To: All Members of the Community, Environment and Partnerships Committee

Councillor R Golding (Chair)
Councillor T Capon (Vice-Chair)
Councillor K Carruthers
Councillor D George
Councillor R Hussey
Councillor T Jones
Councillor A McCormick
Councillor K Rhatigan
Councillor K Taylor
Councillor M Taylor
Councillor J Richards

Dear Councillor

Community, Environment and Partnerships Committee Wednesday, 13 March 2019

Your attendance is requested at a meeting of the Community, Environment and Partnerships Committee on:

Date: Wednesday, 13 March 2019
Time: 6.30 pm
Place: Committee Rooms 1 & 2 - Deanes

Yours sincerely

Melbourne Barrett
Chief Executive

For more information please contact the Democratic Services team: 01256 844844
Or email: democratic.services@basingstoke.gov.uk
Visit: www.basingstoke.gov.uk/committeemeetings
Public Participation Scheme
Members of the public are invited to address the committee on all items presented at a committee meeting. Public speaking on these items will take place at the same time that the item is considered.

If members of the public wish to address the meeting they should notify Democratic Services prior to the meeting.

The public participation scheme is available to access through the council’s website - www.basingstoke.gov.uk/participation

COMMITTEE PAPERS
If you need this information in a different format, such as large print, please contact Democratic Services.

Alternatively all documents associated with this agenda can be accessed through the Council’s website on http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/committeemeetings
Members are encouraged to obtain any points of clarification on the reports on the Agenda in advance of the meeting.

Members of the public will be invited to speak at the relevant item

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND SUBSTITUTIONS
2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST
3. URGENT MATTERS
    To consider any items of business, other than those shown on this agenda and which, by reason of special circumstances to be stated at the meeting, in the opinion of the Chairman, should be considered at the meeting as a matter of urgency.
4. MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 30 JANUARY 2019 5 - 8
    The Chair will move that the minutes of the meeting be signed as a correct record. The only part of the minutes that can be discussed is their accuracy.
5. SOCIAL INCLUSION PARTNERSHIP – MULTI AGENCY ROUGH SLEEPING PLAN / MAKING EVERY ADULT MATTER UPDATE 9 - 26
    Contact Officer: Kate Randall
    This report provides the Committee with an overall update on the plan.
6. AIR QUALITY UPDATE REPORT 27 - 48
    Contact Officer: Tom Payne
    The purpose of this paper is to provide the Committee with a summary of the work that has been undertaken in order to fulfil the statutory duties in relation to local air quality.
7. COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS WORK PROGRAMME 49 - 56
The Committee is asked to note and review its Work Programme and to receive updates from the Lead Members of Task and Finish Groups.

8. **EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC**

To consider whether, in view of the nature of the remaining items on the agenda, any of them are likely to involve the disclosure of exempt or confidential information within the terms of [] Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972

9. **CONFIDENTIAL/EXEMPT ITEMS FOR INFORMATION**
Minutes of the Community, Environment and Partnerships Committee meeting held on Wednesday, 30 January 2019 in Committee Rooms 1 & 2 - Deanes, Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council at 6.30 pm

Members of the Community, Environment and Partnerships Committee in attendance: Councillor R Golding (Chair), Councillor T Capon, Councillor K Carruthers, Councillor D George, Councillor R Hussey, Councillor T Jones, Councillor A McCormick, Councillor K Rhatigan, Councillor K Taylor and Councillor J Richards

Also in attendance:
John Elson - Head of Environment & Technical Services
Councillor Hayley Eachus - Cabinet Member for Regulatory Services and the Environment

42/18 Apologies for absence and substitutions
Councillor M Taylor was replaced by Councillor C Regan.

43/18 Declarations of interest
There were no declarations of interest.

44/18 Urgent matters
There were no urgent matters.

45/18 Minutes of the meeting held on 19 December 2018
The minutes of the meeting held on 19 December 2018 were confirmed as a correct record and signed by the Chair.

46/18 Recommendation received from Council
The Committee agreed that this item would be covered under the work programme.

47/18 Serco Update
The Head of Environment & Technical Services and representatives from Serco and the joint waste client team gave a detailed presentation to the Committee which included an overview of the contract, the activities and campaigns carried out both before and after the start of the contract and some of the improvements that had made to the service.

The Chair invited visiting speaker Claire Isbester to address the Committee, her comments included:

- Felt that the contract was contradictory to the Council’s sustainability policy as most of the remaining waste was incinerated by an electricity only incinerator which produced more carbon dioxide than power stations.
• The Borough could recycle much more and currently had a lower recycling rate than many other authorities.

The Head of Environment & Technical Services responded that they wanted to work together with residents to help to further improve the service. He also clarified that Hampshire County Council (HCC) specified how the Borough Council dispose of waste and that they would like to do more but were constrained in what they could achieve.

The Chair then invited visiting member Cllr J Westbrook to address the Committee, her comments included:

• There had been a number of missed collections including general waste, recycling and glass boxes.

• Some assisted collections had also been missed and clarification was sought as to whether it was correct that there was an in cab warning system in place in order to stop missed assisted collections.

• Had there been any changes to collection points and routes and if so how had these been communicated to residents.

In regard to communal bin stores,

• Should the emptied bins be returned to their original positions as this had not happened in the past and some residents struggled to move them.

• Much of the recycling in the bin stores had been incorrectly placed in bags and what could be done to try and stop this.

The Cabinet Member for Regulatory Services and the Environment and officers responded that:

• Councillors should inform officers of any specific repetitive issues so that they could be looked into in more detail.

• The bins in the communal stores should be returned to their original positions.

• The assisted collection in cab warning system was in place.

• There had been no changes to routes.

• Officers would check to see if any collection points in the area had changed but confirmed the process for such changes would involve a letter to residents to consult with a follow up letter to confirm any action.

• A key part of updated messaging was that any recycling ready for collection should be clean, dry and loose.
The Committee discussed the vision and made the following comments:

There was concern as to whether the missed collections would continue, officers confirmed that since the handover period and the crew’s constant use of the new system, the number of missed collections had decreased.

Clarification was sought in regard to bins damaged by the bin crews. The Committee was informed that requests for replacement bins would be looked at on case by case basis and in the future there would be a bin repair service to exchange those that had been damaged with repaired bins.

The Cabinet Member confirmed that work was ongoing to review solutions for those areas that consistently have a large amount of bins blocking pavements.

The process for dealing with contaminated bins was questioned as often they had just been left. Officers responded that there was a large cost associated with removing contaminated bins and if a recycling facility continued to be used improperly then those residents would have that facility taken away.

It was questioned whether Serco commented on any planning applications, officers confirmed that they did make comments in regard to waste arrangements for new developments but often these were not fully met.

The Committee requested that the planning team review whether an informative could be put on flatted developments so that residents could have the best bin storage available and the best opportunities to recycle.

In relation to flatted developments, officers agreed that if there was a need, a second waste collection could be possible.

Officers confirmed that their main focus was to fully utilize all of the current end markets that they already had.

Further comments included:

- Would like officers to look at the glass boxes to see if a better and more durable product was available.
- The committee thanked the bin crews for their hard work and positive attitude.
- Welcomed the commitment to take on an apprentice who would be paid above the Apprentice minimum wage.
- Noted that residents were able to leave lids on glass bottles/containers.
- Would like to see officers liaise with sovereign and other housing associations.
- Request that the results of resident satisfaction survey be split into wards.
Resolved: The Committee thanks the Cabinet Member for Regulatory Services and the Environment, Officers and Serco representatives for the presentation.

48/18 Community Environment and Partnerships work programme

The Chair introduced the work programme and gave a brief overview of the items that would be included on the agenda for the upcoming meetings.

The Committee agreed to appoint a task and finish group to in order to review the following recommendation from Council;

Recommends the Community Environment and Partnerships Committee review the current CSPO operation, ensure that it is adequately supported, explore the options for more powers and putting more CSPO’s on the ground.

