

Lancashire County Council

Cabinet

Thursday, 7th December, 2017 at 2.00 pm in Committee Room 'B' - The Diamond Jubilee Room, County Hall, Preston

Agenda

Part I (Open to Press and Public)

No. Item

1. **Apologies for Absence**
2. **Disclosure of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests**
Members are asked to consider any Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests they may have to disclose to the meeting in relation to matters under consideration on the Agenda.
3. **Minutes of the Meeting held on 9 November 2017** (Pages 1 - 8)

Matters for Decision:

The Leader of the County Council - County Councillor Geoff Driver CBE

4. **Money Matters - Updated Medium Term Financial Strategy (2018/19 - 2021/22)** (Pages 9 - 112)
5. **Procurement Report - Request Approval to Commence Procurement Exercises** (Pages 113 - 120)

The Cabinet Member for Highways and Transport - County Councillor Keith Iddon

6. **Highways and Transport Capital Programmes** (Pages 121 - 128)
7. **(Various Roads, Accrington Town Centre, Hyndburn Borough) (Suspension and Various Parking Restrictions) Experimental Order 2017; (Various Roads, Accrington Town Centre, Hyndburn Borough) (Suspension, One Way Traffic, Prohibition of Driving, Prohibition of Driving (Except Goods Vehicles) and Bus Lane) Experimental Order 2017** (Pages 129 - 144)
8. **Lancashire Resilient Route Network** (Pages 145 - 160)

9. **Lancashire County Council (Various Road, Chorley, Fylde, Pendle, Rossendale, South Ribble, West Lancashire and Wyre Borough) (Revocations and Various Parking Restrictions (June No1)) Order 201*** (Pages 161 - 204)
10. **Preston Park & Ride - Walton Le Dale** (Pages 205 - 212)
11. **Transport Asset Management Plan (TAMP) - 2017 Data Refresh and Update** (Pages 213 - 250)

Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Schools - County Councillor Susie Charles

12. **The Future of Carr Hill High School and Sixth Form Centre's Post 16 Provision** (Pages 251 - 258)
13. **Secondary Education in Burnley - Hameldon Community College** (Pages 259 - 272)
14. **Lancashire Ambition School Improvement and Learning and Skills - A Vision for Educational Settings in Lancashire from the Earliest Years to Young People aged up to 25** (Pages 273 - 290)
15. **Awarding of Small Grants to Third Sector Groups which are Registered with the Children and Family Wellbeing Service, including Grants to individual young people** (Pages 291 - 302)

The Cabinet Member for Economic Development, Environment and Planning - County Councillor Michael Green

16. **Lancashire County Council's response to the National Government Clean Growth Strategy** (Pages 303 - 310)

Cabinet Member for Health and Wellbeing - County Councillor Shaun Turner

17. **Suicide Prevention in Lancashire** (Pages 311 - 412)

Matters for Information:

18. **Urgent Decisions taken by the Leader of the County Council and the relevant Cabinet Member(s)**

The following urgent decisions have been taken by the Leader of the County Council and the relevant Cabinet Member(s) in accordance with Standing Order 34(1) since the last meeting of Cabinet, and can be viewed by clicking on the relevant link(s)

1. [Delegation of responsibility for Counter Terrorism and Prevent related matters](#)
2. [Contract for the Provision of Statutory Social Work Services in Fylde and Wyre](#)

19. Urgent Business

An item of urgent business may only be considered under this heading where, by reason of special circumstances to be recorded in the Minutes, the Chair of the meeting is of the opinion that the item should be considered at the meeting as a matter of urgency. Wherever possible, the Chief Executive should be given advance warning of any Member's intention to raise a matter under this heading.

20. Date of Next Meeting

The next meeting of the Cabinet will be held on Thursday, 18 January 2018 at 2.00 pm at County Hall, Preston.

21. Notice of Intention to Conduct Business in Private

No representations have been received.

Click [here](#) to see the published Notice of Intention to Conduct Business in Private.

22. Exclusion of Press and Public

The Committee is asked to consider whether, under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, it considers that the public should be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following items of business on the grounds that there would be a likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in the appropriate paragraph of Part I of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972 as indicated against the heading to the item.

Part II (Not Open to Press and Public)

The Leader of the County Council - County Councillor Geoff Driver CBE

- 23. Sale of Land off Bellefield Close, Lostock Hall, South Ribble** (Pages 413 - 416)

(Not for Publication - Exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972. It is considered that in all the circumstances of the case the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.)

24. Community Asset Transfers (Pages 417 - 456)

(Not for Publication - Exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972. It is considered that in all the circumstances of the case the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.)

Cabinet Member for Adult Services - County Councillor Graham Gooch

25. Greenbrook and Brookside Extra Care Schemes (Pages 457 - 460)

(Not for Publication - Exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972. It is considered that in all the circumstances of the case the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.)

Cabinet Member for Community and Cultural Services - County Councillor Peter Buckley

26. Proposals Relating to Libraries (Pages 461 - 480)

(Not for Publication - Exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972. It is considered that in all the circumstances of the case the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.)

Jo Turton
Chief Executive

County Hall
Preston

Lancashire County Council

Cabinet

Minutes of the Meeting held on Thursday, 9th November, 2017 at 2.00 pm in Committee Room 'B' - The Diamond Jubilee Room, County Hall, Preston

Present:

County Councillor Geoff Driver CBE Leader of the Council
(in the Chair)

Cabinet Members

County Councillor Albert Atkinson
County Councillor Michael Green
County Councillor Mrs Susie Charles
County Councillor Keith Iddon
County Councillor Peter Buckley
County Councillor Graham Gooch
County Councillor Shaun Turner

County Councillors Azhar Ali and John Fillis were also in attendance under the provisions of Standing Order No. 19(4).

1. Apologies for Absence

None.

2. Disclosure of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

County Councillor Peter Buckley declared a non-pecuniary interest in Item 16 – Proposals Relating to Libraries, on the basis of his wife's membership of Fylde Borough Council.

3. Minutes of the Meeting held on 12 October 2017

Resolved: That the minutes of the meeting held on 12 October 2017 be confirmed as a correct record and signed by the chair.

4. Money Matters - 2017/18 Financial Position and Medium Term Financial Strategy

Cabinet considered a report providing an update of the forecast outturn Financial Position for 2017/18 on revenue as at 30 September 2017, and the County Council's updated Medium Term Financial Strategy for the period 2018/19 to 2021/22.

The report also set out budget proposals for Cabinet to consider. It was confirmed that the proposal included in the report relating to the Foundation Living Wage would not be taken forward.

Resolved: That:

- i. the forecast underspend of £7.498m on the 2017/18 revenue budget be noted.
- ii. the revised Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) and funding gap of £161.218m covering the period 2018/19 to 2021/22 be noted.
- iii. the position in respect of the Council's reserves and to agree the transfers outlined in the report be noted.
- iv. the budget proposals CORP 001 – Vacancy factor and CORP 003 – Terms and Conditions as set out at Appendix D be approved for the purposes of consultation, where necessary, with the recognised Trade Unions, the outcome of the consultation to be reported back to Cabinet at a future meeting

5. Procurement Report - Request Approval to Commence Procurement Exercises

In line with the County Council's procurement rules, this report sets out a recommendation to approve the commencement of the following procurement exercises:

- i. Consultancy Services for the Assessment and Proposed Improvements to Delayed Transfers of Care (DTCOC).
- ii. Early Support Emotional Health & Wellbeing Framework.
- iii. Supply and Delivery of Civil Engineering Materials.
- iv. Provision of Keyholding, Security Patrol and Incident Response Services.
- v. Legionella Control Measures.

Resolved: That the commencement of the procurement exercises for the following areas be approved:

- i. Consultancy Services for the Assessment and Proposed Improvements to Delayed Transfers of Care (DTCOC).
- ii. Early Support Emotional Health & Wellbeing Framework.
- iii. Supply and Delivery of Civil Engineering Materials.
- iv. Provision of Keyholding, Security Patrol and Incident Response Services.
- v. Legionella Control Measures.

6. Local Initiative Fund 2017/18

Cabinet received a report detailing applications for funding submitted to the Local Initiative Fund (LIF) Scheme for the financial year 2017/18 and the recommendations for funding in relation to each of the 12 districts.

Resolved: That

- i. A total of £152,829.34 of grant funding for 47 projects be approved across the districts in Lancashire from the 2017/18 LIF Scheme, having regard to the recommendations detailed in this report.
- ii. In the districts where an underspend of over £5,000 (Chorley and Rossendale) remains, a second round be opened later in the year, totalling £19,227.83.
- iii. The remaining underspend of £5,488.58 across the remaining districts be carried forward into the next financial year 2018/19 and added to the relevant district's budget for LIF, subject to budget approvals for a future round.

7. (Bay Gateway, Caton Road, Folly Lane, Green Lane, Hadrian Road, Halton Road, Lancaster Road and Powder House Lane, Lancaster, Lancaster District) (Revocation, De-Restricted Road, 20mph, 40mph and 50mph Speed Limit) Order 201* Reference: LSG4\894

Cabinet received a report setting out proposals to make permanent a number of speed limits on the newly constructed A683 Bay Gateway and surrounding affected side roads.

Resolved: That The Cabinet is asked to approve the making of a Speed Limit Order as set out in the report on the newly constructed A683 Bay Gateway generally east of A589 Morecambe Road and west of A589 Caton Road, of 30 miles per hour, 40 miles per hour, 50 miles per hour and De-Restricted (National Speed Limit) and associated revocations on the affected side roads comprising; Caton Road, Folly Lane, Green Lane, Hadrian Road, Halton Road, Lancaster Road and Powder House Lane as shown in the report.

8. Lancashire County Council (Various Roads, Burnley, Worthsthorne-with-Hurstwood and Padiham, Burnley Borough)(Revocations and Various Parking Restrictions, May (No.1)) Order 201*

Cabinet considered a proposal to introduce a Traffic Regulation Order to address anomalies in restrictions and to clarify, simplify and tidy up a selection of traffic orders within the Burnley District.

Resolved: That the proposals for parking restrictions on various lengths of road within the Burnley District as detailed in the report be approved

9. Additional Highway Maintenance Funding - Proposed Highway Projects and Resources (Planned Works) Programme

Cabinet received a report requesting approval of a proposed programme of work to be funded from the Highways Projects and Resources (Planned Works) allocation of £3million approved by Cabinet on 20 July 2017.

Resolved: That the proposed process, as outlined in the report be approved, for developing a programme of works to be funded from the Highways Projects and Resources (Planned Works) allocation of £3million approved by Cabinet on 20 July 2017.

10. Prohibition of Waiting Traffic Regulation Order Liverpool Old Road and Smithy Lane, Much Hoole, South Ribble Borough

Cabinet received a report recommending the introduction of a Traffic Regulation Order to prohibit waiting on a length of Liverpool Old Road west of its junction with Smithy Lane. The proposals were put forward to provide suitable visibility for vehicles exiting the new development.

Resolved: That the introduction of prohibition of waiting restrictions on Liverpool Old Road and Smithy Lane as detailed within the report be approved.

11. Highways and Transport Capital Programmes - Proposed Amendments

Cabinet considered a report presenting amendments to the approved Highways and Transport Capital Programmes in order to meet emerging priorities and to respond to some unanticipated service demands.

Resolved: That the proposed amendments to the Highways Capital Programme as outlined in the report be approved

12. Proposed Road Humps, Cottage Lane, Ormskirk

Cabinet received a report proposing the construction of eleven round-topped road humps along Cottage Lane and Asmall Lane, Ormskirk as part of a local safety improvement scheme to reduce the speed of traffic through the existing 20mph zone.

Resolved: That the installation of the road humps along Cottage Lane and Asmall Lane, Ormskirk, as set out in the report, be approved.

13. Vehicle Crossing Code of Practice

Cabinet considered a proposed Code of Practice (CoP) outlining procedures for residents to follow and factors to consider when applying for the installation of an approved crossing where occupiers of residential properties needed to cross a kerb, verge or footway to garage or park their vehicles off the road. The CoP would also provide guidance to Highway Services about how to stop the use of unauthorised crossings and either achieve an approved one or, in unacceptable locations to take enforcement action.

Resolved: That the Vehicle Crossing Code of Practice be approved as presented.

14. Awarding of Small Grants to Third Sector Groups which are Registered with the Wellbeing, Prevention and Early Help Service, including Grants to individual young people

Cabinet considered a report outlining the work of the District Youth Councils in their role in recommending grant monies to third sector organisations registered with the Wellbeing, Prevention and Early Help Service.

Resolved: That the recommendations of the District Youth Councils on the applications for grants from third sector groups which are registered with the Wellbeing, Prevention and Early Help Service be approved as set out in the report.

15. Revised Planning Obligations in Lancashire Policy Paper

Cabinet considered a report setting out a revised Planning Obligations in Lancashire policy setting out how developer contributions will be applied in the administrative county area. The proposed policy reflected recent changes to the legislation around the use of planning obligations and the introduction of the Community Infrastructure Levy.

Resolved: That

- i. the existing Planning Obligations in Lancashire Policy be revoked

- ii. the Infrastructure and Planning Policy as set out in the report be approved

16. Proposals Relating to Libraries

Cabinet considered a report outlining proposals in relation to the provision of library facilities, specifically in Rishton and Lytham. It was noted that further information relating to Rishton Library had been included in the Part II (exempt) papers for the meeting.

Resolved: That

- i. the development of a detailed options appraisal for the provision of a library service in Lytham be approved.
- ii. in relation to Rishton Library, the community interest in the site be dismissed and the decision to declare the property surplus be rescinded.

17. Re-imagining the Harris

Cabinet received a report on the "Re-Imagining the Harris" project, a partnership between Lancashire County Council and Preston City Council started in 2015 with the aim of repositioning the Harris Museum, Art Gallery and Library, and securing major investment to redevelop the building and the services it offers.

Resolved: That

- i. support be given to a further funding application to the Heritage Lottery Fund in November 2018.
- ii. the County Council makes a contribution of £45,000 to the cost of preparing the further funding application to the Heritage Lottery Fund
- iii. the revenue costs for the Re-Imagining the Harris project, currently committed until August 2018, be extended until June 2019 and the position be reviewed in light of the application outcome.

18. Approval of consultation on the county council's revised non-residential care charging policy

Cabinet received a report setting out a proposed updated and revised Non-Residential Care Charging Policy, in compliance with the provisions of the Care Act 2014 and its associated statutory instruments & guidance, for consultation.

Resolved: That an 8-week public consultation on the revised policy be undertaken with key Stakeholders, after which the policy will be considered for final approval by Cabinet, taking into account the outcome of the consultation and any proposed changes.

19. Urgent Business

There was no urgent business

20. Date of Next Meeting

It was noted that the next meeting of Cabinet would take place on Thursday 7 December at 2pm at County Hall, Preston.

Cabinet received information relating to Item 27 – Lomeshaye Industrial Estate and Item 28 – Information Technology Upgrade for Children's Social Care. It was noted that, whilst these items were included in the Part II section of the agenda, in the interests of transparency, information relating to these issues that was not confidential was presented at this point in the meeting.

Cabinet noted the information presented in relation to the items.

21. Notice of Intention to Conduct Business in Private

The Notice of Intention to Conduct Business in Private was noted.

22. Exclusion of Press and Public

Resolved: That cabinet considered that, under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public should be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following items of business on the grounds that there would be a likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in the appropriate paragraph of Part I of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972 as indicated against the heading to the item.

23. Facilities Management Restructure Proposal

(Exempt information as defined in Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act, 1972. It was considered that in all the circumstances of the case the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighed the public interests in disclosing the information.)

Cabinet considered a report on a proposed restructure of the Facilities Management team.

Resolved: That the recommendations as set out in the report be approved.

24. Community Asset Transfers

(Exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act, 1972. It was considered that in all the circumstances of the case the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighed the public interests in disclosing the information.)

Cabinet considered a report outlining proposals in relation to premises subject to Community Asset Transfer requests.

Resolved: That the recommendations as set out in the report be approved.

25. Sale of Former Padiham Primary School, Padiham, Burnley

(Exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act, 1972. It was considered that in all the circumstances of the case the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighed the public interests in disclosing the information.)

Cabinet considered a report on the site of the former Padiham Primary School.

Resolved: That the recommendation as set out in the report be approved.

26. Pennine Reach, Church Gateway - Preparation of a Compulsory Purchase Order

(Exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act, 1972. It was considered that in all the circumstances of the case the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighed the public interests in disclosing the information.)

Cabinet considered a report on the preparation of a Compulsory Purchase Order in connection with the Pennine Reach scheme.

Resolved: That the recommendations as set out in the report be approved.

27. Lomeshaye Industrial Estate

(Exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act, 1972. It was considered that in all the circumstances of the case the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighed the public interests in disclosing the information.)

Cabinet considered a report on the Lomeshaye Industrial Estate.

Resolved: That the recommendations as set out in the report be approved.

28. Information Technology Upgrade for Children's Social Care

(Exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act, 1972. It was considered that in all the circumstances of the case the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighed the public interests in disclosing the information.)

Cabinet considered a report on an Information Technology upgrade for Children's Social Care.

Resolved: That the recommendation as set out in the report be approved.

Jo Turton
Chief Executive

County Hall
Preston

Report to the Cabinet

Meeting to be held on Thursday, 7 December 2017

Report of the Director of Financial Resources**Part I**Electoral Divisions affected:
All**Money Matters - Updated Medium Term Financial Strategy (2018/19 - 2021/22)**
(Appendices 'A', 'B' and 'C' refer)

Contact for further information:

Neil Kissock, Tel: (01772) 536154, Director of Financial Resources,
neil.kissock@lancashire.gov.uk**Executive Summary**

This report provides a brief update of the County Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy for the period 2018/19 to 2021/22 including budget proposals for Cabinet to consider.

Recommendation

The Cabinet is recommended to:

- (i) Note the revised Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) and funding gap of £157.786m covering the period 2018/19 to 2021/22.
- (ii) Approve, for purposes of consultation, the budget proposals set out in Appendix 'B', the outcomes of the consultation to be reported back to Cabinet for consideration in due course, and
- (iii) Approve the budget proposals set out in Appendix 'C', authorise officers to proceed with their implementation and agree that the 2018/19 budget is based upon these revenue decisions.

Background and AdviceThe Medium Term Financial Strategy (Appendix 'A')

A revised MTFS was presented to Cabinet in September with a reported funding gap of £161.217m. At the meeting of Cabinet a proposed saving relating to Foundation Living Wage was confirmed by Cabinet as not being taken forward, therefore the restated financial gap was £162.260m.

This report provides an updated position for the period 2018/19 - 2021/22 incorporating proposed new savings set out in Appendices 'B' and 'C', the implications of Cabinet's decision to retain the Living Wage (as confirmed at Cabinet in November 2017), and the inclusion of a further undeliverable saving. As a result of these changes the funding gap has reduced to £157.786m.

It is important to note that the funding gap is not evenly spread, with a gap of £60.313m forecast for 2018/19, £85.623m in 2019/20, £139.253m in 2020/21 and £157.786m in 2021/22.

Appendix 'A' contains details of the revised MTFs position.

Proposed Additional Savings 2018/19 – 2021/22 (Appendices 'B' and 'C')

As the County Council continues to have a significant and increasing financial gap over future financial years a detailed review has been completed of service budgets.

This process has resulted in additional proposed savings totalling £7.112m (over the next 3 years) set out in Appendices 'B' and 'C'. The figures presented within the revised MTFs from 2018/19 onwards are presented on the assumption that these budget proposals are agreed by Cabinet, subject in the case of the budget proposals set out in Appendix 'B' to appropriate consultation, the outcomes to be reported back to Cabinet for a final decision in due course.

It is anticipated that further savings proposals will be presented for approval at future Cabinet meetings, reflecting that there remains an estimated shortfall of £60.313m in 2018/19 should savings in this report be agreed and delivered.

Consultations

Cabinet is recommended to approve the budget proposals set out in Appendix 'B' for the purposes of appropriate consultation with individuals and parties potentially affected as set out in the budget option templates. The outcomes of the consultation will be reported back to Cabinet in due course and will be incorporated in Equality Analysis reports as necessary for Cabinet to consider.

Implications

This item has the following implications, as indicated:

Equality and Cohesion

Cabinet must ensure that they comply with the requirements of the Public Sector Equality Duty as set out in s.149 of the Equality Act 2010.

The budget proposals set out in Appendix 'B' may have a negative impact on persons with protected characteristics and initial Equality Analysis reports are presented within the Appendix for Cabinet to consider. These reports will be revised to take account of the consultations which will be undertaken and reported back to Cabinet in due course for them to consider when decisions are taken.

Risk management and Financial Implications

The County Council's overall approach to managing financial risks continues to be to identify and acknowledge risks early and build their impact into financial plans while continuing to develop strategies which will minimise their impact. This approach operates in parallel with the identification and setting aside of sufficient resources to manage the financial impact of the change risks facing the organisation.

The financial risks that could affect the position outlined in the report primarily cover the following:

- *Level of Future Resources from Central Government*
Risks remain in relation to the level of resources the Council receives from the government in terms of Revenue Support Grant (RSG) and the impact of the statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer regarding the retention of 100% business rates and the ending of RSG by the end of this Parliament. At this point in time there is insufficient detailed information regarding the changes to amend the funding assumptions within the MTFS.
- *Demand*
There is continued pressure on the Council's budget, particularly around Adults and Children's social care, and the most up to date demand forecasts have been included. However, any increase in demand above the current forecast will add additional pressure to future years.
- *Inflation*
A significant level of additional resource has been included in the MTFS, primarily on contractual price increases and particularly on social care where there are nationally recognised funding issues in the residential and domiciliary care markets. In addition, the MTFS includes estimates of the cost of increases that would enable independent sector providers to meet the additional costs of meeting new national living wage levels for their employees.
- *Delivery*
The MTFS assumes that c£54m of existing agreed savings (aside from those agreed as part of 2017/18 reports to Cabinet) will be delivered in the period 2017/18 to 2020/21 to ensure the current forecast gap does not increase. There are a significant number of factors, both internal and external which may impact upon delivery and the impact of these on new and existing budget proposals being taken forward will need to be clearly identified and minimised.

The financial implications of Cabinet agreeing to the budget proposals are set out in the report and the individual budget option templates.

Legal Implications

The immediate legal implications of the budget proposals to be considered by Cabinet are set out in the budget option templates and Equality Analysis reports at Appendix 'B'.

List of Background Papers

Paper	Date	Contact/Tel
Money Matters 2017/18 Position and Medium Term Financial Strategy	9 November 2017	Neil Kissock/(01772) 536154

Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate

N/A

Money Matters
Financial Outlook for the County Council
Medium Term Financial Strategy
December 2017 Cabinet

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Financial Outlook for the County Council: Medium Term Financial Strategy

1. Executive Summary

This report outlines the financial position facing Lancashire County Council over the period 2018/19 to 2021/22. The County Council is experiencing an ongoing period of significant financial pressure as a result of the Government's extended programme of austerity combined with significant increases in demand for public services.

In September 2017 Cabinet received an updated medium term financial strategy (MTFS) summary outlining that the County Council was forecast to face an in year funding gap of £161.217m by the end of the 4 year period (2018/19 – 2021/22). At the meeting of Cabinet a saving relating to the Foundation Living Wage was removed, therefore the restated financial gap was £162.260m.

This report provides an updated position for the period 2018/19 - 2021/22 incorporating new savings, the implications of retaining the Foundation Living Wage (as confirmed at Cabinet in November 2017) and the inclusion of a further undeliverable saving. As a result of these changes the funding gap has reduced to £157.786m.

A further MTFS and 2017/18 budget monitoring position will be presented to Cabinet in January representing the position at Quarter 3 following a full review of all assumptions contained in the MTFS based on the latest information available.

It is important to note that the funding gap is not evenly spread, with a gap of £60.313m forecast for 2018/19, £85.623m in 2019/20, £139.253m in 2020/21 and £157.786m in 2021/22.

	2018/19 £m	2019/20 £m	2020/21 £m	2021/22 £m	Total £m
Spending Gap as reported to Cabinet Q2 (including removal of the proposed FLW saving)	65.279	26.055	53.133	17.793	162.260
Add change to forecast of spending:					
Foundation Living Wage	0.276	0.339	0.597	0.740	1.952
Undeliverable Savings	0.686	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.686
Additional Savings	-5.928	-1.084	-0.100	0.000	-7.112
Total Change to Forecast of Spending	-4.966	-0.745	0.497	0.740	-4.474
Funding Gap	60.313	25.310	53.630	18.533	157.786

Aggregated Funding Gap					Total £m
2018/19 (£m)	60.313	60.313	60.313	60.313	241.253
2019/20 (£m)		25.310	25.310	25.310	75.930
2020/21 (£m)			53.630	53.630	107.259
2021/22 (£m)				18.533	18.533
Total	60.313	85.623	139.253	157.786	442.976

Lancashire County Council continues to face, as previously stated, an unprecedented period of financial constraint during the period covered by this MTFS.

The previous MTFS presented to Cabinet in September 2017 (restated to incorporate the removal of the saving relating to the FLW) forecast a financial gap totalling £162.260m by 2021/22. The revised position reported in this MTFS indicates an improved financial gap of £157.786m by 2021/22.

As part of the process of redesigning its services the County Council has previously explicitly recognised the need to utilise its reserves. Details on the updated reserves position were provided in the Money Matters report Appendix 'C' presented to Cabinet in September.

When reviewing the County Council's Reserves in conjunction with the Medium Term Financial Strategy the funding requirement to bridge the financial gap in 2018/19 would total £60.313m. It is important to note that reserves are a one off resource, which excluding County Fund, based on the current forecast will be exhausted by 2019/20, and then not available to support a financial gap thereafter.

3. Adjustments to the MTFS

3.1 Pay and Pensions

A proposed saving of c£1m was included in the November Cabinet report in relation to ceasing the current commitment to Foundation Living Wage (FLW) pay rates for Council staff. This was confirmed by Cabinet at the meeting as not being taken forward and therefore the MTFS at Quarter 2 was restated to reflect this.

In addition, the new Foundation Living Wage rates were recently announced, with an increase of 3.6% agreed that increased the hourly rate to £8.75. In the previous MTFS a forecast increase of 2.5% had been included and therefore the additional costs have also been included in this MTFS for 2018/19 onwards. Also, as the FLW is increasing at a higher rate than the current pay award there has been an additional pressure included in following years to reflect that future FLW increases are likely to mean that FLW rates will overtake some of lower scale points within the main pay spine.

3.2 Undeliverable Savings

Cabinet recently approved a new Management Structure for the County Council that will deliver savings of £0.244m. This will result in proportion of the previously agreed saving relating to Directors of £0.930m no longer being achieved and is built back into the MTFS as an undeliverable saving (£0.686m).

3.3 Additional Savings

As the County Council continues to have a significant and increasing financial gap over future financial years a detailed review was completed of service budgets. This resulted in initial savings totalling £45.628m (over the next 3 financial years) being included and agreed as part of the MTFS reported to Cabinet in September 2017, with a further £11.534m included within the restated Quarter 2 position following Cabinet in November 2017.

These were the first phases of savings that will be put forward with further phases to follow at future Cabinet meetings.

As part of this revised MTFS further savings totalling £7.112m are included, with details provided in Appendix 'B'.

**Money Matters -
Additional Savings 2018/19 – 2020/21
(including Equality Impact Assessments)**

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CMTY014 – STREET LIGHTING MAINTENANCE

Service Name:	Street Lighting Maintenance			
Which 'start year' does this option relate to 2018/19, 2019/20 or 2020/21	2018/19			
Gross budget 2017/18	£5.029m			
Income 2017/18	£1.036m			
Net budget 2017/18	£3.993m			
Savings Target and Profiling (discrete year):				
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	-1.715	-0.446	0.000	-2.161
FTE implications:				
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-11.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-11.00</i>
Decisions needed to deliver the budgeted savings	<p>Agree to cease night time inspections.</p> <p>Agree to extend the routine maintenance and testing cycle on the illuminated network from 5 to 10 years.</p> <p>Agree to the capitalisation of fault repairs.</p>			
Impact upon service	<p>Less routine maintenance, testing and fault repair would be required resulting in a reduced staffing requirement.</p> <p>Likely to be changes to performance levels as the service will be more reactive to publically reported fault repairs.</p>			
Actions needed to deliver the target savings	Undertake consultation as necessary			
What are the risks associated with this saving and how will they be mitigated	<p>There is a risk of increased complaints about lights out which is mitigated by the recent and ongoing installation of LED lamps, across much of the network.</p> <p>Any risks could be mitigated through consultation on the establishment of a new policy and its communication to stakeholders.</p>			

What does this service deliver?

The service provides and maintains street lighting and illuminated signs and bollards on the highway network in Lancashire. This includes the design, maintenance and installation of lighting assets. The service also manages the asset data to ensure energy efficiencies are realised.

Section 4

Equality Analysis Toolkit

Cash limit options CMTY014 Street
Lighting Budget
For Decision Making Items

November 2017

What is the Purpose of the Equality Decision-Making Analysis?

The Analysis is designed to be used where a decision is being made at Cabinet Member or Overview and Scrutiny level or if a decision is being made primarily for budget reasons. The Analysis should be referred to on the decision making template (e.g. E6 form).

When fully followed this process will assist in ensuring that the decision-makers meet the requirement of section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 to have due regard to the need: to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation or other unlawful conduct under the Act; to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; and to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

Having due regard means analysing, at each step of formulating, deciding upon and implementing policy, what the effect of that policy is or may be upon groups who share these protected characteristics defined by the Equality Act. The protected characteristics are: age, disability, gender reassignment, race, sex, religion or belief, sexual orientation or pregnancy and maternity – and in some circumstances marriage and civil partnership status.

It is important to bear in mind that "due regard" means the level of scrutiny and evaluation that is reasonable and proportionate in the particular context. That means that different proposals, and different stages of policy development, may require more or less intense analysis. Discretion and common sense are required in the use of this tool.

It is also important to remember that what the law requires is that the duty is fulfilled in substance – not that a particular form is completed in a particular way. It is important to use common sense and to pay attention to the context in using and adapting these tools.

This process should be completed with reference to the most recent, updated version of the Equality Analysis Step by Step Guidance (to be distributed) or EHRC guidance at

<http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/private-and-public-sector-guidance/public-sector-providers/public-sector-equality-duty>

This toolkit is designed to ensure that the section 149 analysis is properly carried out, and that there is a clear record to this effect. The Analysis should be completed in a timely, thorough way and should inform the whole of the decision-making process. It must be considered by the person making the final decision and must be made available with other documents relating to the decision.

The documents should also be retained following any decision as they may be requested as part of enquiries from the Equality and Human Rights Commission or Freedom of Information requests.

Specific advice on completing the Equality Analysis and advice, support and training on the Equality Duty and its implications is available from the County Equality and Cohesion Team by contacting

Jeanette Binns (Equality and Cohesion Manager) at

Jeanette.binns@lancashire.gov.uk

Name/Nature of the Decision

To agree proposals on reducing for the County Council's Street Lighting budget.

What in summary is the proposal being considered?

Reduce routine maintenance and inspection by 50%
Agree to cease night time inspections.

Is the decision likely to affect people across the county in a similar way or are specific areas likely to be affected – e.g. are a set number of branches/sites to be affected? If so you will need to consider whether there are equality related issues associated with the locations selected – e.g. greater percentage of BME residents in a particular area where a closure is proposed as opposed to an area where a facility is remaining open.

The decision will affect people across Lancashire in a broadly similar way and will be kept under review.

Could the decision have a particular impact on any group of individuals sharing protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010, namely:

- Age
- Disability including Deaf people
- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race/ethnicity/nationality
- Religion or belief
- Sex/gender
- Sexual orientation
- Marriage or Civil Partnership Status

In considering this question you should identify and record any particular impact on people in a sub-group of any of the above – e.g. people with a particular disability or from a particular religious or ethnic group.

It is particularly important to consider whether any decision is likely to impact adversely on any group of people sharing protected characteristics to a disproportionate extent. Any such disproportionate impact will need to be objectively justified.

Lighting is provided for all Highway Users and it is not anticipated that there will an adverse impact to these groups over other groups.

If you have answered "Yes" to this question in relation to any of the above characteristics, – please go to Question 1.

No

If you have answered "No" in relation to all the protected characteristics, please briefly document your reasons below and attach this to the decision-making papers. (It goes without saying that if the lack of impact is obvious, it need only be very briefly noted.)

A reduction in maintenance and inspection may lead to more street lighting faults or in longer times to fix faults. However, faults will continue to be repaired as they are identified. It is though acknowledged that many protected characteristics groups such as older and younger people, disabled people, those with diverse religious or ethnic backgrounds, the LGBT community and male or female residents may feel concerned about any proposals affecting street lighting due to the concerns, perceptions and fears of impacts this may have on crime, hate incidents, hate crimes or other anti-social behaviour.

Question 1 – Background Evidence

What information do you have about the different groups of people who may be affected by this decision – e.g. employees or service users (you could use monitoring data, survey data, etc to compile this). As indicated above, the relevant protected characteristics are:

- Age
- Disability including Deaf people
- Gender reassignment/gender identity
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race/Ethnicity/Nationality
- Religion or belief
- Sex/gender
- Sexual orientation
- Marriage or Civil Partnership status (in respect of which the s. 149 requires only that due regard be paid to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment or victimisation or other conduct which is prohibited by the Act).

In considering this question you should again consider whether the decision under consideration could impact upon specific sub-groups e.g. people of a specific religion or people with a particular disability. You should also consider how the decision is likely to affect those who share two or more of the protected characteristics – for example, older women, disabled, elderly people, and so on.

Lighting is provided for all Highway Users and it is not anticipated that there will be an adverse impact to these groups over other groups, as the human eye naturally adapts to changes in lighting levels and the changes involved represent a very small proportion compared to the range of light the human eye can adapt to. Consequently it is not anticipated that people with protected characteristics will be adversely affected by this proposal.

It is acknowledged that many protected characteristics groups such as older and younger people, disabled people, those with diverse religious or ethnic backgrounds, the LGBT community and male or female residents may feel concerned about any proposals affecting

street lighting due to the concerns, perceptions and fears of impacts this may have on crime, hate incidents, hate crimes or other anti-social behaviour.

Question 2 – Engagement/Consultation

How have you tried to involve people/groups that are potentially affected by your decision? Please describe what engagement has taken place, with whom and when.

(Please ensure that you retain evidence of the consultation in case of any further enquiries. This includes the results of consultation or data gathering at any stage of the process)

There has been no engagement or consultation regarding this proposal.

Question 3 – Analysing Impact

Could your proposal potentially disadvantage particular groups sharing any of the protected characteristics and if so which groups and in what way?

It is particularly important in considering this question to get to grips with the actual practical impact on those affected. The decision-makers need to know in clear and specific terms what the impact may be and how serious, or perhaps minor, it may be – will people need to walk a few metres further to catch a bus, or to attend school? Will they be cut off altogether from vital services? The answers to such questions must be fully and frankly documented, for better or for worse, so that they can be properly evaluated when the decision is made.

Could your proposal potentially impact on individuals sharing the protected characteristics in any of the following ways:

- Could it discriminate unlawfully against individuals sharing any of the protected characteristics, whether directly or indirectly; if so, it must be amended. Bear in mind that this may involve taking steps

to meet the specific needs of disabled people arising from their disabilities

- Could it advance equality of opportunity for those who share a particular protected characteristic? If not could it be developed or modified in order to do so?
- Does it encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low? If not could it be developed or modified in order to do so?
- Will the proposal contribute to fostering good relations between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not, for example by tackling prejudice and promoting understanding? If not could it be developed or modified in order to do so? Please identify any findings and how they might be addressed.

A reduction in maintenance and inspection may lead to more street lighting faults or in longer times to fix faults. However, faults will continue to be repaired as they are identified.

If faults are not reported or go unfixed this could lead to some feelings of isolation or people being more reluctant to go out, the perception of safety or concerns of crime, anti-social behaviour generally and hate crime from protected characteristics groups. If this is widespread there is a risk that some of the Public Sector Equality Duty's aims such as fostering good relations/community cohesion and advancing equality of opportunity/participating in public life might be affected in connection with this proposal.

Question 4 –Combined/Cumulative Effect

Could the effects of your decision combine with other factors or decisions taken at local or national level to exacerbate the impact on any groups?

For example - if the proposal is to impose charges for adult social care, its impact on disabled people might be increased by other decisions

within the County Council (e.g. increases in the fares charged for Community Transport and reductions in respite care) and national proposals (e.g. the availability of some benefits) . Whilst LCC cannot control some of these decisions, they could increase the adverse effect of the proposal. The LCC has a legal duty to consider this aspect, and to evaluate the decision, including mitigation, accordingly.

If Yes – please identify these.

None identified

Question 5 – Identifying Initial Results of Your Analysis

As a result of your analysis have you changed/amended your original proposal?

Please identify how –

For example:

Adjusted the original proposal – briefly outline the adjustments

Continuing with the Original Proposal – briefly explain why

Stopped the Proposal and Revised it - briefly explain

Continue with the original proposal as no significant changes have been identified.

Question 6 - Mitigation

Please set out any steps you will take to mitigate/reduce any potential adverse effects of your decision on those sharing any particular protected characteristic. It is important here to do a genuine and realistic evaluation of the effectiveness of the mitigation contemplated. Over-optimistic and over-generalised assessments are likely to fall short of the “due regard” requirement.

Also consider if any mitigation might adversely affect any other groups and how this might be managed.

All roads are expected to retain street lighting under this proposal and

identified faults will continue to be fixed.

Question 7 – Balancing the Proposal/Countervailing Factors

At this point you need to weigh up the reasons for the proposal – e.g. need for budget savings; damaging effects of not taking forward the proposal at this time – against the findings of your analysis. Please describe this assessment. It is important here to ensure that the assessment of any negative effects upon those sharing protected characteristics is full and frank. The full extent of actual adverse impacts must be acknowledged and taken into account, or the assessment will be inadequate. What is required is an honest evaluation, and not a marketing exercise. Conversely, while adverse effects should be frankly acknowledged, they need not be overstated or exaggerated. Where effects are not serious, this too should be made clear.

This proposal contributes towards savings needed to bridge the gap in the medium term financial strategy. Faults will continue to be fixed as they are identified and there is not expected to be any significant disproportionate impact on groups sharing protected characteristics.

Question 8 – Final Proposal

In summary, what is your final proposal and which groups may be affected and how?

Reduce routine maintenance and inspection by 50%
Agree to cease night time inspections.

Question 9 – Review and Monitoring Arrangements

Describe what arrangements you will put in place to review and monitor the effects of your proposal.

The monitoring and review could be done using existing systems that monitor incidents/claims and public contacts. This data could be

analysed to inform decisions on lighting levels.

Equality Analysis Prepared By M.DUNWELL

Position/Role Countywide Services Manager

Equality Analysis Endorsed by Line Manager and/or Service Head
P.Durnell

Decision Signed Off By

Cabinet Member or Director

Please remember to ensure the Equality Decision Making Analysis is submitted with the decision-making report and a copy is retained with other papers relating to the decision.

For further information please contact

Jeanette Binns – Equality & Cohesion Manager

Jeanette.binns@lancashire.gov.uk

Thank you

CMTY018 – CONSERVATION AND COLLECTION TEAM

Service Name:	Conservation and Collection Team		
Which 'start year' does this option relate to 2018/19, 2019/20 or 2020/21	2019/20		
Gross budget 2017/18	£0.707m		
Income 2017/18	£0.350m		
Net budget 2017/18	£0.357m		
Savings Target and Profiling (discrete year):			
2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
£m	£m	£m	£m
0.000	-0.278	0.000	-0.278
FTE implications:			
2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Decisions needed to deliver the budgeted savings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the conservation service within the Conservation and Collections Team is required to become cost neutral in 2019/20. 		
Impact upon service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Conservation function already does generate external income from providing services to other museums, historic houses and private owners across the UK and competes for contracts throughout the year. There is potential to increase this area of activity and to work towards generating additional income which would support the objective of the service becoming cost neutral. • The Collections function is primarily curatorial together with the maintenance of records about the items in LCC's collection. There is very little scope for generating external income from this function as it is related primarily to the care of LCC's collections. • Adequate levels of specialist posts within the Conservation and Collections Team would need to be retained by LCC whilst museum collections and any museum buildings remain the responsibility of the County Council. • The exact number and range of posts would need to be tailored to reflect which collections and which museums remain in LCC's responsibility after the 		

	<p>completion of transfer negotiations in 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under any museum transfer arrangements, whilst ownership of collections cannot be transferred to a third party, LCC is making the borrower of each collection responsible for the care and conservation of all items included within each loan agreement, which reduces the cost to LCC with each 5 year loan agreement. • The intention is to encourage the new operators to generate grant funding for conservation work that could then be undertaken – on a paid basis – by the Conservation and Collection Team.
<p>Actions needed to deliver the target savings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation service will need to achieve a cost neutral position in 2019/20 by a combination of increasing external income and reducing costs. • More external work would need to be undertaken and charges would need to be raised per contract (within what the market for conservation work will bear). • Consultation with staff and trade unions
<p>What are the risks associated with this saving and how will they be mitigated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not yet known how many museums and consequently which collections will remain the responsibility of LCC or have the responsibility and cost passed onto third parties. Consequently, it is not possible at this stage to calculate what staff numbers and areas of expertise will be required in the future. • Whilst LCC retains any collections (even in store) or entire museums, there is a requirement from Arts Council England's Museum Accreditation system for LCC to maintain care of all the items in LCC's ownership. Failure to meet the minimum standards will result in loss of accredited status and inability to apply for a range of funding streams from other bodies (such as Heritage Lottery Fund) that make accredited status a mandatory criteria. • For each museum and collection (including the items of the collections held in museum stores) retained by LCC, there will be an amount of time that different members of the team will need to spend with each museum and collection. Time spent caring for the LCC collections will both affect the opportunity to generate external income and the net budget position.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prices to external customers can be increased but not beyond what the market will stand (and that market is particularly effected by any fluctuations in Heritage Lottery Fund investment into museum projects that result in items needing to be conserved) • A skills mix is required to offer a service to external clients. If the team were to be reduced too far, there is a risk of the service become unviable.
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What does this service deliver?

The Conservation and Collections Team is split into two functions:

The conservation service provides specialist support to LCC museums at 18 heritage sites across Lancashire. The service consists of three multidisciplinary sections; Technicians, Conservators, & Designers. They provide support and advice on all aspects of collections care and to ensure their preservation for the future. Conservation staff also actively treat museum exhibits for display. The service has a broad range of experience with materials including archaeological, painting and drawings, natural history, social history, ceramics, modern materials and hazardous materials.

The collections service provides support to the museums and the collections by:

- selecting, buying or borrowing items
- organising records, catalogues and indexes
- making sure exhibits are stored under the right conditions
- arranging conservation and restoration
- helping visitors to interpret and enjoy exhibits and collections
- organising publicity and fundraising
- giving talks

CMTY027 – INFORMATION CENTRES

Service Name:	Information Centres		
Which 'start year' does this option relate to 2018/19, 2019/20 or 2020/21	2018/19		
Gross budget 2017/18	£0.336m		
Income 2017/18	£0.138m		
Net budget 2017/18	£0.198m		
Savings Target and Profiling (discrete year):			
2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
£m	£m	£m	£m
-0.099	-0.099	0.000	-0.198
FTE implications:			
2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
-10.20	0.00	0.00	-10.20
Decisions needed to deliver the budgeted savings	<p>Agree to close transport information centres at Preston Bus Station, Nelson and Clitheroe interchanges and at Carnforth railway station.</p> <p>Remove funding for LCC staff working at Morecambe Visitor Centre providing transport and local tourist information.</p>		
Impact upon service	<p>Popular service providing travel information and tickets to public transport users would cease.</p> <p>Travel ticketing provision for LCC employees would cease.</p> <p>Impact on business support services and possibly greater costs to service budgets.</p>		
Actions needed to deliver the target savings	<p>Consultation with staff and users regarding reductions.</p> <p>Lease at Carnforth will need to be terminated.</p> <p>Property at Clitheroe railway station surplus to requirements. Nelson office would also become vacant and would still incur costs until disposed of/leased.</p> <p>Ensure any agreements with ticket providers are terminated within the required notice period</p>		

<p>What are the risks associated with this saving and how will they be mitigated</p>	<p>Popular information and advice services withdrawn from the public.</p> <p>Closure of buildings will require disposal, which may be difficult to achieve in their locations therefore still a cost associated with the service.</p> <p>Loss of LCC staff ticket booking service from Carnforth.</p> <p>Empty offices require disposing off, may take time therefore still incur costs.</p> <p>Offer offices to local operators, bus/rail to take on service delivery.</p>
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What does this service deliver?

Service provides comprehensive and unbiased public transport information and ticketing service in the outlets. Also provides a ticketing service for LCC employees and Members requiring rail tickets for LCC business.

Morecambe Visitor Centre provides local visitor, tourist and transport information.

Section 4

Equality Analysis Toolkit

**Cash Limit Option CMTYo27: Travel
Information Centres and Morecambe
Visitor Centre**

For Decision Making Items

November 2017

What is the Purpose of the Equality Decision-Making Analysis?

The Analysis is designed to be used where a decision is being made at Cabinet Member or Overview and Scrutiny level or if a decision is being made primarily for budget reasons. The Analysis should be referred to on the decision making template (e.g. E6 form).

When fully followed this process will assist in ensuring that the decision-makers meet the requirement of section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 to have due regard to the need: to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation or other unlawful conduct under the Act; to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; and to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

Having due regard means analysing, at each step of formulating, deciding upon and implementing policy, what the effect of that policy is or may be upon groups who share these protected characteristics defined by the Equality Act. The protected characteristics are: age, disability, gender reassignment, race, sex, religion or belief, sexual orientation or pregnancy and maternity – and in some circumstances marriage and civil partnership status.

It is important to bear in mind that "due regard" means the level of scrutiny and evaluation that is reasonable and proportionate in the particular context. That means that different proposals, and different stages of policy development, may require more or less intense analysis. Discretion and common sense are required in the use of this tool.

It is also important to remember that what the law requires is that the duty is fulfilled in substance – not that a particular form is completed in a particular way. It is important to use common sense and to pay attention to the context in using and adapting these tools.

This process should be completed with reference to the most recent, updated version of the Equality Analysis Step by Step Guidance (to be distributed) or EHRC guidance at

<http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/private-and-public-sector-guidance/public-sector-providers/public-sector-equality-duty>

This toolkit is designed to ensure that the section 149 analysis is properly carried out, and that there is a clear record to this effect. The Analysis should be completed in a timely, thorough way and should inform the whole of the decision-making process. It must be considered by the person making the final decision and must be made available with other documents relating to the decision.

The documents should also be retained following any decision as they may be requested as part of enquiries from the Equality and Human Rights Commission or Freedom of Information requests.

Specific advice on completing the Equality Analysis and advice, support and training on the Equality Duty and its implications is available from the County Equality and Cohesion Team by contacting

Jeanette Binns (Equality and Cohesion Manager) at

Jeanette.binns@lancashire.gov.uk

Name/Nature of the Decision

Travel Information Centres and Morecambe Visitor Centre.

What in summary is the proposal being considered?

Closure of remaining Travel Information Centres at Preston Bus Station, Nelson Interchange, Clitheroe Interchange and Carnforth Railway Station and withdrawal of two members of staff from Morecambe Visitor Centre.

Is the decision likely to affect people across the county in a similar way or are specific areas likely to be affected – e.g. are a set number of branches/sites to be affected? If so you will need to consider whether there are equality related issues associated with the locations selected – e.g. greater percentage of BME residents in a particular area where a closure is proposed as opposed to an area where a facility is remaining open.

No, but no specific locational impacts on people with protected characteristics.

Could the decision have a particular impact on any group of individuals sharing protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010, namely:

- Age
- Disability including Deaf people
- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race/ethnicity/nationality
- Religion or belief
- Sex/gender
- Sexual orientation
- Marriage or Civil Partnership Status

In considering this question you should identify and record any particular impact on people in a sub-group of any of the above – e.g. people with a particular disability or from a particular religious or ethnic group.

It is particularly important to consider whether any decision is likely to impact adversely on any group of people sharing protected characteristics to a disproportionate extent. Any such disproportionate impact will need to be objectively justified.

The services are particularly popular with older people and people with disabilities.

If you have answered "Yes" to this question in relation to any of the above characteristics, – please go to Question 1.

If you have answered "No" in relation to all the protected characteristics, please briefly document your reasons below and attach this to the decision-making papers. (It goes without saying that if the lack of impact is obvious, it need only be very briefly noted.)

Question 1 – Background Evidence

What information do you have about the different groups of people who may be affected by this decision – e.g. employees or service users (you could use monitoring data, survey data, etc to compile this). As indicated above, the relevant protected characteristics are:

- Age
- Disability including Deaf people
- Gender reassignment/gender identity
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race/Ethnicity/Nationality
- Religion or belief
- Sex/gender
- Sexual orientation
- Marriage or Civil Partnership status (in respect of which the s. 149 requires only that due regard be paid to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment or victimisation or other conduct which is prohibited by the Act).

In considering this question you should again consider whether the decision under consideration could impact upon specific sub-groups e.g. people of a specific religion or people with a particular disability. You should also consider how the decision is likely to affect those who share two or more of the protected characteristics – for example, older women, disabled, elderly people, and so on.

No specific information but we consider that the services are particularly popular with older people and people with disabilities.

The total number of employees affected is 10.2 FTE.

Question 2 – Engagement/Consultation

How have you tried to involve people/groups that are potentially affected by your decision? Please describe what engagement has taken place, with whom and when.

(Please ensure that you retain evidence of the consultation in case of any further enquiries. This includes the results of consultation or data gathering at any stage of the process)

Consultation with users, staff, district and parish councils and other affected stakeholders will be carried out before final decision is confirmed.

Question 3 – Analysing Impact

Could your proposal potentially disadvantage particular groups sharing any of the protected characteristics and if so which groups and in what way?

It is particularly important in considering this question to get to grips with the actual practical impact on those affected. The decision-makers need to know in clear and specific terms what the impact may be and how serious, or perhaps minor, it may be – will people need to walk a few metres further to catch a bus, or to attend school? Will they be cut off altogether from vital services? The answers to such questions must be fully and frankly documented, for better or for worse, so that they can be properly evaluated when the decision is made.

Could your proposal potentially impact on individuals sharing the protected characteristics in any of the following ways:

- Could it discriminate unlawfully against individuals sharing any of the protected characteristics, whether directly or indirectly; if so, it must be amended. Bear in mind that this may involve taking steps to meet the specific needs of disabled people arising from their disabilities
- Could it advance equality of opportunity for those who share a particular protected characteristic? If not could it be developed or modified in order to do so?
- Does it encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low? If not could it be developed or modified in order to do so?

- Will the proposal contribute to fostering good relations between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not, for example by tackling prejudice and promoting understanding? If not could it be developed or modified in order to do so? Please identify any findings and how they might be addressed.

Proposal may make travel by public transport more difficult for older people and for people with disabilities because other sources of information and tickets are less understandable. Older and disabled people are less likely to use digital alternatives to obtain travel information or tickets. The proposal may be updated following consultations.

Question 4 –Combined/Cumulative Effect

Could the effects of your decision combine with other factors or decisions taken at local or national level to exacerbate the impact on any groups?

For example - if the proposal is to impose charges for adult social care, its impact on disabled people might be increased by other decisions within the County Council (e.g. increases in the fares charged for Community Transport and reductions in respite care) and national proposals (e.g. the availability of some benefits) . Whilst LCC cannot control some of these decisions, they could increase the adverse effect of the proposal. The LCC has a legal duty to consider this aspect, and to evaluate the decision, including mitigation, accordingly.

If Yes – please identify these.

Yes. Public Transport operators (bus and rail) are reducing face to face information and moving towards digital delivery of information and ticketing.

Question 5 – Identifying Initial Results of Your Analysis

As a result of your analysis have you changed/amended your original proposal?

Please identify how –

For example:

Adjusted the original proposal – briefly outline the adjustments

Continuing with the Original Proposal – briefly explain why

Stopped the Proposal and Revised it - briefly explain

Consultation stage has not yet been undertaken and further work will be required if the proposals progress.

Question 6 - Mitigation

Please set out any steps you will take to mitigate/reduce any potential adverse effects of your decision on those sharing any particular protected characteristic. It is important here to do a genuine and realistic evaluation of the effectiveness of the mitigation contemplated. Over-optimistic and over-generalised assessments are likely to fall short of the “due regard” requirement.

Also consider if any mitigation might adversely affect any other groups and how this might be managed.

None identified at this stage. For affected staff, the arrangements set out in the County Council's Transformation Principles will be applied.

Potential mitigations may be identified through the proposed consultation.

Question 7 – Balancing the Proposal/Countervailing Factors

At this point you need to weigh up the reasons for the proposal – e.g. need for budget savings; damaging effects of not taking forward the proposal at this time – against the findings of your analysis. Please describe this assessment. It is important here to ensure that the assessment of any negative effects upon those sharing protected

characteristics is full and frank. The full extent of actual adverse impacts must be acknowledged and taken into account, or the assessment will be inadequate. What is required is an honest evaluation, and not a marketing exercise. Conversely, while adverse effects should be frankly acknowledged, they need not be overstated or exaggerated. Where effects are not serious, this too should be made clear.

The council is in a position where it needs to make substantial budget savings and, whilst this proposal will have a negative impact on people with protected characteristics, it is considered necessary to make this service reduction.

Question 8 – Final Proposal

In summary, what is your final proposal and which groups may be affected and how?

Closure of remaining Travel Information Centres at Preston Bus Station, Nelson Interchange, Clitheroe Interchange and Carnforth Railway Station and withdrawal of two members of staff from Morecambe Visitor Centre.

Question 9 – Review and Monitoring Arrangements

Describe what arrangements you will put in place to review and monitor the effects of your proposal.

None identified.

Equality Analysis Prepared By Oliver Starkey

Position/Role Head of Service

Equality Analysis Endorsed by Line Manager and/or Service Head

Decision Signed Off By

Cabinet Member or Director

Please remember to ensure the Equality Decision Making Analysis is submitted with the decision-making report and a copy is retained with other papers relating to the decision.

For further information please contact

Jeanette Binns – Equality & Cohesion Manager

Jeanette.binns@lancashire.gov.uk

Thank you

ASC005 – ADVOCACY SERVICES

Service Name:	Single Point of Contact Service for all Advocacy Services and Delivery of "Lower-Level" Advocacy (Countywide)		
Which 'start year' does this option relate to 2018/19, 2019/20 or 2020/21	2018/19		
Gross budget 2017/18	£0.148m		
Income 2017/18	£0.000m		
Net budget 2017/18	£0.148m		
Savings Target and Profiling (discrete year):			
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
	£m	£m	£m
	-0.074	0.000	0.000
			Total
			£m
			-0.074
FTE implications:			
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
	0.00	0.00	0.00
			Total
			0.00
Decisions needed to deliver the budgeted savings	Reduce the budget for "Lower Level" advocacy services by 50% but continue to provide the Single Point of Contact and statutory advocacy service.		
Impact upon service	<p>1. What is advocacy?</p> <p>Advocacy exists to make sure that people, particularly the most vulnerable, are able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have their voice heard on issues that are important to them. • Have their views and wishes genuinely considered when decisions are being made about their lives. • Safeguard their rights. <p>Advocacy is a process of enabling people, usually through the help of an "advocate" who can help the individual to obtain and understand the information they need, attend meetings with them in a supportive role, or who speaks up for the individual in situations where they don't feel able to speak for themselves. This can be especially important when the individual is dealing with</p>		

	<p>public services.</p> <p>2. The current situation</p> <p>Advocacy services in the county council area are available through a Single Point of Contact Service. The Single Point of Contact Service assesses the person's need, if any, for advocacy. This service is provided by N-compass Northwest ltd.</p> <p>If the person is eligible for statutory advocacy (i.e. advocacy that the county council must provide under the Care Act, Mental Capacity Act, Mental Health Act, etc.), the Single Point of Contact service will refer the person to the statutory element of the contract.</p> <p>The statutory element of the contract is provided by Advocacy Focus (who receive referrals directly from the Single Point of Contact Service through N-compass Northwest Ltd.) and is not affected by these proposals.</p> <p>If the person is <u>not</u> eligible for statutory advocacy, the provider of the Single Point of Contact service (N-Compass Northwest Ltd.) can offer a "lower-level" advocacy service. "Lower-level" advocacy is available to adults aged 18+ who are dealing with adult health and social care services. It is usually provided via a single, or otherwise time-limited, session of support either online, over the phone or face-to-face.</p> <p>Offering "lower-level" advocacy allows people to explore issues without needing to access statutory services. This type of advocacy has a preventative role and is intended to reduce the need for more intensive support.</p>
<p>Actions needed to deliver the target savings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-month notice to terminate issued to current provider. • Consultation with Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs), service users and other partners • Review of future commissioning intentions for advocacy • An assessment of the value of the current delivery model in meeting the county council's aims and objectives.
<p>What are the risks associated with this</p>	<p>The likelihood of service changes across the county means that demand for "lower-level" advocacy may</p>

<p>saving and how will they be mitigated</p>	<p>increase in the future because vulnerable people may require support to make a complaint or access alternative services if services previously relied on to do this are reduced. Reducing this support for residents means that demand for "lower-level" advocacy may manifest as unmet need and, potentially, greater sustained demand on other social care services</p> <p>The current service is open to users of a wide range of public services and reduction would likely impact on the experience of service users engaged with the health and social care system.</p> <p>Partners may have a view on reduction of the service and its contribution to their own institutional aims. The CCGs currently contribute a small portion of the overall cost of advocacy services (£180,000 per year) but these contributions are not specifically dedicated to "lower-level" or statutory advocacy and a calculation as to their precise value would be required if the budget option is approved.</p> <p>There is therefore a risk that reduction of the service will have a number of consequences related to demand for support by users of public services. Termination of the service may create new demands on other services, and may create new unmet needs.</p> <p>Engagement and consultation with service users and partners is important throughout this process.</p>
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What does this service deliver?

The current purpose of the Single Point of Contact Service for all Advocacy Services and Delivery of "Lower-Level" Advocacy (Countywide) contract is to:

- Offer a Single Point of Contact for all advocacy enquiries in the Lancashire County Council area.
- Provide all "lower-level" advocacy services.

"Lower-level" advocacy is currently offered when advocacy has been assessed as appropriate but when statutory eligibility does not apply. "Lower-level" advocacy involves information, advice, signposting, and peer-to-peer support. The types of "lower-level" advocacy provided by the service varies case by case, consisting of three levels:

- Level 1, a maximum of two sessions (telephone or online only);
- Level 2, telephony-based or online support over a limited number of sessions with a single face-to-face session and;
- Level 3, a maximum of three face-to-face contact sessions in addition to other forms of support.



Section 4

Equality

Analysis Toolkit

Budget Option ASC005: Single Point of Contact Service for all Advocacy Services and Delivery of "Lower-Level" Advocacy (Countywide)

For Decision Making Items

November 2017



What is the Purpose of the Equality Decision-Making Analysis?

The Analysis is designed to be used where a decision is being made at Cabinet Member or Overview and Scrutiny level or if a decision is being made primarily for budget reasons. The Analysis should be referred to on the decision making template (e.g. E6 form).

When fully followed this process will assist in ensuring that the decision-makers meet the requirement of section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 to have due regard to the need: to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation or other unlawful conduct under the Act; to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; and to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

Having due regard means analysing, at each step of formulating, deciding upon and implementing policy, what the effect of that policy is or may be upon groups who share these protected characteristics defined by the Equality Act. The protected characteristics are: age, disability, gender reassignment, race, sex, religion or belief, sexual orientation or pregnancy and maternity – and in some circumstances marriage and civil partnership status.

It is important to bear in mind that "due regard" means the level of scrutiny and evaluation that is reasonable and proportionate in the particular context. That means that different proposals, and different stages of policy development, may require more or less intense analysis. Discretion and common sense are required in the use of this tool.

It is also important to remember that what the law requires is that the duty is fulfilled in substance – not that a particular form is completed in a particular way. It is important to use common sense and to pay attention to the context in using and adapting these tools.

This process should be completed with reference to the most recent, updated version of the Equality Analysis Step by Step Guidance (to be distributed) or EHRC guidance at

<http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/private-and-public-sector-guidance/public-sector-providers/public-sector-equality-duty>

This toolkit is designed to ensure that the section 149 analysis is properly carried out, and that there is a clear record to this effect. The Analysis should be completed in a timely, thorough way and should inform the whole of the decision-making process. It must be considered by the person making the final decision and must be made available with other documents relating to the decision.

The documents should also be retained following any decision as they may be requested as part of enquiries from the Equality and Human Rights Commission or Freedom of Information requests.

Specific advice on completing the Equality Analysis and advice, support and training on the Equality Duty and its implications is available from the County Equality and Cohesion Team by contacting

Jeanette Binns (Equality and Cohesion Manager) at

Jeanette.binns@lancashire.gov.uk

Name/Nature of the Decision

Budget Option ASC005: Single Point of Contact Service for all Advocacy Services and Delivery of "Lower-Level" Advocacy (Countywide)

What in summary is the proposal being considered?

1. What is advocacy?

Advocacy exists to make sure that people, particularly the most vulnerable, are able to:

- Have their voice heard on issues that are important to them.
- Have their views and wishes genuinely considered when decisions are being made about their lives.
- Safeguard their rights.

Advocacy is a process of enabling people, usually through the help of an "advocate" who can help the individual to obtain and understand the information they need, attend meetings with them in a supportive role, or who speaks up for the individual in situations where they don't feel able to speak for themselves. This can be especially important when the individual is dealing with public services.

2. The current situation

Advocacy services in the county council area are available through a Single Point of Contact Service. The Single Point of Contact Service assesses the person's need, if any, for advocacy. This service is provided by N-compass Northwest Ltd.

If the person is eligible for statutory advocacy (i.e. advocacy that the county council must provide under the Care Act, Mental Capacity Act, Mental Health Act, etc.), the Single Point of Contact service will refer the person to the statutory element of the contract.

The statutory element of the contract is provided by Advocacy Focus (who receive referrals directly from the Single Point of Contact Service through N-compass Northwest Ltd.) and is not affected by these

proposals.

If the person is not eligible for statutory advocacy, the provider of the Single Point of Contact service (N-Compass Northwest Ltd.) can offer a "lower-level" advocacy service. "Lower-level" advocacy is available to adults aged 18+ who are dealing with adult health and social care services. It is usually provided via a single, or otherwise time-limited, session of support either online, over the phone or face-to-face.

Offering "lower-level" advocacy allows people to explore issues without needing to access statutory services. This type of advocacy has a preventative role and is intended to reduce the need for more intensive support.

The budget option proposes to:

- Continue to provide the Single Point of Contact Service.
- Continue to provide statutory advocacy services.
- Reduce the budget for "Lower Level" advocacy services by 50%.

Is the decision likely to affect people across the county in a similar way or are specific areas likely to be affected – e.g. are a set number of branches/sites to be affected? If so you will need to consider whether there are equality related issues associated with the locations selected – e.g. greater percentage of BME residents in a particular area where a closure is proposed as opposed to an area where a facility is remaining open.

The decision is likely to affect people who use the service from across the county in a similar way.

Could the decision have a particular impact on any group of individuals sharing protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010, namely:

- Age
- Disability including Deaf people
- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race/ethnicity/nationality
- Religion or belief
- Sex/gender
- Sexual orientation
- Marriage or Civil Partnership Status

In considering this question you should identify and record any particular impact on people in a sub-group of any of the above – e.g. people with a particular disability or from a particular religious or ethnic group.

It is particularly important to consider whether any decision is likely to impact adversely on any group of people sharing protected characteristics to a disproportionate extent. Any such disproportionate impact will need to be objectively justified.

Yes. "Lower-level advocacy" is available to all residents of the county council area who qualify under the specified service criteria. However, the service is predominantly used by client groups with some protected characteristics. Adults with disabilities with a variety of needs are likely to be the most affected.

If you have answered "Yes" to this question in relation to any of the above characteristics, – please go to Question 1.

If you have answered "No" in relation to all the protected characteristics, please briefly document your reasons below and attach this to the decision-making papers. (It goes without saying that if the lack of impact is obvious, it need only be very briefly noted.)

Question 1 – Background Evidence

What information do you have about the different groups of people who may be affected by this decision – e.g. employees or service users (you could use monitoring data, survey data, etc. to compile this). As indicated above, the relevant protected characteristics are:

- Age
- Disability including Deaf people
- Gender reassignment/gender identity
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race/Ethnicity/Nationality
- Religion or belief
- Sex/gender
- Sexual orientation
- Marriage or Civil Partnership status (in respect of which the s. 149 requires only that due regard be paid to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment or victimisation or other conduct which is prohibited by the Act).

In considering this question you should again consider whether the decision under consideration could impact upon specific sub-groups e.g. people of a specific religion or people with a particular disability. You should also consider how the decision is likely to affect those who share two or more of the protected characteristics – for example, older women, disabled, elderly people, and so on.

The latest monitoring data shows that 469 people accessed the service in Q2. 2017 (July-September). Approximately half of these people received advocacy support via the service whilst the other half were referred to the statutory element of the service.

The following is a breakdown of low level advocacy by customer group:

Acquired Brain Injury	1
Mental Health	151
Learning disability	87

Parent Carer	22
Communication difficulty	97
Long term ill health	47
Older Person	8
Physical disability	43
Carer	8
Dementia (has capacity)	2
Autism	2
Stroke	1
Total	469

The client group accessing "lower level" advocacy the most are those with mental health issues at 32% followed by those with a communication difficulty at 20% and people with a learning disability at 19%.

Of the 469 customers 283 (60%) are female, 184 (39%) male and 2 (1%) intersex. There is a higher use of the service by females compared with their relative representation in the Lancashire population – 60% users compared to 51% females in the population – and consequently males are disproportionately lower amongst users – 39% of users but 49% of Lancashire's population.

93% of customers are White British with the remaining 7% from BME groups. This is broadly in line with the general Lancashire population.

The county council also receives case studies and personal "I" statements detailing how the service has assisted individuals to achieve their personal outcomes. These are referred to in Q.2.

At this time we do not have information about the workforce that may be impacted by the proposals.

Question 2 – Engagement/Consultation

How have you tried to involve people/groups that are potentially affected by your decision? Please describe what engagement has taken place, with whom and when.

(Please ensure that you retain evidence of the consultation in case of any further enquiries. This includes the results of consultation or data gathering at any stage of the process)

No. Engagement or consultation has not taken place but if the proposal goes forward some form of consultation will be carried out. The findings of any consultation will help to finalise any mitigations if this budget option progresses.

The most recent monitoring report from the current provider contained this selection of statements from service users:

"Thank you so much for all your help. I couldn't have got through that meeting without you. It has meant so much having someone who listens to me."

"I haven't used advocacy before but it has been very useful to discuss my concerns with you."

"I didn't understand what was happening before and it made me unhappy. Thank you for attending the meetings with me."

"Thank you so much for listening to me today it has been good to get everything of my chest."

"Thanks for your help it's good to know you are there if we need you"

"I feel so relieved that I have put the complaint in, I am so glad of your support"

"It makes such a difference to me that you are supporting me with Social Services"

"Thank you so much I feel so reassured that it's all sorted."

Question 3 – Analysing Impact

Could your proposal potentially disadvantage particular groups sharing any of the protected characteristics and if so which groups and in what way?

It is particularly important in considering this question to get to grips with the actual practical impact on those affected. The decision-makers need to know in clear and specific terms what the impact may be and how serious, or perhaps minor, it may be – will people need to walk a few metres further to catch a bus, or to attend school? Will they be cut off altogether from vital services? The answers to such questions must be fully and frankly documented, for better or for worse, so that they can be properly evaluated when the decision is made.

Could your proposal potentially impact on individuals sharing the protected characteristics in any of the following ways:

- Could it discriminate unlawfully against individuals sharing any of the protected characteristics, whether directly or indirectly; if so, it must be amended. Bear in mind that this may involve taking steps to meet the specific needs of disabled people arising from their disabilities
- Could it advance equality of opportunity for those who share a particular protected characteristic? If not could it be developed or modified in order to do so?
- Does it encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low? If not could it be developed or modified in order to do so?
- Will the proposal contribute to fostering good relations between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not, for example by tackling prejudice and promoting understanding? If not could it be developed or modified in order to do so? Please identify any findings and how they might be addressed.

Advocacy is typically sought by individuals who often struggle to have their voices heard in engaging with health and social care services. In this case, clients with physical and/or learning or cognitive disabilities and mental health issues are the predominant users of the service.

Reducing the "lower-level" advocacy service by 50% will clearly affect the users of the service as the same number of users would access a reduced service. However, the budget option does not propose to eliminate "lower level" advocacy entirely and does not affect statutory advocacy services (which the county council will continue to provide via commissioned arrangements).

A reduction in the service will likely impact on service users through longer waiting times or prioritising access. There may also be an impact in the quality of provision; in some cases, the service may, for example, deliver a reduced "lower-level" advocacy service by moving away from face-to-face or over-the-phone contact and instead providing individuals with published material, web-based information or signposting to other services, peer support networks, community groups, or other forms of support.

Question 4 –Combined/Cumulative Effect

Could the effects of your decision combine with other factors or decisions taken at local or national level to exacerbate the impact on any groups?

For example - if the proposal is to impose charges for adult social care, its impact on disabled people might be increased by other decisions within the County Council (e.g. increases in the fares charged for Community Transport and reductions in respite care) and national proposals (e.g. the availability of some benefits) . Whilst LCC cannot control some of these decisions, they could increase the adverse effect of the proposal. The LCC has a legal duty to consider this aspect, and to evaluate the decision, including mitigation, accordingly.

If Yes – please identify these.

N/A

Question 5 – Identifying Initial Results of Your Analysis

As a result of your analysis have you changed/amended your original proposal?

Please identify how –

For example:

Adjusted the original proposal – briefly outline the adjustments

Continuing with the Original Proposal – briefly explain why

Stopped the Proposal and Revised it - briefly explain

No; the intention is to continue with the current proposal.

The impact analysis indicates that, while the users of the service include individuals with protected characteristics, "lower-level" advocacy will continue in reduced form and statutory services will continue to be provided.

Question 6 - Mitigation

Please set out any steps you will take to mitigate/reduce any potential adverse effects of your decision on those sharing any particular protected characteristic. It is important here to do a genuine and realistic evaluation of the effectiveness of the mitigation contemplated. Over-optimistic and over-generalised assessments are likely to fall short of the "due regard" requirement.

Also consider if any mitigation might adversely affect any other groups and how this might be managed.

"Lower-level" advocacy is currently offered when advocacy has been assessed as appropriate but when statutory eligibility does not apply. "Lower-level" advocacy involves information, advice, signposting, and peer-to-peer support. The types of "lower-level" advocacy provided by the service varies case by case, consisting of three levels:

- Level 1, a maximum of two sessions (telephone or online only);
- Level 2, telephony-based or online support over a limited number of sessions with a single face-to-face session and;
- Level 3, a maximum of three face-to-face contact sessions in addition to other forms of support.

Some of the impact of a reduced service may be mitigated by evaluating and re-allocating resources within the current offer of "lower-level" advocacy, as detailed above. For example, the service could continue to serve a similar amount of clients as it does currently, but with more clients accessing telephone and online support and a reduced offer of face-to-face contact.

Question 7 – Balancing the Proposal/Countervailing Factors

At this point you need to weigh up the reasons for the proposal – e.g. need for budget savings; damaging effects of not taking forward the proposal at this time – against the findings of your analysis. Please describe this assessment. It is important here to ensure that the assessment of any negative effects upon those sharing protected characteristics is full and frank. The full extent of actual adverse impacts must be acknowledged and taken into account, or the assessment will be inadequate. What is required is an honest evaluation, and not a marketing exercise. Conversely, while adverse effects should be frankly acknowledged, they need not be overstated or exaggerated. Where effects are not serious, this too should be made clear.

The savings proposed by this budget option are set out in the Cash Limit Template and will assist in bridging the funding gap in the Medium Term Financial Strategy.

The proposal is likely to disproportionately impact on people with disabilities and women.

Offering "lower-level" advocacy alongside statutory provision allows people to fully explore their options without needing to immediately access statutory services. "Lower level" advocacy has a preventative role, reducing the need for statutory, intensive support by helping

people through provision of information and advice, peer and group advocacy, limited face-to-face interventions, and through self-help resources.

The current delivery model already takes into account the budget context faced by the county council and represents a substantial reduction of "lower level" advocacy provision compared with our previous arrangements (2013-16). For example, the previous contract allowed for up to eight face-to-face sessions while the current service does not offer any more than three sessions.

The likelihood of service changes across the county in the future means that demand for "lower-level" advocacy may increase because vulnerable people may require support to make a complaint or access alternative services if services previously relied on to do this are reduced. Reducing this support for residents means that demand for "lower-level" advocacy may manifest as unmet need and, potentially, greater sustained demand on other social care services.

On balance, given the need to bridge the funding gap, and the potential mitigation available, the proposal is to continue with the option.

Question 8 – Final Proposal

In summary, what is your final proposal and which groups may be affected and how?

To continue with the current proposal:

- Continue to provide the Single Point of Contact Service.
- Continue to provide statutory advocacy services.
- Reduce the budget for "lower level" advocacy services by 50%.

Question 9 – Review and Monitoring Arrangements

Describe what arrangements you will put in place to review and monitor the effects of your proposal.

Contract arrangements already in place will continue to monitor and evaluate the impact of the service, and any changes to the service. A commissioning review of all advocacy services is scheduled to take place before commencement of a re-procurement exercise in 2018 with new contracts in place for Spring 2019.

Equality Analysis Prepared by: Kieran Curran

Position/Role: Policy, Information and Commissioning Manager

Equality Analysis Endorsed by Line Manager and/or Service Head Dave Carr: Head of Service, Policy, Information and Commissioning (Start Well)

Decision Signed Off By

Cabinet Member or Director

Please remember to ensure the Equality Decision Making Analysis is submitted with the decision-making report and a copy is retained with other papers relating to the decision.

For further information please contact

Jeanette Binns – Equality & Cohesion Manager

Jeanette.binns@lancashire.gov.uk

Thank you

ASC009 – EXTRA SHELTERED CARE SERVICES

Service Name:		Extra Sheltered Care Services	
Which 'start year' does this option relate to 2018/19, 2019/20 or 2020/21		2018/19	
Gross budget 2017/18		£2.600m	
Income 2017/18		£0.100m	
Net budget 2017/18		£2.500m	
Savings Target and Profiling (discrete year):			
2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
£m	£m	£m	£m
-0.483	-0.161	0.000	-0.644
FTE implications:			
2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Decisions needed to deliver the budgeted savings		Cease Extra Sheltered Care services in the lower usage or lower risk schemes. These are likely to number 6-8 schemes out of 13 from across the county.	
Impact upon service		<p>Service users at these locations would require a reassessment of their needs and be subject to the same judgement as any community based service user. Most are likely to require a continuation of service organised via home care, roving nights service, reablement or greater use of telecare.</p> <p>A few individuals may have their needs best met in a residential care setting if they require extensive and regular night-time support or very frequent visits which cannot be provided under existing domiciliary care contracts or within Personal Budgets</p> <p>There could be increased pressure on homecare market which may or may not be able to respond easily to increased demand depending on where scheme is and other local pressures.</p> <p>This will also require significant adult social care staff time to complete 130 social care reviews and associated support planning.</p> <p>These changes may also impact on the services of the</p>	

	<p>housing partners in whose properties these services are delivered.</p>
<p>Actions needed to deliver the target savings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define and agree criteria to identify low usage/low risk. • Communicate and give notice to current service providers and ensure current contracts cover decommissioning period. • Adult social care to consolidate the reviews. • Commissioning and Adult Social Care to prepare an accurate list of residents and care needs and corresponding hours to identify those at risk of not having their needs met in their current home. • Consult with residents, care providers, housing providers and elected members. • Adult social care to update support plan and make sure appropriate telecare/homecare is in place. • Adult social care to provide intensive input to support a small number of residents who may need to move into residential care if they have significant night time needs.
<p>What are the risks associated with this saving and how will they be mitigated</p>	<p>A proportion of service users may not have their night time care needs met and may have to move into residential care.</p> <p>The County Council could receive increased challenges and complaints as a result of this change to service provision.</p> <p>In order to mitigate the risks robust social care assessments identifying eligible social care needs and skilled support planning to meet any needs that are currently met outside of the planned care provided.</p> <p>A consultation with service users and housing providers will be undertaken in advance of implementation.</p> <p>A programme of reassessments and reviews to be phased and/or additional temporary resource established.</p> <p>It may be preferable to undertake an evolutionary</p>

	approach of a steady reduction in schemes and ceasing of the ones that are underused and encouragement to servicer users and housing providers to collectively purchase care. This will spread workloads and be an easier transition for service users.
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What does this service deliver?

Extra care is a model of somewhere between sheltered housing and a care home targeted at the older people. It allows residents to continue living independently, typically in a self-contained flat or bungalow, while benefiting from personal care and support delivered in a similar manner to homecare services.

Extra Care allows individuals to live in their own accommodation in an Extra Care scheme, promoting independence with the safety net of 24/7 background support, plus additional planned care as required. The services being procured are the personal care and background support at each scheme.

However new schemes usually aim for a minimum of 60 to 70 units and a high proportion or number of tenants having eligible care needs under the Care Act to ensure the 24/7 provision is cost effective. These schemes do not have such numbers of users of the care services and so are not cost effective compared to alternative models.

Section 4

Equality Analysis Toolkit

ASC009 Cash Limit Option

Physical Support

Extra Sheltered Care Services

For Decision Making Items

November 2017

What is the Purpose of the Equality Decision-Making Analysis?

The Analysis is designed to be used where a decision is being made at Cabinet Member or Overview and Scrutiny level or if a decision is being made primarily for budget reasons. The Analysis should be referred to on the decision making template (e.g. E6 form).

When fully followed this process will assist in ensuring that the decision-makers meet the requirement of section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 to have due regard to the need: to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation or other unlawful conduct under the Act; to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; and to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

Having due regard means analysing, at each step of formulating, deciding upon and implementing policy, what the effect of that policy is or may be upon groups who share these protected characteristics defined by the Equality Act. The protected characteristics are: age, disability, gender reassignment, race, sex, religion or belief, sexual orientation or pregnancy and maternity – and in some circumstances marriage and civil partnership status.

