO will apply for one and would be named as the managing agent on the licence.
- 4.23. A scope of works to make the property fit for purpose is agreed with the landlord and a timeframe for completion. If the scope is not agreed SERCO will not proceed with the lease. Once the works are complete a further inspection is

undertaken. All compliance paperwork (gas safety, planning permissions etc.) are checked. Rental amounts are agreed and the lease begins when SERCO take possession of the keys.

- 4.24. SERCO lease properties from a wide network of landlords, investors and agents with SERCO acting as a Tenant, with permission to sub-let to the Service Users. Their lease provision offers an attractive and competitive proposition within the industry and includes benefits such as:
- 7 years lease with no void periods
 - No rental arrears with rent paid in full, on time every month
 - Full repair and maintenance Lease
 - 30-day property inspections and periodic safety inspections
 - No letting or management costs
 - Council Tax and Utilities paid by SERCO
- 4.25. SERCO identify properties through their extensive network of landlords, investors and agents across the North West and Midlands and East of England. They also contact new landlords and agents, primarily with properties that are already in the private rental sector. Once leased SERCO have a team of Housing Officers and Repairs and Maintenance Officers out in the field, along with a team of Compliance Officers who sample 10% of properties via a rolling programme.
- 4.26. SERCO pay rent at Local Housing Allowance levels or below, they offer no financial incentives to landlords other than the favourable lease arrangements detailed above.
- 4.27. There will be regular channels of communication between NNC and other statutory partners with SERCO as regards to how the dispersal model is operating and the impact on local communities and services.
- 4.28. North Northamptonshire Council has a single point of contact in SERCO for day-to-day issues and escalation and a multi-agency forum for the Council area has been established to discuss issues such as:
- Use of properties
 - Compliance with relevant legislation
 - Identification and sharing of best practice and market knowledge
 - Provision of good quality accommodation and services from landlords
 - Reassurance that procurement activity supports and reflects the Council's position on sustainable communities, environmental issues, equal opportunities and diversity
 - Open and clear lines of communication

The ongoing relationship with SERCO will be managed through the Council's Resettlement team and led by the Strategic Lead for Communities and Wellbeing and the Assistant Director Housing and Communities.

- 4.29. SERCO commission a third-party organisation AIRE (part of Migrant Help) to deliver their impartial advice, information, reporting and engagement with their service users. This includes a 24/7 helpline and access to Migrant Help and access to legal advice and support for the asylum application and appeals process. For the most vulnerable service users where multi-agency case management is required an individual risk assessment followed by a support plan will be delivered in conjunction with the relevant statutory partners. AIRE advocates on behalf of the service user.
- 4.30. Data belongs to the Home Office not SERCO, so they are limited on what they can share with Councils without consent but will provide anonymised quarterly reports for our area.

5. Issues and Choices

- 5.1. The housing market is already under acute pressure and as a Housing Service provider the Council struggle to access accommodation in the Private Rented Sector (PRS) for customers on our housing register and to prevent homelessness. In addition, the Council is already struggling to secure PRS properties for the other refugee programmes for Afghan and Ukrainian refugees (move on from sponsorship).
- 5.2. The SERCO terms are favourable to landlords, for the right reasons, but this additional call on rental properties will add pressure to an already stretched market.
- 5.3. Councils in the East Midlands region have provided feedback to the Home Office that as the pressure of Ukrainian refugees needing move on accommodation at the 6-month mark if their initial sponsorship placement ends, is yet to resolved, it might be more pragmatic for the Government to delay dispersal from contingency hotels to dispersed accommodation for 6 months. There has yet to be a response on this issue from Central Government.
- 5.4. Officers impressed upon SERCO the need for the properties leased for asylum dispersal to be aligned with what the future move on offer might look like for service users who receive a positive outcome to their asylum application, so that affordable and sustainable tenancies can be maintained in the long term. For example, it is not sustainable to place asylum seekers in large high value properties in rural areas as this is not what would be affordable for them in the long term.
- 5.5. Whilst Full Asylum Dispersal is largely managed through the SERCO contract, the North Northamptonshire Council Resettlement and Housing teams will have

a role to play in the day-to-day liaison; visits to properties to be leased by SERCO, in the multi-agency forums; potentially in ongoing wrap around support to asylum seekers accommodated in our area and at the point of move on if they have a positive outcome to their application.

- 5.6. As laid out in the Executive report on the Homes for Ukraine Programme dated 14th July 2022 officers are working hard to mobilise and expand the Resettlement team but the Executive should be aware this is proving challenging. Whilst we have secured, to date, an administrator, a business support officer and one resettlement officer via OPUS, OPUS are struggling to find more experienced Resettlement officers. We are out to recruitment in the wider market but are competing with all other Local Authorities who are simultaneously trying to recruit to Resettlement teams.
- 5.7. The Funding package for Full Asylum Dispersal is only secured for 2022-23 alongside the same timeframe for funding allocated to the Homes for Ukraine programme. Councils have feedback to Government the need for a longer-term funding settlement for all Refugee Resettlement schemes to be agreed at the earliest opportunity.

6. Next Steps

- 6.1. To continue to work with SERCO on the development of the multi-agency forum.
- 6.2. To continue to work with the Regional Migration Partnership on finalisation of the regional model for Full Asylum Dispersal Plan for East Midlands.
- 6.3. To complete the recruitment process for the Resettlement team.

7. Implications (including financial implications)

7.1. Resources, Financial and Transformation

- 7.1. Funding at a rate of £3,500 per commissioned bed space, whether in a contingency hotel or dispersed accommodation, will be made available to councils during 2022-23, to enable them to provide officer support to the dispersal process and wraparound support outside of the SERCO contract to asylum seekers placed in the Local Authority area. The government will review funding for future years in due course.
- 7.1. If all 289 asylum seekers estimated in the regional modelling were to be placed in North Northamptonshire the funding available to the Council would total £1.011m between now and December 2023. This funding could be used to increase staff to deal with the new demand this creates, for example in the

Resettlement and Private Sector Housing teams and to fund any adult social care or educational additional needs packages required for service users.

7.1. Officers will work together with partners through the multi-agency forum to understand demand and cost over time so that best use of the funding can be made.

7.2. **Legal and Governance**

7.2. There are no legal implications arising from the proposals.

7.3. **Relevant Policies and Plans**

7.3.1 Supporting the Full Asylum Dispersal model contributes to the following priorities outlined in the Corporate Plan:

- “Safe and thriving places” – Strengthen the cultural identity of towns, villages and rural communities. Help town centres and villages respond to changing trends.
- “Connected communities” – Inform and listen to our communities, giving them a greater say in their future. Empower a thriving voluntary and community sector.

7.4. **Risk**

7.4. The risks associated with the current workload and new demand which may lead to officers being absent or resigning due to stress.

7.4. There is the additional reputation risk to the Council, should the support to the national and regional Asylum Dispersal strategy and plans not be met.

7.4. If officers do not fully engage with SERCO over the selection of contingency hotels and dispersal properties then there is a risk, as the decisions will stand regardless, of negative impacts on community cohesion, local service provision and successful integration of asylum seekers into local communities

7.4. There is a risk associated with the inability to recruit against the posts in the Resettlement team.

7.5. **Consultation**

7.5. The Council has been involved with other Local Authorities in the East Midlands in submitting a response to a national consultation in the delivery of the Government’s Full Asylum Dispersal model.

7.6. **Consideration by Scrutiny**

7.6. Not applicable for this report as no decision is being sought, although the work undertaken could be part of the scrutiny work programme.

7.7. Consideration by Executive Advisory Panel

7.7. This report will be considered by the EAP Health & Wellbeing and Vulnerable People and the comments received will be incorporated.

7.8. Climate and Environment Impact

7.8. There are no additional climate implications resulting directly from this report. SERCO adhere to a set of property standards when they acquire properties for dispersal accommodation which seek to provide a single, comprehensive and unambiguous description of the standard of accommodation that all properties must achieve.

7.9. Community Impact

7.8.1 The objectives of this Asylum Dispersal strategy are to ensure that asylum seekers are supported to:

- integrate into the local community;
- have access to local services, including healthcare and education; and
- be able to contribute to the local community.

7.9 Crime and Disorder Impact

7.9.1 Community tensions resulting from this programme will be closely monitored and addressed through the multi-agency forum.