Councillors J Westbrook, C Regan and Cllr G Watts were appointed to the CSPO task and finish group, Democratic Services would contact the group leaders in order to appoint further representatives.

Officers would follow up on the two items to be timetabled to see if either the Ice Rink Update or Funding & Management of Borough Land for Biodiversity could be brought to the June meeting of the Committee with the Ice rink as the priority.

The meeting ended at 8.22 pm.

Chairman
Foreword - Cllr Terri Reid, Deputy Leader

I am delighted to bring this paper back to the attention of CEP – both as Portfolio Holder with responsibility for housing and homelessness, but also (currently) in my role as chair of the Social Inclusion Partnership (the SIP). This report will be accompanied at the committee meeting by two live examples and guest presentations of some of this ground-breaking work – the MEAM partnership and Outcome homes.

The experience of all partners within the SIP since its inception has been of a remarkable and journey of innovation and achievement. We gauge this not only in terms of the numerous specific outcomes we have accomplished (which are highlighted within the report), but also in appreciating the added value and enrichment we can bring to the community through genuine, joined-up partnership working.

Perhaps the key achievement of the SIP to date has been to embed the notion that homelessness is indeed everyone’s business and the community as a whole has a vital part to play in dealing with it. The SIP will now be evaluating how its own function and constitution can develop and grow in order to rise up to meet those challenges moving forward.

It is therefore vital the Council continues supporting our partners to maintain this energy and commitment through the exemplar model of partnership developed by the SIP. I fully commend this report, and the work of the SIP to the Committee.
Background, corporate objectives and priorities

The broad range of work the Council and its partners undertake through the Social Inclusion Partnership (SIP) to prevent and respond to rough sleeping through its inspiring range of initiatives are fundamental to delivering key aspects of the Council Plan and Housing and Homelessness Strategy 2016-20. In particular, supporting homeless and vulnerable people and improving residents' quality of life by preventing homelessness are key strands of both strategic approaches.

The Council Plan specifically aims to minimise Bed and Breakfast as alternative accommodation options are improved, as well as reducing the number of rough sleepers by 2020.

The MEAM partnership and the shared partnership plan to deal with Rough Sleeping (developed through the Social Inclusion Partnership) are excellent examples of how we are developing an organisation capable of change, by optimising partnership opportunities to best support our residents.

Glossary of terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>Co-Production</td>
<td>The practice of engaging and involving people who use services and working together from the start to the end of any project that affects them</td>
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<td>Housing First</td>
<td>Housing First models move homeless households immediately from the streets into their own accommodation with individual “wrap around” support rather than through different “stages” of housing, whereby each level moves them closer to “independent housing”</td>
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<tr>
<td>MHCLG</td>
<td>Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government</td>
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<tr>
<td>MEAM</td>
<td>Making Every Adult Matter</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIP</td>
<td>Social Inclusion Partnership</td>
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Main considerations

1 Executive Summary

2 The Proposal

2.1 At its meeting in March 2018 the CEP Committee considered and noted a detailed report regarding the Basingstoke and Deane Social Inclusion Partnership’s Plan to reduce rough sleeping and the developing Making Every Adult Matter (MEAM) partnership. Details of the meeting and minutes can be found here: https://democracy.basingstoke.gov.uk/eListDocuments.aspx?CId=133&MId=1000&Ver=4

2.2 Members requested an update report be brought back to the Committee 12 months hence. The purpose of this report is therefore to provide an overall update on the Plan but with specific emphasis on two major initiatives relating to complex need / mental health issues and homelessness: the local MEAM partnership and Outcome Homes (assertive psychological interventions and systems support).
3 Key issues for consideration

3.1 Background – the Rough Sleeping Plan

3.1.1 The Basingstoke and Deane SIP shared Rough Sleeping Plan 2017-20 was developed and adopted during 2016/17. The plan developed action plans around three key priorities:

- Prevention
- Campaigns Education and Communication and
- Effective Crisis and Sustainable Accommodation

A summary of the range of actions and initiatives included within each priority is set out in Appendix 1.

3.1.2 In August 2018, the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) published its own Rough Sleeping Strategy. This set out its 2027 vision to end rough sleeping, backed up by £100 million of funding opportunities over the next two years. The Strategy outlines three key areas for action:
- Prevention
- Intervention
- Recovery


3.1.3 Since adopting its own plan in 2017 the SIP partners have overseen, developed and monitored its key elements. Some of the headline achievements in addition to MEAM and Outcome Home (which are examined in more detail in this report) have included:

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<tr>
<th>Rough Sleepers: Contrary to national trends, absolute and sustained reductions in estimated numbers of rough sleepers:</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Year (November)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
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<td>2017</td>
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<td>2016</td>
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Notably, these sustained reductions reflect positive move-ons and outcomes achieved for some of our most complex, entrenched cases.
A Nightlight Winter Shelter which has been enhanced and improved each consecutive year since initially piloted in 2016/17. The 2018/19 service has provided around 15 bedspaces within a single location point each night of the week.

The Real Change Campaign – income generation for homelessness causes together with awareness raising and engagement of broad sections of the community regarding homelessness issues.

3.2 SIP Key Initiative (a) - the BDBC MEAM Partnership

3.2.1 Making Every Adult Matter (MEAM) is a national coalition of key agencies formed to improve policy and services for homeless people facing multiple needs. BDBC and the SIP started to develop its bespoke MEAM approach in April 2016, looking at how systems across agencies and services which are designed to support individuals can work together in genuine partnership to better support those with complex needs.

3.2.2 The key elements of the national MEAM approach can be found here: [http://meam.org.uk/the-meam-approach/](http://meam.org.uk/the-meam-approach/) The key characteristics of our BDBC MEAM model are set out in Appendix 2.

3.2.3 MEAM National Accreditation: During 2017/18 the national MEAM coalition launched an initiative to recruit further MEAM areas. The BDBC MEAM was appointed as an established approach area, effectively becoming a beacon of best practice and a key participant in the national launch events and promotions across the country. This has involved taking part in the promotional video (live on the national MEAM website) and providing guidance and advice to neighbouring authorities who are considering developing their own MEAM approach, and recognising the progress that Basingstoke has made.

3.2.4 MEAM Operational Outcomes: Highlights include:

- Since the end of 2017 there have been 34 referrals to the MEAM operational group, with 11 cases currently open and active. Only 4 of these referrals are repeat clients, showing a positive, sustained model of support.
- On average clients stay open under MEAM for 112 days
- The group’s Housing First clients have all successfully maintained their accommodation, the MEAM approach has continued to work to reduce unplanned hospital admissions, there has been a decrease in street attached
activity from these clients and increased level of engagement with drug and alcohol services.

- The most common themes from the referrals are risk to others, housing need and vulnerability in terms of risk from others.

- There has been continued regular attendance and involvement in the approach from the Police, Adult Services- mental health and social care team, alcohol pathway nurses, community safety, commissioned support services and probation.

- An identified barrier in the system was provision for couples with complex needs, in the last year Two Saints have taken a flexible approach and accommodated the first couple at May Place House.

- Positive work with three MEAM clients going into hospital from being No Fixed Abode and being discharged in a coordinated, appropriate way into accommodation.

- MEAM rough sleeper outreach service linking in with the psychological approach from Outcome Home, to address engagement issues including psychologists attending street outreach sessions.

- The group’s 3 Housing First clients to date have all successfully maintained their accommodation (1 case for 2 years and 2 further cases for 1 year) thus far. A fourth Housing First case is currently being progressed.

- the MEAM approach has continued to work to reduce unplanned hospital admissions, there has been a noticeable decrease in street attached activity from these clients and increased level of engagement with drug and alcohol services.

3.2.5 MEAM System improvement and Service Enhancements with Health:

Examples include:

- Free drug and alcohol awareness training delivered to and volunteers across social inclusion homeless pathway services. This was facilitated by the local CCG and a GP from the Inclusion service.

- Delivery of a monthly health clinic at the Camrose Day Centre by Crown Heights Surgery, from January 2019.