It is important to bear in mind that "due regard" means the level of scrutiny and evaluation that is reasonable and proportionate in the particular context. That means that different proposals, and different stages of policy development, may require more or less intense analysis. Discretion and common sense are required in the use of this tool.

It is also important to remember that what the law requires is that the duty is fulfilled in substance – not that a particular form is completed in a particular way. It is important to use common sense and to pay attention to the context in using and adapting these tools.

This process should be completed with reference to the most recent, updated version of the Equality Analysis Step by Step Guidance (to be distributed) or EHRC guidance at

<http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/private-and-public-sector-guidance/public-sector-providers/public-sector-equality-duty>

This toolkit is designed to ensure that the section 149 analysis is properly carried out, and that there is a clear record to this effect. The Analysis should be completed in a timely, thorough way and should inform the whole of the decision-making process. It must be considered by the person making the final decision and must be made available with other documents relating to the decision.

The documents should also be retained following any decision as they may be requested as part of enquiries from the Equality and Human Rights Commission or Freedom of Information requests.

Specific advice on completing the Equality Analysis and advice, support and training on the Equality Duty and its implications is available from the County Equality and Cohesion Team by contacting

Jeanette Binns (Equality and Cohesion Manager) at

Jeanette.binns@lancashire.gov.uk

Name/Nature of the Decision

Cessation of some of the onsite 24 x 7 Extra Care Service that is available in 13 sheltered accommodation schemes across the County.

What in summary is the proposal being considered?

Cease Extra Sheltered Care services in the lower usage or lower risks schemes. These are likely to number 6-8 schemes out of 13 from across the county.

Is the decision likely to affect people across the county in a similar way or are specific areas likely to be affected – e.g. are a set number of branches/sites to be affected? If so you will need to consider whether there are equality related issues associated with the locations selected – e.g. greater percentage of BME residents in a particular area where a closure is proposed as opposed to an area where a facility is remaining open.

There are many sheltered accommodation schemes across the county owned and managed by various Registered Social Landlords and District or City Councils. The schemes are typically 30-50 individual rented flats, they have a visiting scheme manager and are aimed at the over 55's.

For the last 15+ years LCC has commissioned 24 x 7 onsite background (at least 1 x care worker onsite 24 x 7) and planned care for a small number of residents that live within 13 specific schemes located across Lancashire.

Over the years the number of residents using the service has fallen as people stay in their homes for longer or choose not to move to this style of accommodation. Residents have to have eligible social care needs identified through a social care assessment under the Care Act to access this service and pay for their planned care visits out of their personal budgets. The schemes, their location and the number of flats and number of residents using the service is as follows :-

Scheme Name	Location	Number of extra care users with eligible care	Number of flats in the scheme not using

		needs	service
Ainscough Brook House,	Ribbleton	10	25
Bannister Brook House	Leyland	10	24
Greenwood Court	Leyland	13	37
Marlborough Court	Skelmersdale	12	38
Kirk House,	Accrington	15	33
HyndBrook House	Accrington	12	17
Plessington Court	Longridge	14	25
St Ann's Court,	Clitheroe	14	21
Stanner Lodge	Lytham St Ann's	6	48
Croft Court	Freckleton	6	16
Torrentum Court ,	Thornton Cleveleys	7	32
Parkside Court	Lancaster	10	26
Beck View	Lancaster	9	27
	Total	130	369

Could the decision have a particular impact on any group of individuals sharing protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010, namely:

- Age
- Disability including Deaf people
- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race/ethnicity/nationality
- Religion or belief
- Sex/gender

- Sexual orientation
- Marriage or Civil Partnership Status

In considering this question you should identify and record any particular impact on people in a sub-group of any of the above – e.g. people with a particular disability or from a particular religious or ethnic group.

It is particularly important to consider whether any decision is likely to impact adversely on any group of people sharing protected characteristics to a disproportionate extent. Any such disproportionate impact will need to be objectively justified.

Yes. Older People, particularly those with disabilities or poor health

By the very nature of the accommodation being specifically for over the 55 years of age this decision would impact disproportionately those with the protected characteristic of disability, age and gender (women).

This decision would not affect the majority of residents in most of the schemes because they do not use the service.

If you have answered "Yes" to this question in relation to any of the above characteristics, – please go to Question 1.

If you have answered "No" in relation to all the protected characteristics, please briefly document your reasons below and attach this to the decision-making papers. (It goes without saying that if the lack of impact is obvious, it need only be very briefly noted.)

Question 1 – Background Evidence

What information do you have about the different groups of people who may be affected by this decision – e.g. employees or service users (you could use monitoring data, survey data, etc to compile this). As indicated above, the relevant protected characteristics are:

- Age
- Disability including Deaf people
- Gender reassignment/gender identity
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race/Ethnicity/Nationality
- Religion or belief
- Sex/gender
- Sexual orientation
- Marriage or Civil Partnership status (in respect of which the s. 149 requires only that due regard be paid to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment or victimisation or other conduct which is prohibited by the Act).

In considering this question you should again consider whether the decision under consideration could impact upon specific sub-groups e.g. people of a specific religion or people with a particular disability. You should also consider how the decision is likely to affect those who share two or more of the protected characteristics – for example, older women, disabled, elderly people, and so on.

By the very nature of the accommodation being specifically for over the 55 years of age this decision would impact disproportionately those with the protected characteristic of disability, age and gender (women). This decision would not affect the majority of residents in the accommodation because they do not use the service.

Question 2 – Engagement/Consultation

How have you tried to involve people/groups that are potentially affected by your decision? Please describe what engagement has taken place, with whom and when.

(Please ensure that you retain evidence of the consultation in case of any further enquiries. This includes the results of consultation or data gathering at any stage of the process)

No – if the proposal goes forward consultations in each scheme would be an essential part of any implementation plan.

Question 3 – Analysing Impact

Could your proposal potentially disadvantage particular groups sharing any of the protected characteristics and if so which groups and in what way?

It is particularly important in considering this question to get to grips with the actual practical impact on those affected. The decision-makers need to know in clear and specific terms what the impact may be and how serious, or perhaps minor, it may be – will people need to walk a few metres further to catch a bus, or to attend school? Will they be cut off altogether from vital services? The answers to such questions must be fully and frankly documented, for better or for worse, so that they can be properly evaluated when the decision is made.

Could your proposal potentially impact on individuals sharing the protected characteristics in any of the following ways:

- Could it discriminate unlawfully against individuals sharing any of the protected characteristics, whether directly or indirectly; if so, it must be amended. Bear in mind that this may involve taking steps to meet the specific needs of disabled people arising from their disabilities
- Could it advance equality of opportunity for those who share a particular protected characteristic? If not could it be developed or modified in order to do so?
- Does it encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low? If not could it be developed or modified in order to do so?

- Will the proposal contribute to fostering good relations between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not, for example by tackling prejudice and promoting understanding? If not could it be developed or modified in order to do so? Please identify any findings and how they might be addressed.

The impact of the decision will be analysed in detail after a consultation but we anticipate the following:-

Some people with protected characteristics may not be able to continue to live in their homes if they have significant needs that cannot be met by visiting care workers and/or telecare/technology. Until social care reviews have been completed for the 130 people it is not known how many will be effected. All people affected will have their statutory eligible care needs met, although it is possible some individuals may have to move to a different setting that does have 24 hour x 7 day care provision on site.

There is an opportunity for people to pool resources together to collectively purchase care to replace this service, but this is not something that any agency or group could insist upon and therefore is judged unlikely to proceed

Question 4 –Combined/Cumulative Effect

Could the effects of your decision combine with other factors or decisions taken at local or national level to exacerbate the impact on any groups?

For example - if the proposal is to impose charges for adult social care, its impact on disabled people might be increased by other decisions within the County Council (e.g. increases in the fares charged for Community Transport and reductions in respite care) and national proposals (e.g. the availability of some benefits) . Whilst LCC cannot control some of these decisions, they could increase the adverse effect of the proposal. The LCC has a legal duty to consider this aspect, and to evaluate the decision, including mitigation, accordingly.

If Yes – please identify these.

This proposal may add to the cumulative effect of reducing the amount of accessible social housing that is available to people with protected characteristics

that need support over 24 x 7. It may also increase the exposure of people to the financial impact of possible future changes to the charging policy for non-residential care.

Question 5 – Identifying Initial Results of Your Analysis

As a result of your analysis have you changed/amended your original proposal?

Please identify how –

For example:

Adjusted the original proposal – briefly outline the adjustments

Continuing with the Original Proposal – briefly explain why

Stopped the Proposal and Revised it - briefly explain

Until the social care reviews have been completed to identify the people affected current eligible social care needs and alternative solutions explored the options remain the same. The consultation will inform the decisions also.

Question 6 - Mitigation

Please set out any steps you will take to mitigate/reduce any potential adverse effects of your decision on those sharing any particular protected characteristic. It is important here to do a genuine and realistic evaluation of the effectiveness of the mitigation contemplated. Over-optimistic and over-generalised assessments are likely to fall short of the “due regard” requirement.

Also consider if any mitigation might adversely affect any other groups and how this might be managed.

There are a number of services that can be used to try and mitigate the impact on the tenants that will be affected. There is visiting domiciliary home care service, possibly employing the same care workers who currently work at the schemes, there are various rehabilitation and reablement services that can be used, there are telecare and technology solutions and statutory social care needs will always be met.

Service users at these locations would require a reassessment of their needs and

be subject to the same judgement as any community based service user: Most are likely to require a continuation of service organised via home care, roving nights service or reablement or greater use of telecare.

Where the impact of the proposal means that service users might be better supported in residential care, the wishes of the individual will be considered carefully as part of the assessment and subsequent decision.

As previously discussed there is an opportunity for people to pool resources together to collectively purchase care to replace this service, but this is not something that any agency or group could insist upon and therefore is judged unlikely to proceed

Question 7 – Balancing the Proposal/Countervailing Factors

At this point you need to weigh up the reasons for the proposal – e.g. need for budget savings; damaging effects of not taking forward the proposal at this time – against the findings of your analysis. Please describe this assessment. It is important here to ensure that the assessment of any negative effects upon those sharing protected characteristics is full and frank. The full extent of actual adverse impacts must be acknowledged and taken into account, or the assessment will be inadequate. What is required is an honest evaluation, and not a marketing exercise. Conversely, while adverse effects should be frankly acknowledged, they need not be overstated or exaggerated. Where effects are not serious, this too should be made clear.

The reason this service is the subject of a budget option is because the cost of providing onsite care 24 x 7 at only 13 sheltered schemes meeting 130 number of residents needs is not equitable when compared to the situation of the adults and older people that live in their homes in the community or in other sheltered schemes. It represents a more generous offer than can be afforded given the financial pressures on the council, and it is not cost effective compared to alternative patterns of provision for older people

These schemes are small and do not offer the economies of scale that larger built for purpose accommodation does. The other issue is that some of the schemes are not popular with potential residents and any voids are becoming increasingly hard to fill with people who have social care needs. This means that most of the residents in the schemes do not use the service and the numbers are gradually falling even more.

As previously discussed social care reviews are required to identify if any particular resident has a need for the service, but initial estimates based on review activity indicate that there is a relatively low number of people who use the service that have social care needs for background 24 hours x 7 days a week care.

It is acknowledged that some older and disabled people living in the schemes may be particularly adversely affected but, as previously mentioned there are a number of services that can be used to try and mitigate the impact. There is visiting domiciliary home care service, possibly employing the same care workers who currently work at the schemes, there are various rehabilitation and reablement services that can be used, there are telecare and technology solutions and statutory social care needs will always be met. As previously discussed there is an opportunity for people to pool resources together to collectively purchase care to replace this service, but this is not something that any agency or group could insist upon and therefore is judged unlikely to proceed

The proposal will deliver Budget savings as set out in the cash limit template.

Question 8 – Final Proposal

In summary, what is your final proposal and which groups may be affected and how?

Cease Extra Sheltered onsite care services only in the lower usage or lower risk schemes. This will affect between 6-8 out of 13 such schemes across Lancashire and the tenants who live within the schemes now and those who may be considering moving into such schemes in the near future.

Question 9 – Review and Monitoring Arrangements

Describe what arrangements you will put in place to review and monitor the effects of your proposal.

Will monitor the admissions to residential care placements, any increase in calls to the telecare, any increase in admissions to hospital from the people affected.

The Equality Analysis will be revised once the consultation with current users has concluded

Equality Analysis Prepared By Policy, Information & Commissioning Manager – Age Well

Position/Role Policy, Information & Commissioning Manager – Age Well

Equality Analysis Endorsed by Line Manager and/or Service Head Dave Carr, Head of Service: Policy, Information and Commissioning (Start Well)

Decision Signed Off By

Cabinet Member or Director

Please remember to ensure the Equality Decision Making Analysis is submitted with the decision-making report and a copy is retained with other papers relating to the decision.

For further information please contact

Jeanette Binns – Equality & Cohesion Manager

Jeanette.binns@lancashire.gov.uk

Thank you

**Money Matters -
Additional Savings 2018/19 – 2020/21
(including Equality Impact Assessments)**

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LD0013 – MEMBER GRANTS

Service Name:	Member Grants		
Which 'start year' does this option relate to 2018/19, 2019/20 or 2020/21	2018/19		
Gross budget 2017/18	£0.252m		
Income 2017/18	£0.000m		
Net budget 2017/18	£0.252m		
Savings Target and Profiling (discrete year):			
2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
£m	£m	£m	£m
-0.252	0.000	0.000	-0.252
FTE implications:			
2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Decisions needed to deliver the budgeted savings			
Agree to cease the Members Grant scheme.			
Impact upon service			
Impact assessments would not specifically be required given that the grants scheme supports external organisations and are not delivering essential services. However, some assessment may be needed of the impact on strategic/corporate priorities.			
Actions needed to deliver the target savings			
The scheme operates on an annual basis. It will cease at the close of this financial year, and no grants will be offered in 2018/19. Consideration will need to be given to any unspent funding.			
What are the risks associated with this saving and how will they be mitigated			
Most grants are one offs and low value. Grants cannot be used for core funding, so long term impact on community groups is likely to be limited. However, many groups apply regularly, and there could be an impact on public perception. Councillors would also have less ability to support their local communities. Other funding streams remain available for the third sector, both through LCC and other partners.			

What does this service deliver?

The County Council gives each elected member a budget of £3,000 to support local voluntary, community and faith sector (VCFS) groups and/or activities in their electoral division.

Section 4

Equality Analysis Toolkit

Local Member Grants
For Decision Making Items

August 2017

What is the Purpose of the Equality Decision-Making Analysis?

The Analysis is designed to be used where a decision is being made at Cabinet Member or Overview and Scrutiny level or if a decision is being made primarily for budget reasons. The Analysis should be referred to on the decision making template (e.g. E6 form).

When fully followed this process will assist in ensuring that the decision-makers meet the requirement of section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 to have due regard to the need: to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation or other unlawful conduct under the Act; to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; and to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

Having due regard means analysing, at each step of formulating, deciding upon and implementing policy, what the effect of that policy is or may be upon groups who share these protected characteristics defined by the Equality Act. The protected characteristics are: age, disability, gender reassignment, race, sex, religion or belief, sexual orientation or pregnancy and maternity – and in some circumstances marriage and civil partnership status.

It is important to bear in mind that "due regard" means the level of scrutiny and evaluation that is reasonable and proportionate in the particular context. That means that different proposals, and different stages of policy development, may require more or less intense analysis. Discretion and common sense are required in the use of this tool.

It is also important to remember that what the law requires is that the duty is fulfilled in substance – not that a particular form is completed in a particular way. It is important to use common sense and to pay attention to the context in using and adapting these tools.

This process should be completed with reference to the most recent, updated version of the Equality Analysis Step by Step Guidance (to be distributed) or EHRC guidance at

<http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/private-and-public-sector-guidance/public-sector-providers/public-sector-equality-duty>

This toolkit is designed to ensure that the section 149 analysis is properly carried out, and that there is a clear record to this effect. The Analysis should be completed in a timely, thorough way and should inform the whole of the decision-making process. It must be considered by the person making the final decision and must be made available with other documents relating to the decision.

The documents should also be retained following any decision as they may be requested as part of enquiries from the Equality and Human Rights Commission or Freedom of Information requests.

Specific advice on completing the Equality Analysis and advice, support and training on the Equality Duty and its implications is available from the County Equality and Cohesion Team by contacting

Jeanette Binns (Equality and Cohesion Manager) at

Jeanette.binns@lancashire.gov.uk

Name/Nature of the Decision

To cease Local Member Grants (LMGs)

What in summary is the proposal being considered?

That the Local Member Grant scheme ceases from 2018/19. The scheme provides each county councillor with £3000 to spend on local community groups.

Is the decision likely to affect people across the county in a similar way or are specific areas likely to be affected – e.g. are a set number of branches/sites to be affected? If so you will need to consider whether there are equality related issues associated with the locations selected – e.g. greater percentage of BME residents in a particular area where a closure is proposed as opposed to an area where a facility is remaining open.

As the grants are given to each County Councillor to determine, they are evenly spread across the county.

Could the decision have a particular impact on any group of individuals sharing protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010, namely:

- Age
- Disability including Deaf people
- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race/ethnicity/nationality
- Religion or belief
- Sex/gender
- Sexual orientation
- Marriage or Civil Partnership Status

In considering this question you should identify and record any particular impact on people in a sub-group of any of the above –

e.g. people with a particular disability or from a particular religious or ethnic group.

It is particularly important to consider whether any decision is likely to impact adversely on any group of people sharing protected characteristics to a disproportionate extent. Any such disproportionate impact will need to be objectively justified.

No

If you have answered "Yes" to this question in relation to any of the above characteristics, – please go to Question 1.

If you have answered "No" in relation to all the protected characteristics, please briefly document your reasons below and attach this to the decision-making papers. (It goes without saying that if the lack of impact is obvious, it need only be very briefly noted.)

A number of the grants are provided to groups and organisations that work with people with protected characteristics. No analysis is conducted to report on the nature of groups funded through LMGs, so it is not necessarily the case that such groups will be disproportionately impacted. However, given the fairly wide impact, the EA is being conducted.

There are a large number of grants awarded each year, typically for low values of £250-500 per award. Grants cannot be used for infrastructure or core funding for any group. The impact on any groups will therefore be on specific events or purchases, and the absence of such a grant is unlikely to have a significant impact on the long term work or objectives of any groups applying.

Specifically in relation to religion or belief, whilst faith groups can apply for funding, the rules say it cannot be used it for anything religious or political in character.

Question 1 – Background Evidence

What information do you have about the different groups of people who may be affected by this decision – e.g. employees or service users (you could use monitoring data, survey data, etc to compile this). As indicated above, the relevant protected characteristics are:

- Age
- Disability including Deaf people
- Gender reassignment/gender identity
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race/Ethnicity/Nationality
- Religion or belief
- Sex/gender
- Sexual orientation
- Marriage or Civil Partnership status (in respect of which the s. 149 requires only that due regard be paid to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment or victimisation or other conduct which is prohibited by the Act).

In considering this question you should again consider whether the decision under consideration could impact upon specific sub-groups e.g. people of a specific religion or people with a particular disability. You should also consider how the decision is likely to affect those who share two or more of the protected characteristics – for example, older women, disabled, elderly people, and so on.

Records are held of all groups who apply. However, no analysis is attempted to break down those groups by any characteristics. Many awards benefit the community as a whole or groups who do not have protected characteristics, whilst others do. It is not the case that any specific group will be affected more than others through this decision.

Question 2 – Engagement/Consultation

How have you tried to involve people/groups that are potentially affected by your decision? Please describe what engagement has taken place, with whom and when.

(Please ensure that you retain evidence of the consultation in case of any further enquiries. This includes the results of consultation or data gathering at any stage of the process)

None

Question 3 – Analysing Impact

Could your proposal potentially disadvantage particular groups sharing any of the protected characteristics and if so which groups and in what way?

It is particularly important in considering this question to get to grips with the actual practical impact on those affected. The decision-makers need to know in clear and specific terms what the impact may be and how serious, or perhaps minor, it may be – will people need to walk a few metres further to catch a bus, or to attend school? Will they be cut off altogether from vital services? The answers to such questions must be fully and frankly documented, for better or for worse, so that they can be properly evaluated when the decision is made.

Could your proposal potentially impact on individuals sharing the protected characteristics in any of the following ways:

- Could it discriminate unlawfully against individuals sharing any of the protected characteristics, whether directly or indirectly; if so, it must be amended. Bear in mind that this may involve taking steps to meet the specific needs of disabled people arising from their disabilities
- Could it advance equality of opportunity for those who share a particular protected characteristic? If not could it be developed or modified in order to do so?
- Does it encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low? If not could it be developed or modified in order to do so?

- Will the proposal contribute to fostering good relations between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not, for example by tackling prejudice and promoting understanding? If not could it be developed or modified in order to do so? Please identify any findings and how they might be addressed.

Impacts will be minor for any recipient. Whilst some organisations apply regularly for LMGs, most funding is for one-off events and purchases. The long term viability of any group will not be affected.

Question 4 –Combined/Cumulative Effect

Could the effects of your decision combine with other factors or decisions taken at local or national level to exacerbate the impact on any groups?

For example - if the proposal is to impose charges for adult social care, its impact on disabled people might be increased by other decisions within the County Council (e.g. increases in the fares charged for Community Transport and reductions in respite care) and national proposals (e.g. the availability of some benefits) . Whilst LCC cannot control some of these decisions, they could increase the adverse effect of the proposal. The LCC has a legal duty to consider this aspect, and to evaluate the decision, including mitigation, accordingly.

If Yes – please identify these.

At present, there are other grant funding streams available, both through the County Council and other organisations locally and nationally, such as district councils, the NHS, etc. As other organisations come under similar funding pressure, they may also review their grant offer. There could be a cumulative effect.

Question 5 – Identifying Initial Results of Your Analysis

As a result of your analysis have you changed/amended your original proposal?

Please identify how –

For example:

Adjusted the original proposal – briefly outline the adjustments

Continuing with the Original Proposal – briefly explain why

Stopped the Proposal and Revised it - briefly explain

No

Question 6 - Mitigation

Please set out any steps you will take to mitigate/reduce any potential adverse effects of your decision on those sharing any particular protected characteristic. It is important here to do a genuine and realistic evaluation of the effectiveness of the mitigation contemplated. Over-optimistic and over-generalised assessments are likely to fall short of the “due regard” requirement.

Also consider if any mitigation might adversely affect any other groups and how this might be managed.

Consideration will need to be given to communicating the change, especially to groups who apply regularly, and perhaps signposting to other grant schemes.

There may be alternative sources of funding available elsewhere within Lancashire CC, from District Councils, other statutory organisations or other local or national organisations.

Question 7 – Balancing the Proposal/Countervailing Factors

At this point you need to weigh up the reasons for the proposal – e.g. need for budget savings; damaging effects of not taking forward the proposal at this time – against the findings of your analysis. Please describe this assessment. It is important here to ensure that the assessment of any negative effects upon those sharing protected characteristics is full and frank. The full extent of actual adverse impacts must be acknowledged and taken into account, or the

assessment will be inadequate. What is required is an honest evaluation, and not a marketing exercise. Conversely, while adverse effects should be frankly acknowledged, they need not be overstated or exaggerated. Where effects are not serious, this too should be made clear.

Whilst the LMGs are appreciated by organisations who receive them, the LMGs have always been an additional fund, entirely at the discretion of individual County Councillors (acting in accordance with guidance). LMGs are not necessarily aligned with any core priorities or strategic ambitions, other than in general terms to support community organisations. Ceasing LMGs will impact on individual Councillors' ability to support local groups, but not necessarily on the Council's strategic objectives.

Question 8 – Final Proposal

In summary, what is your final proposal and which groups may be affected and how?

As originally proposed.

Question 9 – Review and Monitoring Arrangements

Describe what arrangements you will put in place to review and monitor the effects of your proposal.

Continue to monitor impact on other grant funding streams. Consider Councillor feedback.

Equality Analysis Prepared By Josh Mynott

Position/Role democratic and Member Services Manager

Equality Analysis Endorsed by Line Manager and/or Service Head Paul Bond, Head of Legal and Democratic Services

Decision Signed Off By

Cabinet Member or Director

Please remember to ensure the Equality Decision Making Analysis is submitted with the decision-making report and a copy is retained with other papers relating to the decision.

For further information please contact

Jeanette Binns – Equality & Cohesion Manager

Jeanette.binns@lancashire.gov.uk

Thank you

CORP001 – FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

Service Name:	Facilities Management		
Which 'start year' does this option relate to 2018/19, 2019/20 or 2020/21	2018/19		
Gross budget 2017/18	£12.408m		
Income 2017/18	£1.870m		
Net budget 2017/18	£10.538m		
Savings Target and Profiling (discrete year):			
2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
£m	£m	£m	£m
-0.400	0.000	0.000	-0.400
FTE implications:			
2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Decisions needed to deliver the budgeted savings			
<p>Agree to increase the income target for Facilities Management by £0.320m to reflect actual income levels received from tenants at county hall into the budget. County hall now provides a fully managed accommodation service to a number of external bodies.</p> <p>Agree to reduce the opening hours at County Hall thereby reducing running costs including staff overtime.</p>			
Impact upon service			
<p>The increased income target for the Facilities Management budget will have no impact on service delivery.</p> <p>The change to opening hours will have no impact on service delivery, however it is important to note that arrangements can be made for the complex to remain open for council business on an ad-hoc basis should it be required.</p> <p>Existing groups that may have had long standing arrangements with the council for the use of the committee floor rooms in the evening will need to make alternative arrangements.</p>			

<p>Actions needed to deliver the target savings</p>	<p>Increase the income budget within Facilities Management from 2018/19.</p> <p>Staff will need to be informed of the changes. External users/groups of the County Hall committee rooms in the evenings will need to be informed so that they can find alternative accommodation.</p>
<p>What are the risks associated with this saving and how will they be mitigated</p>	<p>Income levels could be affected if tenants did not renew their tenancy agreement at the end of the agreed period.</p> <p>Ongoing discussions with tenants to ensure the accommodation continues to meet their needs.</p>

What does this service deliver?

The Facilities Management Service has responsibility for a wide range of services that ensure the corporate property portfolio is safe, accessible and fit for purpose. The Service is dynamic and adaptable to remain aligned to the corporate strategy and enables continuity of access to services for the citizens of Lancashire, as well as ensuring an accessible and compliant environment for staff and visitors.

CMTY004 – DRAINAGE MAINTENANCE

Service Name:	Drainage Maintenance		
Which 'start year' does this option relate to 2018/19, 2019/20 or 2020/21	2018/19		
Gross budget 2017/18	£1.461m		
Income 2017/18	£0.000m		
Net budget 2017/18	£1.461m		
Savings Target and Profiling (discrete year):			
2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
£m	£m	£m	£m
-1.359	0.000	0.000	-1.359
FTE implications:			
2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Decisions needed to deliver the budgeted savings	Agree to capitalise all drainage repairs expenditure.		
Impact upon service	There will be no impact on service delivery.		
Actions needed to deliver the target savings	This will need to be added to the Capital Programme from 2018/19 and be funded from borrowing.		
What are the risks associated with this saving and how will they be mitigated	There are no risks identified as part of this budget template.		

What does this service deliver?

The repair of existing and installation of new highway drainage systems including pipes, gullies and chambers to restore the effective discharge of surface water from the highway.

CMTY015 – TRAFFIC SIGNAL MAINTENANCE

Service Name:	Traffic Signal Maintenance		
Which 'start year' does this option relate to 2018/19, 2019/20 or 2020/21	2018/19		
Gross budget 2017/18	£0.473m		
Income 2017/18	£0.000m		
Net budget 2017/18	£0.473m		
Savings Target and Profiling (discrete year):			
2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
£m	£m	£m	£m
-0.150	0.000	0.000	-0.150
FTE implications:			
2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Decisions needed to deliver the budgeted savings	Capitalise the signal refurbishment works currently funded out of revenue.		
Impact upon service	No impact of the service as workloads would remain unchanged.		
Actions needed to deliver the target savings	Capitalise the part of the revenue budget		
What are the risks associated with this saving and how will they be mitigated	There are no known risks to this proposal		

What does this service deliver?

The Lancashire Traffic signals team manage signalised junctions and crossing points (Toucan, Puffin and Pelican)

A number of these are directly linked to the UTC system at County Hall which allows the council to strategically manage the network. These locations are mainly in urban areas and the UTC system is designed to minimise delay on the overall network. The UTC system utilises SCOOT and MOVA to ensure that it is creating the optimal timings possible across the network.

The service offers a complete life cycle service including Design, implementation, commissioning, operation, maintenance, and replacement or removal.

The team actively use the tools available to contribute to the council's network management duty as set out in the Traffic Management Act 2004.

PP001 – DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION - HIGHWAY DESIGN ELEMENT

Service Name:		Design and Construction – Highway Design Element	
Which 'start year' does this option relate to 2018/19, 2019/20 or 2020/21		2018/19	
Gross budget 2017/18		£3.640m	
Income 2017/18		£3.654m	
Net budget 2017/18		-£0.014m	
Savings Target and Profiling (discrete year):			
2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
£m	£m	£m	£m
-0.638	0.000	0.000	-0.638
FTE implications:			
2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Decisions needed to deliver the budgeted savings		<p>Agree to increase charges to the Highways capital programme from 2018/19. The proposal is to increase the multiplier for the recharge to capital from 2.55 to 3.03 for the Design & Construction Service. This would bring the multiplier charged in line with the multiplier suggested by the DfT when developing the Highways Permit Scheme.</p> <p>Agree that any consequential adjustments to the Capital Programme would require Member agreement.</p>	
Impact upon service		<p>The increase in multiplier will require an increase in the value of the capital programme to cover the additional cost of the multiplier and associated borrowing costs.</p> <p>The basis for the multiplier, and its justification to be included in projects as a capital charge, includes a calculation of the overheads incurred in the LCC hierarchy, taking account of staffing and support services which support the delivery side of the business. The basis of the charge should be clear and transparent, based on costs associated with the project delivery to be deemed capital costs. Current overhead charges are approx. (depending on the size of the scheme) 30% of the works costs, which is already considered to be relatively high in terms of what is allowable as capital</p>	

	expenditure or to be part of the added value to the asset.
Actions needed to deliver the target savings	<p>A decision to increase the multiplier for recharge to the highways capital programme from 2.55 to 3.03 would be required to be taken in 2017/18 for implementation in 2018/19.</p> <p>The size of the capital programme and capital financing budget will need to be increased to reflect the increased costs.</p>
What are the risks associated with this saving and how will they be mitigated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political and reputational damage as Lancashire County Council could be viewed by external developers as expensive and not providing value for money. This could potentially lead to a loss of income generated through externally funded works and the impact will need to be kept under review. • The level of additional is directly linked to the size of the capital programme and the acceptance of the increased multiplier <p>A robust justification for the increase in fees will be required to address challenges from funding bodies, partners, and the private sector; and to satisfy any audit requirements.</p>

What does this service deliver?

The Design and Construction Service consists of a multi-disciplinary design team of architects, landscape architects, interior designers, building surveyors, quantity surveyors, mechanical and electrical engineers, civil engineers, structural engineers, geotechnical engineers and drainage engineers, who are responsible for design and project management of the councils Capital Buildings and Highways programmes, together with some revenue works and income generating works for third parties such as schools and developers.

The Highway Design element of the service delivers works with a typical annual value of between £20-30 million. This work includes both large and small scale highway design covering a variety of project types from designing new roads, junction alterations, drainage, road safety, cycling projects, public realm improvements, masterplans, landscaping, new bridges, to the repair and maintenance and inspection works on bridges. Whilst the principal delivery responsibility for City Deal infrastructure sits within Planning and Environment, the Design and Construction Service also delivers a significant element of this large infrastructure programme. In addition the service is able to provide historic and current information relating to ground conditions and any contaminants that may be present prior to construction activity.

PP003 – DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION - PROPERTY ELEMENT

Service Name:		Design and Construction – Property Element	
Which 'start year' does this option relate to 2018/19, 2019/20 or 2020/21		2018/19	
Gross budget 2017/18		£14.158m	
Income 2017/18		£16.133m	
Net budget 2017/18		-£1.975m	
Savings Target and Profiling (discrete year):			
2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
£m	£m	£m	£m
- 0.683	0.000	0.000	-0.683
FTE implications:			
2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Decisions needed to deliver the budgeted savings	<p>Agree to increase the level of Design & Construction Fee on all of the authority's Property Capital projects excluding Schools Capital and bring the fee (equivalent multiplier) charged in line with the proposed increased multiplier charged in Highways of 3.03. The current Fee percentage equates to an equivalent multiplier of 1.8, increasing this to 3.03 would generate additional income.</p> <p>Agree that any consequential adjustments to the Capital Programme would require Member agreement.</p>		
Impact upon service	<p>The increase in fee (equivalent multiplier) will require an increase in the capital programme and associated borrowing costs.</p> <p>The current fee structure is closely aligned with the industry norm, to ensure the service demonstrates value for money, and will need to be amended to reflect the increased fee.</p>		
Actions needed to deliver the target savings	<p>Decision to increase the fee (equivalent multiplier) to property related capital projects, excluding schools would be required in 2017/18 to be applied from 2018/19.</p> <p>Increase in the value of the non-schools capital programme and associated borrowing costs.</p>		

<p>What are the risks associated with this saving and how will they be mitigated</p>	<p>The design costs applied by the in-house team could be exposed to a greater level of challenge as not being value for money or in line with the external market place. Such challenge could result in the loss of work, and consequential loss of income and will need to be kept under review.</p> <p>An increase in the size of the capital programme and associated borrowing costs against which the service can claim the increase in Fee</p>
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What does this service deliver?

The Design and Construction Service consists of a multi-disciplinary design team of architects, landscape architects, interior designers, building surveyors, quantity surveyors, mechanical and electrical engineers, civil engineers, structural engineers, geotechnical engineers and drainage engineers, who are responsible for design and project management of the councils Capital Buildings and Highways programmes, together with some revenue works and income generating works for third parties such as schools and developers.

The Building Design element of the service delivers works with a typical annual value of between £50 – 70 million. This work includes both large and smaller scale building refurbishment, remodelling, extensions, new builds, repair and maintenance works including testing and servicing to ensure statutory compliance in accordance with health and safety legislation (i.e. legionella management, electrical safety) for our buildings and schools. This element of the service is also traded with schools in Lancashire through the Pooled Resources Operational plan (PROp) or Property Management Service Level Agreements (SLA) providing schools with a complete property design, build and maintenance service for which an appropriate fee is charged.

PP008 – LAND NOT IN OPERATIONAL USE (LNIOU)

Service Name:	Land Not in Operational Use (LNIOU)		
Which 'start year' does this option relate to 2018/19, 2019/20 or 2020/21	2018/19		
Gross budget 2017/18	£0.833m		
Income 2017/18	£0.078m		
Net budget 2017/18	£0.755m		
Savings Target and Profiling (discrete year):			
2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
£m	£m	£m	£m
-0.075	-0.100	-0.100	-0.275
FTE implications:			
2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Decisions needed to deliver the budgeted savings	Agree to reassess priorities for spend on land which is not in operational use with a continued priority focus on health & safety and occupiers' liability factors in the first instance.		
Impact upon service	<p>The area of land/property held as LNIOU depends on the acquisition of properties held for capital schemes and the speed of closures/vacations of operational property coupled with disposal route (open market/restricted with other benefits/Community Asset Transfer).</p> <p>Potential reduction in the level of capital receipt secured for land where 'invest to save' spend of the LNIOU budget has been reduced or removed due to the requirement to satisfy Health and Safety and Occupiers Liability requirements with a reduced budget.</p> <p>Reduced marketability of land without the benefit of planning applications etc.</p> <p>Reduced availability of funding to address Health and Safety and Occupiers Liability costs on sites which are not in operational use</p>		
Actions needed to deliver the target savings	The principle to be approved and then the prioritisation of items and actions to be delivered through the reduced budget.		

	<p>Review of all LNIOU, current and anticipated, to identify priorities.</p> <p>There also needs to be an understanding of any policies to which surplus property is seen as a deliverer, for example, regeneration, where sites that are no longer in operational use offer opportunities as regeneration sites. This could potentially affect spend/complexity/holding times/receipts for these sites as regeneration (and other) proposals are developed. This will have implications for the LNIOU budget.</p>
<p>What are the risks associated with this saving and how will they be mitigated</p>	<p>Size and scale of area of LNIOU – this is not in the direct control of the service and can be affected by a number of issues e.g. school sites vested in us following closure and the liabilities that come with them, these can cause substantial non-programmed expenditure; advance acquisition of property required for capital schemes that can be subject to delay or are intentional, planned long term programmes.</p> <p>Unexpected or unknown requirements or land issues coming forward with a significantly reduced budget could lead to service overspends if works are essential due to H&S and to manage LCC landowner liabilities.</p> <p>Reduced investment in site security (other than that required for H&S and Occupiers Liability) leading to increase vandalism, damage, theft etc.</p> <p>Local community concern relating to the condition of LNIOU.</p> <p>Reduced capital receipts due to reduced or removed opportunity to invest in the value of land or buildings prior to sale.</p> <p>Political or reputational risk of not achieving best possible capital receipts for assets.</p> <p>Political and reputational risk if sufficient funds not available for making sites safe</p> <p>These risks can be identified early through effective monitoring of surplus property, capital schemes, the budget position and political requirements.</p> <p>Mitigation of some risks through early decisions on disposals, effective and appropriate marketing strategies and delivery of capital schemes.</p>

What does this service deliver?

Although the LNIOU budget is not technically statutory, it is a budget that addresses the fact that the authority has a legal obligation to maintain vacant land and properties of which it has ownership.

The budget is used to maintain property acquired for capital highways schemes and surplus or proposed to be declared surplus property in the main. There is a requirement to maintain the property as a responsible authority including statutory requirements, which can include security, asbestos, health and safety. Additionally, there is currently an element of this budget invested to increase the value of property assets through demolitions/planning applications etc, as a form of invest to save, which is not statutory, but increases the capital receipt. This proposal would curtail and possibly remove the opportunity to invest in this way using the LNIOU budget.

Report to the Cabinet

Meeting to be held on Thursday, 7 December 2017

Report of the Head of Service - Procurement**Part I**

Electoral Divisions affected:
All

Procurement Report - Request Approval to Commence Procurement Exercises
(Appendix 'A' refers)

Contact for further information:

Rachel Tanner, (01772) 534904, Head of Service - Procurement

rachel.tanner@lancashire.gov.uk

Executive Summary

In line with the County Council's procurement rules, this report sets out a recommendation to approve the commencement of the following procurement exercises:

- (i) Children and Young Peoples Support Services Framework Agreement.
- (ii) Construction, New Build Properties Partnering Framework Agreement.
- (iii) Penwortham By Pass Earthworks.

These are deemed to be Key Decisions and the provisions of Standing Order No.25 have been complied with.

Recommendation

The Cabinet is recommended to approve the commencement of the procurement exercises as set out in Appendix 'A' for the areas identified above.

Background and Advice

Appendix 'A' of this report sets out the details of the individual procurement exercises, and the basis upon which it is proposed to carry out the processes, including:

- the description of the service being procured;
- the estimated annual contract value and the funding position;
- the contract description;
- the proposed basis for the evaluation of the tender submissions.

Where approval has been received from the Cabinet to undertake a tender process which is deemed to be a Key Decision, the subsequent award of the Contract on the satisfactory completion of the tender exercise shall not be deemed a Key Decision and can be approved by the relevant Head of Service or Director.

On the conclusion of the procurement exercises, the award of the contracts will be made under the County Council's Scheme of Delegation to Heads of Service, and in accordance with the Council's procurement rules.

Consultations

Relevant Heads of Service and key operational staff have been consulted in drawing up the proposals to undertake the procurement exercises included within this report.

Implications:

This item has the following implications, as indicated:

Risk management

Failure to take steps to lawfully procure new contracts and continuing with the current arrangements would contravene the Council's procurement rules and the Public Contract Regulations 2015. Furthermore, failure to award the contract(s) may result in the county council facing difficulty in delivering these services.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications as a result of this report, as the estimated values of the contracts will be contained within current budget for each service area.

List of Background Papers

Paper	Date	Contact/Tel
Procurement Rules	July 2016	Rachel Tanner/(01772) 534904

Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate

N/A

<p>Cabinet Member Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Schools</p>			
<p>Procurement Title Children and Young Peoples Support Services Framework Agreement</p>			
<p>Procurement Option OJEU – Open Tender</p>			
<p>New or Existing Provision Existing. Existing Contracts have been arranged on short term models to meet unplanned requirements over the past two years.</p>			
<p>Estimated Annual Contract Value and Funding Arrangements The authority does not guarantee any volume of services to be purchased through the framework agreement. The annual spend is estimated to be between £0 and £1,000,000, subject to requirements. Potential total contract value over a 4 year period: £4,000,000. Any spend above this total contract value would require further budgetary approval.</p>			
<p>Framework Duration An initial period of two years with an option to extend the contract beyond the initial term, by up to a further two years, by any number of defined periods.</p>			
<p>Lotting Due to the nature of the services it is not considered suitable to lot the procurement. Previous experience of appointing multiple providers has highlighted inefficiencies in managing multiple relationships as well as inconsistencies in the quality of service received across the county. Therefore it is the intention to appoint one provider who can provide services in any part of the county.</p>			
<p>Evaluation</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Quality Criteria 60%</td> <td>Financial Criteria 40%</td> </tr> </table> <p>Of which Social Value will form 10% of the quality criteria, the objective will be focused on promoting training and employment opportunities for the people of Lancashire.</p>		Quality Criteria 60%	Financial Criteria 40%
Quality Criteria 60%	Financial Criteria 40%		
<p>Contract Detail</p> <p>The Children and Young Peoples Support Services Framework Agreement is intended to offer a fall-back service to support Children's Services.</p> <p>A range of children's social care services are to be supported by the framework agreement. Whilst the appointed service provider is not guaranteed any business during the framework period they would be available to meet any short term or crisis driven requirements, acting as a safety net to in-house services.</p> <p>When called upon the service provider will deploy qualified social workers to assist the authority to undertake its statutory responsibilities. The service provider would act in accordance with Lancashire Children Safeguarding Board's Multi Agency Procedures, the Lancashire Child Sexual Exploitation Operating Protocol.</p> <p>Using a single provider model would allow for requirements to be assigned directly without further competition. Services provided will be closely monitored to ensure safe delivery and high standards of quality are maintained.</p>			

Leader of the County Council
Procurement Title Construction –New Build Properties Partnering Framework Agreement
Procurement Option OJEU Open Process
New or Existing Provision Replacement of an existing provision
Estimated Total Contract Value The estimated total contract value is £80m over a four-year period. There is no commitment or guarantee of work on the Framework.
Contract Duration 1 July 2018 – 30th June 2022
Lotting The Framework will be divided into three Lots : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lot A - £0 to £150,000• Lot B - £100,000 to £750,000• Lot C - £500,000 & above It is the intention to award framework contracts to four different suppliers per Lot.
Evaluation The tender will be conducted using the OJEU Open procedure. The tender questionnaire will have two stages, within a single procurement procedure: Stage 1: A selection questionnaire to ascertain suppliers' financial status, technical capability, experience, and references. Each tenderer must pass this stage in order to proceed in the final tender evaluation. Stage 2: The tender returns will be evaluated on the basis of the most economically advantageous tender (MEAT) – a quality section and a pricing section will be used, to give final a total score for each tenderer. The score weighting allocation is expected to be 70% quality, 30% price.
Contract Detail The Framework Agreements will be used by the Design & Construction Service on New Build and refurbishment works for both the County Council premises and Schools. The Framework will be based on a 'Partnering' basis in accordance with the principles of Sir John Egan's reports 'Rethinking Construction' and 'Accelerating Change'.

This approach will be used on projects where it is deemed that a partnering arrangement with a contractor is more beneficial in terms of both price and the quality of the work delivered to ensure that construction requirements are met, rather than undertaking a standard competitive exercise for a given project.

Cabinet Member for Highways and Transport
Procurement Title Penwortham By-Pass Earthworks.
Procurement Option OJEU Open Process.
New or Existing Provision New provision.
Estimated Total Contract Value An estimated total contract framework value is £2m. There is no commitment or guarantee of work on the Framework.
Contract Duration 1 February 2018 – 30th April 2020.
Lotting The Framework will be divided into two Lots in order to compare the different costs of starting Phase One and Phase Two at different times in the year : For Phase One of the Works: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lot A – To start works on 1st February 2018 or <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lot B – To start works on 1st August 2018 For Phase Two of the Works: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lot A – To start works on 1st September 2018 or <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lot B – To start works on 1st February 2019 It is planned to award the framework contract to a single contractor based upon the most competitive Lot.
Evaluation The tender will be conducted using the OJEU Open procedure. The tender questionnaire will have two stages, within a single procurement procedure: Stage 1: A selection questionnaire to ascertain suppliers' financial status, technical capability, experience, and references. Each tenderer must pass this stage in order to proceed in the final tender evaluation. Stage 2: The tender returns will be evaluated on price only.

Contract Detail

The Framework agreement will be used by Highways and is for Earthworks on Phases One & Two of the Penwortham By-Pass.

The construction of the Penwortham By-Pass will be divided into two phases due to the re-siting of a school playing fields with alternate start dates depending on cost.

Report to the Cabinet

Meeting to be held on Thursday, 7 December 2017

Report of the Director of Corporate Commissioning**Part I**

Electoral Divisions affected:
As set out in the report.

Highways and Transport Capital Programmes

(Appendix 'A' refers)

Contact for further information:

Janet Wilson, Tel: (01772) 538647, Commissioning Manager,
janet.wilson@lancashire.gov.uk

Executive Summary

As part of the normal process of service delivery the approved Highways and Transport Capital Programmes now require certain amendments in order to meet emerging priorities and to respond to some unanticipated service demands. The proposed amendments are set out at Appendix 'A'.

This is deemed to be a Key Decision and the provisions of Standing Order No. 25 have been complied with.

Recommendation

The Cabinet is recommended to approve the proposed amendments to the Highways and Transport Capital Programmes as outlined at Appendix 'A'.

Background and Advice

The following detailed highway and transport capital programmes of work have previously been approved by the Cabinet Member for Highways and Transport:

- 2015/16 New Starts Programme – 5 March 2015
- 2016/17 New Starts Programme – 18 April 2016
- 2017/18 New Starts programme – 13 March 2017

As part of the normal process of service delivery these detailed programmes of work now require certain amendments in order to meet the emerging priorities and to respond to some unanticipated service demands. The proposed amendments are set out at Appendix 'A'.

Electoral Divisions affected are the following:

Lancaster Rural East, Ribble Valley North East, Clitheroe, Great Harwood, Rishton and Clayton le Moors, Burnley Central West; Pendle Rural; Rossendale South, Longridge with Bowland, South Ribble West, South Ribble Rural West, West Lancashire North; Burscough and Rufford; West Lancashire West, Wyre Rural Central, Fylde South, Ribble Valley South West, Chorley Rural East, Accrington West and Oswaldtwistle Central, West Lancashire East, South Ribble East, South Ribble West, Clayton with Whittle, West Lancashire East, Skelmersdale East, Hoghton with Wheelton, Pendle Hill, Burnley Rural, Padiham and Burnley West, Preston Central West, Penwortham West, and South Ribble East.

Consultations

N/A

Implications:

This item has the following implications, as indicated:

Risk management

The changes are required to ensure that emerging highway and transport priorities and unanticipated service demands can be addressed.

Financial

The financial implications of the proposed changes can be accommodated within the overall approved programme allocations, subject to review of funding available within those programmes once historic overspends are addressed.

It is proposed that the allocation of the proposed released funding if available is considered as other projects come forward.

List of Background Papers

Paper	Date	Contact/Tel
Report to Cabinet Member for Highways and Transport: Environment Directorate 2015/16 Highway Maintenance, Road Safety and Public Rights of Way New Starts capital programme	5 March 2015	Dave Gorman/(01772) 534261
Report to Cabinet Member for Highways and	18 April 2016	

Transport: Environment
Directorate 2016/17
Highway Maintenance,
Road safety and
Public Rights of Way New
Starts capital programme
Report to Cabinet Member 13 March 2017
for Highways and
Transport: Proposed
2017/18 Highway
Maintenance, Road Safety
and Public Rights of Way
New Starts Capital
Programme

Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate

N/A

Proposed Amendments to the Approved Highways and Transport Capital Programmes

Project Details							
No	Scheme Name	Division/District	Change Required	Original Approved Allocation	Additional Funding Required	Released Funding	Proposed Scheme Allocation
New Start 2015/16 Bridges							
1.	Various as described	Lancaster Rural East; Lancaster, Ribble Valley North East; Clitheroe; Ribble Valley, Great Harwood, Rishton and Clayton le Moors; Hyndburn, Burnley Central West; Burnley, Pendle Rural; Pendle, Rossendale South; Rossendale	<p>The following inspections have been completed with actual costs all less than their allocated budget. It is therefore proposed to release the remaining monies back into the 2015/16 programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 419B1 Rowton Brook Principal Bridge Inspection (Lancaster) – releasing £2,379 • 1075B1 Brungerley Principal Bridge Inspection (Ribble Valley) – releasing £2,179 • 4297B1 Pepper Hills Principal Bridge Inspection (Ribble Valley) – releasing £2,437 • 4315B1 Paythorne Principal Bridge Inspection (Ribble Valley) – releasing £4,230 • 971B1 Cock Principal Bridge Inspection (Ribble Valley) – releasing £5,228 • 945B1 Holt Mill Principal Bridge Inspection (Hyndburn – releasing £1,967 • 4634B1 Manchester Road Canal Principal Bridge Inspection (Burnley) - releasing £3,334 • 4691B1 West Close Bridge Reconstruction (Pendle) – releasing £72,927 • 4779B1 Lomas Lane Principal Bridge Inspection (Rossendale) – releasing £3,015 	£148,333	£0	£97,696	£50,637
2.	Various as described	Longridge with Bowland; Ribble Valley North East; Ribble Valley, various in Lancaster, Fylde and West Lancashire	<p>The following projects require additional funds to be able to complete the necessary bridge safety, maintenance and inspection works. If these works are not undertaken it will result in the need for more costly work in the future. It is proposed that the additional monies are allocated from the released funding detailed above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lancaster Footbridge Structural Maintenance – requires an additional £2,379 • Fylde Footbridge Structural Maintenance – requires an additional £1,740 • West Lancashire Footbridge Structural Maintenance - requires an additional £58,199 • 1032B1 Duddel Brook Principal Bridge Inspection – requires an additional £1,066 • 4264B1 Sawley Principal Bridge Inspection – requires an additional £1,967 	£44,976	£65,351	£0	£110,327
Revised New Start 2015/16 Bridges				£193,309	£65,351	£97,696	£160,964
New Start 2015/16 Non Highways Structures							
3.	Low Mill Bridge	Lancaster Rural East, Lancaster	This project was originally allocated £40,000 for bridge repainting and timber deck/parapet replacement works. However due to the amount of timber deterioration a temporary scaffolding structure now needs to be installed to ensure the public can still use the footbridge path whilst the replacement works are ongoing. It is proposed that the additional monies needed for these works are funded from the programme's unallocated budget.	£40,000	£10,000	£0	£50,000
Revised New Start 2015/16 Non Highways Structures				£40,000	£10,000	£0	£50,000
New Start 2016/17 Public Rights of Way							
4.	Union Road Haslingden Old Road to A681	Rossendale South, Rossendale	This project was originally allocated £32,678. However the works have been completed and the actual costs were less at £17,725. It is therefore proposed to reduce the allocation to £17,725 and release the remaining funding back into the 2016/17 programme.	£32,638	£0	£14,913	£17,725

No	Scheme Name	Division/District	Change Required	Original Approved Allocation	Additional Funding Required	Released Funding	Proposed Scheme Allocation
5.	Michael Wife Lane	Rossendale South, Rossendale	This is a well-used multi-user route that leads to a wider network. The surface of Michael Wife Lane has been so badly affected by water that some users are not able to pass through it. This section of the route is a sunken lane and there are limited options to manage the water. Additionally water has headed down a public footpath towards Plunge Farm which is also a flood risk. It is proposed to allocate £14,913 to fund this high priority Public Rights of Way project to install new sediment traps, gullies and piping.	£0	£14,913	£0	£14,913
			Revised New Start 2016/17 Public Rights of Way	£32,638	£14,913	£14,913	£32,638
			New Start 2017/18 Pothole Action Fund				
6.	U2177 Pine Avenue	South Ribble West, South Ribble	This project was originally allocated £11,247 as part of the Pothole Action Fund programme to undertake patching works. However, since it was first assessed, the road's condition has significantly deteriorated and additional works are required to complete the project. It is proposed that the additional funding required is funded from the programme's unallocated budget.	£11,247	£3,532	£0	£14,779
			Revised New Start 2017/18 Pothole Action Fund	£11,247	£3,532	£0	£14,779
			New Start 2017/18 Footways				
7.	U803 Park Road	Chorley Rural East, Chorley	This project was originally allocated £82,310 for footway resurfacing works from Market Street to Castle House Lane. However, since it was first assessed, the area has significantly deteriorated and deeper patching works are required to be able to complete the project. It is proposed that the additional monies required are funded from the programme's unallocated budget.	£82,310	£40,000	£0	£122,310
			Revised New Start 2017/18 Footways	£82,310	£40,000	£0	£122,310
			New Start 2017/18 Bus Stop Compliance				
8.	Walton Le Dale Park and Ride Lighting Review	South Ribble East, South Ribble	The operation of the Walton Le Dale Park and Ride site is currently under review to identify any potential cost savings that can be made. The site's lighting is one potential area for savings as the current flood light system is outdated, inefficient and has very high electricity bills. It is therefore proposed that a project of works is taken forward to investigate the potential cost savings that could be made by replacing the site's existing lamps with LEDs. To be able to fund this full assessment it is proposed that the monies are allocated from the Bus Stop Compliance Programme within the transport block of the Capital Programme. The Bus Stop Compliance Programme is currently in its development stage and as such these monies can be repurposed to allow the service to address this high priority project.	£0	£4,000	£0	£4,000
			Revised New Start 2017/18 Walton Le Dale Park and Ride Lighting Review	£0	£4,000	£0	£4,000

No	Scheme Name	Division/District	Change Required	Original Approved Allocation	Additional Funding Required	Released Funding	Proposed Scheme Allocation
			New Start 2017/18 A,B and C Roads – Surface Dressing				
9.	Various as described	South Ribble Rural West; South Ribble, West Lancashire North; Burscough and Rufford; West Lancashire West, West Lancashire East; Skelmersdale East; West Lancashire, Wyre Rural Central; Wyre, Fylde South; Fylde, Ribble Valley South West; Ribble Valley, Chorley Rural East; Hoghton with Wheelton; Chorley, Lancaster Rural East; Lancaster, Pendle Rural; Pendle Hill; Pendle, Burnley Rural; Padiham and Burnley West; Burnley, Preston Central West; Preston	<p>The following projects have been completed with actual costs all less than their allocated budget due to efficiencies realised on site. It is therefore proposed to release the remaining monies back into the 2017/18 programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C243 Gill Lane (South Ribble) – releasing £3,700 • C142 Hesketh Lane (West Lancashire) – releasing £12,000 • C134 Drummersdale Lane (West Lancashire) – releasing £15,000 • C110 Smithy Lane (West Lancashire) – releasing £7,000 • C110 Pinfold Lane (West Lancashire) – releasing £3,000 • C414 Bradshaw Lane (Wyre) – releasing £1,000 • C293 Kirkham Road (Fylde) – releasing £9,000 • C541 Mellor Lane/Higher Ramsgreave/Ramsgreave Road (Ribble Valley) – releasing £14,800 • A666 Whalley Road (Ribble Valley) – releasing £10,000 • A6 Stanley Street/London Road (Preston) – releasing £25,000 • A673 Chorley Road (Chorley) – releasing £3,000 • A674 Blackburn New Road (Chorley) – releasing £20,000 • C449 Quernmore Road (Lancaster) – releasing £22,000 • C583 Wheathead Lane (Pendle) – releasing £12,000 • C658 Salterford Lane (Burnley) – releasing £5,000 • C224 Bett Lane/Buckholes Lane (Chorley) – releasing £8,000 • C207 Higher House Lane (Chorley) – releasing £7,000 • C117 Scarth Hill Lane (West Lancashire) – releasing £8,000 • C157 Chequer Lane (West Lancashire) – releasing £8,000 • C129 Lathom Road (West Lancashire) – releasing £6,000 • C128 Church Road (West Lancashire) – releasing £3,000 • C334 Aqueduct Street (Preston) – releasing £8,000 • C670 Blacko Bar Road (Pendle) – releasing £2,000 • C553 Slade Lane (Burnley) – releasing £4,000 • C206 Grimeford Lane (Chorley) – releasing £3,000 	£788,414	£0	£219,500	£568,914

No	Scheme Name	Division/District	Change Required	Original Approved Allocation	Additional Funding Required	Released Funding	Proposed Scheme Allocation
10.	Various as described	Accrington West and Oswaldtwistle Central; Hyndburn, West Lancashire East; West Lancashire, Chorley Rural East; Chorley, South Ribble West; South Ribble East; Clayton with Whittle; Penwortham West; South Ribble, Ribble Valley South West; Ribble Valley	<p>The following surface dressing projects have been completed but require additional funding due to some unanticipated additional works and materials that were identified on site to complete them. It is proposed that the additional funding required is allocated from the released funding detailed above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C632 Lonsdale Street (Hyndburn) - requires an additional £3,000 • A5209 Course Lane (West Lancashire) - requires an additional £9,000 • A6 Bolton Road (Chorley) - requires an additional £9,000 • C246 Pope Lane and Cage Lane (South Ribble) - requires an additional £22,000 • C218 Tithe Barn Lane/Heapey Road (Chorley) – requires an additional £3,409 • C255 Cottage Lane (South Ribble) – requires an additional £4,186 • C219 Mill Lane (Chorley) – requires an additional £6,422 • C210 Dean Head Lane (Chorley) – requires an additional £5,910 • C545 Rishton Road (Ribble Valley) – requires an additional £7,727 • A582 Golden Way (South Ribble) – required an additional £8,000 • A59 Preston New Road (South Ribble) - requires an additional £56,000 (due to the nature of this busy carriageway an additional layer of bitumen material has to be used on top of the surface dressed road to ensure the project could be carried out over a shorter period of time. This facilitates shorter road closures, significantly reduced surface chippings and the possibility of damage claims against the county council). 	£316,590	£134,654	£0	£451,244
			Revised New Start 2017/18 A,B and C Roads – Surface Dressing	£1,105,004	£134,654	£219,500	£1,020,158

Report to the Cabinet

Meeting to be held on Thursday, 7 December 2017

Report of the Head of Service - Highways**Part I**

Electoral Divisions affected:
Accrington South; Accrington
West and Oswaldtwistle
Central;

(Various Roads, Accrington Town Centre, Hyndburn Borough) (Suspension and Various Parking Restrictions) Experimental Order 2017; (Various Roads, Accrington Town Centre, Hyndburn Borough) (Suspension, One Way Traffic, Prohibition of Driving, Prohibition of Driving (Except Goods Vehicles) and Bus Lane) Experimental Order 2017

(Appendices 'A' - 'D' refer)

Contact for further information:

Matthew Hargreaves, Tel: (01254) 770966, Operations Engineer

matthew.hargreaves@lancashire.gov.uk

Executive Summary

This report sets out two Experimental Traffic Regulation Orders which suspended elements of existing restrictions and introduced various parking restrictions, one way traffic, prohibition of driving, prohibition of driving (except goods vehicles) and bus lane, on various roads in Accrington town centre associated with the opening of the George Slynn Bus Station and the decommissioning of the Peel Street Bus Station. Approval is sought to make the Experimental Traffic Regulation Orders permanent in order to facilitate further proposed Traffic Regulation Orders in the town centre associated with the Town Square public realm improvements.

The proposals have been advertised in the local press and by way of notice on-site and objections have been received.

This is deemed to be a Key Decision and the provisions of Standing Order No. 25 have been complied with.

Recommendation

The Cabinet is recommended to approve the making permanent of two Experimental Traffic Regulation Orders as described above and as set out in the schedule and plans attached at Appendices 'A' to 'D'.

Background and Advice

Lancashire County Council, in partnership with Blackburn with Darwen Council, is implementing a rapid transit bus route scheme (Pennine Reach) along the Accrington – Blackburn – Darwen corridors. As part of the scheme Lancashire County Council is proposing to implement a scheme of waiting restrictions, one-way streets, loading only bays, bus lane and no entry restriction within the town centre area in Accrington to compliment the operation of the new bus station. The site of the old bus station will be decommissioned and the measures introduced are intended to assist in managing traffic and parking following these changes.

The Pennine Reach scheme's aim is to improve connectivity and economic growth in Hyndburn and Blackburn with Darwen.

The operation of the new bus station, parking and loading areas, together with the operation of the one-way system and bus lane was subject to change as the network impacts of re-locating the bus station in the town centre could not be fully predicted. Therefore the changes have been made by way of two Experimental Traffic Regulation Orders (ETRO) to enable modification of the proposals once the bus station is operational, if necessary. One Experimental Order covers the static (waiting and loading) type restrictions and the second Experimental Order covers the moving traffic (prohibition of vehicles/driving and one way street) type restrictions. It is usual for separate Orders to be created for 'moving' and 'static' restrictions and this is done for operational reasons. The initial 6 month period after the making of the Experimental Orders represents the consultation period during which objections can be made. The Orders can be in force for an experimental period of up to 18 months.

The ETROs also apply to areas of Accrington town centre which are part of a Hyndburn Borough Council public realm improvement scheme which is currently under construction. This improvement scheme requires further Traffic Regulation Orders which will overlap with the ETROs which are the subject of this report and therefore it is considered appropriate to make the ETROs permanent to avoid delays to the commissioning of the public realm works.

Effect of the Orders:

(Various Roads, Accrington Town Centre, Hyndburn Borough) (Suspension and Various Parking Restrictions) Experimental Order 2017)

The effects of this Order can be seen at Appendix 'A' and Appendix 'B'.

(Various Roads, Accrington Town Centre, Hyndburn Borough) (Suspension, One Way Traffic, Prohibition of Driving, Prohibition of Driving (Except Goods Vehicles) and Bus Lane) Experimental Order 2017)

The effects of this Order can be seen at Appendix 'C' and Appendix 'D'.

Consultations

The changes to Accrington town centre as part of the Pennine Reach Scheme had been developed in consultation with Hyndburn Borough Council.

Originally, two ETROs came into force on 5 June 2016 introducing traffic management measures throughout the town centre area. During the initial 6 month consultation period comments were received regarding the operation of the ETROs including four written formal objections.

The objections focused on the location of the taxi rank on Church Street, particularly in relation to the loss of delivery/disabled parking space and fumes entering the shops from waiting taxis leaving their engines running. Concerns were also raised about vandalism to the shop fronts by customers waiting for taxis and the difficulty for disabled customers in crossing Church Street from the disabled parking bays on Holme Street due to the volume and speed of traffic.

Changes were incorporated relating to the location of the daytime taxi rank on Church Street by moving it further north away from the shops, providing a loading bay and re-introducing the daytime prohibition of waiting outside the shops to allow deliveries and disabled parking as before.

There was also a common theme in the objections requesting the direction of traffic flow on Holme Street be reverted back to its original direction to provide a route through the town centre and relieve a reported bottleneck at the St James Street/Paradise Street junction.

Officers do not support the request to return the traffic flow on Holme Street to its original direction as the officers' original concerns regarding the creation of a priority route through the town centre are still valid. The route requested by the objectors, on one-way streets, would attract additional traffic and sever pedestrian routes from the on-street parking areas into the town centre.

The lack of formal limited waiting bays on a section of King Street following the sudden closure of an adjacent car park to the public was also raised. As there were no formal parking facilities available in that location prior to the ETRO, this was considered as a request and not an objection. However, the opportunity has been taken to introduce an additional limited waiting bay on King Street.

In order to address the concerns which were raised, and after discussion with Hyndburn Borough Council, a second pair of ETROs to which this report relates were proposed to re-introduce most of the original measures but also incorporate the changes agreed above.

Current Experimental Traffic Regulation Orders

Consultations

The two current ETROs came in to force on the 20 February 2017 and are operational for a period of up to 18 months. Formal consultation was carried out in the initial 6 month period between the 20 February 2017 and 20 August 2017 by way of advertisement in a local newspaper and the posting of notices on site. The County Councillors for the affected divisions were informed but have not raised any formal objections although they have commented on the proposals. Objections were received to the ETROs.

Objections

An objection was received jointly from the leaders of the political parties elected to Hyndburn Borough Council requesting the direction of traffic flow on Holme Street be reverted back to its original direction. The Chamber of Trade also maintained its objection to the direction of traffic flow on Holme Street.

Officers have further considered the traffic flow on Holme Street and maintain their original concerns. Officers will continue to work with Hyndburn Borough Council to investigate alternative measures and are currently considering a proposal to reverse the direction of traffic flow on Cannon Street, between St James Street and Church Street to address the objectors concerns.

Local shopkeepers have raised concerns about the road markings for the night time taxi rank on Church Street which are reported to be confusing to drivers and mistakenly preventing them from loading and unloading and are also discouraging the disabled blue badge holders from waiting on the single yellow line daytime restriction.

It is proposed to create a 30 minute limited waiting bay operating between 8am and 6pm which will be within the night time taxi rank outside the shops. The hours of operation of the taxi rank would be amended to 6pm to 6am to allow a two hour unrestricted time period between 6am and 8am for deliveries and servicing of the shops. This would also require the road markings to be amended which should remove any confusion for drivers regarding the availability of parking. This has been agreed in principle with Hyndburn Borough Council. This change would require a separate Traffic Regulation Order which is not part of the recommendation within this report.

Approval is therefore sought for the making permanent of the Experimental Traffic Regulation Orders as most recently advertised, as set out in the schedule and as shown on the plan attached at Appendices 'A' to 'D'.

Implications:

This item has the following implications, as indicated:

Risk management

The Experimental Traffic Regulation Orders aim to support the effective operation of the new George Slynn Bus Station in Accrington. Failure to implement the Experimental Traffic Regulation Orders will prevent the police and civil enforcement officers from enforcing the prohibitions and restrictions which has potential road safety implications for highway users and could detrimentally effect the operation of the Pennine Reach Priority Bus Scheme. Failure to implement the ETROs could also impact on the delivery of the Accrington Town Square public realm scheme as further Traffic Regulation Orders are required to implement the scheme which overlap with measures in the ETROs.

Financial

The costs of making the Experimental Traffic Regulation Orders will be funded from the approved Pennine Reach Bus Priority Scheme Capital allocation. The estimated costs of the statutory advertisement is £1,000.

List of Background Papers

Paper	Date	Contact/Tel
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None

Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate

N/A

Accrington Town Centre Experimental Order 2017 Static Traffic Schedule

Schedule 1 – Suspensions

- a) Schedule 2.01 item 1.
- b) Schedule 2.03 item 1.
- c) Schedule 10.01 items 26(b)(i), 84(a)(i), 84(a)(ii), 84(b), 127, 195(a)(iv) and 231(ii).
- d) Schedule 11.075 items 17(b)(i), 17(c)(i), 22, 29(a), 59 and 100.
- e) Schedule 12.025 items 2(a)(i), 2(a)(v) and 2(b)(ii).
- f) Schedule 12.066 items 8, 9 and 20.

Schedule 2 - Disabled Parking Place from Monday to Saturday between 8am and 6pm (3 hours, no return within 2 hours)

- a) Broadway, Accrington, the east side, from a point 22 metres north of its junction with the Centreline of Blackburn Road for a distance of 17 metres in a northerly direction.
- b) Holme Street, Accrington, the south side, from a point 8 metres west of from its junction with the Centreline of Church Street for a distance of 30 metres in a westerly direction.

Schedule 2A – Disabled Parking Place from Monday to Saturday between 8am and 6pm

Blackburn Road, Accrington, the north side, from a point 60 metres east of its junction with the Centreline of School Street for a distance of 25 metres in an easterly direction.

Schedule 3 – Authorised Taxi Rank

- a) Church Street, Accrington, the east side, from a point 55 metres north of its junction with the Centreline of Warner Street for a distance of 20 metres in a northerly direction.
- b) Union street, Accrington, the east side, from a point 46 metres north of its junction with the Centreline of Broadway for a distance of 19 metres in a northerly direction.
- c) Union street, Accrington, the east side, from a point 88 metres north of its junction with the Centreline of Broadway for a distance of 18 metres in a northerly direction.

Schedule 3A Authorised Taxi Stand between 6pm and midnight and between midnight and 8am

- a) Church Street, Accrington, the east side, from a point 10 metres north from its junction with the Centreline of Warner Street for a distance of 45 metres in a northerly direction.
- b) Holme Street, Accrington, the south side, from a point 8 metres west of its junction with the Centreline of Church Street to a point 9 metres east of its junction with the Centreline of St James Street .
- c) Willow Street, Accrington, the south side, from a point 9 metres west of its junction with the Centreline of St James Street for a distance of 35 metres in a westerly direction.
- d) Willow Street, Accrington, the south side, from a point 55 metres west of its junction with the Centreline of St James' Street for a distance of 18 metres in a westerly direction

Schedule 4 – Goods Vehicle loading/unloading only from Monday to Saturday between 8am and 6pm: Maximum stay 1 hour, no return within 2 hours

- a) Church Street, Accrington from a point 45 metres north of its junction with the Centreline of Warner Street for a distance of 10 metres in a northerly direction.
- b) Blackburn Road, Accrington, the north side, from a point 13 metres west of its junction with the Centreline of School Street for a distance of 13 metres in a westerly direction.
- c) Broadway, Accrington, the west side, from a point 27 metres north of its junction with the Centreline of Blackburn Road for a distance of 15 metres in a northerly direction.
- d) St James Street, Accrington, the west side, from a point 25 metres north of its junction with the Centreline of Willow Street for a distance of 8 metres in a northerly direction.

Schedule 5 – Prohibition of Waiting

- a) Blackburn Road, Accrington, the north side, from a point 13 metres west of its junction with the Centreline of School Street for a distance of 30 metres in a westerly direction.
- b) Blackburn Road, Accrington, the north side, from a point 56 metres east of its junction with the Centreline of School Street for a distance of 4 metres in an easterly direction.
- c) Blackburn Road, Accrington, the north side, from its junction with the Centreline of Broadway for a distance of 18 metres in a westerly direction.
- d) Blackburn Road, Accrington, the south side, from its junction with the Centreline of Eagle Street for a distance of 10 metres in an easterly direction.
- e) Blackburn Road, Accrington, the south side, from a point 11 metres west of the Centreline of Birch Street for a distance of 29 metres in an easterly direction.
- f) Blackburn Road, Accrington, the south side, from a point 39 metres east of its junction with the Centreline of Birch Street for a distance of 4 metres in an easterly direction.
- g) Blackburn Road, Accrington, the south side, from its junction with the Centreline of St James Street for a distance of 27 metres in a westerly direction.
- h) Broadway, Accrington, the west side, from its junction with the Centreline of Blackburn Road for a distance of 27 metres in a northerly direction.
- i) Broadway, Accrington, the west side, from a point 42 metres north of its junction with the Centreline of Blackburn Road for a distance of 10 metres in a northerly direction.
- j) Broadway, Accrington, the east side, from its junction with the Centreline of Blackburn Road for a distance of 15 metres in a northerly direction.
- k) Broadway, Accrington, the east side, from a point 39 metres north of its junction with the Centreline of Blackburn Road for a distance of 15 metres in a westerly direction.
- l) Edgar Street, Accrington, the west side, from a point 7 metres north of its junction with the Centreline of Blackburn Road for a distance of 54 metres in a northerly direction.
- m) Edgar Street, Accrington, the east side, from a point 7 metres north of its junction with the Centreline of Blackburn Road measured along the eastern kerbline for a distance of 53.7 metres in a northerly direction, then in an easterly direction, then a northerly direction then a westerly direction around the turning head.
- n) Edgar Street, Accrington, the east side, from a point 66.7 metres from its junction with the Centreline of Blackburn Road measured along the eastern kerbline in a northerly direction, then in an easterly direction, then a northerly direction then a westerly direction around the turning head to a point 40 metres north of its junction with the Centreline of Blackburn Road.
- o) Edgar Street, Accrington, the east side, from a point 50 metres north of its junction with the Centreline of Blackburn Road for a distance of 15 metres in a northerly direction.
- p) King Street (western link), Accrington, both sides, from a point 7 metres east of its junction with the Centreline of Fort Street for a distance of 26 metres in an easterly direction.
- q) King Street, Accrington, both sides, from a point 48 metres south-west of the junction of the north-eastern link road with the Centreline of Hyndburn Road (roundabout) to a point 48 metres north of its junction with the Centreline of Blackburn Road.
- r) King Street (northeast link road), Accrington, both sides, from its junction with the Centreline of Hyndburn Road (roundabout) for a distance of 48 metres in a southerly direction.
- s) King Street, Accrington, the north side, from a point 10 metres south-west of its junction with the Centreline of Hyndburn Road (roundabout) for a distance of 12 metres in a south-westerly direction.
- t) King Street, Accrington, the south side, from a point 8 metres south-west of its junction with the Centreline of Hyndburn Road (roundabout) for a distance of 42 metres in a south-westerly direction.
- u) St James Street, Accrington, the east side, from a point 5 metres north of its junction with the Centreline of Willow Street to its junction with the Centreline of Blackburn Road.
- v) St James Street, Accrington, the west side, from a point 13 metres south of its junction with the Centreline of Blackburn Road for a distance of 5 metres in a southerly direction.
- w) St James Street, Accrington, the west side, from its junction with the Centreline of Willow Street for a distance of 9 metres in a northerly direction

- x) Willow Street, Accrington, both sides, from its junction with the Centreline of St James Street for a distance of 9 metres in a westerly direction.
- y) Willow Street, Accrington, the north side, from its junction with the Centreline of Birch Street for a distance of 10 metres in a westerly direction.

Schedule 5A – Prohibition of Waiting from Monday to Saturday between 8am and 6pm

- a) Broadway, Accrington, both sides, from its junction with the Centreline of Union Street for a distance of 117 metres in an easterly direction.
- b) Church Street, Accrington, the east side, from its junction with Blackburn Road for a distance of 29 metres in a southerly direction.
- c) Church Street, Accrington, the east side, from its junction with the Centreline of Warner Street for a distance of 45 metres in a northerly direction.
- d) Church Street, Accrington, the east side, from its junction with Warner Street to its junction with Oak Street.
- e) Union Street, Accrington, the west side, from its junction with the Centreline of Broadway to a point 20 metres south-east of its junction with Hyndburn Road (roundabout).
- f) Union Street, Accrington, the east side, from a point 11 metres north of its junction with the Centreline of Broadway for a distance of 35 metres in a northerly direction.
- g) Union Street, Accrington, the east side, from a point 65 metres north of its junction with the Centreline of Broadway for a distance of 23 metres in a northerly direction.
- h) Union Street, Accrington, the east side, from a point 106 metres north of the Centreline of Broadway to a point 20 metres south-east of its junction with Hyndburn Road (roundabout).
- i) King Street, Accrington, the north side, from its junction with the centreline of Albion Street for a distance of 7 metres in a westerly direction.
- j) King Street, Accrington, the north side, from its junction with the centreline of Albion Street for a distance of 16.4 metres in an easterly direction.
- k) King Street, Accrington, the north side, from its junction with the centreline of Fort Street for a distance of 9 metres in a westerly direction.
- l) King Street, Accrington, the south side, from a point 7 metres west of its junction with the centreline of Albion Street to a point 6 metres north-east of its junction with the centreline of Fort Street.

Schedule 6 - Prohibition of loading/unloading at any time

- a) Blackburn Road, Accrington, the north side, from a point 13 metres west of its junction with the Centreline of School Street for distance of 30 metres in an easterly direction.
- b) Edgar Street, Accrington, the east side, from a point 29.5 metres north of its junction with the Centreline of Blackburn Road measured along the eastern kerbline for a distance of 31.2 metres in a northerly direction, then in an easterly direction, then a northerly direction then a westerly direction around the turning head.
- c) Union Street, Accrington, the west side, from a point 88 metres north of its junction with the Centreline of Broadway for a distance of 23 metres in a northerly direction.

Schedule 7 – Limited Waiting (one hour, no return within one hour from Monday to Saturday between 8am and 6pm)

- a) Willow Street, Accrington, the north side, from a point 10 metres west of its junction with the Centreline of Birch Street for a distance of 24 metres in a westerly direction.
- b) Willow Street, Accrington, the north side, from a point 5 metres east of its junction with the Centreline of Birch Street for a distance of 57 metres in an easterly direction.
- c) Willow Street, Accrington, the north side, from a point 9 metres west of its junction with the Centreline of St James Street for a distance of 11 metres in a westerly direction.
- d) King Street, Accrington, the north side, from a point 16.4 metres east of its junction with the centreline of Albion Street for a distance of 25 metres in an easterly direction.