8. Background Papers

8.1 Report to Executive dated 14th July 2022, Homes for Ukraine Programme

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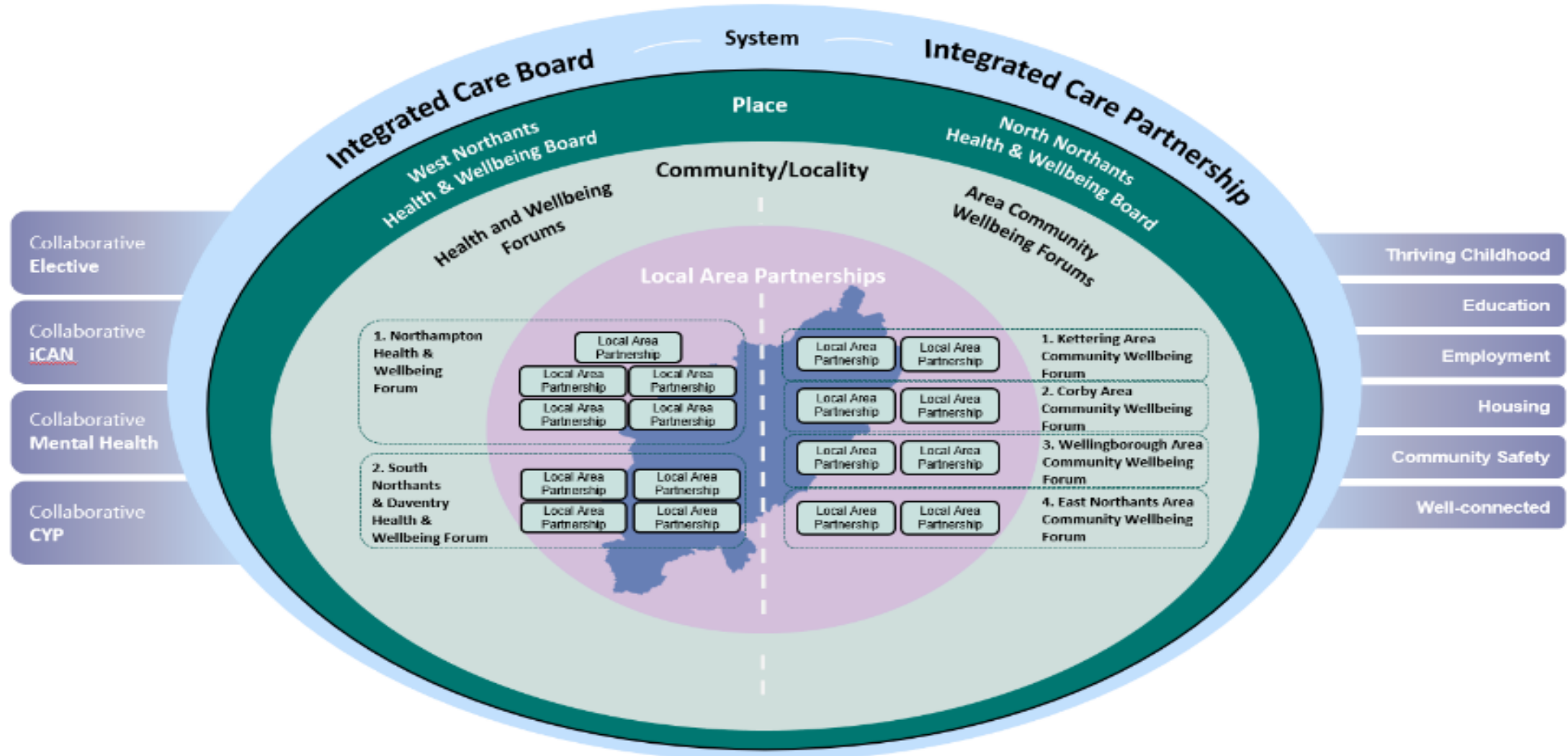
North Northamptonshire Health and Wellbeing Board September 2022



Developing Integrated Care at Place in North Northamptonshire

Ali Gilbert, ICS Place Director, North Northamptonshire

Northamptonshire Integrated Care System (ICS) Operating Model

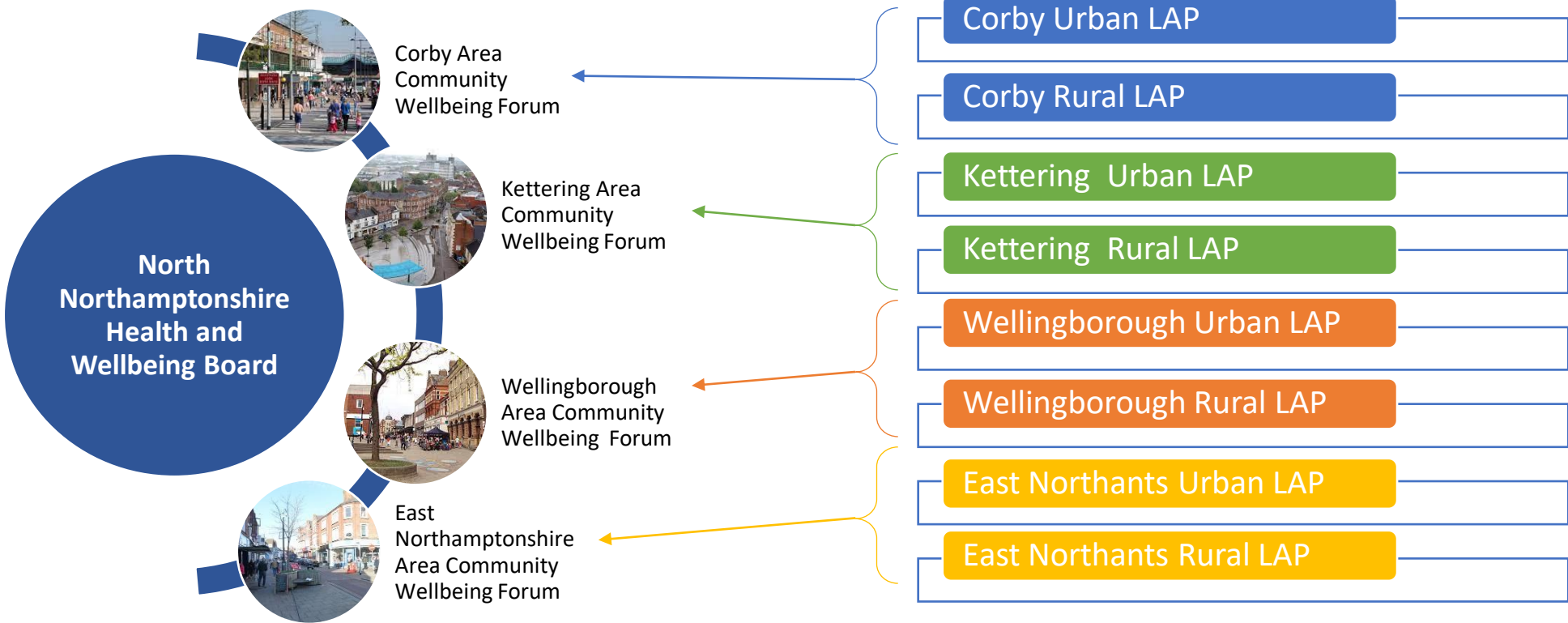


General practitioners/PCNs - Interest Groups - Neighborhood Groups - Faith Groups
 Schools - Communities of interest - Elected members - MPs - Public Sector orgs