- Plans to develop a health-led, co-designed and co-produced primary care project to focus on improving access to mental health provision by having Wellbeing advisors, social and mental health care workers all in one GP surgery.

- Integrating MEAM and homelessness mental health issues and forums with other key multi-agency meetings. At operational levels this has included the mental health led High Intensity User Group (HIUG) and strategically through the North and Mid Hants Local Delivery System Mental Health Group.
3.2.6 The local MEAM group continue to feed in and shape the ongoing work of the SIP to identify projects and targeted pieces of partnership work that can address gaps in the system. Collection and analysis of data and impact of the MEAM approach continues, and is supported by Cordis Bright, consultants who are commissioned by the national programme to understand the impact and benefits/restictions of the programme both locally and nationally.

3.3 **SIP Key Initiative (b) – Outcome Home**

3.3.1 This unique service, bespoke to Basingstoke and Deane, has been developed as a pilot using 3 year funding secured through the MHCLG’s rough sleeping in 2017. It commenced delivery during 2018.

3.3.2 Under the initiative, a purpose-designed social enterprise (Outcome Homes) was developed via the department of psychology at the University of Southampton. The service delivers a comprehensive range of psychologically informed interventions – either individually, to clients with complex needs, or to support and inform systems changes within relevant local services.

3.3.3 The range of support activities delivered has included:

- Cognitive and dialectical behavioural therapies within services, to individuals and groups (service users, volunteers and providers / workers)
- Developing peer outreach services
- Training and reflective practice within statutory and voluntary services, and our commissioned supported housing schemes
- Community engagement with businesses, community leaders, in health, faith and voluntary services

3.3.4 **Aims** of the initiative include:

- Increased coping skills, engagement and opportunities for positive and sustained change
- Reductions in homelessness and rough sleeping
- Increased resilience within services and throughout the homeless pathway
- Decreased street attachment for current and former rough sleepers
- Reduced anti-social behaviour
- Improved inter-agency working and relationships.
- Developing ways of meaningful co-production of services with people who have lived experience of homelessness (experts by experience)
- Exploring opportunities to disseminate learning on co-production and peer support beyond housing and homelessness services – for example into primary health care.

3.3.5 **Outcomes** delivered since the service commenced have included:

- Within its first quarter of operation, at least 12 complex clients had positively engaged with the service - either receiving individual therapeutic
sessions or incrementally by developing a rapport with the psychologist team

- Group sessions at May Place and Mary Rose Court on topics such as emotional coping skills and mindfulness

- Creation of a peer support group which meets weekly to offer a psychologically supportive environment for experts by experience, to help develop their skills in peer mentoring and outreach work.

- Providing monthly psychologically informed resilience training and reflective practice sessions across services within the homelessness pathway and voluntary sector (including volunteers within the Nightshelter and Camrose day centre)

- Positive engagement and interaction with key community groups such as the Basingstoke Together BID, Community Safety team and Safer North Hampshire, on issues including tackling rough sleeping, street attachment, anti-begging and anti-social behaviour. Plans are in place to develop the work into the Police and Health.

3.3.6 The initiative is funded until December 2019 and has been developed as a pilot primarily to generate evidence and data to inform and influence future service commissioning and delivery. This will mean that the psychologically informed techniques and practices developed within the pilot can be mainstreamed into our commissioned and in house front line services moving forward.

3.3.7 The data and evidence already being gathered has also been fundamental in supporting current funding bids which have been submitted to MHCLG under its £11m Rough Sleeping Initiative *(bid outcomes awaited at time of writing)*

3.4 **Moving Forward**

3.4.1 In December 2018 the BDBC SIP held a workshop to review and update its shared Rough Sleeping Plan and identify any key issues or themes which require joined-up action. The themes will be incorporated into the updated plan which will also be realigned to dovetail with the MHCLG’s Rough Sleeping Strategy.

3.5 Learning from the SIP workshop will be used to thread through future new Social Inclusion services contracts and specifications from August 2019 *(1)*, as well as continuing to support future funding bids and service development opportunities.

*(1)* see Member Briefing note from December 2018, attached at Appendix 3 for context
Corporate implications

4 Legal Implications

4.1 There are no legal implications associated with this report.

5 Financial implications

5.1 There are no financial implications arising from this report.

5.2 For information, the social inclusion budget for 2019/20 and 2020/21 is:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019/20</th>
<th>2020/21</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>£868,200</td>
<td>£712,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC Grant Income</td>
<td>-£534,500</td>
<td>-£428,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BDBC</td>
<td>-£333,700</td>
<td>-£284,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>-£868,200</strong></td>
<td><strong>-£712,600</strong></td>
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5.3 At its meeting on 11 September 2018, Cabinet were advised that the alternative financial costs to the Council were the services commissioned within the social inclusion budget to cease would, at a minimum, be £1,692,206 per annum. [https://democracy.basingstoke.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=142&MId=1235&Ver=4](https://democracy.basingstoke.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=142&MId=1235&Ver=4)

6 Risk management

6.1 A risk assessment has been completed in accordance with the council’s risk management process and has identified no significant (Red or Amber) residual risks that cannot be fully minimised by existing or planned controls or additional procedures.

7 Equalities implications

7.1 The SIP and developing MEAM partnership, which aim to prevent and respond to rough sleeping in the borough, are very positive initiatives that promote equality for people with complex needs.

7.2 The update in this report demonstrates that, by enabling and supporting individuals through a personalised approach, real improvement can be made to an individual’s quality of life. Going forward, any specific work that is developed through these partnerships should continue to take into account
the specific needs and characteristics (disability, sex, age etc.) of the individuals that are involved.

8 Consultation and communication

8.1 Through the Social Inclusion Partnership’s Real Change Basingstoke website and social media, the joined-up work and achievements of the MEAM project has been celebrated and shared and this work will continue to promoted and shared on a local and national level.

8.2 Communications continue through a communications plan to support the work of Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council’s part in the MEAM project, raising awareness both locally and on an a national level.

9 HR implications

9.1 There are no HR implications arising from this report.

10 Conclusion

10.1 Committee is asked to note the contents of the report and progress of the SIP and its actions to date.

Date: 13 March 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead officer</th>
<th>Service Lead – Housing and Social Inclusion</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Report author</td>
<td>Kate Randall – <a href="mailto:kate.randall@basingstoke.gov.uk">kate.randall@basingstoke.gov.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rachel Fletcher – <a href="mailto:rachel.fletcher@basingstoke.gov.uk">rachel.fletcher@basingstoke.gov.uk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Final</td>
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<td>Dated</td>
<td>Feb 2019</td>
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<td>Status</td>
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Confidentiality: It is considered that information contained within this report (and appendices) do not contain exempt information under the meaning of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972, as amended, and therefore can be made public.
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## Appendix 1 - IMPLEMENTING THE SIP ROUGH SLEEPING PLAN 2017-20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION</th>
<th>CAMPAIGNS, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION</th>
<th>CRISIS AND SUSTAINABLE ACCOMMODATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Setting up a local MEAM coalition partnership</td>
<td>Real Change Campaigns</td>
<td>Nightlight Winter Shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BDBC set up its own MEAM partnership from 2016/17, the first second tier local authority area to do so. We received approach area recognition and accreditation for our work in 2017 (See substantive section 3.4 of the report).</td>
<td>Two successful and high-profile campaigns completed in 2016 and 2017.</td>
<td>The successful pilot of 2016/17 has been replicated, extended and enhanced for a second winter during 2017/18. The current model provides all-week coverage with added service input from health professionals (mental health and GPs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Practice Development and Training</td>
<td>PIE Partnership with Southampton University</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A range of subjects and issues delivered cross sector to a range of SIP partners. Cements shared understanding and develops key partnership networks.</td>
<td>The SIP developed a positive working relationship with Southampton University to import and develop the University’s psychologically and trauma informed principles to enable service delivery analysis and redesign.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reflective Practice</td>
<td>World Homeless Day October 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reflective practice is the ability to reflect on actions and experiences to engage in a process of continuous learning. This is now a formalised mainstream approach to cross sector delivery.</td>
<td>Launched the Real Change Campaign and aligned with World Mental Health Day</td>
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<tr>
<td>DCLG funded rough sleeping pilot</td>
<td>Sector Awareness Raising</td>
<td>A Housing First model</td>
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<tr>
<td>Awarded pilot funding of £263k over 3 years to provide assertive psychological interventions on the streets, staff training and facilitated reflective practice. It also seeks to build a pool of supported peer volunteers</td>
<td>– Representation and presentation of BDBC officers, SIP representatives and service users / experts by experience at national forums and conferences. Included key note speaking and workshop facilitating. Hosting Sub Regional Homelessness forums and a sector Leadership [SHINE] event in 2017</td>
<td>Partnership working has enabled the development of a bespoke BDBC approach which has so far successfully assisted 3 complex cases.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camrose Centre</td>
<td>SIP member attendance</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Third day of opening has been secured to March 2019, enabling focussed, specific work with rough sleepers</td>
<td>at key local forums and stakeholder events (eg BID, BASP, Health and Well Being Partnership)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restructure of internal BDBC Housing Service</td>
<td>Commissioned a Street Audit</td>
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<tr>
<td>From April 2017, social inclusion functions have been a mainstream activity of the strategic housing and homelessness prevention service. It has included a pilot community safety officer secondi.</td>
<td>Undertaken in November 2017 to develop an informed and evidence-based understanding of Basingstoke town issues</td>
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Appendix 2 – BDBC MEAM Model