Schedule 7A – Limited Waiting (two hours, no return within two hours from Monday to Saturday between 8am and 6pm)

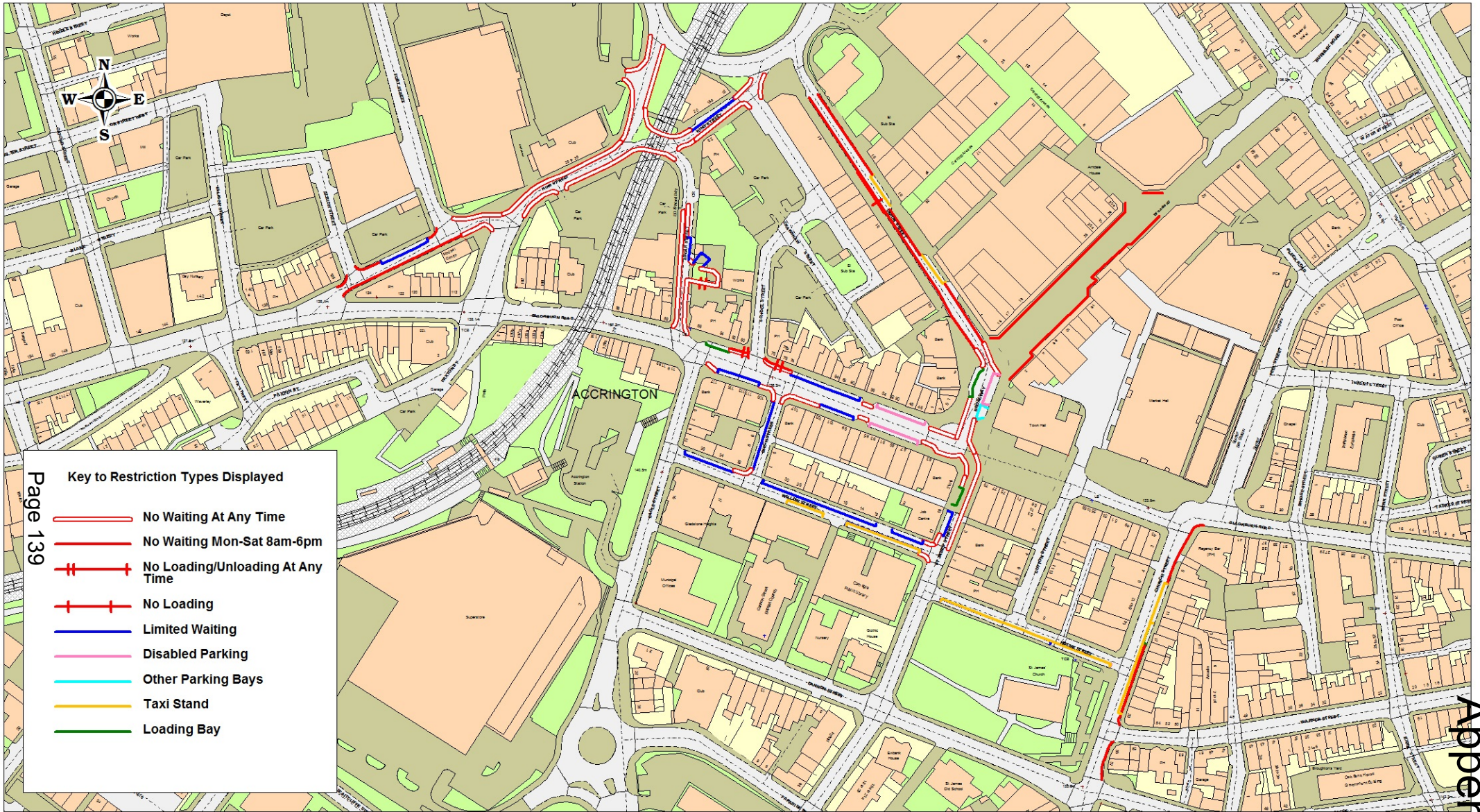
- a) Blackburn Road, Accrington, the north side, from a point 17 metres east of its junction with the Centreline of School Street for a distance of 39 metres in an easterly direction.
- b) Blackburn road, Accrington, the south side, from a point 11 metres west of its junction with the Centreline of Birch Street for a distance of 21 metres in a westerly direction.
- c) Blackburn road, Accrington, the south side, from a point 18 metres east of its junction with the Centreline of Birch Street for a distance of 21 metres in an easterly direction.
- d) Edgar Street, Accrington, the east side, from a point 60.7 metres from its junction with the Centreline of Blackburn Road measured along the eastern kerblin in a northerly direction, then in an easterly direction, then a northerly direction then a westerly direction around the turning head for a distance of 6 metres in a north westerly direction.
- e) Edgar Street, Accrington, the east side, from a point 40 metres north of its junction with the Centreline of Blackburn Road for a distance of 10 metres in a northerly direction.
- f) Holme street, Accrington, the south side, from a point 38 metres west of its junction with the Centreline of Church Street for a distance of 57 metres in a westerly direction.
- g) King Street, Accrington, the north side, from a point 22 metres south-west of its junction with the Centreline of Hyndburn Road (roundabout) for a distance of 26 metres in a south-westerly direction.
- h) St James Street, Accrington, the west side, from a point 9 metres north of its junction with the Centreline of Willow Street for a distance of 12 metres in a northerly direction.

Schedule 7B – Limited Waiting (three hours, no return within two hours from Monday to Saturday between 8am and 6pm)

Willow Street, Accrington, the south side, from a point 9 metres west of its junction with the Centreline of St James Street for a distance of 35 metres in a westerly direction.

Schedule 8 - Electric Vehicle Charging Place (two hours, no return within 1 hour from Monday to Saturday between 9am and 6pm)

Broadway, Accrington, the east side, from a point 15 metres north of its junction with the Centreline of Blackburn Road for a distance of 7 metres in a northerly direction.



Key to Restriction Types Displayed

- No Waiting At Any Time
- No Waiting Mon-Sat 8am-6pm
- No Loading/Unloading At Any Time
- No Loading
- Limited Waiting
- Disabled Parking
- Other Parking Bays
- Taxi Stand
- Loading Bay



Accrington Town Centre

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Licence No. 2003

**Community Services
Phil Barrett
Director Community Services**

P.O. Box 100, County Hall,
PRESTON PR1 0LD

SCALE

1 : 2500

DATE

25/01/2017

DRAWING No.

DRAWN BY

Accrington Town Centre Experimental Order 2017 Moving Traffic Schedule

Schedule 1 – Prohibition of Driving

Edgar Street, Accrington, from a point 70 metres north of its junction with the centre line of Blackburn Road to its junction with King Street (southern link road).

Schedule 2 – Prohibition of Driving (except Goods Vehicles)

Blackburn Road, Accrington, from its junction with St James Street to its junction with Dutton Street.

Schedule 3 – One Way Traffic

- a) Blackburn road, Accrington, from west to east, from its junction with Eagle Street to its junction with Dutton Street.
- b) Birch Street, Accrington, from north to south, from its junction with Blackburn Road to its junction with Willow Street.
- c) St James Street, Accrington, from north to south, from its junction with Blackburn Road to its junction with Cannon Street.
- d) Holme Street, Accrington, from east to west, from its junction with Church Street to its junction with St James Street.

Schedule 4 – Bus Lane

King Street, Accrington, from its junction with King Street (southern link road) to its junction with King Street (north-eastern link road).



Blackburn Road area

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 Licence No. 2003

Community Services
Phil Barrett
Director Community Services
 P.O. Box 100, County Hall,
 PRESTON PR1 0LD

SCALE	1 : 1250
DATE	26/04/2016
DRAWING No.	
DRAWN BY	

Report to the Cabinet

Meeting to be held on Thursday, 7 December 2017

Report of the Head of Asset Management**Part I**

Electoral Divisions affected:
All

Lancashire Resilient Route Network

(Appendix 'A' refers)

Contact for further information:

Paul Binks, Tel: (01772) 532210, Highways Asset Manager,

paul.binks@lancashire.gov.uk

Executive Summary

In 2014 the Department for Transport (DfT) published the 'Transport Resilience Review: A Review of the Resilience of the Transport Network to Extreme Weather Events'. One of the Key recommendations was for local highway authorities to identify a Resilient Road Network (RRN) within their wider overall highway network. It is also a requirement of the DfT Self-Assessment.

The RRN is conceptualised as the minimum road network the county council will strive to keep continuously open, as far as is practicably possible, in severe weather to protect essential economic activity and provide access to key services. It seek to ensure continuity of travel across neighbouring local authority boundaries by providing access to the strategic road network.

The proposed RRN has been developed through the Lancashire Resilience Forum Transport Sub-group as well as with neighbouring Highway Authorities Highway Asset Managers.

This is deemed to be a Key Decision and the provisions of Standing Order No. 25 have been complied with.

Recommendation

The Cabinet is recommended to approve the adoption of the proposed Resilient Route Network as shown in Appendix 'A'.

Background and Advice

In 2014 the Department for Transport (DfT) published the 'Transport Resilience Review: A Review of the Resilience of the Transport Network to Extreme Weather Events'. One of the key recommendations was for local highway authorities to identify a Resilient Road Network (RRN) within their wider overall highway network.

The RRN is conceptualised as the minimum road network the county council will strive to be kept continuously open, as far as is practicably possible, in severe weather to protect essential economic activity and provide access to key services. It maintains connection between emergency services, schools, power supply centres and transport infrastructure nodes such as bus and train stations. It seeks to ensure continuity of travel across neighbouring local authority boundaries by providing access to the strategic road network. Put simply, it is designed to 'Keep Lancashire Moving'.

A review in January 2017 presented to the council's Highway Infrastructure Asset Management Strategy Board proposed that the priority network (gritting) Primary Gritting Routes be adopted as an initial RRN as it is already accepted as being of a higher priority for treatment and maintenance, and has met both DfT selection criteria and stakeholder engagement requirements.

The Strategy Board agreed to consult with key stakeholders through the Lancashire Resilience Forum, and work closely with Blackpool Council and Blackburn with Darwen Council as Highway Authorities to create a subset of the priority network to form a core RRN, more targeted to economic and key service protection. The RRN will be prioritised for preventative maintenance treatments to ensure it is as robust as possible and will be prioritised during annual extremes of weather, not limited to the winter period, to try to ensure it is kept open.

The result of the process has created a minimum core draft Resilient Route Network (RRN) connecting all agreed critical nodes. If adopted, it should be noted that not all the original identified nodes will be connected by the RRN, for example not every single school is included, but provision will be made for those within the connected urban cores. Similarly, branch line train stations will not be connected but principal stations will.

Appendix 'A' represents a description of the roads in the proposed RRN.

The proposed RRN has a total length of 1,205km, or 17.13 % of the county network, the Primary Gritting Routes are 2,500 km or 36% of the network. This is in line with other authorities with published RRNs.

Consultations

Lancashire Resilience Forum, General Purposes Group and Sub Groups, were consulted. Support for the proposals was received including suggestions for additional links to be included. In the main these suggestions were taken on board and where they were not deemed appropriate then feedback was provided to the consultee. Neighbouring Highway Authority Highway Asset Managers were also consulted.

Implications:

This item has the following implications, as indicated:

Risk management

Adopting a Resilient Route Network will allow the county council to prioritise its preventative maintenance activities to ensure that there is a minimum core highway network it can keep continuously open, as far as is practicably possible, in severe weather to protect essential economic activity and provide access to key services. Without such a network there is a risk that the available resources are spread over a wider network and key assets would not be able to be maintained to a suitable standard. The RRN will be considered in the highway maintenance hierarchy review and appropriate inspection frequencies imposed.

Financial

The review and adoption of a Resilient Route Network is one aspect of the DfT Self-Assessment process. This contributes to Lancashire's Band 3 status allowing the council to be awarded the full Incentive Fund capital allocation. Without achieving Band 3 Lancashire may not be granted the full allocation, which for 2018/19 would mean a reduction of £1.16M.

List of Background Papers

Paper	Date	Contact/Tel
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None

Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate

N/A

Appendix A

Resilient Route Network

District	Road Class	Road Number	Short Description	Crossover District
BURNLEY	A	A679	From Hyndburn District Boundary at Huncoat Hall Junction with A56, north east through Burnley to Anchor Retail Park Junction with A682	Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council
BURNLEY	A	A682	From Rossendale Boundary at Dunnockshaw, north through Burnley and on to Pendle Boundary	Craven District Council, North Yorkshire CC
BURNLEY	B	B6238	From A 671 to Rossendale district boundary	
BURNLEY	B	B6239	A671 Cavalry Road to Trafalgar Street A671	
BURNLEY	B	M65	M65, junction 10 north to Colne including roundabouts and slips	
BURNLEY	A	A6114	From A 671 at Turf Moor, to Burnley Hospital	
BURNLEY	C	C664	District Boundary at Reedley to Belvedere Road roundabout	
BURNLEY	U	U41963	Bus Station to A671	
BURNLEY	U	U41969	Bus Station to A671	
BURNLEY	U	U42295	From Market Hall to Queens Lancashire Way	
BURNLEY	U	U49017	Manchester Road and St James Street	
BURNLEY	U	U42393	Rossendale Road A646 to B 6239 Burnham Gate	
BURNLEY	A	A646	Full Length though Burley District Accrington Road A 679, across the M65 and north to the A671, Padiham Road	Calderdale Borough Council, West Yorkshire CC
BURNLEY	A	A678	Hyndburn district boundary, east to Padiham at junction with A671	Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council
BURNLEY	B	B6434	Manchester Way Roundabout, A671 to Westgate Roundabout, A697	
BURNLEY	A	A6068	Full Length through Burnley District: From Pendle District boundary at Higham, to Hyndburn District Boundary at Huncoat	Craven District Council, North Yorkshire CC
BURNLEY	A	A671	Full Length through Burnley District: From Rossendale District Boundary north of Weir to Ribble Valley District Boundary west of Padiham	Rochdale Borough Council, Gtr Manchester
BURNLEY	U	U42937	Link to A682	
CHORLEY	B	B5229	B6228 roundabout at Eaves Lane to A6 Bengal Street	
CHORLEY	B	B5247	From A59 Windgate, Through Bretherton and south to Croston at the B5249, Moor Road Chorley	
CHORLEY	B	B5249	Croston Station east to junction with B5249, Balshaw Lane.	
CHORLEY	B	B5250	From the A 581 Balshaw Lane east of Ulmes Walton to Eccleston and on to District Boundary with West Lancashire	Wigan Borough Council, Gtr Manchester
CHORLEY	B	B5251	George Street Roundabout Chorley Moor, south to A49 Moor Street, Coppull	
CHORLEY	B	B5252	A6 to A581 loop over and round Astley Village	
CHORLEY	B	B5253	A581 north from Boyes Farm, Balshaw Road A581, to south Ribble District	

District	Road Class	Road Number	Short Description	Crossover District
			Boundary	
CHORLEY	B	B6228	Harpers Lane to Bengal Street A6	
CHORLEY	C	C197	From Wigan Road to Astley Village	
CHORLEY	C	C215	Bengal Street to Coppull Road	
CHORLEY	U	U8819	From Pall Mall at Chorley Moor, north to A561 St Thomas's Road	
CHORLEY	U	U8792	Chorley Moor, Duke Street: connecting B5251 to the A6	
CHORLEY	U	U8744	From Weld Bank road, C215 west to B5251.	
CHORLEY	A	A673	From A6 junction at Skew Bridge, south through Adlington, to district Boundary with Bolton	Bolton Borough Council, Gtr Manchester
CHORLEY	U	U2637	B5248 to due south to the C197 through Buckshaw	
CHORLEY	U	U8447	A6 to A581 past Flat Iron carpark and Council Offices	
CHORLEY	A	A581	From Market A6 Water Street Roundabout Chorley west to West Lancashire boundary, connecting to A59 Liverpool Road	
CHORLEY	A	A49	Euxton Junction south through Euxton and Coppul to Wigan District Boundary	Wigan Borough Council, Gtr Manchester
CHORLEY	A	A59	South Ribble boundary at Carr House Bridge to Chorley Boundary at Tarleton Bridge	Craven District Council, North Yorkshire CC to Sefton Borough Council, Liverpool City Region
CHORLEY	A	A6	Full Length of A6 through Chorley: From Bolton District Boundary at Adlington top South Ribble Boundary at Clayton Brook / Walton Summit	South Lakeland District Council, Cumbria CC to Bolton Borough Council, Gtr Manchester
CHORLEY	A	A674	From Blackburn with Darwen District Boundary at Moulden Brow, south west to M61 junction 8	
CHORLEY	A	A675	Full Length through Chorley District: From Blackburn with Darwen District Boundary at Calf Hey Bridge north to South Ribble District Boundary at Coupe Green	
FYLDE	B	B5260	Church Road Weeton north to Garstang Road at Little Singleton	
FYLDE	B	B5266	Wyre District Boundary to Singleton Village	Blackpool Borough Council
FYLDE	C	C270	Singleton Road Weeton to B51920 at Kirkham Hospital	
FYLDE	C	C278	Normoss Road at Wyre boundary south east to Mythop Road	
FYLDE	A	A585	Connects Kirkham Bypass, A583 roundabout, to M65 J3 (north of J3 is Highways England)	
FYLDE	A	A586	Windy Harbour Road east to Wyre Boundary	Blackpool Borough Council
FYLDE	B	B5261	Blackpool Road North from Church Road C282 to Division Lane at district Boundary with Blackpool	Blackpool Borough Council

District	Road Class	Road Number	Short Description	Crossover District
FYLDE	C	C281	St Anne's Road East, to Queensway	
FYLDE	B	B5233	B 5261 Junction running south west to A584 by Town Hall	
FYLDE	U	U15038	Headroomgate Road to Queensway	
FYLDE	A	A584	From Blackpool Road at Savick Bridge, Through Freckleton, Warton & St Anne's, and along the coast to Blackpool	Blackpool Borough Council
FYLDE	U	U15124	Headroomgate Road to Clifton Drive North	
FYLDE	C	C282	Preston Road, west to Blackpool Road	
FYLDE	B	B5192	A583 At Dowbridge north west to A585 Roundabout, Fleetwood Road north of Wesham	
FYLDE	A	A583	From Preston District Boundary at Savick Bridge through Kirkham to Blackpool District Boundary at J4 of M55	Blackpool Borough Council
FYLDE	A	A586	Little Singleton west to Wyre District Boundary, (East of this is Highways England to Windy Harbour Road)	Blackpool Borough Council
HYNDBURN	A	A679	Full length through Hyndburn District: from Burnley District Boundary at Huncoat Hall Junction with A56, west to Blackburn with Daren District Boundary at Intack / Knuzden	Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council
HYNDBURN	B	B6231	From Union Lane , B6234, North to Blackburn Road A 679 at Alleytroys	
HYNDBURN	B	B6234	From Union Road, B6231	Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council
HYNDBURN	B	B6535	From Blackburn Road, A678 to Whalley Road, 680 at Great Harwood	
HYNDBURN	A	A678	Full length through Hyndburn District, from Ribble Valley District Boundary at Altham Business Park, to Blackburn with Darwen District Boundary at M65 J6, including western slips.	Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council
HYNDBURN	C	C639	Henry Street Roundabout to Abbey Street Scaitcliffe	
HYNDBURN	A	A6185	From J7 of M65 to A678 to the north and the A679 to the south	
HYNDBURN	A	A680	Full length through Hyndburn District: from Ribble Valley District Boundary at Cock Bridge, south through Accrington through to Rossendale District Boundary at Lower Baxenden.	Rochdale Borough Council, Gtr Manchester
HYNDBURN	U	U16591	A679 Roundabout to Blackburn Road	
HYNDBURN	U	U16863	A679 Roundabout to Blackburn Road	
HYNDBURN	A	A6119	From J6 of M65 into Blackburn with Darwen	Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council
LANCASTER	A	A687	Craven District Boundary west to Cantsfield and on to A683 Bay Gateway junction	Craven District Council, North Yorkshire CC
LANCASTER	B	B5273	Whinstay Road Junction with Heysham Road to Kingsway	
LANCASTER	B	B5275	Lonsdale Avenue, north of Morecambe Road roundabout, to the coast road at Marine Road East	
LANCASTER	B	B5321	Central Drive by the market roundabout on	

District	Road Class	Road Number	Short Description	Crossover District
			A589, east to end of Lancaster Road at Broadway Junction	
LANCASTER	B	B5321	A6 Owen Road west to Scale Hall Lane Junction	
LANCASTER	B	B6254	South Lakeland Boundary south to Carnforth centre, A6 crossroads	South Lakeland District Council, Cumbria CC
LANCASTER	A	A683	Full Length of the A683, from Heysham Port, northwards to Kirkby Lonsdale South Lakeland District Boundary. Including A683 Greyhound Bridge and Caton Road Lancaster, and the Bay Gate way to M6 at Halton	South Lakeland District Council, Cumbria CC
LANCASTER	C	C470	Morecambe Road to Marine Road West	
LANCASTER	C	C473	Torrisholme Road to Morecambe Road	
LANCASTER	C	C476	Nelson Street to Wyresdale Road	
LANCASTER	C	C492	A6 to B6254	
LANCASTER	C	C493	Lancaster Road to Scotland Road via train station	
LANCASTER	C	C494	Lancaster Road to Scotland Road via train station	
LANCASTER	A	A65	From South Lakeland District Boundary at Kirkby Lonsdale, through north Lancaster district, through Cowan Bridge to Craven District Boundary	South Lakeland District Council, Cumbria CC to Craven District Council, North Yorkshire CC
LANCASTER	A	A601M	J 35 M6, slip to Carnforth junction 35a at A6 Pine lake	
LANCASTER	U	U18097	Westbourne Road to Willow lane	
LANCASTER	U	U18098	A6 ring road to Westbourne Road loop	
LANCASTER	U	U18099	A6 ring road to Westbourne Road loop	
LANCASTER	U	U18107	West Road to Westbourne Road supporting train station	
LANCASTER	U	U18108	West Road to Westbourne Road	
LANCASTER	U	U18169	Station Road to Willow Lane	
LANCASTER	U	U18228	Cable Street to Rosemary Lane, link to A6 Ring Road for public transport	
LANCASTER	U	U18920	Heysham Road to Kingsway	
LANCASTER	U	U18982	Heysham Mossgate Road to Oxcliffe Road	
LANCASTER	U	U19022	Heysham Road to Oxcliffe Road	
LANCASTER	U	U19039	Regent Road to Fairfield Road	
LANCASTER	U	U19303	A589 to the B5321 at Bridge Road, serving hospital and ambulance station	
LANCASTER	U	U19304	A589 to the B5321 at Bridge Road, serving hospital and ambulance station	
LANCASTER	U	U19305	A589 to the B5321 at Bridge Road, serving hospital and ambulance station	
LANCASTER	U	U19314	A589 to the B5321 at Bridge Road, serving hospital and ambulance station	
LANCASTER	U	U49369	Connects A589 to the B5275	
LANCASTER	B	B5290	Victoria Terrace, Glasson Dock to A588 Lancaster Road at Condor Bridge	
LANCASTER	C	C477	Full Length of C477, from Wyresdale road, out across the fells to the Ribble Valley boundary	
LANCASTER	A	A5105	From A6 Junction at Bolton le Sands,	

District	Road Class	Road Number	Short Description	Crossover District
			south west along the coast to junction with A589 at Broadway.	
LANCASTER	A	A589	Full Length from Higher Heysham at A683 Bypass roundabout, north along Morecambe seafront to Broadway and then south through Morecambe into Lancaster, linking to both Greyhound and Skerton bridges	
LANCASTER	A	A588	Lancaster A6 Pointer Roundabout, south to Cockerham, and on to Wyre District Boundary	
LANCASTER	A	A6	Full Length of A6 through Lancaster: From Bayhorse / Potters Brook to South Lakeland District Boundary, north of Yealand Redmayne	South Lakeland District Council, Cumbria CC to Bolton Borough Council, Gtr Manchester
LANCASTER	U	U11902	Wyresdale Road to A6 Scotforth Road at Yealand Drive	
PENDLE	A	A682	Full length through Pendle District: from Ribble Valley District Boundary at Greystone, south to Burnley District Boundary north of Burnley Hospital.	Craven District Council, North Yorkshire CC
PENDLE	A	A6068	Full Length through Pendle District: From Pendle District south western boundary at Higham, through Nelson and Colne to Craven District Boundary easts of Laneshaw Bridge	Craven District Council, North Yorkshire CC
PENDLE	C	C664	From C680 Barkerhouse Road Nelson to District Boundary at Reedley	
PENDLE	C	C678	Reedyford Bridge south to Nelson County Court and police station	
PENDLE	C	C680	Townhouse Road to Netherfield Road Pendle	
PENDLE	U	U20301	Marsden Hall to the C680, Barkerhouse Road	
PENDLE	U	U20343	Marsden Hall to the A56	
PENDLE	A	A56 (North)	From Craven District Boundary, north of Earby, south across Pendle to Colne centre, then South east to Bradley, to the Junction with C678 at the County Court Nelson	Craven District Council, North Yorkshire CC
PENDLE	A	A59	Craven District Boundary to Ribble Valley District Boundary	Craven District Council, North Yorkshire CC to Sefton Borough Council, Liverpool City Region
PRESTON	B	B6242	From Eastway Roundabout at Fullwood Barracks, to M6 J31a, and to Longridge Road at Red Scar Industrial Estate	
PRESTON	B	B6241	From Water Lane A583 looping around north of Preston centre to J1 M55, and back round to A5085 Blackpool Road	
PRESTON	B	B6242	London Road to Tom Finney Way	
PRESTON	C	C336	North Road to Moor Lane	
PRESTON	A	A6063	Preston HMP at A6 junction north to Deepdale at A5085	
PRESTON	U	U47646	Church Row: Link into bus station	

District	Road Class	Road Number	Short Description	Crossover District
PRESTON	U	U47995	Tithebarn Street: Link into bus station	
PRESTON	U	U48044	North Road, Link into bus station	
PRESTON	U	U50285	Townley Way to Gamull Lane	
PRESTON	U	U50286	Longridge Road to Watling Street Road	
PRESTON	A	A5072	From Blackpool Road south to Fishergate Hill	
PRESTON	A	A59	Full Length: From South Ribble Boundary at Brockholes Bridge, west to A6 London Road Preston. And from A6 North Road Preston, south west to Preston Boundary at Ribble Bridge	Craven District Council, North Yorkshire CC to Sefton Borough Council, Liverpool City Region
PRESTON	U	U12571	Watling Street Road to Garstang Road via Preston Royal Hospital	
PRESTON	C	C329	Fishergate, Strand Road to Ringway	
PRESTON	A	A5085	From Farrington Park west through Preston and Aston-on-Ribble towards Kirkham to the A583 Riversway	
PRESTON	A	A5071	University Roundabout North to A6 at Moorbrook Road	
PRESTON	A	A583	Preston University Roundabout / A59 Ringway west out of Preston to Fylde Boundary at Savick Bridge	Blackpool Borough Council
PRESTON	A	A59	Penwortham New Bridge Preston	Craven District Council, North Yorkshire CC to Sefton Borough Council, Liverpool City Region
PRESTON	A	A6	Full Length of A6 through Preston: From South Ribble Boundary at Walton Bridge, to Wyre Boundary north of Barton	South Lakeland District Council, Cumbria CC to Bolton Borough Council, Gtr Manchester
PRESTON	B	B6243	From Preston Ringway at HMP Preston, north east to Ribble Valley Boundary north of Grimsargh	
RIBBLE VALLEY	A	A682	Full length through Ribble Valley District: from Pendle District Boundary at Greystone, north to Craven District Boundary north of Newsholme	Craven District Council, North Yorkshire CC
RIBBLE VALLEY	B	B5269	Derby Road C564 east to Lower Lane B5269	
RIBBLE VALLEY	B	B6243	Full length through Ribble Valley District: from Clitheroe centre to Preston District Boundary at Grimsargh	
RIBBLE VALLEY	B	B6244	Kestor Lane Ribble Valley south to Chapel Hill Junction	
RIBBLE VALLEY	B	B6245	B6243 at Longridge east to Longsight Road A59 at Clayton le Dale	
RIBBLE VALLEY	B	B6478	Dunsop Bridge to Clitheroe Centre	
RIBBLE VALLEY	C	C548	A59 Roundabout Northcote Road to Whalley centre	
RIBBLE VALLEY	A	A666	Full length through South Ribble District: From A59 roundabout north of Langho, south to Wilpshire and into Blackburn	Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council
RIBBLE VALLEY	A	A677	South Ribble District Boundary south of Mellor Brook, to Blackburn District	

District	Road Class	Road Number	Short Description	Crossover District
			Boundary at Beardwood, A6119	
RIBBLE VALLEY	C	C549	Station Road Whalley north to Pimlico Link Road	
RIBBLE VALLEY	B	B6246	Connecting the C548 to the C549 through Whalley	
RIBBLE VALLEY	C	C477	Lancaster boundary, east to Dunsop Bridge and on to Waddington village centre	
RIBBLE VALLEY	C	C568	Lancaster boundary, east to Dunsop Bridge and on to Waddington village centre	
RIBBLE VALLEY	A	A671	From Burnley boundary, west through Whalley and north to Clitheroe bypass at Wiswell	Rochdale Borough Council, Gtr Manchester
RIBBLE VALLEY	A	A59	Full Length through Preston from	Craven District Council, North Yorkshire CC to Sefton Borough Council, Liverpool City Region
RIBBLE VALLEY	A	A680	Hyndburn District Boundary, north to Whalley Road	Rochdale Borough Council, Gtr Manchester
ROSSENDALE	A	A682	From Rossendale Boundary at Dunnockshaw, south A56	Craven District Council, North Yorkshire CC
ROSSENDALE	B	B6238	From Burnley District Boundary ay Clough Bottom Reservoir, south to A681 Bacup Road	
ROSSENDALE	B	B6527	Bent Gate Roundabout, south to A676 Bury Road	
ROSSENDALE	C	C705	Full Length from A68 1Bacup to A682 Rawtenstall	
ROSSENDALE	A	A676	From Bury District Boundary at Stubbins, north to A680 at Edenfield	Bury Borough Council, Gtr Manchester
ROSSENDALE	A	A680	From Exchange Street Edenfield centre, to Rochdale boundary at Cheesden Bridge	Rochdale Borough Council, Gtr Manchester
ROSSENDALE	A	A671	Full distance across Rossendale District: From Rochdale District Boundary at Broadley to Burnley District Boundary north of Weir	Rochdale Borough Council, Gtr Manchester
ROSSENDALE	A	A680	Bent Gate Roundabout junction with A56, north through Haslingden, to Hyndburn district boundary at Rising Bridge	Rochdale Borough Council, Gtr Manchester
ROSSENDALE	A	A681	Full length through Rossendale District: from A680 junction at Bent Gate roundabout, east to Calderdale District Boundary at Sharney Ford	Caldervale Borough Council, West Yorkshire County Council
ROSSENDALE	A	U8804	George Street roundabout north to St Thomas's Road At Town Hall	
SOUTH RIBBLE	B	B5248	From B5254 to Bent Bridge, over the M6 and into Buckshaw Village	
SOUTH RIBBLE	B	B5253	From Chorley District boundary north to C256 roundabout south of Wade Hall	
SOUTH RIBBLE	B	B5254	From C250 Golden Hill Lane, North to Stanifield Lane A5083 and North from Farrington Road north to A59 Junction Higher Penwortham.	
SOUTH	B	B5254	Linking Towngate to Church Road	

District	Road Class	Road Number	Short Description	Crossover District
RIBBLE				
SOUTH RIBBLE	B	B5257	From Station Road Bamber Bridge to the A582	
SOUTH RIBBLE	B	B6230	Walton-le-Dale roundabout east to Chorley Road	
SOUTH RIBBLE	B	B6258	Hennel Lane Walton - le - Dale south to Lostock Lane A6 / Wigan Road A49 Junction	
SOUTH RIBBLE	C	C242	From A59 roundabout immediately south of Walmer bridge, running north to Longton	
SOUTH RIBBLE	C	C244	From Liverpool Road Longton to the A582	
SOUTH RIBBLE	C	C250	Preston Road South west to Croston Road	
SOUTH RIBBLE	U	U9067	Gregson Lane: through Higher Walton to Bank Head Lane	
SOUTH RIBBLE	A	A5083	From Junction with A582 Woodcock Hall Roundabout south to B5254 / A5083 junction, immediately north of Leyland	
SOUTH RIBBLE	U	U10728	Brindle Road: Bank Head Lane to Cottage Lane Holland Slack	
SOUTH RIBBLE	U	U13053	Bank Head Lane: Gregson Lane to Brindle Lane	
SOUTH RIBBLE	U	U5578	From C250 Golden Hill Lane south east to through Broadfield to Civic centre and Police Station	
SOUTH RIBBLE	U	U5585	Connecting Towngate to West Paddock	
SOUTH RIBBLE	C	C256	From Tardy Gate Euxton south to Roundabout at Leyland Lane / Schleswig Way	
SOUTH RIBBLE	C	C255	Cottage Lane to Station Road	
SOUTH RIBBLE	A	A677	South Ribble District Boundary south of Mellor Brook, to A59 junction at Samlesbury sewage works	
SOUTH RIBBLE	A	A506	From Stanley Gate Junction with Ormskirk Road, south west to Sefton Boundary	Sefton Borough Council, Liverpool City Region
SOUTH RIBBLE	A	A49	South Ribble District Boundary south through Clayton-le-Woods to Chorley District Boundary	Wigan Borough Council, Grt Manchester
SOUTH RIBBLE	A	A582	Golden Way roundabout, to A6 Cuerden Roundabout, Lostock Lane.	
SOUTH RIBBLE	A	A59	From Preston Boundary at M6 Junction 31 Lower Brockholes east to Ribble Valley District Boundary at BAE Systems Samlesbury	Craven District Council, North Yorkshire CC to Sefton Borough Council, Liverpool City Region
SOUTH RIBBLE	A	A6	Full Length of A6 through South Ribble: From Walton Bridge Chorley District Boundary at Clayton Brook, and Link to M65 at Cuerden Green	South Lakeland District Council, Cumbria CC to Bolton Borough Council, Grt Manchester
SOUTH RIBBLE	A	A675	Full length across South Ribble District: From Preston District Boundary at A6 Walton Bridge / Capitol Centre to Chorley	

District	Road Class	Road Number	Short Description	Crossover District
			District Boundary west of Houghton	
SOUTH RIBBLE	A	A49	Junction with A6 Lostock Lane south to District Boundary	Wigan Borough Council, Grt Manchester
SOUTH RIBBLE	A	A49	Chorley District Boundary, into South Ribble through Clayton-le-Woods to Chorley District Boundary at Euxton Junction	Wigan Borough Council, Grt Manchester
SOUTH RIBBLE	A	A59	Golden Way junction and access to Penwortham New and Ribble Bridges, south east across South Ribble to district boundary with West Lancashire at Carr House Bridge	Craven District Council, North Yorkshire CC to Sefton Borough Council, Liverpool City Region
WEST LANCASHIRE	A	A5209	From M6 Junction 27, Shevington Moor, Wigan, west to A59 Liverpool Road south of Burscough	Wigan Borough Council, Grt Manchester
WEST LANCASHIRE	C	C162	Appley Bridge to A577 Ormskirk Road, Upholland	
WEST LANCASHIRE	B	B5241	Burscough: linking A59 to A5209 Square Lane	
WEST LANCASHIRE	B	B5250	From Junction 27 at Shevington Moor	Wigan Borough Council, Grt Manchester
WEST LANCASHIRE	B	B5312	From A577 windmill Roundabout, west to Ormskirk Road at Lightening Tower Roundabout	
WEST LANCASHIRE	B	B5319	A570 Derby Street, north to the A59 Windgate	
WEST LANCASHIRE	C	C142	From Sefton Boundary, to Tarleton and south to A565	Sefton Borough Council, Liverpool City Region
WEST LANCASHIRE	C	C153	Main Loop round Tanhouse and Digmore from B5312	
WEST LANCASHIRE	A	A5147	Full Length: From A570 junction at Scarisbrick, South to boundary with Sefton Borough Council at Lydiate Hall area.	Sefton Borough Council, Liverpool City Region
WEST LANCASHIRE	A	A565	From Tarleton west to Banks and to Sefton District Boundary	Sefton Borough Council, Liverpool City Region
WEST LANCASHIRE	U	U608	Toby Island south to the bus station	
WEST LANCASHIRE	U	U658	From police Headquarters south to Bone Island	
WEST LANCASHIRE	B	B5197	A 59 Holborn Hill Roundabout to A570 Park Road	
WEST LANCASHIRE	A	A577	All Sections from Ormskirk centre, west to Wigan Boundary, including southern spur to Pimbo Industrial estate	Wigan Borough Council, Grt Manchester
WEST LANCASHIRE	A	A570	Full Length Across West Lancashire: Rainford Junction area at St Helens Border to Sefton Boundary north of Brown Edge via Ormskirk Centre	Sefton Borough Council, to St Helens Borough Council, Liverpool City Region
WEST LANCASHIRE	A	A5068	Hope Island to Junction 4 M58	
WEST LANCASHIRE	A	A581	From Chorley Boundary at Hanging Bridge Farm to A59 Junction North of Rufford Park	

District	Road Class	Road Number	Short Description	Crossover District
WEST LANCASHIRE	U	U622	From Toby Island to Fosters Island through Ashurst Estate	
WEST LANCASHIRE	U	U49192	Southway and Northway Loops around bus station	
WEST LANCASHIRE	A	A59	From Chorley Boundary, south west through Ormskirk to Sefton District Boundary	Craven District Council, North Yorkshire CC to Sefton Borough Council, Liverpool City Region
WYRE	B	B5268	From Poulton Road B526, north to Amounderness Way roundabout at Fleetwood Nautical College	
WYRE	B	B5412	A587 Brighton Avenue, east to B5268 Fleetwood Road North	
WYRE	B	B5267	From the junction of A588, Breck Road at St Chads, north west to Blackpool Road B5268	
WYRE	A	A587	Blackpool Boundary at Cleveleys, north to Fleetwood to junction with Lord Street (C387)	Blackpool Borough Council
WYRE	C	C380	Garstang Road south to Long House Lane Hardhorn	
WYRE	C	C384	Chatsworth Avenue roundabout south to A585 Roundabout at Fleetwood College	
WYRE	C	C386	Dock Street, to Ferry terminal to Esplanade and south to Brighton Avenue roundabout	
WYRE	C	C387	Bold Street to Lord Street	
WYRE	U	U21909	A 587 to Fairway	
WYRE	U	U21980	A5 roundabout to the Esplanade	
WYRE	U	U22169	Bold Street to Life boat Station	
WYRE	U	U22170	North Church Street to the Esplanade	
WYRE	U	U22182	Queens Terrace to North Church Street	
WYRE	U	U22183	Queens Terrace to North Church Street	
WYRE	U	U22365	Chatsworth to Bentham Avenues	
WYRE	U	U47801	Bentham Avenue to West Way	
WYRE	A	A588	Fylde Boundary Mains Lane A585 (Highways England)	
WYRE	B	B5293	Loop running east - west through Great Eccleston Village, connecting to A586	
WYRE	A	A586	Wyre District Boundary at Main Dyke Bridge, Little Poulton to Blackpool District Boundary	Blackpool Borough Council
WYRE	A	A588	From A586 North to Skipool Roundabout,	
WYRE	A	A588	From Chapel Street, east and west sections heading south to A 586	
WYRE	B	B5266	Blackpool boundary at Normoss Avenue to Wyre boundary at Station Lane	Blackpool Borough Council
WYRE	A	A586	Fylde boundary at Great Eccleston across Wyre to A6 junction at Churchtown / Catteral	Blackpool Borough Council
WYRE	A	A587	Broadways	
WYRE	A	A587	Broadways	
WYRE	A	A6	Full Length of A6 through Wyre: From Preston Boundary at Barton, north to Lancaster District at Potters Brook / Bay Horse	South Lakeland District Council, Cumbria CC to Bolton Borough Council, Gtr

District	Road Class	Road Number	Short Description	Crossover District
				Manchester
WYRE	A	A588	Lancaster District Boundary at Wampole Bridge, full length across district to Hambleton and south to Fylde Boundary.	
WYRE	A	B5377	Preesall Park junction with A588 Hallgate Lane, north to B5270 Sandy Lane, southern edge of Fleetwood.	
WYRE	A	A588	From A588 Junction east of Preesall, west into Knott End to Ferry Terminal	
WYRE	U	U3545	Princes Way: Esplanade to Chatsworth Avenue	

Report to the Cabinet

Meeting to be held on Thursday, 7 December 2017

Report of the Head of Service Highways**Part I**

Electoral Divisions affected:
 Brierfield & Nelson West;
 Chorley Rural East; Leyland
 Central; Mid Rossendale;
 Pendle Central; Poulton le
 Fylde; Rossendale East;
 Rossendale South; Rossendale
 West; Skelmersdale Central;
 South Ribble East; St Annes
 South; West Lancashire East;
 West Lancashire North;

Lancashire County Council (Various Road, Chorley, Fylde, Pendle, Rossendale, South Ribble, West Lancashire and Wyre Borough) (Revocations and Various Parking Restrictions (June No1)) Order 201*
 (Appendices 'A' to 'I' refer)

Contact for further information:

Tracey Price, Tel: (01772) 538098, Assistant Engineer,
tracey.price@lancashire.gov.uk

Executive Summary

Following investigations and a public consultation it is proposed to introduce a Traffic Regulation Order (TRO) to address anomalies in restrictions and to clarify, simplify and tidy up a selection of traffic orders that have been identified in the Chorley, Fylde, Pendle, Rossendale, South Ribble, West Lancashire and Wyre Districts. The purpose of the traffic orders is to restrict waiting and prohibit loading/unloading, to improve safety on the highway and to remove restricted waiting to provide amenity parking.

This is deemed to be a Key Decision and the provisions of Standing Order No. 25 have been complied with.

Recommendation

The Cabinet is recommended to approve the proposals for parking restrictions on various lengths of road within the Chorley, Fylde, Pendle, Rossendale, South Ribble, West Lancashire and Wyre Districts as detailed within this report and as set out in the schedules and plans attached as Appendices 'A' to 'I'.

Background and Advice

It is proposed to revoke existing restrictions which have become obsolete and introduce waiting restrictions and prohibition of loading/unloading restrictions as detailed within the Appendices 'A' to 'I' within the districts of Chorley, Fylde, Pendle, Rossendale, South Ribble, West Lancashire and Wyre to improve the safety of all highway users (including pedestrians) whilst providing parking amenities. A detailed statement of reasons for each proposal is contained within Appendix 'I'.

Consultations

Formal consultation was carried out between 22 August 2017 and 22 September 2017 and advertised in the local press. Notices were also displayed on site for all areas where new restrictions were proposed. The divisional county councillors were also consulted and no comments were received.

Notices were not placed at the locations of the existing restrictions that are being revoked as there was no material change to the restrictions currently on site.

During the consultation period four objections were received one of which was withdrawn. In addition three queries were also submitted. The first query, received from Anderton Parish Council, related to the placement of the parish boundaries referred to within the TRO. Clarification of the parish boundary was provided by officers. The second query, received from a cycling group raised a general issue surrounding the migration of on street parking to other locations when new restrictions were introduced. The specific concern related to the potential obstruction of cycle lanes by parked vehicles. This was a general concern and did not specifically relate to the TROs under consideration. The third query received from a local councillor questioned whether existing restrictions within the Wyre district were to be removed. Officers confirmed that the restrictions were not to be removed but consolidated into one order.

The basis of the four objections are set out below:

Rossendale

Schofield Street / Booth Street, Waterfoot (Appendix 'E' refers)

An objection received from a local resident to the proposed restrictions on Schofield Street / Booth Street, Waterfoot related to the lack of enforcement existing restrictions in the area received. The potential for future enforcement of the proposed restrictions was queried. There was also concern that the new restrictions would displace parking to inappropriate locations causing further obstruction to the highway. This objection was later withdrawn after discussions with officers.

West Lancashire

Pinfold Road / Merchant Road, Ormskirk (Appendix 'G' refers)

Three objections were received from local residents with regard to the proposed prohibition of waiting. All concerns relate to the lack of parking for residents due to the restrictions applying to the highway 24 hours a day 7 days a week. There are concerns that residents will be inconvenienced by the lack of evening and weekend parking and that the problems with parking will be moved further into the estate. The

objections indicate that the issue with vehicles double parking only occurs between 8am and 2pm Monday to Friday and as such a request was made to consider amending the proposal to a Mon-Fri time restricted 'No Waiting' restriction and the introduction of a 'Residents Only' parking scheme thus not inconveniencing the residents.

Officers' response

Rossendale

Schofield Street / Booth Street, Waterfoot

Officers confirmed that enforcement will be reviewed and that there would be continued liaison between the county council and the police.

West Lancashire

Pinfold Road / Merchant Road, Ormskirk

In light of the concerns raised by residents the officer has withdrawn the proposed restrictions at this time. A review of the proposals for this location will be undertaken and any amendment made to the scheme will be formally consulted on.

Also, officers are unable to promote a residents only parking scheme given our priority for increasing road safety and the limited resources available. Furthermore under the current criteria the area would not qualify for a scheme due to the amount of residential off-street parking.

Implications:

This item has the following implications, as indicated:

Risk management

Road safety may be compromised should the proposed restrictions not be approved.

Financial

The estimated costs of the Traffic Regulation Orders detailed in this report of c£8,000 will be funded from the 2017/18 Highways revenue budget.

List of Background Papers

Paper	Date	Contact/Tel
None		
Reason for inclusion in Part II		
N/A		

Appendix A

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL
ROAD TRAFFIC REGULATION ACT 1984
LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
(VARIOUS ROAD, CHORLEY, FYLDE, PENDLE, ROSSENDALE, SOUTH
RIBBLE, WEST LANCASHIRE AND WYRE BOROUGH(S) (REVOCATIONS
AND VARIOUS PARKING RESTRICTIONS (JUNE NO1)) ORDER 201*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Lancashire County Council propose to make the above Traffic Regulation Order under Sections 1, 2 and 4 of and Part IV of Schedule 9 the **Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984**, as amended, the effect of which will be to:

1. Revoke:

- a. The "Lancashire County Council (South Ribble Area) (On Street Parking Places, Prohibition And Restriction Of Waiting) Consolidation Order 2009" insofar as it relates to Item (4) of Schedule 2.01;
- b. The "Lancashire County Council (Hough Lane, Leyland, South Ribble Borough) (Revocation Of Limited Waiting, Taxi Rank And Limited Waiting) Order 2012" insofar as it relates to Schedule 3;
- c. The "Lancashire County Council (Rossendale Area) (On Street Parking Places, Prohibition And Restriction Of Waiting) Consolidation Order 2009" insofar as it relates to:
 - i. Items (2) and (14) of Schedule 2.01;
 - ii. Item (19) of Schedule 10.01;
 - iii. Item (11) of Schedule 11.007;
 - iv. Item (1) of Schedule 11.047;
 - v. Items (7)b)(vi), (7)b)(ix), (43)b) and (51)b) of Schedule 11.075;
 - vi. Items (1)a), (1)b)(i) and (1)b)(ii) of Schedule 11.078.
- d. The "Lancashire County Council (Pilling Street, Haslingden, Rossendale Borough) (Disabled Parking Place) Order 2010" in full;
- e. The "Lancashire County Council (Various Roads (Various Locations), Rossendale Borough) (Part Revocation, Disabled Parking Place, Prohibition And Restriction Of Waiting) Order 2012" insofar as it relates to Item 2 of Schedule 8;
- f. The "Lancashire County Council (Bacup Road, Haslingden Road, Market Street, Peel Street And Rawsthorpe Avenue, Edenfield, Rawtenstall And Whitworth, Rossendale Borough) (Part Revocation, Prohibition Of Waiting, Prohibition Of Stopping On School Keep Clear Markings And Disabled Parking Place) Order 2014" insofar as it relates to Schedule 3;
- g. The "Lancashire County Council (11 Edward Street, Haslingden, Rossendale Borough) (Disabled Parking Place) Order 2008" in full;
- h. The "Lancashire County Council (Fylde Area) (On Street Parking Places, Prohibition And Restriction Of Waiting) Consolidation Order 2009" insofar as it relates to Item (235)b) of Schedule 10.01;
- i. The "Lancashire County Council (Orchard Road, Park Road, St Andrew's Road South, St David's Road South, St George's Road, The Crescent And Wood Street, St Annes, Fylde Borough) (Revocation, Prohibition Of Waiting And Limited Waiting) Order 2017" insofar as it relates to:
 - i. Schedule 4;
 - ii. Item a) of Schedule 5;
 - iii. Items a), b), c), d), e), f), g), h), and j) of Schedule 3.
- j. The "Lancashire County Council (Wyre Area) (On Street Parking Places, Prohibition And Restriction Of Waiting) Consolidation Order 2009" insofar as it relates to Items (176)a)(i), (176)a)(ii) and (176)b) of Schedule 10.01;
- k. The "Lancashire County Council (Argyle Road, Garstang Road East, Moorland, Moorway, The Spinney, Poulton Le Fylde, Wyre Borough (Prohibition Of Waiting) Order 2015" insofar as it relates to Item 5) of the Schedule;
- l. The "Lancashire County Council (Pendle Area) (On Street Parking Places, Prohibition And Restriction Of Waiting) Consolidation Order 2009" insofar as it relates to:
 - i. Items (17)(ii) and (259) of Schedule 10.01;

- ii. Item (3) of Schedule 12.053;
 - iii. Item (5) of Schedule 12.084;
 - iv. Item (1) of Schedule 14.30.
- m. The "Lancashire County Council (Hesketh Lane, Tarleton, West Lancashire District) (Restriction of Waiting) Order 2009" insofar as it relates to Item i) from the Schedule;
 - n. The "Lancashire County Council (West Lancs Area) (On Street Parking Places, Prohibition And Restriction Of Waiting) Consolidation Order 2009" insofar as it relates to Item 1)(ii) of Schedule 11.040;
 - o. The "Lancashire County Council (Chorley Area) (On Street Parking Places, Prohibition And Restriction Of Waiting) Consolidation Order 2009" insofar as it relates to Item (68)b) of Schedule 10.01.
2. Introduce a disabled parking space in Hough Lane, Leyland, the southeast side, from a point 52 metres east of the centreline of Meadow Street for a distance of 6.6 metres in an easterly direction.
 3. Introduce a taxi stand in Hough Lane, Leyland, the south east side, from a point 34.5 metres east of the centreline of Meadow Street for a distance of 17.5 metres in an easterly direction.
 4. Introduce a prohibition of waiting in the following lengths of road:
 - a. Brierley Road, Walton Summit, both sides, from a point 15 metres south east of the centreline of Newfield Road in a north westerly direction to a point 55 metres north west of the centreline of Walton Summit Road;
 - b. Dorothy Avenue, Leyland, the north side, from a point 55.5 metres south of the centreline of Hough Lane (measured along the eastern kerbline) for a distance of 10 metres in an easterly direction;
 - c. Dorothy Avenue, Leyland, the south side, from a point 69 metres south of the centreline of Hough Lane (measured along the western kerbline) for a distance of 4.5 metres in an easterly direction;
 - d. Dorothy Avenue, Leyland, the west side, from a point 28 metres south of the centreline of Hough Lane for a distance of 40.5 metres on a southerly direction;
 - e. Walton Summit Road, Walton Summit, both sides, from the centreline of Brierley Road for a distance of 42 metres in a south westerly direction;
 - f. Walton Summit Road, Walton Summit, the north west side, from the centreline of Brierley Road for a distance of 180 metres in a north easterly direction;
 - g. Walton Summit Road, Walton Summit, the south east side, from a point 65 metres south west of the centreline of Brierley Road for a distance of 35 metres in a south westerly direction;
 - h. Walton Summit Road, Walton Summit, the south east side from a point 144 metres south west of the centreline of Brierley Road for a distance of 35 metres in a south westerly direction;
 - i. Walton Summit Road, Walton Summit, the south east side from the centreline of Brierley Road for a distance of 42 metres in a north easterly direction;
 - j. Walton Summit Road, Walton Summit, the south east side from a point 97 metres north east of the centreline of Brierley Road for a distance of 45 metres in a north easterly direction;
 - k. Bacup Road, Rawtenstall, the north side, from the centreline of Bury Road to the centreline of James Street;
 - l. Bacup Road, Rawtenstall, the south side, from the centreline of Bury Road to the centreline of Markross Street;
 - m. Booth Street, Rawtenstall, the north side, from the centreline of Burnley Road East for a distance of 26 metres in an easterly direction;
 - n. Booth Street, Rawtenstall, the south side, from the centreline of Burnley Road East for a distance of 16 metres in an easterly direction;
 - o. Highfield Street, Haslingden, both sides, from the centreline of Grane Road for a distance of 10 metres in a south easterly direction;
 - p. Longholme Road, Rawtenstall, the west side, from the centreline of Bacup Road for a distance of 15 metres in a southerly direction;
 - q. St Andrews Road South, St Annes, the north east side, from the centreline of The Crescent for a distance of 10.5 metres in a south easterly direction;

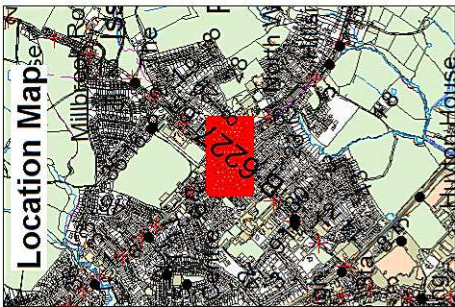
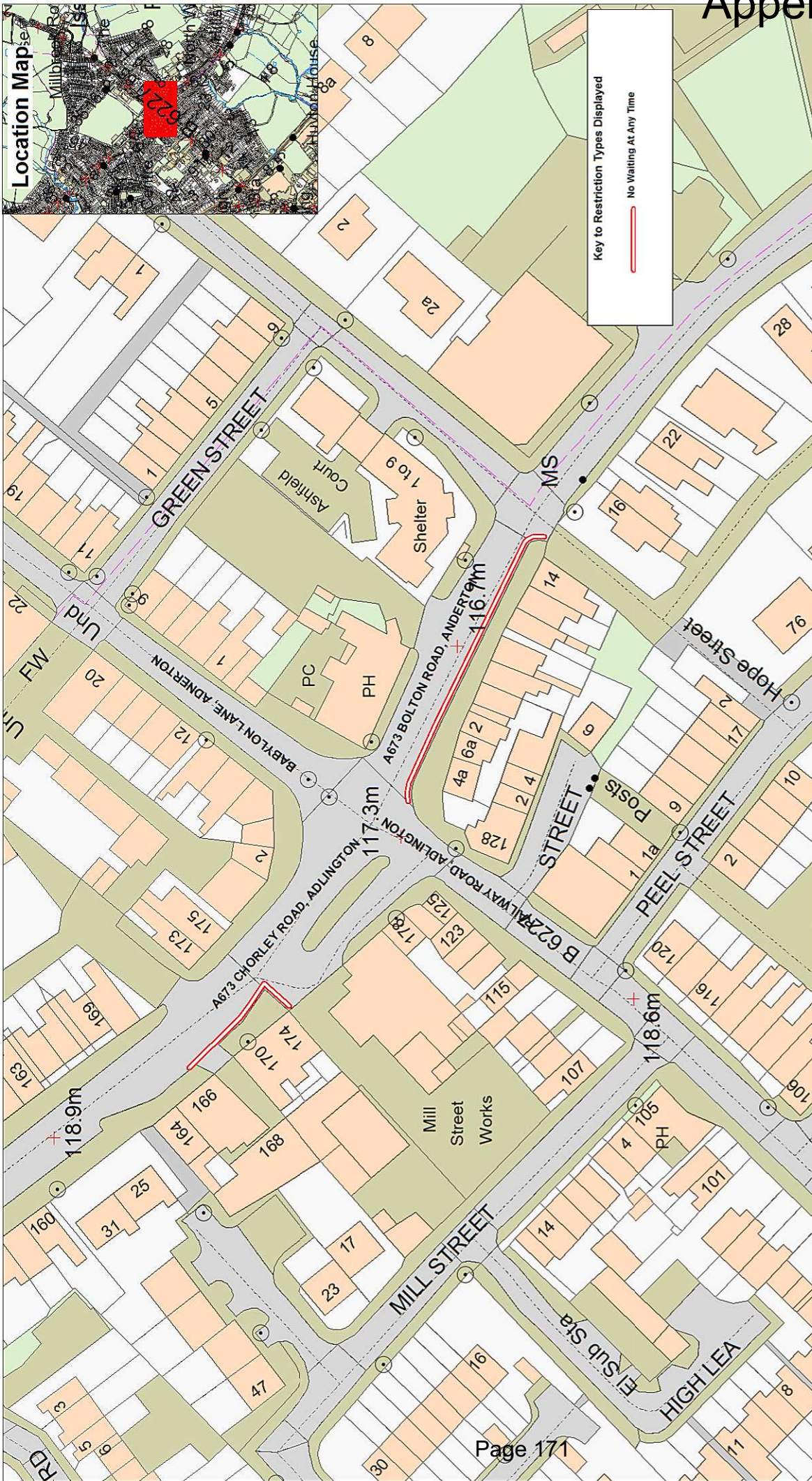
- r. The Crescent, St Annes, the south east side, from a point 7 metres south west of the centreline of St Andrews Road South to a point 11 metres north east of the centreline of St Andrews Road South;
 - s. Moorland Road, Poulton-le-Fylde, the north east side, from a point 14 metres north east of the centreline of Sheringham Way to a point 18 metres north west of the centreline of Moorway;
 - t. Moorland Road, Poulton-le-Fylde, the south west side, from a point 14 metres north west of the centreline of Sheringham Way to a point 140 metres south east of the centreline of Moorway;
 - u. Craddock Road, Colne, the south side, from the centreline of St John Street for a distance of 12 metres in a westerly direction;
 - v. Craddock Road, Colne, the south side, from a point 46 metres west of the centreline of St John Street for a distance of 11 metres in a westerly direction;
 - w. Pendle Street, Nelson, both sides, from New Scotland Road to Scotland Road;
 - x. Scotland Road, Nelson, the east side, from a point 3 metres south of the centreline of Russell Street to a point 5 metres south of the centreline of Forest Street;
 - y. Glebe Road, Skelmersdale, the north side, from a point 262 metres north west of the centreline of Greetby Place, measured along the centreline, in a northerly direction to its western extremity including the turning head;
 - z. Glebe Road, Skelmersdale, the south side, from a point 27 metres east of the centreline of Grimrod Place in a north westerly direction to its western extremity including the turning head;
 - aa. Grammar School Gardens, Ormskirk, the south side, from a point 20 metres east of the centreline of Mill Street (including the turning head) to a point on the north side 117 metres from the centreline of Mill Street;
 - bb. Grimrod Place, Skelmersdale, the east side, from the centreline of Glebe Road in a southerly direction to a point 212 metres north of the centreline of Gillibrands Road;
 - cc. Grimrod Place, Skelmersdale, the west and south west side, from the centreline of Gillibrands Road in a general northerly then north westerly direction to Glebe Road;
 - dd. Merchant Road, Ormskirk, the north and west side, from the centreline of Pinfold Road in an easterly then northerly direction to its junction with Warpners Way;
 - ee. Merchant Road, Ormskirk, the south side, from the centreline of Pinfold Road for a distance of 13 metres in an easterly direction;
 - ff. Merchant Road, Ormskirk, the south and west side, from a point 78.5 metres east of the centreline of Pinfold Road in an easterly then southerly direction to a point 18 metres north of the centreline of Mulberry Close;
 - gg. Pinfold Road, Ormskirk, the east side, from the centreline of Wigan Road (A577) in a southerly direction to a point 42 metres south of the centreline of Merchant Road;
 - hh. Pinfold Road, Ormskirk, the west side, from the centreline of Wigan Road (A577) for a distance of 64.5 meters in a southerly direction;
 - ii. Pinfold Road, Ormskirk, the west side, from a point 10 metres north of the centreline of Merchant Road in a southerly direction to a point 10 metres south of the centreline of Merchant Road;
 - jj. Bolton Road, Anderton, the south west side, from the centreline of Railway Road (B6227) for a distance of 63 metres in a south easterly direction;
 - kk. Chorley Road, Adlington, the south west side, from a point 37 metres north west of the centreline of Railway Road (B6227) for a distance of 21 metres in a north westerly direction.
5. Introduce a restriction of waiting, from Monday to Friday between 8am and 6pm, in the following lengths of road:
- a. Hesketh Lane, Tarleton, the east side, from a point 124 metres north of the centreline of Spencers Drive to a point 33 metres north of the centreline of Nursery Drive;
 - b. Hesketh Lane, Tarleton, the west side, from a point 20 metres north of the centreline of Nursery Drive for a distance of 118 metres in a northerly direction.
6. Introduce a restriction of waiting, from Monday to Saturday between 8am and 6pm in the following lengths of road:

- a. Bacup Road, Rawtenstall, the north side, from the centreline of James Street in an easterly direction to a point 84 metres east of the centreline of Kay Street;
 - b. Bury Road, Rawtenstall, the south side, from the centreline of Cherry Tree Lane in an easterly direction to a point opposite the centreline of Andrew Avenue;
 - c. Longholme Road, Rawtenstall, the west side, from a point 15 metres south of the centreline of Bacup Road for a distance of 34 metres in a southerly direction;
 - d. New Line, Bacup, the north side, from the centreline of Newchurch Road for a distance of 110 metres in an easterly direction;
 - e. New Line, Bacup, the south side, from the centreline of Newchurch Road to a point 25 metres west of the centreline of Stubblelee Lane;
 - f. Newchurch Road, Stacksteads, the north side, from the centreline of Queen's Terrace for a distance of 138 metres in an easterly direction.
7. Introduce limited waiting, for 1 hour with no return within 1 hour, Monday to Saturday between 8am and 6pm, in St Davids Road South, St Annes, the north east side, from a point 18 metres north west of the centreline of St Albans Road for a distance of 50 metres in a north westerly direction.
 8. Introduce limited waiting, for 1 hour with no return within 2 hours, from Monday to Saturday between 7am and 7pm, in Craddock Road, Colne, the south side, from a point 12 metres west of the centreline of St John Street for a distance of 34 metres in a westerly direction.
 9. Introduce limited waiting, for 90 minutes with no return within 2 hours, Monday to Saturday between 8am and 6pm in the following lengths of road:
 - a. Orchard Road, St Annes, the north east side, from a point 29 metres south east of the centreline of St Anne's Road West for a distance of 22 metres in a south easterly direction;
 - b. Orchard Road, St Annes, the north east side, from a point 17 meters north west of the centreline of Wood Street for a distance of 40 metres in a north westerly direction;
 - c. Orchard Road, St Annes, the south west side, from a point 29 metres south east of the centreline of St Anne's Road West for a distance of 22 metres in a south easterly direction;
 - d. Orchard Road, St Annes, the south west side, from a point 17 metres north west of the centreline of Wood Street for a distance of 40 metres in a north westerly direction;
 - e. Park Road, St Annes, the north east side, from a point 20 metres north west of the centreline of Wood Street for a distance of 33 metres in a north westerly direction;
 - f. Park Road, St Annes, the north east side, from a point 8 metres north west of the centreline of Back West Crescent for a distance of 29 metres in a north westerly direction;
 - g. Park Road, St Annes, the south east side, from a point 20 metres north west of the centreline of Wood Street for a distance of 37 metres in a north westerly direction;
 - h. Park Road, St Annes, the south west side, from a point 73 metres north west of the centreline of Wood Street for a distance of 21 metres in a north westerly direction;
 - i. St Andrews Road South, St Annes, the north east side, from a point 10.5 metres south east of the centreline of The Crescent for a distance of 177 metres in a south easterly direction.
 10. Introduce limited waiting, for 90 minutes, no return within 2 hours, Monday to Saturday between 9am and 6pm, in Wood Street, St Annes, the north west side, from a point 11 metres south west of the centreline of St Andrews Road South to a point 11 metres north east of the centreline of Park Road.
 11. Introduce a prohibition of loading/unloading in Schofield Street, Waterfoot, Rawtenstall, the south side, from a point 4.2 metres west of its junction with the centreline of Burnley Road East for a distance of 16.5 metres in a westerly direction.

A copy of the draft Order and associated documents for proposing to make the Order may be inspected during normal office hours at the offices of South Ribble Borough Council, Civic Centre, West Paddock, Leyland, PR25 1DH, at the offices of Rossendale Borough Council, The Business Centre, Futures Park, Newchurch Road, Bacup, OL13 0BB, at the offices of Fylde Borough Council, Town Hall, Lytham St Annes, FY8 1LW, at the offices of Wyre Borough Council, Civic Centre, Breck Road, Poulton-le-Fylde, FY6 7PU, at the offices of Pendle Borough Council, No1 Market Street, Nelson, Lancs, BB9 9LU, at the offices of West Lancashire Borough Council, PO Box 16, 52 Derby Street, Ormskirk, L39 2DF, at the offices of Chorley Borough Council, Town Hall, Chorley, PR7 1DP, at the offices of The Director of Governance Finance & Public Services, Lancashire County Council, Christ Church Precinct, County

Hall, Preston PR1 8XJ, and on Lancashire County Councils Website <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/roads-parking-and-travel/roads/roadworks-and-traffic-regulation-orders/permanent.aspx>. Any representations or objections (specifying the grounds on which they are made) relating to the proposal must be made in writing and should be sent to The Director of Governance, Finance & Public Services, Lancashire County Council, P O Box 78, County Hall, Preston PR1 8XJ or by e-mail to tro-consultation@lancashire.gov.uk quoting ref:LSG4\894.4691\AFR before the 22 September 2017.

Ian Young, Director of Governance, Finance and Public Services
22 August 2017



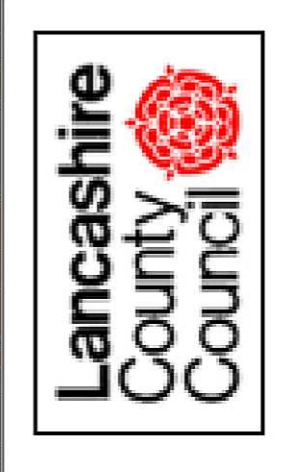
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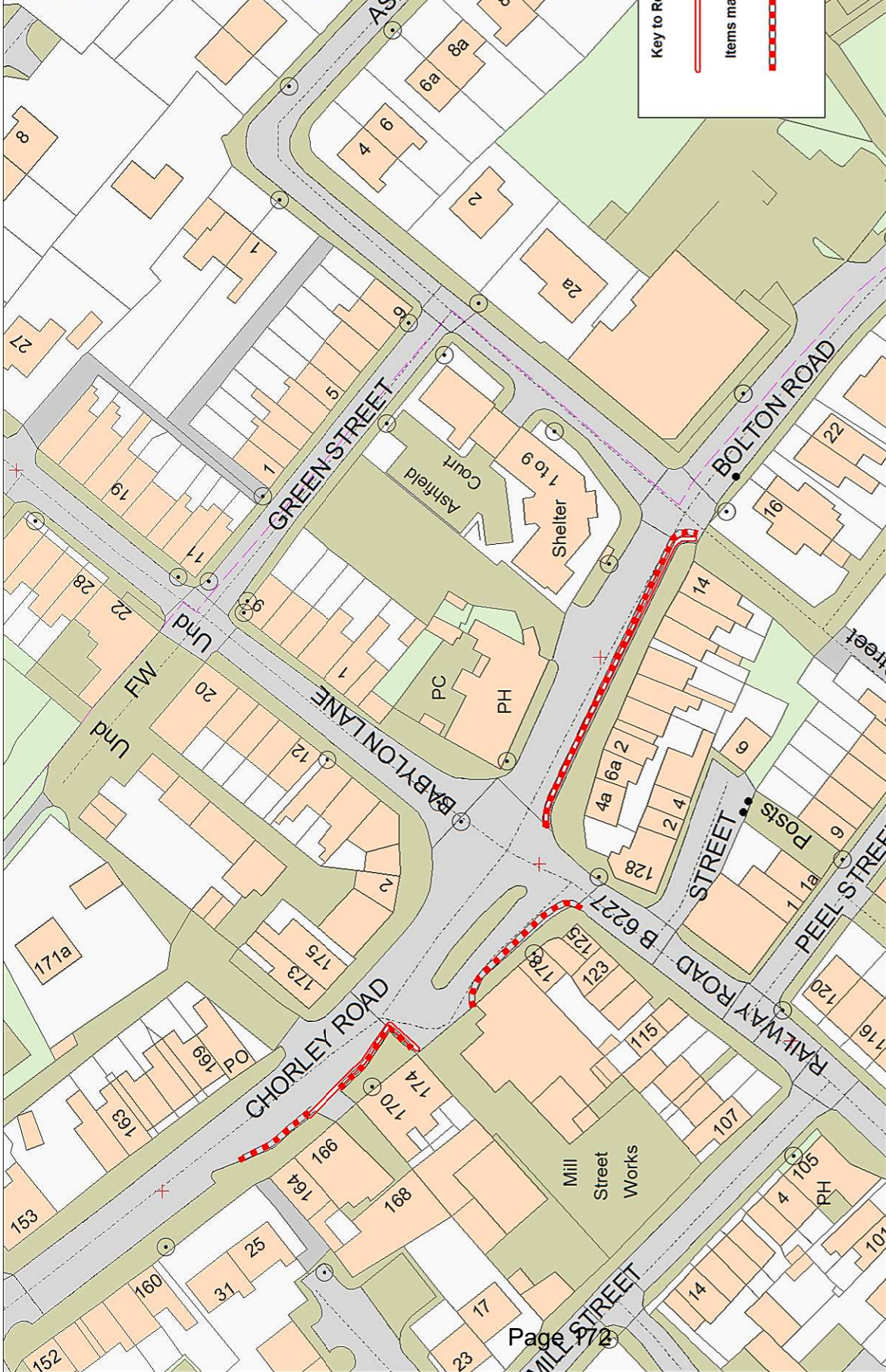
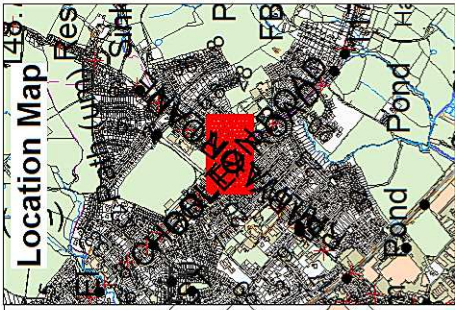
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Phil Barrett
Director Community Services
 P.O. Box 100, County Hall,
 PRESTON PR1 0LD

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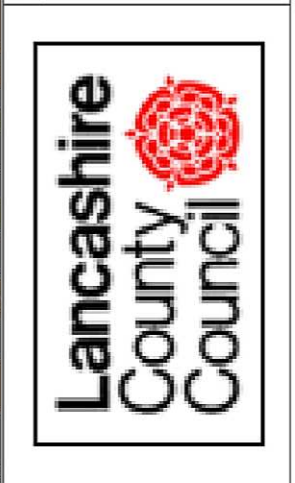
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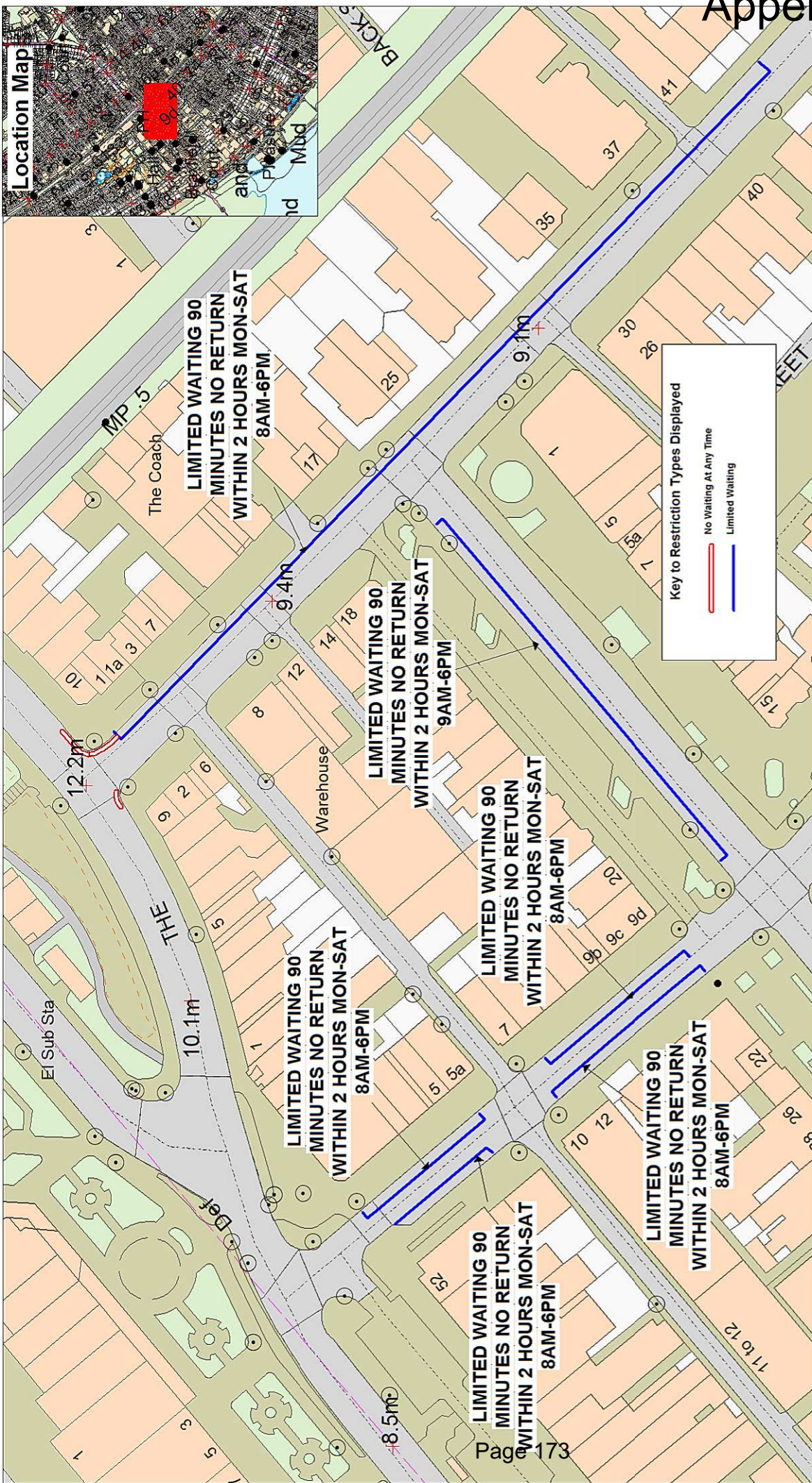
Community Services
Phil Barrett
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Bolton Road, Anderton
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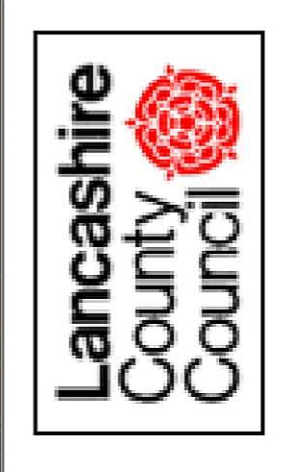


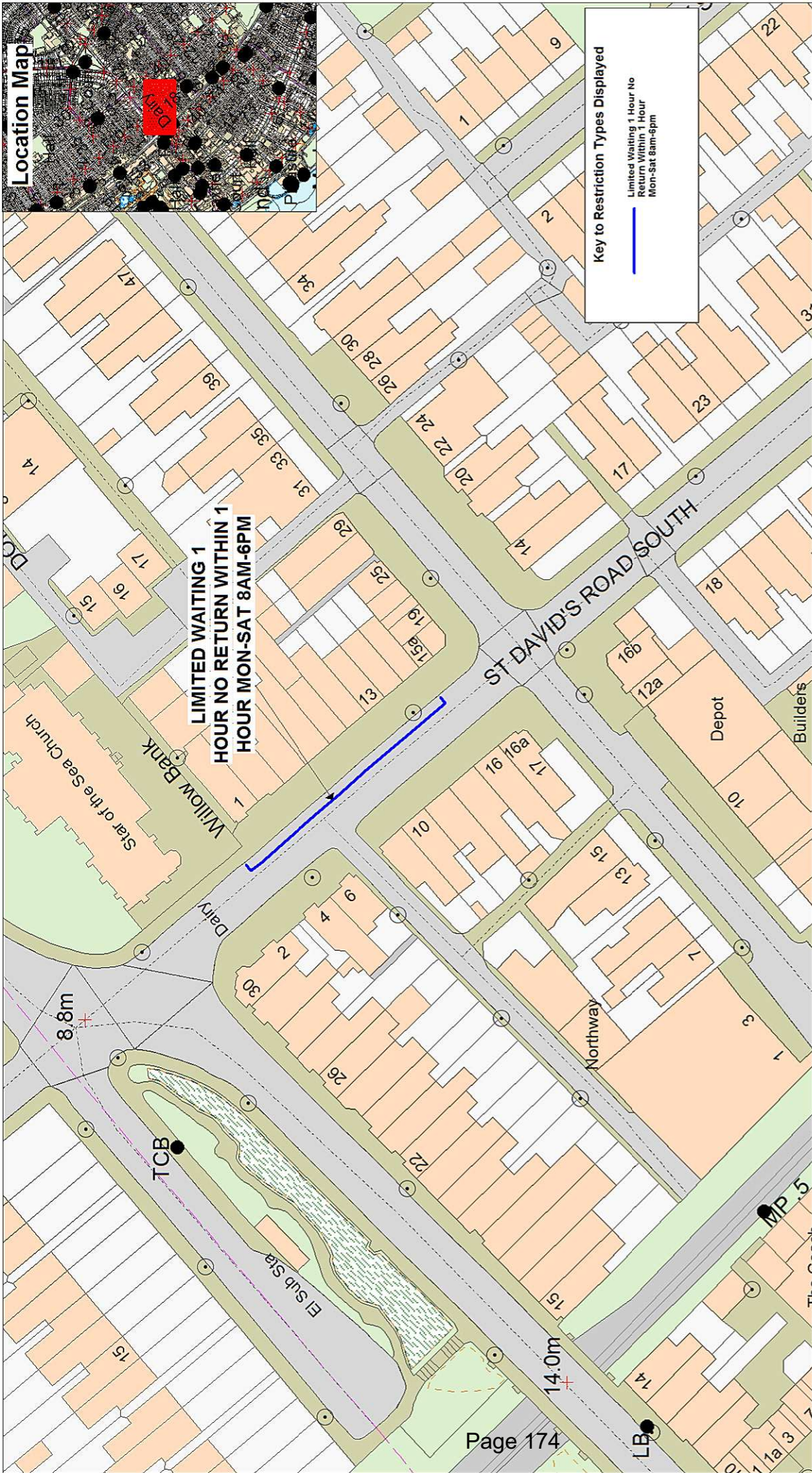
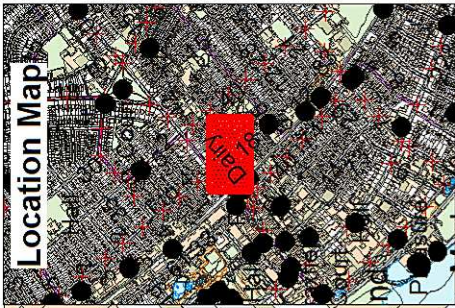