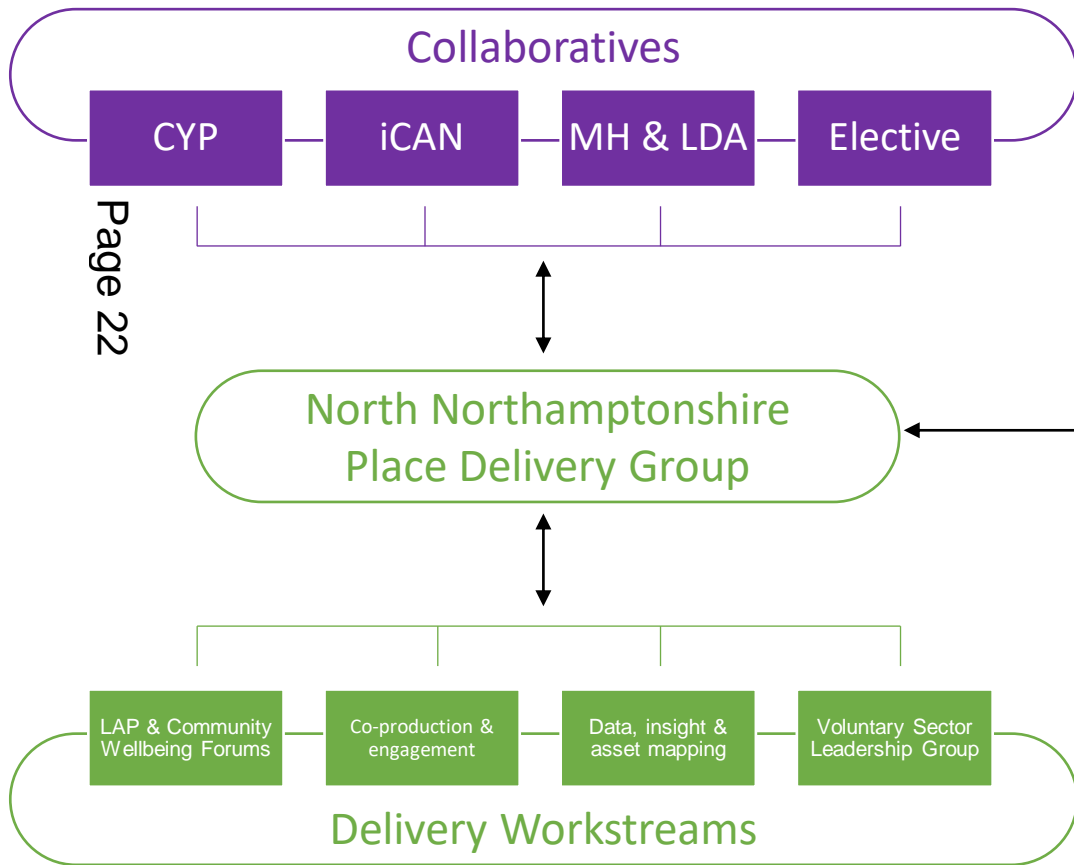
Area Community Wellbeing forums

Local Area Partnerships

Page 21



North Northamptonshire Place Development



Page 22



North Place Delivery Group Function

- Oversee the development of the community wellbeing forums and LAPs
- Development and mobilisation of the North place 6-month delivery plan
- Further development of the engagement, coproduction with partners and through community activation
- To utilise existing delivery infrastructures throughout the development
- Implementation of the insight data tool data intelligence infrastructure to support prioritisation and decision making
- Supporting the response of the PCNs to the Fuller report and their alignment with the LAPs
- Set the tone of the place culture
- Supporting the delivery of the four ICS collaboratives where appropriate at place
- Utilising of estate enablers to support the developments – asset mapping
- Oversee the emergent voluntary sector infrastructure proposals within LAPs
- Further refinement of the North place shared vision, ambitions, and objectives based on the output of the National Place Development Programme underway
- Exploration of North Place transformational commissioning development opportunities, eg BCF
- Ensuring that the governance framework is simple, functional and enables the development and functioning of the LAPs and will support

North Place Delivery Group Inaugural meeting 22 August 2022

- ❑ The **LAP overall functions** were agreed as local design and ‘doing’ partnerships which will support the delivery function of the ICS collaboratives by bringing in the wider determinants of health aspects to address inequalities and support the delivery of the population outcomes , described in the ICS outcomes framework .
- ❑ **LAP boundaries** will start as being aligned to the existing North Council electoral wards
- ❑ One LAP to be agreed as the **prototype /pioneering LAP** and will accelerate its development and lessons learnt to be applied to the other emerging LAPS
- ❑ Progress on the approach to **mapping** of the LAP boundaries was presented which will encompass police beat boundaries, General Practice and future LAP asset mapping
- ❑ The **voluntary sector** infrastructure leads, and Voluntary Impact Northamptonshire(VIN) presented a proposal on working collaboratively to support the development of the LAPs. National grants for the North VCSE development have been secured.

North Place Delivery Group Inaugural meeting 22 August 2022

- ❑ **Community Wellbeing Forums** – review of the Healthwatch led review of the existing forums to be considered as the developed function of the CWF's progresses
- ❑ ICS and **local community and engagement** leads will work with North Place development leadership and Healthwatch to start to explore and test the community engagement approach for the LAPs in preparation for their development
- ❑ **GP lead** nominations for the new four GP locality boards has completed and four GP leads have been confirmed . North GP leadership touchpoints are being planned to ensure the North Place development work is embedded into the locality meetings routinely.
- ❑ **Public Health** leads have established a North business intelligence forum to progress the data and intelligence insight and tools for the LAPs, including an asset-based mapping approach
- ❑ Strengthened connectivity with the **ICS Population Health Management group** is to be progressed
- ❑ The **terms of reference** were agreed

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1 Purpose

The purpose of the transitional North Northamptonshire Place Delivery Group is to oversee and support the developmental implementation of the North Northamptonshire Community Wellbeing Forums and LAPS (local area partnerships) as a key component of the North place operating model.

The delivery approach principles should focus on the following:

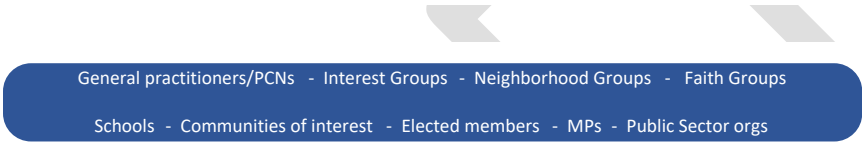
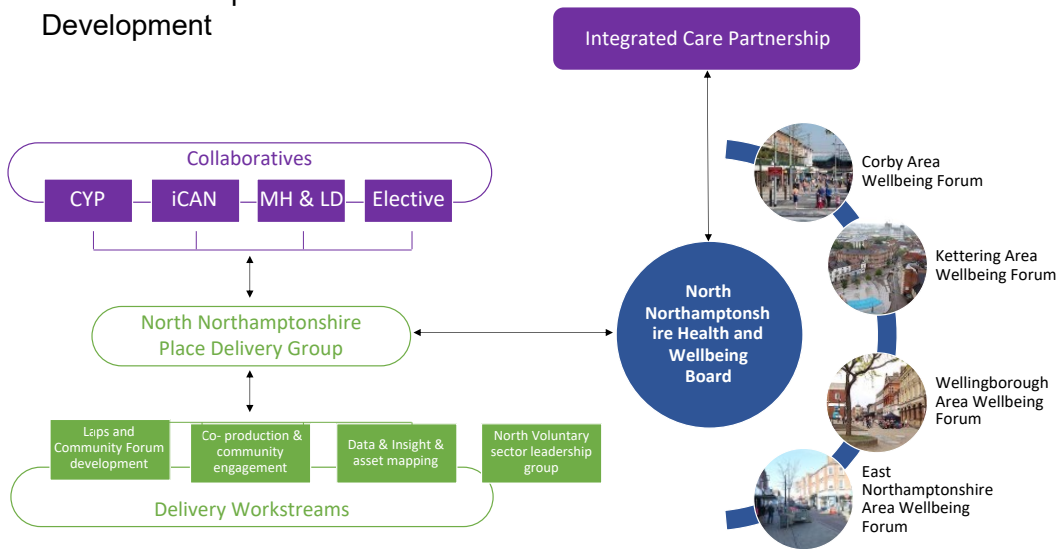
- Do with people, communities, businesses and places – their strengths and hopes
- Focus on an effective response – we come to you
- Building integrated solutions around people informed by a bottom-up approach connected to communities
- Improve through innovation
- Invest in prevention
- Measure what matters to people co-design and co-production purposeful and based on the needs of individuals

The North place includes **4 Community Wellbeing Forums** which will oversee **8 local area partnerships (LAPS)**.

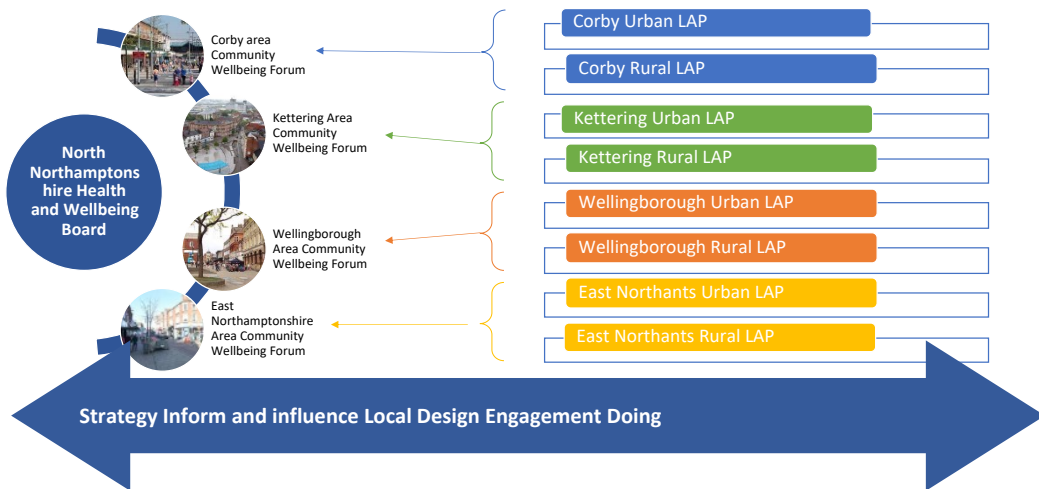
The LAPS will be responsible for the local plans and delivery and the community wellbeing forums mirror the existing health and wellbeing forum footprints across Corby, Kettering, Wellingborough, and East Northants and will be responsible for:

- bringing together the people of the communities, organisations, and LAPS together
- providing partnership action to unblock challenges that the LAP's identify that they are unable to tackle
- ensuring that the LAP plans deliver against key priorities determined by local insight data and broader intelligence from the communities.
- where appropriate identify and ensure that "at scale" solutions may be more appropriate across LAPS
- form links and partnerships with other local forums to enable an efficient and effective approach to cross-boundary issues

North Northamptonshire Place Development



Area Community Wellbeing forums Local Area Partnerships



2 Objectives

- development of the North place 6-month delivery plan
- mobilisation of the North place delivery plan in 6 months
- agreeing the population groups and development of the appropriate functions and relationships of the community wellbeing forums and LAP's
- to build community capacity through relationships with public services in the LAPs
- supporting the response of the PCNs to the Fuller report and their alignment with the LAPs
- further development of the engagement, co-production with partners and through community activation

- to utilise existing delivery infrastructures throughout the development
- implementation of the insight data tool
- development of data intelligence infrastructure to support prioritisation and decision making
- supporting the delivery of the ICS collaboratives where appropriate at Place
- utilising of estate enablers to support the developments
- oversee the emergent voluntary sector infrastructure proposals
- further refinement of the North Place shared vision, ambitions, and objectives based on the output of the National place development programme underway
- exploration of North Place transformational commissioning development opportunities, eg BCF
- ensuring that the governance framework is simple, functional and enables the development and functioning of the LAPs and will support:
 1. Care design and delivery function of place
 2. Collaborative relationships and leadership development
 3. Decision flows of the structure

3) Membership

The group membership will reflect the organisational and community representation of the North HWB ensuring that the membership will include leaders with delegated decision-making authority and have an operational and delivery expertise and responsibility. Additional local place experts will be included where appropriate.

Organisation/Enabler	Representatives
North Place Delivery Group Chair	Director of PLACE, North Northamptonshire Council
Communication and Engagement	Director of Communications, NHFT/ Assistant Chief Executive, North Northants Council
ICB	Chief Operating Officer/Programme Director COVID19 Vaccination
NHFT (Community and Mental Health Services)	Deputy Chief Executive/Director of Strategy and Partnerships
Collaboratives	To be invited when appropriate
NNC	Executive Director of Adults, Communities and Wellbeing and Executive Director of Place and Economy, North Northamptonshire Council
Public Health	Director of Public Health/ Consultant in Public Health
Healthwatch	Chief Executive
North Northamptonshire Fire and Rescue	Prevention, Safeguarding and Partnership Manager
North Northamptonshire Police	Chief Inspector
ICB	North GP Lead
VCSE	Chief Executive, SERVE

NBCT	Chief Executive
KGH	Deputy Chief Operating Officer
NGH	Director of Integration and Partnerships
NCT	Director of Children's Social Care/Assistant Director Quality Assurance and Commissioning

4) Meeting Arrangements

4.1) Chairing Arrangements

The meeting will be chaired by the ICS Director of Place North Northamptonshire Council.

4.2) Frequency

Fortnightly.

4.3) Administration

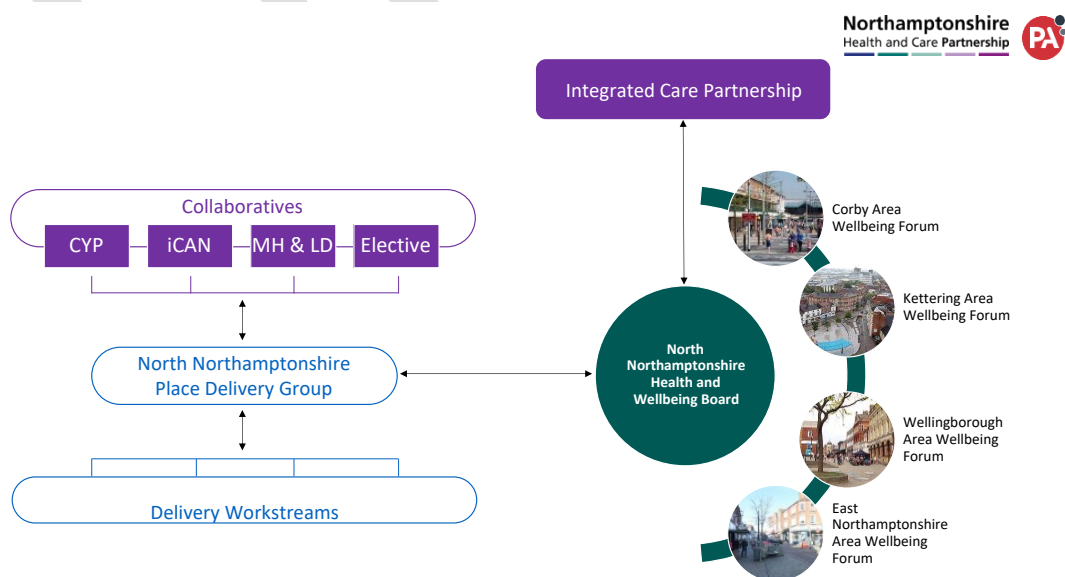
Administration support for the meeting will be provided by Cheryl Bird . This will include keeping the action log up to date and in real time for each meeting; producing agendas; action notes; arranging meetings; extending invitations to external experts; booking rooms (when necessary); all administration tasks to support the meeting.

5) Reporting Arrangements

The Place Delivery Group will report directly to the North Northamptonshire Health and Wellbeing Board.

6) Review

These Terms of Reference will be reviewed bi-monthly to ensure they are fit for purpose.



Executive Advisory Panel – Health, Wellbeing & Vulnerable People Friday, 2 September 2022

Report/Business Case Title:	The Reform of Adult Social Care: Requirements of, and costs to, the Council			
Date:	16 August 2022			
Author(s):	Dr Carol Tozer			
Purpose:	<input type="checkbox"/> Decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Discussion	<input type="checkbox"/> Ratification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information
Confidential:	<input type="checkbox"/> YES		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	
Outline/Decision required:	<p>This report provides CLT with an overview of the key reforms to adult social care (ASC), an initial analysis of the likely costs to the council undertaken by Newton Europe and an update of the work currently underway in ASC to prepare for the implementation of the reforms from 2023.</p> <p>These reforms represent the most significant changes to ASC to be undertaken in more than a generation. They have widespread implications for how ASC is designed and delivered locally and for the council's existing medium term financial planning and savings targets. Equally, the reforms introduce the formal assurance of adult social care by the Care Quality Commission from April 2023 – with resulting ratings and the ability of the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care to direct interventions when a council is assessed by CQC as failing to deliver its statutory duties.</p> <p>Over the next three years, Government is providing additional funds to councils in order to implement the reforms of ASC. NNC's allocation of the Market Sustainability and Fair Cost of Care Fund equates to £852K in 2022/23, £4.818M in 2023/24 and £2.409M in 2024/25. These additional funds have now been factored into the council's MTFP. Beyond 2024/25, it is currently unknown what Government will do with regards to council funding for the reforms.</p> <p>However, based on the detailed analysis of costs to NNC by Newton Europe (attached to this report), there could be as much as a £8.3M gap until the end of 24/25 between the funds received from Government (via the Market Sustainability and Fair Cost of Care Fund) and the actual costs to North Northamptonshire Council (NNC) of doing so.</p> <p>This could well be a best-case scenario because ASC managers are concerned that the Newton analysis under-estimates the costs to the council of having to undertake financial means testing for self-funders as well as creating and maintaining (including the preparation of statements) to everyone with a Personal Care Account. ASC is meeting with Newton on 27th July to explore</p>			

	<p>this matter in greater detail as their analysis suggests that only one additional officer will be needed in the means testing team in ASC.</p> <p>It should also be noted that Newton estimates the costs of funding charging reform to NNC (covering the implementation of the new means test lower and upper limits and care cap, operational expenditure such as additional staffing needed and implementing a fair cost of care for residential and nursing care homes only) will amount to £157M in the nine years between 2023/23 and 2031/32. This EXCLUDES any capital costs which will also be incurred by councils (e.g., such as the implementation of the required Personal Care Account system which NNC is required to have in place by October 2023).</p> <p>Finally, by way of introduction, many of the candidates in the current election to the leader of the Conservative Party, and thus our future Prime Minister, are suggesting that they will reverse tax increases being introduced, in part to fund the reforms planned for ASC, should they be elected. Accordingly, there is now a level of uncertainty about what this means for the implementation of the planned reforms. Caveat aside, however, it is important that CLT understands the scope and potential impact of the reforms to ASC – as they are significant and will have corporate financial, performance and reputational impacts that extend beyond ASC.</p>
<p>Recommendations:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the DASS and s151 officer establish a joint working group to identify how NNC will fund the new duties and responsibilities for ASC heralded by the reforms set out in the Health and Care Act 2022 over the course of its medium-term Financial Strategy. 2. That ASC meets with Newton Europe to better understand the granularity of their costing estimates – especially with regards to the costs that will be attached to NNC’s new duties to undertake financial means tests for self-funders, create and maintain Personal Care Accounts and ensure that everyone with an Account receives a regular and accurate statement of their contributions towards their care cap of £86k. Should this scrutiny result in changes to the estimates of costs to NNC, a further report should be brought to CLT. 3. That the DASS brings the results of the Fair Cost of Care exercise currently being undertaken as required by Government, and the resulting Draft Market Sustainability Plan, to a meeting of CLT and the Northamptonshire Health and Care Partnership in October 2022. 4. That ASC continues to share data and intelligence with CLT about its current performance, including the sector led improvement activities it has and is engaged in, as part of its preparations for the forthcoming assurance of ASC by the CQC. 5. That the Northamptonshire Health and Care Partnership prioritises the completion of a self-assessment against the known domains that CQC will examine in its assessment of Integrated Care Systems from April 2023. 6. That the Northamptonshire Health and Care Partnership gives urgent attention to the development of an integrated workforce strategy for health and social care 2022/23, engaging private care providers and people with lived experience.