The BDBC MEAM focuses on those who are sleeping rough or vulnerably housed and to whom services are unable or struggling to engage. Strategic overview and ownership of the MEAM is by the BDBC SIP.

There is an operational MEAM group which meets fortnightly and focuses on a caseload of 10-15 individuals. These are the agreed cases with the most complex needs (as determined by an assessment form) and agreed by the partnership.

All partners refer clients in and discuss cases. The groups represents a genuine partnership approach, serviced by multiple organisations which include:

- Police
- Community safety partners
- Alcohol nurses from Basingstoke and North Hants Hospital
- South Central Ambulance Service
- Inclusion substance misuse team (community)
- Adults’ Mental Health and Substance Misuse Team
- Housing department
- Two Saints May Place House direct access hostel
- Julian House MEAM rough sleeper outreach service
- P3 and probation services

The group identifies the blocks and barriers to a client’s success in moving away from street living and the key determinant of their lack of engagement. Importantly, this is undertaken in partnership with clients and those with lived experience rather than what historically might have been a more traditional case conference style.

Identified actions and outcomes from the joint assessments develop realistic and accountable shared actions which are client-led agendas and underpinned by real system change.
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CURRENT POSITION ON SOCIAL INCLUSION SERVICE FUNDING AND COMMISSIONING

1. **Background / Position to December 2018**

In November HCC took a decision to reduce its levels of funding for homelessness social inclusion services across the county by around 47%.

HCC confirmed it would be prepared to consider extending BDBC’s devolved grant arrangement beyond March 2019, but this would inevitably be on significantly reduced financial terms from August 2019. The final amount of funding would be determined following HCC’s Executive Member decision to be taken on 5 December 2018, although indicative discussions with HCC officers suggest the grant would be reduced to around £376,865 p.a. (from £746,468 p.a) from August 2019 onwards.

At its September 2018 meeting Cabinet agreed to accept the extended grant offer from Hampshire County Council (HCC) for April – July 2019. Cabinet also confirmed BDBC’s conditional willingness to extend the devolved commissioning arrangement beyond August 2019 for a period of up to 3 years until 2021/22 – subject to final confirmation of financial and actual terms of grant from HCC and the financial offer being no less than £376,865.

2. **December 2018**

2.1 **HCC Executive Member Decision**

Following a stakeholder engagement and analysis of impact assessments, HCC reduced its originally intended funding withdrawal by £200k per annum. The specific purpose of the preserved investment would be to maintain support services for people most at risk and with limited alternative forms of support.

For BDBC this means that a further annual grant of £51,644 will be made available (in addition to the £376,865 anticipated in September 2018), subject to adherence with HCC’s broad service model.

2.2 **HCC’s new model**

HCC’s remaining social inclusion funding investment will be prioritised towards meeting the needs of the most vulnerable by retaining the intensive 24/7 supported housing services used by people sleeping rough or at risk of sleeping rough and reducing the amount of money spent on ‘move on’ supported housing and community support.

Any remaining funding for community support services would only be available for people who are moving on from the supported housing schemes and single homeless people with complex support needs.

“Generic” community floating support services would therefore not be funded – people falling outside of these categories would need to seek support from other services.
2.3 HCC’s grant offer to BDBC from August 2019

HCC will award a grant of up to £1,143,473 from 1 August 2019 for up to 32 months (to March 2021) – an initial term of 20 months with an option to extend to March 2022.

The grant will include a condition to deliver a 24/7 intensive accommodation based service and a targeted outreach support service – to ensure it aligns with the priorities agreed for the rest of the County

The additional investment will have to deliver community support services targeted at people who would be accessing or moving on from the 24/7 services and require additional support to engage with mainstream services.

3. Implications for BDBC Pathway Model

3.1 Accommodation based services

Cabinet’s September 2018 decision recognised that under the HCC model, May Place 24/7 service would be retained. However our other key accommodation services at Mary Rose Court (MRC) and Group Homes would be decommissioned which would lead to the closure of 45 bed spaces, 19 of which are located in a purpose-built building. In turn this would lead to:

- The loss of strategically invaluable accommodation based services – particularly MRC, which also accommodates the Council’s emergency provision for extreme weather conditions
- Homelessness for current service users
- Swift silting-up and blockages within May Place, ultimately leading to a total homeless pathway breakdown
- Increased use of bed and breakfast for vulnerable single people.
- Significant additional financial costs for BDBC which is estimated at £941,068 per annum

The total contract value for the MRC and Group Home scheme is £208k per annum.

3.2 Outreach Support

The current outreach service is partly funded by MHCLG pilot funding which ends in March 2019. An ongoing contract cost of £103k per annum would be required in order to retain the service at current levels and maintain outcomes achieved in reducing rough sleeping the ongoing contract cost.

3.3 Generic Floating Support

Given the implications of the revised support service model (see 2.3 above) the current service will be decommissioned from August 2019. If service users are not eligible for the newly commissioned community support service the current service...
The provider will work with them to access support elsewhere. Support will therefore be accessed through:

- Homelessness support, prevention and relief services provided by the Council’s housing team
- HCC Family Support Services
- Universal support services funded by DWP to support the roll out of universal credit
- Citizens Advice Basingstoke
- HCC Wellbeing centres
- RP tenancy support services
- Other voluntary sector partners who provide services across the borough

The new, targeted community support service using the additional grant award of £51,600 per annum will be commissioned with effect from August 2019 (see 2.3 above).

4. **BDBC Homeless Pathway (August 2019 onwards)**

Subject to ongoing engagement with the Social Inclusion Partnership (SIP) it is anticipated that the optimum pathway commission from August 2019 would therefore be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERVICE / SCHEME</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>TOTAL ANNUAL COST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May Place House</td>
<td>ACCOMMODATION BASED 20 bed hostel for vulnerable single homeless</td>
<td>£350k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Rose Court and Group Homes</td>
<td>ACCOMMODATION BASED 19 bed hostel plus 26 move on in shared HMOs for vulnerable single homeless</td>
<td>£208k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outreach / MEAM</td>
<td>OUTREACH SUPPORT Assertive outreach service for rough sleepers</td>
<td>£103k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Intervention and System Support Service</td>
<td>COMMUNITY SUPPORT To be commissioned – to adhere to the new HCC model whilst incorporating the lessons learned from the pilot initiatives and psychologically informed service models we have been able to test and trial under our locally devolved pilot initiative.</td>
<td>£51.6k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **Financial Considerations**

Are there new financial implications arising?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The proposed revenue budgets for social inclusion, which are due to be considered at Council in February 2019 are:
## Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019/20</th>
<th>Ongoing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May Place</td>
<td>£350,000</td>
<td>£350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Rose Court</td>
<td>£208,000</td>
<td>£208,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outreach</td>
<td>£103,000</td>
<td>£103,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Intervention &amp; System Support Service</td>
<td>£51,600</td>
<td>£51,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carry Forward Request - Social Inclusion Programme</td>
<td>£25,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Floating Support Apr - Jul 2019</td>
<td>£119,700</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>£10,900</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£868,200</strong></td>
<td><strong>£712,600</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These budgets include additional funding of £51,600 from HCC to be spent on specific community intervention and system support service which is to be commissioned.