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Community Services
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Park Road, Wood Street,
 St Andrew's Road South
 and The Crescent,
 St Annes
 Page
 1 of 1





Key to Restriction Types Displayed

Limited Waiting 1 Hour No Return Within 1 Hour
 Mon-Sat 8am-6pm

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DATE	07/06/2017
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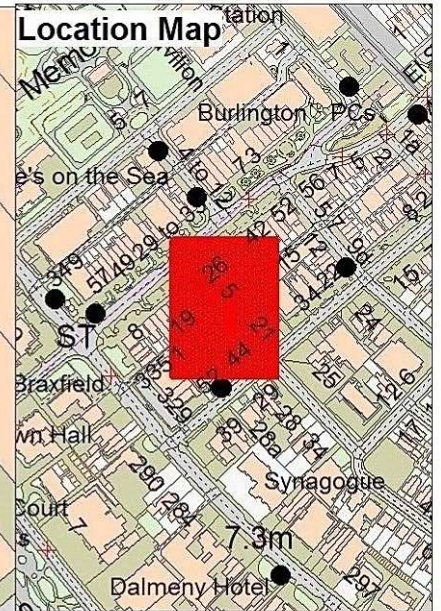
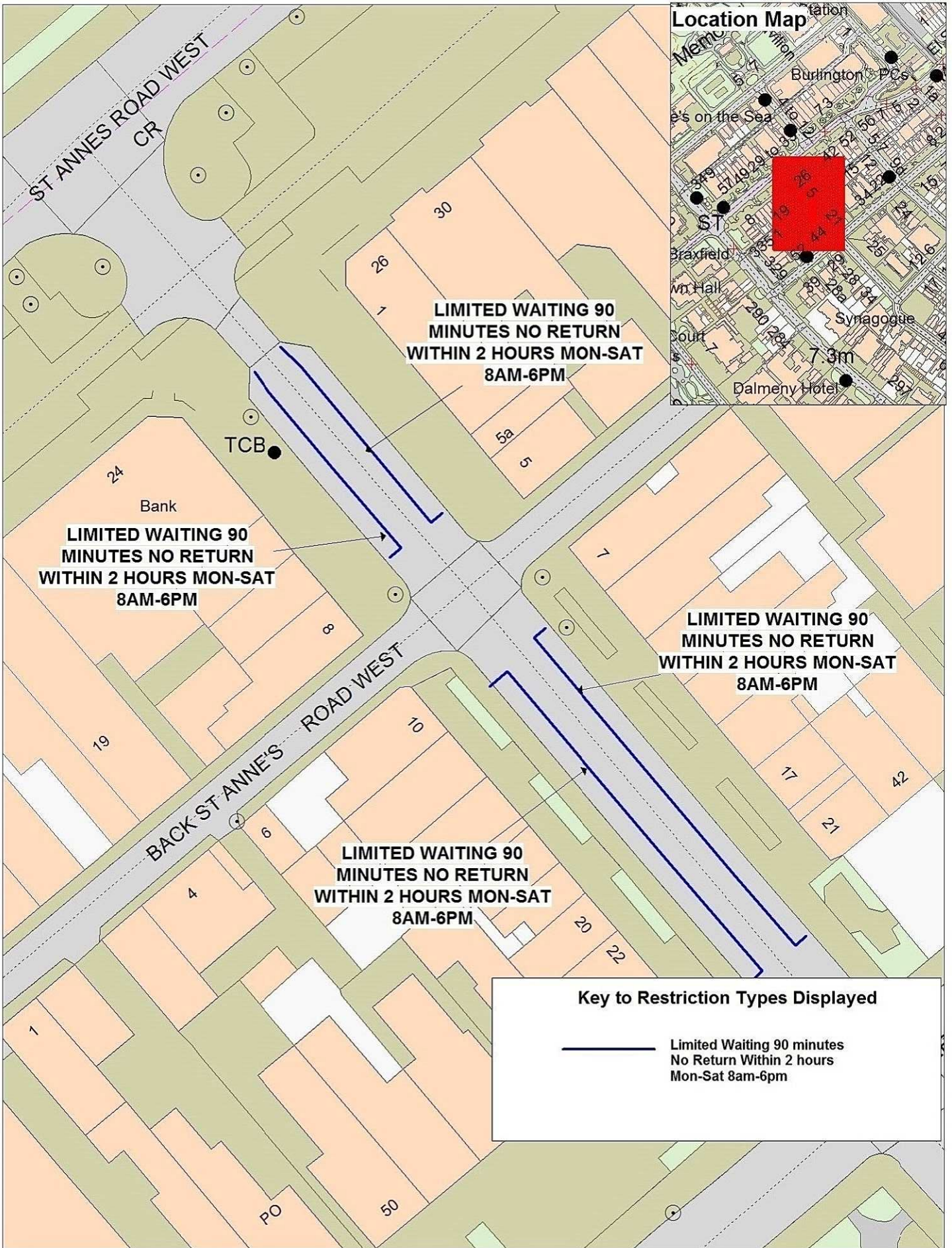
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**St David's Road South,
 St Annes**

Page 1 of 1





Key to Restriction Types Displayed

———— Limited Waiting 90 minutes
No Return Within 2 hours
Mon-Sat 8am-6pm



**Orchard Road,
St Annes**

Page
1 of 1

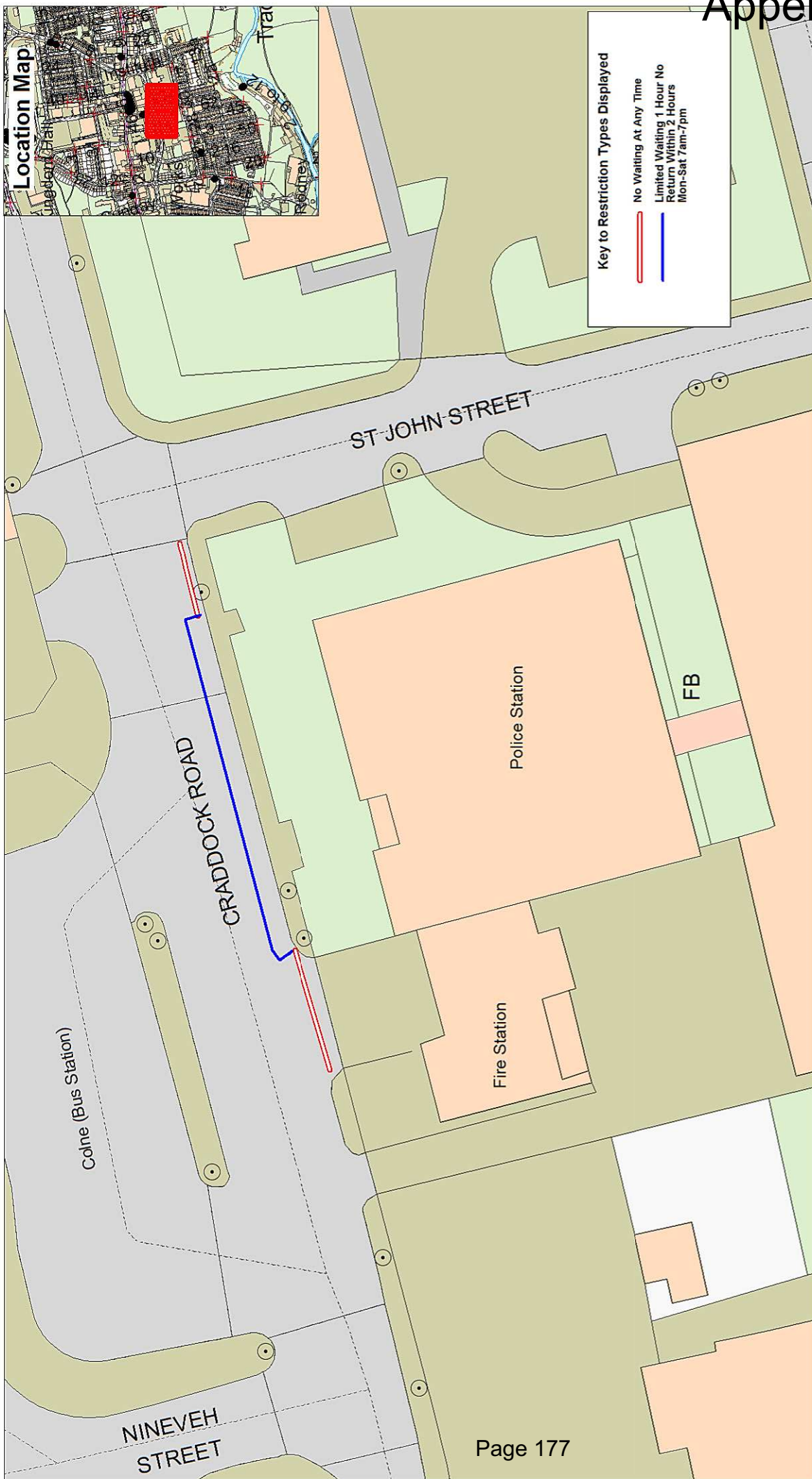


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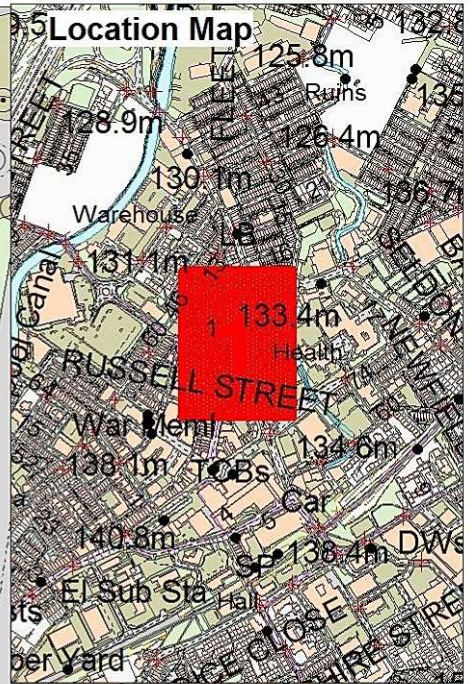
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Key to Restriction Types Displayed

- No Waiting At Any Time
- Limited Waiting 1 Hour No Return Within 2 Hours Mon-Sat 7am-7pm

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<p>Lancashire County Council</p>		<p>DRAWING No. SB/06/17</p>
<p>Page 1 of 1</p>		<p>DRAWN BY TJP</p>
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Key to Restriction Types Displayed

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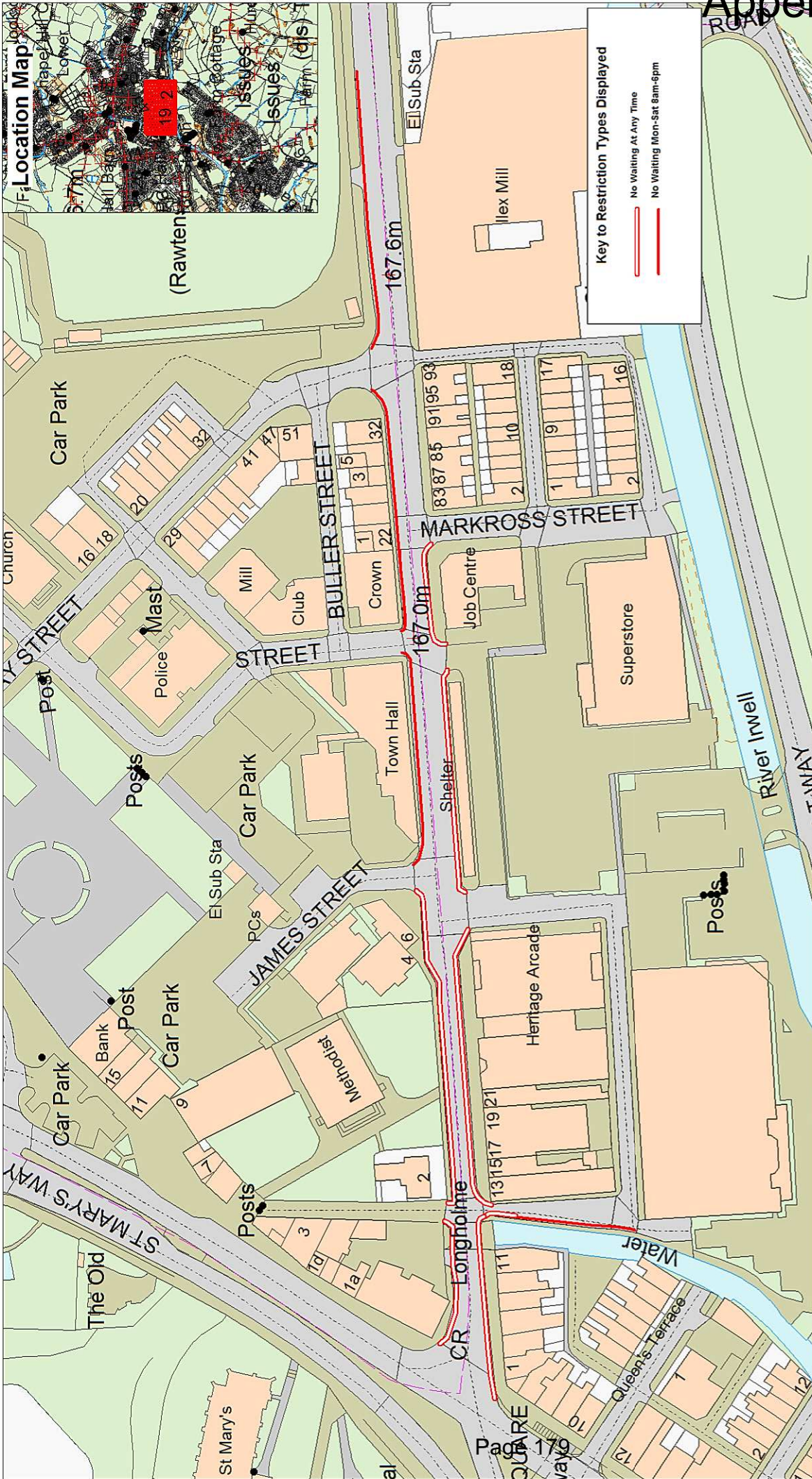
Scotland Road and Pendle Street, Nelson
 Page 1 of 1



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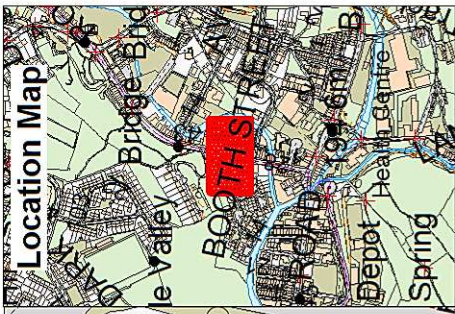
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Bacup Road and Longholme Road, Rawtenstall

 Page 1 of 1



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Key to Restriction Types Displayed

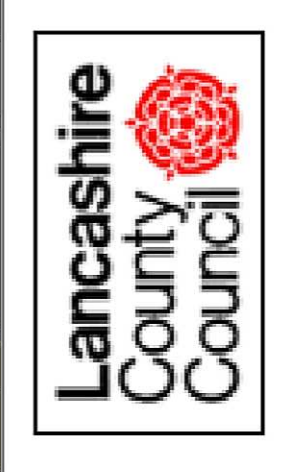
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 No Loading/Unloading At Any Time

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Booth Street and Schofield Street, Waterfoot

 Page 1 of 1





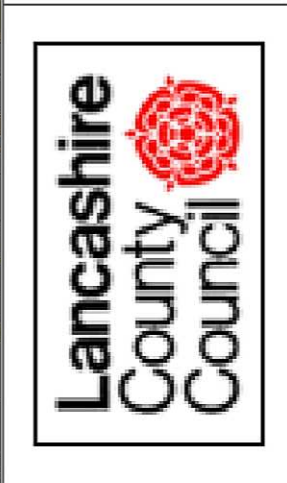
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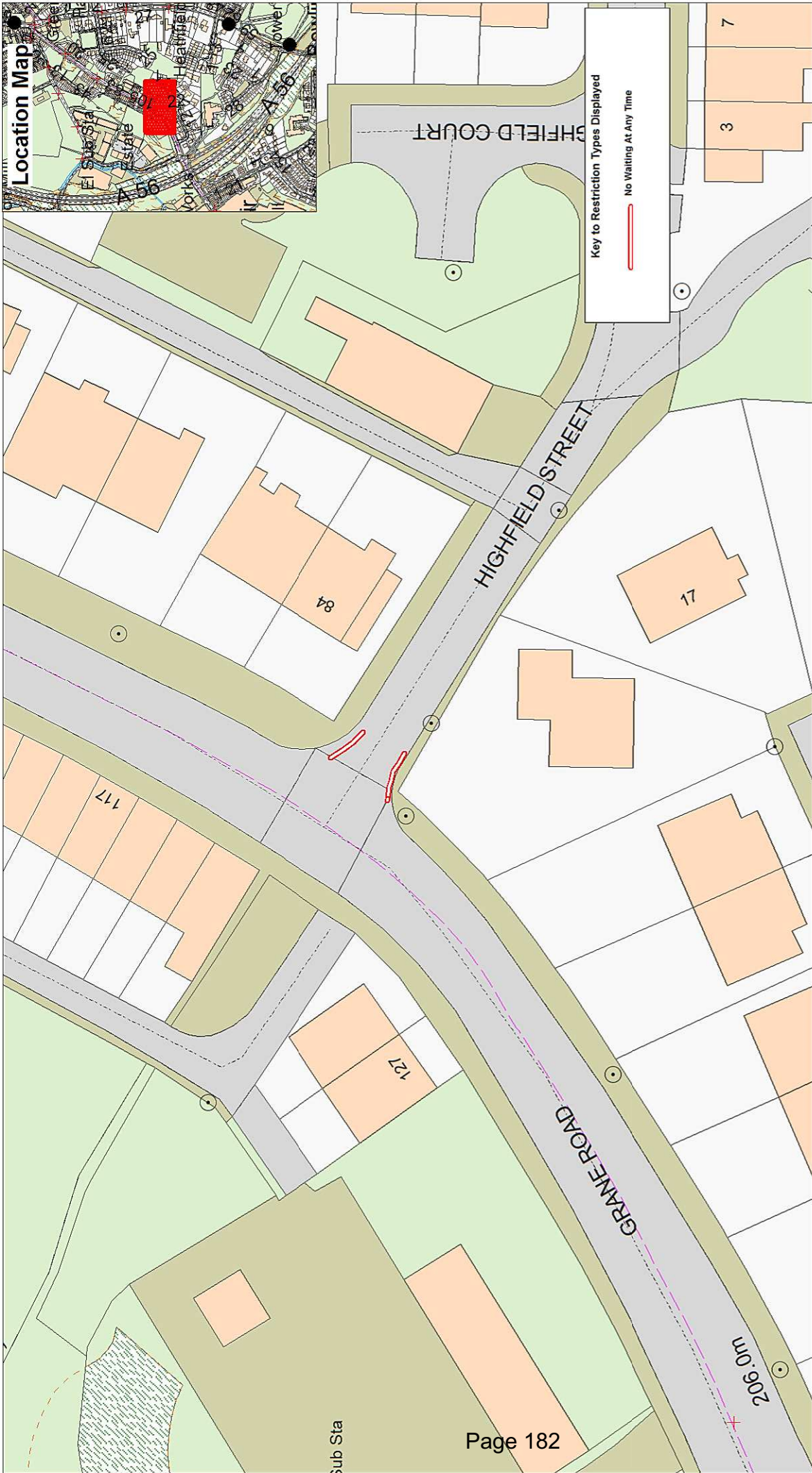
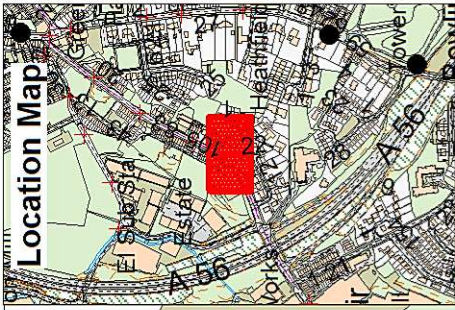
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**Bury Road,
 Rawtenstall**

Page
 1 of 1





Key to Restriction Types Displayed
 No Waiting At Any Time

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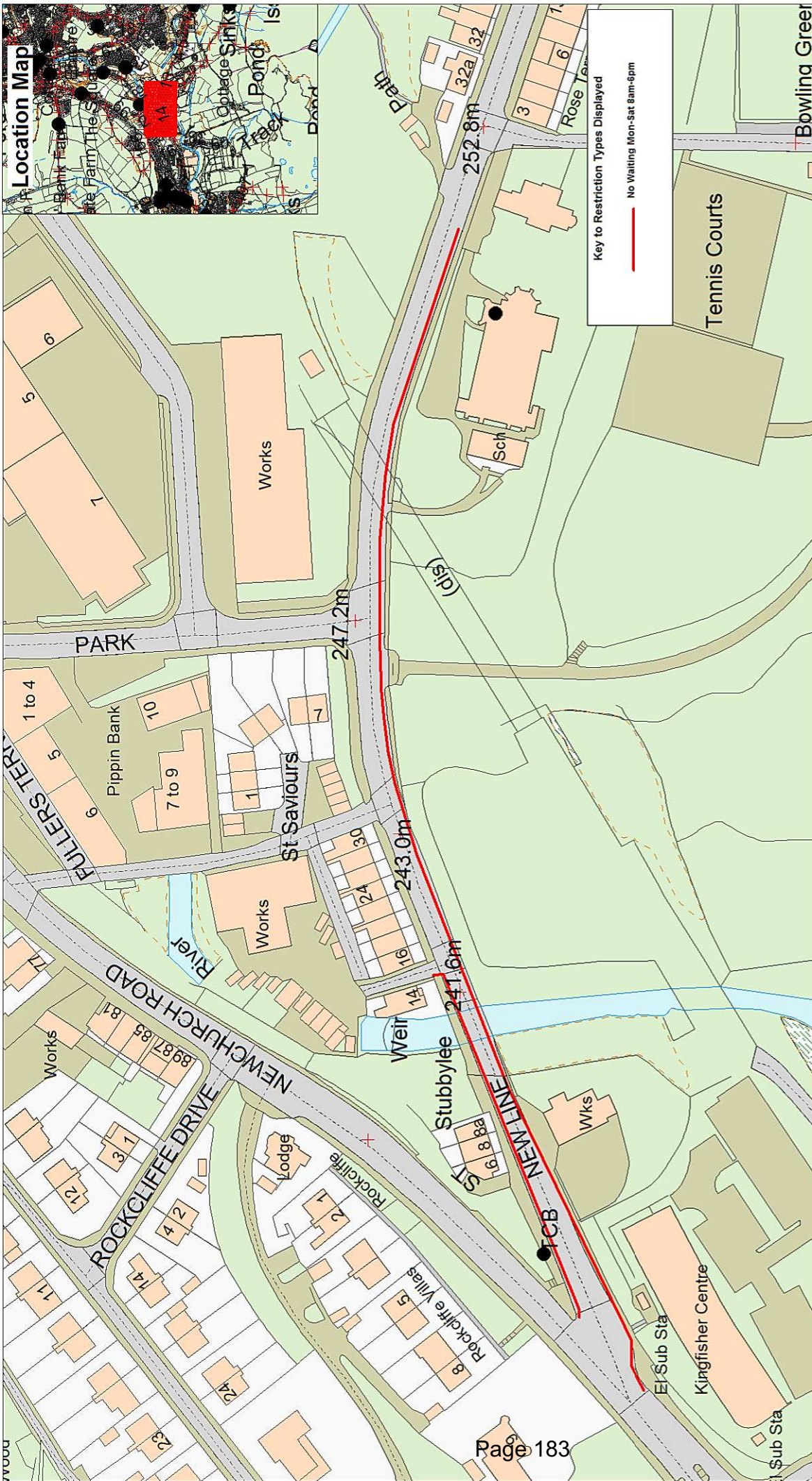
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**Highfield Street,
 Haslingden**

Page
 1 of 1

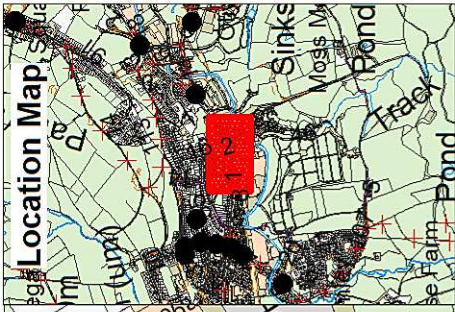
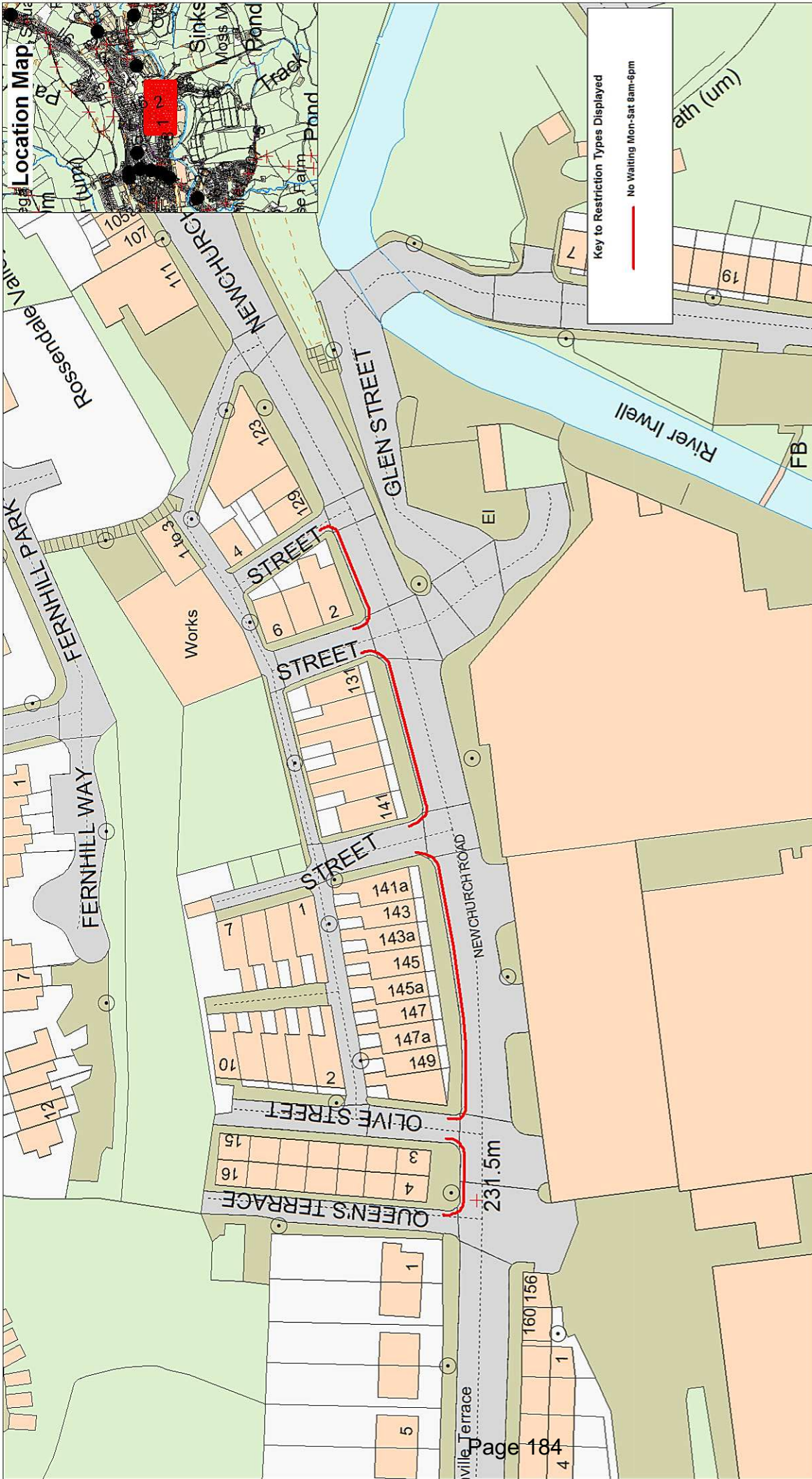




<p>New Line, Bacup</p> <p>Page 1 of 1</p>		<p>Community Services Phil Barrett Director Community Services</p> <p>P.O. Box 100, County Hall, PRESTON PR1 0LD</p>		<p>SCALE</p> <p>1 : 1500</p>
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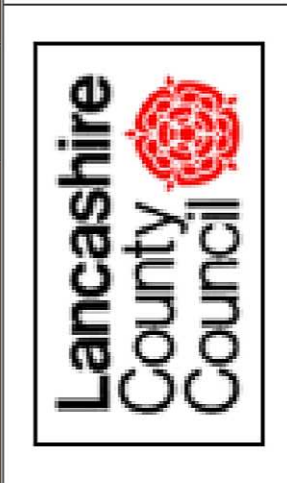
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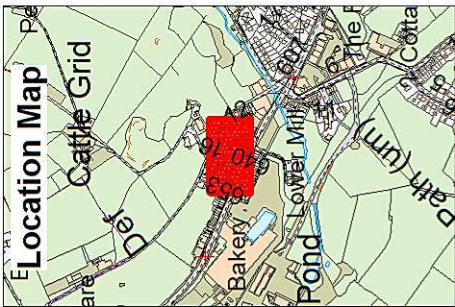
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Newchurch Road,
 Stackstead

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 Disabled Parking

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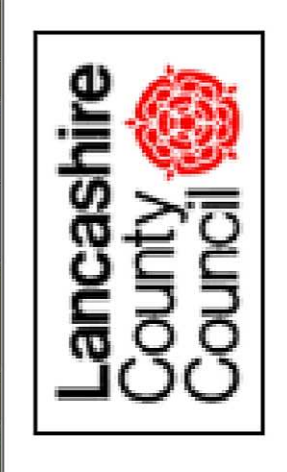
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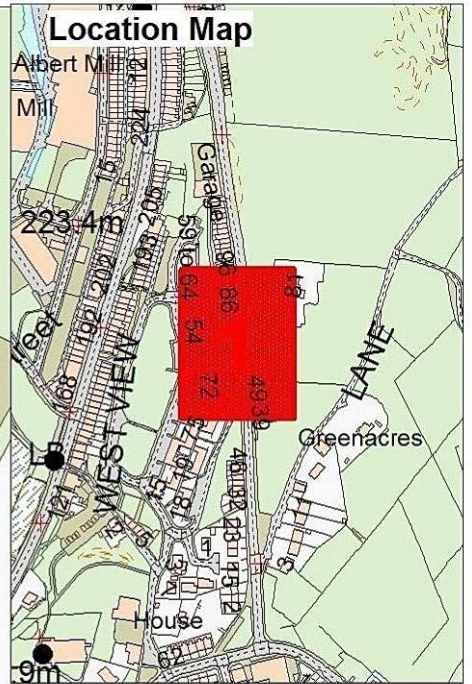
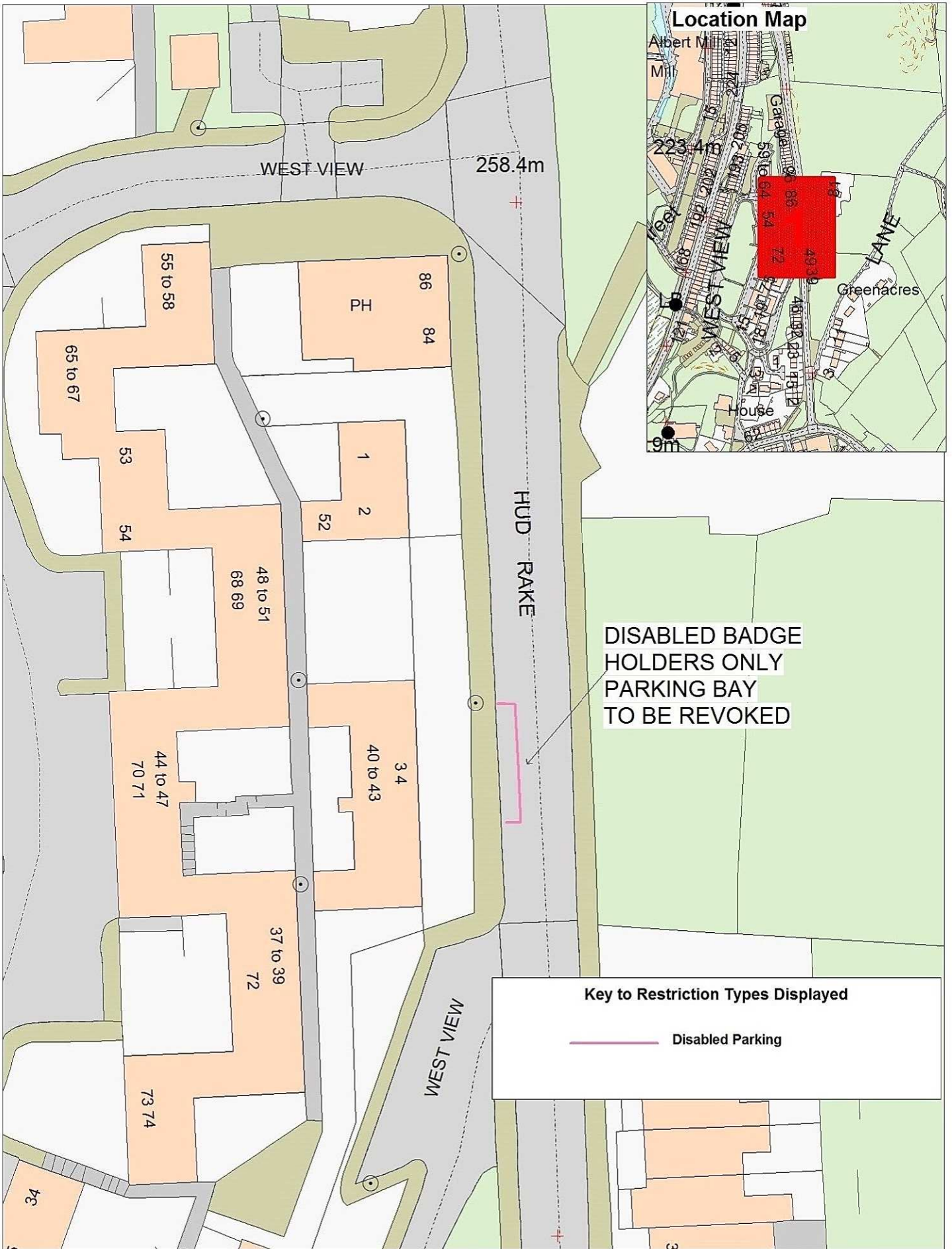
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**Belgrave Street,
 Rising Bridge**

Page
 1 of 1





**DISABLED BADGE
HOLDERS ONLY
PARKING BAY
TO BE REVOKED**

Key to Restriction Types Displayed

— Disabled Parking



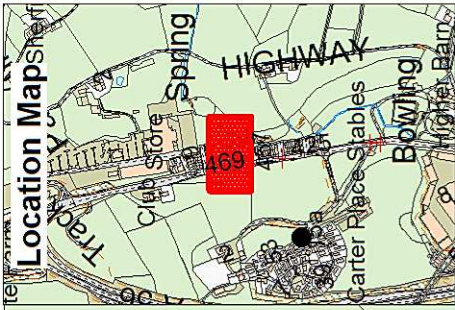
**Hud Rake,
Haslingden**
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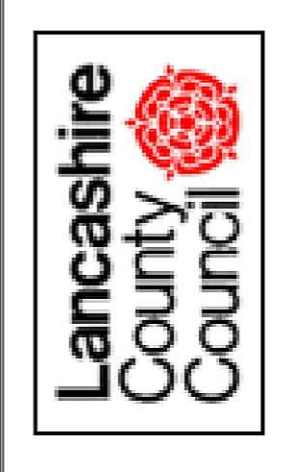
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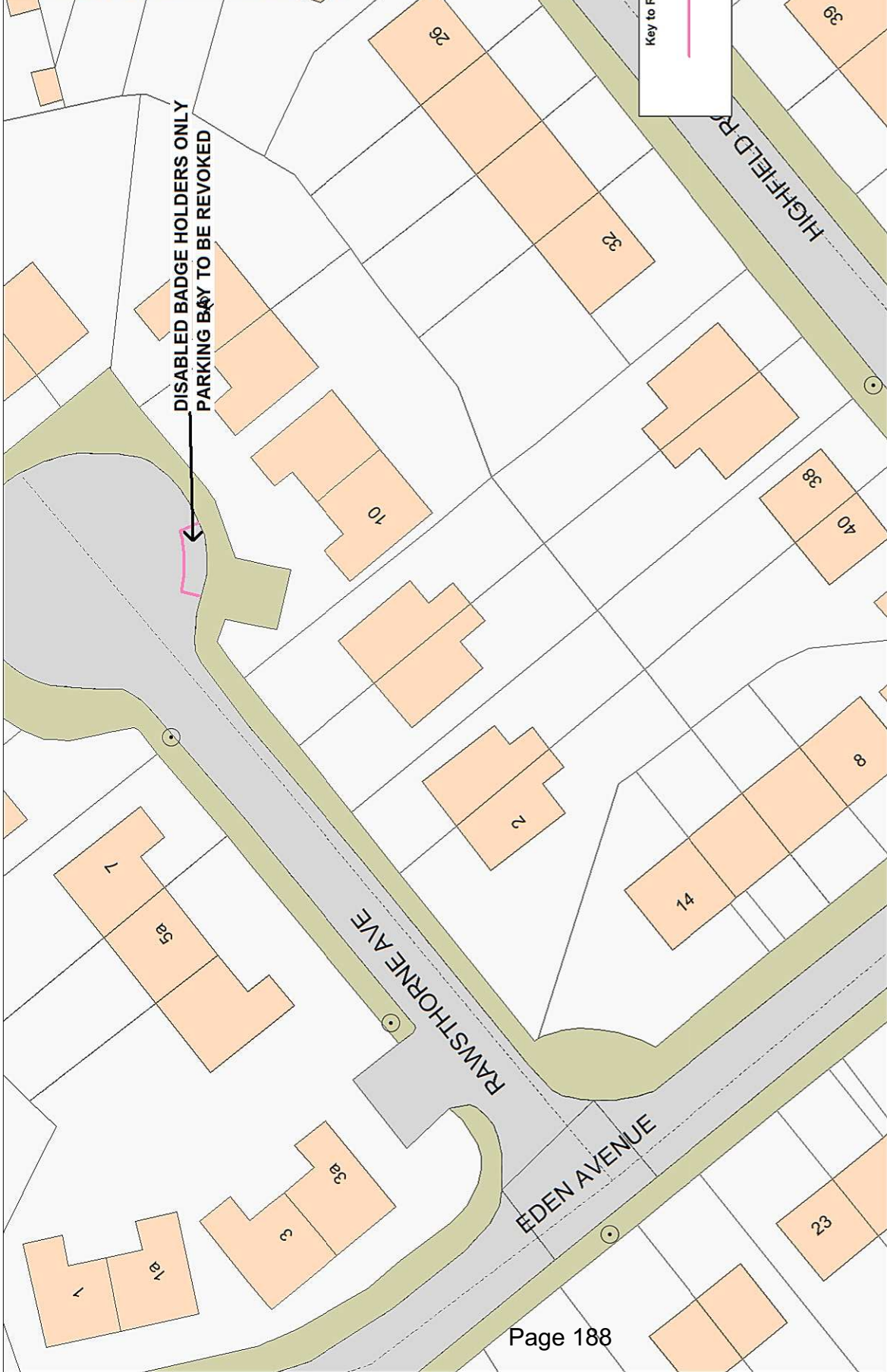
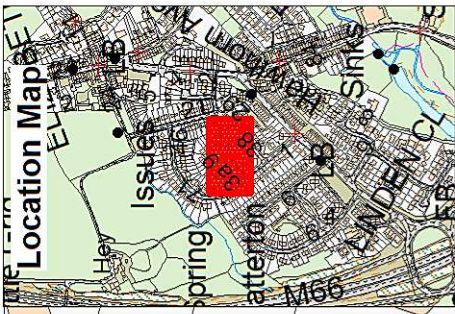


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Pilling Street,
Haslingden
 Page
 1 of 1





DISABLED BADGE HOLDERS ONLY
PARKING BAY TO BE REVOKED

Key to Restriction Types Displayed
Disabled Parking

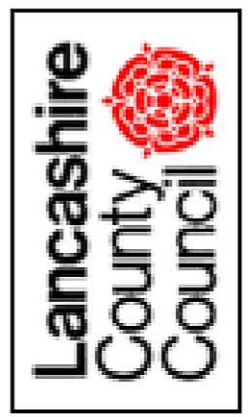
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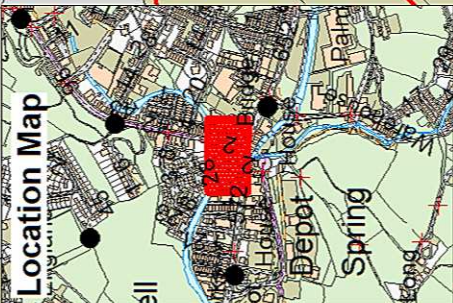
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**Rawsthorne Avenue,
Edenfield**

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1 of 1



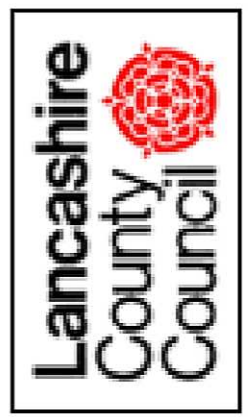


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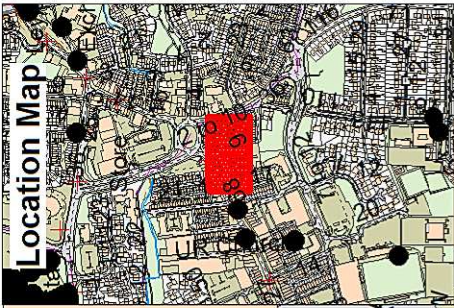
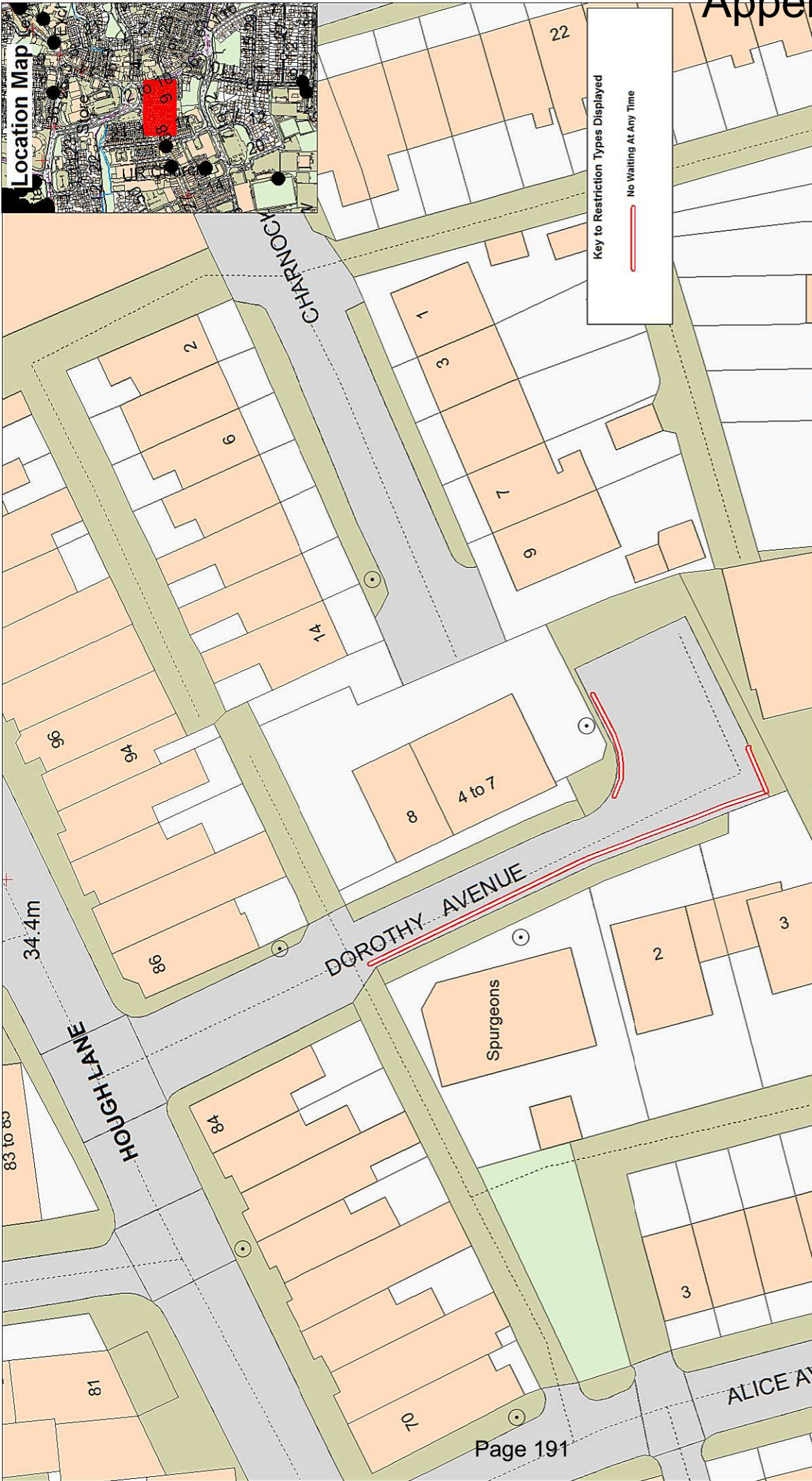
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Victoria Parade,
Rawtenstall
 Page
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Key to Restriction Types Displayed
 — No Waiting



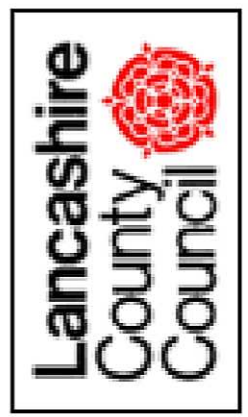
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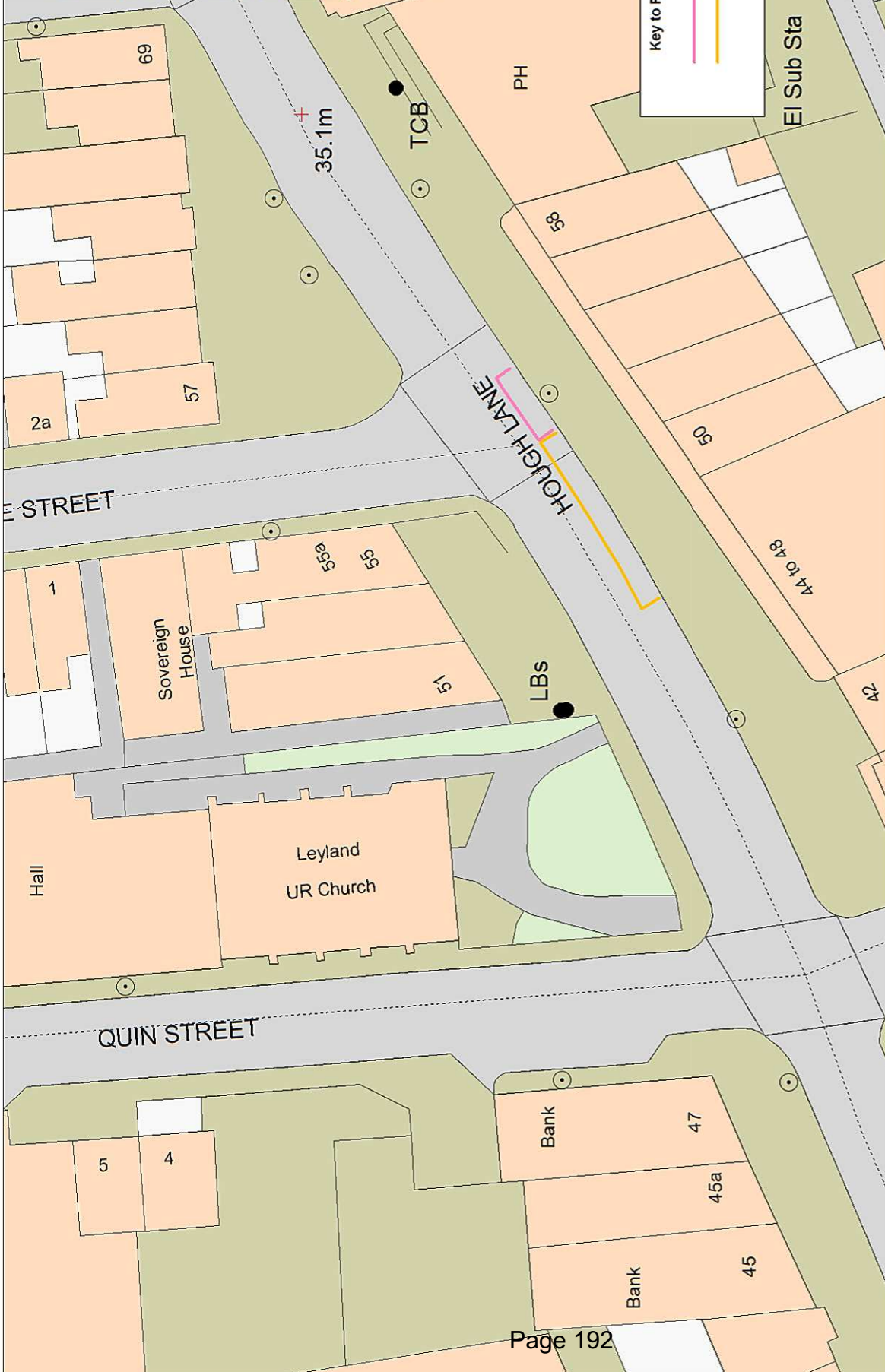
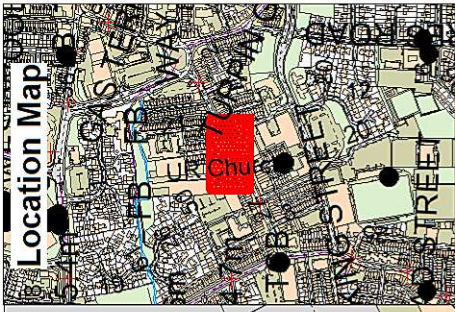
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Dorothy Avenue, Leyland

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Key to Restriction Types Displayed

- Disabled Parking
- Taxi Stand

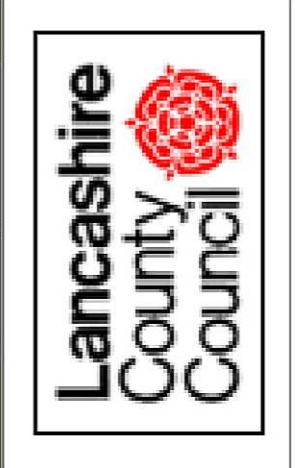
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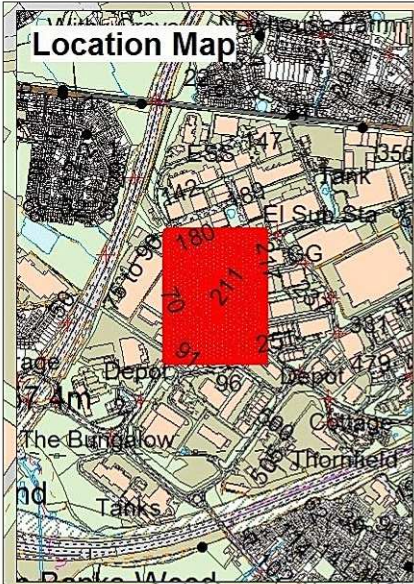
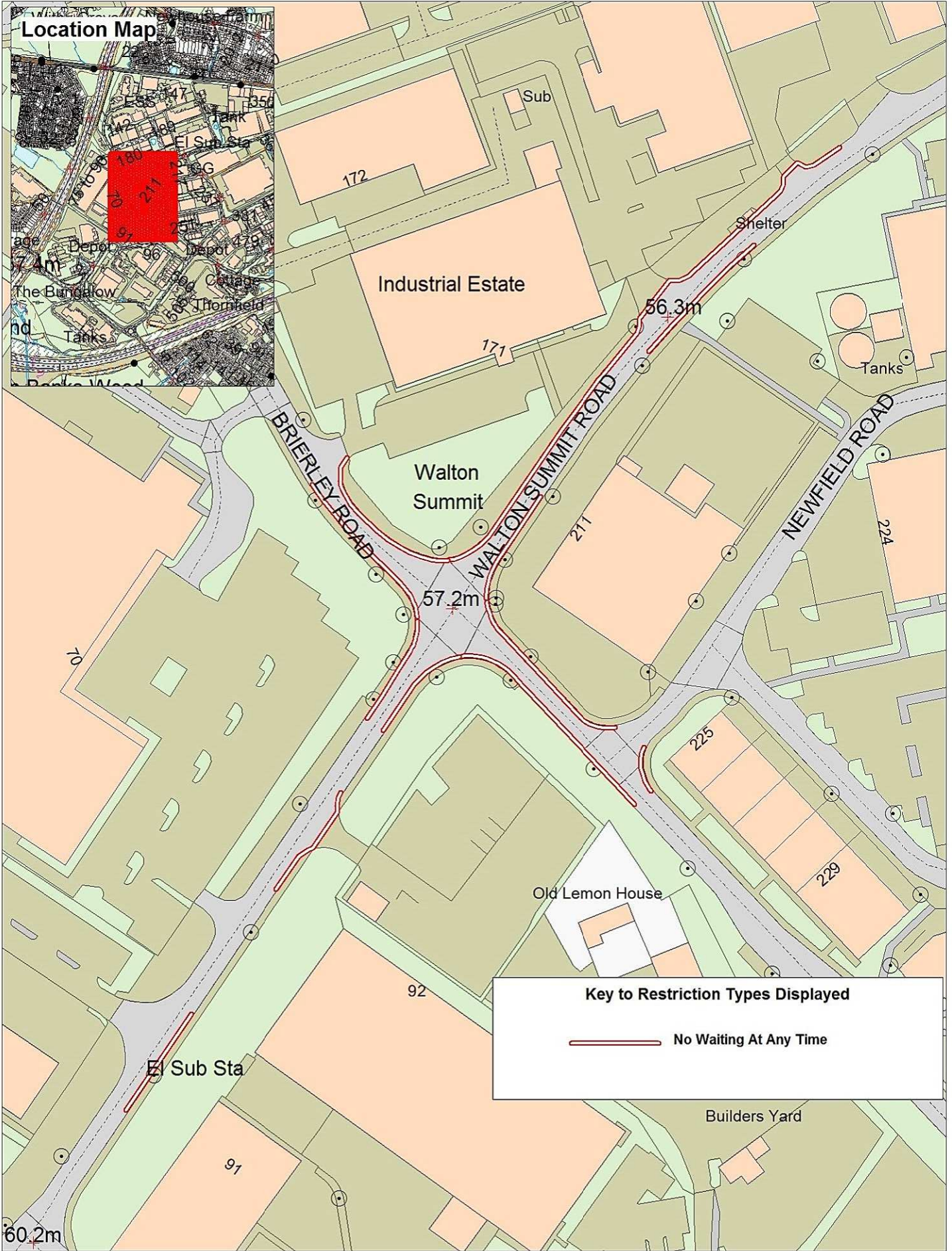
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**Hough Lane,
Leyland**

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1 of 1





Key to Restriction Types Displayed

————— No Waiting At Any Time



**Walton Summit Road
and Brierley Road,
Bamber Bridge**

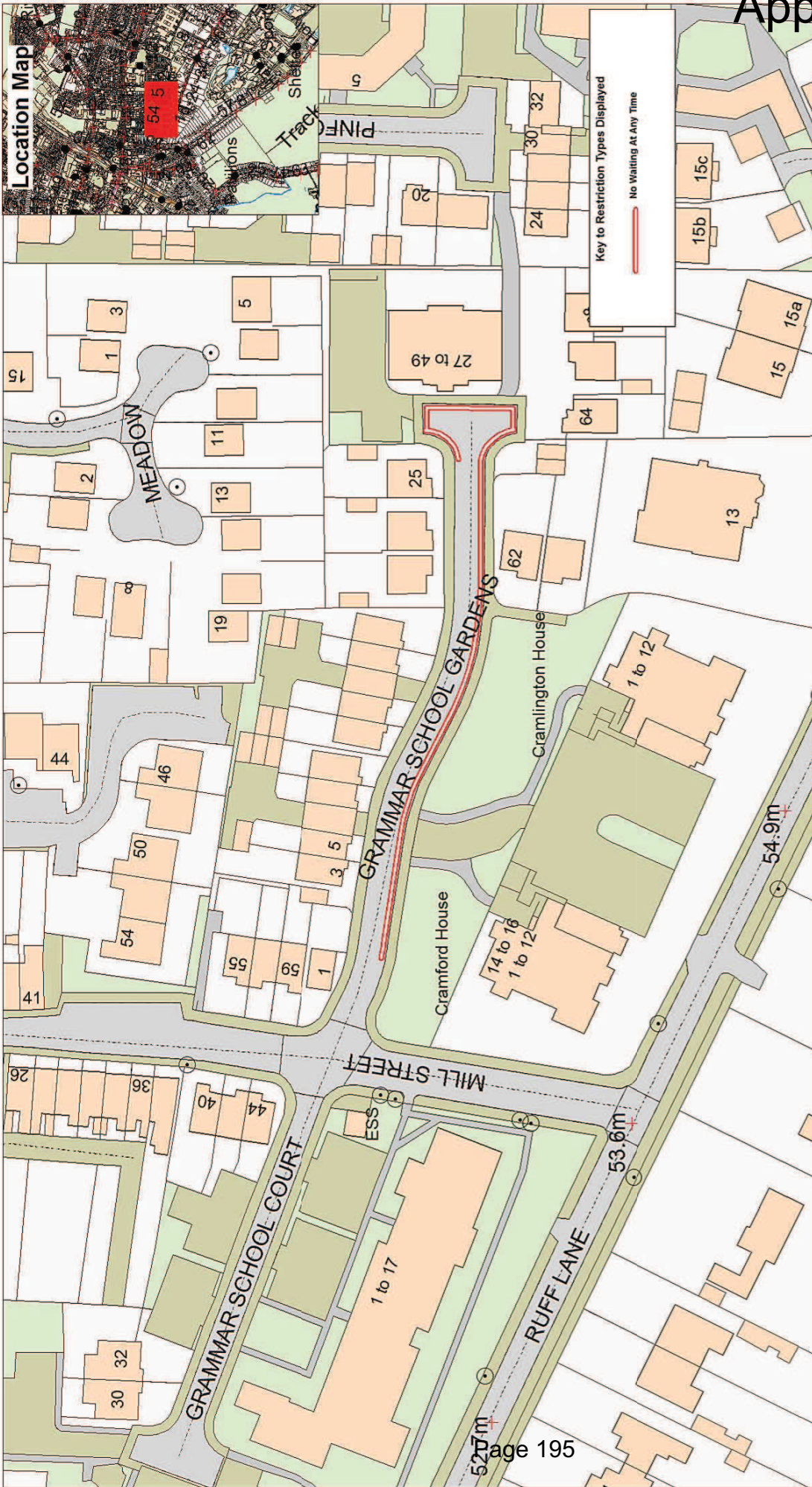
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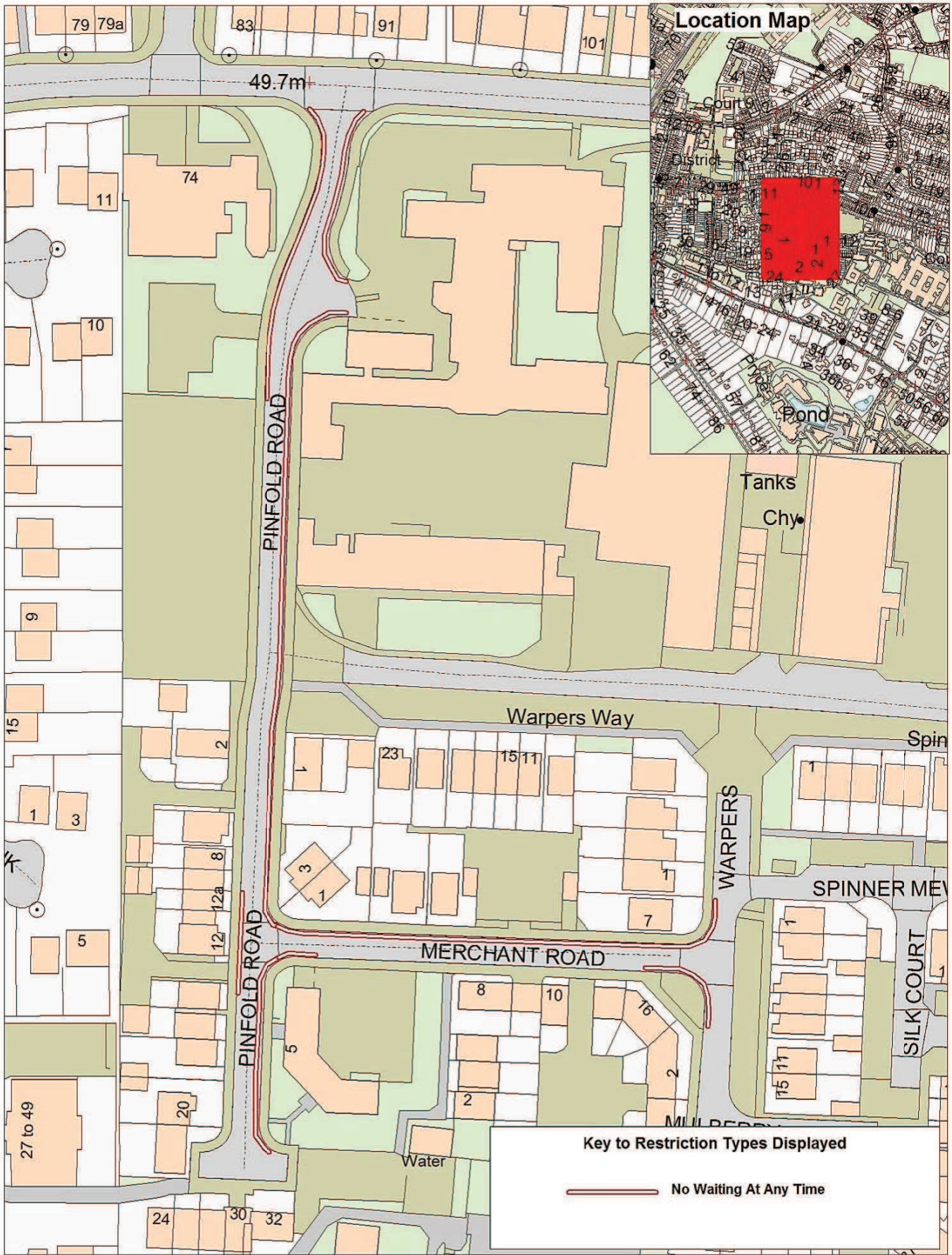
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<p>Grammar School Gardens, Ormskirk</p>	<p>Community Services Phil Barrett Director Community Services P.O. Box 100, County Hall, PRESTON PR1 0LD</p>				<p>Page 1 of 1</p>
					<p>Page 195</p>



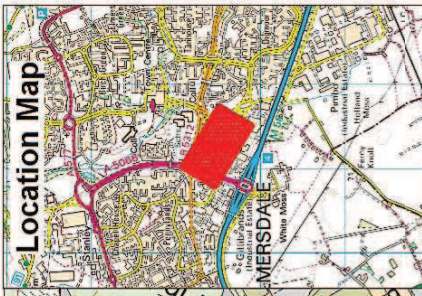
Pinfold Road and Merchant Road, Ormskirk

Page 1 of 1



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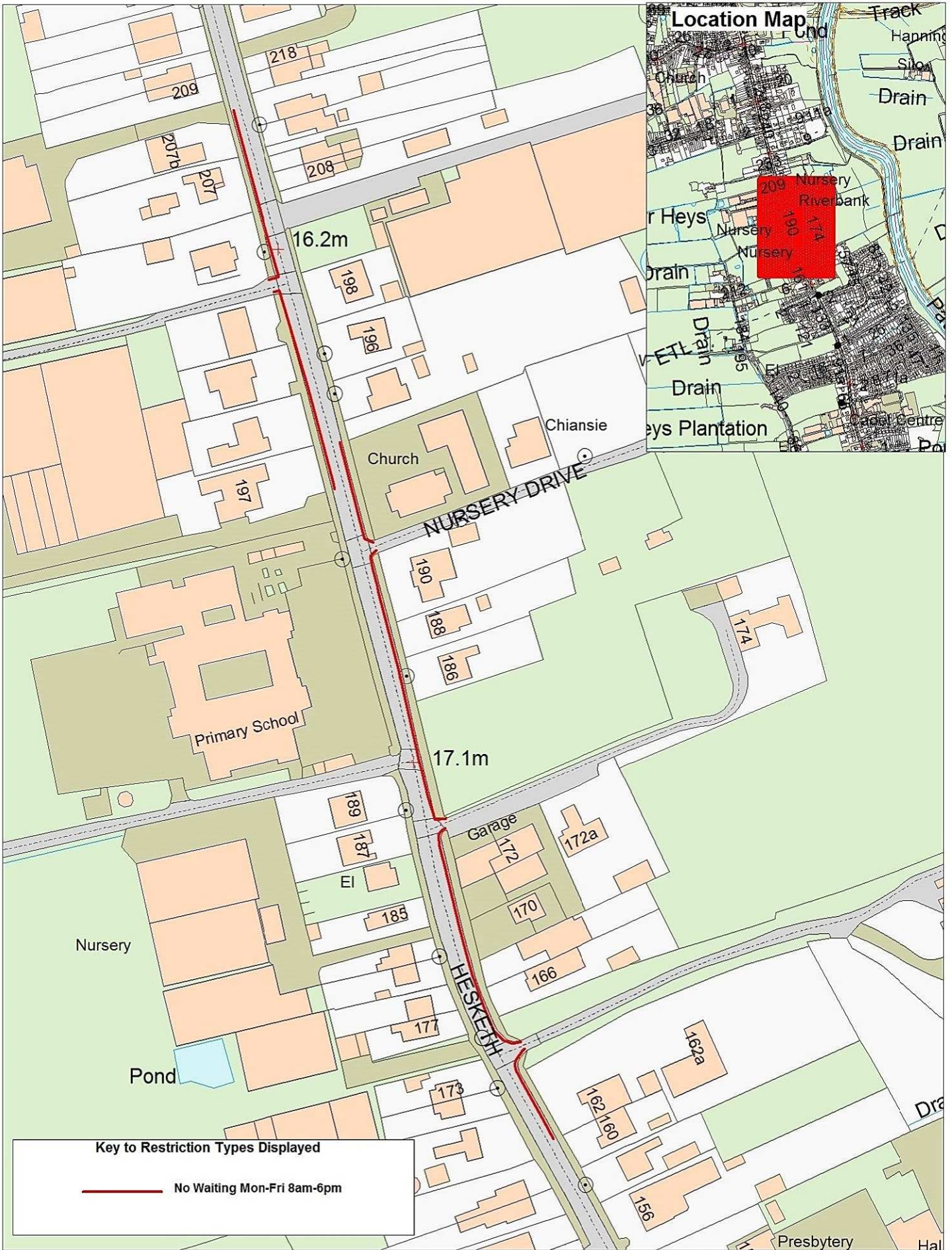
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Glebe Road and Grimrod Place, Skelmersdale

Page 1 of 1





Key to Restriction Types Displayed

— No Waiting Mon-Fri 8am-6pm



**Hesketh Lane,
Tarleton**

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1 of 1

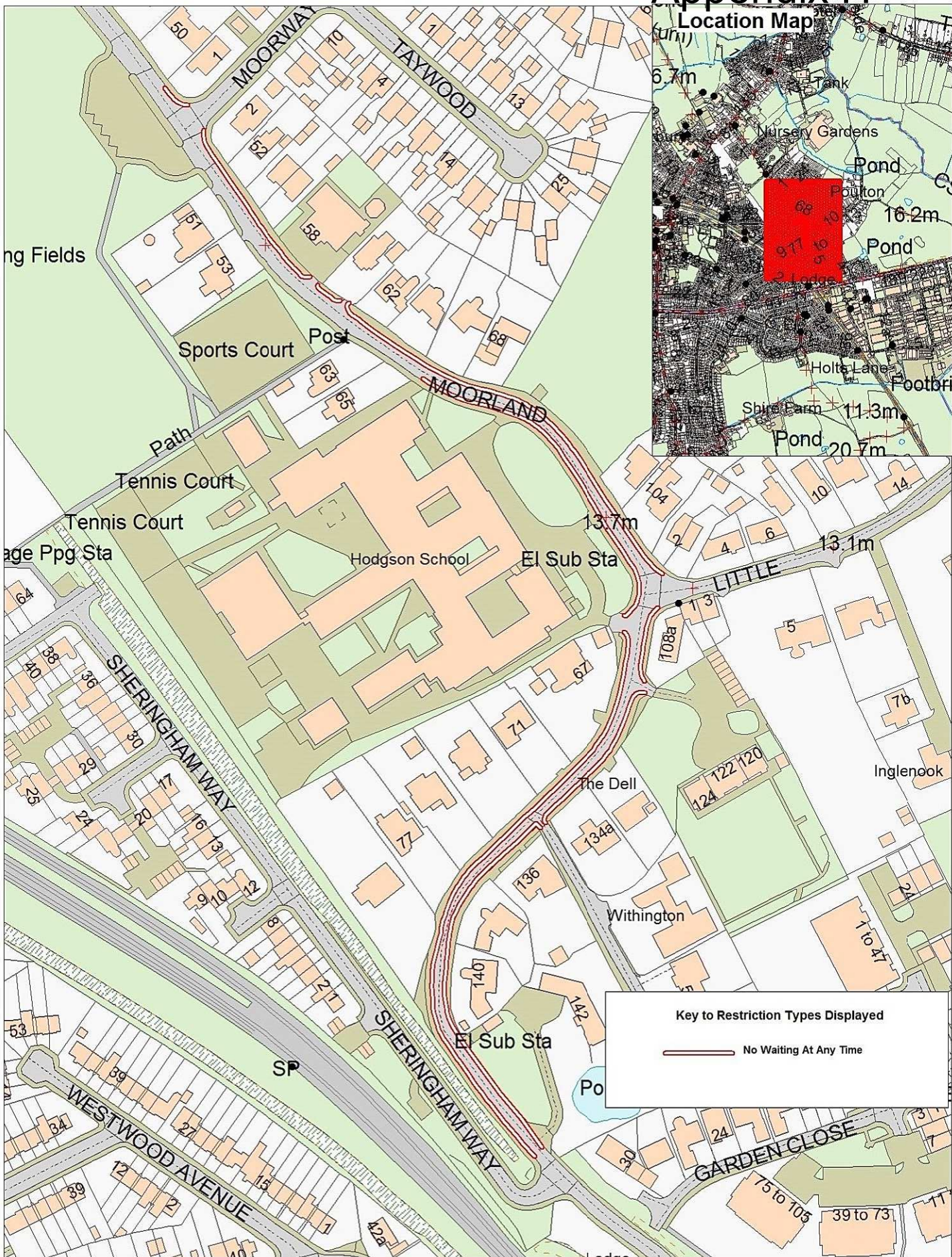
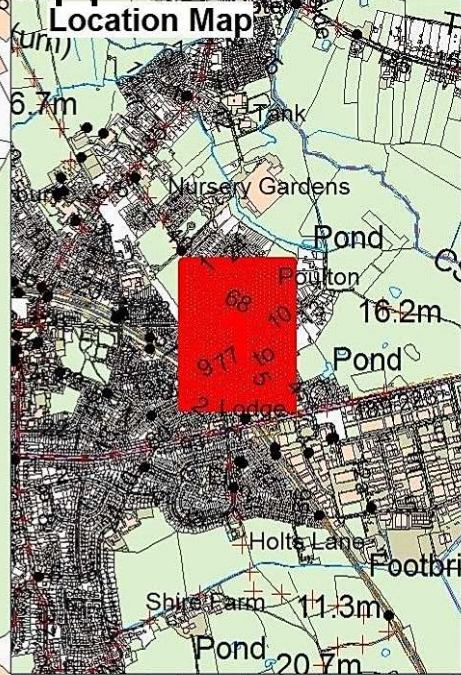


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Appendix H



Key to Restriction Types Displayed

— No Waiting At Any Time



**Moorland Road,
Poulton-le-Fylde**

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1 of 1

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STATEMENT OF REASONS**Rossendale**

(Bacup Road, Rawtenstall – Longholme Road, Rawtenstall – Booth Street, Waterfoot – Highfield Street, Haslingden – Bury Road, Rawtenstall – New Line, Bacup – Newchurch Road, Stackstead – Belgrave Street, Rising Bridge – Hud Rake, Haslingden – Victoria Parade, Rawtenstall – Pilling Street, Haslingden)

"The purpose of this proposed order is to clarify, simplify and tidy up a selections of traffic orders that have been identified in the **Rossendale area**. The orders are to improve the safety of all highway users (including pedestrians) whilst providing parking amenities where necessary."

Rossendale

(Schofield Street, Waterfoot)

"The introduction of an order which prohibits loading and unloading will ensure no waiting on the south side of Schofield Street from its junction with Burnley Road East along the gable of number 38: this will ensure access is maintained at all times and remove the reported obstruction. The proposals seek to improve safety on the highway for all users of the highway, vehicular and pedestrian."

Fylde

(St Andrew's Road South, St Annes – The Crescent, St Annes – Park Road, St Annes – Wood Street, St Annes – St David's Road South, St Annes - Orchard Road, St)

"The purpose of this proposed order is to clarify, simplify and tidy up a selections of traffic orders that have been identified in the **Fylde area**. The orders are to improve the safety of all highway users (including pedestrians) whilst providing parking amenities where necessary."

Wyre

(Moorland Road, Poulton-le-Fylde)

"The purpose of this proposed order is to clarify, simplify and tidy up a selections of traffic orders that have been identified in the **Wyre area**. The orders are to improve the safety of all highway users (including pedestrians) whilst providing parking amenities where necessary."

South Ribble

(Hough Lane, Leyland – Dorothy Avenue, Leyland, Walton Summit Road, Bamber Bridge – Brierley Road, Bamber Bridge)

Hough Lane, Leyland "The purpose of this proposed order is to clarify, simplify and tidy up a selections of traffic orders that have been identified in the **South Ribble area**. The orders are to improve the safety of all highway users (including pedestrians) whilst providing parking amenities where necessary."

Dorothy Avenue, Leyland "For facilitating the passage on the road or any other road of any class of traffic (including pedestrians)."

Walton Summit Road and Brierley Road, Bamber Bridge "For facilitating the passage on the road or any other road of any class of traffic (including pedestrians) and for avoiding danger to persons or other traffic using the road or any other road or for preventing the likelihood of any such danger arising."

Pendle

(Craddock Road, Colne – Scotland Road, Nelson – Pendle Street, Nelson)

"The purpose of this order is to clarify, simplify and tidy up a selection of traffic orders that have been identified in the Pendle area, the effect of this order will have no visible impact to the restrictions in situ."

West Lancashire

(Grammar School Gardens, Ormskirk)

"To alleviate obstruction caused by cars being parked by staff and visitors to hospital. Emergency vehicles and refuse collection access restricted."

West Lancashire

(Glebe Road and Grimrod Place, Skelmersdale)

"Cars parked by employees of local businesses causing obstruction."

West Lancashire

(Hesketh Lane, Tarleton)

"Cars double parking causing obstruction predominantly at school times."

West Lancashire

(Pinfold Road, Ormskirk – Merchant Road, Ormskirk)

"Cars double parking causing obstruction."

Chorley

(A673 Chorley Road, Adlington and Bolton Road, Anderton)

"The reduction of the current No Waiting At Any Time restrictions on A673. Chorley Road, Adlington is to allow additional parking in the recently extended layby fronting local shops."

Report to the Cabinet

Meeting to be held on Thursday, 7 December 2017

Report of the Head of Service, Public and Integrated Transport**Part I**

Electoral Division affected:
South Ribble East

Preston Park and Ride - Walton-Le-Dale

(Appendices 'A' and 'B' refer)

Contact for further information:

Oliver Starkey, (01772) 534619, Head of Service, Public and Integrated Transport
oliver.starkey@lancashire.gov.uk

Executive Summary

The report sets out the situation at the Walton-Le-Dale Park and Ride following the implementation of a short term, 6 month minimum cost bus service contract on 24th July 2017 and outlines progress on investigating both short term and long term options for the continuation of the service.

Recommendation

The Cabinet is recommended to approve the extension of the short term bus service contract with Rotala Preston Bus for 2 months until 29 March 2018. This will allow for the service performance to be monitored for a sufficient time to be representative and for a full analysis and costing of the long term options for the service and Park and Ride site to be carried out for inclusion in a future report to Cabinet.

Background and Advice

Up until July 2017 the Walton-Le-Dale site was operated with a dedicated commercial service by Rotala Preston Bus (PBT). However, in May 2017 PBT formally advised officers of their decision to deregister the Walton-Le-Dale Park and Ride service. The last day of operation was Saturday 22 July 2017.

On 13 July 2017 a report was presented to and approved by Cabinet to allow the procurement of a bus operator to provide a service for the Walton-Le-Dale Park and Ride service on an initial 6 month contract so that officers could investigate options

for a long term solution for the continued operation of the Park and Ride site. During the 6 month period the operational performance of the service was to be monitored and long term options assessed and costed for inclusion in a further report to the Cabinet in the future.

After a formal tendering procedure through the county council's Local Bus Service Framework, the county council entered into a short term minimum cost contract from Monday 24 July with PBT. The temporary contract is due to expire on 27 January 2018.

The contract value is £197,600 per annum, which equates to £98,800 over the short term 6 month contract period. Under the minimum cost contract, the county council retains all on bus revenue from the service. Based on projections from the available contract monitoring figures to date (between July and November 2017), total annual revenue is expected to be £220,000 resulting in a net income of £22,400 per annum for the bus service. However, estimates for the annual costs of site maintenance under the current operation are expected to be in the region of £65,100. This results in an estimated, overall net cost per annum of £42,700.