<p>Background/ Context:</p>	<p>1. An overview of the reforms to ASC</p> <p>The Health and Care Act 2022 received Royal Assent in April 2022 and heralds a series of significant reforms to the delivery of health and ASC services in England.</p> <p>a. Integrated care Systems</p> <p>The Act formalises integrated care systems (ICSs) so that the providers and commissioners of health and care services work together in meeting the needs of the populations they serve: integrated care boards (ICBs) are tasked with the commissioning and oversight of most NHS services in their area and account to NHS England; integrated care partnerships (ICPs) bring together the NHS, local authorities and other key partners in addressing the broader health, public health and adult social care needs of the local population. Recognising the key importance of organisations working together at the level of “place”, the Act gives local leaders flexibility in how they establish and govern their ICPs – and indeed how each ICP informs, and is informed by, the host ICS (which will often include more than one local authority).</p> <p>b. Fair Cost of Care and Care Market Sustainability</p> <p>With regards to ASC, and in addition to proposals that urge further integration and improved partnership working with health, the Act heralds: changes to the means test for social care; a cap on social care costs to the individual; and intervention in the social care market designed to ensure that councils pay a “fair price” for care, thereby improve the sustainability of the market.</p> <p>More specifically, from October 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No one will have to pay more than £86k in care costs over their lifetime. This is limited to eligible care needs – i.e., personal care needs - and excludes “hotel costs” (which the government has set at a level of £200 per week at 21/22 prices). The cap will not apply retrospectively. Equally, any money paid by a local authority towards meeting a person’s eligible care needs will not count towards someone’s care cap. Research by the Health Foundation suggests that people with less than £106K assets will actually derive very little benefit from the cap (e.g., because of the hotel costs for someone going into a care home) and that some people will still face the prospect of having to sell their home in order to fund their care. • Anyone with less than £20k assets will not have to pay anything towards their care from their assets. • If someone has between £20-100K in assets, they are eligible for some means tested financial support from their council towards the cost of their care needs on a sliding scale. The new lower limit of £20k (it is currently £14,250) and new upper limit of £100k (it is currently £23,250) means that more people will be eligible for state funded care: the Kings Fund estimates that this change will benefit between 40-50,000 more people per annum.
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- People will have the right to a Care Act assessment – including people currently funding their own care - in order to establish whether or not they have eligible care needs which will count towards their care cap.
- Self-funders will have the right to ask councils to secure care home placements for them (as they can currently for home care) at the council's fee level.
- Everyone who has approached the council for an assessment and who are found to have eligible care needs, whether or not they subsequently self-fund their care and support or are supported by their council, will have a Personal Care Account operated by the council – so that people's own financial contributions towards their own care are constantly "metered" towards their £86k cap – at which point the council becomes financially responsible for the purchase of their care and support. And people will be able to access their Personal Care Account in order to check on their progress towards the cap.

Councils, of course, will have to make significant changes to existing financial means testing procedures in order to adhere to these new rules. This will include undertaking new means tests for some people already drawing on care and support that is commissioned by the council and who currently contribute towards the costs of their care (e.g., because of the new lower and upper capital limits, as well as the assumptions made about responsibility for paying the daily living costs associated with living in care homes which are excluded from anyone's accrual of their Care Cap) as well as new people entering the means testing system because they want their care contributions, if being used to pay for eligible care needs, to contribute towards the "metering" of their £86k Care Cap.

For instance, initial analysis by the NNC service manager who oversees ASC financial means testing reveals that of 1010 people aged 65 and older already living in care homes whose care is directly commissioned by the council and who already contribute towards the cost of their care under current means testing rules, 687 contribute less than the £200 per week established for daily living costs in the new regulations. This means that their contributions will not count towards their metering of the Care Cap. Indeed, NNC analysis reveals that 1815 people already in receipt of domiciliary care or residential/nursing care and support commissioned by NNC will require new means testing and the creation of a Personal Care Account.

Councils already have a duty to deliver a high quality and sustainable care market and they commonly use their position as the single largest commissioner of care in their areas to obtain lower fee rates from care providers. Key aspects of the ASC reforms, therefore, aims to remove the current levels of cross subsidisation (whereby people who fund their own care currently pay far higher fees to care providers than the fees paid by councils for the people they are financially responsible for) and to drive improved sustainability in care markets because councils' fee levels are based on "fair cost of care" calculations.

The ASC reforms stipulate that Councils must submit to DHSC a (care) market sustainability plan (a provisional version by 14 October 2022 and a final version by February 2023) setting out how they will deliver quality and sustainability in their local care market and how they will progress towards paying a “fair price for care” to their commissioned care providers by 2025.

Alongside the October 2022 submission to DHSC, councils must include details of how a council has engaged its care providers to develop and derive their delivery costs (including their returns on investment) and subsequently calculated its “fair cost of care” for domiciliary care (for all adults) and residential and nursing care homes for people aged 65 and older.

c. The Health and Social Care Levy

The Government is currently funding the ASC reforms via the 1.25% increase in national insurance introduced in April 2022 – costing someone on a salary of £20k an additional £130 per annum. From 2023, however, national insurance rates will revert to previous levels and the additional funding will derive from the introduction of the Health and Social Care Levy. In total, Government estimates that the Levy will generate an extra £12Bn in annual revenue – and this will be earmarked for both the health service and ASC. However, only £1.2Bn in each of the next three years has been fully committed to the ASC reforms for how people pay for their social care. In explaining this, Government estimates that the annual cost of the charging reforms, including the “fair cost of care”, will start relatively low (£1.42 Bn in 23/24) and rise to an estimated £4.74Bn in 2031/32 (both estimates are at 21/22 prices).

In total, therefore, £5.4Bn of revenue from the new Levy will be used to fund the ASC reforms over the next three years: £3.6Bn will be used to reform how people pay for care (including £1.4Bn to help local authorities move towards paying for a fair cost of care to care providers); and £1.7Bn to support wider system reform.

Important analysis undertaken by Newton Europe on behalf of the County Councils Network¹ (which has included NNC) suggests that the additional funding to councils being made available in the nine years from when the ASC reforms are introduced in 2023 is at least £10bn less than the costs councils will actually incur. Whereas the Government’s Impact Assessment suggests that the reforms will cost £19Bn over ten years, Newton’s analysis suggest that it will be between £29Bn and £32Bn because: the older adults means test and cap analysis suggests a more significant total cost; the proposed phasing of this cost suggests it will be recognised earlier; the fair cost of care analysis suggests a higher cost to local authorities; and the operational analysis suggests a greater workforce requirement and associated cost.

Based on the assumption that a member of staff can carry out either 3.5 assessments or 5 reviews per week, Newton’s analysis concludes that an

¹ Preparing for Reform, 25 May 2022, Newton Europe and the County Councils Network

additional 5000 staff will be needed to carry out extra care and financial assessments for people seeking to benefit from the reforms, including 4,300 social work staff to carry out Care Act assessments and an additional 700 people to carry out financial assessments. This is because Newton assess that an additional 200,000 care and financial assessments will be required annually across England, primarily as a result of self-funders approaching their councils for assessment in order to start the metering of their financial contributions towards their care cap. In coming to this number, Newton have assumed that 80% people with assets over £100k will ask for Care Act Assessments/Reviews (due to metering to cap and/or asking the LA to commission their care) and that 5% of these people will receive Financial Assessments/Reviews or request Deferred Payment Agreements).

The report concludes that councils in county and rural areas will face the biggest financial and workforce challenges – with a minimum funding deficit from Government of £7.6bn.

d. New duties awarded to the Care Quality Commission (CQC) in assuring councils' ASC functions and Integrated care Systems

From April 2023, CQC will start to assure how well all 151 English councils with ASC responsibilities are meeting Care Act 2014 (Part One) duties and responsibilities as pertaining to: prevention; information and advice; and high quality, appropriate services.