### 6. Procurement / contractual considerations

The current social inclusion contracts are due to expire on 31 March 2019. Shared Legal Services are preparing to send contract change control notices to the providers of all social inclusion contracts to extend the initial contract period so that it expires on 31 July 2019 to bring in line with Hampshire. Providers have also agreed no variation to the contract price for the period 1 April 2019 – 31 July 2019.

Subject to the approval of budgets by full Council in February 2019 and mutual agreement by service providers, the intention is to utilise clauses within the contracts which enable options to extend. Accommodation services at May Place House and Outreach Support could be extended from 1 August 2019 to at least March 2021. The contract for accommodation services at Mary Rose Court has an option to extend for a 12 month period only (July 2020). The Procurement & Contract Team will work with Housing colleagues and Shared Legal Services to identify the most suitable path to ensure the provision of bed spaces at the current level continues. Any extensions to contracts must be authorised by the Executive Director of Finance and Resources as detailed in the contract standing orders.

### 7. Moving forward – key dates and actions

- **17 January 2019** – SIP
- **17 January 2019** – SP MAP
- **February 2019** – BDBC Full Council Budget
- **February 2019** – procurement for the provision of a community support scheme
- **April 2019** – Seek approval to extend the current social inclusion contracts (see 4 above)

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*Kate Randall*

*Service Lead – Housing and Social Inclusion*
AIR QUALITY UPDATE REPORT

Cllr Hayley Eachus, Cabinet Member for Regulatory Services and the Environment

Report to Community, Environment and Partnerships Committee
Ward(s): All
Key Decision: No
Appendix 1: Map showing monitoring locations
Appendix 2: Map showing stretch of A339, considered by the Technical Feasibility Study
Appendix 3: Table 1 – UK Plan for tackling roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations
Appendix 4: Car sticker graphic
Appendix 5: Boundaries between Index Points for each pollutant

Papers relied on:
- CEP Report: Briefing Note on Air Quality in the Borough, 17 January 2018
- CEP Report: Air Quality Feasibility Study on the A339, June 2018
- PH Report: Air Quality Update, January 2019
- UK plan for tackling roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations (DEFRA & DfT, July 2017)
- Supplement to the National NO₂ Plan (DEFRA & DfT, Oct 2018)
- Basingstoke and Deane Targeted Feasibility Study (July 2018)
- DEFRA Local Air Quality Policy Guidance (PG16) and Technical Guidance (TG16), 2016
- 2018 Annual Status Report

Foreword
Cllr Hayley Eachus, Cabinet Member for Regulatory Services and the Environment

The council is committed to working together with other agencies, local residents and businesses to help reduce levels of pollution in the air around us, which is vitally important and will directly benefit the health and wellbeing of us all. Further to CEP reports in January and June 2018, this report provides an update on the actions that we have carried out to reduce emissions and improve local air quality over the last 12 months and provides an update on the work we have been doing to assess opportunities to reduce pollution along part of the A339.
Recommendation:

- This paper is presented for information, and its contents for noting and discussion.
Background, corporate objectives and priorities

The purpose of this paper is to provide a summary of the work we have undertaken to fulfil our statutory duties in relation to local air quality, and what other actions have been taken to help reduce emissions and improve air quality over the last 12 months. The contents of the paper are strongly linked to the Council Plan priority of improving residents' quality of life.

Glossary of terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TFS</td>
<td>Technical Feasibility Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAQM</td>
<td>Local Air Quality Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAQO</td>
<td>National Air Quality Objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AQMA</td>
<td>Air Quality Management Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AQAP</td>
<td>Air Quality Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AURN</td>
<td>Automatic Urban and Rural Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFRA</td>
<td>The Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoT</td>
<td>The Department of Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAQU</td>
<td>Joint Air Quality Unit (made up of DEFRA and DoT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAQI</td>
<td>Daily Air Quality Index</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Main considerations

1 Executive Summary

1.1 Poor air quality can adversely affect human health and the environment. Therefore whilst air quality is the borough is generally good, the council recognises the importance of taking action to protect and where possible improve this further.

1.2 Our most recent air quality report, shows that national standards are being met in all areas of the borough. In contrast, many other areas of Hampshire and elsewhere in the UK have significant air quality issues, and are implementing action plans to achieve national air quality standards in their areas.

1.3 This report covers four main themes. It summarises the work the council routinely does to manage local air quality; provides an update in respect of the work the council has been asked to conduct by DEFRA, focussing on a short section of the A339; summarises a range of proactive measures the council is taking to promote and improve air quality, and; explains the Daily Air Quality Index (DAQI) as agreed at the June 2018 CEP committee meeting.
2 Key issues for consideration

2.1 A briefing note was presented to CEP in January 2018, which provided a comprehensive overview of the council’s role with regard to monitoring local air quality. This is summarised under sections 2.2 – 2.6 below. A further update was presented to CEP in June 2018, this is summarised under sections 2.7 – 2.20 below, along with developments in the progress of this work since June 2018.

2.2 Local Air Quality Management

2.3 Since 1996, all local authorities in the United Kingdom, have been monitoring, assessing and reviewing local air quality. Every year the council publishes a report detailing the results of its air quality monitoring, and the measures taken, and to be taken, to improve air quality in the borough. This assessment takes account the sources of pollution in the borough and using screening criteria, to determine where air quality monitoring is required to establish whether the national Air Quality Objectives are being met. This is known as the Local Air Quality Management regime. The council’s annual report can be viewed on the council’s website – (www.basingstoke.gov.uk/air-quality).

2.4 The pollutant we are mainly concerned with is nitrogen dioxide (NO$_2$) which primarily arises from transport sources. The levels observed in the borough and the exposure to residents show that we are consistently below the national air quality objective for NO$_2$. While particulate matter (PM$_{10}$ and PM$_{2.5}$) are also associated with transport emissions, there is no evidence to indicate that levels would exceed the relevant air quality objectives around the borough. PM$_{10}$ in particular has been screened and assessed in previous air quality assessments we have commissioned. Screening is based on traffic volumes, traffic composition and proximity of receptors to busy roads, and PM$_{10}$ exceedances become a possibility where the criteria are met, particularly where there are also exceedances of NO$_2$.

2.5 The council currently monitor NO$_2$ at 14 different locations (a total of 29 diffusion tubes) around the borough. These locations change according to where there may be new development, future development, industry or where concerns are raised to us by residents. This figure does not include the school monitoring locations. Appendix 1 shows past and current monitoring locations.

2.6 The National Air Quality Objectives are set at levels to protect public health. In the event that levels are found to be higher than the national Air Quality Objectives, the council would be required to declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and implement measures to improve air quality. No such declarations have been needed in the Basingstoke & Deane borough as air quality meets the national standards.

2.7 This is not the case for many other local authorities. In comparison, nationally 263 (67%) local councils have declared AQMA’s, whilst in Hampshire, 6 out of the 13 councils currently have at least one AQMA. While it is clear air quality is a significant problem for many other areas, based on our data, this cannot be said of the Basingstoke and Deane borough.
Despite the absence of AQMAs, the council recognises the need to take steps to ensure air quality is maintained and improved where possible, and to be pro-active in doing this. This is discussed under section 3 below.