The annual financial projections for the Park and Ride are shown in Table (1) below and in detail in Appendix 'A'.

Officers are taking a bilateral approach to improving the feasibility of the Park and Ride site by investigating ways to both reduce site management costs and to increase patronage.

Whilst progress has been made in identifying cost saving opportunities and measures aimed at increasing use of the service have been introduced, further time is required to fully assess the impact of the measures taken and to consider and cost the long term options. It is therefore proposed that the temporary contract with PBT is extended for 2 months until 29 March 2018 in order to allow analysis to be completed and a further report presented to Cabinet for a decision.

The estimated financial implications of extending the contract for 2 months are also fully outlined in Appendix 'A'.

In summary, the contract value based on 2 months operation is £32,950 with estimated revenue expected to be £36,700 (based on available passenger figures from July to November 2017). The additional site management costs are estimated to be £10,850 for a 2 month period. This results in an estimated net cost of £7,100.

Table 1: Financial Projections

Element	Expenditure/(Income)		
	Annual	6 Month	2 Month
Contract Value	£197,600	£98,800	£32,950
Estimated Revenue income	(£220,000)	(£110,000)	(£36,700)
Estimated Net Contract Value	(£22,400)	(£11,200)	(£3,750)
Site Management Costs	£65,100	£32,550	£10,850
Total Estimated Net Expenditure	£42,700	£21,350	£7,100

Officers have been investigating potential cost savings that could be made on the day to day upkeep and management of the site. This includes, amongst others, proposals such as updating the flood light system by using LED lamps, closing down part of the site to reduce the business rates and/or renting out part of the site. These need to be investigated further to fully cost the proposals in terms of initial capital outlay and potential longer term savings.

To date, it has only be possible to take forward some of the site management cost saving proposals without capital outlay: the redundant site office and the public toilets have been closed and the water supply disconnected. This will reduce costs by £1,200 per annum.

The key to improving the use of the site is to increase the awareness and attractiveness of the facility in order to encourage new users who were unaware of the service, to remind previous users of the benefits of the service and to make the service more attractive to existing users and encourage them to use the site more often. County council officers have been actively promoting the service over the past five months and full details of the progress made in marketing the service are attached in Appendix 'B'.

The marketing activities aimed at increasing passenger numbers commenced in the late summer and the resultant passenger data currently available is not considered to cover a sufficient period for the measures implemented to be fully reflected. Additional time is required for further service data to be collected to give a better indication of patronage increases.

If the recommendation in this report is approved officers will proceed with extension of the existing contract with Rotala Preston Bus until 29 March 2018.

Officers will continue to investigate solutions and aim to provide a further report to Cabinet with fully assessed and costed options for the long term operation of the Park and Ride.

Consultations

N/A

Implications:

This item has the following implications, as indicated:

Risk management

Without the proposed extension to the short term contract, the Park and Ride service from the Walton-Le-Dale site will cease to operate from Monday 29 January 2017. This will result in no Park and Ride service being offered from the site which will lead to an increase in congestion in the city centre and less sustainable travel in central Preston.

Financial

The expected contract cost of providing the service for a further 2 months will be £32,950. This is anticipated to be offset by the revenue retained from the service. Therefore the net cost of operating the service is anticipated to be approximately £7,100 for site management costs and will be met from the Public and Integrated Transport budget. A full financial estimate is provided at Appendix 'A'.

List of Background Papers

Paper	Date	Contact/Tel
Report to Cabinet 'Preston Park & Ride - Walton-Le-Dale'	13 July 2017	Maya Evenson-Appleyard/(01772) 534271

Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate

N/A

Financial Information

	Annual	2 month	Notes
Contract Cost (est.)	£197,600	£32,950	£3,800 per week
Total Revenue (est.)	£220,000	£36,700	Projections from the current service between Jul 17 and Nov 17
Estimated Net Income	+£22,400	+£3,750	
SITE MANAGEMENT COSTS			
Business Rates	£49,000	£8,170	
Electricity	£13,000	£2,170	Could be reduced*
Water	£0	£0	Water has been disconnected**
Estimated cost	£62,000	£10,340	
OTHER LIKELY COSTS			
Gritting Standby	£2,000	£330	Estimate based on 16/17 costs
Grit	£1,100	£180	Estimate based on 16/17 costs
OTHER POTENTIAL FUTURE COSTS			
General Repairs/Maintenance	-	-	When Required
Major Maintenance	-	-	When Required
Removal of Travellers	-	-	Last incident cost £6k
Total Estimated Net Cost	£42,700	£7,100	

* Electricity

Currently the lighting columns and lamps on the Walton-Le-Dale site are very inefficient and could be replaced with LED lights which would generate a saving. It is estimated that this could produce savings of approximately 70%. This would represent an approximate saving of £9,100 per year on current charges but would require an initial capital outlay.

** Water

Since the last Cabinet report in July 2017 the office building has been completely shut off, the toilet facilities on site have been closed and the water supply stopped up. There should be no further water costs.

Marketing of the Service since August 2017

- As part of the new contracted service, the fare structure for the Park and Ride has been simplified to make the service easier to use. A weekly ticket and a family or group return are offered to provide savings on the normal return fare.
- 10,000 leaflets have been printed containing information about the new service showing a map of the site, the route and the fares and have been distributed to a wide range of outlets and businesses with Lancashire, including UCLAN and Preston Crown Courts. Leaflets have also been left in shops in the main shopping area of Preston, within the County Council at Reflections and the new Exchange conference facility is including a leaflet in their correspondence to colleagues and customers.
- Large posters produced and fitted at the site, Jacson Street and bus stations.
- Adverts have been included in the Bus Service Changes leaflet (distributed widely across the county) and in Bus Service Changes posters in bus stations
- The LCC Webpage has been updated with the new service details and there have been Social Media posts on both LCC Facebook (x 2) and Twitter (x 3)
- Notices have been posted on the LCC Staff Intranet and the service was listed in the LCC Monthly update newsletter/ email distributed by Corporate Communications.
- The entrance signs on site are being updated with new branding and the updated LCC logo.
- From the end of November, promotion of Christmas shopping late night openings via social media, Facebook and twitter and an advert in the Bus Service Changes leaflet for December.

Report to the Cabinet

Meeting to be held on Thursday, 7 December 2017

Report of the Head of Asset Management

Part I

Electoral Divisions affected: All

Transport Asset Management Plan (TAMP) - 2017 Data Refresh and Update
(Appendix 'A') refers

Contact for further information:

Paul Binks, Tel: (01772) 532210, Highways Asset Manager,
paul.binks@lancashire.gov.uk

Executive Summary

The Transport Asset Management Plan (TAMP) was approved by the Cabinet Member for Highways and Transport on 10 June 2014 and sets out the County Council's investment strategy in respect of the maintenance of certain of its transport assets for the period 2015-2030.

The TAMP 2017 data refresh document at Appendix 'A', provides an update in relation to changes in service standards, performance and progress in a number of key areas.

Recommendation

The Cabinet is recommended to approve the TAMP 2017 Data Refresh document attached at Appendix 'A'.

Background and Advice

Lancashire's transport infrastructure assets are the most valuable publicly owned resources managed by the County Council, with a combined estimated value of £9 billion. These assets are fundamental in helping the citizens of Lancashire to not only access a range of County Council services but also take advantage of the wide range of economic, health, social and recreational opportunities that are available to them. Without this infrastructure Lancashire would not function as a place to live, work or visit.

The TAMP sets out how the County Council intends to maintain its publicly maintainable vehicular transport assets (i.e. A, B and C roads, unclassified road

network, footways, street lighting, traffic signals and structures) over the period 2015/16 to 2029/30. These assets are referred to as "transport assets" in this report.

As the TAMP is a live document it is important that it is reviewed and refreshed on a regular basis. The document attached at Appendix 'A' provides an update in relation to changes in service standards, performance and progress in a number of key areas since the TAMP was approved in June 2014. The refresh documents are intended to supplement the original TAMP, so that when they are read together they provide an up to date analysis of the condition of transport assets and detailed information of any new pressures now being faced.

This update includes information relating to progress in relation to the Department for Transport's Self-Assessment Questionnaire, new codes of practice, revised asset condition data and performance updates.

Good progress has been made in implementation of the TAMP with many parts of the A, B & C road networks improving as measured by the percentage of RED or AMBER roads across this network. The change from 'worst first' to a preventative maintenance regime has also seen a reduction both in the number of defects and the number of footway claims received.

As anticipated within the TAMP, the update shows that the overall condition score of transport assets has fallen slightly. This relates to the unclassified network, where the policy is that priority be given to this part of the network in Phase 2. In respect of these roads the continued focus is on preventative maintenance and with key safety defects being addressed, so that the network can be maintained to the best condition possible until the unclassified road network becomes the main focus of the TAMP in Phase 2, commencing April 2020.

Consultations

The TAMP approach was presented and discussed at the TAMP scrutiny workshop for county councillors on 25 September 2017.

Implications:

This item has the following implications, as indicated:

Risk management

There are no risks associated with this report save that should a refresh document not be approved, the TAMP would remain as it was refreshed in 2016. The TAMP Refresh is also supporting evidence for the Department for Transport Self-Assessment which is carried out annually.

List of Background Papers

Paper	Date	Contact/Tel
The Environment Directorate's Draft Transport Asset Management Plan 2015-2030	10th June 2014	Peter Mayes/(01772) 535231
Transport Asset Management Plan Refresh 2015	June 2015	Keith Postlethwaite/ (01772) 534602
Transport Asset Management Plan Refresh 2016	June 2016	Keith Postlethwaite (01772) 534602

Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate

N/A

Transport Asset Management Plan

Data Refresh - December 2017

www.lancashire.gov.uk



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Transport Asset Management Plan – Data Refresh December 2017

Executive Summary

The Transport Asset Management Plan 2015-2030 (TAMP) was approved by the Cabinet Member for Highways and Transport on 10 June 2014 and identifies the key strategic priorities of the County Council, as the highway authority for Lancashire, during the period 2015/16 to 2029/30.

This document provides an update of the changes that have occurred both nationally within the highway sector since the original TAMP was approved and locally within Lancashire. This document also provides us with an opportunity to report the latest condition of our assets so that our performance over the past 12 months can be measured and scrutinised.

This data refresh is intended to supplement both the original TAMP and previous years refresh documents rather than replace them, so that when these documents are read together they provide an up to date and ongoing analysis of the current condition of our transport assets and detailed information of any new pressures we are facing.

In addition, the annual data process enables the County Council to include information about those transport assets that were not included in the TAMP but for which further information is now

available or highlight any changes that are proposed for data capture as a result of using new technology etc.

Since the last data refresh in June 2016 the County Council completed the annual self-assessment questionnaire and assessed its performance against Department for Transport (DfT) criteria. As a result of this exercise which took place in January 2017, the county council now considers itself to be a Band 3 authority in terms of Highway Asset Management. As a result, the County Council has received 100% of its 2017/18 Incentive Fund allocation. Authorities in Band 1 or 2 only received part of their Incentive Fund allocation.

Good progress has been made over the past 12 months with the condition of A, B & C roads continuing to improve and less defects and claims on footways, however the overall condition of our transport assets has fallen from 2.57 to 2.22, but overall is still regarded as being ACCEPTABLE.

The main reason for this is the deterioration of the unclassified road network which was anticipated in original TAMP strategy. In respect of these roads we will continue focus on preventative maintenance with key safety defects being addressed so that the network can be maintained to the best condition possible until they become our main focus in phase 2, commencing April 2020.

The table below sets out the TAMP Service Standards, the 2013 baseline condition data and subsequent years condition data.

Asset Category	Measure	Current Service Standard					Asset Condition			
		POOR	ACCEPTABLE	FAIR	GOOD	EXCELLENT	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
A Roads	% RED / AMBER	>25%	25 - 16%	15 - 11%	10 - 6%	≤5%	22.1%	30.37%	23.72%	21.75%
B Roads		>40%	40 - 21%	20 - 16%	15 - 6%	≤5%	42.3%	36.01%	28.10%	26.27%
C Roads		>50%	50 - 31%	30 - 21%	20 - 11%	≤10%	48.7%	38.59%	30.62%	30.65%
Residential Unclassified Roads	% RED / AMBER	>50%	50 - 31%	30 - 21%	20 - 11%	≤10%	Not Collected	Not Collected	Not Collected	Collected being analysed ¹
Rural Unclassified Roads	% RED / AMBER	>50%	50 - 31%	30 - 21%	20 - 11%	≤10%	Not Collected	Not Collected	Not Collected	Collected being analysed ¹
Footways	No. defects	>50,000	50,000 - 40,000	40,000-15,000	15,000-10,000	<10,000	51,395 ²	22,171 ²	13,533 ²	13,037 ²
	No. claims	>600	500-400	400-250	250-150	<150	359	298	259	130
Bridges and Similar Structures	Bridge Condition Index (Ave.)	<40	40-60	60-79	80-90	>90	89.3	89.99	90.19	89.75
Street Lighting	% of high risk installations	>35%	25-35%	20-25%	10-20%	5-10%	23.15%	17.72% ³	19.99% ³	16.15% ³
Traffic Signals	% of units beyond design life	>40%	30-40%	20-30	10-20	<10%	33.11%	33.11	30.31	30.31

1- Condition data is being collected for the unclassified network using Detailed Video Survey methodology for unclassified roads. Analysis currently being undertaken and will be reported as part of the 2018 data refresh. Provisional data shows that the unclassified road network is POOR compared to the C road network
2- Changes in defect reporting systems for footways meant 2013 data is not comparable to subsequent year's data. Detailed Video Survey data for footways is available
3- Data cleansing means that 2013 & 2014 data not directly comparable with subsequent years data for Street Lighting

From this it can be seen that:

- Between 2014 and 2017 the average % of RED or AMBER on A roads reduced by 28% (67km), B roads reduced by 45% (99km) and C roads reduced by 37% (267km). The overall the condition of our A and B roads can be regarded as ACCEPTABLE and the overall the condition of our C roads can be regarded as FAIR
- The overall condition of Footways as measured by defects has improved from GOOD to EXCELLENT
- The overall condition of Bridges and Similar Structures deteriorated slightly from marginally EXCELLENT to GOOD
- The overall condition of Street Lighting improved from FAIR to GOOD

1) Introduction

The Transport Asset Management Plan (TAMP) was approved by the Cabinet Member for Highways and Transport on 10 June 2014 and sets out how the County Council intends to manage its transport assets over the 15 year period from 2015/16 to 2029/30.

In order that the TAMP can remain a live and current document it is intended to provide annual updates which contain additional information to supplement the TAMP. It is intended that these updates will provide a summary of external pressures within the highway sector and internal initiatives that will impact of the County Council's highway and transport asset network. This update includes information relating to:-

- DfT Self-Assessment Questionnaire,
- Changes to Highway Asset Management Governance,
- New Service Standards
- Revised asset condition data,

2) DfT Self-Assessment Questionnaire

As mentioned in the last TAMP refresh, in order to encourage local authorities to adopt good asset management practices across England, the DfT has introduced changes to the highway maintenance formula funding mechanism. As a result each authority will now be required to undertake a self-assessment against a set of criteria aimed at assessing performance in relation to asset management, resilience, customer, benchmarking and efficiency and operational delivery.

Our assessment was validated by the County Council's s151 officer and submitted to the DfT in January 2017. As a result of this exercise, the County Council assessed itself to be a Band 3 authority.

Should the County Council not consider itself to a Band 3 authority when the next self-assessment exercise takes place in January 2018, it will only receive part of its Incentive Fund allocation in 2018/19. Details of the 'incentive bands' and funding % for future years are shown below:-

Year	Band 1	Band 2	Band 3
2018/19	30%	70%	100%
2019/20	10%	50%	100%
2020/21	10%	30%	100%

It is important therefore that we continue to maintain Band 3 assessment criteria requirements in order to provide the best possible highway service.

Given the reductions in highway funding over the past few years and the future financial challenges the County Council is facing it is imperative that we retain our 'Band 3' status for the foreseeable future. From DfT guidance it is vital that local authorities have the support of members, senior officers and a good quality TAMP in place that is refreshed and updated on a regular basis.

A summary of self-assessment questions, areas covered and our January 2016 and 2017 scores are shown below:-

	Area Assessed	2016	2017
1	Asset Management Policy and Strategy	3	3
2	Communications	2	3
3	Performance Management Framework	2	3
4	Asset Data Management	2	3
5	Lifecycle Planning	2	2
6	Leadership and Commitment	2	3
7	Competencies and Training	1	3
8	Risk Management	2	3
Resilience			
9	Resilient Network	2	3
10	Implemented Potholes Review	2	3
11	Implemented the Drainage Guidance	2	3
Customer			
12	Satisfaction	2	3
13	Feedback	2	3
14	Information	2	3
Benchmarking and Efficiency			
15	Benchmarking	2	3
16	Efficiency Monitoring	2	3
Operational Service Delivery			
17	Periodic Review of Operational Service Delivery	2	3
18	Supply Chain Collaboration	2	3
19	Lean Reviews	2	3
20	Works Programming	2	2
21	Collaborative Working	2	3
22	Procuring External Highway Maintenance Services	2	3

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The final banding is calculated according to the following guidelines:-

Band 1	Does not reach Level 2 or Level 3 in at least 15 of the 22 questions
Band 2	Must reach Level 2 or Level 3 in at least 15 of the 22 questions.
Band 3	Must reach Level 3 in at least 18 of the 22 questions

In addition if an authority scores 1 in any or all of questions 1, 2 and 5, they will automatically be placed in Band 1 overall, regardless of their other scores. A summary of LCC's 22 scores is provided below:-

	2016	2017
Level 1	1	0
Level 2	20	2
Level 3	1	20
Overall Band	2	3

As a result the scores and guidelines the County Council has assessed itself to be a Band 3 authority as a result of improvements to highway asset management governance across a number of key areas.

One of the key fundamentals of the self-assessment is that asset management principles have been embedded across the whole organisation.

In order to achieve this the Highways Infrastructure Asset Management Strategy Board (HIAMSB), whose membership comprises of Directors and Heads of Service from Corporate Commissioning, Community Services, Programmes and Project Management, Highways, Design and Construction and Asset Management, meets on a regular basis to review various aspects of highway asset management and performance to ensure that the principles contained in the Highways Management Plan (HMP) are implemented consistently throughout the organisation.

The HIAMSB not only provides a governance role but also monitors performance and ensures progress in the strategic direction outlined within the TAMP and the HMP are maintained. In addition the Board oversees the annual completion of the DfT Self-Assessment questionnaire which determines the Incentive Element of funding for all English highway authorities dependent upon their banding.

In addition the Highways Asset Manager has briefed members of the Scrutiny Committee on a number of occasions in recent years to provide an update on our performance in respect of maintaining our Transport Assets as part of the TAMP data refresh process and to advise on the changes and pressures affecting highway maintenance in Lancashire. The Highways Asset Manager has also previously given presentations to various key individuals and teams in order to inform them of the changes that the County Council needs to make in order that it can improve its performance. As a result of our new developments, strategies.

plans and progress over the last 12 months additional presentations are now being proposed to update key individuals and teams on recent developments with regards new strategies and codes of practice.

A TAMP scrutiny workshop took place in September to engage with County and District Councilors on the principles of the TAMP and scheme prioritisation.

3) Changes to Highway Asset Management Governance

In our drive to achieve Band 3, the County Council has created a web-page specifically for Highways Asset Management will enable new developments to be accessed by both internal and external stakeholders. This can be found at:-

<http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/council/strategies-policies-plans/roads-parking-and-travel/highway-asset-management-in-lancashire.aspx>

Whilst still in its infancy, the webpage contains information relating to a number of new policies and codes of practice that have been approved, namely:-

Highways Asset Management Framework

An overarching document that provides a framework for highway asset management in Lancashire.

Highway Asset Communication Strategy

Covering both the delivery of highway maintenance service and the asset information and decision making.

Street Lighting, Carriageway Lifecycle and Structures Lifecycle Plans

Lifecycle planning is an important aspect of highway asset management and involves drawing up long-term plans for managing an asset grouping with the aim of providing the required levels of service at the lowest whole life cost.

Highway Asset Information Strategy

The Highways Asset Information Strategy has been developed to ensure reliable information on the type, number and condition of assets and sufficient quality data for lifecycle planning and maintenance options, scheme selection and works prioritisation.

Resilient Route Network

The resilient route network are those roads designated a high priority to maintaining economic activity and access to key services and will 'Keep Lancashire moving' during extreme weather.

Code of Practice for the Maintenance and Cleaning of Road Gullies within the Adopted Highway

This code of practice sets out in detail a process of assessment by which decisions relating to work activities on vehicular highway

gullies should be made and is based upon current guidance on best practice

Code of Practice – Trash Screens

This code of practice sets out in detail a process for cleaning and attendance upon receipt of storm warning notifications.

In addition, the website contains links to the original TAMP, the 2015 and 2016 TAMP refresh documents, details of our proposed highway capital programme for the next three years and the Life in Lancashire surveys which provide customer feedback on a range of services.

Having approved the above the challenge is now to implement these into the way we undertake Highway Asset Management in Lancashire, hence the need to update key officers and teams in the area offices. Work is ongoing to develop and update a number of other codes of practice and strategies.

Highways Asset Management System (HAMS)

HAMS was installed in the latter part of 2016/17 and has recently been populated following the migration of data from a number of standalone or legacy software databases into one integrated programme.

The installation of HAMS will enable the County Council to make full use of both digital and Wi-Fi services and enable members of the general public to access services easier via the use of self

service options. It is anticipated that this change will enable efficiencies through:

- increased automation for both staff and customer interactions,
- eliminate double handling and input of data to multiple systems,
- maximise responsiveness and work on the ground through the use of mobile technology,
- the removal of duplication and our reliance on outdated paper based systems

HAMS is a fully integrated solution for the management of infrastructure, including land, highways, structures, public lighting, and distribution networks. It will allow relevant users to:

- record and map information related to schemes
- register and maintain assets and manage any defects
- provide real time information to both internal staff and members of the public
- drive prioritised asset management,

The system also provides a specific solution for the management of bridges, retaining walls, culverts, gantries and other similar structures. It will handle cyclic inspections and maintenance, including the seasonal variations in activities, through to condition projection and strategic asset planning. It will also make the best use of the latest mobile technology for working on site.

4) New Service Standards

A, B and C Road Network

The 2016 TAMP refresh document reported that as a result of highways works carried out in the preceding 12 months the condition of the A, B and C Road network had improved.

The annual SCANNER survey showed:-

- that the quantity of GREEN (no maintenance required) roads was 1,807km - an increase of 416km (30%) from 1,931km in 2014,
- All districts have seen an overall improvement in the condition of the A, B & C road network,
- The general improvement in the B & C road network has returned many roads in a number of districts to their 2009 condition,
- Between 2014 and 2016 the average % of GREEN on:-
 - A roads increased by 2.16%% (50.33km)
 - B roads increased by 3.92% (91.84km)
 - C roads increased by 14.95% (276.57km)
- Overall the A, B & C road network is regarded as being ACCEPTABLE

In order that the 5-year target set out in the TAMP can be met, it was important that further, challenging, interim standards for 2017/18 onwards were set so that resources can continue to be allocated on an objective basis. The table below shows progress to date and the March 2020 target set out in the TAMP.

Targets - Progress	% RED or AMBER
1 st Initial Target - set 2014	25% (A roads) 40% (B roads) 50% (C roads)
Assessed Position - May 2016	23% (A roads) 28% (B roads) 30% (C roads)
2 nd Initial Target 2017/18	15% (A roads) 20% (B roads) 25% (C roads)
TAMP target – March 2020	10% (A roads) 15% (B roads) 20% (C roads)

The setting of the 15-20-25 GREEN (15% A roads, 20% B roads, 25% C roads) Service Standard would allow the momentum of previous years to be maintained and ensure all Districts approach the March 2020 target equally.

Unclassified Roads Networks

Highway video surveys have recently been undertaken and work is ongoing with neighbouring authorities to ensure consistent interpretation of the data and development of service standards.

As a result there is now a better understanding of the rural and urban unclassified roads and this is being used to shape the investment strategy for phase 2 of the TAMP so that all the unclassified roads improve at the same rate.

Service standards will be set for these asset types once this analysis is complete.

Condition – Footway Network

Highway video surveys have recently been undertaken work is ongoing with neighbouring authorities to ensure consistent interpretation of the data and development of service standards.

In the meantime the number of defects and claims will continue to be used as a means of measuring levels of service.

5) Future Developments

Well Managed Highway Infrastructure: Code of Practice

This code of practice supersedes three separate codes of practice relating to highway, street lighting and structures. Whilst this new code is not statutory it provides highway authorities with guidance on highways management. Adoption of the recommendations within this document is a matter for each highway authority, based on their own legal interpretation, risks, needs and priorities. The thrust of the document is for highway huthorities to adopt a risk based approach to all aspects of highway management by October 2018. A gap analysis has already been undertaken and the Highway Infrastructure Asset Management Strategy Board is considering detailed proposed actions for implementation of the Code of Practice. The Code of Practice mirrors the good practice that DfT Self-Assessment criteria relate to in many aspects.

Highway Management Plan

A Highway Maintenance Plan was adopted by the county council in 2009 and covers many aspects of policy and procedure relating to maintaining the highway network. It is proposed to revise this plan to take on board the risk based approach advocated in the Well Managed Highway Infrastructure: Code of Practice. The Cabinet Member for Highways and Transport will be consulted throughout its development and it is anticipated that this will be presented to Cabinet for consideration early in 2018.

6) Revised Asset Condition Data

Much of the condition data contained in the Transport Asset Management Plan was compiled in the 18 month period prior to the TAMP approval in 2014 and was used to calculate the overall service standards at that time.

The condition data in the original TAMP is now updated and reported to members of the Scrutiny Committee on an annual basis. Comparing our latest condition data to the 2014 baseline data enables our current performance to be measured.

The following section provides a brief summary of the condition of each of the asset groups covered by the TAMP together with a summary of the main points arising out of our analysis of each group.

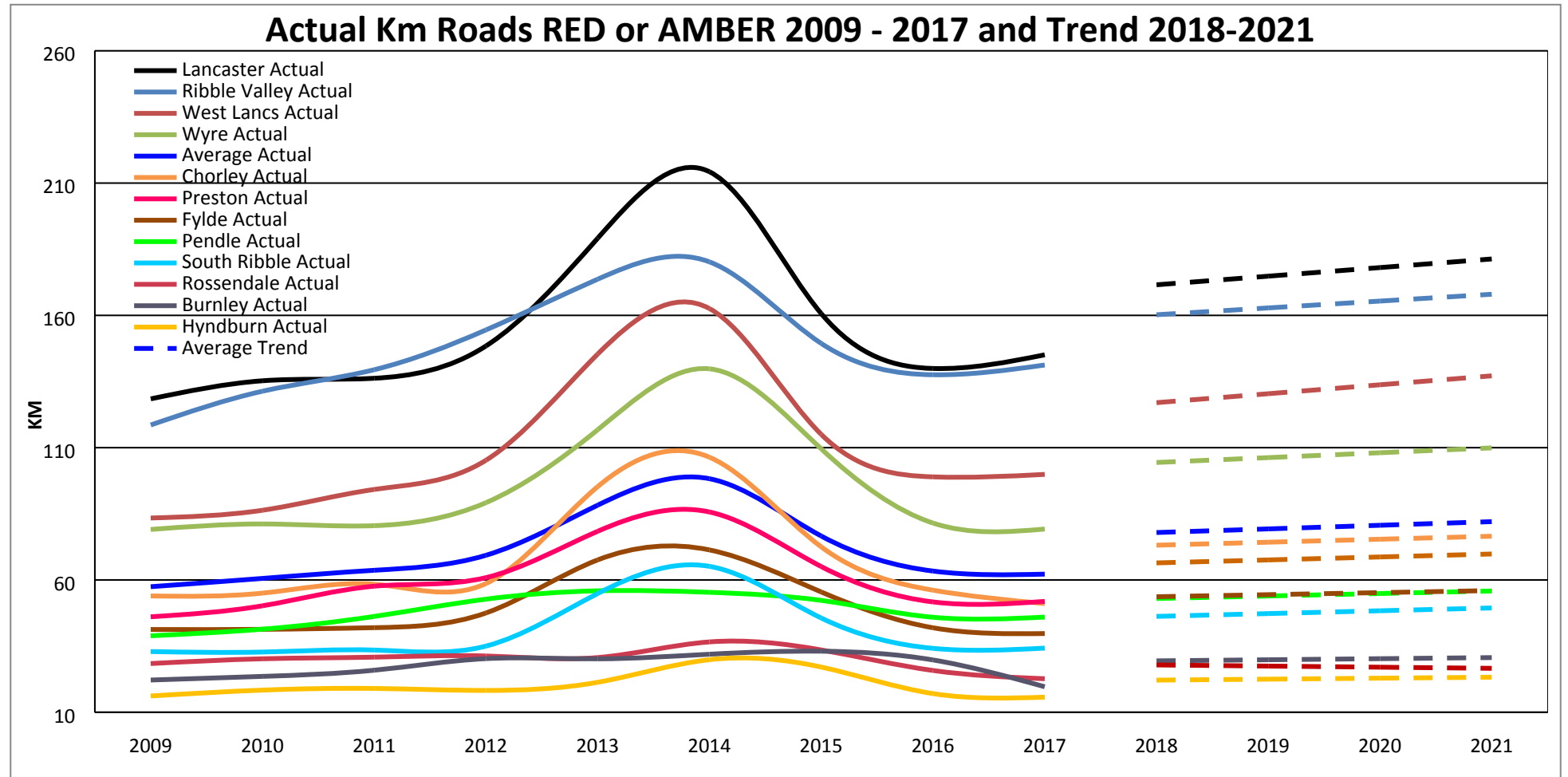
Each section follows a similar basic structure. Where possible graphs will show simultaneously 2014 and 2017 data. Where this isn't possible, two separate graphs will be provided to show the relative condition of the asset on a district by district basis for both years so that year on year comparisons can be made.

A summary is provided to outline the key facts relating to the category of the asset. Typically information presented includes:

- How much of the asset the council is responsible for,
- How the condition of the asset is assessed,
- If there any gaps in the information currently held,
- The average condition of the asset in 2014 and 2017,
- How much financial resource has, on average, been available in recent years;

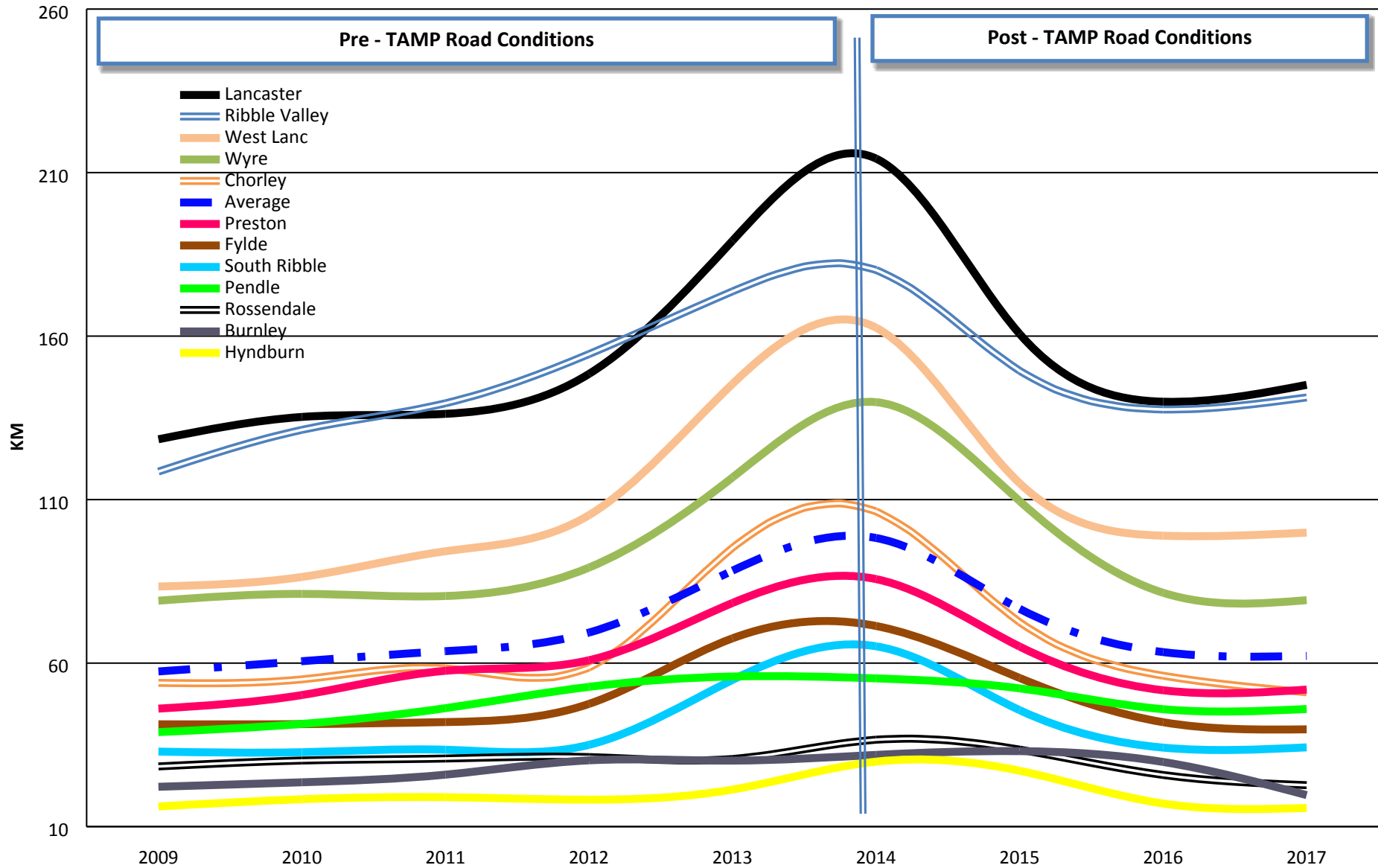
A, B and C Roads

Most Cost Effective Strategy: Investment in preventative maintenance using appropriate surface treatments determined through deterioration modelling.

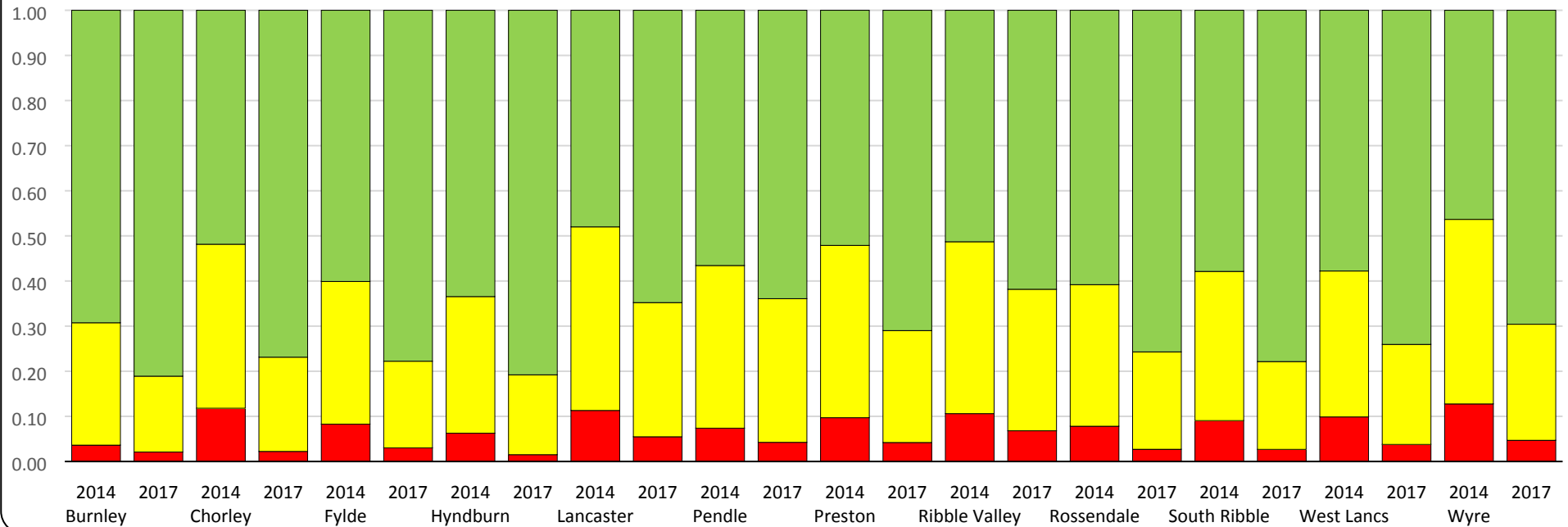


Actual Km A,B,C Roads RED or AMBER - 2009 to 2017

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A,B & C Roads - % Red, Amber or Green 2014 v 2017



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Summary

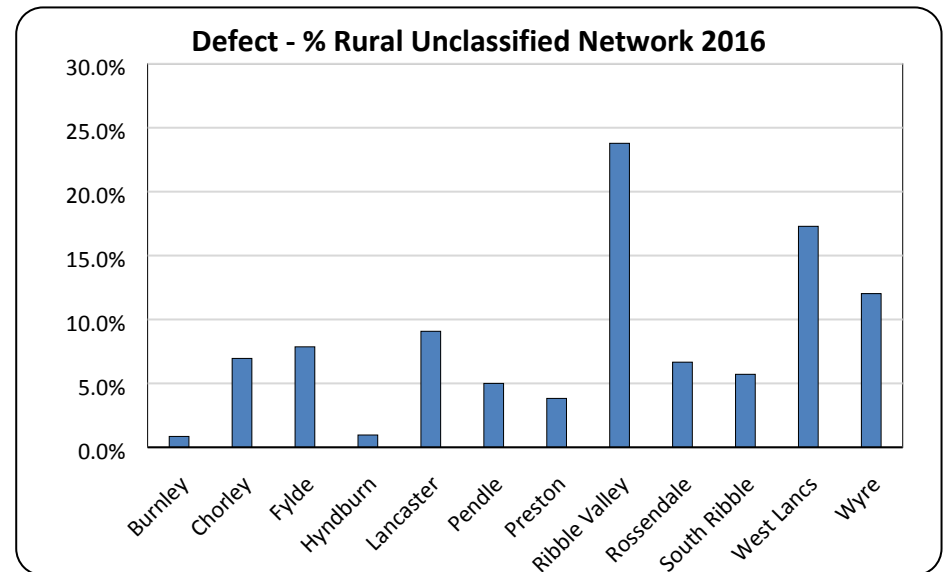
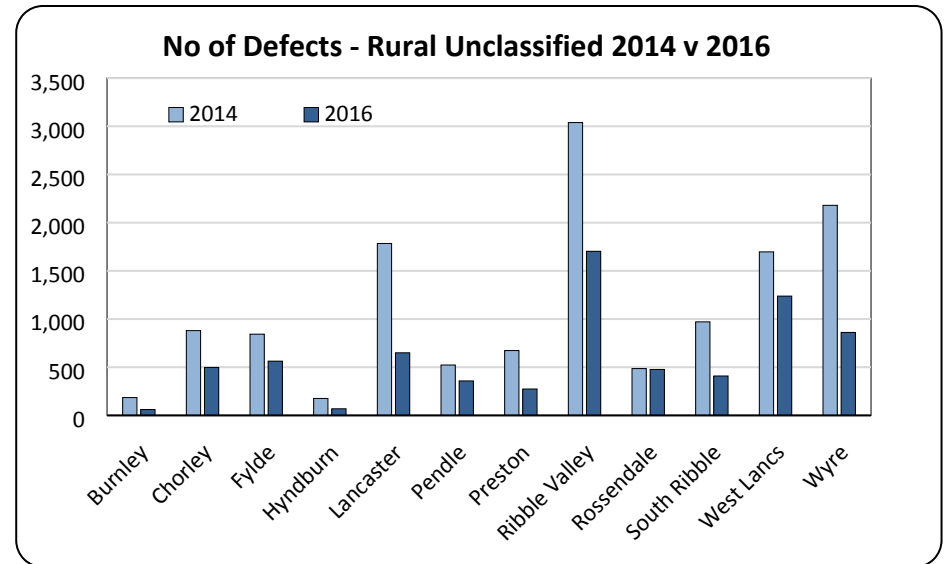
- The asset consists of a total of approx. 2,583km of highway,
- The length of A, B and C roads classified as RED or AMBER in 2014 was approximately 1,176 km. According to the May 2017 SCANNER survey the quantity of RED or AMBER has reduced from 1176km down to 746km, a reduction of 430 km (37%),
- According to SCANNER data the overall condition of the A, B and C road network in the districts of Burnley, Chorley, Fylde, Hyndburn and Rossendale are now better than their 2009 condition,
- Between 2014 and 2017 the average % of RED or AMBER on :-
 - A roads reduced by 28% (67km)
 - B roads reduced by 45% (99km)
 - C roads reduced by 37% (267km)
- Overall between 2014 and 2017 the average % of RED or AMBER on the A, B & C road network has reduced by 432km (36%)
- The A and B road network is currently regarded as being ACCEPTABLE, whilst the C road network should now be regarded as being FAIR.

Rural Unclassified Roads

Most Cost Effective Strategy: Investment in preventative maintenance which is based on appropriate surface treatment in preference to more costly resurfacing of roads.

Summary

- The asset consists of approximately 990 km.
- The current condition is indicated by the number of defects identified by highways inspections, as recorded in the Highway Defect Sort System (HDSS).
- Due to a change from EXOR to HDSS the defects in the original TAMP are not comparable to the latest figures.
- Overall there has been a reduction of approximately 6,000 (46%) critical safety defects on the rural unclassified road network between 2014/15 and 2016/17.
- There has not previously been survey data for the unclassified road network and the TAMP has always assumed that the condition of the unclassified road network mirrored that of the 'C' road. As a result of video survey works, analysis of the data is underway to be able to report actual condition in the next refresh. Current indication is that the rural network is considered POOR.
- Investment is based firstly on maintaining the current condition of the network as far as is practical and secondly, if investment levels are sufficient, to bring all district areas up to the same county standard.
- The asset is important to the rural economy and to rural communities.

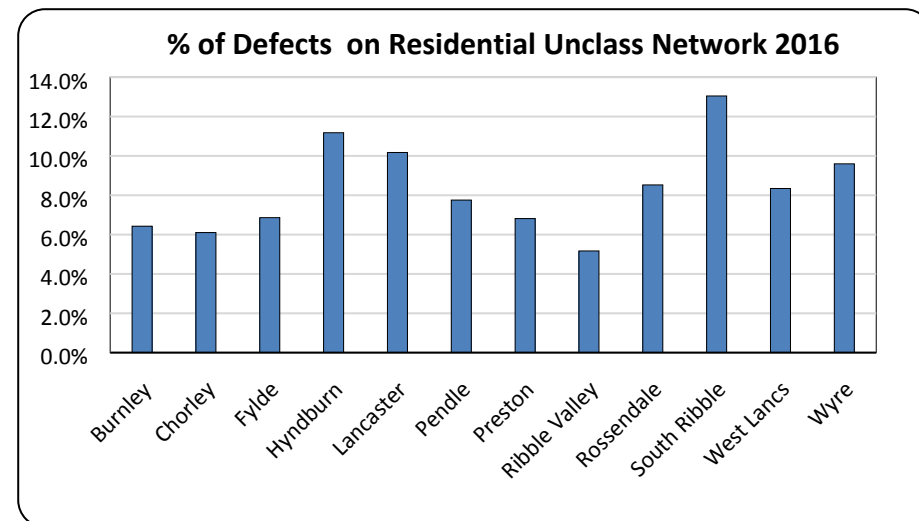
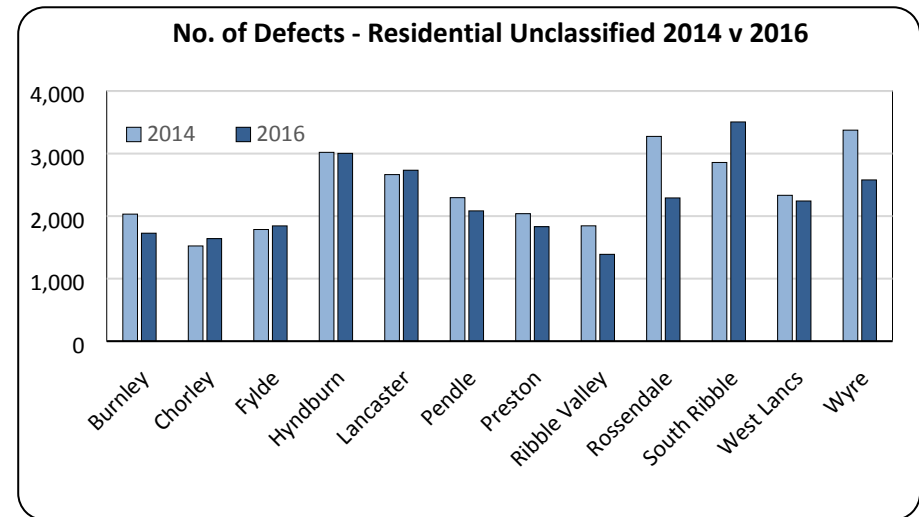


Residential Roads

Most Cost Effective Strategy: Investment in preventative maintenance which is based on appropriate surface treatment in preference to more costly resurfacing of roads.

Summary

- The asset includes approximately 3,130 km of residential roads.
- The current condition is indicated by the numbers of defects identified by highways inspections as recorded in the Highway Defect Sort System (HDSS). Due to a change of systems the 2013 defects numbers in the original TAMP are not comparable to the latest figures.
- Overall there has been a reduction of approximately 2,000 (7.5%) safety critical defects found on the rural unclassified road network between 2014/15 and 2016/17
- There has not previously been any survey data previously for the unclassified road network the TAMP has always assumed that the condition of the unclassified road network mirrored that of the 'C' road. As a result of video survey works, analysis of this data is underway and will enable the reporting of actual condition in the next refresh. Current indication is that the rural network is considered POOR.
- The estimated investment required to maintain the current rate of deterioration would be £5m per annum.
- Investment is based firstly on maintaining the current condition of the network as far as is practical.
- If resources allow, investment will then be based on bringing all districts to the county standard.

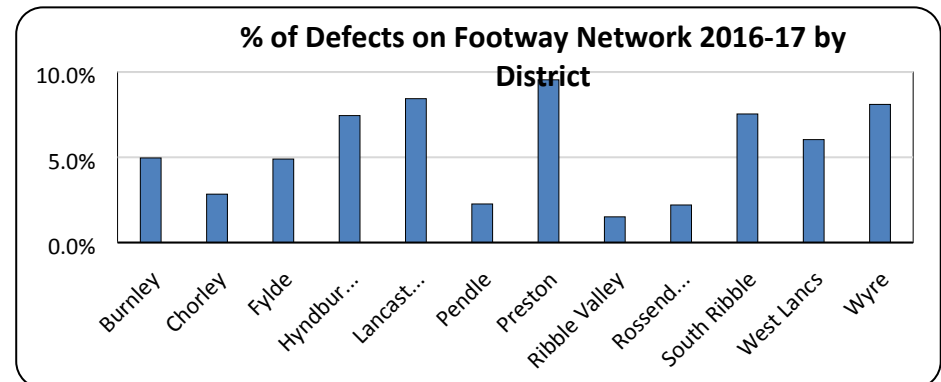
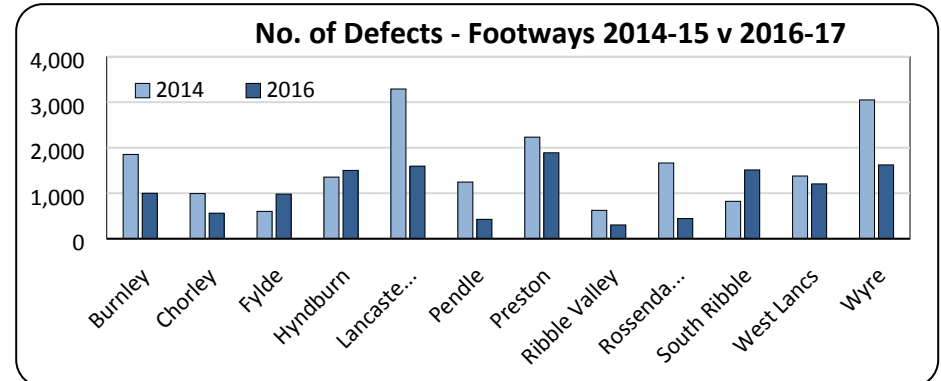
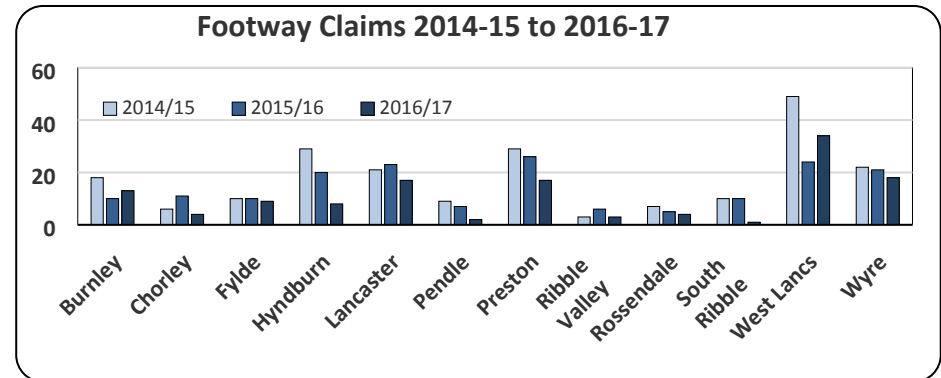


Footways

Most Cost Effective Strategy: Investment in preventative maintenance which is based on appropriate surface treatment in preference to more costly resurfacing of footways.

Summary

- There are over 8,500km of footways in Lancashire.
- The condition of this asset group has, in the absence of survey data, been determined by the number of defects detected on the footway network and the number of footway claims received.
- Using defect/claim numbers the current condition of the asset is assessed as being EXCELLENT.
- Condition data for the footway network has now been collected and detailed earlier in this refresh document.
- Due to a change of systems the 2013 stated in the TAMP are not comparable to the latest figures.
- Overall there are approximately 7,000 (34%) less defects on the footway network in 2016-17 compared to 2014-15.
- There has been a 39% fall (83 no) in the number of footway claims received between 2014-15 and 2015-16. The number of claims has fallen in all districts areas over the past 12 months apart from Burnley (3) and West Lancs. (10).
- The estimated capital investment required to maintain the current rate of deterioration would be £2.5m per annum.
- Investment is based firstly on maintaining the current condition of the network as far as is practical and secondly, if resources allow, on bringing all district areas to the same county standard.



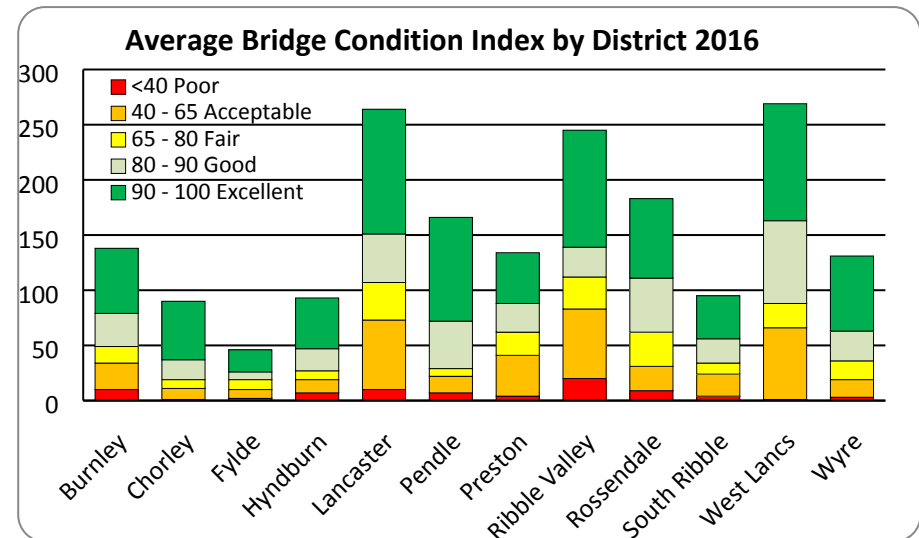
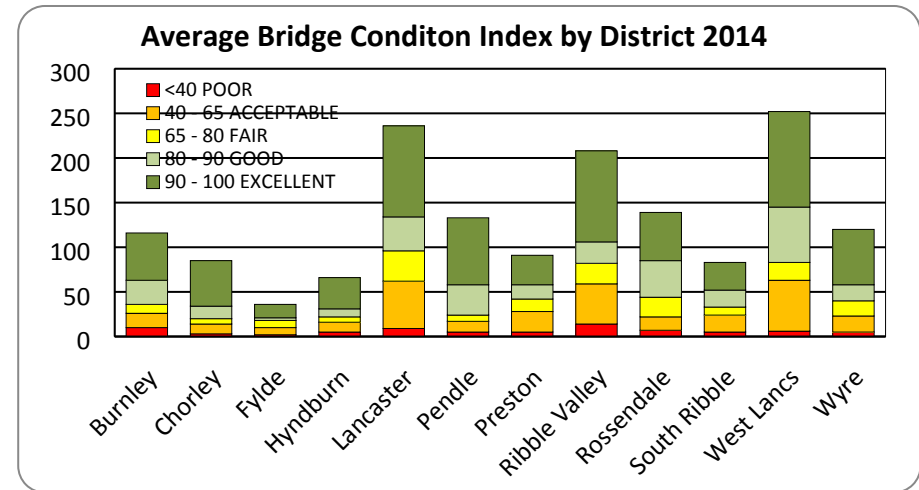
Bridges and Similar Structures

Most Cost Effective Strategy: Investment in preventative maintenance which is not based on reconstruction of bridges but is based on intervention at the most appropriate time

Summary

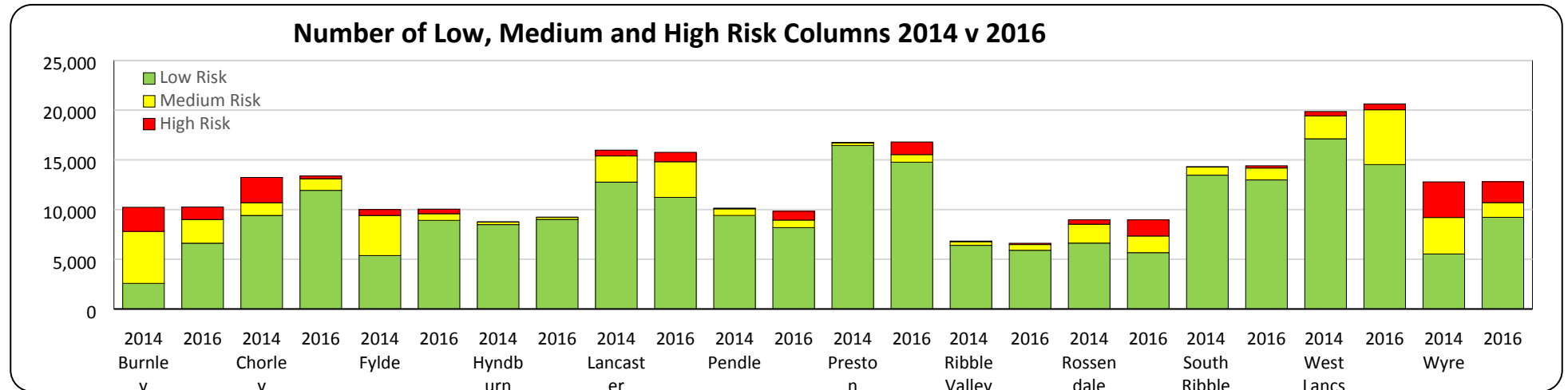
- There is good condition information relating to the condition of this asset grouping. The council is responsible for approximately 2,000 bridges and similar structures*,
- The average bridge condition index has improved from 89.3 in 2014 to 89.75 in April 2017, but fell slightly from 90.19% last year. The overall condition of this asset is regarded as GOOD.
- The average bridge condition is regarded as GOOD in Hyndburn, Preston, Ribble Valley. Rossendale, South Ribble and West Lancs. In all other district areas the average bridge condition is regarded as EXCELLENT.
- The investment strategy is based upon identifying bridges and similar structures which have a bridge condition index (critical or adjusted) of < 40**, and producing action plans for each such structure.
- Resources are allocated on the basis of need based on condition data

*Excludes maintenance of Network Rail bridges, major new projects or major refurbishments. **A bridge in poor condition does not necessarily require urgent remedial action and is not automatically at risk of failure or subject to load restrictions.



Street Lighting

Most Cost Effective Strategy: The risk to the public from a column falling over is generally low; however, half of our columns exceed the age when they should be regularly tested or considered for replacement or removal. The strategy is to reduce the likelihood of columns falling over by either replacing or removing the highest risk columns.



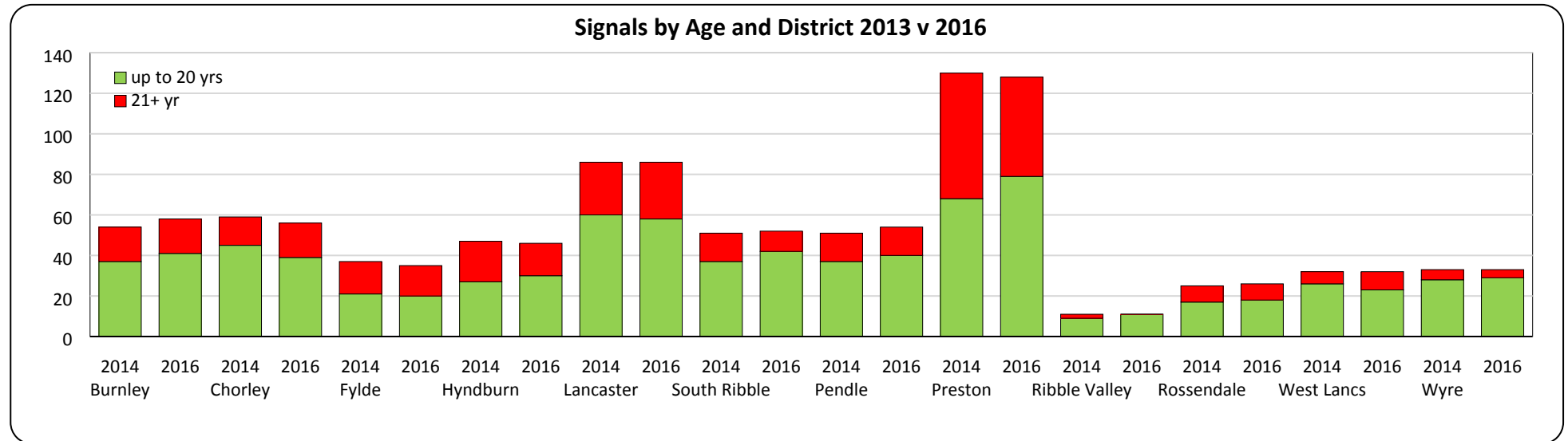
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Summary

- The council is responsible for approximately 149,000 street lights and 17,600 illuminated signs, bollards and similar installations.
- The electricity cost for these items is in the region of £5.5m per annum,
- According to the risk assessment contained in the Institute of Lighting Professionals Technical Report 22 'Managing a Vital Asset' 55% of lighting columns have now exceeded their 'Action Age'.
- Approximately 16% of columns are classed as being either medium or high priority for replacement. The number of medium/high risk columns has reduced from 30,500 to 24,000 over the past 12 months, a reduction of almost 4%
- The current condition of the stock is considered to be GOOD.
- In order to maintain the current rate of deterioration of the stock, it is estimated that a capital investment of the order of £6m per annum would be required. The likely capital investment available for 2018/19 is £1m.
- Data cleansing has resulted in the ages of some columns being adjusted meaning that 2014 & 2015 data not strictly comparable

Traffic Signals

Most Cost Effective Strategy: Investment in preventative maintenance which is based on replacement of obsolete units at key junctions which will not be covered by Highways and Transport Masterplan activities.



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Summary

- There are 614 sites in Lancashire which are controlled by traffic signal and/or pelican crossing installations.
- The condition of the stock is measured in terms of the age of installations which normally have a service life of 20 years before they reach a point where they are no longer supported by the manufacturer.
- There is a total of 187 installations (30% of the stock) more than 20 years old – which is a reduction of 17 installations (3%) from 2014.
- It is estimated that a replacement programme at a value of £0.5m per year would be required to replace the stock that is no longer supported by the manufacturer.
- A breakdown of traffic signal and pedestrian crossing equipment up to 20 years old (green) and age 21 years and over (red) and no longer supported is shown in the graph above.
- The traffic signal asset group is considered to be in an ACCEPTABLE condition.

6) Service Standards

The Service Standards in the TAMP were derived wherever possible from condition data collected by engineering analysis and used to:-

- Monitor the overall condition of assets,
- Monitor our year on year performance, and
- Compare overall progress against the targets contained in the main TAMP document.

As more condition data becomes available for more asset groupings the performance targets contained in the main TAMP will be updated as appropriate and included in a future data refresh document so that they offer a more refined and accurate way of assessing the condition of the asset. Where it is necessary to change the indicators we will clearly explain why such changes are necessary.

The main TAMP document identifies 5 service standards of POOR, ACCEPTABLE, FAIR, GOOD and EXCELLENT, against which the benefits to the users of the asset can be measured. Details of the generic levels of service that each of the transport asset groups are likely to provide to users at each service standard are shown in Appendix 1.

The condition data contained in this data refresh document enables us to compare our performance against the baseline figure contained in the TAMP.

The TAMP set an overall indicative service standard target of GOOD to be achieved at the end of period 2020/21-2024/25. In setting an overall indicative service standard target of GOOD it is recognised that it is not possible or affordable to maintain all asset groups to the same level. The targets for individual asset groups have, therefore, been set according to county council priorities, risk and affordability.

The following table details those assets covered in the TAMP and shows the service standards currently being provided by the transport assets.

Given the range of assets covered by this TAMP, there will inevitably be differences in the condition of each asset grouping. This is determined not only by the intervention intervals but also treatment and remediation options.

The 5 year, 10 year and 15 year target for each asset type is shown in the table below:-

Asset Category	Condition 2013	5 Year Target	10 Year Target	15 Year Target
A, B and C Roads (% RED & AMBER)	A = 25%	A = 10%	A = 10%	A = 10%
	B = 40%	B = 15%	B = 15%	B = 15%
	C = 50%	C = 20%	C = 20%	C = 20%
Residential Unclassified Roads (% RED & AMBER)	28-40%	28-40%	14-18%	14-18%
Rural Unclassified Roads (% RED & AMBER)	28-40%	28-40%	14-18%	14-18%
Footways (Number of defects)	50,000-60,000	<15,000	<15,000	<15,000
Bridges and Similar Structures Bridge Condition Index (Ave.)	80-90	80-90	80-90	80-90
Street Lighting (% of high risk installations)	20-25%	25-35%	25-35%	25-35%
Traffic Signals (% of units beyond design life)	15-20%	30-40%	20-30%	<10%

The overall condition of the transport infrastructure asset has been determined by assigning scores to each service standard. A weighted score has been produced by multiplying each score by the asset valuation. A weighted average is calculated by dividing the total weighted scoring by the total value of the asset, as detailed below

Scores per Service Standard				
POOR	ACCEPTABLE	FAIR	GOOD	EXCELLENT
1	2	3	4	5

Asset Condition Summary June 2017

Asset Group	Valuation £ Million 2015-16	Service Standard	Score	Weighted Score
A Roads	801	ACCEPTABLE	2	1,602
B Roads	476	ACCEPTABLE	2	952
C Roads	1,347	FAIR	3	4,041
Residential Unclassified Roads	3,468	POOR	1	,3468
Rural Unclassified Roads	1,088	POOR	1	1,088
Footway & Cycle ways	831	EXCELLENT	5	4,155
Bridges & Similar Structures	1,203	GOOD	4	4,812
Street Lighting	211	GOOD	4	844
Traffic Signals	18	ACCEPTABLE	2	36
Total	9,997			20,998
Weighted Average Score			=	2.22

Overall grade boundaries have been determined as follows:-

Overall Service Standard – Grade Boundaries				
POOR	ACCEPTABLE	FAIR	GOOD	EXCELLENT
1 to 1.9	2 to 2.9	3 to 3.9	4 to 4.9	5

The initial TAMP assessed the service standard to be 2.26 which determined the transport asset to be in an ACCEPTABLE condition. This improved to 2.56 in 2015, but has fallen in 2016 as a result of gathering and assessing the unclassified road network as POOR. Whilst our overall score may have fallen, our overall service standard is still regarded as being ACCEPTABLE.

According to the general service standards in Appendix 1, our highway and transport asset network should be regarded as being generally free from critical safety defects, although considerable maintenance backlogs do exist which have accumulated, in general, due to insufficient resources being made available over a period of time to maintain the whole asset base.

7) Conclusion

Whilst the overall condition score of our transport assets may have fallen from last year, the condition of the A, B & C road network and the footway network have continued to improve since the introduction of the TAMP. From the above it can be seen that a change in approach from 'worst first' to a preventative maintenance regime has already had a big impact particularly on the A, B and C road network which has seen the condition of many roads in a number of district areas improve to at least those enjoyed in 2009, as measured by the % of RED or AMBER roads across this network.

This approach has also seen a reduction both in the number of defects across the network and the number of footway claims received.

A change in approach from allocating funds on a district basis purely according to asset numbers/lengths in favour of a countywide approach where funding is based on 'need', as determined by the relevant condition data, is starting to have the desired effect of 'normalising' the condition of each asset grouping across Lancashire. This approach needs to be continued so that all our residents and service users are able to benefit from the same service standard regardless of district area.

Due to continued funding pressures we cannot afford to stand still. We need to continue to adapt and evolve if we are to secure the same level of funding as we currently receive. Failure to attract sufficient funding will threaten the County Council's ability to apply the TAMP principles in future years.

Gathering condition data via video survey will significantly enhance the county council's knowledge of the condition of all highway and footway assets and will enable us for the first time to carryout 'scenario planning' so that we are able to make assessments, for instance regarding future maintenance costs using different material choices and different intervention levels.

The results of the video survey data may require us to revisit the service standards contained in the main TAMP document as we will for the first time in many years have engineering data for the whole of footway and unclassified road networks.

Generic Service Standards

Service Standard	Description of Level of Service
POOR	<p>Definition Service delivery that is considered to fall below the minimum standard deemed necessary to maintain the asset in a safe manner. As a result only those essential and critical repairs that are affordable are undertaken. The risks and consequences associated with providing this service level are summarised below:</p> <p>a) Legal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unable to ensure that we carry out all those duties that are incumbent on the authority through law, statutory duties or mandatory requirements; • Insufficient allocation to carry out works to recommendations contained in relevant codes of practice for which there is no approved derogation; • Authority is more exposed to legal action up to and including corporate manslaughter; • Degree of risk may be mitigated by a robust risk assessment which describes the reasons for deviation from the code of practice. <p>b) Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all cases except where the asset condition was formerly GOOD or EXCELLENT it is likely to result in a significant increase in the risks associated with safety or legal deficits; • Risks associated with the asset may be increased with attendant risks of legal exposure; • Likely to result in a significant increase in third party claims against LCC for personal injury and third party damage; • Heavy reliance on Safety Inspection regime to identify defects. <p>c) Availability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of entire network cannot be guaranteed;

- Poor asset condition means parts of the asset may be withdrawn on a temporary or permanent basis to reduce the safety and legal exposure of the authority;
 - As no programmed maintenance work is undertaken assets may be withdrawn from service for some time.
- d) Condition**
- Condition of the asset will quickly deteriorate as investment is not keeping pace with the maintenance requirements. This standard is not sustainable over the long term;
 - It is assumed that the rate of deterioration exceeds the under investment required to maintain condition by a factor of at least 50% i.e. investment £10m less than required means a depreciation of £15m in asset value.
- e) Asset Value**
- Asset value is likely to be depreciating more rapidly as a result of minimal investment;
 - Maintenance heavily reliant on reactive activities which result in unpredictable financial management and highest whole life costs;
 - The cost of investment needed to return the stock to the minimum standard is growing rapidly and exceeds the resources available.
- f) Public Perception**
- Likely to be well aware that the asset is deteriorating and is becoming less available, safe or fit for purpose;
 - Members in particular will be facing pressure for improvement and will seek to react to local pressures potentially diluting the impact on overall asset condition;
 - Complaints and claims would be expected to be high.
- g) Service Delivery**
- The principle focus is likely to be reactive maintenance with minimum or no preventative maintenance intervention to prevent asset deterioration;
 - It will not be possible to address all issues rapidly and a prioritisation of service demands will be required;
 - It is likely that increasing portions of the asset are removed from service and that the trend accelerates with time

	<p>as the asset ages;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increasing backlog of maintenance issues will exacerbate the service problems and lead to a further chain reaction of deterioration; • Depreciation in the asset value would be expected to exceed the under investment required to achieve a FAIR standard. It would be expected that initially deterioration would outstrip underinvestment by 50% with that proportion tending to increase year on year.
ACCEPTABLE	<p>Definition</p> <p>The minimum level of service to meet most statutory requirements and compliance with minimum requirements detailed in national codes of practice. The risks and consequences associated with providing this service level are summarised below :</p> <p>a) Legal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The authority complies with the requirements of the relevant codes of practice in all key respects; any derogation is documented and supported by a robust risk assessment; • We know what is required and how we deliver the requirements. <p>b) Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High reliance on Safety Inspection regime to identify defects; • In all cases except where the asset condition was formerly GOOD or EXCELLENT it is likely to result in an increase in the risks associated with safety or legal deficits; • Safety defects are well defined with performance standards for rectification of those defects. Systems are in place to ensure proper assessment prioritisation and rectification of defects or temporary arrangements to mitigate risk until a permanent repair is possible; • We have relevant information to support our delivery to required performance standards. <p>c) Availability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of the asset is available for normal reasonable use.

d) Condition

- The condition of the asset is deteriorating but at a reduced rate compared to POOR standard;
- It is assumed that the rate of deterioration over under investment is of the order of 30% i.e. £10m underinvestment results in £13m of deterioration.

e) Asset Value

- The asset value is likely to be depreciating as a result of minimum investment.

f) Public Perception

- Likely to be well aware that the asset is deteriorating and is becoming less available, safe or fit for purpose;
- Members in particular will be facing pressure for improvement and will seek to react to local pressures potentially diluting the impact on overall asset condition;
- Complaints and claims would be expected to be high. It is highly likely that members or the public would easily distinguish between POOR and ACCEPTABLE standards in their localities.

g) Service Delivery

- The principle focus is likely to be reactive maintenance rather than preventative works undertaken at the optimal time;
- It will not be possible to address all issues rapidly and a prioritisation of service demands will be required;
- An increasing backlog of maintenance needs will exacerbate the service problems and lead to a further chain reaction of deterioration;
- Depreciation in the asset value would be expected to exceed the under investment required to achieve a FAIR standard;
- It would be expected that initially deterioration would outstrip underinvestment by 30% with that proportion tending to increase year on year.

FAIR**Definition**

A level of service that generally meets statutory needs and the requirements detailed in national codes of practice. The risks and consequences associated with providing this service level are summarised below:

a) Legal

- The authority complies with the requirements of the relevant codes of practice in all respects and a robust risk assessment exists, except where it chooses not to carry one out. In all such instances any derogation is documented and supported by a robust risk assessment;
- We know what is required and how we deliver the requirements;
- The legal exposure of the authority is reasonably controlled and robust systems are in place to provide supporting evidence of compliance with the code of practice.

b) Safety

- Safety defects are well defined with performance standards for rectification of those defects;
- Systems are in place to ensure proper assessment prioritisation and rectification of defects or temporary arrangements to mitigate risk until a permanent repair is possible;
- We have relevant information to support our delivery to required performance standards. We are proactive in the identification and rectification of those defects;
- In all cases **except** where the asset condition was formerly GOOD or EXCELLENT it is unlikely to result in an increase in the risks associated with safety or legal deficits.

c) Availability

- The majority of the asset is available for normal reasonable use;
- Restrictions of the asset are largely planned maintenance activities rather than emergency repairs with the exception of emergency utility repairs.

d) Condition

- The condition of the asset is stabilised or with minor deterioration;
- It is assumed that the rate of deterioration is under 10%.

	<p>e) Asset Value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The asset value is likely to be depreciating as a result of other external factors rather than under investment. <p>f) Public Perception</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is likely that public opinion does not reflect the condition of the asset and the presence of any defects at all would be considered by members of the public to indicate that the asset was in poor condition. <p>g) Service Delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A mixture of preventative maintenance undertaken at the optimal time and reactive maintenance will be delivered although it is possible that outside pressure focuses some investment in areas which do not serve to improve the condition of the asset; The backlog of maintenance needs will probably be growing but at a reduced rate, due to any severe weather events and the reduction of our ability to focus on technically driven programmes.
GOOD	<p>Definition</p> <p>A level of service that is above statutory needs and the requirements detailed in national codes of practice. The risks and consequences associated with providing this service level are summarised below:</p> <p>a) Legal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The authority generally exceeds the requirements of the relevant codes of practice in key respects; any derogation is minor and defensible, documented, and supported by a robust risk assessment; We know what is required and how we deliver the requirements; We are able to defend legal claims robustly and develop a strong due diligence defence. <p>b) Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety defects are well defined with performance standards for rectification of those defects; Systems are in place to ensure proper assessment prioritisation and rectification of defects or temporary arrangements to mitigate risk until a permanent repair is possible; We have supporting information to ensure our delivery to required performance standards;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should see a reduction in numbers of third party claims against LCC for personal injury and third party damage. <p>c) Availability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vast majority of the asset is available for normal reasonable use. <p>d) Condition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The condition of the asset has been stabilised but significant improvements will take time It is assumed that the rate of deterioration is minimal. <p>e) Asset Value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The asset value is maintained as far as is reasonably practical; • Relatively high costs in the short term as intervention measures are used to improve asset condition – results in lower whole life costs. <p>f) Public Perception</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is likely that public perception is still focused on the defects present and that it will take significant time before any improvement in perception of the asset is noted. <p>g) Service Delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mixture of preventative and reactive service delivery models will be used as the backlog of maintenance issues will only be reduced slowly if at all; • Increased capital budget enables preventative maintenance to be carried out. Such works are directed at intervening at the right point to restore the asset to an appropriate condition at minimum cost.
EXCELLENT	<p>Definition</p> <p>A level of service that is well above statutory needs and the requirements detailed in national codes of practice. Service delivery aimed at maintaining the asset to a high standard. The risks and consequences associated with</p>

providing this service level are summarised below:

a) Legal

- The authority complies with the requirements of the relevant codes of practice in all respects; any minor local derogations are documented and supported by a robust risk assessment;
- We know what is required and how we deliver the requirements;
- We further understand future needs and pressures and have a well-developed strategic plan for the next five years.

b) Safety

- Significant reduction in claims against LCC for personal injury and third party damage;
- Safety defects are well defined with performance standards for rectification of those defects;
- Systems are in place to ensure proper assessment prioritisation and rectification of defects or temporary arrangements to mitigate risk until a permanent repair is possible;
- We have relevant information to support our delivery to required performance standards;
- Performance standards are challenging and reviewed regularly.

c) Availability

- The asset is available for normal reasonable use.

d) Condition

- The condition of the asset is improving strongly with asset value increasing;
- It is increasingly possible to flexibly assign resources to selected programmes each year as the relative deterioration is marginal year on year.

e) Asset Value

- The investment required to bring the asset to an as new condition is reducing;
- High costs in the short term as intervention measures are used to improve asset condition – results in lowest whole life costs.

f) Public Perception

- Generally public perception of the condition of the strategic and residential road network would be expected to be positive however the response to the few defects remaining will be disproportionate as expectations will steadily increase;
- The majority of the asset improvements will be less visible and the general public and members would not be expected to notice improved drainage, improving lighting column condition or improving bridge condition.

g) Service Delivery

- The principle service delivery is focused on preventative maintenance at the optimal time in an assets life cycle which will effectively reduce the average cost per scheme, particularly in respect of roads, and in turn fuel more rapidly improving condition;
- Operating at a sustainable level using sustainable methods.

Asset Quantities

Provided below is a summary of the number of items we are currently maintaining per asset type.

Adopted Asset Type	Asset Quantity	Unit of Measurement
County Motorways	26.27	km
A Roads	841.67	km
B Roads	457.98	km
C Roads	1,284.49	km
Unclassified Roads	4,120.74	km
Footways	>8,500.00	km
Bridges & Similar Structures		
Armco (corrugated steel structures)	22	No
Bridge	1,332	No
Bridge (Bridleway)	7	No
Bridge (Occupation)	5	No
Footbridge	321	No
Rural Footbridge	1,121	No
Subways	120	No
Street Lighting	148,986	No.
Illuminated Signs and Bollards etc	17,600	No.
Traffic Signals	324	Sites
Pedestrian Crossings	293	Sites

Report to the Cabinet

Meeting to be held on Thursday, 7 December 2017

Report of the Head of Learning and Skills Service**Part I**

Electoral Divisions affected:
 Fylde East; Fylde South; Fylde West; Preston Central East; Preston East; Preston South East; Wyre Rural Central; Lytham; St Annes North; and St Annes South

The Future of Carr Hill High School and Sixth Form Centre's Post 16 Provision
(Appendix 'A' refers)

Contact for further information:

Sarah Hirst, (01772) 531842, Skills and Employability Lead,

sarah.hirst@lancashire.gov.uk**Executive Summary**

Carr Hill High School and Sixth Form Centre, Kirkham has approached the local authority in relation to the future of its post 16 provision. The school has asked the local authority to start the formal statutory process to consult on the proposal to discontinue its post 16 sixth form provision, by permanently lowering its age range from 11-18 years to 11-16 years, with effect from 31 August 2019. Under The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013 and the Department for Education's (DfE) statutory guidance, Making 'Prescribed Alterations' to Maintained Schools, which was published in April 2016, the local authority must be the proposer for this type of significant change and carry out a statutory process, which includes publication, representation, decision, rights of appeal and implementation. In line with this, the authority is now required to decide whether to publish a Statutory Notice on the proposal to consult on the future of this provision.