The intention is that each council's ASC offer will be rated by CQC (although the decision as to when ratings will start to be published currently remains with the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care) as either: outstanding; good; requires improvement; and inadequate. Those councils judged as failing to meet their statutory duties will subsequently be subject to two levels of intervention: supported intervention (wherein sector led improvement methods are deployed); and statutory intervention (whereby the SoS, because failings are so significant, can decide to bring in commissioners to oversee a council's ASC functions and monitor its progress).

CQC has confirmed that its focus of local authority assessments will be across four themes, or domains:

- Working with people (i.e., assessing needs; supporting people to live healthier lives and thereby diverting/reducing/removing the need for care and support).
 - Providing support (i.e., care provision, integration, and continuity; partnership working and engaging with local communities and people with lived experience).
 - Ensuing safety (i.e., safe systems, pathways, and transitions; and safeguarding).
- And
- Leadership and workforce (i.e., governance, management, and sustainability; and learning, improvement and innovation).

Each of these domains is underpinned by an accompanying series of “We” (organisational) and “I” (individual) statements – and these will be scored by CQC (in order to help ensure transparency in how they arrive at their final rating for ASC).

Equally from April 2023, CQC will commence assurance of the 42 ICSs covering England and this overlaps with, and has additional significant implications for, councils. CQC’s ICS assurance focus will be:

- Leadership (i.e., shared direction and culture; capable, compassionate, and inclusive leaders; governance and assurance; partnerships and communities; learning, improvement, and innovation; environmental sustainability; and workforce equality, diversity and inclusion).
- Integration (i.e., safe systems, pathways, and transitions; care provision, integration, and continuity; and how staff, teams and services work together); and
- Quality and safety (i.e., learning culture; supporting people to love healthier lives; safe and effective staffing; safeguarding; equity in access; and equity in experience and outcomes).

ICSs will also be rated by CQC as to whether they are: outstanding; good; require improvement; or inadequate. Recognising that most ICSs are in their infancy, CQC has recently announced that it will, in all likelihood, add a “direction of travel” judgement to augment its overall rating.

CQC has recently announced the six categories of evidence it will use in its assurance of a council’s ASC functions and ICSs: people’s experiences; feedback from partners; feedback from staff and leaders; observation (both off and on site); processes; and outcomes and performance data. CQC has also confirmed that a key principle it will abide by is the minimisation of burden for councils and ICSs: it will use existing data and processes as much as possible, calling on other public bodies also to help provide that data (e.g., Skills for Care; Health Education England; NHSE).

Currently, of course, no “baseline” of evidence exists in assessing the quality of either a council’s delivery of its adult social care functions nor the performance of an ICS. Consequently, CQC has confirmed that it will be seeking to establish this baseline during the first two years of its new duties commencing in 2023 – meaning that all councils and ICSs will be assured/assessed by CQC between April 2023 and April 2025. Equally, it has confirmed that it will be evidence led as to where, and when, it will undertake the assessment of a council’s ASC functions or an ICS – with no timetable as yet in place. Helpfully, however, CQC has confirmed that all ASC assurance and ICS detailed inspections will be announced: there will no unannounced assessments of ASC or ICSs except those that already happen for individual social care providers and NHS Trusts.

As a consequence of the forthcoming introduction of assurance for ASC, over the last year or so, ADASS nationally has been leading a programme of work designed to strengthen and standardise existing sector led improvement (SLI)

activities – as the Act makes explicit reference to the importance of SLI in driving improvement and indeed deploying SLI in those councils who become subject to “directed support” or “statutory intervention”.

NNC has been an active participant in this work by ADASS, with the DASS being a member/co-chair of the newly established ADASS Improvement, Innovation and Assurance Network. Equally, NNC has been a leading participant in the development of the East Midlands ADASS performance and SLI activities. Specifically, NNC has helped develop a quarterly data set that all 10 councils in the East Midlands ADASS region are currently piloting and it has participated in an independently led “Annual Conversation”, providing an assessment of its current performance in ASC, its priorities for improvement and recommendations as to how to best deliver these priorities.

2. The Financial Impact of the ASC reforms regarding how people pay for their care in NNC: Analysis by Newton Europe.

As part of the work commissioned by the County Council Network, Newton has provided all CCN members with their bespoke analysis, including NNC.

Newton’s slides which they prepared for NNC are attached to this report.

Ten per cent of all over 65s in NNC have chargeable assets of over £100k (and are thus responsible for their own care) and a further 15% have assets in the £23,250-£100k bracket (and thus will contribute towards their care).

For people aged 65 and older, Newton have provided two cost scenarios – an upper and a lower – for each of the nine years in the period 2023/24 to 2031/32. In the “upper” scenario, Newton estimate that the cumulative financial impact of the means test and cap over these nine years to 2031/32 will be £67M (including £1.2M in 2023/4, £3.8M in 24/25 and £6.8M in 25/26). In addition, they estimate that the cumulative financial impact of additional staffing in NNC will be £3M over the nine years to 2031/2 (including £0.39M in 23/24, £0.4M in 24/25 and £0.41M in 25/26). Finally, they estimate that the nine years to 2031/32 cumulative financial impact of implementing a fair cost of care in NNC (using Laing Buisson market data and modelling) will be £57M (including £7.2M in 23/24, £7.4M in 24/25 and £7.6M in 25/26).

In total, therefore, Newton estimate that the costs of implementing the charging reforms on older adults only will be as much as £127M in the nine years to 31/32 (and £9M in 23/24, £12M in 24/25 and £15M in 25/26). Newton’s “lower” case scenario amounts to £125M.

Newton estimates that NNC will need to undertake an additional 200 Care Act Assessments per annum – requiring an additional 7 social workers. Equally, Newton estimate that NNC will have to undertake an additional 160 financial assessments per annum – requiring one additional officer. This latter conclusion, as already highlighted above, is being queried by NNC as there are concerns that it underestimates the volume of work that will be required



in implementing the new means testing rules and accompanying creation of Personal Care Accounts.

At the very least, therefore, Newton's analysis means that, up to 2024/25, there will be a £8M gap in the funding NNC will receive from Government via the Market Sustainability and Fair Cost of Care Fund (£3M in 2023/24 and increasing further in 2024/25).

3. Government requirements for councils in implementing charging reforms

To satisfy the funding requirements of the Market Sustainability and Fair Cost of Care Fund, local authorities must submit to the Department of Health and Social Care ("DHSC") by 14 October 2022: a fair cost of care exercise (FCC) for homecare and care homes for older people; a provisional market sustainability plan; and a spend report detailing how the 2022/23 funding has been allocated in line with government expectations.

For the FCC submission, it is expected that data on providers' costs will be collected via the open-source homecare toolkit provided by LGA & ADASS (CHIP) in partnership with ARCC and the is "Care Cubed" Care Home Cost of Care Tool (commissioned also by CHIP) on behalf of CHIP. Both are free to all councils (and any 3rd parties working with councils on cost of care) and providers to use.

The Provisional Market Sustainability Plan must: show how long it will take to move towards a sustainable fee rate; consider the impact of section 18(3); and consider other pressures. The template document makes it clear that the plan should not exceed 5 pages and that it should contain: assessment of current sustainability of the 65+ care home market; assessment of current sustainability of the 18+ domiciliary care market; assessment of the impact of future market changes (including funding reform) over the next 1-3 years, for each of the service markets; plans for each market to address sustainability issues identified, including how fair cost of care funding will be used to address these issues over the next 1 to 3 years.

Very importantly, if DHSC is not satisfied by the quality of the work undertaken by a local authority in establishing its Fair Cost of Care or its Provisional Market Sustainability plan, then it can withhold funding in 2023/4.

4. Work underway in ASC to satisfy these requirements

To develop its FCC, the ADASS East Midlands region has commissioned Care Analytics to undertake the analysis for all ten councils' FCC calculations – thereby saving NNC valuable resource. Although this means that the ten councils are not using the national templates referred to above in section 3, senior managers from NNC ASC have checked that the work being conducted by Care Analytics fully complies with Government requirements.