2.9 Government Plan on Reducing Roadside Concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide

In July 2017, the Government published the UK plan for tackling roadside concentrations of nitrogen dioxide. The Government identified areas and locations where it was predicted that nitrogen dioxide exceeded the relevant EU standard, and where there was ‘public access’.

The plan listed 6 local authority areas where Government determined that Clean Air Zones were required and these were to be prepared and implemented in the shortest possible time. These were labelled ‘first wave authorities’. Another 22 local authority areas (second wave) were highlighted as having exceedances that would not drop below target levels by 2021 and so were required to develop an action plan to by March 2018 setting out how air quality could be improved.

A further group of 45 local authorities (third wave local authorities) were identified (in Annex K Table 1 of the Plan – shown in Appendix 3) as having a road link(s) in exceedance of NO2 limits in 2018, 2019 or 2020 but which are modelled to become compliant before 2021.

Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council is included in this list of third wave authorities due to a predicted marginal exceedance along the A339. These 45 local authorities were not required to develop a local plan – this was because the modelling showed the road links should become compliant quicker than the time expected to design and implement comprehensive mitigation schemes. However ‘The Plan’ set out that third wave local authorities ‘will be expected to take steps now to reduce emissions if there are measures they could take to bring forward the point where they meet legal limits’.

However a successful legal challenge to the Government’s position on this by ClientEarth, meant that 33 of the 45 third wave councils were subsequently required to undertake a Targeted Feasibility Study (TFS) to examine the options for reducing nitrogen dioxide emissions from road vehicles. The other 12 councils were deemed to be compliant by the end of 2018. The council instructed a consultant to undertake this work.

The location where this marginal exceedance is predicted, is along the A339 near the Reading/A33 exit, and specifically the footpath close to this stretch of the road. The map in Appendix 2 shows the stretch of A339 affected.

The feasibility study concluded that levels of nitrogen dioxide were significantly below the standard set by the EU along the public footpath. However the modelling indicated that levels on the carriageway marginally exceed the EU standard until 2021.

Despite levels being significantly lower than was predicted and compliant along the footpath, DEFRA required further work to explore ways of reducing emissions from vehicles along this stretch of road.
2.18 This further work indicated that reducing the speed from 70mph to 50mph along a short section of this road, may achieve the desired reduction in nitrogen dioxide concentrations prior to 2021.

2.19 In October 2018, the Government served a further Ministerial Direction on the council, based on the findings of the Targeted Feasibility Study. However this time it was also served on Hampshire County Council (HCC), as the Highway Authority who are responsible for the A339. The Ministerial Direction requires that the option of reducing the speed limit along a short section of the A339, be explored in greater detail.

2.20 This work has started, and initially will consist of a more accurate test of this proposal by modelling traffic flows. This is based on real traffic data from the A339 relating to composition, flow and speed of vehicles on this road. This is work that an external consultant will undertake with input from HCC. Funding for this work is provided to the council by JAQU. The outcome of this modelling will determine whether further work is needed in relation to progressing further the possibility of reducing the speed limit on the A339.

3 ACTION TO IMPROVE AIR QUALITY

3.1 The challenges in protecting and improving air quality are not insignificant given that most of the emissions we are concerned about arise from the use of private vehicles. One of the challenges and overriding priorities as we continue to promote the growth of the borough is to ensure that we do so in a way that seeks to protect and improve our good air quality.

3.2 Reducing emissions from road traffic, particularly from older diesel vehicles, is going to be very important in improving air quality. But we need to recognise that increased traffic will also be associated with delivering more housing and more jobs for our borough. We are confident that collectively we can achieve “good growth”, i.e. more and better homes and jobs and a vibrant economy, while at the same time reducing emissions and improving air quality.

3.3 The ability to influence how we maintain and improve air quality, can be linked to wide range of activities that the council has influence or control over. The council will be embarking on a piece of work to examine and evaluate options for further reducing emissions on a strategic and operational level, and to build the conclusions in to the relevant decision making and operational processes and policies. This will look beyond our statutory obligations and seek to achieve more.

3.4 In addition to the existing monitoring and assessment work the council does in respect of air quality, we have also taken action to bring about and promote improvements in air quality. These include:

3.5 **Strategy & Policy**

3.6 Promotion of measures to improve air quality is woven in to a number of the council’s policies, plans and strategies. These include, but are not limited to the Council’s Climate Change Strategy (2014-2020), which sets out a number of actions to reduce emissions and thereby improve local air quality.
3.7 The overarching Local Transport Plan published by the county council which in turn has led to the Transport Statement the draft Transport Strategy for the borough. Broadly, these set out to widen transport choices, reduce the need to travel, reduce the reliance on cars and increasing active travel.

3.8 In addition, the borough’s own Local Plan, and in particular policy CN9, sets the council’s position on how new development in the borough should promote minimising the need to travel, opportunities for sustainable transport modes, improve accessibility to service and support the transition to a low carbon future, and also details measures to deliver these objectives.

3.9 The borough Cycling Strategy also supports both the Local Plan and the objectives of the Local transport Plan which sets out to “…encourage a shift towards more sustainable transport choices and healthy lifestyles.”

3.10 The recently adopted Horizon 2050 vision document continues this theme. Horizon 2050 is a long-term community and place-focused vision for the future of our borough. It paints a clear picture of the type of place residents, businesses and partners wish Basingstoke and Deane to be in 30 years’ time.

3.11 Transport, in all its forms, plays a very important part in this vision. It recognises the importance and role of all modes of transport for the future and the relationship between transport services and infrastructure for rural and urban communities. Emphasis is placed upon the importance of a safe network of quality walking and cycling routes that will provide a healthy alternative to vehicular transport.

3.12 Council fleet improvements

3.13 A new fleet of waste collection vehicles took to the roads on 1 October 2018 as a result of the new waste contract with Serco. All these vehicles were required to meet Euro 6 emission standards and therefore produce less pollution.

3.14 Similarly the council is investing a further £2m in replacement vehicles for the Street Cleansing and Grounds Maintenance teams. A total of 11 new vehicles were purchased earlier this year and a further six are currently on order, all which will meet the Euro 6 emissions standards.

3.15 Transportation

3.16 The council has worked with the county council in the development of a new Transport Strategy which aims to promote sustainable transport and mobility across the borough. This strategy follows on from the 2014 to 2017 strategy which brought substantial benefits to Basingstoke. For example, the county council was awarded £4.1m of Tranche 1 small projects LSTF grant to deliver the Hampshire Sustainable Transport Towns Project.

3.17 The final year of delivery was 2017, and the project has delivered a package of 31 complementary schemes and initiatives to improve the attractiveness of walking, cycling and public transport within the six towns including Basingstoke. Alongside 18 capital schemes, the package also contains a
number of travel planning initiatives, the promotion of cycling and the ‘My Journey’ travel awareness marketing campaign.

3.18 In respect of alternative fuels, the council is investigating how we can support the take up of ultra-low emission cars such as plug-in and fully electric vehicles. An online survey was conducted through our website seeking views on electric vehicle charging and how more support can be provided for charge points in the borough. Currently, there are two electric vehicle charging points situated in Central Car Park and Churchill Way Car Park. The survey responses will help us to make decisions on future charging points.

3.19 As part of the Smart Basingstoke programme, the council is already working with its partners to explore how smart technology can help reduce congestion. This work in currently in its early stages and further research and engagement will be required before concrete interventions are identified. In the past 2 years HCC have installed and have improved a number of variable message signs around the town which provide information to drivers on traffic incidents and the availability of car parking around the town.

3.20 A change in licensing policy has recently introduced a new maximum age limit for taxis and private hire vehicles and is proposing to waive the licencing fees for low emission vehicles, to encourage licenced drivers to switch to cleaner vehicles.