Recommendation

The Cabinet is recommended to approve that the authority publishes a Statutory Notice to begin the representation period on the future of the post 16 provision currently delivered by Carr Hill High School and Sixth Form Centre, Kirkham.

Background and Advice

Following recent discussions with the local authority, the Headteacher of Carr Hill High School and Sixth Form Centre (the school) informed the County Council of its wish to consult on the future of their post 16 provision, due to concerns about its financial and educational viability. The school has low and reducing student numbers, and a narrowing curriculum offer in its sixth form, both of which are impacting on the financial viability of the school.

In order to fully consider this proposal, a number of factors are taken into account and these are set out in Appendix 'A'.

Consultation and Statutory Requirements

The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013 state that the alteration of an upper or lower age range by one year or more, including the removal of a sixth form, is a statutory process. For a local authority maintained community school, the local authority is the proposer and also the decision maker. The statutory process follows four stages and these are set out in the table below, along with the suggested timeline for this proposal:

Stage	Description	Timescale
Stage 1	Publication of Statutory Notice and Proposal	18 December 2017
Stage 2	Representation (formal consultation)	18 December 2017 to 2 February 2018
Stage 3	Decision	March 2018
Stage 4	Implementation	31 August 2019

To ensure that the process remains within the statutory requirements, the local authority must ensure that the timescales outlined above are adhered to.

Implications:

This item has the following implications, as indicated:

Risk management

Under sections 15ZA and 18A of the Education Act 1996, local authorities have a statutory duty to secure sufficient and suitable education and training provision to meet the reasonable needs of all young people in their area, by influencing and shaping provision through local partnerships and by identifying gaps, enabling new provision and developing the market. The young people covered by this statutory duty are those aged 16-19 and those aged 19-24 who have either a learning difficulty assessment (LDA) or an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP).

As the number of 16-19 year olds attending the school is low and reducing, and there are several other post 16 providers in the local area, the local authority does

not believe that there will be an adverse impact on participation, should the school permanently lower its age range from 11-18 years old to 11-16 years old.

Financial

Should the outcome of the consultation be to remove the sixth form provision at the school, there would not be an adverse financial impact on the local authority in terms of post 16 funding, as this is provided by the ESFA, and the authority merely makes the payments on its behalf.

The overall financial position of the school would be improved by permanently lowering its age range from 11-18 years old to 11-16 years old. At present, the 11-16 part of the school is providing a significant financial subsidy to the sixth form as it is not financially viable on its own. The reducing student numbers in the sixth form going forward will only exacerbate this position.

List of Background Papers

Paper	Date	Contact/Tel
None		
Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate		
N/A		

Carr Hill High School and Sixth Form Centre

The information set out below provides more detail on a number of factors which need to be considered in relation to this proposal.

Student Numbers and Associated Funding

When the school approached the local authority to discuss the future of its sixth form provision, there were only 97 students in the sixth form, with 52 in Year 12 and 45 in Year 13, despite being funded for 145 students, as shown in the table below. This compares to the sixth form being funded for 245 students only three years ago. A number of the students currently in Year 12 are on one year courses, so there is the potential for the school to only have around 30 students in Year 13 in 2018/19, if those on one year courses choose not to progress. However, any current Year 12 students who wish to continue into Year 13 at the school will be able to do so, and will be supported by the school throughout the remainder of their programme.

The table below shows the student number and funding allocations the school has received from the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) in recent years:

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Student Numbers	232	189	245	207	152	145
Funding	£1,044,655	£866,471	£1,032,776	£912,155	£684,912	£622,735

The average ESFA student number allocation for the school sixth forms and academies in Lancashire was 236 in 2014/15, 225 in 2015/16, 217 in 2016/17 and 209 in 2017/18. This shows that the school's student numbers have been below average in the last three years and, with 97 students on roll at present, are significantly below the average level in the current year.

The school has undertaken a lot of work to promote its sixth form provision by working with local 11-16 schools, and designing its curriculum offer to appeal to more young people but, unfortunately, this has not had the desired impact. Although early in the academic year, the school has not had any applications for the 2018/19 academic year to date.

Of the school's 2016 school leavers, 33.5% chose to progress into the sixth form. The significant majority, 64.2%, chose to progress to a further education or sixth form college. With only 52 students currently in Year 12, it can be seen that the proportion of young people choosing to continue into the school's sixth form is reducing. The main colleges being accessed were Cardinal Newman College, Preston's College and Blackpool and the Fylde College, indicating that young people are willing to travel out of the district to access post 16 provision.

Department for Education Guidance

The Department for Education's (DfE) statutory guidance, Making 'Prescribed Alterations' to Maintained Schools, published in April 2016, sets out the following guidelines which should be considered for proposals to open new sixth form provision:

- School to be rated as Good or Outstanding by OfSTED.
- The quality of pre-16 education must be good or outstanding.
- The proposed sixth form will provide places for a minimum of 200 students.
- The proposed sixth form will, either directly or through partnership, offer a minimum of 15 A level subjects.
- There is a clear demand for the new sixth form (including evidence of a shortage of post 16 places and a consideration of the quality of L3 provision in the area).
- The proposed sixth form is financially viable (there is evidence of financial resilience should student numbers fall and the proposal will not impact negatively on 11-16 education or cross-subsidisation of funding).

As can be seen from the information provided, the school would not meet a number of the current criteria for adding a sixth form, as the DfE has strengthened the requirements. The school's current provision is significantly different from these requirements in the following areas:

- The minimum number of students – the minimum required under the DfE guidelines is 200 places and the school currently has 97 students.
- The need for a clear demand for the provision – the information in this report shows that there is a reducing interest from students in progressing to the school's sixth form and that the provision on offer is, in the main, available at post 16 providers in neighbouring areas.
- For the sixth form to be financially viable – there is a concern that running courses for a small number of students is not financially viable, with the costs exceeding the income received from the ESFA for the sixth form provision.

Education Standards and Diversity of Provision

The school was last inspected by OfSTED in October 2012, and the outcome for Overall Effectiveness was 'Good'. Whilst the inspection report acknowledged that the sixth form was good and that students were achieving well, it went on to say that the academic and vocational courses available at the time did not always meet students' needs closely enough. The report said that the curriculum in the sixth form was in need of further development.

Using the most recent information from the DfE's 2016 Performance Tables, there are some issues with the quality of provision being delivered through the sixth form. In terms of the both A level and Academic qualifications, the school is below average in terms of the average points score (APS) per entry, and is below average for the Progress headline measure. This means that the students accessing this provision at the school made less progress, on average, than students across England who

got similar results at the end of key stage 4. For Applied General qualifications, both the APS and the Progress measure are average.

The curriculum offer for the sixth form in the 2017/18 academic year consists of 14 A levels and five Diplomas. The school has confirmed that, based on the group sizes at the start of the 2017/18 academic year, only four courses across Year 12 and 13 are financially viable. It is expected that the curriculum offer in 2018/19 would be reduced due to lower numbers and fewer courses being financially viable.

Of the courses being offered by the school, the significant majority are available at alternative providers within the neighbouring areas. For those courses where there is not a direct match at another provider, comparable alternatives are offered within the same curriculum area.

The alternative providers within the neighbouring areas are as follows: Cardinal Newman College, Preston's College, Blackpool and the Fylde College, Blackpool Sixth Form College and Myerscough College. These providers are between nine and 11 miles from the school. With regard to OfSTED ratings, three are 'Outstanding', one is 'Good' and one is 'Requires Improvement'.

From reviewing the data of where the students who attended the school's sixth form in 2015/16 were from, the majority were from the following wards in Fylde: Warton-with-Westby, Freckleton East, Kirkham North, Kirkham South and Medlar-with-Wesham. Young people from these wards not attending the sixth form at the school accessed post 16 provision at a range of providers, consisting of one school sixth form, 10 colleges and three training providers. Of the participants not accessing the school's sixth form, almost 60% accessed provision at three colleges: Cardinal Newman College, Preston's College and Blackpool and the Fylde College. As can be seen from the paragraph above, these are within reasonable travelling distance from the school so young people will be able to access alternative post 16 provision.

Future use of accommodation

If the outcome of the statutory consultation process means that the school's age range is permanently lowered, from 11-18 years to 11-16 years, this will mean that they no longer need to accommodate a sixth form. Should this be the case, LCC officers will discuss with the school how this building capacity could be utilised in future years.

Report to the Cabinet

Meeting to be held on Thursday, 7 December 2017

Report of the Corporate Director of Operations and Delivery**Part I**

Electoral Divisions affected:
Burnley Central East; Burnley
Central West; Burnley North
East; Burnley Rural; Burnley
South West; Padiham and
Burnley West;

Secondary Education in Burnley - Hameldon Community College

(Appendix 'A' refers)

Contact for further information:

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Executive Summary

Between 11 September and 20 October 2017, the authority consulted on a proposal on the future of Hameldon Community College, with implementation commencing from 31 August 2018. Under the statutory process, the authority is now required to consider the responses to the stage 1 consultation and decide whether to publish a Statutory Notice on the proposal.

The purpose of this report is to provide the information necessary for that decision to be taken.

Recommendation

The Cabinet is recommended to:

- (i) consider the information in this report;
- (ii) note the consultation arrangements that were undertaken and the responses that were received in respect of the authority's proposal; and
- (iii) Approve that the authority publishes a Statutory Notice on its proposal to close Hameldon Community College, with implementation commencing from 31 August 2018.

Background and Advice

On 10 August 2017, Cabinet approved a stage 1 consultation on a proposal on the future of Hameldon Community College. The reasons for the proposal were

concerns about the quality of current educational standards, the school's financial deficit position and pupil numbers. The school has been below the Government's floor standards for educational attainment in three out of the past five years, and they are well below the new Progress 8 floor standard based on their 2016 performance. The school was judged as Requires Improvement at its latest Ofsted inspection in July 2015. Ofsted has placed the school in a category of concern three times since 2007, and the school has never been judged as Good overall. The school has not found it possible to sustain the improvements made with additional support from the local authority. During the consultation phase, the school was re-inspected and the outcome will be made public in late November/early December. As at October 2017, the pupil numbers stood at 215, compared to a capacity for 750 pupils. The financial position of the school has been in steady decline over the last four years and, as at 31 March 2017, the school's cumulative deficit balance was £2.2m, which is forecast to increase to a cumulative deficit of £2.5m by 31 March 2018.

Closing a Maintained Mainstream School: Guidance and Process

There is a defined statutory process in the School Organisation (Establishment and Discontinuance of Schools) Regulations 2013 which must be followed before making a decision on the closure of a maintained school. This is supplemented by further guidance on the process published by the Department for Education (DfE). The five statutory stages for a proposal and the suggested timescales are set out below:

Action	Start
Cabinet approval to consult	10 August 2017
Stage 1: Consultation on a proposal on the future of Hameldon Community College	11 September to 20 October 2017
Stage 1: Report to Cabinet on consultation and seek decision on whether to publish Statutory Notice	7 December 2017
Stage 2: Publish Statutory Notice	January 2018
Stage 3: Representation Period	January/February 2018
Stage 4: Decision	12 April 2018
Stage 5: Implementation	From 31 August 2018

The DfE's statutory guidance, 'Opening and Closing Maintained Schools' (April 2016), states that proposers, in this case the local authority, must consult organisations, groups and individuals they feel to be appropriate.

In line with the statutory guidance, a consultation document was produced which was available on Lancashire County Council's website and was widely circulated to interested parties, such as parents, staff and governors at the school, Burnley Borough Council, parish councils, neighbouring local authorities, other local schools and stakeholders.

A public consultation has been held during the Stage 1 consultation process. This report is requesting the publication of a Statutory Notice (Stage 2), which will lead to a further statutory consultation (Stage 3), in order to determine the proposal.

Consultation

For the consultation, paper questionnaires were made available at the school and online questionnaires could be accessed from www.lancashire.gov.uk. Paper questionnaires were also given to parents and pupils at the school.

One of the questions in the consultation document asked respondents to say whether they agreed or disagreed with the option of closing the school. The responses received from both non-pupils and pupils were as follows:

	Number of responses	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree or disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Unsure /don't know
Non-Pupils	124	7%	4%	5%	7%	75%	2%
Pupils	108	2%	0%	6%	4%	83%	5%

Consultation Event

During the consultation period, a consultation event was held at the school between 3pm and 8pm on 11 October 2017 for parents, staff, governors and any other interested parties to ask questions and make comments on the proposal. The issues raised at the event were similar to those raised within the written responses to the proposal.

Lancashire County Council Response

Having reviewed the responses received through the consultation and at the consultation event, the local authority's response to the key issues can be found at Appendix 'A'.

Implications:

This item has both risk management and financial implications, as detailed in Appendix 'A'.

Equality and Diversity

A full Equality Analysis will be completed and reported at the determination stage of the proposal.

List of Background Papers

Paper	Date	Contact/Tel
The following documents are available to view here		
Consultation on the Future of Hameldon Community College	2017	Ajay Sethi/ 07810 268430
Summary Report	November 2017	Ajay Sethi/ 07810 268430
Summary of Consultation Event	11 October 2017	Ajay Sethi/ 07810 268430
Report to Cabinet	10 August 2017	Ajay Sethi/ 07810 268430

Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate

N/A

Lancashire County Council's response to key issues raised through the Hameldon Community College Consultation

Background and advice

Hameldon Community College is an 11-16 local authority maintained community school located in Burnley. The latest published inspection of the school was in July 2015 when, overall, the school was judged to require improvement. At this inspection, both leadership and management and pupils' personal development were judged to be good. During the consultation phase, the school was re-inspected and the outcome will be in the public domain in late November/early December.

As at October 2017, the school had 215 pupils on roll and the number of pupils expressing a first preference for September 2017 admission to the school was just 30. With regard to their financial position, the school has been in steady decline over the last four years and, as at 31 March 2017, their cumulative deficit balance was £2.2m, which is forecast to increase to a cumulative deficit of £2.5m by 31 March 2018. A significant amount of time and professional resources have been allocated to this school by the local authority throughout the period since it first opened.

Despite the efforts of the school and the support of the local authority, Hameldon Community College has been unable to make sustained improvements over time and now these circumstances require the local authority to consider its future. Lancashire County Council's 'School Place Provision Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20', identifies concerns around educational and financial viability as being reasons for making a closure proposal. The Department for Education's (DfE) statutory guidance, 'Opening and Closing Maintained Schools' (April 2016) gives a reason for closing a maintained school as 'it is failing and there is no viable sponsored academy solution.'

There is a wide diversity of secondary school provision in the Burnley district comprising one community school; three foundation (trust) schools; one voluntary aided Catholic school; and one free school. Education standards, as judged by Ofsted, range from 'Good' to 'Requires Improvement' and, as at January 2017, pupil numbers range from below 300 in the smallest school to almost 1,300 in the largest. It should be noted that the free school only has four year groups at present, having only been established in 2014. The decline in numbers across Burnley has started to reverse, and there have been increases in the total number on roll in all but two schools in the area in recent years, and this growth is expected to continue based on information contained within the Burnley Local Plan.

The Governing Body of Hameldon Community College wrote to the local authority in March 2017 setting out their concerns in relation to the school meeting its statutory responsibilities and they asked the local authority to consider the long term future of the school.

Consultation

The stage 1 consultation period ran from 11 September to 20 October 2017, during school term time. The consultation document, at Appendix 'B', provided information on how interested parties could share their views on the proposal. Appendix 'C' provides an analysis of the views and responses received and these will be taken into account prior to a decision being made on the publication of a Statutory Notice. During this period, a consultation event was held at the school between 3pm and 8pm on 11 October 2017 for parents, staff, governors and any other interested parties to ask questions and make comments on the proposal. The format of the event was appointment led, although drop in appointments were also available, and was in accordance with the local authority's normal practice as it enabled individual, and sometimes sensitive, issues to be raised and discussed with appropriate officers in a personal and confidential manner. A summary of the notes taken at the event is set out in Appendix 'D'.

Consultation responses

The consultation document asked for views on a proposal on the future of Hameldon Community College. By the close of the consultation period on 20 October 2017, a total of 124 responses had been received by non-pupils, such as staff, parents, governors and members of the community. In addition, the school undertook a consultation with its pupils and 108 responses were received as a result of this. A report summarising all of the responses received by both non-pupils and pupils is at Appendix 'C'. Included within this appendix are six separate responses from the following organisations and members of the community: Burnley FC in the Community; Julie Cooper MP for Burnley; Hameldon Community College Governors; a former pupil; the National Deaf Children's Society; and Burnley Borough Council.

As part of the consultation questionnaire, respondents were asked to comment on what the impact would be on them if the school was to close. As can be seen from page 5 of the report at Appendix 'C', the main concerns were as follows: difficulties relating to travel; disruption to pupils' education; difficulty settling in a new school; and loss of a community asset. Whilst these issues were also raised at the consultation event, comments received also related to the current management arrangements and staffing of the school; the future use of the school site; and the specialist provision currently located at the school. A range of general comments were also received at the event, such as about the consultation process itself. The local authority's response to these issues is set out below.

As well as the issues and concerns being raised, a number of respondents were in support of the school closing, with one stating that they would strongly support the option to close the school and further comments being made that more children will be let down if the school stays open.

In addition to those in support of closure, the most common response from non-pupil respondents was to propose an alternative option for the future of the school, thereby acknowledging that things cannot continue in their current form. Whilst the majority of responses said that the school should stay open, a large proportion suggested that it should focus on a different curriculum or a different type of pupil. As can be seen in the report at Appendix 'C', the most common suggestion was to create a technical or vocational college. Other suggestions included it becoming a faith school; a school to

focus on pupils with behavioural needs; a school to focus on pupils with disabilities; or adding a primary school. A large number of responses also suggested re-branding the school. Further to proposing alternative options for the school, the next most common response was to consider putting a strong leadership team in place. Other suggestions included promoting the school, writing off the financial deficit, or attracting investment.

Local authority responses

The local authority's response to these key issues and concerns being raised is set out below.

Difficulties relating to travel should the school close

The main comments received about travel relate to the following: the perceived financial impact on families who live in a disadvantaged area; the perceived additional time required to get pupils to school on time; and accessibility issues.

Local authority response

The local authority must provide free transport to and from school where secondary age children live more than three miles from the nearest suitable school with available places (Education Act 1996). In addition, the local authority must provide free transport for children from low income families who attend one of the three nearest suitable schools and the school is between two and six miles from home. It should be noted that the pupils currently accessing Hameldon Community College come from a wide geographical area, from across the Burnley, Pendle and Rossendale districts.

The local authority will provide transport assistance to the following groups of pupils who live in Lancashire and attend Hameldon Community College at the time that their year group is scheduled to move to another school:

- Pupils who live over 3 miles* away from the school they move to provided it is their nearest suitable school
- Pupils who live over 3 miles* away from their allocated school even when it is not their nearest suitable school (this is an exception to current policy)

*For those pupils from low income families (these are pupils who are eligible for free school meals or the parents are receiving the maximum amount of working tax credit) then travelling expenses will be awarded where the school they move to is one of their three nearest schools from their home and the distance from home to the school is between two and six miles.

Free transport must also be provided where walking routes are not suitable, regardless of the distance from home to the nearest school. Parents have the primary responsibility for ensuring their child's safe arrival at school and the suitability of routes are assessed on the basis that parents are accompanying their child to school. Whilst lonely routes or those that could pose 'moral dangers' are taken into account, they are not normally classed as unsuitable routes. Footpaths and roadside verges are classed as suitable walking routes subject to verges being wide enough and there being suitable crossing points. The Home to Mainstream School Transport Policy 2017/18 provides specific detail on the assessment of routes for suitability purposes. Parents are able to appeal

to the local authority's Student Support Appeal Committee about home to school transport decisions.

Disruption to pupils' education

The main comments received about the potential disruption to pupils' education relate to the following: the impact on those taking their GCSEs and whether they can stay at the school to do this; staff leaving which is impacting on the curriculum which is being delivered; and the effect on those in Year 10.

Local authority response

Clearly, any school closure does cause a level of disruption to children's education. However, where transfers are carefully planned with receiving schools over a reasonable timescale, the receiving school can prepare for each pupil's admission and pupils can be integrated from the beginning and their educational and pastoral needs can be effectively provided for. Pupils will also be moving with their peers, many to the same school, and this will also aid transition.

Should a final decision be made to close the school, the table below sets out the proposed movement of pupils:

Current year group	Movement of Pupils
Year 7	Will move to other local schools in September 2018 to continue Key Stage 3
Year 8	Will move to other local schools to complete Key Stage 3 in September 2018
Year 9	Will move to other local schools in time to start Key Stage 4 and GCSE options in September 2018
Year 10	Will be given the opportunity to remain on the roll at Hameldon to complete Key Stage 4 and leave 11-16 provision in July 2019
Year 11	Will remain on the roll at Hameldon to complete Key Stage 4 and leave 11-16 provision in July 2018

In this way, the pupils that will be directly affected by any closure of the school would be those in current year groups 7, 8 and 9 who would need to move to an alternative school for September 2018. The current year group 11 will be able to remain at the school until they complete their key stage 4 and take their GCSEs. Arrangements will also be made for pupils in current Year 10 to remain on the roll at the school and complete key stage 4 and their GCSEs. The local authority will ensure that intensive support continues to be provided to Hameldon Community College with the aim of ensuring that the pupils who remain on roll (should the proposals be approved) receive quality education and are not disadvantaged by the impact of closure.

Should the proposal to close Hameldon Community College be approved, all parents of pupils in Years 7 to 9 will be contacted with the options available for securing a place at an alternative school. There is sufficient capacity in other local schools to accommodate the current pupil population. Pupils currently in Year 11 will be unaffected by this proposal as they will have left school by the time any proposals are implemented.

Applications for secondary school are made between 1 September and 31 October each year. As the cabinet decision regarding possible closure will not take place until December 2017, it is anticipated that some parents will submit an application for Hameldon Community College for Year 7 for September 2018. If the proposal to close the school is approved, the parents of any pupils who have expressed a preference for the school will receive a communication from the Pupil Access Team, giving them opportunity to express a further set of preferences for local schools. Parents are free to express a preference for any school and, if places are available, the school will be required to admit pupils.

If parents are unable to secure a place at a preferred alternative school or feel the school offered by the local authority is unsuitable, they can appeal. Parents will also be able to appeal for any other school or academy at which a preferred place cannot be offered. The local authority will strive to minimise the need for any appeals. In the event that any appeals become necessary, the Area Pupil Access Team will provide information and advice to individual families.

Should a final decision be made to close Hameldon Community College, alternative local schools will be able to discuss what GCSE options they propose to offer in future with parents. Parents would be advised to visit / discuss available options directly with other schools before making a decision as to which school to attend.

The educational standards achieved by pupils at Hameldon Community College have been variable over the past 5 years and, in summer 2016, the situation deteriorated even further. The school is no longer in a position to provide an acceptable standard of education and is unable to deliver the required curriculum. In addition, because of the problems which the school has had in recruiting and retaining permanent teachers over many years, we would expect the overall quality of teaching they receive after moving to other schools to improve.

Difficulty settling into a new school

The main comments received about the difficulties pupils will face settling into a new school relate to the following: how pupils with additional support needs will be supported through this process; pupils being stressed and not emotionally able to cope with moving to a new school; and the support and pastoral systems which need to be in place to safeguard the pupils.

Local authority response

It is understandable that moving schools can be unsettling for pupils, however, we will work with the receiving schools to ensure that any disruption is minimised, with planned visits and contact with appropriate staff. If pupils move with their peers to the same school at the same time, it reduces anxieties about integrating with pupils from the receiving school and this should help to alleviate some of the worries. The receiving schools are equipped to support pupils from all backgrounds and all schools will provide 1:1 and small group support where needed.

Information from Hameldon Community College regarding pupils' strengths, weaknesses and current stage of progress will be passed to the receiving schools. This information

will allow these schools to have transition plans in place, including induction activities and team building events. Pupils will be set individual subject targets and their progress tracked closely in line with each school's existing systems.

All schools are allocated resources to meet the needs of pupils with additional educational needs and they also have a named Special Educational Needs Coordinator (SENCO). The SENCO is responsible for identifying the special educational needs (SEN) of pupils within the school, and ensuring that they receive appropriate support to meet these needs.

The SENCOs of receiving schools will liaise with staff from Hameldon Community College to identify the support necessary for each young person with additional needs, ensuring that information is shared and that support is in place. The majority of pupils with additional needs will have those needs met from within the resources available to all schools. The local authority will support the school in the coordination of this.

A minority of pupils who have complex needs will have a Statement of Special Educational Needs (SSENs) or an Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP). This will often mean that the school will receive some additional funding in order to meet these complex needs. Should the school close, the local authority will ask the school to undertake a review for each pupil with SSENs or EHCPs in order to discuss the possible alternative schools with parents and the pupils themselves. The local authority will also support pupils and their families to identify an alternative school which can meet the pupil's needs. They will ensure that any managed move runs as smoothly as possible and that the funding is transferred. They will also issue a new EHCP to name the new setting.

The Information, Advice and Support (IAS) Team is also available to support families of children with SEN.

Loss of a community asset

The main comments received about the loss of a community asset relate to the following: the loss of a great facility which is accessible to the community in a socially deprived area; the loss of sporting and community facilities; and the impact on delivering out of school activities at neighbourhood level.

Local authority response

The local authority recognises that the closure of a school can impact on the wider community. The vast majority of, if not all, schools provide community activities and/or facilities and, if a school is closed, these are normally provided by other schools or are picked up by other organisations in the area.

The community facilities at Hameldon Community College are easily accessible for all families in the area, including those that rely on public transport. However, in order to retain the facilities at the school, they would need to be completely self-funding and self-managing. If any such organisation wishes to inherit the facilities as a community asset it would need to be on the basis that they were operated without the need for revenue funding from either the Borough or the County Council.

Current management and staffing arrangements

The main comments received about the current management and staffing arrangements relate to the following: concerns over not having a permanent Headteacher in place; the impact on staff and the quality of teaching; use of supply teachers and concerns over the quality of these; and the need for a strong leadership team. It should also be noted that there were a number of positive comments from both non-pupils and pupils about the staff at the school.

Local authority response

No decision has yet been made in relation to the future of the school. In the event that a decision is taken to commence a process for closure of the school, staff will be consulted and meetings will take place to ensure that the full process is understood by all staff. If a member of staff has a particular query in advance of any decision being taken, they may contact their trade union representative.

Recent staffing cuts made in an attempt to curb the increase in the school's significant budget deficit mean that the school does not, in our opinion, have the capacity to make the required improvements. The school continues to struggle to recruit and retain good teachers, particularly in shortage subjects such as mathematics, and has been reliant on a disproportionate number of supply teachers to fill staffing gaps (over half of the teaching staff at one stage this year were employed on a daily supply basis), with a resulting negative impact on the curriculum they are able to offer, the quality of teaching, pupil behaviour and, inevitably, upon educational outcomes.

Following the retirement of the Headteacher in August 2016, and bearing in mind the school's budgetary position and uncertainty over its future, an attempt to recruit a permanent replacement Headteacher has been deferred, as it is highly unlikely that governors would be able to recruit someone with the experience and quality that the school needs. Initially, the local authority put an Acting Headteacher in place for the autumn term and then secured leadership from two recently retired Headteachers, sharing the role and paid on a daily consultancy basis. A new Acting Headteacher is currently in place at the school with a commitment to remain in post until the future of the school is determined and permanent arrangements can be made.

The local authority also brought in a senior leader from Thomas Whitham Sixth Form to cover the long-term absence arising from the serious illness of the Acting Deputy Head, who is the only other permanent member of the school's senior leadership team. These measures have successfully managed to steady the situation and engage teaching staff, but concerns remain over the quality of teaching, including from temporary staff. Early indications suggest there has been no overall improvement in the school's results in 2017 exams.

There is evidence that schools with a small number of pupils may experience challenges in providing diversity within the curriculum as school budgets are largely determined by the numbers of pupils on roll. Schools with falling pupil numbers are unable to maintain the same staffing levels as previously, so the choice of subjects may be affected and there may be challenges around staff retention and recruitment. This, in turn, can lead to lower pupil attainment as measured by Ofsted and GCSE results, which often results in lower pupil admissions to Year 7 and leads to an even further reduced budget in the

following year. Once schools find themselves in this cycle, it is very difficult for the situation to be reversed unless there is a rapid and significant increase in pupil numbers across the whole area.

Future use of the site

The main comments received about the future use of the site relate to the following: there still being education provision on this site, as a school or technical/vocational college; rebranding the school; concerns about the ongoing costs of the building; and an ambitious and sustainable use being needed for the building.

Local authority response

There are no plans for the site as yet. The proposal to close the school must be agreed before any decisions are made about the future of the site. The potential future use of the site has not influenced the local authority's decision to consult on the proposal to close the school.

The governing body at Hameldon Community College has expressed concern about the situation at the school. Despite the support that the school has received from the local authority, it has been unable to make sustained improvements over time and the governors felt that it was time to consider the long-term future of the school. The status quo position is not an option due to the issues around pupil numbers, current educational standards and the school's current financial position.

Specialist provision located at the school

The main comments received about the specialist provision located at the school relate to the following: the provision shouldn't be lost but it would be better located elsewhere; parents want the provision but not necessarily at this school; deaf children need support in a unit at a good school; and the school provides the only specialist deaf unit in Burnley.

A response was received from the National Deaf Children's Society, which can be seen in full in Appendix 'C'. However, the key points are as follows: request that the specialist provision be re-established at a different, specifically selected school in the local area and proactively promoted to parents; request that an Equality Impact Assessment is undertaken; concerns about impact on specialist staffing; transition process to a new school; specific consultation with deaf pupils; and newly established provision must have appropriate acoustics.

Local authority response

The local authority's SEND Service will look to identify another high school in the East of Lancashire and relocate the provision of the SERF to this new facility. The local authority welcomes the response from the National Deaf Children's Society and will endeavour to ensure that all the points raised are addressed.

General Comments

The main general comments received relate to the following: the consultation process itself; the lack of support the school has received from the local authority; and positive comments about the school environment.

Local authority response

There is no nationally prescribed format for undertaking the stage 1 consultation other than that this stage must last for a minimum of six weeks. Therefore, it is for the proposer, in this case the local authority, to determine how this stage is undertaken and the level of information shared. The approach taken for Hameldon Community College is in line with that undertaken for other school closures across Lancashire. By producing and distributing a consultation booklet, the local authority was able to clearly set out the key factors which have led to the school being in this position and the reasons why a consultation is required. In addition to the consultation booklet, the local authority also held a consultation event at the school which allowed parents, staff and other interested parties to raise questions and better understand the position of the school. This process is designed to highlight the key issues concerning those affected and to inform the next stage of the process as to whether to proceed with the proposal.

With regard to the support provided by the local authority, this has been significant in terms of both time and professional resources, as well as financial support also being provided. The inspection history of the school since 2007 has been poor, being placed in a category of concern three time and it has never been judged to be good overall. Despite the efforts of the school and the support from the local authority since 2008, the school has been unable to sustain the improvements made over time.

Conclusions

The consultation asked respondents to select their preferred option for the future of Hameldon Community College and the most popular option was to continue as things are, with 56% of non-pupils and 84% of pupils choosing this.

The consultation process highlighted a range of concerns should the school be closed. In the main, these related to the disruption to pupils' education, difficulties relating to travel, difficulties for pupils settling into a new school and the loss of a community asset. In addition, a number of suggestions have been made about securing the future of the school. These include requesting that the school be given another chance to improve or rebranding and reopening the school as a vocational college.

It must be noted that the original issues and concerns held by the local authority in relation to Hameldon Community College remain valid. These are set out in the Cabinet report dated 10 August 2017 and are also in the consultation document. Despite the efforts of the school and the support of the local authority, Hameldon Community College has been unable to make sustained improvements over time. This gives the local authority significant concerns that the school would not be able to make the necessary improvements to educational standards and attract sufficient pupils to ensure they can operate a financially viable school. Therefore, the local authority must take action to address this and meet its statutory duty to secure high quality school places for the residents of Burnley.

If, ultimately, the decision is taken to close Hameldon Community College, the local authority will focus on ensuring parental preferences for alternative school places are met, where possible, and will work with the school to ensure stability in provision during the phased implementation commencing from 31 August 2018. The local authority will work with both Hameldon Community College and the receiving schools to ensure a smooth and successful transition for the pupils moving schools, with the aim being to maintain and improve educational standards for all pupils affected by the closure.

Risk Management

The authority has a statutory duty to secure high quality school places for its residents. A failure to address the decline in educational standards, falling numbers and consequent concerns around the future educational viability of the school runs the risk of the authority being seen by DfE and Ofsted to be failing in its statutory responsibilities. Alternative school places can be secured for current pupils affected by the proposed closure.

There are implications for staff employed in the school but the authority has experience in staff redeployment and retraining and a good record in avoiding compulsory redundancies. Currently, almost half of the staff in the school are either temporary or employed on a daily supply basis.

Financial Implications

When a school is closed by an authority, any balance (whether surplus or deficit) reverts to the authority. The authority cannot transfer a closing balance to an individual school, even when that school is a successor to the closing school, except that a surplus or deficit transfers to an academy where a school converts to academy status under section 4(1)(a) of the Academies Act 2010.

Current Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) guidance states that any deficit balance on a closing school is the responsibility of the authority. The Lancashire Schools Forum has an established reserve for some strategic school deficits. The authority will continue to receive Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) funding for the pupils when they relocate to new schools within the county.

The school premises were built as one part of the phase 3 Building Schools for the Future (BSF) project that was funded via Private Finance Initiative (PFI). This means that there are risks associated with the financing of the current annual PFI contract of £4.1m if the premises do not remain in use for educational purposes.

Report to the Cabinet

Meeting to be held on Thursday, 7 December 2017

Report of the Corporate Director of Operations and Delivery

Part I

Electoral Divisions affected:
All**Lancashire Ambition School Improvement and Learning and Skills – A Vision for Educational Settings in Lancashire from the Earliest Years to Young People aged up to 25**

(Appendix 'A' refers)

Contact for further information:

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Ajay Sethi, Tel: 07810 268430, Head of Learning and Skills (Start Well)

ajay.sethi@lancashire.gov.uk**Executive Summary**

This report launches the introduction of 'Lancashire Ambition', a vision to secure the best educational and employment outcomes for all Lancashire children and young people. It is presented for formal approval by Cabinet, and sets out expectations and action to achieve this ambition starting with early years, school and post 16 learning and skills for ages 0-25.

Recommendation

The Cabinet is recommended to:

- (i) Approve the Lancashire Ambition as set out at Appendix 'A'; and
- (ii) Agree to its use within all early years, educational, learning and skills settings where children and young people attend, encouraging full support from all other partners and stakeholders.

Background and Advice

Lancashire County Council intends to exercise its leadership and statutory functions, through the School Improvement and Learning and Skills services, to ensure that every child has the fullest opportunity and, where necessary, support to achieve their potential with the emphasis being on early years, which is so critical to a child's development and ongoing progress through education and into employment.

The county council recognises it fulfils an important role in setting every child on the path to success, and will be responsible for directly delivering some services and commissioning others, whilst also using its influence to ensure this ambition is shared and applied by all, for the benefit of all children.

Lancashire Ambition joins up our vision, across all phases of education, for all groups and individuals. All Lancashire's children and young people have the right to achieve and aspire to be the very best they can, to make the most of their lives and to do so within a safe, secure environment. Ensuring all our children and young people have access to a suitable educational offer is one important aspect in achieving this. We will work in partnership with all our stakeholders to achieve this.

Through working together with schools and other educational settings, such as early years settings, colleges of further education, sixth form colleges and learning providers, with children, young people and their parents and carers, we can take ownership for crucial stages of a young person's life, supporting the ambitions this document presents.

Lancashire County Council wants to work 'with', and not 'to' our partners, both undertaking and sharing responsibility, in order to keep all children and young people safe and able to perform to the very best of their abilities. This principle is underpinned by the commitment to ensure the views of children and young people are heard. It is about challenge for all, to maximise the outcomes for all.

Children and young people of compulsory school age have a right to a suitable education. However, some are missing out on full time education and this increases the risk of them failing academically, and the possibility of them becoming NEET (not in education, employment or training) in later life.

This document has been prepared to provide an overview of key policy areas and work in key stages. The residents of Lancashire learn in many settings and therefore, this document is not limited to a specific setting, but to all. When we refer to Lancashire, we are not referring to Lancashire County Council but to all that serve the children and young people of Lancashire. This has to be partnership working.

This document affirms the commitment of Lancashire County Council, particularly in the service areas of School Improvement and Learning and Skills, as either the strategic lead or partner organisation. It aims to bring understanding to the priorities of the respective key stages, and of our work with local delivery and strategic partners. This document guides the principle of working in partnership.

The Lancashire Ambition School Improvement and Learning and Skills is set out at Appendix 'A'.

Consultations

The priorities in this document have been shared and developed with a number of key stakeholders such as schools and other educational settings and forums.

Implications:

This item has the following implications, as indicated:

Risk Management

Whilst no significant risks have been identified, it is important to note that the local authority has a number of statutory duties in relation to both school improvement and learning and skills. The Lancashire Ambition provides a focus for meeting these duties, such as promoting high standards and allowing every child to fulfil their education potential.

Financial

N/A

List of Background Papers

Paper	Date	Contact/Tel
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None

Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate

N/A

DRAFT

Lancashire Ambition

School Improvement and Learning and Skills

A vision for educational settings in Lancashire
from the earliest years to young people aged
up to 25.

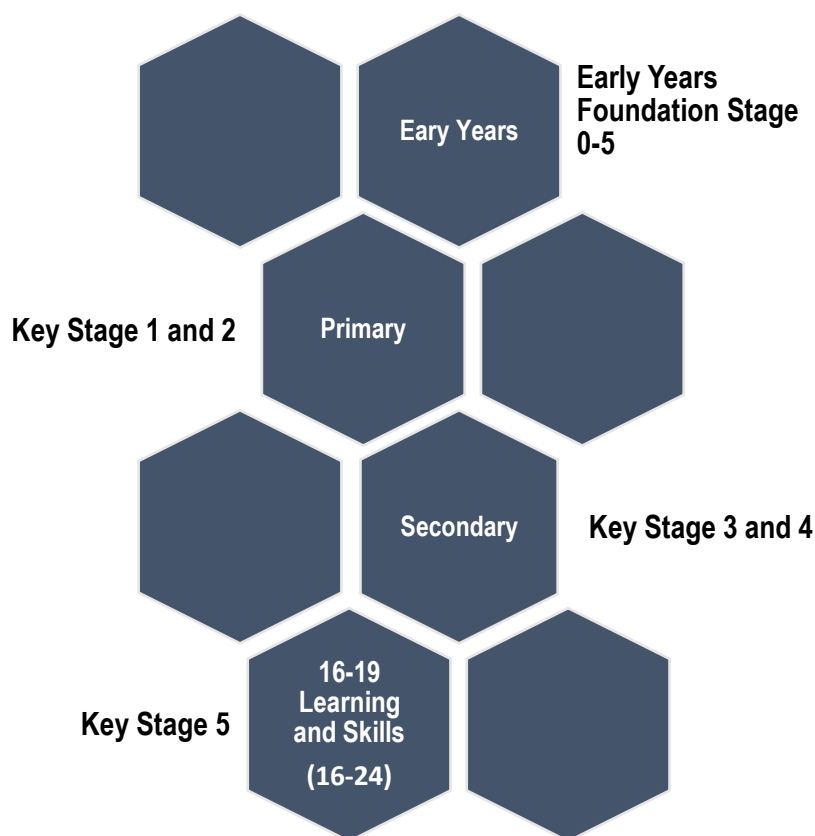
September 2017

Working in close partnership with our strategic partners in health, educational settings, and governing bodies, with our parents and of course our children and young people.

Lancashire Ambition

We are proud to celebrate the wide diversity of the children and young people who attend our schools. In any typical cohort, over 25% of children are deemed to be disadvantaged and one in every thousand will be looked after. One child in every ten may have special needs. One in every ten may have English as an additional language. Many children are vulnerable or face multiple barriers to learning. For some, levels of attendance and punctuality are below the average of other children. For the sake of all Lancashire children, we will fulfil our statutory duty to act as their champion.

For all children, irrespective of background, culture or religion, we aspire to the highest levels of achievement. We provide dedicated services to support our children. We liaise with a wealth of professional partners working together to provide cohesive support, so that children are able to achieve their potential and narrow the gap with their peers.



If your child goes to a school in Lancashire, our ambition is that:

- every child goes to a school or educational setting that is at least good, and is safe and secure;
- wherever possible, every community has a local school or provider that serves and is responsive to the local need;
- all children leave school fully literate and numerate, able to excel in their chosen academic or vocational subjects, and able to compete with others nationally, ready to take their next steps;
- each school has a rich and broad curriculum that matches the needs of the children, is designed by the school and is exciting, creative and innovative.

Document purpose

Lancashire Ambition joins up our vision, across all phases of education, for all groups and individuals. All Lancashire's children and young people have the right to achieve and aspire to be the very best they can, to make the most of their lives and to do so within a safe, secure environment. Ensuring all our children and young people have access to a suitable educational offer is one important aspect in achieving this. We will work in partnership with all our stakeholders to achieve this.

Through working together with schools and other educational settings such as early years settings, colleges of further education, sixth form colleges and learning providers, with children, young people and their parents and carers, we can take ownership for crucial stages of a person's life, supporting the ambitions this document presents.

Lancashire County Council want to work 'with', and not 'to' our partners, both undertaking and sharing responsibility in order to keep all children and young people safe and able to perform to the very best of their abilities. This principle is underpinned by the commitment to ensure the views of children and young people are heard. It is about challenge for all, to maximise the outcomes for all.

Children and young people of compulsory school age¹ have a right to a suitable education. However, some are missing out on full time education and this increases the risk of them failing academically and the possibility of them becoming NEET (not in education, employment or training) in later life.

This document has been prepared to provide an overview of key policy areas and work in key stages. The residents of Lancashire learn in many settings. Therefore, this document is not limited to a specific setting but to all. When we refer to Lancashire we are not referring to Lancashire County Council but to all that serve the children and young people of Lancashire. This has to be partnership working.

This document affirms the commitment of Lancashire County Council officers particularly in the service areas of School Improvement and Learning and Skills. It aims to bring understanding to the priorities of the respective key stages and of our work with local delivery and strategic partners. This guides the principle of working in partnership.



¹ Including RPA (Raising of the Participation Age)

0 – 5: Early Years Education.

Lancashire is committed to working in partnership to achieve the very best start for its youngest children in delivering the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) Statutory Framework for children between birth and age five with fidelity and consistency. The framework is mandatory for all early years providers in England.

Lancashire's key responsibilities are outlined in the "*Early education and childcare statutory guidance for local authorities*". This guidance applies to the free entitlements for two-, three- and four-year-olds, both the universal entitlement and the extended entitlement which secures sufficient childcare for working parents, provides information advice and assistance to parents and provides information, advice and training to childcare providers.

Lancashire's vision is for all children to be able to take up their free hours in a high quality setting. Evidence shows that higher quality provision has greater developmental benefits for children, particularly for the most disadvantaged children leading to better outcomes. The EYFS sets the standards that all early years providers must meet to ensure that children learn and develop well and are kept healthy and safe. Lancashire's work with free education providers is designed to help shape and secure quality provision in accordance with the EYFS and, notably, its guiding principles.

- Every child is a unique child, who is constantly learning and can be resilient, capable, confident and self-assured.

- Children learn to be strong and independent through positive relationships.
- Children learn and develop well in enabling environments, in which their experiences respond to their individual needs and there is a strong partnership between practitioners and parents and/or carers.
- Children develop and learn in different ways and at different rates. The framework covers the education and care of all children in early years provision, including children with special educational needs and disabilities.

What will achievement/success look like? Key Performance Indicators.

The proportion of settings (daycare, PVI childminders and out-of-school clubs) judged good or better in Ofsted inspections is at least in line with the national average (based on annual figures).

The performance of children in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) is above the national average and in line with statistical neighbours.

The achievement of all groups of children, particularly vulnerable children at the end of the Foundation Stage is above national averages and in line with statistical neighbours.

PVI: private, voluntary and independent

4 – 11: Primary Education.

Our vision for primary education is that each pupil builds on these excellent foundations and moves with smooth transition into a school which is at least good. We aspire that by the time children leave at the age of eleven, they are able to read, write and are numerate. We aim to provide schools that:

- provide an education that prepares pupils for the challenges of the 21st century and the next steps in their learning;
- provide excellent teaching and the extra help each child needs;
- have outstanding leadership and management, including governance;
- sustain improvements over time, and are supported to make improvements;
- support children to become resilient, independent, tolerant, motivated and confident;
- work in partnerships because no school can do it alone.

What will achievement/success look like? Key Performance Indicators.

Key Stage 1

The attainment of pupils at KS1 improves and is at least in line with statistical neighbours

Key Stage 2

The attainment and progress of pupils at KS2 is in line with or above the average for statistical neighbours.

The number of primary schools below the floor standard is below statistical neighbours and the national average.

The number of schools identified as coasting is reduced.

The proportion of schools judged *good* or *better* in Ofsted inspections is above the median and the proportion of children attending a *good* or *better* school in Lancashire is above the national average.

The number of schools judged to be inadequate during the 2017/18 inspection cycle is minimised.

11 – 16: Secondary Education

Our vision for secondary education is that each pupil builds on the strong foundations laid in the primary phase and moves with smooth transition into a school which is at least good. We aim to provide world-class schools that:

- provide a broad, balanced education and learning experiences that lead to good quality qualifications and ensure that all learners develop the skills, knowledge and understanding they need as a secure foundation for further learning, training or employment and the challenges of the 21st century;
- provide excellent teaching, high quality impartial information, advice and guidance and the extra help each child needs;
- have world-class leadership, management and governance at all levels;
- provide high quality continuous professional development opportunities for their workforce;
- are supported to make continuous improvements which are sustained over time;

- are helped to work in partnership with other schools and agencies to share best practice and achieve more than they can do in isolation.

What will achievement/success look like? Key Performance Indicators.

Key Stage 4

The attainment and progress of pupils at KS4 is in line with or above the average for statistical neighbours.

The number of secondary schools below the floor standard is below statistical neighbours and the national average.

The number of schools identified as *coasting* is reduced.

The proportion of schools judged *good* or *better* in Ofsted inspections is above the median and the proportion of children attending a *good* or *better* school in Lancashire is above the national average.

The number of schools judged to be inadequate during the 2017/18 inspection cycle is minimised.

Key Stage 5 - Post-16

Under section 15ZA of the Education Act 1996, **Lancashire County Council** with other local authorities has a statutory duty to secure sufficient and suitable education and training provision to meet the reasonable needs of all young people in their area by influencing and shaping provision through local partnerships and by identifying gaps, enabling new provision and developing the market. The young people covered by this statutory duty are those aged 16-19 and those aged 19-24 who have an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP). Therefore, our vision for post 16 education and training aims to reflect this.

Our main priorities for this phase of education are as follows:

- post 16 providers will support each young person to build on the foundations laid in the secondary phase, enabling smooth and sustained transition into post 16 provision which is rated as at least good by OfSTED, helping to ensure they are successfully retained in their post 16 destination
- for specific groups of young people, we will work with partners to ensure that there is appropriate and accessible provision to meet the reasonable needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable young people, including children looked after and care leavers
- for those Lancashire young people aged 16-19 year olds and 19-24 year olds with an Education, Health Care Plan continue to increase participation in relevant and appropriate education or training by encouraging, enabling and assisting them to do so
- align Skills 16+ to the corporate objectives and emerging priorities of Lancashire Enterprise Partnership and ensure that Skills priorities are responsive to the needs of businesses and residents based on strategic analysis of a range of datasets
- ensure that young people have gained appropriate and transferrable employability skills which enable them make a successful progression into sustainable employment, contributing to the County's economic growth
- recognise and discharge our commissioning and influencing role as strategic enabler in developing the post 16 market
- reduce the number of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) and the number of young people whose destination is not known.
- work with partners to reduce the number of NEET and Not Knowns in Lancashire through a range of actions such as information exchange, focused and personalised impartial IAG (Information, Advice and Guidance). Improve the support for those young people identified as at risk of becoming NEET to improve their chances of making a sustained transition into further education or training. This includes the targeted IAG offer made by the Wellbeing, Prevention and Early Help service to children looked after when they start year 11, with the aim of preventing these young people becoming NEET when they leave Key Stage 4

Our aim is to ensure we have excellent post 16 education and training providers throughout the county that:

- are responsive to the communities they serve;
- maximise core funding to ensure their offer meets the Study Programme principles, and the offer of non-qualification learning experiences such as work experience, so that all young people develop the skills, knowledge and understanding they need as a secure foundation for further learning, training or employment and the challenges of the 21st century;
- provide high quality apprenticeship opportunities at all levels across Lancashire;
- provide excellent teaching and learning and have excellent leadership, management and governance at all levels;
- provide high quality impartial information, advice and guidance and fully support all young people, allowing them to achieve and progress to their full potential;
- are working to narrow the attainment gap at level 2 and level 3 at 19 for all including children looked after, those eligible for free school meals and those with SEN;
- are encouraged to work collaboratively and share good practice, thereby achieving more than they can do in isolation;
- work together to develop an inclusive provision offer across the different learning routes to ensure that the needs of high needs students can be met locally, wherever reasonably possible;
- work with the LEP (Lancashire Enterprise Partnership) and the LA

(Local Authority) to improve the availability and take-up of high quality supported internships across the County;

- work with the LEP and the LA to increase aspiration and attainment where “worklessness” exists supporting those economically inactive;
- work with the LEP and the LA to support working parents/adults across Lancashire to gain employability skills which allow them to progress into sustained employment or moves them closer to the labour market.

What will be the Key performance indicators supporting achievement/success?

The five headline 16-19 Accountability Measures of Progress, Attainment, Progress in English and maths, Destinations and Retention are in line with or above the national average. These will present as a data scorecard.

All providers meet the minimum standard for Progress.

Reduce the combined NEET and Not Known number and percentage indicators and improve the key indicators on the NEET Scorecard.

Support continuous improvement, share the Post 16 Early Warning System with School Intervention and Challenge Board on a termly basis as with individual providers.

Develop and communicate a Statement of Priorities for this key stage annually at district and County level.

Special and Short Stay Schools

Lancashire is committed to developing its special schools to meet the full range of more complex special educational needs and disabilities, whilst also working ever more closely with early years' providers, primary and secondary schools to ensure the vast majority of children with special educational needs and disabilities are able to prosper in mainstream settings. Our aim is to ensure children with special educational needs and disabilities receive the support they need to make successes of their school careers in order to be in the best possible position to take advantage of the education, life and career opportunities available to them when they leave school.

There are a total of nine short-stay schools situated across Lancashire. These cover the primary and secondary age ranges. The Local Authority commission these schools to provide places for pupils excluded from mainstream schools for a fixed period of time, with the intention of returning these pupils back to mainstream schools at an appropriate stage in their academic, social and behaviour development. They provide a bespoke curriculum, designed to enable pupils to re-engage in learning and to ensure their educational needs are identified and addressed.

Our special and short stay schools are committed to:

- having high class leadership to ensure school provision is constantly evolving and developing to meet changing needs and high expectations;

- working collaboratively with families, other schools and agencies to ensure the learning needs of children, pupils and students are fully recognised and understood;
- developing the skills of staff so they are able to accurately assess needs and plan learning programmes which address each individual's learning requirements;
- constantly striving to maximise the progress children make so that any gaps in their learning are closed as rapidly as possible;
- ensuring smooth transitions into and from school, and between phases, and in preparation for adult life;
- developing enjoyment in learning, so that children can be happy, adaptable and resilient.

What will achievement/success look like? Key Performance Indicators

The proportion of schools judged *good* or *better* in Ofsted inspections is above the median and the proportion of children attending a *good* or *better* school in Lancashire is above the national average.

The number of schools judged to be inadequate during the 2017/18 inspection cycle is minimised.

Promote greater independent living into adult life.

Support access into employment through an appropriate curriculum.

A Place Where Everybody Matters.

Lancashire provides a broad range of support and services, so that the needs of all our children and young people are met. Our ambition is that every child accesses high quality education, and they are supported to progress and thrive.

The Virtual School.

The Lancashire Virtual School for Looked After Children aims to provide support and challenge to schools, education providers, social work teams, and other key partners (especially around Personal Educational Plans), as well as monitoring and tracking of individual educational outcomes and targets for all our looked after children

The Virtual School consists of the Head teacher, Educational Consultants and administrative staff, who together focus on improving the attainment and achievements of Looked After Children, improving attendance and reducing the number of exclusions

The Virtual School seeks to work with all key partners, including schools, the children and young people, the Corporate Parenting Board, elected members and a range of other service providers to ensure: 'Our Looked After Children are safe, secure and achieve their full potential.'

Children Looked After.

Lancashire County Council is committed to opening doors to educational opportunities for children in care by identifying underachievement and tackling barriers to learning. Every child in care has the right to realise their true potential and we encourage this by promoting educational achievements, emotional resilience, play opportunities and engagement with hobbies, sports, cultural and arts and enrichment activities. We understand that our responsibilities to children in care demand an integrated response across the Council and to be successful, requires effort, commitment, creativity and determination from all corporate parents.

A good experience of education is the single most important factor in improving children's economic life chances. Our commitment to provide the best possible education for our children in care begins with our priorities which describe how educational achievement will be promoted, improved, sustained and addressed across a range of services.

Our priorities are to:

- ensure all children start school healthy and ready to learn;
- ensure that from each starting point, the proportion of children in care making expected progress and the proportion exceeding expected progress, in English and mathematics are similar to, or above, those for other pupils in the school and are improving;
- improve attainment, progress and attendance at all Key Stages so that it is within the upper quartile of statistical neighbour authorities and above national averages;
- ensure all our young people are ready for the world of work.

Ethnic Minority and Gypsy, Roma & Traveller Achievement

Lancashire's cultural, social and linguistic diversity continues to be reflected in our schools, where almost one in ten pupils is from an ethnic minority, including Gypsy, Roma or Traveller, background and where over 140 languages and dialects are spoken. This cultural diversity enriches the learning experiences of all pupils and prepares them to take advantage of, and succeed in, a global social and economic environment

Lancashire has high aspirations for all learners, and is committed to supporting the success of students from all backgrounds. This vision is equally true for our minority ethnic pupils who may need English language support, or face risk of underachieving for other reasons.

The Ethnic Minority and Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Achievement Service aims to provide additional support to Lancashire schools to enable their ethnic minority and GRT pupils to fully embrace the educational opportunities available in Lancashire.

We are clear that the focus for our service is to prioritise support for the most vulnerable ethnic minority pupils and those groups who are underachieving. We therefore work hard to ensure that we provide proportionally more support and resources for these children.

We aim to provide high quality support that will:

- ensure that teaching staff can accurately assess the needs of their EAL pupils and can provide tailored support to help English as an additional language (EAL) new arrivals to settle in to school;
- enable schools to develop their EAL pupils' English language skills and access the curriculum and become independent and confident learners;
- assist schools in working collaboratively with ethnic minority and GRT families and communities and with other agencies to ensure that there is a shared commitment to education and to school values.

Our service is committed to working in ways that:

- increase the skills of Lancashire's teachers and school leaders to develop and embed best practice around support for ethnic minority pupils;
- facilitate school-to-school sharing of knowledge and experience around improving the performance of their EAL and ethnic minority learners;
- focus on the improvement of attendance, engagement and progress of ethnic minority and GRT children so that gaps in their learning are closed as rapidly as possible.

What will success look like? Additional key performance indicators

Groups and districts

Variation in the proportion of schools judged *good* or *better* following Ofsted inspection across all districts reduces, including in:

- Burnley, Pendle and Hyndburn

The attainment and progress in disadvantaged areas is increased, including in:

- Burnley
- Fleetwood
- Hyndburn
- Pendle
- Preston

The attainment and progress of underperforming groups in Key Stages 1 – 4 in Lancashire is increased for:

- FSM pupils
- boys
- underachieving ethnic minority groups
- SEN pupils
- Children Looked After (CLA)
- Children in Need (CIN)

The overall absence rates on 2016/17 levels in primary, secondary and special schools and short stay schools reduces. The proportion of Persistent Absentees reduces.

The rate of permanent and fixed term exclusion is reduced.

Enjoyment of school is increased as shown in more positive results in the Pupil Attitude Questionnaire (PAQ)

Children missing education are effectively identified to ensure they receive a suitable educational offer.

The attainment of CLA pupils at KS1, KS2 and KS4 continues to improve and is in line with statistical neighbours.

The *individual* academic, emotional, social and behavioural progress of all CLA continues to improve.

The needs of pupils accessing alternative provision are met, supported by clear and consistent local authority systems, and provision is at least good.

The number of families receiving one of their preferred primary or secondary schools at the time of place allocation is maximised.

The number of pupils who meet the Fair Access criteria accessing a mainstream school placement within 15 days is increased.

The Reality - Shared Challenge

We recognise that our schools and other educational providers, like ourselves as an Authority, face many challenges.

- The current financial climate over the last ten years has placed unparalleled strains on the resources of schools and providers, and equally, the Local Authority. This is unlikely to change in the near future.
- There is no national strategy, though we do have shared values and objectives and as such we must work together to devise local solutions.
- We are not starting from a deficit position. In fact, there is much to celebrate in Lancashire at all key stages. What we celebrate we aim to maintain. In parts of the County children and young people face many barriers to learning, they may not even want to learn. Mental health, family breakdown, domestic violence, the consequences of drug addiction, alcoholism and unemployment, all impact on children in our care. This is an issue that challenges our society and communities across Lancashire. How do we work to overcome these barriers, across all arms and branches of the authority, to support families and children?
- Our authority covers a wide geographical area, one of the largest in the country. It represents different communities, each with differing needs. How do we represent each and every child and young person, in each locality area, to meet their needs and aspirations?
- How do we support those where education and perhaps society at large, appears to have let them down? Where education is not valued, how do we support those who leave school without a rounded education, without qualifications, without a desire to participate in future learning, perhaps without hope?
- Children in relatively affluent areas may leave school having under achieved, academically or socially. How do we challenge low expectations, complacency and acceptance of only an adequate education?
- For some schools and providers it is about attracting the best teachers and senior leaders.

Our shared challenge

We are confident you will agree with the contents of this document. You will probably share our hopes and aspirations. But how do we *together* deliver on this, challenging this status quo at a time of diminishing resources and competing demands? How do we alter existing provision to achieve this ambition?

We will seek:

- to strengthen our partnership with health professionals, police, special needs, and social care. We will seek to reduce the many conversations, and provide for the vulnerable;
- local solutions, engage with local councils, local schools, providers and local businesses, to find the right solutions in each corner of Lancashire;
- broad political consensus to raise the hope, ambition, and the worth of education in our society, for the benefit of the future of our Lancashire, its young people and broader society;
- to raise aspiration for all; to listen to the views of our children, our young people as, above all, their voices should be heard.

For each sector, we will write detailed and ambitious actions that raise achievement for all. Enclosed within our Statement of Priorities, Learning Improvement Plan - these plans will demonstrate how we meet our corporate aims and statutory responsibilities. We will report on progress towards the success criteria to our Partnership Delivery Group on a termly basis and within stakeholder forums.

With widespread agreement about our core purpose and common purpose, we will:

- ensure children and young people come first, always informing our priorities;
- align our services to support our schools achieve their ambitions;
- ensure school improvement guides our work, with a goal that all schools are self-sustaining;
- go the extra mile to help our schools, and we always put school need first;
- take uncompromising choices if necessary;
- support, and if necessary, challenge;
- develop strong partnerships with all concerned;
- be both responsible and accountable for school improvement;
- act at all times with integrity, honesty and moral purpose;
- look to the long-term, of building sustainable improvements;
- prioritise our most vulnerable children and young people.

Report to the Cabinet

Meeting to be held on Thursday, 7 December 2017

Report of the Head of Service - Children and Family Wellbeing Service**Part I**

Electoral Divisions affected:
All

Awarding of Small Grants to Third Sector Groups which are Registered with the Children and Family Wellbeing Service, including Grants to Individual Young People

(Appendix 'A' refers)

Contact for further information:

Sue Parkinson, Tel: 07876844656, Business Support Officer,
sue.parkinson@lancashire.gov.uk

Executive Summary

This report outlines the work of the District Youth Councils in their role in recommending grant monies to third sector organisations which are registered with the Children and Family Wellbeing Service

Recommendation

The Cabinet is recommended to consider and approve the recommendations of the District Youth Councils on the applications for grants from third sector groups, which are registered with the Children and Family Wellbeing Service as set out in Appendix 'A'.

Background and Advice

In Lancashire, there is already a process for third sector groups which are registered with the Children and Family Wellbeing Service (formerly known as the Wellbeing, Prevention and Early Help Service), to apply for small grants for the development of the organisation, and for the young people within those organisations who may need help to fund a specific project, i.e. funding for a trip or group activity.

Individual young people can also apply for funding, if they are in need of financial support, which will aid their development and learning, i.e. attendance on an educational course and equipment needed. If these grants are £250.00 or less, the District Youth Council has the authority to approve these. Should any applications be received from individual young people which are for more than £250.00, then the

Cabinet will be asked to consider these.

Consultations

Both sets of grants can be made under Section 2 of the Local Government Act 2000, which states that 'Every local authority is to have the power to do anything which they consider is likely to achieve any one or more of the following objectives:

- The promotion or improvement of the economic well-being of their area
- The promotion or improvement of the social well-being of their area, and
- The promotion or improvement of the environmental well-being of their area.

Section 2 (4) (b) of the 2000 Act includes a specific power to give financial assistance to any person under the well-being provisions.

A sum of money is made available annually for registered third sector groups. This is to support individual groups or units not supported financially County Council, and to support individual young people to support learning and development.

The full amount of the grant money made available by the Children and Family Wellbeing Service in this financial year 2017/2018 is £111,000. This is divided between the 12 districts, and 25% of each of the districts' allocation is ring fenced for individual young people's applications.

The amount available to be awarded to third sector organisations in the 2017/2018 financial year is £83,250. The amount available to be awarded to individual young people is £27,750.

Previously, the Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Schools has approved the awarding of a total of £9,461.30 to registered voluntary organisations, leaving a remaining balance of £73,788.70.

The details of recent applications received by the registered third sector groups are attached at Appendix 'A'. The District Youth Councils have met to consider these applications and their recommendations are as listed in Appendix 'A'.

If the Cabinet agrees to the recommendations of the Youth Council on the registered voluntary organisation applications, a total of £5,087 will now be awarded. This leaves a balance for the financial year of £68,701.70.

Previously, the Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Schools has noted or approved the awarding of a total of £5,800.25, as recommended or approved by the Youth Council, to individual young people, to support learning and development, leaving a remaining balance of £21,949.75 for the 2017/2018 financial year.

If the Cabinet agrees to the Youth Council's recommendations, a total of £1,027.85 will have been awarded this month for grant applications from individual young people. This leaves a balance for the financial year of £20,921.90.

Implications:

This item has the following implications, as indicated:

Risk management

If these grants are not approved then work to positively engage young people by the voluntary organisations may be at risk.

Financial

There is a budget of £111,000 for small grant awards within the Children and Family Wellbeing Service that will be utilised to fund the grant allocations detailed in this report.

List of Background Papers

Paper	Date	Contact/Tel
None		
Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate		
N/A		

Appendix A

LANCASHIRE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICE

GRANT APPLICATION SUMMARY

DISTRICT CHORLEY

Organisation name	<i>Chorley Sports Fitness Martial Arts Club</i>												
Which District will the activities be delivered in?	<i>Chorley</i>												
What is the grant for?	<p><i>The grant is for social media marketing advertising; recurrent leaflets, brochure, posts, a marketing mix advertising recruitment campaign with local radio and local paper/leaflet drops</i></p> <table> <tr> <td><i>5000 A5 colour 3 fold leaflets</i></td> <td><i>£220</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Book mark type flyers 15,000</i></td> <td><i>£75</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>A1 posts for poster boards</i></td> <td><i>£40</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Local free paper advertising</i></td> <td><i>£160</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Design a small brochure</i></td> <td><i>£80</i></td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Total Grant requested £575</i></p>	<i>5000 A5 colour 3 fold leaflets</i>	<i>£220</i>	<i>Book mark type flyers 15,000</i>	<i>£75</i>	<i>A1 posts for poster boards</i>	<i>£40</i>	<i>Local free paper advertising</i>	<i>£160</i>	<i>Design a small brochure</i>	<i>£80</i>		
<i>5000 A5 colour 3 fold leaflets</i>	<i>£220</i>												
<i>Book mark type flyers 15,000</i>	<i>£75</i>												
<i>A1 posts for poster boards</i>	<i>£40</i>												
<i>Local free paper advertising</i>	<i>£160</i>												
<i>Design a small brochure</i>	<i>£80</i>												
Numbers of young people will benefit from the project if successful? (Age 20 – 24 only for those with learning difficulties or disabilities)	<table> <tr> <td>Total Male</td> <td><input type="text" value="49"/></td> <td>Total Female</td> <td><input type="text" value="10"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number</td> <td><input type="text" value="20"/></td> <td>Number</td> <td><input type="text" value="30"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Age 12-16</td> <td></td> <td>Age 17-19</td> <td><input type="text" value="9"/></td> </tr> </table>	Total Male	<input type="text" value="49"/>	Total Female	<input type="text" value="10"/>	Number	<input type="text" value="20"/>	Number	<input type="text" value="30"/>	Age 12-16		Age 17-19	<input type="text" value="9"/>
Total Male	<input type="text" value="49"/>	Total Female	<input type="text" value="10"/>										
Number	<input type="text" value="20"/>	Number	<input type="text" value="30"/>										
Age 12-16		Age 17-19	<input type="text" value="9"/>										
Will any vulnerable young people benefit from this funding?	<p><i>YES – The project will work with young people from the following backgrounds:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Looked after or leaving care</i> - <i>Homeless</i> - <i>Not in Education, Employment or Training</i> - <i>Young Carers</i> - <i>Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgender</i> - <i>Learning difficulties or disabilities</i> - <i>Young Parent</i> - <i>Black and Minority Ethnic young people (including Gypsy/Roma/Travellers)</i> - <i>Known to the Youth Offending Team</i> - <i>From a Low Income Family</i> 												
How will this project help develop young people's personal and social skills.	<p>Learning: the activity of martial arts promotes self-awareness and a higher state of consciousness, through the disciplined practice of physical movement in conjunction with thought & precise movement. This 'life skill' is used in every day affairs, from being calm and focused. This aids confidence, self-esteem, bolstering the ability to be open and interact in society. General health, fitness and agility are improved, showing the many benefits to physical/sport and exercise. Healthy eating is also part of the education. Those with special needs can participate in an equal class environment, can have time to conquer details with caring assistance, and feel satisfied with achievement of fundamentals</p>												
How will young people be involved in developing and running the project?	<p>By participating in all activities run at the club, along with outside demonstrations and club promotions/open evenings showing their acquired skills/abilities to families and others.</p>												
Project total cost	<i>£575</i>												
Amount requested	<i>£575</i>												
Has applicant requested funding from any other sources for this	<p>We are seeking financial support from other organisations for sports equipment to use for the residential trip. We hope to hear from them soon</p>												

project/event?			
<p>Details of other funding awarded in the last two years by the County Council and/or Young Peoples Service.</p>	Year	Purpose	Amount
	2014	Floor matting/advertisement	£2000
	2015	Full body protective gear/marketing, pavement signs, flyers	£1,450
	2016	Wrestling dummy, lap top, database, advertising	£1,100
<p>Youth Council recommendations</p>	<p>The youth council agree to funding the brochures and posters, publicity in the newspaper however the group feel, they should be looking at a website and social media rather than leaflets because a lot of it will go to waste, it will be to the wrong audience and it is not environmentally friendly. The young people also feel that they have previously had a lot of money for promotion and they need to change the promotion strategy for it to be sustainable</p>		
<p>Amount recommended</p>	<p>£280</p>		

LANCASHIRE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICE
GRANT APPLICATION SUMMARY
DISTRICT LANCASTER

Organisation name	<i>Lancashire Youth Challenge</i>
Which District will the activities be delivered in?	<i>Lancaster</i>
What is the grant for?	<p><i>The grant is for weekly fitness training sessions – 1 hour per week @ £25.00 x 16 weeks (commencing September) £400</i></p> <p><i>Film production course with local film production company – 2hrs pw equipment provided @ £100 per session x 15 sessions (we are requesting money for 12 of these sessions) £1200.00</i></p> <p>Total Grant requested £1,600</p>
<p>Numbers of young people will benefit from the project if successful?</p> <p>(Age 20 – 24 only for those with learning difficulties or disabilities)</p>	<p>Total Male <input type="text" value="20"/> Total Female <input type="text" value="30"/></p> <p>Number <input type="text" value="15"/> Number <input type="text" value="30"/> Number <input type="text" value="5"/></p> <p>Age 12-16 Age 17-19 Age 20 - 24</p>
Will any vulnerable young people benefit from this funding?	<p><i>YES – The project will work with young people from the following backgrounds:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Looked after or leaving care</i> - <i>Not in Education, Employment or Training</i> - <i>Young Carers</i> - <i>Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgender</i> - <i>Learning difficulties or disabilities</i> - <i>Young Parent</i> - <i>Black and Minority Ethnic young people (including Gypsy/Roma/Travellers)</i> - <i>Known to the Youth Offending Team</i> - <i>Living in Rural Isolation</i> - <i>From a Low Income Family</i>
How will this project help develop young people's personal and social skills.	<p>Young people will have the opportunity to remain involved for three years and over this time we will support them to realise their own personal creative and physical bests. Our programme will provide weekly engagement for the most hardest to reach and vulnerable young people and will provide them with life enhancing and life changing opportunities and experiences.</p> <p>As part of this programme we offer one to one personal development sessions, creative learning projects, monthly youth groups, and weekly fitness training sessions at a local gym where young people will learn about healthy living, diet and begin their own physical training programme supported by 2 personal trainers. Young people are also involved in fundraising activities throughout the year which allows them to do well for the benefit of others in the community.</p> <p>Each young person involved in the film production project has the opportunity to take ownership of their own lives and commit to something which could potentially be the start of a career path for these individuals who have shown a real interest in this field of work.</p> <p>Both the training sessions and the film production project will empower each young person to make positive life choices for themselves. It will give the young people involved a great sense of achievement, fulfilment, personal pride, self-image, peer approval, self-esteem – vital first steps along the road to gaining</p>

	control over their lives.		
How will young people be involved in developing and running the project?	<p>Each project and challenge we complete year on year has been developed by the young people. As a team we meet with the young people every month in our monthly youth group and discuss ways in which we can fundraise and develop Lancashire Youth Challenge as a charity. Young people are vital to the development of this project. Our experience over the past 4 years strongly shows that all the young people involved take ownership of the project when they have been the ones to develop it and raise funds for other charities or community projects.</p> <p>Each young person has a role throughout each project/ activity. This role gives these young people responsibility and the opportunity to lead and manage a project which helps each other to bond and work together to achieve something fantastic.</p>		
Project total cost	£30,574 (over 3 yrs) – currently in Year 2 of this project		
Amount requested	£1,600		
Has applicant requested funding from any other sources for this project/event?	<p>Yes Community Action Fund - £500 (September panel) The Galbraith Trust - £1,000 (confirm next panel) Francis C Scott Charitable Trust – applied for £1,5000 (confirmed)</p>		
Details of other funding awarded in the last two years by the County Council and/or Young Peoples Service.	Year	Purpose	Amount
	2016	LYC Cultural activities and trip	£1,500
Youth Council recommendations	<p>This EASY programme is a targeted 1:1 intervention where young people can access support. We have in the past referred young people to the course with good outcomes.</p> <p>I feel that this is a good local programme of support from a service which is well known to the local young people.</p> <p>I feel this would be a valuable programme to fund.</p>		
Amount recommended	£1,600		

LANCASHIRE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICE
GRANT APPLICATION SUMMARY
DISTRICT BURNLEY

Organisation name	<i>Burnley Boys and Girls Club</i>												
Which District will the activities be delivered in?	<i>Burnley</i>												
What is the grant for?	<p><i>The grant is for Sports equipment:</i></p> <p><i>Dodgeball, football, tennis, rounders, volleyball, indoor games etc</i> £500.00</p> <p><i>Room & pitch hire, plus heating & lighting contribution £20 per 2hr evening sessions x 4 evenings a week including weekend x 10 weeks covering 40 sessions</i> £800</p> <p><i>Arts & Crafts purchase of materials and sundries</i> £500</p> <p><i>Administration charge: office</i> £35</p> <p>Total Grant requested £1,835</p>												
Numbers of young people will benefit from the project if successful? (Age 20 – 24 only for those with learning difficulties or disabilities)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Total Male</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center; border: 1px solid black;">53</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Total Female</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center; border: 1px solid black;">21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number</td> <td style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black;">62</td> <td>Number</td> <td style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black;">12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Age 12-16</td> <td></td> <td>Age 17-19</td> <td style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black;">0</td> </tr> </table>	Total Male	53	Total Female	21	Number	62	Number	12	Age 12-16		Age 17-19	0
Total Male	53	Total Female	21										
Number	62	Number	12										
Age 12-16		Age 17-19	0										
Will any vulnerable young people benefit from this funding?	<p>YES – The project will work with young people from the following backgrounds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not in Education, Employment or Training - Black and Minority Ethnic young people (including Gypsy/Roma/Travellers) - Known to the Youth Offending Team - From a Low Income Family 												
How will this project help develop young people's personal and social skills.	<p>During our activities within the club we hope to be able to gain the trust of the young people, which will help us build positive relationships that counteract any negative influences on our young people. By enhancing their social and emotional skills and giving them the tools to engage in the club's activities, we can attain positive outcomes.</p> <p>What young people do in their leisure time can have a massive impact on their future. Evidence shows that positive activities, supports the development of resilience. As well as reducing the anti-social behaviour and feeling of exclusion and social isolation we aim to get the young people mixing and socialising together. This will be in a safe enjoyable environment.</p>												
How will young people be involved in developing and running the project?	<p>The young people can take part in things such as pool, table tennis, snooker, football, rounder's, basketball, computer studies, evening homework club, cookery sessions, arts and crafts, indoor and outdoor games, dodgeball.</p> <p>Whilst doing this they are encourage dot take ownership of their club and community. During these activities, young people will be encouraged to take part in volunteering and young leadership awards levels 1 & 2.</p> <p>All our young people, will be able to benefit from getting outdoors, gaining exercise and new skills whilst also learning about each other's cultures and beliefs. We strongly believe that our young people are the future leaders for tomorrow's generation.</p>												
Project total cost	£4,895												

Amount requested	£1,835		
Has applicant requested funding from any other sources for this project/event?	Yes Youth workers and sessional staff covered by BBC Children in Need x 3 staff		
Details of other funding awarded in the last two years by the County Council and/or Young Peoples Service.	Year	Purpose	Amount
	2016	Community Garden Project	£2,000
Youth Council recommendations	<p>The Youth Council agreed to fund the application due to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a good cause • Beneficial to are and young people • Help ethnic minorities mix and mingle to further understand one another 		
Amount recommended	£1,835		

LANCASHIRE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICE
GRANT APPLICATION SUMMARY
DISTRICT WEST LANCASHIRE

Organisation name	Community Rooms CIC			
Which District will the activities be delivered in?	West Lancs			
What is the grant for?	<p><i>The grant is for 2 music projects:</i></p> <p><i>Tutor wage 8 x 2hr weekly sessions £20ph</i> £320</p> <p><i>Tutor wage 2 x 8hr sessions event days £20ph</i> £320</p> <p><i>Assistant (young person) 8 x 2 hr sessions £7ph</i> £112</p> <p><i>Lighting/sound engineer 2 x 8 hr sessions £15ph</i> £240</p> <p><i>Printing/publicity costs</i> £180</p> <p><i>Admin 8 hrs @ £10ph</i> £80</p> <p><i>Dressing/theming 2 x events</i> £120</p> <p>Total Grant requested £1,372.00</p>			
Numbers of young people will benefit from the project if successful? (Age 20 – 24 only for those with learning difficulties or disabilities)	Total Male	6	Total Female	6
	Number	6	Number	6
	Age 12-16		Age 17-19	
			Age 20 - 24	0
Will any vulnerable young people benefit from this funding?	<p><i>YES – The project will work with young people from the following backgrounds:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Looked after or leaving care</i> - <i>Learning difficulties or disabilities</i> - <i>From a Low Income Family</i> 			
How will this project help develop young people's personal and social skills.	<p>The young people will be challenged during the project to think creatively and work together as a team liaising with artistes, venue management, printers and the public enhancing personal and social skills to achieve their objectives. This will involve meeting weekly 8 x 2 hour sessions to discuss ideas and updates and planning between themselves and the tutor the best methods to achieve the required results for the week to keep the event planning on schedule whilst learning a wide variety of communication, planning and budgeting skills. One young person will be paid as tutor assistant at the weekly sessions to help mentor the young people and aid in more focused tuition were needed. These events can be attended by up to 350 young people potentially new young people to complete the project in the future</p>			
How will young people be involved in developing and running the project?	The young people will be developing and running the entire project under the supervision of the tutor right through from initial event ideas to running the events on the day.			
Project total cost	£1,372			
Amount requested	£1,372			
Has applicant requested funding from any other sources for this project/event?	No			
Details of other funding awarded in the last two years by the County Council and/or Young Peoples	Year	Purpose	Amount	

Service.			
Youth Council recommendations	The Youth Council recommended funding this event as they felt the young people would love this, as the youth council would. The Youth Council asked to know more, when they are starting		
Amount recommended	£1,372		

Report to the Cabinet

Meeting to be held on Thursday, 7 December 2017

Report of the Head of Planning and Environment**Part I**Electoral Divisions affected:
All**Lancashire County Council's Response to the National Government Clean Growth Strategy**

(Appendix 'A' refers)

Contact for further information:

Andrew Hewitson, Tel: 01772 534601, Policy Officer,
andrew.hewitson@lancashire.gov.uk**Executive Summary**

The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy is seeking feedback on a proposed Clean Growth Strategy. The Strategy sets out proposals for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy through the 2020s. It explains how the whole country can benefit from low carbon opportunities, while meeting national and international commitments to tackle climate change.