	<p>Locally, the launch meeting for the Care Analytics work was held with NNC care providers on 17 June 2022. This meeting was attended by approximately 30 providers and the deadline for data submission by providers was the 15 July. Commissioners reported that providers found the meeting to be very helpful in terms of both understanding the Care Analytics survey tool and discussing the implications of the government’s reforms to adult social care that commence in 2023/24. At the time of writing this report (18 July), 12 care homes and 7 domiciliary care agencies have submitted data to Care Analytics and commissioners in ASC are very actively engaged in persuading other care providers to submit their data as the submissions represent only a small fraction of the total number of providers operating in NNC.</p> <p>Care Analytics has informed NNC commissioners that it will not receive its fair cost of care data, based on providers’ submissions, until “September”. This is a risk because the draft Market Sustainability Plan requires this information and, depending when precisely in September it is received, NNC officers will not have much time to digest and analyse the results, ensure that the Provisional Market Sustainability Plan adequately reflects the fair cost of care data and secures the necessary corporate and political approvals prior to submission to DHSC on 14 October.</p> <p>As a consequence, the DASS has established a working group of senior Managers in ASC, Business Intelligence and Finance, with 7 days of support provided by a recently retired DASS, to review the fair Cost of Care data, produce the Provisional Market Sustainability Plan in good time for the October submission to DHSC, including completion of the spend template. She will also develop a number of key actions designed to: raise the quality of care in NNC (e.g., currently, there are no care home providers in NNC rated as “outstanding”); secure the views of people with lived experience in the development of NNC’s market position statement; and develop proposals for how NNC commissioners can work more closely with care providers.</p>
<p>Next Steps:</p>	<p>Meeting with Newton Europe to review their costings of the impact of charging reforms in NNC – scheduled 27 July 2022</p> <p>The DASS to provide updates to CLT about the calculation of NNC’s Fair Cost of Care and preparations for assurance as requested and required.</p>
<p>Supporting Papers:</p>	<p>Preparing for reform: understanding the impact of adult social care charging reform and planning for successful implementation North Northamptonshire Council detail pack</p>

The Reform of Adult Social Care

This presentation provides CLT with an overview of the key reforms to adult social care (ASC), update of the work currently underway in ASC to prepare for the implementation of the reforms from 2023

Page 41
Samantha Fitzgerald – Assistant Director Adult Services

Presenting:

David Watts – Executive Director of Adults, Communities and Wellbeing (DASS)

Background

- The Health and Care Act 2022 received Royal Assent in April 2022 and heralds a series of significant reforms to the delivery of health and ASC services in England.
 - These reforms represent the most significant changes to ASC to be undertaken in more than a generation.
- Implementation for CQC Assurance is planned for April 2023
- Implementation of Charging reform is planned from October 2023



Integrated Care Systems

The Health and Social Care Act 2022 (The Act) seeks to bring in a series of significant reforms to the delivery of Health and Social Care Services in England.

It formalises integrated care systems (ICSs) so that the providers and commissioners of health and care services work together in meeting the needs of the populations.

Integrated care partnerships (ICPs) bring together the NHS, local authorities and other key partners in addressing the broader health, public health and adult social care needs of the local population

Page
43

Integrated care boards (ICBs) are tasked with the commissioning and oversight and account to NHS England



New duties awarded to the Care Quality Commission (CQC) in assuring councils' ASC functions and Integrated care Systems

From April 2023, CQC will start to assure how well we are meeting Care Act 2014 duties and responsibilities and rate us accordingly. Those councils judged as failing to meet their statutory duties will subsequently be subject either supported or statutory intervention.

CQC has confirmed that its focus of local authority assessments will be across four themes:

Page 44

- Working with people (i.e., assessing needs; supporting people to live healthier lives and thereby diverting/reducing/removing the need for care and support).
 - Providing support (i.e., care provision, integration, and continuity; partnership working and engaging with local communities and people with lived experience).
 - Ensuing safety (i.e., safe systems, pathways, and transitions; and safeguarding).
- And
- Leadership and workforce (i.e., governance, management, and sustainability; and learning, improvement and innovation).



CQC - Councils

CQC has recently announced the six categories of evidence it will use in its assurance of a council's ASC functions and ICSs:

- People's experiences;
- Feedback from partners;
- Feedback from staff and leaders;
- Observation (both off and on site);
- Processes;
- Outcomes and performance

Page 45

No baseline of evidence exists in assessing the quality of either a council's delivery of its adult social care functions nor the performance of an ICS. Consequently, CQC has confirmed that it will be seeking to establish this baseline during the first two years of its new duties commencing in 2023.

They have confirmed that all ASC assurance and ICS detailed inspections will be announced:

CQC - ICS

Equally from April 2023, CQC will commence assurance of the 42 ICSs covering England and this overlaps with, and has additional significant implications for, councils. CQC's ICS assurance focus will be:

- Leadership (i.e., shared direction and culture; capable, compassionate, and inclusive leaders; governance and assurance; partnerships and communities; learning, improvement, and innovation; environmental sustainability; and workforce equality, diversity and inclusion).
- Integration (i.e., safe systems, pathways, and transitions; care provision, integration, and continuity; and how staff, teams and services work together); and
- Quality and safety (i.e., learning culture; supporting people to live healthier lives; safe and effective staffing; safeguarding; equity in access; and equity in experience and outcomes).

Fair Cost of Care and Care Market Sustainability

To satisfy the funding requirements of the Market Sustainability and Fair Cost of Care Fund we must submit a fair cost of care exercise, provisional market sustainability plan, and a spend report to the DHSC by 14th October 2022

The Provisional Market Sustainability Plan must:

- Show how long it will take to move towards a sustainable fee rate
- Consider impact and other pressures
- Contain an assessment of current sustainability in both the 65+ Care home market and 18+ domiciliary market.
- Contain an assessment of the impact of future market changes over the next 1-3 years

If DHSC is not satisfied by the quality of the work undertaken by a local authority in establishing its Fair Cost of Care or its Provisional Market Sustainability plan, then it can withhold funding in 2023/4.



Introduction of the Care Cap

- No one will have to pay more than £86k in care costs over their lifetime.
- This is limited to eligible care needs – i.e., personal care needs - and excludes “hotel costs” (which the government has set at a level of £200 per week at 21/22 prices).
- The cap will not apply retrospectively.
- Any money paid by a local authority towards meeting a person’s eligible care needs will not count towards someone’s care cap.

Page 48

Anyone with less than £20k assets will not have to pay anything towards their care from their assets.

If someone has between £20-100K in assets, they are eligible for some means tested financial support from their council – This means more people will be eligible for state funded care than currently.

- People will have the right to a Care Act assessment – including people currently funding their own care.
- Self-funders will have the right to ask councils to secure care home placements for them at the council’s fee level.
- Everyone who has approached the council for an assessment and who are found to have eligible care needs will have a Personal Care Account operated by the council



Implications

Councils will have to make significant changes to existing financial means testing procedures in order to adhere to these new rules.

This includes undertaking new means tests for:

- Some people already drawing on care and support that is commissioned by the council and who currently contribute towards the costs of their care.
- New people entering the means testing system because they want their care contributions “metered” to the £86k care cap.

Page 49

Our analysis predicts 687 people over 65 who are in care homes directly commissioned by NNC but already contribute to their care contribute less than the £200 per week established for daily living costs in the new regulations. This means that their contributions **will not** count towards their metering of the Care Cap.

A further 1815 people in Domiciliary Care or Residential/nursing Care will require new means testing and the creation of a personal care account.



Implications Continued

Newton Europe predict NNC will need to undertake an additional 200 care act assessments, and 160 Financial Assessments, per year.

This will require an additional:

- 7 Social workers
- 1 Financial Assessment Officer

Page 50

NNC have queried these figures as being too low. The prediction underestimates the volume of work that will be required in implementing the new means testing rules and accompanying creation of Personal Care Accounts.

At the very least, therefore, Newton's analysis means that, up to 2024/25, there will be a £8M gap in the funding NNC will receive from Government via the Market Sustainability and Fair Cost of Care Fund (£3M in 2023/24 and increasing further in 2024/25).



Financial impact of ASC reforms

For people aged 65 and older, Newton have provided two cost scenarios for NNC – an upper and a lower for each of the 9 years between 23/24 and 31/32

The Lower **£125m** and the Upper - **£127m** over the 9 year period

- The cumulative financial impact of the means test and cap: **£67M**
- The cumulative financial impact of additional staffing: **£3m**
- The cumulative financial impact of implementing a fair cost of care: **£57m**



Health & Social Care Levy

The Government is currently funding the ASC reforms via the 1.25% increase in national insurance. From 2023, however, this increase will separate into a Health and Social Care Levy with estimates of £12bn being generate in revenue.

Of this, however, only £1.2bn has been committed, in each of the next 3 years, to ASC reforms for how people pay for their social care.

Newton Europe has undertaken work on behalf of the County Councils Network (of which NNC is part of) and estimates that the additional funds provided to councils will be at least £10bn less than the costs actually incurred over the next 9 years with operational analysis also suggesting a greater workforce requirement.

An estimated 200,000 extra care and financial assessments will need to be undertaken annually (across England) as more people take up the offer of metering.

Work undertaken so far

ADASS East Midlands has commissioned Care Analytics (CA) to undertake the Fair cost of care analysis - thereby saving NNC valuable resource.

The launch meeting for the Care Analytics work was held with NNC care providers on 17 June 2022. This meeting was attended by approximately 30 providers and the deadline for data submission by providers was the 15 July.