3.21 **Public transport**

3.22 The council recognises the importance of good public transport services in the borough. In 2018/19 the council provided £866k of funding towards local public transport, which compares to an average contribution of £26,458 in other districts in Hampshire.

3.23 **Planning and Development**

3.24 The Local Plan is based on a number of principles. One of which is to provide homes where they are in proximity to services and jobs, and equally to provide a degree of self-sufficiency between jobs and homes, to reduce commuting by car.

3.25 Larger sites in the Local Plan include a mix of residential development, as well as community, leisure and education provision to ensure that these types of facilities are available locally to new residents. This gives people the opportunity to reduce their reliance on travelling by car to such facilities.

3.26 In particular policy CN9, sets the council’s position on how new development in the borough should promote minimising the need to travel, opportunities for sustainable transport modes, improve accessibility to service and support the transition to a low carbon future, and also details measures to deliver these objectives.

3.27 On a day to day level the Environmental Health team is consulted on all planning applications where there is likely to be an impact on the environment. New development often has the potential to affect air quality. As such it can
be a material planning consideration. Where it is, it will form part of the planning decision making process.

3.28 Air Quality Impact Assessments may be required before an application can be determined which provide detailed scrutiny of how air quality might be affected. The overall aim of an air quality assessment is to determine whether the development will have an unacceptable impact on air quality or whether the existing air quality environment is unacceptable for the proposed development.

3.29 Similarly if a development introduces sensitive receptors into an area of poor air quality, we will expect the developer to ensure all measures are taken to secure an acceptable environment for new receptors.

3.30 Where suitable mitigation measures cannot be implemented and the proposed development would be significantly detrimental to local air quality the environmental health team would recommend that planning permission is refused.

3.31 **School travel**

3.32 The council have worked closely with HCC’s School Travel Planning team to fund air pollution monitoring at two schools - Oakridge Junior School and Hatch Warren School Junior. Both were experiencing problems with congestion on the nearby roads at school drop-off and pick-up. Diffusion tubes were positioned at various locations around the school to measure pollution levels at various distances from the road.

3.33 The monitoring was seen to be a positive way to engage with staff, children and parents to encourage a shift towards walking and cycling rather than car journeys. The children took an active role in undertaking the monitoring and analysing the results. The results found emission levels to be low, and the findings were presented at special assemblies.

3.34 Following this, the schools then came up with an action plan as to what they could do e.g. promote alternatives to the car, and where the car is needed, consider Park and Stride or promoting no idling around the school gate by making a pledge to turn engines off.

3.35 In summary the highest level of NO$_2$ recorded at Hatch Warren Junior School was 12.9µg/m$^3$ at the school entrance on Gershwin Road. The highest level of NO$_2$ recorded at Oakridge Junior School was 20.2µg/m$^3$ adjacent to Sherborne Road.

3.36 Unexpectedly, the results that included a school holiday period were higher than during term time. This is due to the hot weather conditions in May which led to higher pollution levels due to high pressure.

3.37 This has been a developing area for the Travel Plan team, and all Basingstoke schools have access to our Air Quality toolkit as well as a large number of other resources through the My Journey Hampshire website: [https://myjourneyhampshire.com/education](https://myjourneyhampshire.com/education).
3.38 HCC’s Schools Travel Planning team are currently working with 32 Basingstoke and Deane schools to promote active and sustainable travel through the nationally accredited school travel planning ‘STARS’ (Sustainable Travel Accreditation and Recognition for Schools) scheme. The scheme recognises schools that have demonstrated excellence in supporting cycling, walking and other forms of sustainable travel.

3.39 Currently 16 schools in the borough have STARS accreditation, 8 at bronze level, 1 at silver and 7 at gold accounting for 21% of Basingstoke schools, the third highest level of engagement across the county districts.

3.40 HCC also works in partnership with the walking charity Living Streets who are actively engaged with 14 schools participating in their WOW – The year-round walk to school challenge in Basingstoke. [www.livingstreets.org.uk/what-we-do/projects/wow](http://www.livingstreets.org.uk/what-we-do/projects/wow).

3.41 The Environmental Health intend to continue working with the HCC School’s Travel Planning team to undertake further monitoring at more schools across the borough. A number of new schools have been identified as suitable for monitoring and the school transport team are liaising with these schools to organise a monitoring programme.

3.42 Social Media and Public Awareness

3.43 During National Clean Air Day on the 21 June 2018 we used social media to raise public awareness regarding idling engines, wood burning stoves and energy efficiency.

3.44 In autumn 2018 we also posted messages regarding the importance of only using seasoned wood in log burners and using smokeless coal in open fires.

3.45 We have worked with our Communications Team to create an Air Quality Awareness Campaign “Clean Air Basingstoke and Deane”. The aim is to raise awareness of pollution in our borough and the ways in which everyone can make small changes to help maintain good air quality in the borough. The campaign was launched in January 2019.

3.46 This work also includes the production and distribution of a car sticker to encourage drivers to switch off their engines while waiting in traffic (shown in Appendix 4). The intention is to distribute these amongst groups and residents who are supportive of this initiative.

4 Air Pollution Forecasts and the Daily Air Quality Index

4.1 Defra’s air quality forecasts are produced by the Met Office. Forecasts are produced early in the morning for the current day as well as for the next 4 days. Forecasts are based on computer modelling incorporating air quality data from across the UK from the Automatic Urban and Rural Network (AURN) air pollution monitors. Currently there are 148 AURN sites.

4.2 The Daily Air Quality Index (DAQI) is designed to show complex air quality information on a simple 10 point scale. The DAQI uses a combination of numbers (1-10), words (low, moderate, high and very high) and colours
(green/yellow/orange/red/purple) to communicate the levels of pollution expected. This system was recommended by the Committee on Medical Effects of Air Pollutants (COMEAP).

4.3 The table in Appendix 5 shows the boundaries between index points for each pollutant.

4.4 The overall air pollution index for a site or region is determined by the highest concentration of five pollutants which are modelled on a regional basis:

- Nitrogen dioxide
- Sulphur dioxide
- Ozone
- Particles < 2.5μm (PM2.5)
- Particles < 10μm (PM10)

4.5 This is a general suite of parameters to provide risk based health advice to the wider population on a day to day basis. Data on these pollutants is gathered nationally for a variety of reasons. Although the council monitors NO\textsubscript{2}, we do not have any industrial or energy producing activities that would lead to high emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO\textsubscript{2}), and as mentioned earlier there is no cause to indicate relevant exceedances of PM\textsubscript{10} levels in the borough.

4.6 Each of the bands/levels of the DAQI has associated health information and advice for the general public as well as those that may be more sensitive to air pollution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Air Pollution Banding</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Accompanying health messages for at-risk individuals*</th>
<th>Accompanying health messages for the general population</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>Enjoy your usual outdoor activities.</td>
<td>Enjoy your usual outdoor activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>Adults and children with lung problems, and adults with heart problems, who experience symptoms, should consider reducing strenuous physical activity, particularly outdoors.</td>
<td>Enjoy your usual outdoor activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>7-9</td>
<td>Adults and children with lung problems, and adults with heart problems, should reduce strenuous physical exertion, particularly outdoors, and particularly if they experience symptoms. People with asthma may find they need to use their reliever inhaler more often. Older people should also reduce physical exertion.</td>
<td>Anyone experiencing discomfort such as sore eyes, cough or sore throat should consider reducing activity, particularly outdoors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Adults and children with lung problems, adults with heart problems, and older people, should avoid strenuous physical activity. People with asthma may find they need to use their reliever inhaler more often.</td>
<td>Reduce physical exertion, particularly outdoors, especially if you experience symptoms such as cough or sore throat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.7 There are 3 steps, explained below, to using the Daily Air Quality Index.

- **Step 1:** Determine whether you (or your children) are likely to be at-risk from air pollution.
- **Step 2:** If you may be at-risk, and are planning strenuous activity outdoors, check the air pollution forecast.
- **Step 3:** Use the health messages below corresponding to the highest forecast level of pollution as a guide.