A draft response to the consultation is attached at Appendix 'A'.

Recommendation

The Cabinet is recommended to approve the draft response to the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy's 'Clean Growth Strategy' as set out at Appendix 'A'.

Background and Advice

The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy has published its Clean Growth Strategy. The Strategy sets out a comprehensive set of policies and proposals of 'clean growth'. The Strategy defines 'clean growth' as delivering increased economic growth whilst at the same time decreasing emissions. In the context of the UK's legal requirements under the Climate Change Act, the UK's approach to reducing emissions as 2 guiding objectives:

1. To meet the UK's domestic commitments at the lowest possible net cost to taxpayers, consumers and businesses; and
2. Maximise the social and economic benefits for the UK from this transition.

Within this context the Strategy details a series of key policies and proposals. These include:

1. Accelerating clean growth: proposals aim to develop world leading Green Finance Capabilities.
2. Develop a package of measures to support businesses to improve their energy productivity, by at least 20% by 2030
3. Improving the energy efficiency of homes
4. Roll out low carbon heating
5. Accelerate the shift to low carbon transport
6. Deliver Clean, Smart, Flexible Power
7. Enhance the benefits and value of our natural resources
8. Lead the public sector in reducing emissions

In the context of Lancashire County Council responsibilities, feedback is offered on the following objectives in the strategy:

Objective 2. Develop a package of measures to support businesses to improve their energy productivity, by at least 20% by 2030

Objective 3. Improving the energy efficiency of homes policies and proposals relating to Housing and number and;

Objective 5. Accelerate the shift to low carbon transport

An early stage draft of the consultation response is attached as Appendix 'A'.

Consultations

Consultation was sought from a variety of stakeholders within the County Council. To date responses have been received from, Planning and Environment, Public Health: Wider Determinates and Economic Development

Implications:

This item has the following implications, as indicated:

Risk management

There are no legal or financial risks.

List of Background Papers

Paper	Date	Contact/Tel
Clean Growth Strategy https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/clean-growth-strategy	12 October 2017	Andrew Hewitson, Tel: 01772 534601

Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate

N/A

Appendix A

Lancashire County Council response to Clean Growth Strategy (draft)

Thank you for asking for feedback on the draft Clean Growth Strategy. Lancashire County Council welcomes the publication of the draft strategy and in line with our responsibilities offer comments in relation to the following policies and proposals outlined in the strategy

1. Develop a package of measures to support businesses to improve their energy productivity, by at least 20% by 2030
2. Improving the energy efficiency of homes
3. Accelerate the shift to low carbon transport

1. Develop a package of measures to support businesses to improve their energy productivity, by at least 20% by 2030

The Lancashire Enterprise Partnership has received a grant of £40,000 from the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) to produce an energy strategy for Lancashire. Whilst the LEP is the conduit for this funding, much of the analysis conducted and the recommendations made will focus on the Clean Growth Strategy themes of domestic housing, transport and air quality, power networks and the role of the public sector. This strategy should allow Lancashire County Council to map and better co-ordinate the high quality pockets of activity which already exist and to consolidate the progress made against national and local carbon reduction targets.

In this regard Lancashire County Council is working closely with the business sector and European Structural Funds have been used to commission a range of programmes providing post graduate students as interns to work on low carbon innovations and products, to provide access to facilities and equipment and to audit energy efficiency. Boost – Lancashire's Business Growth Hub is also actively promoting the Carbon Trust's Green Business Fund, which provides grants of up to £5,000 as a contribution to installing energy efficient solutions. This is an aspect we hope to build upon and align with the wider aspirations defined in the Clean Growth Strategy, and we would welcome more opportunity to work with the Department in the future.

2. Improving the energy efficiency of homes

Lancashire County Council welcomes the ambitions and proposals set out in the 'Improving the energy efficiency of homes' of the Clean Growth Strategy and its acknowledgement of the links between cold homes and ill-health.

The over-arching aim to have "the 2.5 million fuel poor homes in England improved to energy efficiency rating C or better by 2030 and more broadly, the

aspiration that as many homes as possible are improved to EPC Band C by 2035, where practical, cost-effective and affordable" is welcomed, however, as with any policy, resources will be needed to implement changes.

The Energy Company Obligation (ECO) is the main driver behind energy efficiency improvements, however, it has limits to both the level of funding and the interventions available to individual properties and households. To achieve the ambitions set out there will need to be a review of the support available through ECO, both in terms of measures available and the level of funding provided, otherwise many measures will not be "cost-effective" or "affordable" for many households.

Where ECO funding has been available for standard measures in recent years the experience in Lancashire has been that the level of funding does not fully cover the cost of the measures. This leaves the homeowner having to find a contribution to enable the work to go ahead. Additional support has been provided over the last few years by Lancashire County Council through its affordable warmth grant programme to those residents vulnerable to the effects of living in a cold home and who struggle to afford to heat their home to meet the shortfall in ECO funding. Without this support many of these standard interventions would not have been completed as the household simply cannot find the contribution themselves. This additional support is not guaranteed or sustainable in future years so it is key that ECO can function effectively without the need for support from third parties to facilitate the installation of measures.

Despite successful joint working for a number of years between Lancashire County Council and district and unitary housing authorities in Lancashire on domestic energy efficiency schemes, there is still a high demand for replacement gas boilers and first time central heating, for which funding is limited, as well as dealing with the hard to treat properties.

Fuel poverty in Lancashire is slightly above the national average at 11.8%, however, the inequality gap between the most and least deprived parts is widening, with pockets of fuel poverty as high as 40.4% in some areas. Lancashire has many properties classed as 'hard-to-treat', such as those off the gas-grid, solid wall properties or those with small, irregular or rubble filled cavities where standard heating and insulation measures are not appropriate. Measures suitable for these properties are still expensive and largely unaffordable to owner occupiers, especially when considering many are likely to be living in fuel poverty. It will be difficult to encourage owner occupiers to make expensive energy performance improvements without further incentives. The call for evidence on how to encourage home owners to invest is welcomed.

The legal requirement that from April 2018 landlords of the worst performing properties will need to improve those properties to a minimum of Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) band E before they can be let is welcomed. However, as the legislation stands there are too many exemptions that landlords can use not to implement any changes. The rules for minimum

standards on EPC's need to be tightened up to improve the private rented sector and we look forward to the consultation due on how to make these regulations more effective.

3. Accelerate the shift to low carbon transport

As the strategy acknowledges, the transport sector now accounts for 24% of the UK's emissions. In this regard Lancashire County Council welcomes the proposals set out in the strategy and looks forward to working with government and other partners to implement the policies and proposals.

We particularly welcome the funding allocated towards electric vehicle charging. As a transport authority we are in the process of introducing a network of rapid and fast chargers across the county by March 2018 providing 150 charging spaces. As this work progresses and the strategy develops we look forward to more detailed proposals outlining how we can work with partners to develop a charging network that meets the demands of all users.

We are also pleased with the recognition that plans are being developed for the public sector to lead the way in transitioning to zero emission vehicles.

The £1.2 billion to be invested in cycling and walking with the intention of making them the natural choice for shorter journeys is supported. As a transport authority we have had significant success in securing Local Sustainable Transport funding in a number of areas that have had a specific remit in linking housing to employment areas. Similarly we are working with a number of district authorities through the local plan process and increasingly looking towards cycling and walking as the key modal choice for these shorter journeys. In this regard we are particularly happy to support the Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy and the role it will play in providing funding allocations on a wider strategic footprint so that cycling provision can be programmed over a longer time frame linking key areas, as and when development comes forward.

Thank you again for seeking feedback at this stage and we look forward to the publication of the final strategy and working with government to meet the ambitious targets the strategy sets out.

Report to the Cabinet

Meeting to be held on Thursday, 7 December 2017

Report of the Head of Health Equity, Welfare & Partnerships**Part I**

Electoral Divisions affected:

All

Suicide Prevention in Lancashire

(Appendices 'A' - 'C' refer)

Contact for further information:

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Executive Summary

This report sets out the County Council's Suicide Prevention Plan and how it contributes towards a 10% reduction in suicides across the Lancashire and South Cumbria NHS Sustainability and Transformation Partnership (STP) footprint.

Recommendation

The Cabinet is recommended to:

- (i) Note the publication of the suicide audit report set out at Appendix 'A'.
- (ii) Endorse the strategy, set out at Appendix 'B', and the work programme to achieve the national target of 10% reduction in suicides across Lancashire and South Cumbria STP by 2020.
- (iii) Approve the County Council's plan to contribute towards the STP suicide prevention plan.

Background and Advice

The need for effective suicide prevention is set out in the Government's National Strategy for England, *'Preventing Suicide in England: a cross-government outcomes strategy to save lives'* and in the Mental Health Taskforce's report to NHS England, *'The five year forward view for mental health'* where suicide prevention is a key recommendation; the Minister for Health also wrote to each Director of Public Health advising of the need for Local Authorities to have a suicide prevention strategy in place.

The Lancashire and South Cumbria STP has established a suicide prevention oversight group within the prevention work stream and developed an action plan. Lancashire County Council (LCC) is a key partner in the STP work.

To date the following key work has been undertaken:

- A suicide audit, as set out in Appendix A, based on deaths between April 2013 – March 2015 was undertaken in early 2017. This data has been used to inform the STP action plan and the draft LCC Suicide Prevention Strategy.
- A suicide prevention strategy which clearly summarises the national guidance from Public Health England and applies local data from the recent suicide audit has been developed, as set out in Appendix B. Consultation on this strategy with key stakeholders is taking place in November – December 2017.
- An Action Plan, as set out in Appendix C, has been devised by the STP Suicide Prevention Oversight Group which will be adopted locally to drive action in support of achieving the national target of 10% reduction in suicides.
- A Suicide Prevention Partnership is currently being established across the LCC footprint to contribute to the delivery of the STP plan.
- Related training is commissioned by LCC across the Lancashire 12 districts including Youth Mental Health First Aid, Safe Talk and Assist. A key element of the STP Action Plan is to look at how Mental Health training can be standardised across the footprint and expanded to support parity of esteem between mental and physical health and to promote mental wellbeing in the population. In 2016-17 over 900 individuals (including 94 NHS staff and 96 LCC staff) covering over 250 organisations (including 71 schools) were trained in either Youth Mental Health First Aid, Safe Talk or Assist. Increasing investment in training is a key aspect of the national suicide prevention guidance.
- Unique support for educational establishments to build resilience and skills to cope with developing mental health issues in young people and take preventative action in the establishment is currently commissioned from Lancaster University. This plan will maximise the impact of this unique service and extend provision to cover the transition between primary and secondary education, enhance the skills of in school practitioners and develop peer to peer support to key stage 3 and 4.
- The STP Action plan (Appendix C) supports the development of a Real Time Surveillance system for suicides. This system is recommended in national guidance and is being developed in other regions. The system would produce initial data on suspected suicides to allow real time understanding, planning and a more proactive response to risks in local communities, followed by more in depth data (broadly in line with the suicide audit data) following a coroner's verdict. A system across the STP will require support for development, implementation and ongoing management and data analysis over and above current workforce capacity. This plan will see LCC contribute towards an STP wide solution.

Consultations

Following an STP wide engagement event in September 2017, minor amendments have been applied and the final document is due to go to the STP oversight group in December 2017.

The Lancashire Suicide Prevention Partnership will oversee further engagement with stakeholders starting from winter 2017-18.

Implications:

This item has the following implications, as indicated:

The combination of the above work streams is intended to have a positive impact on suicide prevention and post suicide support across Lancashire.

Financial

Costs for the County Council are estimated to be approximately £158,000 per annum, as a contribution towards the STP plan. This will be met through the existing public health and wellbeing budget.

Risk management

The key risks of not following the recommendation is that Lancashire would continue to be an outlying area for suicide.

There is a risk that focussed work on suicide prevention may increase numbers detected through better surveillance and data collection.

**Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985
List of Background Papers**

Paper	Date	Contact/Tel
None		
Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate		
N/A		

Lancashire Suicide Audit Report

April 2013 – March 2015

Authors:

Dr Sarah Blagden, Public Health Specialty Registrar
Farha Abbas, Public Health Analyst

May 2017

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Marie Demaine: Senior Public Health Practitioner, Lancashire County Council

Chris Lee: Public Health Specialist, Lancashire County Council

Zoe Cooper: Records Manager, Lancashire County Council

North Lancashire, Preston and South West Districts Coroner's Office

East Lancashire Districts Coroner's Office

Blackburn with Darwen Coroner's Office

Blackpool and Fylde Coroner's Office

Executive summary

The audit covers the geographical area of Lancashire County Council.

Key Findings

- Lancashire's rate of deaths from suicide is significantly worse than the England rate.
- Within the county council, Preston has the highest suicide rate.
- In line with the national picture, the suicide rate in Lancashire is higher amongst males than females.
- Lancashire's rate of emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm is also significantly worse than the England rate.

Demographics

- In the audit cohort, deaths from suicide were highest in the 40-49 and 50-59 year age groups; and nearly 2.5 times higher in males than in females.
- The majority of suicides were of White British ethnicity but the representation of White Other ethnicity in the audit cohort was higher than its representation in the Lancashire population.

Deprivation and geography

- A significantly higher proportion of the deceased resided in the 20% most deprived areas compared to the 20% least deprived areas.
- There were more suicides amongst the youngest age groups in the most deprived areas, whilst there were more suicides amongst the oldest age groups in the least deprived areas.

Circumstances of death

- 70% of the deceased were single, divorced, separated or widowed and 43% of the deceased were living alone at the time of death.
- Hanging was the most common method of suicide, followed by self-poisoning.
- Of those who took their life by self-poisoning, 40% had used opiates.
- The top factors contributing to suicide were: mental illness, financial difficulties, relationship breakdown, substance misuse, bereavement, ongoing criminal investigation/recent police contact and abuse.
- Where there was an ongoing criminal investigation or recent police contact, the most common offence was child sex offences.

Mental health diagnoses and contact with services

- Nearly a quarter of the deceased had visited their GP for a mental health condition in the month before their death.
- Compared with females, a lower proportion of males had a mental health diagnosis and multiple GP consultations for mental health problems during the previous 12 months; suggesting that males may be less likely to seek and receive support.
- Compared to males, nearly twice as many females had one or more psychiatric inpatient admissions in the past 5 years and females were also more likely to have a recorded history of self-harm.
- 41% of the deceased had a history of self-harm and 43% of the deceased had a history of alcohol and/or drug misuse.
- Depression, anxiety disorders and substance misuse were the three most common mental health diagnoses amongst the audit cohort.

Key recommendations

- Recommendations made within this report have been structured around the six objectives of the national suicide prevention strategy (*Preventing suicide in England: a cross-governmental outcomes strategy to save lives*).
1. **Reduce the risk of suicide in key high-risk groups:**
 - The key high-risk groups where there should be focus in Lancashire are: young and middle-aged men, people that self-harm or have previously attempted suicide, people in contact with the criminal justice system (particularly those with a history of child sex offences) and people in contact with mental health services.
 2. **Action is needed to improve the mental health of specific groups in Lancashire:**
 - Specific groups where tailored action is needed to improve mental health in Lancashire are: survivors of abuse or violence, people with long-term physical health conditions, people vulnerable because of social and economic disadvantage and people who misuse drugs and/or alcohol.
 - Steps should also be taken to improve the mental wellbeing of children and young people, as many factors contributory to suicide in Lancashire occurred during childhood or adolescence.
 - The extremely high proportion of unemployed and economically inactive people in the audit demonstrate that this is both a group at high risk of suicide and where action is needed to improve mental wellbeing.
 3. **Reducing access to the means of suicide:**
 - The method of suicide identified as most amenable to reduced access in Lancashire is self-poisoning, where the majority of substances used were prescribed either for the subject or for somebody else.
 - Action is needed to support safe prescribing and dispensing in Lancashire, particularly of opiate analgesics and tricyclic antidepressants in primary care.
 4. **Providing better information and support to those bereaved or affected by suicide.**
 - The majority of suicides in Lancashire are completed in the home and bereavement, particularly by suicide, is a common contributory factor.
 - Steps should be taken to develop more robust pathways and provision for those bereaved by suicide in Lancashire.
 5. **Supporting the media in delivering sensitive approaches to suicide and suicidal behaviour:**
 - Internet content had played a role in a number of suicides in Lancashire and there should be a robust approach to removing this content and seeking prosecutions where it has contributed to death.
 6. **Supporting research, data collection and monitoring:**
 - In order to facilitate the availability of robust information to support suicide prevention work in Lancashire, future areas of focus should be the development of real-time suicide and self-harm surveillance in Lancashire.

Introduction

Suicide is the act of intentionally ending your life(1). The factors that lead to suicide are complicated and suicide is rarely the result of a single issue. However, there are many known risk factors for suicide including male gender, middle age, mental health conditions, previous suicide and self-harm attempts, physically disabling illnesses, substance misuse and stressful life events such as bereavement, debt or family breakdown(2).

Policy context

Suicide prevention is currently a national priority. The '*Five Year Forward View for Mental Health*' highlighted suicide prevention as a key area for improvement, with a national target for the number of people taking their own life to have reduced by 10% in 2020/21 compared to 2016/17 levels(3). The current key national strategy document within suicide prevention is '*Preventing suicide in England: a cross-governmental outcomes strategy to save lives*'(2). This sets out the government's strategy to prevent suicide in England and focused on six key areas(2):

- 1.Reducing the risk of suicide in key high risk groups;
- 2.Tailored approaches to improve mental health in specific groups;
- 3.Reducing access to the means of suicide;
- 4.Providing better information and support to those bereaved or affected by suicide;
- 5.Supporting the media in delivering sensitive approaches to suicide and suicidal behaviour and
- 6.Supporting research, data collection and monitoring.

There have been regular reports on national progress against this strategy, with the most recent published in January 2017(4). Here, self-harm was added to the strategy as a separate key area for focus, in recognition of the fact that self-harm is the biggest indicator of suicide risk(4). Indeed, half of people who complete suicide have a history of self-harm(4).

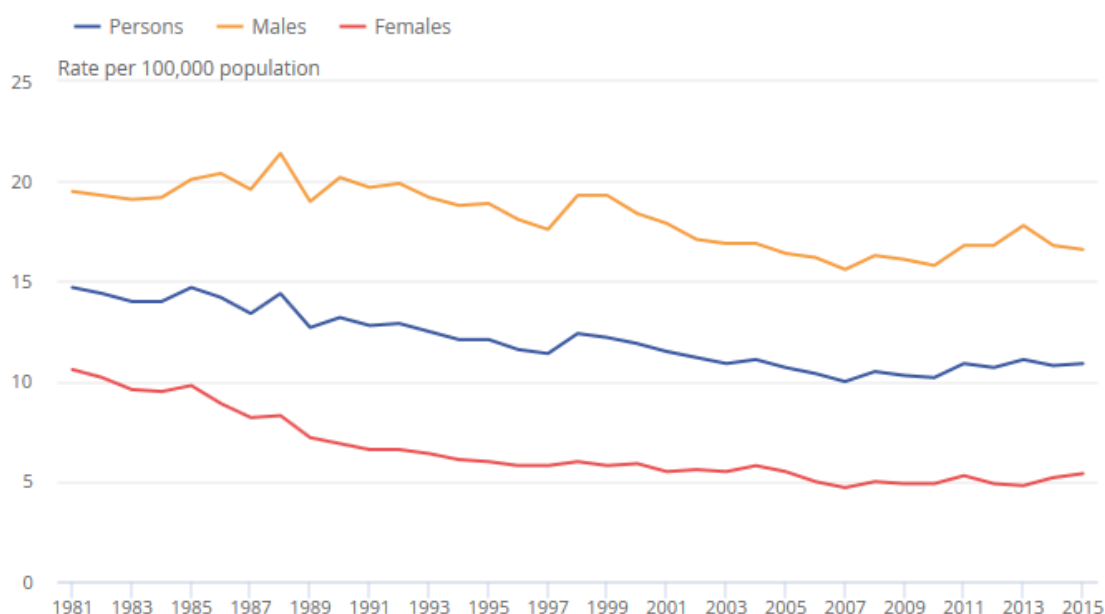
This national strategy runs alongside the government's wider mental health strategy '*No health without mental health*'(5). This recognised that, although the quality of mental health care has improved in recent years, too much emphasis has been placed on structures and processes rather than outcomes(5). The strategy set shared national objectives to improve services and to transform public attitudes towards mental health(5). A key measure within the strategy was that fewer people should suffer avoidable harm, with suicide rates placed within the Public Health Outcomes Framework(5). The on-going national focus on suicide is also evident through the '*Preventing suicide in community and custodial settings*' guideline that is currently being developed by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) at the request of the Department of Health(6).

Locally, suicide is also a priority. Health partners in English regions have been required to develop Sustainability and Transformation Plans (STPs) that address national priorities, including suicide(3). The suicide component of these plans is required to focus strongly on primary care, substance misuse and to incorporate evidence-based preventative interventions that target high-risk locations and high-risk groups within their population, drawing on localised real-time data(3). Analysis within the '*National Confidential Inquiry into Suicide and Homicide by People with Mental Illness*' demonstrated that of the 44 STP footprints across England, Lancashire and South Cumbria had the second highest suicide rate in 2012-2014 (12.6 per 100,000 population)(7). The Lancashire and South Cumbria STP has recognised this and has prioritised prevention and early intervention to reduce suicide(8). The data and insight generated by this suicide audit will be integral to meeting these objectives.

National trends in suicide

Since the 1980s, suicide rates in the United Kingdom (UK) have been decreasing, reaching a historical low in 2008-2010 (Figure 1)(2,9,10). Rates then increased between 2010 and 2013, a phenomenon attributed by some to the effects of the global financial crisis and the subsequent economic recession(11). Indeed, there is growing national and international evidence that a poor economic climate is associated with increased rates of suicide(12,13). This demonstrates the volatile nature of suicide rates and the need to be responsive to emerging risks(2). The most recent data from 2015 show a slight increase from the 2014 rate; this was made up of a decrease in the male suicide rate and an increase in the female rate, the highest female suicide rate since 2005. However, the UK's suicide rate remains low compared to other European countries(2,9). In 2015, there were 6,188 suicides in the UK, accounting for 1.0% of all deaths(9,14).

Figure 1: Age-standardised suicide rates by sex in the UK, deaths registered between 1981 and 2015(9)



Source: Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Gender and age

The suicide rate amongst males is consistently around three times higher than that of females across all ages in the UK, although greater reductions have been seen in male suicide, with female rates remaining more stable(9). Nevertheless, suicide remains the leading cause of death in men under the age of 50(4). Males aged 45-59 years continue to have the highest suicide rate and males aged 30-44 years the second highest, although the incidence is falling in both groups(9). In contrast, males under 30 years have the lowest male suicide rate, but this is increasing(9). Similarly, females aged 45-59 years consistently have the highest suicide rate and those aged 30-44 years the second highest(9).

Socio-economic status

As well as variation by sex, suicide rates vary considerably according to socioeconomic characteristics, with suicide rates reflecting wider inequalities. People in the lowest socioeconomic group and living in the most deprived geographical areas are ten times more likely to complete suicide than those in the highest socioeconomic group living in the most affluent areas(10).

Means of suicide

The most common method of suicide in the UK is hanging, with rates of hanging increasing in recent years, potentially as a consequence of other methods becoming less accessible; for example, the impact of catalytic converters in cars in reducing suicides by carbon monoxide poisoning(9,15). Self-poisoning is the second most common method of suicide nationally(9).

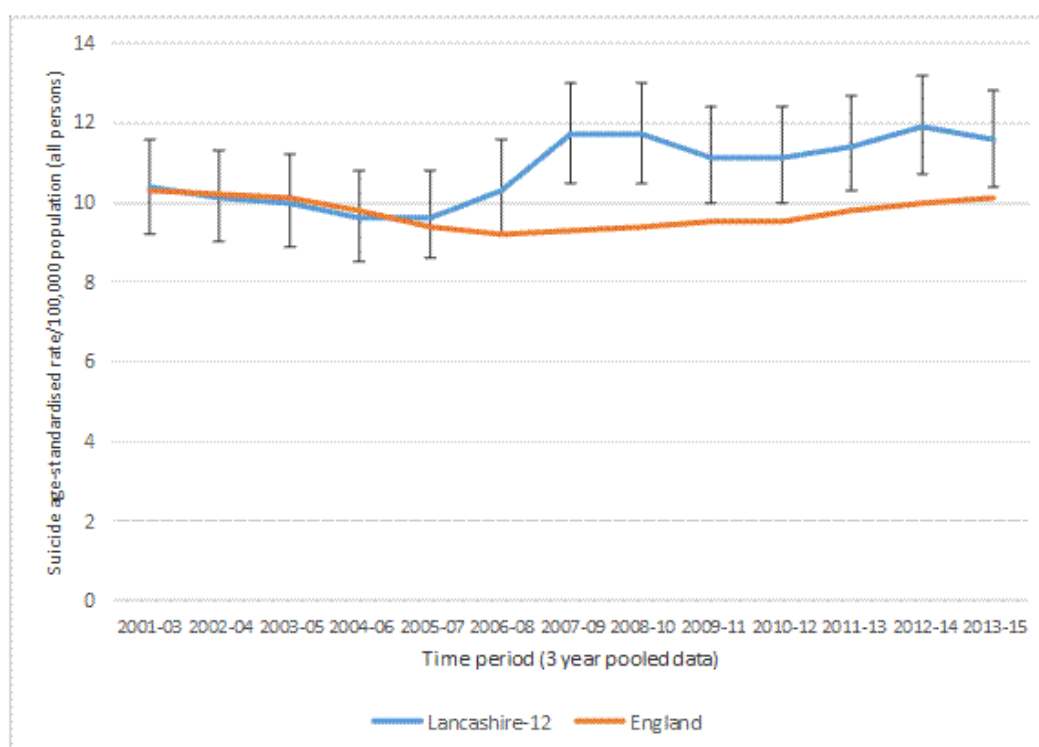
Suicide in Lancashire

Trend over time

Suicide rates in Lancashire are high. Amongst women under 30 years old and males under 40 years old, suicide is the leading cause of death in Lancashire. Overall suicide rates (all persons), female suicide rates and years of life lost due to suicide (all persons, males and females) are significantly higher than the national figures and Lancashire does not perform significantly better than the national average on any suicide indicator(16). Figures released in 2016 by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) showed that between 2012 and 2014, of 326 unitary and district authorities, Preston had the highest suicide rate of all English local authorities and Hyndburn the seventh highest rate(9). Using more recent pooled data between 2013 and 2015, Preston continues to have the fourth highest suicide rate and Hyndburn the twenty-seventh highest(16).

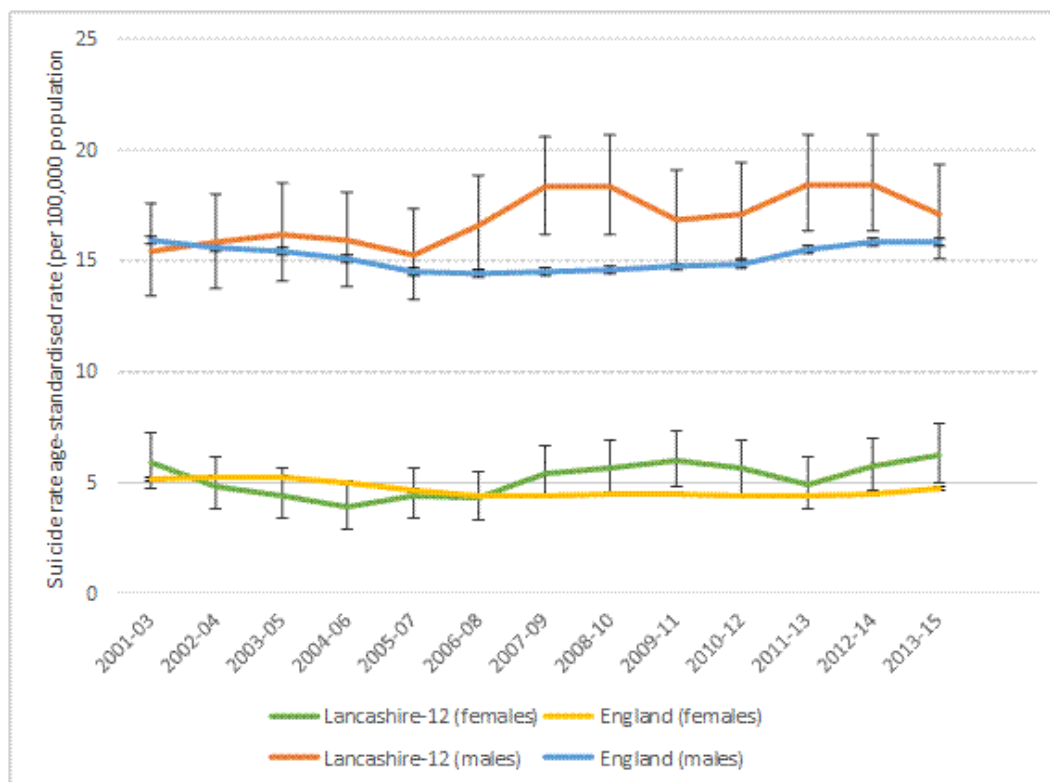
As displayed in Figure 2, suicide rates in Lancashire were in line with national figures until 2005-2007, after which rates in Lancashire increased and have remained significantly higher than the national figure since 2007-2009. This is demonstrated by the 95% confidence intervals that do not contain the national value. This divergence from the national figure has been more pronounced for males than females, as can be seen in Figure 3. Data is presented using three-year pooled averages because these provide a more resistant measure for local data, where yearly numbers are relatively low and fluctuate widely due to random error.

Figure 2: Trend in suicide rate in England and Lancashire – all persons, 2001-2003 to 2013-2015



Data source: Public Health England Suicide Prevention Profile(16)

Figure 3: Trend in male and female suicide rate in England and Lancashire, 2001-2003 to 2013-2015



Data source: Public Health England Suicide Prevention Profile(16)

These high rates are concerning for several reasons. Firstly, every suicide is a tragedy and the effects reach far into communities(10). The loss of a family member or friend by suicide can be shattering and leaves people with feelings and questions that they never come to terms with; indeed, this renders people at a higher risk of mental illness and suicide themselves(4,17). Alongside family and friends, suicide profoundly affects wider communities, including neighbours, colleagues and professionals such as healthcare staff and police whose work brings them into contact with suicide(2). There is also a serious economic impact and the cost of each death by suicide of someone of working age is estimated to be £1.67 million, with 60% of this attributed to the impact of suicide on those bereaved(4,10). Because of these costs, one European study demonstrated that if an area-wide suicide prevention intervention were to achieve only a 1% reduction rate in the number of suicides, this would still be highly cost-effective(18).

The districts of Lancashire County Council

As can be seen from Table 1 and Map 1, although the rate for Lancashire as a whole is above the national average, the only two districts where suicide rates in recent years have been above those of England are Preston and Hyndburn. Of these, it is only Preston where the rate is persistently significantly higher than the national average.

Table 1: Age-standardised mortality rate from suicide per 100,000 population, all ages, Lancashire

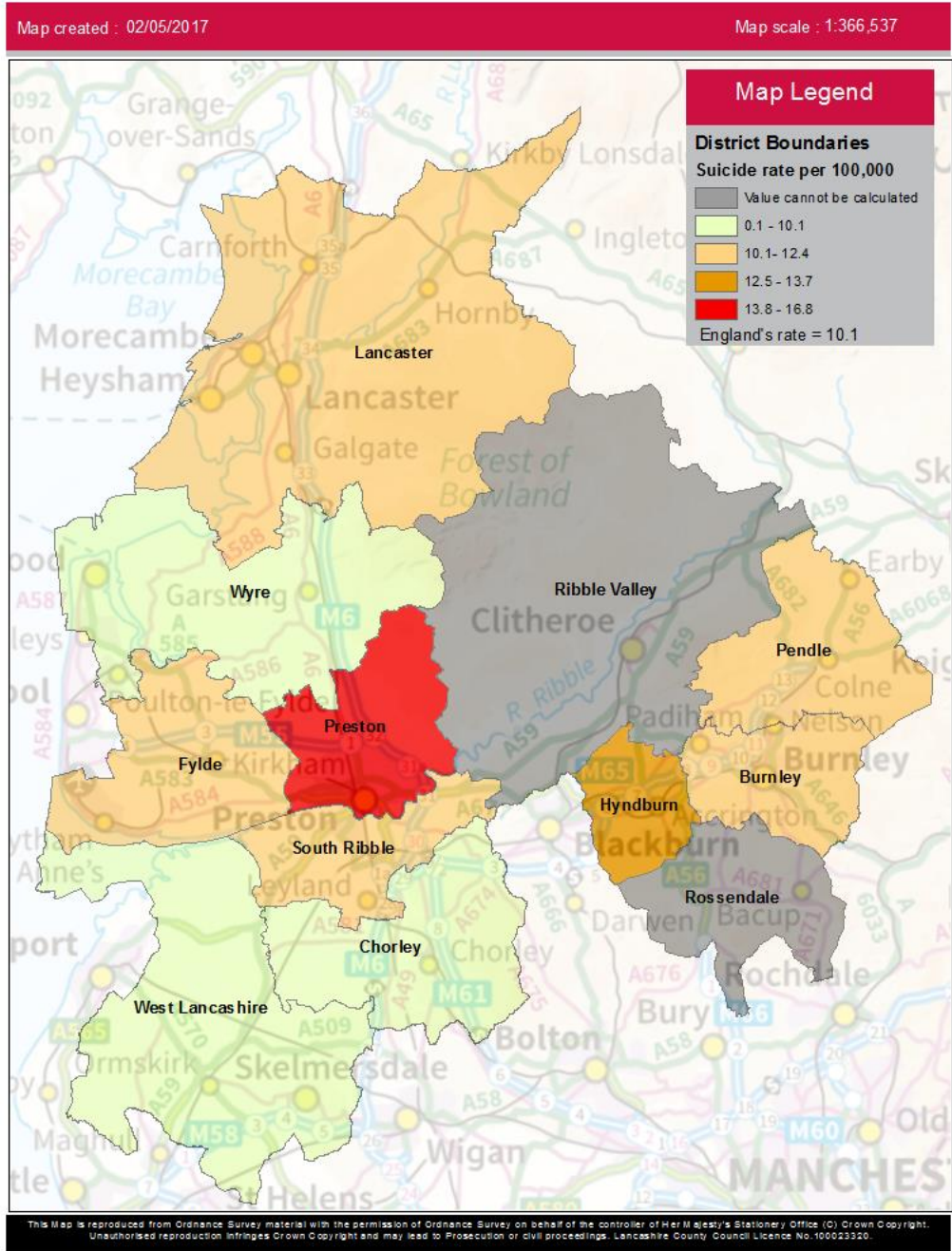
Area	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15
Burnley		11.4		10.8	12.2	10.5				11.3	11.5
Chorley				13.5	15.8	14.2	9.7	8.5			8.7
Fylde										11.8	11.7
Hyndburn					12.0		12.7	14.6	14.5	16.3	13.7
Lancaster	9.2	7.8	8.5	9.4	8.6	9.2	9.9	11.8	11.1	11.8	12.2
Pendle	12.1					12.3	11.1	10.9	12.2	13.7	12.4
Preston	11.3	11.8	13.0	12.0	15.9	13.8	14.6	14.6	16.7	18.6	16.8
Ribble Valley											
Rosendale			15.8	15.2	19.3	17.1	17.3				
South Ribble	11.7	12.9	11.1	10.1		9.4	11.2	14.6	14.6	13.5	11.3
West Lancashire	9.7				9.3	9.3	9.1	8.8	10.9	9.6	8.7
Wyre	10.3			10.0	11.7	13.7	11.7	10.1		10.4	9.2
Lancashire-12	10.0	9.6	9.6	10.3	11.7	11.7	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.9	11.6
England	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.1

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework

Significantly worse than England
 Similar to England
 value cannot be calculated as number of cases is too small

Map 1: Map showing mortality rate (2013-2015) from suicide across Lancashire

Mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population (2013-2015), all persons, Lancashire-12 districts **Lancashire County Council**



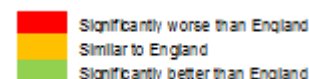
Data source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework

Hospital admissions from intentional self-harm

Self-harm is an expression of personal distress. Following an episode of self-harm, there is a significant and persistent risk of future suicide. In Lancashire, the most recent figures (2015/16) demonstrate that the rate of hospital admissions for self-harm for the county remains significantly worse than the England rate. Looking at individual districts, presented in Table 2, the rates in Burnley, Chorley, Fylde, Hyndburn, Lancaster and Wyre are significantly worse than the England rate.

Table 2: Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm, all ages, all persons, Lancashire

District	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Burnley	345.9	332.9	345.1	294.6
Chorley	218.2	289.7	243.4	233.6
Fylde	266.3	203.6	242.7	257.0
Hyndburn	317.6	341.1	309.5	295.0
Lancaster	316.6	290.5	278.6	274.0
Pendle	235.0	277.5	217.9	206.2
Preston	224.9	247.1	192.5	200.3
Ribble Valley	153.8	190.9	203.8	188.0
Rossendale	235.1	286.4	240.5	222.0
South Ribble	188.6	196.6	138.0	189.4
West Lancashire	234.0	225.2	218.9	204.7
Wyre	237.2	273.8	264.4	277.5
Lancashire-12	246.8	260.8	236.1	235.0
England	189.6	205.9	193.2	196.5



 Significantly worse than England

 Similar to England

 Significantly better than England

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework

The role of suicide audit

Suicide is often the end point of a complex set of risk factors and circumstances and it is essential that suicide prevention work addresses this complexity(2). Publically available data on suicide is limited and provides little information about the factors in somebody's life that culminated in suicide. Suicide audit provides the opportunity to examine each local suicide in depth and to form a picture of the situation and issues that led a person to end their life. This allows a rich understanding of factors that increase the risk of suicide in a local area, which may differ from the national picture. These can then be targeted through suicide prevention activities.

The most recent report on progress against the national suicide prevention strategy emphasised the need for local suicide prevention plans in all areas to be informed by local data, of which suicide audit forms a major component(4). Linked to this, Public Health England (PHE) recommends that regular suicide audit is essential to local implementation of the national suicide prevention strategy(10). This suicide audit is the first that has been undertaken since Public Health responsibilities transferred to Lancashire County Council from Primary Care Trusts in 2013.

Aims and objectives

Aim

The aim of this suicide audit was to describe suicide trends in Lancashire between 2013 and 2015 and to look in depth at individual suicides in order to learn lessons that may help to prevent future suicides.

Objectives

1. To describe patterns of suicide in Lancashire over the two year period between April 2013 and March 2015;
2. To describe contact with services amongst Lancashire residents who completed suicide;
3. To compare suicide in Lancashire with the national picture;
4. To identify factors that increase the risk of suicide in Lancashire;
5. To make recommendations based on local data and national policy and evidence to help prevent future suicides in Lancashire.

Methods

The suicide coding process

All deaths by suspected suicide are referred to the local coroner, who conducts an investigation and inquest to determine a verdict as to the circumstances of death(19). In Lancashire there are four coroner's offices (Table 3).

Table 3: Table listing the four coroner's offices in Lancashire and the districts that they serve

Coroner's office	Districts encompassed
North Lancashire, Preston and South West Districts	Preston, Chorley, South Ribble, Wyre, West Lancashire and Lancaster
Blackburn with Darwen	Blackburn*, Hyndburn and Ribble Valley
Blackpool and Fylde	Blackpool* and Fylde
East Lancashire Districts	Pendle, Burnley and Rossendale

*Unitary authorities not encompassed within the Lancashire-12 region and outside the scope of this suicide audit

Where the death is determined beyond reasonable doubt to have been intentionally self-inflicted, the coroner assigns a suicide verdict(20). Where this cannot be established beyond reasonable doubt, an open verdict is given(20). The death cannot be registered until the inquest is complete. Upon registration of death, suicide verdicts are assigned a code between X60-X84 from the International Classification of Diseases 2010 (ICD-10), denoting intentional self-harm(21,22). In contrast, open verdicts are assigned an ICD-10 code between Y10-Y34, denoting injury/poisoning of undetermined intent(22). In England, it is generally assumed that the majority of open verdicts represent suicide(23). Thus, the ONS and PHE define suicide as all suicide verdicts in individuals aged 10 years and above and all open verdicts in individuals aged 15 years and above(21). This was the definition utilised in this audit and that is referred to where the term "suicide" is used throughout this document.

Case ascertainment

Case definition

The case definition for inclusion in the audit was as follows. The case:

- Met the ONS definition of suicide(21);
- Was resident within the Lancashire-12 area;
- Died between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2015 and
- The inquest was conducted by one of the four Lancashire coroners.

The above time period was chosen because, depending on the circumstances of death and the subsequent investigation, there can be a delay of months or even years between the date of death and the inquest completion(19). Thus, by allowing a period of 18 months between the final date of death and commencement of data collection, it was hoped that all suicides within the above time frame would be encompassed.

Case finding

Each year Lancashire County Council's public health intelligence team apply for access to the Primary Care Mortality Database (PCMD) for Lancashire residents. This centrally held database is updated monthly with details of all deaths registered in the preceding month(24). Using this dataset, cases were identified using the date of death and ICD-10 code.

Data collection

The four coroners' offices were contacted and permission gained to view their files. These contain information on demographic details of the deceased, contact with services such as primary and secondary healthcare and the criminal justice system, police records, post mortem and toxicology reports and testimony from family, friends and other relevant personnel. Using a standard proforma to guide data collection (Appendix 1), each case was reviewed in depth.

Results

Missing data

Of 243 cases that met the case definition and were identified from the PCMD, the inquest files for 216 were obtained. In addition, a further six case files were obtained from the coroners' offices that met the case definition but did not appear in the PCMD. Therefore, the total number of case files that were obtained and reviewed was 222. For the cases where files could not be obtained, this was largely due to missing fields in the PCMD that made it impossible to identify the case file or due to the case file not being present in the Records Management Department storage system. The breakdown of case numbers by coroner's office is displayed in Table 4.

Table 4: Breakdown of case numbers by coroner's office for individuals completing suicide (April 2013-March 2015)

Coroner's office	Number of cases (%)
North Lancashire, Preston and South West Districts	130 (59)
East Lancashire Districts	42 (19)
Blackburn with Darwen	29 (13)
Blackpool and Fylde	15 (7)

Section 1: Demographic details

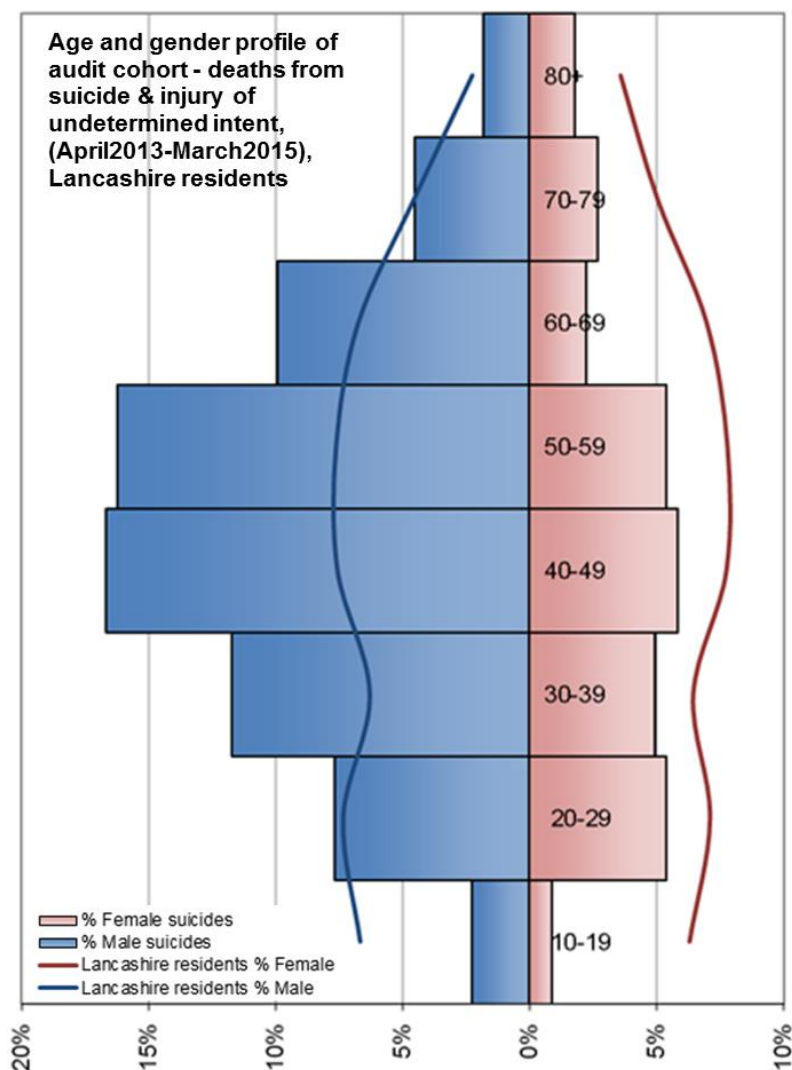
Age and gender

Deaths from suicide were highest amongst 40-59 year olds and nearly 2.5 times higher in males than females.

The age and gender distribution of the audit cohort (n=222) is presented in Figure 4. Figure 4 demonstrates that for both males and females the largest proportion of individuals taking their own life were aged 40-49 years, followed by those in the 50-59 year age group. Suicides amongst ages 40-59 formed 44% of all suicides in the cohort.

Males formed a higher proportion (71%|n=157) of the audit cohort than females (29%|n=65); this is in line with the national picture (76% males|24% females, 2013-2015). Figure 4 also demonstrates that the representation of males aged 20-69 years is greater than their representation in the wider Lancashire population.

Figure 4: Population pyramid displaying age and gender distribution of the audit cohort compared to the Lancashire population



Sexual Orientation

The majority of the audit cohort were heterosexual.

For a large proportion of the audit cohort there was no indication of their sexual orientation in the coroners’ records. Hence, for many cases, this was based on the relationship history of the deceased. The vast majority of the audit cohort was identified to be heterosexual (Table 5).

Table 5: Sexuality of the audit cohort

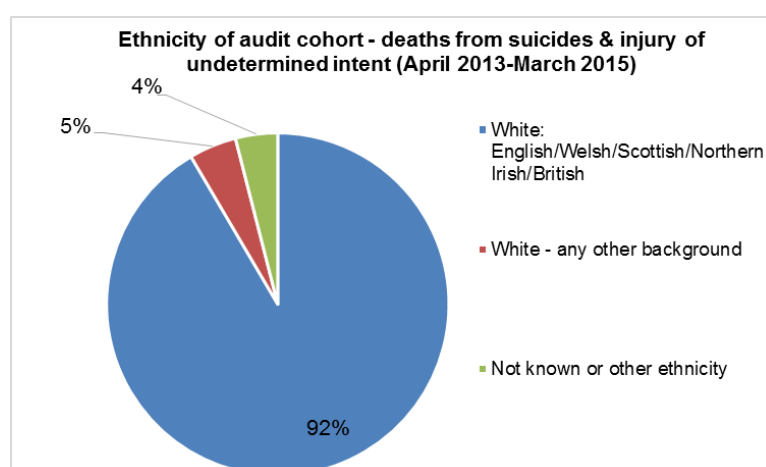
Sexuality	Number (%)
Heterosexual	178 (80)
Homosexual	6 (3)
Not known	38 (17)

Ethnicity and place of birth

The representation of those of White Other ethnicity in the audit cohort was higher than its representation in the Lancashire population and the representation of those of Asian ethnicity in the audit cohort was lower than its representation in Lancashire population. 50% of the deceased were born in Lancashire.

Figure 5 presents the ethnic breakdown of the audit cohort. 92% of the audit cohort were White British, which is similar to the representation of this ethnic group across Lancashire. However, 5% of the audit cohort was of "White Other" ethnicity, which is higher than the proportion (1.9%) resident in Lancashire. Of these individuals, the majority originated from Eastern European countries, although the exact numbers from each country cannot be shown due to small counts. Less than 2% of the audit cohort was of Asian ethnicity compared to approximately 12% resident in Lancashire.

Figure 5: Ethnicity breakdown of the audit cohort



Place of birth was identified from the PCMD and Table 6 summarises this. Half of the deceased were born in Lancashire and 6% were born overseas.

Table 6: Place of birth of the audit cohort, number and percentage

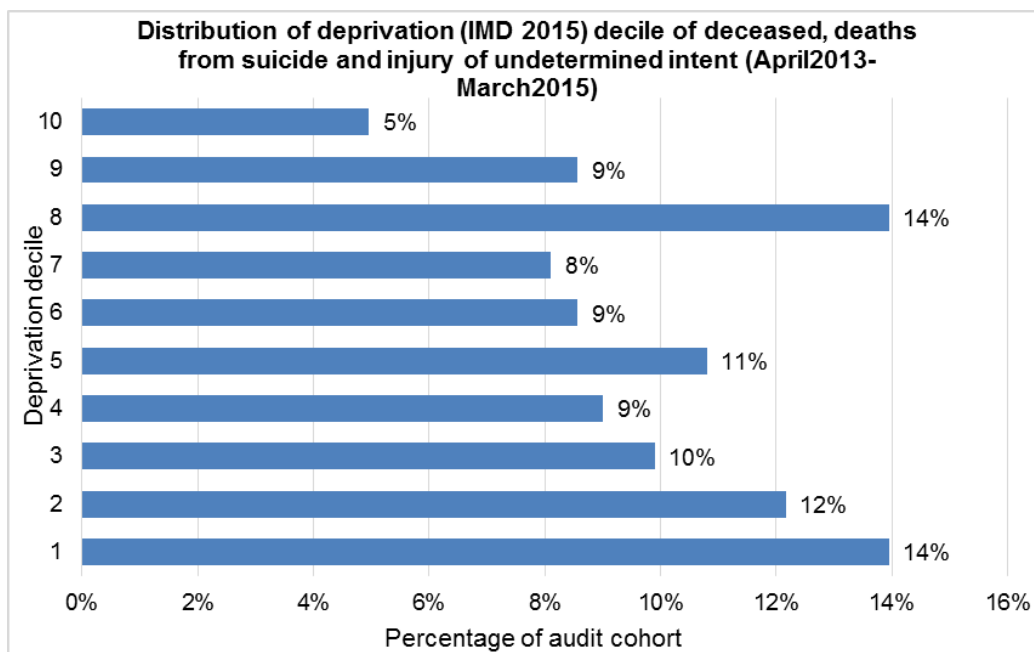
Place of birth	Number (%)
Lancashire	110 (50)
Elsewhere in UK (England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland)	91 (41)
Overseas (including Republic of Ireland, the channel islands and the Isle of Man)	13 (6)
Not known	8 (4)

Geography and deprivation

Preston residents formed the highest proportion of all suicides and there were nearly twice as many suicides in the most deprived areas as in the least deprived areas of the county. Suicides in the younger age groups were higher in the deprived areas and suicides in the older age groups were higher in the least deprived areas.

The audit cohort was split into deprivation deciles (Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2015) based on postcode of residence of the deceased. Figure 6 displays the distribution of the deceased across the deprivation deciles of residence. The proportion of audit cohort residing in the 20% most deprived areas was significantly higher than the proportion residing in the 20% least deprived areas; 26% of those who took their own life resided within the 20% most deprived areas, compared with 14% in the 20% least deprived. The number of deaths from suicide in Lancashire's most deprived areas were nearly twice those in the 10% least deprived areas.

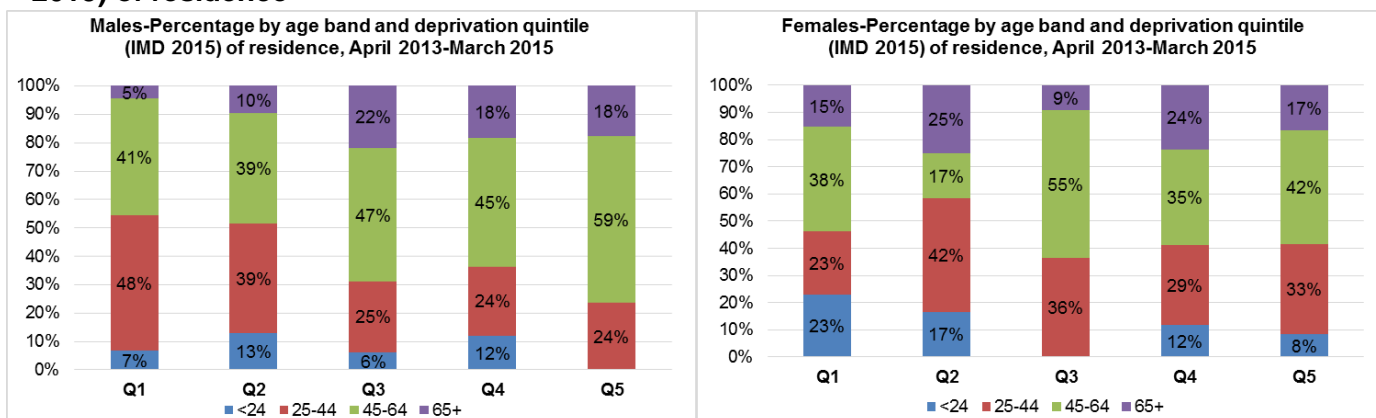
Figure 6: Deprivation decile* of residence of the audit cohort (April 2013 to March 2015)



*Decile 1 = most deprived, decile 10 = least deprived

For both males and females, there were higher rates of suicide amongst the younger age groups (less than 44 years) in the most deprived quintile, compared to the least deprived quintile (Figure 7). For males, the rate of suicide deaths amongst the older age groups (45 years and older) was higher in the least deprived quintile than in the most deprived.

Figure 7: Proportion of audit cohort by gender, age band and deprivation quintile (IMD 2015) of residence



Marital and living status

70% of the audit cohort were single, divorced, separated or widowed and 43% of the audit cohort were living alone at the time of death

The most common marital status amongst the audit cohort was single. 22% of the cohort were married and 22% divorced/separated (Table 7). 43% of the deceased were living alone at the time of death (Table 8).

Table 7: Marital status of the audit cohort

Marital Status	Number (%)
Single	92 (41)
Married	49 (22)
Divorced	24 (11)
Seperated	23 (10)
Widowed	16 (7)
Co-habiting/civil partnership	10 (5)
Not known	7 (3)

Table 8: Living situation at the time of death of the audit cohort

Living situation	Number (%)
Alone	96 (43)
Spouse/partner	45 (20)
Spouse/partner and child(ren) or child(ren) under 18 only	25 (11)
Parents	25(11)
Adults (non-family)	9 (4)
Other family	7 (3)
Child(ren) over 18	5 (2)
Other	6 (3)
Not known	<5(<2)

Employment status and occupation

52% of the deceased in the audit cohort were either unemployed or economically inactive at the time of death. Of these, 74% had an ongoing mental health diagnosis.

Of the deceased, 35% were working (fulltime or part-time) at the time of death and 23% were unemployed (Table 9). This is in comparison to between 4.9-7.7% of people unemployed in the general population in Lancashire during the audit period(25). A further 28% were economically inactive, of which retirement was the most common sub-category. This compares to between 22-22.7% of the general population of England considered economically inactive during the audit period(25). Economic inactivity refers to people that are not in employment but do not meet the

criteria for unemployment because they have not been actively seeking work in the previous four weeks and/or are unable to start work in the next two weeks(25).

Table 9: Employment status at the time of death of the audit cohort

Employment status	Number (%)
Working full-time	70 (32)
Working part-time	7 (3)
Unemployed	52 (23)
Economically inactive:	63 (28)
•Retired	38 (17)
•Long-term sick or disabled	11 (5)
•Student	9 (4)
•Caring for home/family	5 (2)
Others	5 (2)
Not known	25 (11)

Where the occupation of the deceased was recorded, the National Statistics Socio-Economic classification (NS-SEC) system was assigned to the occupation of the deceased (Table 10)(26). 47% of the deceased were in occupations that placed them in less advantaged social groups (NS-SEC categories 5, 6,7 and 8)(27), whilst 43% were in NS-SEC occupation categories 1-4, which are considered to represent more advantaged social groups(27).

Table 10: NS-SEC occupation category of the audit cohort

Occupational category - National Statistics socio-economic classification	Number (%)
1 - Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	11 (5)
2 - Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	21 (9)
3 - Intermediate occupations	24 (11)
4 - Small employers and own account workers	39 (18)
5 - Lower supervisory and technical occupations	11 (5)
6 - Semi-routine occupations	25 (11)
7 - Routine occupations	29 (13)
8 - Never worked and long-term unemployed	40 (18)
Unknown	22 (10)

Section 2: Circumstances of death

Of the 222 deaths represented in the audit cohort:

- 174 (78%) were assigned suicide verdicts and 48 (21.6%) were assigned open verdicts.
- 37% (34% males|45% females) had left a suicide note (including text messages and emails).
- 58% of the deceased had consumed alcohol at the time of death (57% males|58% females).
- 15% deceased had consumed non-prescribed drugs at the time of death, of which cannabis, cocaine, heroin and benzodiazepines were the most common.

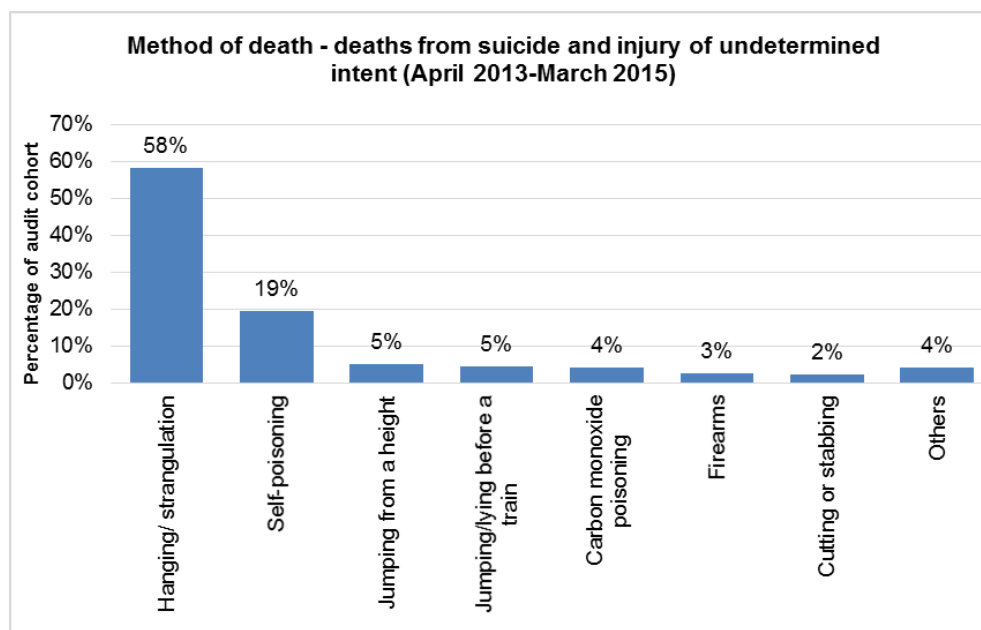
Method of death

Hanging/ strangulation was the most common method of suicide in both males and females and home was the most common location of suicide.

Hanging/ strangulation was the most frequent method of suicide in both males and females (Table 11 and Figure 8). Hanging/strangulation was the method of death in 58% of cases, reflecting the national picture, with the most common ligature points being the bannister (18% of all hanging deaths) and the loft hatch (16% of all hanging deaths). Self-poisoning was the second most common method of suicide. Where the method of death was self-poisoning, the most common substances that resulted in death were opiates (40%) and tricyclic antidepressants (30%). The most common source of self-poisoning substances was prescribed for the subject (58%), followed by a combination of substances prescribed for the deceased, prescribed for somebody else or not prescribed (28%). Where opiates had been taken, the majority were prescribed analgesics such as morphine, tramadol and codeine that had been prescribed either for the deceased or somebody else, with less than five deaths relating to illicitly obtained opiates, such as heroin, or opiate replacement substances, such as methadone.

Table 11: Method of death amongst the audit cohort

Method of death	Number (%)
Hanging/strangulation	129 (58)
•Ligature point – bannister	23 (18)
•Ligature point – loft hatch	21 (16)
Self-poisoning:	43 (19)
•Opiate	17 (8)
•Tricyclic antidepressant	13 (6)
Jumping from a height	11 (5)
Jumping/lying before a train	10 (5)
Carbon monoxide poisoning	9 (4)
Firearms	6 (3)
Others (incl. cutting/stabbing, drowning)	14 (6)

Figure 8: Method of death amongst the audit cohort (April 2013-March 2015)

Location of incident

157 (71%) of the deceased took their life at their home (Table 12), whilst 32 (14%) took their life at various public locations. Three locations, across Lancashire, were identified where more than one suicide had occurred. Due to small numbers these locations can't be presented in this report, however, the Lancashire suicide prevention group have been informed of these findings.

Table 12: Place of death of the audit cohort

Location of incident	Number (%)
Home	157 (71)
Public location	32 (14)
Railway	10 (5)
Other	23 (10)

Factors contributing to suicide

Approximately 40% of the audit cohort had been experiencing relationship/family or financial problems.

The top factors contributing to suicide (Table 13) were:

- Mental illness (including history of self-harm) (32%)
- Financial difficulties (21%)
- Relationship breakdown/difficulties (20%)
- Alcohol/substance misuse (16%)
- Bereavement (14%)
- Ongoing criminal investigation or recent police contact (13%)
 - Where there was a recent police history/ongoing investigation, the highest proportion related to child sexual offences.
- Abuse (11%)

Table 13: Common factors contributing to death amongst the audit cohort

Factors contributing to suicide from coroner's perspective*	Number (%)
Mental illness (including history of self-harm)	70 (32)
Financial difficulties	47 (21)
Relationship breakdown/difficulties	45 (20)
Substance misuse	35 (16)
Bereavement	31 (14)
Ongoing criminal investigation or recent police contact	28 (13)
Abuse	25 (11)
Loneliness/social isolation	16 (7)
Family history of suicide	13 (6)
Stress at work	11 (5)
Concerns regarding children's custody	9 (4)
Internet content**	7 (3)

*More than one factor may be present in an individual.

**Here, the inquest file recorded that internet content had been relevant in the death, either in terms of websites detailing effective methods of suicide, discussion with other individuals on social networking sites about suicide or purchasing the means of suicide.

Section 3: Police Custody Related Information

36 (16%) of the deceased had a date of last custodial contact recorded. Amongst these, 30 (83%) had a date of last custodial contact within six months of death and in 31% the offence was linked to child sexual abuse/indecent child images.

History of contact with the prison or probation service

Of the deceased, 8 (4%) had a history of being in prison at any time in the 12 months before death and 15 (7%) deceased had history of being involved with the probation service at any time in the 12 months before death.

Section 4: Information relating to contact with Primary Care

Physical health

48% of the audit cohort had a physical health condition and 32% had both a mental illness and a physical health condition

As presented in Table 14, 107 (48%) of the deceased had a physical health condition recorded in the inquest file. Musculoskeletal conditions were the most common and hypertension the second most common physical conditions present in the audit cohort, followed by chronic lung disease, cancer and chronic liver disease. 70 (32%) of the deceased had a mental health diagnosis and a physical health condition.

Table 14: Physical health conditions amongst the audit cohort

Condition*	Number (%)
Musculoskeletal conditions	25 (11)
Hypertension	16 (7)
Chronic lung disease	11 (5)
Cancer	9 (4)
Liver disease	9 (4)
Diabetes	8 (4)
Thyroid disease	7 (3)
Heart disease	6 (3)
Progressive neurological conditions	6 (3)

*More than one physical condition may be present in an individual.

Mental health

24% of the deceased in the audit cohort had seen a GP for their mental health in the month before death. 63% of males and 77% of females had a mental health diagnosis.

The last primary care contact:

For 91 (41%) individuals the last primary care contact was for a mental health reason, with 13 (6%) individuals expressing suicidal thoughts, plans or intent at their last primary care contact and 73 (33%) individuals having some type of mental state assessment carried out at the last face to face contact. For 6% of individuals, there was documentation in the primary care notes of suicide risk, thoughts, plans or intent in the 6 months prior to death. 53 (24%) individuals had seen a GP for mental health reasons in the month before death (Table 15) and 36% of males and 38% of females had seen a GP for a mental health reason in the year before death.

Table 15: Period between last GP contact for mental health and death amongst the audit cohort

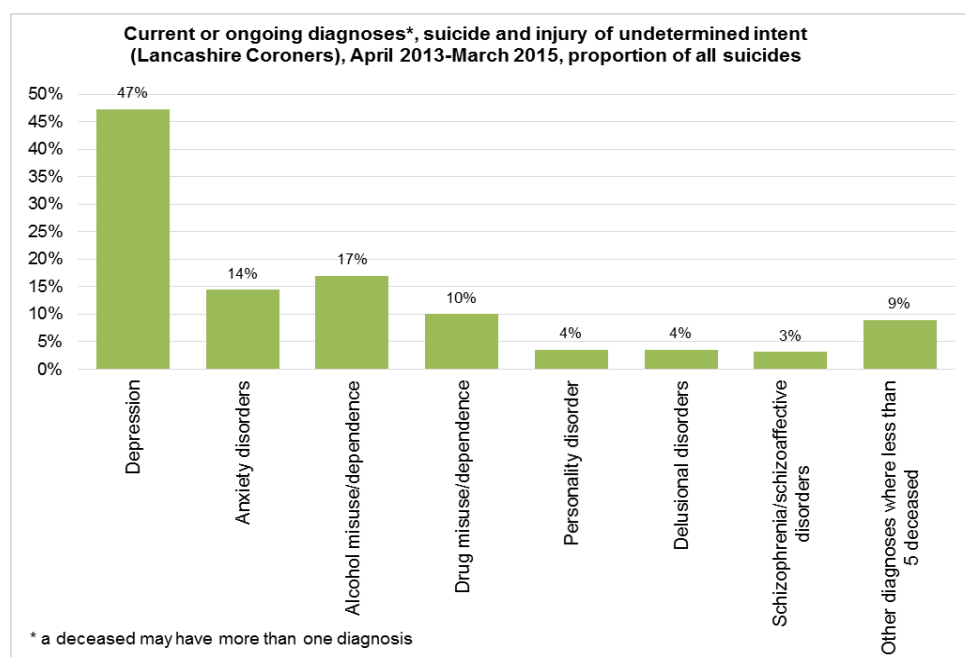
Period between last GP contact for mental health and death	Number (%)
<1 month	53 (24)
1 - 6 months	23 (10)
6 months - 1 year	5 (2)
>1 year	8 (4)

Mental health diagnoses:

52 (23%; 22% males|26%females) deceased had a diagnosis of a mental illness made in the 12 months prior to suicide and, more widely, 149 (67%; 63% males|77% females) deceased had an ongoing mental health diagnosis (Table 16). The most common mental health diagnosis for both males and females was depression (47% (45% males|54% females), followed by anxiety disorders, alcohol misuse and drug misuse (Figure 9).

Table 16: Ongoing mental health diagnoses amongst the audit cohort

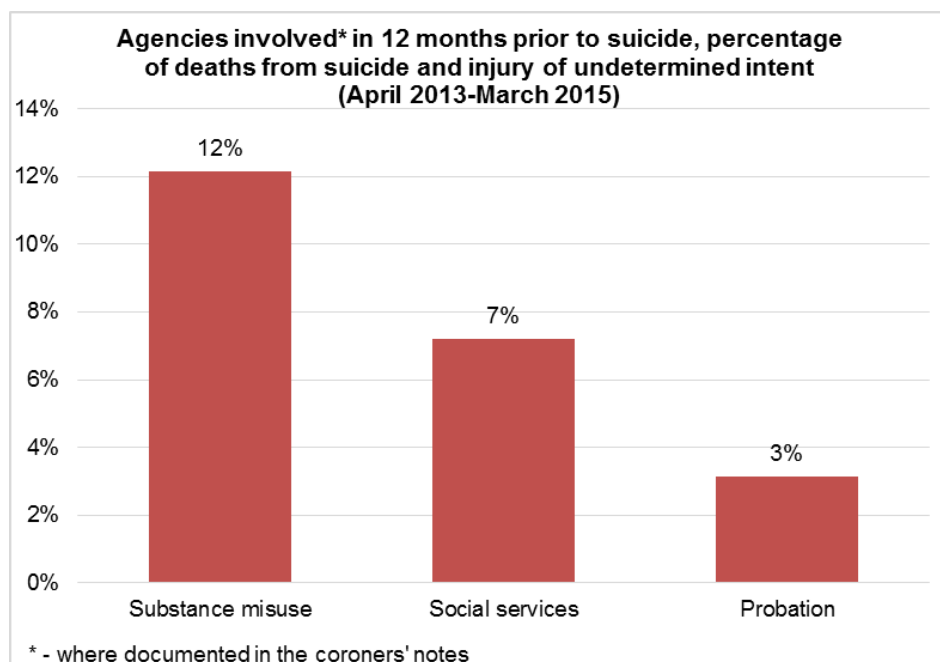
Ongoing mental health diagnoses	Males	Females	All persons
	Number (%)		
Yes	99 (63)	50 (77)	149 (67)
No	33 (21)	6 (9)	39 (18)
Not known or recorded	25 (16)	9 (14)	34 (15)
Total	157	65	222

Figure 9: Current/ongoing mental health diagnoses amongst the audit cohort**Mental health treatment:**

122 (55%) individuals had received either antidepressants or talking therapies in the 12 months before death and 69 (31%; 29% males|37% females) of the deceased had 2 or more GP consultations for mental health problems during the previous 12 months. For 9 individuals (4%) it was recorded that they had been referred to specialist mental health services but took their own life before seeing a mental health specialist.

Other agencies:

Amongst 50 individuals (23%) there was documentation of other agencies being involved in the 12 months prior to suicide, the most common of which are displayed in Figure 10.

Figure 10: Other agencies involved amongst the audit cohort

Section 5: Information relating to acute hospital services (excluding specialist mental health inpatient units)

10% of the deceased had a mental health related A&E or hospital attendance in the six month period before taking their own life. A further 8 individuals (4%) had a mental health related attendance between six and 12 months before death.

Section 6: Information relating to contact with mental health services

84 individuals had a record of some type of specialist mental health contact in the 12 months prior to death.

Of the 102 (46%) deceased, where there was a record of the nature of last contact with specialist mental health services, 47 (21%) were deemed not to need specialist mental health input and were either discharged or not taken on the caseload (Table 17). 47 (21%) of the deceased were in contact with specialist mental health services less than 30 days before their death (Table 18).

Table 17: Nature of last contact with specialist mental health services amongst the audit cohort

Nature of last contact with specialist mental health services	Number (%)
Discharge from caseload	26 (12)
Contact while on caseload	55 (25)
Assessment, but not taken on caseload	21 (9)
No contact	20 (9)
Not known	100 (45)

Table 18: Period between last contact with specialist mental health services and death amongst the audit cohort

Period between last contact with specialist mental health services and death	Number (%)
Within one week	28 (13)
Between 1 week and 1 month	19 (9)
Between 1 month and 6 months	28 (13)
Between 6 months and 1 year	9 (4)
More than 1 year	26 (12)
Total	110 (50)

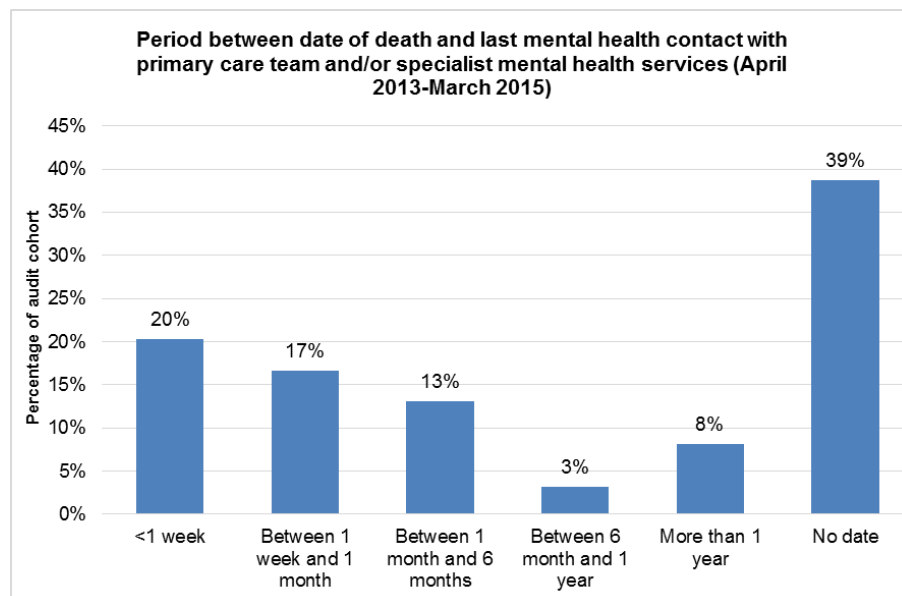
Inpatient care:

21 (9%) of individuals had been discharged from a psychiatric inpatient ward in the year before death and 41 individuals (19% (15% of males|28% of females) had at least one admission to a psychiatric inpatient ward in the 5 years before death.

Mental health related contact - primary care and specialist mental health services combined

50% of the deceased had a recorded mental health related contact with either primary care or specialist mental health services in the 6 months before death.

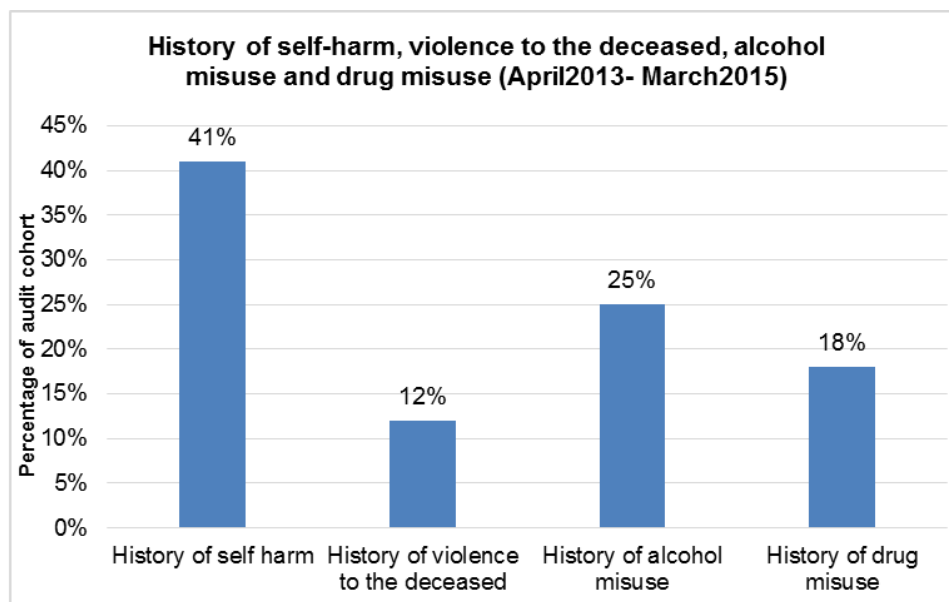
136 of the deceased (61%) had previously seen either their GP or specialist mental health services in relation to a mental health condition. Of these, amongst 37% the contact had taken place within the month before death and amongst 20% the contact had taken place within the week before death (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Period between death and last mental health related contact amongst the audit cohort

History of abuse, self-harm and substance misuse

92 (41%; 34% males|58% females) individuals had a recorded history of self-harm; of these, 47 (21%) had more than one known previous suicide attempt. Within the audit cohort, 56 (25%, 25% males|26% females) individuals had a history of alcohol misuse, 39 (18%) a history of drug misuse and 21 (9%) a history of both alcohol and drug misuse. 26 individuals (12%, 7% males|23% females) were known to have previously been victims of violence (Figure 12).

Figure 12: History of self-harm, violence towards the deceased and alcohol and drug misuse amongst the audit cohort



Serious case reviews

There were eight individuals where there was a record in the inquest file that a serious case review had been conducted by an organisation. In six of these cases, a key theme within the review was that there was a lack of communication and integration between community mental health services and either other organisations, such as the police, primary care and Emergency Departments, or other mental health teams and subspecialties.

Discussion and recommendations

The discussion and recommendations will be structured around the key objectives of the national suicide prevention strategy ('*Preventing suicide in England: a cross-governmental outcomes strategy to save lives*') in order to identify how these can be achieved in Lancashire(2).

1. Reduce the risk of suicide in key high-risk groups:

- Young and middle-aged men;
- People in the care of mental health services, including inpatients;
- People with a history of self-harm;
- People in contact with the criminal justice system and
- Specific occupational groups such as doctors, nurses, veterinary workers, farmers and agricultural workers.

Our audit data demonstrated that in Lancashire the groups at highest risk of suicide are young and middle-aged men, people with a history of self-harm (including previous suicide attempts), people in contact with the criminal justice system (most notably child sex offenders) and people in contact with mental health services. No specific occupational groups were highlighted as being at-risk, potentially because of the small numbers of each occupational group involved.

1.1 Young and middle-aged men

Although men were three times more likely to complete suicide in Lancashire than women, they were less likely to have sought help from services and to have a formal mental health diagnosis. Thus, it may be more effective to offer services for men and to train staff in locations away from formal settings such as GP surgeries(2). These may include locations such as job centres or sporting communities, as there is evidence that sport can be effective in engaging young and middle-aged men not in contact with traditional services. For example, training gym and fitness professionals to become suicide champions and providing support leaflets and information in these settings(2).

Recommendation 1: Offer services for men and train staff in community locations in Lancashire away from formal healthcare settings.

In addition to innovative methods of engagement and service provision for men, efforts should also be made locally to connect men with traditional services for mental health concerns.

Recommendation 2: Develop local campaigns to reduce the stigma of mental illness and suicide building on current national momentum, such as the "Time to Talk" campaign.

Financial difficulties was one of the biggest contributory factors to suicide in Lancashire identified in this audit and a far higher proportion of the audit cohort were unemployed than within in the general population during the same period. Males were more likely than females to be unemployed and experiencing financial difficulties. Therefore, focusing on economic factors such as debt and unemployment may help to reduce male suicide rates, particularly amongst those that are not in touch with health services. In addition, such measures contribute to meeting the second objective of the national strategy and improving mental wellbeing amongst people vulnerable because of social and economic disadvantage.