Page 5
Care Analytics have confirmed NNC will not receive its fair cost of care data until September – This is a risk as depending when in September we receive this the turn around time to digest, analyse update our MSP, and get through governance channels is likely to be extremely tight before the 14th October deadline.

A working group has been established to review the Fair cost of care data, produce the provisional MSP, secure the views of people with lived experience, and identify key actions to raise the quality of care in NNC

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North
Northamptonshire
Council

North Northamptonshire Council

1 SEPTEMBER 2022 TO 31 DECEMBER 2022

Published by: Democratic Services

Leader of North Northamptonshire Council: Councillor Jason Smithers

INTRODUCTION

This is the North Northamptonshire Council's Forward Plan. It is published pursuant to The Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012. Its purpose is to provide the required 28 days notice of the Council's intention to take 'key decisions' and to hold meetings or parts of meetings in private. It gives advance notice of all the "key decisions" and "exempt decisions" which the Executive or another body or officer so authorised are likely to take over a four month period. The Plan is updated on a rolling monthly basis.

The Members of the Executive are:	
Councillor Jason Smithers	Leader of North Northamptonshire Council
Councillor Helen Howell	Deputy Leader of North Northamptonshire Council Sport, Leisure, Culture and Tourism
Councillor Helen Harrison	Adults, Health and Wellbeing
Councillor Scott Edwards	Children, Families, Education and Skills
Councillor Harriet Pentland	Climate and Green Environment
Councillor Lloyd Bunday	Finance and Transformation
Councillor David Brackenbury	Growth and Regeneration
Councillor Graham Lawman	Highways, Travel and Assets
Councillor Matt Binley	Housing, Communities and Levelling-Up
Councillor David Howes	Rural Communities and Localism

The concept of a "key decision" is intended to capture the most important or significant decisions. "Key decisions" will normally be made at meetings open to the press and public. The press and public will only be excluded from such meetings as and when the Council's Monitoring Officer considers that this is necessary in order to avoid the public disclosure of confidential or exempt information.

The authority has decided that a Key Decision is one which is likely:-

- (a) to result in the authority incurring expenditure of which is, or the making of savings which are, significant; or
- (b) to be significant in terms of its effects on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more electoral wards in the area of the authority."

The Council has decided that significant expenditure or savings are those amounting to above £500,000.

In determining the meaning of "*significant*" for these purposes North Northamptonshire Council will also have regard to any guidance for the time being issued by the Secretary of State in accordance with section 9Q of the Local Government Act 2000.

At times it may be necessary for the North Northamptonshire Council to give consideration to items where the public may be excluded from the meeting. Members of the public are excluded from meetings whenever it is likely that, in the view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings that confidential information would be disclosed. This includes exclusion from access to any pertinent documents. Details of the exemption categories can be found in the 'Access to Information Procedure Rules' section in the Council's [Constitution](#). This plan provides advance notice of any items which may be held in private.

Paragraph 5 of the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012 provides for members of the public to make representations to the Council on why an exempt item should be considered in public, rather than in private. Persons wishing to make such representations and/or obtain further details in respect of any issues referred to in the Plan should contact the undermentioned officer.

The Monitoring Officer may also include in the Forward Plan references to such other decisions, which are to be taken by the Council or any of its Committees or Sub-Committee or officers as they consider appropriate. These will be those decisions that are considered to be significant or sufficiently important and/or sensitive so that it is reasonable for a member of the public to expect it to be recorded and published.

All general questions or queries about the contents of this Forward Plan or about the arrangements for taking key decisions should be raised with David Pope, Democratic Services.

Please email: democraticservices@northnorthants.gov.uk

September 2022

Subject of the Decision:	Purpose of Report	Decision Maker	Is it a key decision?	Will it contain exempt information? /Reasons for exemption, if any	Consultation undertaken	Anticipated Date of Decision:	Report Author
Capital Programme Update	To report any adjustments to the in-year programme	Executive	Yes	No		15 th September 2022	Executive Director of Finance
Budget Forecast Update	To report any adjustments to the in-year budget	Executive	Yes	No		15 th September 2022	Executive Director of Finance
Knuston Hall	To consider options for future use of the property	Executive	Yes	No		15 th September 2022	Executive Director – Place & Economy
Garden Waste: Future Service Provision	Decision required on the future provision of the garden waste service following public consultation	Executive	Yes	No		15 th September 2022	Executive Director – Place & Economy
Hackney Carriage Fares Tariff	To consider the recommendation from the Licensing & Appeals	Executive	Yes	No		15 th September 2022	Executive Director – Place & Economy

	Committee on the implementation of a Hackney Carriage Fares Tariff for each of the four Hackney Carriage Zones in North Northamptonshire						
Full Asylum Dispersal Model	To consider and approve the Full Asylum Dispersal Model	Executive	Yes	No		15 th September 2022	Executive Director - Adults, Communities and Wellbeing
Waste Management 3 Year Plan (2022-25)	<p>Agree 3-year plan for delivery plan of North Northamptonshire waste services</p> <p>Agree Service to undertake necessary options appraisals and consultation in advance of procurement for of new Waste contracts (Disposal, HWRCs, Closed landfill) for April 2025</p>	Executive	Yes	No		15 th September 2022	Executive Director – Place & Economy

Raunds Library (Community Managed Library programme)	To brief Executive on the competitive process undertaken in July 2022 to determine the best organisation to take on the community management of Raunds Library and to seek approval to enter into a lease with the organisation	Executive	Yes	No		15 th September 2022	Executive Director - Adults, Communities and Wellbeing
Procurement of Fuel for the Council Fleet	To approve the bulk purchase of fuel for the Council's fleet of vehicles	Executive	Yes	No		15 th September 2022	Executive Director – Place & Economy
Procurement of Grounds Maintenance Consortia Contract	To commence a procurement exercise for the contract for provision of grounds maintenance services for the NNC lead consortia for Town and Parish partners	Executive	Yes	No	Development of specification has been done in consultation with the partners.	15 th September 2022	Executive Director – Place & Economy

<p>Family Hubs</p> <p>Page 61</p>	<p>The 3-year Family Hubs and Start for Life and Transformation Grant allocation was confirmed in writing on the 10th of August 2022. The report seeks delegated authority for the full grant amount to the Executive Member for Children, Families, Education and Skills in consultation with the Executive Director of Children's Services.</p>	<p>Executive</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>		<p>15th September 2022</p>	<p>Executive Director - Adults, Communities and Wellbeing</p>
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October 2022

Subject of the Decision:	Purpose of Report	Decision Maker	Is it a key decision?	Will it contain exempt information? /Reasons for exemption, if any	Consultation undertaken	Anticipated Date of Decision:	Report Author
Capital Programme Update	To report any adjustments to the in-year programme	Executive	Yes	No		13 th October 2022	Executive Director of Finance
Budget Forecast Update	To report any adjustments to the in-year budget	Executive	Yes	No		13 th October 2022	Executive Director of Finance
Towns Fund Multi-use Building	To agree the submission of Business Case Summary Document to Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities	Executive	Yes	No		13 th October 2022	Executive Director – Place & Economy
Parking Enforcement	To consider options for service delivery resulting from disaggregation	Executive	Yes	No		13 th October 2022	Executive Director – Place & Economy

Carbon Management Plan	To consider the Council's carbon footprint data and carbon management plan	Executive	Yes	No		13 th October 2022	Executive Director – Place & Economy
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November 2022

Subject of the Decision:	Purpose of Report	Decision Maker	Is it a key decision?	Contains exempt information? /Reasons for exemption	Consultation undertaken	Anticipated Date of Decision:	Report Author
Capital Programme Update	To report any adjustments to the in-year programme	Executive	Yes	No		10 th November 2022	Executive Director of Finance
Budget Forecast Update	To report any adjustments to the in-year budget	Executive	Yes	No		10 th November 2022	Executive Director of Finance
Capital Monitoring Report	To report on the Capital Budget on a quarterly basis	Executive	Yes	No		10 th November 2022	Executive Director of Finance
Half Yearly Treasury Management	To consider and note the half yearly Treasury Management update	Executive	Yes	No		10 th November 2022	Executive Director of Finance
Hackney Carriage Fares Tariff	To consider any objections received to the consultation on increases to maximum fare tariff rates	Executive	Yes	No		10 th November 2022	Executive Director – Place & Economy

December 2022

Subject of the Decision:		Decision Maker	Is it a key decision?	Contains exempt information? /Reasons for exemption	Consultation undertaken	Anticipated Date of Decision:	Report Author
Capital Programme Update	To report any adjustments to the in-year programme	Executive	Yes	No		22 nd December 2022	Executive Director of Finance
Budget Forecast Update	To report any adjustments to the in-year budget	Executive	Yes	No		22 nd December 2022	Executive Director of Finance

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