4.8 DAQI Data for BDBC

4.9 For air pollution monitoring and forecasting BDBC is located within the south east region, including more urban areas such as Portsmouth and Brighton. DEFRA hold DAQI regional data. During 2018, in the south east region there were 291 days where air pollution levels were low, 70 where pollution levels were moderate and 4 days were pollution levels were deemed to be high.

Corporate implications

5 Legal Implications

5.1 No legal implications arising directly from this report. The Council must continue to comply with the current and any future Ministerial Directions and all other legal duties relating to air quality.

6 Financial implications

6.1 The work that has been required of the council in response to the Ministerial Direction has been funded by a grant of £50,000 provided by DEFRA. It is anticipated that the cost of any further work associated with complying with the Ministerial Direction would also be funded in this way. All other work is being met from within existing budgets.

7 Risk management

7.1 A risk assessment has been completed in accordance with the council’s risk management process and has identified no significant (Red or Amber) residual risks that cannot be fully minimised by existing or planned controls or additional procedures.

8 Equalities implications

8.1 There are no equalities implications arising from this report.

9 Consultation and communication

9.1 A communications and marketing plan has been drafted to support the delivery of messages to residents, local groups and businesses. This
includes an education campaign to raise awareness of the actions everyone can take to improve air quality and what is being done locally.

10 HR implications

10.1 There are no HR implications arising from this report.

Conclusion

11 Summary and reason for the decision

11.1 This paper is presented for information, and its contents for noting and discussion. It summarises the work the council routinely does to monitor, manage and the positive action taken by the council to improve local air quality.

12 The options considered and rejected

12.1 As there is no decision associated with this report there are no options considered and rejected.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Lead officer</strong></th>
<th>Interim Head of Environmental Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Report author</strong></td>
<td>Rhys Gilbert, Principal Environmental Health Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Version</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Dated</strong></td>
<td>28 February 2019</td>
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<td><strong>Status</strong></td>
<td>Open</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Confidentiality</strong></td>
<td>It is considered that information contained within this report and appendices do not contain exempt information under the meaning of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972, as amended, and therefore can be made public.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 1 - Map showing historical and current monitoring locations
Appendix 2
Map showing stretch of A339, considered by the Technical Feasibility Study

Location of footpath

Length of dual carriage way with modelled exceedence of NO2
A339 between Junctions with A33 Reading Road and A30 London Road

A339 Plan of Exceedence
Basingstoke & Dean Borough Council

Contains OS data (c) Crown copyright and database right 2018.
Date: 16/04/2016
Appendix 3 - Table 1 – UK Plan for tackling roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations

Table 1: Local authorities with roads with concentrations of NO₂ forecast above legal limits and assuming no additional measures. All figures are provided in µg/m³ and 40 µg/m³ is the statutory annual mean limit value for NO₂.

Note – includes only roads managed directly by local authorities and Transport for London

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</table>

Note: Includes only roads managed directly by local authorities and Transport for London.  
- 2015 Plan assumed a Clean Air Zone is required.  
- Single stretch of road in exceedance, modelled as part of the Southampton CAZ.  
- Required to produce local action plans by March 2018 on the basis of modeling which indicates a number of roads need a solution.
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<th>Area</th>
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- **Mersey Gateway Bridge. No feasibility study**
Appendix 4 – Car sticker graphic

Switch off your engine while waiting

Let’s clear the air
Appendix 5 – DAQI boundaries between Index Points for each pollutant

**Ozone**

Based on the running 8-hourly mean. For ozone, the maximum of the 8-hourly and hourly mean is used to calculate the index value.

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<td><strong>Band</strong></td>
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<td>Low</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
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<td><strong>µg/m³</strong></td>
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<td>121-140</td>
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<td>161-187</td>
<td>188-213</td>
<td>214-240</td>
<td>241+</td>
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**Nitrogen Dioxide**

Based on the hourly mean concentration.

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<td>Moderate</td>
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**Sulphur Dioxide**

Based on the 15-minute mean concentration.

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<td><strong>µg/m³</strong></td>
<td>0-88</td>
<td>89-177</td>
<td>178-266</td>
<td>267-354</td>
<td>355-443</td>
<td>444-532</td>
<td>533-710</td>
<td>711-887</td>
<td>888-1064</td>
<td>1065+</td>
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### PM$_{2.5}$ Particles
Based on the daily mean concentration for historical data, latest 24 hour running mean for the current day.

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<th>3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Band</td>
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<td>Very High</td>
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<td>µg/m$^3$</td>
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<td>12-23</td>
<td>24-35</td>
<td>36-41</td>
<td>42-47</td>
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<td>54-58</td>
<td>59-64</td>
<td>65-70</td>
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### PM$_{10}$ Particles
Based on the daily mean concentration for historical data, latest 24 hour running mean for the current day.

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<tr>
<td>Band</td>
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<tr>
<td>µg/m$^3$</td>
<td>0-16</td>
<td>17-33</td>
<td>34-50</td>
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<td>67-75</td>
<td>76-83</td>
<td>84-91</td>
<td>92-100</td>
<td>101+</td>
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<td>CAB Portfolio</td>
<td>Report Contact</td>
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<tr>
<td>Homelessness update report</td>
<td>Update on homelessness in relation to mental aspects with updates on MEAM and PIEs.</td>
<td>Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Housing, Regeneration, Arts and Heritage – T Reid</td>
<td>K Randall</td>
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<td>Air Quality</td>
<td>Update report.</td>
<td>Cabinet Member for Regulatory Services and the Environment - H Eachus</td>
<td>T Payne</td>
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<tr>
<td>Update on Modern Slavery</td>
<td>Update Report.</td>
<td>Cabinet Member for Communities and Community Safety – S Bound</td>
<td>S Cordon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neighbourhood management update</td>
<td>Update on the neighbourhood management scheme.</td>
<td>Cabinet Member for Regulatory Services and the Environment - H Eachus</td>
<td>D Perkins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Update on Ice Rink</td>
<td>Update on the Ice Rink.</td>
<td>Cabinet Member for Property and Development – Cllr J Izett / Cabinet Member for Communities and Community Safety – S Bound</td>
<td>M Bovis</td>
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25 September 19

<table>
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23 October 19

<table>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Love Review</td>
<td>Review following the 2019 B Love event.</td>
<td>Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Housing, Regeneration, Arts and Heritage – T Reid</td>
<td>R Harvie</td>
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</table>

18 December 19

TO BE TIMETABLED (Subject to receipt of a topic suggestion form)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agenda item</th>
<th>CAB Portfolio</th>
<th>Report Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road Safety around Schools</td>
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<tr>
<td>Review of Youth Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Funding &amp; Management of Borough Land for Biodiversity</td>
<td>Cabinet Member for Planning and Infrastructure – M Ruffell</td>
<td>Paul Johnston</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CURRENT AND PLANNED WORKING GROUPS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>CAB Portfolio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCG Scoping Group</td>
<td>To review and gather evidence of the impact of GP mergers and the re-shaping of GP services to better appreciate our residents concerns and issues.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cabinet Member for Communities and Community Safety - S Bound</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Update for Committee 19/12 – The group met on the 6th December, Officers from the CCG were also in attendance in order to provide further information.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Update for Committee 30/01 – The Group are due to meet again on the 19th February 2019.</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Update for Committee 13/03</strong> – Following the cancellation of the scheduled meeting for the 19th February the group are due to meet on the 5th March.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominated Councillors</td>
<td>Councillors K Rhatigan (Lead Member), D George, K Taylor, R Hussey and A McCormick</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
To review the current CSPO operation, ensure that it is adequately supported, and explore the options for more powers and putting more CSPO's on the ground.

The group leaders have been contacted in order to put forward representatives for this group, so far we have only received nominations from the Labour Group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominated Councillors</th>
<th>Councillors J Westbrook, C Regan and G Watts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CSPO Scoping Group</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cabinet Member for Communities and Community Safety - S Bound</td>
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</tbody>
</table>