Recommendation 3: Invest in initiatives to reduce male unemployment in Lancashire.

1.2 Self-harm

Previous self-harm (including attempted suicide) is the most powerful predictor of successful future suicide. Almost half of the audit cohort in Lancashire had a recorded history of previous self-harm or attempted suicide, including historical self-harm. Professionals that come into contact with people that self-harm must be trained in how to appropriately risk assess, manage and refer on to other services(2). As people that self-harm or attempt suicide are commonly seen in Emergency Departments and subsequently admitted to hospital for treatment and monitoring of physical health sequelae, it is essential that Emergency Departments and secondary care are represented on any local suicide prevention group. Furthermore, there should be protocols in place to ensure that people receive the appropriate risk assessment and that hospital and community services communicate, with robust pathways for community follow-up after assessment in secondary care(28).

Recommendation 4: Emergency Departments and secondary care to be represented on the local multi-agency suicide prevention group.

Recommendation 5: Local pathways for the assessment, management and follow-up of people presenting to Emergency Departments with self-harm to be reviewed and, if required, integrated mental health care pathways to be developed between mental health liaison teams in secondary care and community services.

As presentation with self-harm is extremely common and is increasing, in both primary care and secondary care, it may be beneficial to train clinical staff in how to manage such individuals. This training could also be extended to cover other aspects of suicide prevention, such as safe prescribing. This could be delivered through the schedule of protected teaching sessions for doctors in training, departmental teaching in hospitals and continuing professional development programmes for GPs.

Recommendation 6: Training on suicide prevention for clinical staff in Lancashire on aspects pertinent to their work, such as self-harm risk assessment and safe prescribing, through existing programmes of professional education.

1.3 Criminal justice system

People in contact with the criminal justice system are at a high risk of suicide at all stages within the system and police should consistently apply safer custody policies and procedures to identify and care for those at risk of suicide and self-harm. This includes those at risk after they leave police custody. In Lancashire, a particularly high-risk group was people being investigated for, or already convicted of, child sex offences. Previous research from the UK has shown child sex offenders to be at increased risk of suicide, even when compared to other offenders, and this group was over-represented in this audit(29). Furthermore, the number of prosecutions and convictions for child sex offences, including historical offences, has increased in recent years and if this trend continues, there is likely to be an associated increase in suicides.

Recommendation 7: Lancashire Constabulary to review and strengthen their risk assessment, checks and safety netting procedures for when individuals leave custody, particular amongst those suspected of child sex offences.

1.4 People in contact with mental health services

In Lancashire, as is seen nationally, people in contact with mental health services are at increased risk of completing suicide. To address this, it is vital that there is sustained investment and commitment to mental health services to ensure that people are able to receive the

appropriate level of support. This is particularly relevant in the current context of public sector transformation in Lancashire.

Recommendation 8: All agencies represented on the local multi-agency suicide steering group to commit to ongoing financial commitment to mental health.

A key aspect of improving the mental wellbeing of people in contact with mental health services is to provide support to live in the community and to function as part of society, which reduces the future risk of suicide, reliance on services and promotes wellbeing. Fundamental to this is employment, with those with mental health conditions finding it more difficult to obtain employment than the general population. This was evident within the audit cohort, with 33% of people in contact with mental health services unemployed, compared to 23% of the wider audit cohort and 5.6-7.7% of the general population during the audit period. There is strong evidence that people in employment are less likely to complete suicide due to factors such as increased confidence, social networks and expectation of sufficient income and higher living standards(30). Consequently there should be targeted efforts in Lancashire to help those with mental illness to return to or enter work(2,31). This would also be beneficial for employers given that mental health problems are now the single largest cause of sickness absence in England(32).

Recommendation 9: Mental health services in Lancashire should be joined up with employment services to allow both mental health and employment needs to be addressed.

Recommendation 10: Targeted interventions and services to enable people with mental health conditions in Lancashire to return to or enter the workplace.

Although the numbers of cases that had been subject to serious untoward incident reviews were relatively small, these individuals had all been under the care of mental health services and there were some commonalities within the recommendations. In particular, it was noted that there was poor communication and collaboration between mental health services in different settings and other organisations, such as lack of integration and follow-up in the community following referrals from the police or review in Emergency Departments and lack of co-ordination between mental health subspecialties when individuals had multiple diagnoses.

Recommendation 11: Mental health services in Lancashire to review their operating procedures and explore approaches to integrated working and information sharing.

2. Tailored approaches to improve mental health in specific groups:

- Children and young people;
- Survivors of abuse or violence;
- Veterans;
- People living with long-term physical health conditions;
- People with untreated depression;
- People who are especially vulnerable due to social and economic circumstances;
- People who misuse drugs or alcohol;
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people and
- Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups and asylum seekers.

Several specific groups were highlighted within the national suicide prevention strategy as requiring tailored approaches to improve mental health. Of these specific groups, those that emerged as at particularly high risk of suicide in Lancashire were survivors of abuse or violence,

people living with long-term physical health problems, people vulnerable due to social and economic circumstances and people who misuse drugs or alcohol. In addition, although there were very small numbers of children and young people represented in the audit, it was noted that many of the contributory factors to suicide, such as sexual abuse or bereavement by suicide, had occurred during childhood and adolescence. Consequently, this group is a key focus for suicide prevention. With regards to the other groups highlighted within the national strategy, such as LGBT groups and veterans, although these are likely to represent key areas for suicide prevention nationally, there were very few individuals within these groups in the audit cohort.

2.1 Survivors of abuse or violence

In Lancashire, 12% of the audit cohort and 23% of females had a recorded history of previous physical or sexual abuse. Work to address abuse in Lancashire is therefore essential and should encompass both upstream efforts to prevent abuse and work to identify and tackle abuse once it has occurred. It is essential that there is integration between mental health and domestic abuse services. When people present to clinical settings with suicidal thoughts, they may be accompanied by perpetrators of abuse and can be too ashamed or afraid to raise the issue of abuse or may not see the connection where the abuse is historical(33). Therefore, seeing an individual on their own for at least part of the encounter and directly asking about a history of abuse should form part of the mental health risk assessment(33). Similarly, when abuse is first highlighted the emphasis of care may be upon the safety of an individual, with the helplessness and hopelessness associated with abuse considered later(33). Consequently, assessing and addressing the mental state and suicide risk of abuse victims should form part of the front-line care of abuse victims(33).

Recommendation 12: Ensure that there is integration between the multi-agency suicide prevention group in Lancashire and the Pan-Lancashire Strategic Domestic Abuse Board.

2.2 People with long-term physical health problems

As demonstrated by the fact that 48% of the audit cohort had a recorded physical health condition and 32% had dual physical and mental health diagnoses, people living with physical health problems in Lancashire are at increased risk of suicide. In light of this, there should be increasing acknowledgement of the mental health implications of physical illness by professionals treating these conditions and facility to treat both in conjunction(4). Closely linked to physical illness, whilst also being a contributory factor to suicide in itself, is the issue of social isolation, with people becoming increasingly isolated and low in mood as a result of disabling physical illness.

Recommendation 13: Training for primary and secondary care clinicians to recognise and manage the mental health implications of physical illness.

Recommendation 14: Integrated management pathways for physical and mental health, including routine mental state assessment, self-care advice and referral to services and organisations that address social isolation as part of the regular review for chronic conditions such as osteoarthritis and respiratory disease.

2.3 People vulnerable due to social and economic disadvantage

As demonstrated by the large proportion of people unemployed and in the most deprived quintile, those vulnerable because of social and economic disadvantage are at increased risk of suicide in Lancashire. Tailored approaches to improve the mental wellbeing of this group should primarily focus on reducing social and economic disadvantage through the wider determinants of health and extends far beyond individual mental health problems and access to services such as primary care and mental health, although these remain important.

Initiatives to reduce unemployment, as discussed above, are vital to improving wellbeing amongst people vulnerable to social and economic disadvantage. In addition, there are many organisations in Lancashire that are in contact with deprived populations such as housing associations, particularly those providing specialist housing such as recovery housing, Lancashire County Council Welfare Rights service and 'Well North'(34). These organisations form an important conduit because, although individuals may not be seeking support for emotional concerns, they may be seeking support for other aspects of their life such as housing or finances. Forming partnerships with these local organisations, building upon their skills and enabling their staff to address suicide risk in their work can enable in-reach into deprived communities, local approaches to improve wellbeing and greater uptake of suicide reduction services(35).

Recommendation 15: Form partnerships with local organisations that work with deprived communities.

Closely linked to this, the presence of financial problems, particularly debt, was a major contributory factor to suicide in Lancashire. Evidence suggests that people who complete suicide as a result of financial difficulties are less likely to have previously self-harmed or to have been in touch with psychiatric services(36). This was supported by the audit data, which demonstrated that financial difficulties were more likely to be present amongst those people with no mental health diagnosis than those with a diagnosis. This shows the importance of engaging non-clinical agencies to prevent financial-related suicide, as well as ensuring that health professionals are aware of the wide range of services and interventions relevant to suicide prevention.

Recommendation 16: Provide public information to signpost people to information and support if they are in debt or at risk of getting into debt, advice on maintaining wellbeing during difficult times and guidance on where to go for further help.

Recommendation 17: Ensure that healthcare professionals in primary care, secondary care and mental health settings are aware of services relating to financial support and debt prevention/management to enable them to signpost patients presenting with low mood, anxiety or suicidal thoughts as a result of financial difficulties.

Recommendation 18: Training for staff in services such as housing and Welfare Rights that regularly encounter people at high-risk of suicide to manage self-harm and suicide declarations and develop frameworks to support these.

2.4 People who misuse drugs or alcohol

The proportion of people that were known to misuse drugs and alcohol in Lancashire was high and the proportion that had consumed drugs or alcohol at the time of death was even higher. People that have both a mental illness and who misuse substances are at particularly high risk of suicide although it is not entirely clear whether substance misuse leads to suicide or whether suicidal feelings result in substance misuse(37). Nevertheless, it is accepted that measures to address alcohol and drug dependence are key to reducing suicide. However, although this is commonly recognised within suicide prevention plans, the link with suicide prevention is often not explicitly acknowledged in local drug and alcohol strategies(38).

Recommendation 19: Specific consideration and mention of suicide prevention in drug and alcohol strategies in Lancashire to ensure that work on substance misuse is fully aligned with suicide prevention.

As both substance misuse and suicide are likely to result from a complex set of factors, a multi-faceted approach is required. Substance misuse services that address the wider determinants of

health, such as housing, adult education and employment are most likely to have a sustained impact. Alongside this, substance misuse services should be equipped to identify and address mental illness(2). A large proportion of people who misuse alcohol are seen in primary care and Emergency Departments and suicide risk should be assessed as part of brief interventions for harmful drinkers(38).

Recommendation 20: There should be a joint responsibility between substance misuse and mental health services in Lancashire to treat both substance misuse and other mental health conditions.

Recommendation 21: Training on suicide prevention and intervention for staff working in addiction services in Lancashire.

Recommendation 22: Work with CCGs and hospital trusts in Lancashire to incorporate suicide risk into brief interventions for harmful drinkers.

Due to the complexity of both suicide prevention and substance misuse, it is vital that individuals with lived experience are involved in the design and delivery of services.

Recommendation 23: Engage people with experience of substance misuse and self-harm or suicide attempts in service design and delivery; for example, through the Lancashire User Forum or the Recovery Infrastructure Organisation.

2.5 Children and young people

Although the number of children and young people dying by suicide in Lancashire is very low, many factors that were identified as being contributory to suicide occurred in childhood, such as abuse and bereavement by suicide. Thus it is essential that universal services in Lancashire work to provide all Lancashire children with the best start in life.

Recommendation 24: Sustained investment and commitment to universal children's services in Lancashire.

In addition to universal services to promote wellbeing, action is also needed to improve wellbeing and reduce the risk of suicide amongst more vulnerable young people, such as those that have experienced or witnessed abuse, young people that have suffered a bereavement and looked-after children.

Recommendation 25: Sustained investment and commitment to specialist children's services in Lancashire and those that work with vulnerable children, such as children's social care, CAMHS and the Lancashire County Council Wellbeing Prevention and Early Help service.

3. Reducing access to the means of suicide

Those methods of suicide most amenable to reduced access are hanging and strangulation in inpatient/criminal justice settings, self-poisoning, deaths that occur at high-risk locations and on the rail network. There were less than five deaths by hanging or strangulation in inpatient/criminal justice settings in Lancashire during the audit period, however self-poisoning was the second most common method of suicide and is a highly relevant area for action. The most common source of self-poisoning substances was prescribed for the subject and the two most common substances responsible for death were prescribed opiates and tricyclic antidepressants. This mirrors the national picture, whereby deaths involving opiates doubled in the three years up to 2015(39). At the same time there has been a marked rise in the prescription of opioids for non-

cancer pain in the UK in recent years, with opioids now prescribed more often, for longer periods and in higher doses than would be predicted by their known efficacy(40). Therefore, safe and appropriate prescribing is vital to reduce suicide by self-poisoning.

Recommendation 26: Training of GPs in Lancashire regarding safe prescribing of analgesia and antidepressants, particularly at times of high risk.

Recommendation 27: Work with GPs and pharmacists in Lancashire to ensure that there are effective medicines management strategies to highlight non-compliance and diversion of medications.

Recommendation 28: Engagement of the Lancashire Medicines Management Group to support safe prescribing of analgesia and antidepressants in Lancashire.

Recommendation 29: Where individuals disclose suicidal thoughts, risk assessment should include assessment of the means of suicide and attempts to remove and relinquish the means; for example, medication review.

In total, there were 12 deaths that took place on the rail network in Lancashire, combining those deaths from being struck by a train and jumping from a railway bridge. These were spread across the county of Lancashire with no hotspots on the rail network.

During the audit period, there were three public locations in Lancashire where more than one suicide had been completed. Although these locations cannot be named here, due to the small numbers involved, the details have been provided to the Lancashire Multi-agency Suicide Prevention Group in order to review the steps taken at these locations to prevent future suicides.

Recommendation 30: Lancashire multi-agency suicide group to review interventions in place at suicide hotspots in Lancashire.

4. Providing better information and support to those bereaved or affected by suicide

Bereavement is known to be a risk factor for suicide and this risk is increased where people have been bereaved by suicide(17). Of the audit cohort, 6% had a recorded history in their inquest file of suicide in a close family member, demonstrating that people affected by suicide are likely to go on to complete suicide themselves. Suicide can have a long-term impact on the psychological development of all family members, particularly children, and there can be decreased cohesion and family breakdown afterwards(41). Suicide has traditionally been stigmatised and family members experience more guilt and self-blaming than in deaths by other methods and are often judged more negatively than survivors of other types of loss(41). Therefore, it is important to reduce the stigma of suicide, raise public awareness and proactively offer support to people bereaved by suicide as discussed earlier and addressed through recommendation 2.

It was also noted in the audit cohort that the vast majority (71%) of suicides had been completed in the home of the deceased, which is likely to have had a significant impact on other family members that shared the home and increase their need for support.

Recommendation 31: To work with existing support organisations, for example Survivors of Bereavement by Suicide, to offer support to Lancashire residents affected by suicide via existing groups and developing new support networks.

Recommendation 32: To develop routine pathways and information packs for all families bereaved by suicide that could be disseminated via GPs or the relevant coroner's office.

Aside from those individuals bereaved by suicide, bereavement in general was a contributory factor to death amongst 14% of the wider audit cohort. It is therefore vital that there is appropriate support for those that experience bereavement and that this extends beyond the immediate period following the death. It may be beneficial to link in with bereavement support services and organisations, such as Cruse Bereavement in Lancashire, as well as those seeking to address social isolation.

5. Supporting the media in delivering sensitive approaches to suicide and suicidal behaviour

The media has an important role to play in influencing suicidal behaviour. Where there is a high profile death, media reporting can result in imitative behaviour, particularly at suicide hotspots and clusters of suicides. In addition, internet content promoting suicide, detailing effective methods of suicide or making available the means of suicide can influence peoples' decision to attempt suicide and the effectiveness of their attempts. This is a recognised offence and individuals can be prosecuted(2). Internet content had played a role amongst seven people within the audit cohort and is especially relevant to suicides amongst young people.

Recommendation 33: Where internet content is identified as being a factor in the suicide, either by the police or during the Coroner's investigation, Lancashire Constabulary should support the internet industry to remove the content.

Recommendation 34: Where websites, including people in online chat rooms and social networks, are found to be persistently promoting suicide or suicide methods, Lancashire Constabulary should seek prosecutions.

It is essential that local people in Lancashire have access to accurate and appropriate information about suicide, including links to support and evidence-based resources and information following any high-profile suicide.

Recommendation 35: To improve and develop the suicide component of Lancashire County Council's website as a reliable source of support and resources, linking to third party websites where appropriate.

Recommendation 36: The multi-agency suicide prevention group should proactively engage the local media to develop a standard for reporting suicides responsibly.

6. Supporting research, data collection and monitoring

Robust and reliable research, data collection and monitoring are crucial when developing any meaningful suicide prevention strategy. This suicide audit has identified that the four coroners' offices in Lancashire take different approaches to suicide inquest investigations, particularly in terms of the information collected to inform the inquest and the subsequent interpretation of what constitutes an open and suicide verdict by individual coroners. This affects the data collection process in local suicide audits such as this, with, for example, many risk factors likely to be missed if health records are not gathered as part of the inquest investigation process. In addition, there is an impact on national data when differing interpretations of verdicts are employed. Planned reform to the coroner system in Lancashire combining the three offices of the East Lancashire Districts, Blackburn with Darwen and the North Lancashire, Preston and South West

Districts will go some way to addressing this variation locally. There is also the potential for this to speed up the inquest process and potentially improve services to the bereaved.

Although suicide audit is a valuable activity and integral to suicide prevention work, there was a delay of months and in some cases years between the death occurring, the inquest being completed and the process of suicide audit. Real-time suicide surveillance enables the multi-agency group to rapidly implement interventions after a death has occurred; for example, to respond to clusters in suicide hotspots, to become aware of new methods of suicide and ensure that support is provided to the bereaved.

Recommendation 37: Local multi-agency suicide prevention group to explore with the Lancashire coroners the possibility and practicality of establishing real-time suicide surveillance in Lancashire.

As completed suicides represent a very small cohort of people and exclude the much larger population of people that attempt suicide or seriously self-harm who are at high-risk of future suicide, real-time surveillance of self-harm may also be beneficial.

Recommendation 38: Local multi-agency group to explore the possibility and practicalities of real-time self-harm surveillance in Lancashire.

Regardless of whether real-time surveillance is established, it is likely that suicide audit will continue to play a role in future data collection and monitoring in order to gather the depth of information that is collated during the inquest process and to ensure that any deaths not immediately suspected to be suicides are captured. Throughout the course of this project, it became clear that the audit proforma required further development for future work due to areas of repetition and other pertinent areas not being fully encompassed, for example whether an individual was transgender, perinatal mental health etc. Thus, an adapted proforma has been developed based upon the learning from this audit (Appendix 2).

Recommendation 39: If future suicide audits are carried out in Lancashire, an adapted suicide audit proforma should be adopted that has been standardised with other local authorities within the Lancashire and South Cumbria STP footprint in order to improve collection and comparability of data.

Limitations

This project had various limitations, some of which have already been mentioned. In many instances relevant information was missing from the inquest file, for example ethnicity and sexual orientation, complicating analysis of such risk factors. In addition, there was inconsistency between coroners' offices in the records gathered within the inquest file, with health records and police records where there had been a recent custody often missing. This limits understanding of the care and services provided by these organisations. Furthermore, even where records were present the depths of certain aspects of care were not fully captured; for example, many individuals had failed to attend appointments with services such as mental health and substance misuse and been lost to follow up. However, it wasn't clear why this was the case and qualitative work engaging people and staff affected by suicide may be beneficial to better understand these nuances. Exploration of factors contributory to suicide may also benefit from a qualitative approach. Many factors are likely to be under-represented within the audit, such as social isolation, which was rarely directly reported in case notes but likely to have played a significant role in many suicides, as suggested by the large numbers of people that had experienced bereavement, lived alone, were single or divorced and were unemployed.

Recommendation 40: Engage people affected by suicide and staff working in mental health services to inform deeper aspects of suicide prevention.

Much of the information within inquest files was based upon statements from family and friends and gathered at a very traumatic time. It is therefore likely to be susceptible to recall bias, whereby recollection and representation are influenced by the recent suicide. A final limitation is that it was not possible to make comparisons with previous suicide audits and trends in Lancashire prior to 2013 when public health had been situated in primary care trusts and not on a pan-Lancashire basis within Lancashire County Council.

Conclusion

This was a large suicide audit that was conducted using data from a two-year period across the large and diverse footprint of Lancashire County Council. The audit data has been used to describe patterns of suicide across the county, to highlight groups at increased risk of suicide and areas for future focus. Recommendations have been made in light of the audit data and the current national policy and evidence base in England. It should be noted that, whilst different groups and topic areas have been discussed separately, there is massive overlap between these areas, for example substance misuse and deprivation, and integration and partnership working are essential to any suicide prevention work. Finally, whilst the purpose of this audit is to prevent suicide in Lancashire, this is not a standalone objective and measures to prevent suicide, including the recommendations discussed, have wide and far-reaching societal benefits aside from reducing suicide rates.

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Appendix 1 – Suicide audit proforma

Lancashire Suicide Audit Proforma

Section 1: Demographic details

1.1 Date of birth

DD	MM	YYYY
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1.2 Date of death

DD	MM	YYYY
----	----	------

1.3 Age

1.4 Sex

Male	01	Female	02
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1.5 Sexual orientation

Heterosexual	01	Homosexual	02
Bi-sexual	03	Not known	04

1.6 Resident's postcode

1.7 Ethnicity

White British	01	White Irish	02	any other White background	03
Mixed White and Black Caribbean	04	Mixed White and Black African	05	Mixed White and Asian	06
Any other mixed background	07	Indian	08	Pakistani	09
Bangladeshi	10	Any other Asian background	11	Caribbean	12
African	13	Any other Black background	14	Chinese	15
Any other ethnic group	88	Not known	99		

1.8 Marital status

Single	01	Married	02	Divorced	03
Widowed	04	Separated	05	Co-habiting	06
Civil partnership	07	Other (specify)	88	Not known	99

1.9 Living situation at time of death

Alone	01	Spouse/partner	02	Spouse/partner and child(ren) < 18	03
Child(ren) under 18 only	04	Child(ren) over 18	05	Parents	06
Other family	07	Adults (non-family)	08	Other shared	09
Other (specify)	88			Not known	99

1.10 Occupation at time of death

Free text field

1.11 Employment status at time of death

Working full-time	01	Working part-time	02	Sheltered work	03
Unemployed	04	Long-term sick or disabled	05	Caring for home/family	06
Student (full-time)	07	Student (part-time)	08	Retired	09
Housewife/househusband	10	Other (specify)	88	Not known	99

1.12 History of being in prison or Young Offenders Institution at any time in the 12 months before death (including being a remand prisoner)

Yes	01	No	02	Not Known	03
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1.13 History of being involved with the probation service at any time in the 12 months before death

Yes	01	No	02	Not Known	03
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Section 2: Circumstances (Coroner related information)**2.1 Was there a suicide note?**

Yes	01	No	02	Not Known	03
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2.2 Location and description of event

Freetext

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2.3 Location postcode (where possible)

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2.4 Method of death (if more than one, please give direct cause)

Self-poisoning	01	Carbon monoxide poisoning	02	Hanging/strangulation	03
Drowning	04	Firearms	05	Cutting or stabbing	06
Jumping from a height	07	Jumping/lying before a train	08	Jumping/lying before a road vehicle	09
Suffocation	10	Burning	11	Electrocution	12
Other (please specify)	88	Not known	99		

2.5 If self-poisoning, specify substance (if more than one substance, list all drugs or substances)

Method not self-poisoning	00	Anti-psychotic drug	01	Tricyclic anti-depressant	02
SSRI/SNRI anti-depressant	03	Lithium / other mood stabiliser	04	Benzodiazepine/ other hypnotic	05
Paracetamol	06	Paracetamol/opiate compound	07	Salicylate	08
Opiate (heroin, methadone etc.)	09	Other poisons (e.g. weedkiller)	10	Not known	99

Other drug (please specify)	88	
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2.6 Where did the self-poisoning substance referred to above come from?

Method of suicide was not self-poisoning	01	Prescribed for the subject	02	Prescribed for someone else	03
A combination of substances prescribed for more than one person	04	Not prescribed	05	Not known	99

2.7 Was alcohol taken at time of death?

Yes	01	No	02		Not Known	03
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2.8 Were other non-prescribed drugs taken at the time of death?

Yes	01	No	02	Not Known	03
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2.9 Factors contributing to suicide from coroner's perspective

For example: job loss/ social isolation/ relationship breakdown/ bereavement/ financial difficulties/ bullying

2.10 Suicide or open verdict?

Suicide verdict	01	Open verdict	02
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2.11 In the opinion of the coroner are there lessons to be learned from this case that might help prevent suicides in the future?

Free text

Section 3: Police Custody Related Information (if applicable)

3.1 Date of last custodial contact

DD	MM	YYYY
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3.2 Custody location

3.3 Offence type

3.4 Number of previous times in custody

3.5 Pre-custody risk assessment information

E.g. disclosure of self-harm history, MH diagnosis, risk level, observations etc.

3.6 Pre-release risk assessment information

E.g. Risk identified before release, further assessment carried out by PPU or nurse, sectioned and admitted to hospital, actions taken before release.

3.7 Custodial outcome

Bailed to police station	01	Charged and bailed to court	02	Arrested but released without charge	03
Detained for court on warrant	04	Charged and detained for court	05	Sectioned	06
Other (specify)	07				

Section 4: Information relating to contact with Primary Care

4.1 Other physically and/or sensory disabling condition (non-psychiatric) at the time of death (please state if the condition is chronic or temporary)

Free text field

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4.2 Date of last contact General Practitioner or primary health care team

DD	MM	YYYY
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4.3 Reason for contact

Mental health	01	Physical health	02	Both	03
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4.4 Suicidal thoughts, plans or intent expressed at last primary care contact

Yes	01	No	02	Not Known	03
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4.5 Number of consultation with the GP for mental health problems during the previous 12 months

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4.6 Date of first consultation for mental health problems

DD	MM	YYYY
----	----	------

4.7 Diagnosis of any mental illness made in 12 months prior to suicide

Yes	01	No	02	Not Known	03
-----	----	----	----	-----------	----

4.8 Current and / or ongoing diagnoses (tick all that apply)

Schizophrenia/schizoaffective disorders	01	Delusional disorders	02	Bipolar affective disorder	03
Depression	04	Post-natal depression	05	Anxiety/phobia/panic disorder/OCD	06
Alcohol misuse	07	Alcohol dependence	08	Drug misuse	08
Drug dependence	10	Personality disorder	11	Adjustment disorder/reaction	12
Learning disability	13	Eating Disorder	14	Dementia	15
Other psychotic illnesses (e.g. psychotic depression, unspecified nonorganic psychosis, drug and alcohol related psychosis)	16	Asperger's/Autistic spectrum	17	ADHD	18
No mental disorder	19	Not known	20		

4.9 Any relevant information with regards to current and/or on-going mental health and learning disability diagnoses

E.g. units of alcohol, drug misuse type/quantity/method of administration (smoking, injecting), personality disorder

4.10 Type of mental state assessment carried out at last face to face contact (tick all that apply)

No mental state assessment documented	01	Some level of mental health assessment documented	02	Assessment tool used (e.g. HAD, Beck's depression inventory)	03
Some level of mental health assessment documented & assessment tool used	04	Other form of mental state assessment	05	Not known	99

4.11 Date of last mental state assessment in primary care

DD	MM	YYYY
----	----	------

4.12 Documentation of suicide risk (related to the last mental state assessment either at last face to face contact or in last 12 months)

No thoughts, plans or intent of suicide documented	01	Thoughts and ideas about suicide documented but no intent or plans	02	Clear suicide intent or suicide plans documented	03
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4.13 Risk management interventions (distinguish between planned and implemented)

Planned	Implemented
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4.14 Treatments taken up in last 12 months (tick all that apply)

Social Prescribing/Interventions	01	Talking therapies	02	Prescribed medication	03
Other	04	No treatment offered	05	Treatment declined	06
Not known	99				

Additional comments (e.g. list all medications prescribed at time of death irrespective of purpose, safe prescribing, and dates) Use psychotropic group types outlined in appendix 2 for analysis.

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4.15 Did the patient adhere to their medication/treatment plan?

Yes	01	No	02	Partially	03
Not Known	99				

4.16 History of self-harm

No history	01	Only within 12 months prior to death	02	Only prior to 12 months before death	03
Lifetime history	04	Unknown	99		

4.17 Number of known previous suicide / self-harm attempts and when

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4.18 Suicidal thoughts, plans or intent expressed at last primary care contact

Yes	01	No	02	Not Known	03
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4.19 Suicide risk, thoughts, plans or intent documented in the 6 months prior to suicide in primary care notes

Yes	01	No	02	Not Known	03
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4.20 Other agencies involved in 12 months prior to suicide

Substance misuse services	01	Alcohol services	02	Probation service / youth justice	03
Social services	04	Voluntary sector services	05	Accommodation services	06
Occupational health	07	Faith community	08	Employment service	09
Other	10	Not known	99		

Section 5 Information relating to acute hospital services – other than psychiatric hospital (this information can often be obtained from primary care file)

5.1 Number of times patient seen in A&E/hospital in 12 months prior to suicide

None	01	1 - 5 times	02	6 - 10 times	03
More than 10 times	04	Multiple occasions but exact number not known	05	Not known	06

5.2 Reasons for attendance at A&E or hospitalisation (if hospitalised) in 12 months prior to suicide

Date	Reason for attendance

5.3 Date of last discharge from A&E Department or hospital (if recently hospitalised)

DD	MM	YYYY
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5.4 Was a psychosocial assessment carried out prior to discharge?

Yes	01	No	02	Not Known	03
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Section 6: Information relating to psychiatric history (likely to be found in mental health trust records or Post Incident Review Reports in Coroner's files)

6.1 Past psychiatric status (includes contact before the 12 months prior to death)

No known previous contact with mental health service	01	One or more previous contacts with mental health services (community only services) within a psychiatric specialty but not subject to CPA	02	One or more previous contacts with mental health services (community only services) within a psychiatric specialty and subject to CPA	03
One or more previous contacts involving hospital in-patient service within a psychiatric specialty	04	Not known	99		

6.2 Date of last contact with specialist mental health services (excluding any based within primary care e.g. practice based counsellors or graduate workers – but including link workers and CMHT staff)

DD	MM	YYYY
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6.3 Nature of last contact

No contact	01	Assessment, but not taken on caseload	02
Discharge from inpatient care	03	Discharge from caseload	04
Contact while on caseload	05	Not known	99

6.4 If applicable, dates of last admission and discharge from psychiatric in-patient ward.

Admission

DD	MM	YYYY
----	----	------

Discharge

DD	MM	YYYY
----	----	------

6.5 If applicable, had there been face to face contact with the patient by mental health provider within 7 days of discharge from in-patient care?

Yes	01	No	02	Not Known	03
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6.6 Please state the number of days between discharge and first contact

6.7 Number of admissions to psychiatric in-patient ward in the past 5 years (including any admission at time of death)

None	01	1 – 5 admissions	02	More than 5 admissions	03
Not known	99				

Additional comments associated with diagnosis

Free text

6.8 History of violence to the deceased (i.e. serious threat or assault causing significant physical harm, including sexual assault)

No history	01	Only within 12 months prior to death	02	Only prior to 12 months before death	03
Lifetime history	04	Unknown	99		

6.9 History of alcohol misuse

No history	01	Only within 12 months prior to death	02	Only prior to 12 months before death	03
Lifetime history	04	Unknown	99		

6.10 History of drug misuse

No history	01	Only within 12 months prior to death	02	Only prior to 12 months before death	03
Lifetime history	04	Unknown	99		

6.11 Was a serious untoward incident (SUI) report carried out? This report may be separate to the individual patient file and therefore may need to be requested separately.

Yes	01	No	02	Not Known	03
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If yes, note the theme of recommendations

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Appendix 2 – Adapted audit proforma

Lancashire Suicide Audit Proforma

Section 1: Demographic details

1.1 Date of birth

DD	MM	YYYY
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1.2 Date of death

DD	MM	YYYY
----	----	------

1.3 Age

1.4 NHS number

1.5 Coroner's office

1.6 District of residence

1.7 Sex

Male	01	Female	02	Non-binary	03
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1.8 Sexual orientation

Heterosexual	01	Homosexual	02
Bi-sexual	03	Not known	99

1.9 Resident's postcode

1.10 Ethnicity

White British	01	White Irish	02	Any other White background (please specify)	03
Mixed White and Black Caribbean	04	Mixed White and Black African	05	Mixed White and Asian	06
Any other mixed background	07	Indian	08	Pakistani	09
Bangladeshi	10	Any other Asian background	11	Caribbean	12
African	13	Any other Black background	14	Chinese	15
Any other ethnic group	88	Not known	99		

1.11 Marital status

Single	01	Married	02	Divorced	03
Widowed	04	Separated	05	Co-habiting	06
Civil partnership	07	Other (specify.....)	88	Not known	99

1.12 Living situation at time of death

Alone	01	Spouse/partner	02	Spouse/partner and child(ren) < 18	03
Child(ren) under 18 only	04	Child(ren) over 18	05	Parents	06
Other family	07	Adults (non-family)	08	Other shared	09
Prison	10	Fostercare/ children's home	11	Other (specify.....)	88
Not known	99				

1.13 Did the deceased have any dependants at time of death?

Yes (please specify)	01	No	02	Not Known	99
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1.14 Occupation at time of death

Free text field

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1.15 Employment status at time of death

Working full-time	01	Working part-time	02	Sheltered work	03
Unemployed	04	Long-term sick or disabled	05	Caring for home/family	06
Student (full-time)	07	Student (part-time)	08	Retired	09
Housewife/househusband	10	Volunteer	11	Other	88
Not known	99				

1.16 Had the deceased ever served in the armed forces?

Yes (please give details)	01	No	02	Not Known	99
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Section 2: Circumstances of death

2.1 Was there a suicide note (to include emails, text, social media posts etc)?

Yes (please give details.....)	01	No	02	Not Known	99
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2.2 Location and description of event

Freetext (e.g. home/elsewhere, who found them)

2.3 Location postcode/address (where possible)

2.4 Method of death (if more than one, please give direct cause)

Self-poisoning	01	Carbon monoxide poisoning	02	Hanging/strangulation	03
Drowning	04	Firearms	05	Cutting or stabbing	06
Jumping from a height	07	Jumping/lying before a train	08	Jumping/lying before a road vehicle	09
Suffocation	10	Deliberate fire	11	Electrocution	12
		Other (please specify.....)	88	Not known	99

2.5 If self-poisoning, specify the substance group and individual substance that directly caused death (Obtained from post mortem/toxicology report. If more than one substance directly responsible, list all drugs or substances)

Method not self-poisoning	00	Anti-psychotic drug.....	01	Tricyclic anti-depressant.....	02
SSRI/SNRI antidepressant	03	Lithium / other mood stabiliser	04	Benzodiazepine/ other hypnotic	05
Paracetamol	06	Paracetamol/ opiate compound	07	Salicylate	08
Opiate	09	Other poisons (e.g. weedkiller)	10	Other illicit drug	11
Other drug	88	Not known	99		

2.6 Where did the self-poisoning substance referred to above come from?

Method of suicide was not self-poisoning	01	Prescribed for the subject	02	Prescribed for someone else	03
A combination of substances prescribed for more than one person	04	Not prescribed (please specify method of obtainment if known.....)	05	Not known	99

2.7 Aside from the direct cause of death, had any other substances been taken at the time of death? Specify the substance groups and individual substances (To include deaths by any cause where a non-fatal overdose had also been taken) Use directory for reference

No (other) substances taken	00	Anti-psychotic drug	01	Tricyclic anti-depressant	02
SSRI/SNRI anti-depressant	03	Lithium / other mood stabiliser	04	Benzodiazepine/ other hypnotic	05
Paracetamol	06	Paracetamol/opiate compound	07	Salicylate	08
Opiate	09	Other poisons (e.g. weedkiller)	10	Other illicit drug	11
Other Drug	88	Not known	99		

2.8 Was alcohol taken at time of death?

Yes	01	No	02		Not Known	99
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2.9 What was the blood alcohol % (can be found in post mortem/toxicology report)?

2.10 Factors contributing to suicide

For example: job loss/ social isolation/ relationship breakdown/ bereavement/ financial difficulties/ bullying

Suicide verdict	01	Open verdict	02
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2.12 In the opinion of the coroner or other agencies are there lessons to be learned from this case that might help prevent suicides in the future?

Free text

2.13 Was a serious untoward incident (SUI) report, root cause analysis or serious case review carried out by any agency involved in the case?

Yes	01	No	02	Not Known	99
-----	----	----	----	-----------	----

If yes, note the theme of recommendations

Section 3: Contact with criminal justice system

3.1 History of any known previous contact with the criminal justice system

Yes	01	No	02	Not Known	99
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3.2 If yes, did this contact occur in the 12 months before death?

Yes	01	No	02	Not Known	99
-----	----	----	----	-----------	----

If no to question 3.2 please give details, including the date/time-frame of contact (if known)

If yes go to question 3.3

3.3 History of being in prison or Young Offenders Institution at any time in the 12 months before death (including being a remand prisoner)

Yes	01	No	02	Not Known	99
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3.4 History of being involved with the probation service at any time in the 12 months before death

Yes	01	No	02	Not Known	99
-----	----	----	----	-----------	----

3.5 Had there been any custodial contact in the 12 months before death?

Yes	01	No	02	Not Known	99
-----	----	----	----	-----------	----

If the answer to question 3.5 was yes

3.6 Date of last custodial contact

DD	MM	YYYY
----	----	------

3.7 Custody location

3.8 Offence type

3.9 Custodial risk assessment information (either pre-custody or pre-release)

E.g. disclosure of self-harm history, MH diagnosis, risk level, observations, actions taken etc

Section 4: Information relating to contact with health services

4.1 Other physically and/or sensory disabling condition (non-psychiatric) at the time of death

Free text field

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4.2 Medications prescribed for the deceased at time of death

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4.3 Were primary care records present in inquest file?

Yes	01	No	02
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4.4 Date of last contact with General Practitioner or primary health care team

Within 1 week	01	Within 1 month	02	Within 3 months	03	Within 6 months	04
Within 1 year	05	More than 1 year	06	Not known	99		

4.5 Reason for last contact

Mental health	01	Physical health	02	Both	03
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4.6. If contact was for physical health had the patient ever been seen by their GP for mental health problems?

Yes	01	No	02	Not Known	99
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4.7 If yes to question 4.6, had they been seen by their GP within the 12 months before death?

Yes	01	No	02	Not Known	99
-----	----	----	----	-----------	----

4.8 If known, when did the patient first develop mental health problems/consult their GP for mental health problems? (Please give the date or year/age of patient if exact date not known)

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DD	MM	YYYY
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4.9 Did the deceased have a diagnosed mental health condition? (Only include diagnoses corroborated by GP/mental health/other health or service records and not based solely upon the testimony of family or friends)

Yes	01	No	02	Not Known	99
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4.10 Current and / or ongoing diagnoses (tick all that apply)

Schizophrenia/schizoaffective disorders	01	Delusional disorders	02	Bipolar affective disorder	03
Depression	04	Post-natal depression	05	Anxiety/phobia/panic disorder/OCD	06
Alcohol misuse	07	Drug misuse	08	Personality disorder	09
Adjustment disorder/reaction	11	Learning disability	12	Eating disorder	13
Dementia	12	Eating Disorder	13	ADHD	14
Other psychotic illnesses (e.g. psychotic depression, unspecified nonorganic psychosis, drug and alcohol related psychosis)	15	Asperger's/Autistic spectrum	16	No mental disorder	17
Other (please specify.....)	88	Not known	99		

4.11 Did the deceased have a history of perinatal mental health problems?

Yes (please specify)	01	No	02	Not applicable	03	Not known	99
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4.12 Any relevant information with regards to current and/or on-going mental health and learning disability diagnoses

E.g. units of alcohol, drug misuse type/quantity/method of administration (smoking, injecting), personality disorder

4.13 Had the patient ever been in touch with specialist mental health services?

No known previous contact with mental health service	01	One or more previous contacts with mental health services (community only services) within a psychiatric specialty but not subject to CPA*	02	One or more previous contacts with mental health services (community only services) within a psychiatric specialty and subject to CPA	03
One or more previous contacts involving hospital in-patient service within a psychiatric specialty	04	Not known	99		

*CPA=Care programme approach (formal care plan for someone with a mental health condition)

4.14 Details of contact with specialist mental health services e.g. timescale of contact, team(s) involved

--

4.15 Date of last contact with specialist mental health services (either face to face or by phone)

Within 1 week	01	Within 1 month	02	Within 3 months	03	Within 6 months	04
Within 1 year	05	More than 1 year	06	Not known	99		

4.16 Nature of last contact

No contact	01	Assessment, but not taken on caseload	02
Discharge from inpatient care	03	Discharge from caseload	04
Contact while on caseload	05	Assessment and taken on caseload	06
Referred/transferred to another mental health service	07	Not known	99

4.17 Date of last mental state assessment (if known)?

DD	MM	YYYY
----	----	------

4.18 Who carried out this mental state assessment? (E.g. GP, psychiatrist, mental health practitioner, counsellor, recovery worker)

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4.19 Nature of mental state assessment

Face to face	01	Telephone	02	Other (specify.....)	88
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4.20 Type of mental state assessment carried out (tick all that apply)

No mental state assessment documented	01	Some level of mental health assessment documented	02	Assessment tool used (e.g. HAD, PHQ9)	03
Some level of mental health assessment documented & assessment tool used	04	Other form of mental state assessment	88	Not known	99

4.21 Documentation of suicide risk in the previous 12 months

No thoughts, plans or intent of suicide documented	01	Thoughts and ideas about suicide documented but no intent or plans	02	Clear suicide intent or suicide plans documented	03
--	----	--	----	--	----

4.22 Risk management interventions (distinguish between planned and implemented)

Planned	Implemented

E.g. Increase visits: frequency/duration, CBT Strategies: increase activities, Arrange prescription or change of medication, referrals to other services (state the service)

4.23 Treatments taken up in last 12 months for mental health problems (select all that apply)

Social Prescribing/ Interventions	01	Talking therapies	02	Prescribed medication	03
No treatment offered	04	Treatment declined	05	Other (please specify.....)	88
Not known	99				

4.24 Number of admissions to psychiatric inpatient ward in the past 5 years (including any admission at time of death)

None	01	1 – 5 admissions	02	More than 5 admissions	03
Not known	99				

4.25 If applicable, dates of last admission and discharge from psychiatric inpatient ward.

Admission

DD	MM	YYYY
----	----	------

Discharge

DD	MM	YYYY
----	----	------

4.26 If most recent admission was in the 12 months before death, had there been face to face contact with the patient by mental health provider within 7 days of discharge from in-patient care?

Yes	01	No	02	Not Known	99
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4.27 Number of times patient seen in A&E/hospital in 12 months prior to suicide

None	01	1 – 5 times	02	6 – 10 times	03
More than 10 times	04	Multiple occasions but exact number not known	05	Not known	99

4.28 Reasons for attendance at A&E, hospitalisation (if hospitalised) or attendance at outpatient clinic in 12 months prior to suicide

Mental health	01	Physical health	02	Both	03
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Date	Reason for attendance

4.29 Date of last discharge from A&E Department, hospital (if recently hospitalised) or attendance at outpatient clinic

DD	MM	YYYY
----	----	------

4.30 Was a psychosocial assessment carried out prior to discharge?

Yes (please give Details.....)	01	No	02	Not Known	99
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4.31 Any further details relating to contact with healthcare services

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Section 5: Information relating to contact with other services

5.1 Other agencies involved in 12 months prior to suicide

Substance misuse services	01	Residential care (including looked after children)	02	Probation service / youth justice	03
Social services	04	Voluntary sector services	05	Accommodation services	06
Occupational health	07	Faith community	08	Employment service	09
Benefits services	10	None	11	Other (please specify)	88
Not known	99				

5.2 Please give details of their involvement (if known)

5.3 Date of last contact with other services

DD	MM	YYYY
----	----	------

5.4 Details of last contact (if known)

Free text

Section 6: Personal details

6.1 History of previous suicide attempts

No history	01	Only within 12 months prior to death	02	Only prior to 12 months before death	03
Lifetime history	04	Unknown	99		

6.2 History of self-harm

No history	01	Only within 12 months prior to death	02	Only prior to 12 months before death	03
Lifetime history	04	Unknown	99		

6.3 History of violence to the deceased (i.e. serious threat or assault causing significant physical harm. This includes sexual assault)

No history	01	Only within 12 months prior to death	02	Only prior to 12 months before death	03
Lifetime history	04	Unknown	99		

6.4 If there is a history of violence, please give details relating to the nature of violence

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6.5 History of alcohol misuse

No history	01	Only within 12 months prior to death	02	Only prior to 12 months before death	03
Lifetime history	04	Unknown	99		

6.6 History of drug misuse

No history	01	Only within 12 months prior to death	02	Only prior to 12 months before death	03
Lifetime history	04	Unknown	99		

6.7 If there is a history of drug misuse please give details e.g. substances used, nature of administration, timescale of use

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DRAFT Lancashire County Council Suicide Prevention Strategy

Executive summary

Insert summary

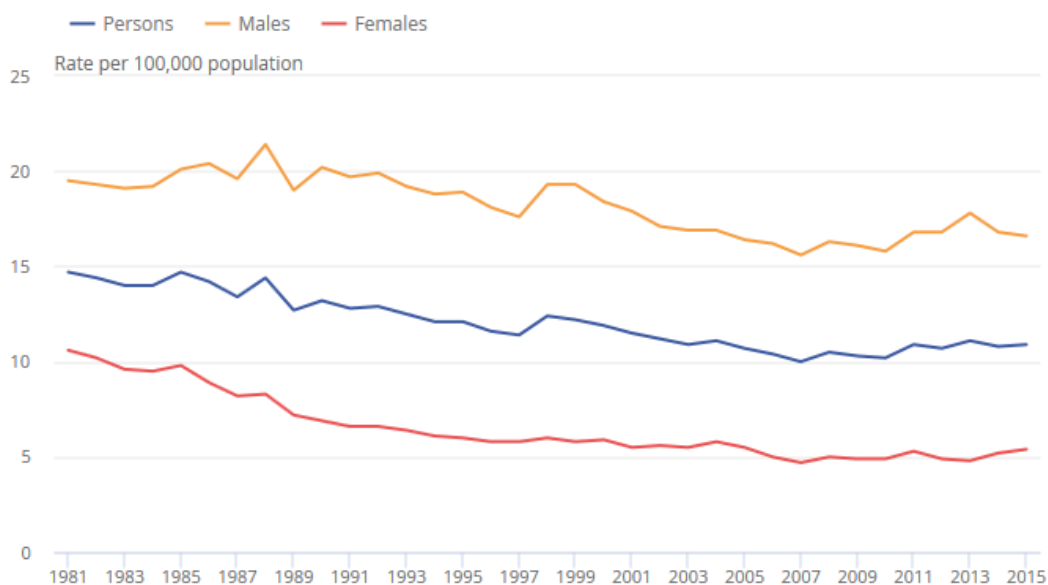
Background

Suicide is the act of intentionally ending your life(1). The factors that lead to suicide are complicated and suicide is rarely the result of a single issue. However, there are many known risk factors for suicide including male gender, middle age, mental health conditions, previous suicide and self-harm attempts, physically disabling illnesses, substance misuse and stressful life events such as bereavement, debt or family breakdown(2).

National trends in suicide

Since the 1980s, suicide rates in the United Kingdom (UK) have been decreasing, reaching a historical low in 2008-2010 (Figure 1)(2-4). Rates then increased between 2010 and 2013, a phenomenon attributed by some to the effects of the global financial crisis and the subsequent economic recession(5). This demonstrates the volatile nature of suicide rates and the need to be responsive to emerging risks(2). The most recent data from 2015 show a slight increase from the 2014 rate. However, the UK's suicide rate remains low compared to other European countries(2,3). In 2015, there were 6,188 suicides in the UK, accounting for 1.0% of all deaths(3,6).

Figure 1: Age-standardised suicide rates by sex in the UK, deaths registered between 1981 and 2015(3)



Source: Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Gender and age

The suicide rate amongst males is consistently around three times higher than that of females across all ages in the UK(3). Males aged 45-59 years continue to have the highest suicide rate and males aged 30-44 years the second highest, although the incidence is falling in both groups(3). In contrast, males under 30 years have the lowest male suicide rate, but this is increasing(3). Similarly, females aged 45-59 years consistently have the highest suicide rate and those aged 30-44 years the second highest(3).

Socio-economic status

As well as variation by sex, suicide rates vary considerably according to socioeconomic characteristics, with suicide rates reflecting wider inequalities. People in the lowest socioeconomic group and living in the most deprived geographical areas are ten times more likely to complete suicide than those in the highest socioeconomic group living in the most affluent areas(4).

Means of suicide

The most common method of suicide in the UK is hanging, with rates of hanging increasing in recent years, potentially as a consequence of other methods becoming less accessible; for example, the impact of catalytic converters in cars in reducing suicides by carbon monoxide poisoning(3,7). Self-poisoning is the second most common method of suicide nationally(3).

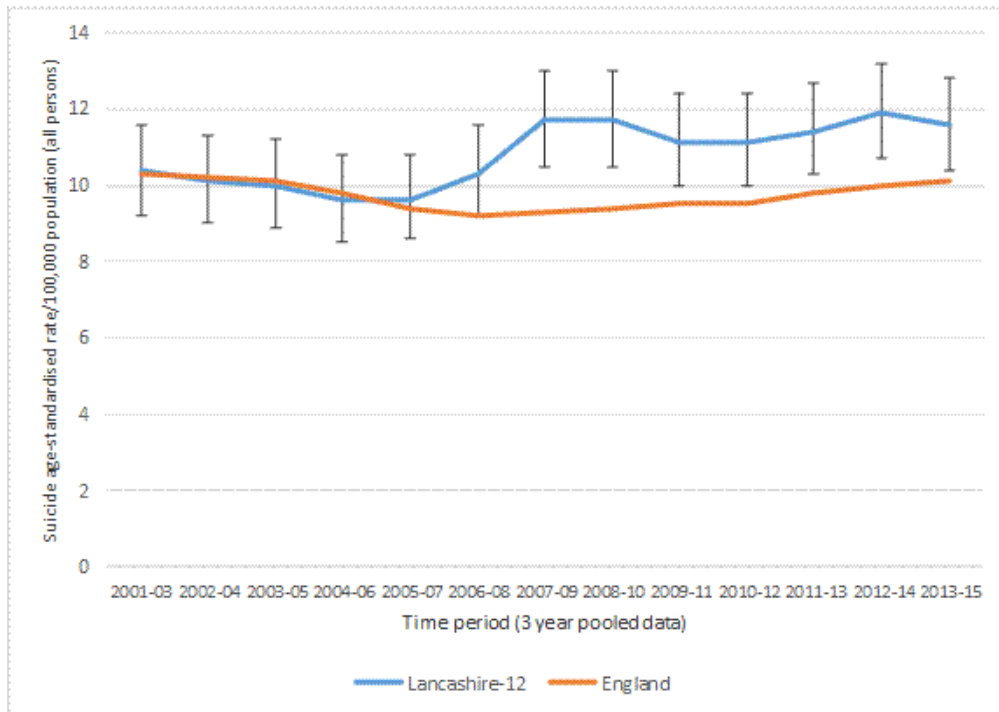
Suicide in Lancashire

Suicide rates in Lancashire are high. Amongst women under 30 years old and males under 40 years old, suicide is the leading cause of death in the county. Overall suicide rates (all persons), female suicide rates and years of life lost due to suicide (all persons, males and females) are significantly higher than the national figures and Lancashire does not perform significantly better than the national average on any suicide indicator(8). Figures released in 2016 by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) showed that between 2012 and 2014, of 326 unitary and district authorities, Preston had the highest suicide rate of all English local authorities and Hyndburn the seventh highest rate(9). Using more recent pooled data between 2013 and 2015, Preston continues to have the fourth highest suicide rate and Hyndburn the twenty-seventh highest(8).

As displayed in Figure 2, suicide rates in Lancashire were in line with national figures until 2005-2007, after which rates in Lancashire increased and have remained significantly higher than the national figure since 2007-2009. This is demonstrated by the 95% confidence intervals that do not contain the national value. This divergence from the national figure has been more pronounced for males than females, as can be seen in Figure 3. Data is presented using three-year pooled averages because these provide a more

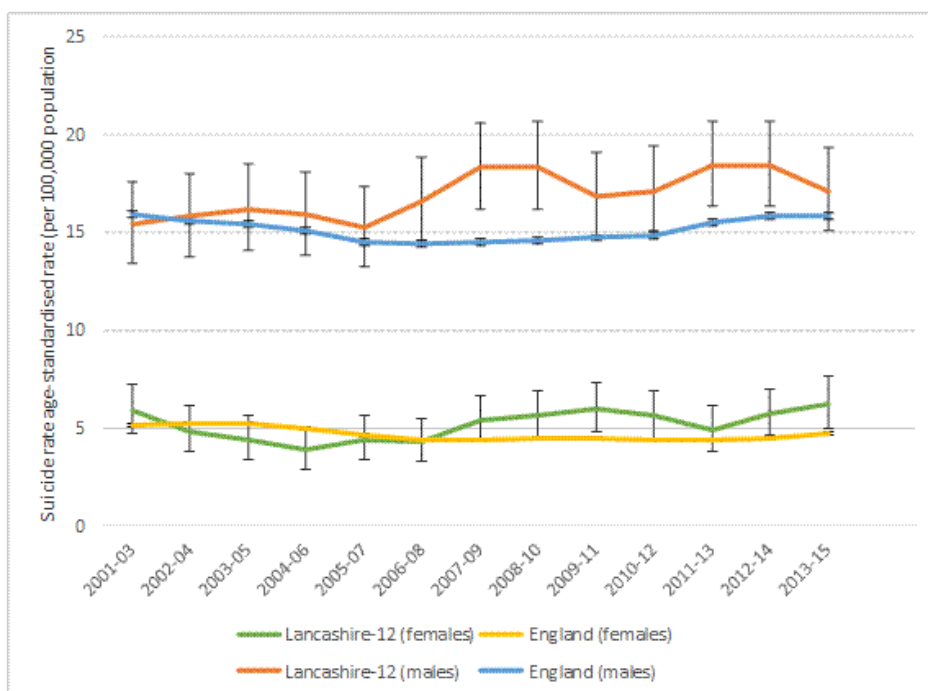
resistant measure for local data, where yearly numbers are relatively low and fluctuate widely due to random error.

Figure 2: Trend in suicide rate in England and Lancashire – all persons, 2001-2003 to 2013-2015



Data source: Public Health England Suicide Prevention Profile(16)

Figure 3: Trend in male and female suicide rate in England and Lancashire, 2001-2003 to 2013-2015



Data source: Public Health England Suicide Prevention Profile(16)

The districts of Lancashire County Council

As can be seen from Table 1 and Map 1, although the rate for Lancashire as a whole is above the national average, the only two districts where suicide rates in recent years have been above those of England are Preston and Hyndburn. Of these, it is only Preston where the rate is persistently significantly higher than the national average.

Table 1: Age-standardised mortality rate from suicide per 100,000 population, all ages, Lancashire

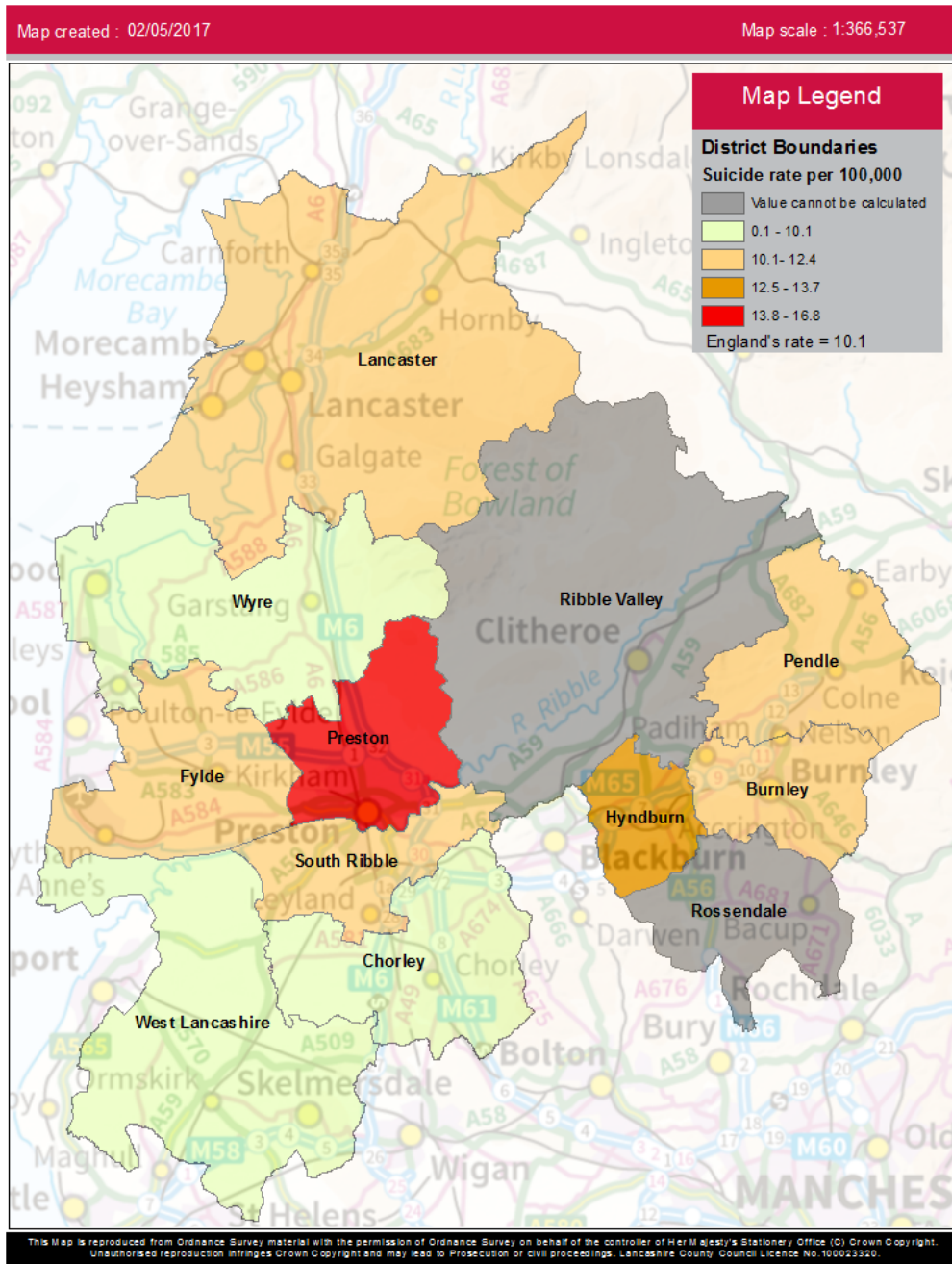
Area	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15
Burnley		11.4		10.8	12.2	10.5				11.3	11.5
Chorley				13.5	15.8	14.2	9.7	8.5			8.7
Fylde										11.8	11.7
Hyndburn					12.0		12.7	14.6	14.5	16.3	13.7
Lancaster	9.2	7.8	8.5	9.4	8.6	9.2	9.9	11.8	11.1	11.8	12.2
Pendle	12.1					12.3	11.1	10.9	12.2	13.7	12.4
Preston	11.3	11.8	13.0	12.0	15.9	13.8	14.6	14.6	16.7	18.6	16.8
Ribble Valley											
Rossendale			15.8	15.2	19.3	17.1	17.3				
South Ribble	11.7	12.9	11.1	10.1		9.4	11.2	14.6	14.6	13.5	11.3
West Lancashire	9.7				9.3	9.3	9.1	8.8	10.9	9.6	8.7
Wyre	10.3			10.0	11.7	13.7	11.7	10.1		10.4	9.2
Lancashire-12	10.0	9.6	9.6	10.3	11.7	11.7	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.9	11.6
England	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.1

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework

■ Significantly worse than England
■ Similar to England
■ value cannot be calculated as number of cases is too small

Map 1: Map showing mortality rate (2013-2015) from suicide across Lancashire

Mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population (2013-2015), all persons, Lancashire-12 districts **Lancashire** County Council



Data source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework

Hospital admissions from intentional self-harm

Self-harm is an expression of personal distress. Following an episode of self-harm, there is a significant and persistent risk of future suicide. In Lancashire, the most recent figures (2015/16) demonstrate that the rate of hospital admissions for self-harm for the county

remains significantly worse than the England rate. Looking at individual districts, presented in Table 2, the rates in Burnley, Chorley, Fylde, Hyndburn, Lancaster and Wyre are consistently significantly worse than the England rate. As previous self-harm is the most powerful predictor of future suicide, this demonstrates that action is needed across Lancashire and not just in areas where rates of completed suicide are high.

Table 2: Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm, all ages, all persons, Lancashire

District	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Burnley	345.9	332.9	345.1	294.6
Chorley	218.2	289.7	243.4	233.6
Fylde	266.3	203.6	242.7	257.0
Hyndburn	317.6	341.1	309.5	295.0
Lancaster	316.6	290.5	278.6	274.0
Pendle	235.0	277.5	217.9	206.2
Preston	224.9	247.1	192.5	200.3
Ribble Valley	153.8	190.9	203.8	188.0
Rossendale	235.1	286.4	240.5	222.0
South Ribble	188.6	196.6	138.0	189.4
West Lancashire	234.0	225.2	218.9	204.7
Wyre	237.2	273.8	264.4	277.5
Lancashire-12	246.8	260.8	236.1	235.0
England	189.6	205.9	193.2	196.5

■ Significantly worse than England
■ Similar to England
■ Significantly better than England

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework

Existing work to address suicide in Lancashire

It has been recognised for some time that rates of suicide and self-harm in Lancashire are high and are above the national average. Much work has already been done and is ongoing within Lancashire County Council and with partners to address this.

Suicide audit

A large suicide audit encompassing the two year period between April 2013 and March 2015 has recently been completed. The purpose of this project was to examine in depth each individual suicide that had occurred within the twelve districts of Lancashire County Council

in order to determine trends and themes that are not accessible through routinely available data and that may differ from the national picture. This allows lessons to be learnt that help to prevent future suicides in Lancashire. Over the course of this project, case files from 222 suicides were reviewed and the data generated informs much of this strategy. Some of the key themes from this piece of work were as follows:

Demographics

- In the audit cohort, deaths from suicide were highest in the 40-49 and 50-59 year age groups; and nearly 2.5 times higher in males than in females.
- The majority of suicides were of White British ethnicity but the representation of White Other ethnicity in the audit cohort, which primarily consisted of Eastern Europeans, was higher than its representation in the Lancashire population.
- 23% of the deceased were unemployed at time of death, compared to between 5-7.7% of the wider Lancashire population during the audit period.

Deprivation and geography

- A significantly higher proportion of the deceased resided in the 20% most deprived areas compared to the 20% least deprived areas.
- There were more suicides amongst the youngest age groups in the most deprived areas, whilst there were more suicides amongst the oldest age groups in the least deprived areas.

Circumstances of death

- 70% of the deceased were single, divorced, separated or widowed and 43% were living alone at time of death, suggesting high levels of social isolation.
- Hanging was the most common method of suicide, followed by self-poisoning.
- Of those who took their life by self-poisoning, 40% had used opiates (primarily prescribed painkillers), 30% had used tricyclic antidepressants and the most common source of substances was prescribed for the subject.
- The top factors contributing to suicide were: mental illness, financial difficulties, relationship breakdown, substance misuse, bereavement (including bereavement by suicide), ongoing criminal investigation/recent police contact and abuse.
- Where there was an ongoing criminal investigation or recent police contact, the most common offence was child sex offences.

Mental health diagnoses and contact with services

- A quarter of the deceased had either visited their GP for a mental health condition or been seen by specialist mental health services in the week before their death.
- Compared with females (77%), a lower proportion of males (63%) had a mental health diagnosis and multiple GP consultations for mental health problems during the previous 12 months; suggesting that males may be less likely to seek and receive support.
- Depression, anxiety disorders and substance misuse were the three most common mental health diagnoses amongst the audit cohort.

- 46% of the deceased had a history of contact with mental health services.
- 41% of the deceased had a history of self-harm and 43% of the deceased had a history of alcohol and/or drug misuse.
- 12% of all individuals, and 25% of all females, had been victims of physical or sexual abuse.
- Aside from health services the most common other agencies that individuals had been in contact with were the police, substance misuse services and social services.

The full suicide audit report can be accessed via the Lancashire County Council website [\(insert hyperlink when published online\)](#).

The Lancashire and South Cumbria Sustainability and Transformation Plan

Health partners in English regions have been required to develop Sustainability and Transformation Plans (STPs) that address national priorities, including suicide(9). Analysis within the '*National Confidential Inquiry into Suicide and Homicide by People with Mental Illness*' demonstrated that of the 44 STP footprints across England, Lancashire and South Cumbria had the second highest suicide rate in 2012-2014 (12.6 per 100,000 population)(10). An STP suicide prevention oversight group and an STP suicide prevention delivery group have been formed and Lancashire County Council is represented on both.

[Insert detail of work underway with the STP suicide prevention group](#)

[Insert detail of other work projects/partnership working relevant to suicide prevention](#)

Vision for the future

Policy context

Suicide prevention is currently a national priority and there are several policy documents, both national and local that set the vision for suicide prevention in England:

"The Five Year Forward View for Mental Health"

The '*Five Year Forward View for Mental Health*' highlighted suicide prevention as a key area for improvement, with a national target for the number of people taking their own life in each local area to have reduced by 10% in 2020/21 compared to 2016/17 levels(9).

"Preventing suicide in England: a cross-governmental outcomes strategy to save lives"

The current key national strategy document within suicide prevention is '*Preventing suicide in England: a cross-governmental outcomes strategy to save lives*'(2). This

sets out the government's strategy to prevent suicide in England and focuses on six key areas(2):

1. Reduce the risk of suicide in key high-risk groups;
2. Tailor approaches to improve mental health in specific groups;
3. Reduce access to the means of suicide;
4. Provide better information and support to those bereaved or affected by suicide;
5. Support the media in delivering sensitive approaches to suicide and suicidal behaviour and
6. Support research, data collection and monitoring.

There have been regular reports on national progress against this strategy, with the most recent published in January 2017(11). Here, self-harm was added to the strategy as a separate key area for focus, in recognition of the fact that self-harm is the biggest indicator of suicide risk(11). Indeed, half of people who complete suicide have a history of self-harm(11).

"No health without mental health"

This national suicide prevention strategy runs alongside the government's wider mental health strategy '*No health without mental health*'(12). This recognised that, although the quality of mental health care has improved in recent years, too much emphasis has been placed on structures and processes rather than outcomes(12). The strategy set shared national objectives to improve services and to transform public attitudes towards mental health(12). A key measure within the strategy was that fewer people should suffer avoidable harm, with suicide rates placed within the Public Health Outcomes Framework(12).

"The Lancashire and South Cumbria Sustainability and Transformation Plan"

Nationally, the suicide component of STPs is required to focus strongly on primary care, substance misuse and to incorporate evidence-based preventative interventions that target high-risk locations and high-risk groups within their population, drawing on localised real-time data(9). Suicide sits within the prevention work stream of the Lancashire and South Cumbria STP, which has prioritised prevention and early intervention to reduce suicide(13).

Our strategic objectives

Our vision for the future is to reduce suicide rates in Lancashire at a county-wide level both through targeted interventions aimed at those at the highest risk of suicide and through more upstream initiatives that seek to improve the wellbeing of the Lancashire population and that have wider societal benefits. In line with the national target, by 2021 we aim to have reduced the number of people completing suicide in Lancashire by 10% compared to 2016/17 rates.

To achieve this vision, we will adopt the strategic objectives of the national suicide prevention strategy ("*Preventing suicide in England: a cross-governmental outcomes strategy to save lives*")⁽²⁾:

1. Reduce the risk of suicide in key high risk groups;
2. Tailor approaches to improve mental health in specific groups;
3. Reduce access to the means of suicide;
4. Provide better information and support to those bereaved or affected by suicide;
5. Support the media in delivering sensitive approaches to suicide and suicidal behaviour and
6. Support research, data collection and monitoring.

In order to ensure that these objectives are relevant to the twelve districts of Lancashire County Council, our approach to each of these objectives will be determined by local data, including that generated through our recent Lancashire Suicide Audit, as well as the wider evidence base. This methodology will help to ensure that our strategy is both in alignment with national and local agendas, as the Lancashire and South Cumbria STP suicide plans are also structured around the national objectives, and is locally applicable.

Action plan

1. Reduce the risk of suicide in key high risk groups:

- **Young and middle-aged men;**
- **People in the care of mental health services, including inpatients;**
- **People with a history of self-harm;**
- **People in contact with the criminal justice system and**
- **Specific occupational groups such as doctors, nurses, veterinary workers, farmers and agricultural workers.**

As demonstrated by the suicide audit, the most pertinent high-risk groups in Lancashire are young and middle-aged men, people with a history of self-harm (including previous suicide attempts), people in contact with the criminal justice system (most notably child sex offenders) and people in contact with mental health services. No specific occupational groups were highlighted as being at-risk, potentially because of the small numbers of each occupational group involved.

1.1 Young and middle-aged men

Action point 1: Offer services for men and train staff in community locations in Lancashire away from formal healthcare settings.

Action point 2: Develop local campaigns to reduce the stigma of mental illness and suicide building on current national momentum, such as the "Time to Talk" campaign.

Action point 3: Invest in initiatives to reduce male unemployment in Lancashire.

1.2 People with a history of self-harm

Action point 4: Emergency Departments and secondary care to be represented on the local multi-agency suicide prevention group.

Action point 5: Local pathways for the assessment, management and follow-up of people presenting to Emergency Departments with self-harm to be reviewed and, if required, integrated mental health care pathways to be developed between mental health liaison teams in secondary care and community services.

Action point 6: Training on suicide prevention for clinical staff in Lancashire on aspects pertinent to their work, such as self-harm risk assessment and safe prescribing, through existing programmes of professional education.

1.3. People in contact with the criminal justice system

Action point 7: Lancashire Constabulary to review and strengthen their risk assessment, checks and safety netting procedures for when individuals leave custody, particularly amongst those suspected of child sex offences.

1.3 People in contact with mental health services

Action point 8: All agencies represented on the local multi-agency suicide steering group to pledge to ongoing financial commitment to mental health.

Action point 9: Mental health services in Lancashire should be joined up with employment services to allow both mental health and employment needs to be addressed.

Action point 10: Targeted interventions and services to enable people with mental health conditions in Lancashire to return to or enter the workplace.

Action point 11: Mental health services in Lancashire to review their operating procedures and explore approaches to integrated working and information sharing.

2. Tailor approaches to improve mental health in specific groups:

- **Children and young people;**
- **Survivors of abuse or violence;**
- **Veterans;**
- **People living with long-term physical health conditions;**
- **People with untreated depression;**
- **People who are especially vulnerable due to social and economic circumstances;**
- **People who misuse drugs or alcohol;**
- **Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people and**
- **Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups and asylum seekers.**

Several specific groups were highlighted within the national suicide prevention strategy as requiring tailored approaches to improve mental health. Of these specific groups, those that emerged as at particularly high risk of suicide in Lancashire were survivors of abuse or violence, people living with long-term physical health problems, people vulnerable due to

social and economic circumstances and people who misuse drugs or alcohol. In addition, although there were very small numbers of children and young people represented in the audit, it was noted that many of the contributory factors to suicide, such as sexual abuse or bereavement by suicide, had occurred during childhood and adolescence. Consequently, this group is a key focus for suicide prevention. With regards to the other groups highlighted within the national strategy, such as LGBT people and veterans, although these are likely to represent key areas for suicide prevention nationally, there were very few individuals within these groups in the audit cohort.

2.1 Survivors of abuse or violence

Action point 12: Ensure that there is integration between the multi-agency suicide prevention group in Lancashire and the Pan-Lancashire Strategic Domestic Abuse Board.

2.2 People with long-term physical health problems

Action point 13: Training for primary and secondary care clinicians to recognise and manage the mental health implications of physical illness.

Action point 14: Integrated management pathways for physical and mental health, including routine mental state assessment, self-care advice and referral to services and organisations that address social isolation as part of the regular review for chronic conditions such as osteoarthritis and respiratory disease.

2.3 People vulnerable due to social and economic disadvantage

Action point 15: Form and build on existing partnerships with local organisations that work with deprived communities.

Action point 16: Provide public information to signpost people to information and support if they are in debt or at risk of getting into debt, advice on maintaining wellbeing during difficult times and guidance on where to go for further help.

Action point 17: Ensure that healthcare professionals in primary care, secondary care and mental health settings are aware of services relating to financial support and debt prevention/management to enable them to signpost patients presenting with low mood, anxiety or suicidal thoughts as a result of financial difficulties.

Action point 18: Training for staff in services such as housing and Welfare Rights that regularly encounter people at high-risk of suicide to manage self-harm and suicide declarations and develop frameworks to support these.

2.4 People who misuse drugs or alcohol

Action point 19: Specific consideration and mention of suicide prevention in drug and alcohol strategies in Lancashire to ensure that work on substance misuse is fully aligned with suicide prevention.

Action point 20: Joint responsibility between substance misuse and mental health services in Lancashire for treating both substance misuse and other mental health conditions.

Action point 21: Training on suicide prevention and interventions for staff working in addiction services in Lancashire.

Action point 22: Work with CCGs and hospital trusts in Lancashire to incorporate suicide risk into brief interventions for harmful drinkers.

Action point 23: Engage people with experience of substance misuse and self-harm or suicide attempts in service design and delivery; for example, through the Lancashire User Forum or the Recovery Infrastructure Organisation.

2.5 Children and young people

Action point 24: Sustained investment and commitment to universal children's services in Lancashire.

Action point 25: Sustained investment and commitment to specialist children's services in Lancashire and those that work with vulnerable children, such as children's social care, CAMHS and the Lancashire County Council Children and Family Wellbeing service.

3. Reduce access to the means of suicide

Those methods of suicide most amenable to reduced access are hanging and strangulation in inpatient/criminal justice settings, self-poisoning, deaths that occur at high-risk locations and on the rail network.

There were less than five deaths by hanging or strangulation in inpatient/criminal justice settings in Lancashire during the suicide audit period, however self-poisoning was the second most common method of suicide and is a highly relevant area for action, with the majority of deaths occurring as a result of prescribed substances. The suicides that occurred on the rail network during the audit period were spread across the county with no hotspots, however there were three public locations where more than one suicide had been completed.

Action point 26: Training of GPs in Lancashire regarding safe prescribing of analgesia and antidepressants, particularly at times of high risk.

Action point 27: Work with GPs and pharmacists in Lancashire to ensure that there are effective medicines management strategies to highlight non-compliance and diversion of medications.

Action point 28: Engagement of the Lancashire Medicines Management Group to support safe prescribing of analgesia and antidepressants in Lancashire.

Action point 29: Where individuals disclose suicidal thoughts, risk assessment should include assessment of the means of suicide and attempts to remove and relinquish the means; for example, medication review.

Action point 30: Lancashire multi-agency suicide group to review interventions in place at suicide hotspots in Lancashire.

4. Provide better information and support to those bereaved or affected by suicide

Bereavement is known to be a risk factor for suicide and this risk is increased where people have been bereaved by suicide(14). Of those completing suicide during the audit period in Lancashire, several had a recorded history of suicide in a close family member.

Action point 31: To work with existing support organisations, for example 'Survivors of Bereavement by Suicide', to offer support to Lancashire residents affected by suicide via existing groups and new support networks to ensure that there is specialist suicide bereavement support available across the county.

Action point 32: To develop routine pathways and information packs for all families bereaved by suicide that could be disseminated via GPs or the relevant coroner's office.

5. Support the media in delivering sensitive approaches to suicide and suicidal behaviour

The media has an important role to play in influencing suicidal behaviour. Where there is a high profile death, media reporting can result in imitative behaviour, particularly at suicide hotspots and clusters of suicides. In addition, internet content promoting suicide, detailing effective methods of suicide or making available the means of suicide can influence peoples' decision to attempt suicide and the effectiveness of their attempts. This is a recognised offence and individuals can be prosecuted(2). Internet content had played a role amongst seven people within the audit cohort and is especially relevant to suicides amongst young people.

Action point 33: Where internet content is identified as being a factor in the suicide, either by the police or during the Coroner's investigation, Lancashire Constabulary should support the internet industry to remove the content.

Action point 34: Where websites, including people in online chat rooms and social networks, are found to be persistently promoting suicide or suicide methods, Lancashire Constabulary should seek prosecutions.

Action point 35: To improve and develop the suicide component of Lancashire County Council's website as a reliable source of support and resources, linking to third party websites where appropriate.

Action point 36: The multi-agency suicide prevention group should proactively engage the local media to develop a standard for reporting suicides responsibly.

6. Research, data collection and monitoring

Robust and reliable research, data collection and monitoring are crucial when developing any meaningful suicide prevention strategy. Although suicide audit enables in-depth exploration of each death, there was a delay of months and in some cases years between the death occurring and the process of suicide audit. Real-time surveillance enables the multi-agency group to rapidly implement interventions in response to cases of suicide or

self-harm; for example, to respond to clusters in suicide hotspots, to become aware of new methods of suicide and ensure that support is provided to the bereaved.

Action point 37: Local multi-agency suicide prevention group to explore with the Lancashire coroners the possibility and practicality of establishing real-time suicide surveillance in Lancashire.

Action point 38: Local multi-agency group to explore the possibility and practicalities of real-time self-harm surveillance in Lancashire.

Action point 39: If future suicide audits are carried out in Lancashire, an adapted suicide audit proforma should be adopted that has been standardised with other local authorities within the Lancashire and South Cumbria STP footprint in order to improve data collection and comparability.

Action point 40: Engage people affected by suicide and staff working in mental health services to inform deeper aspects of suicide prevention.

Monitoring progress

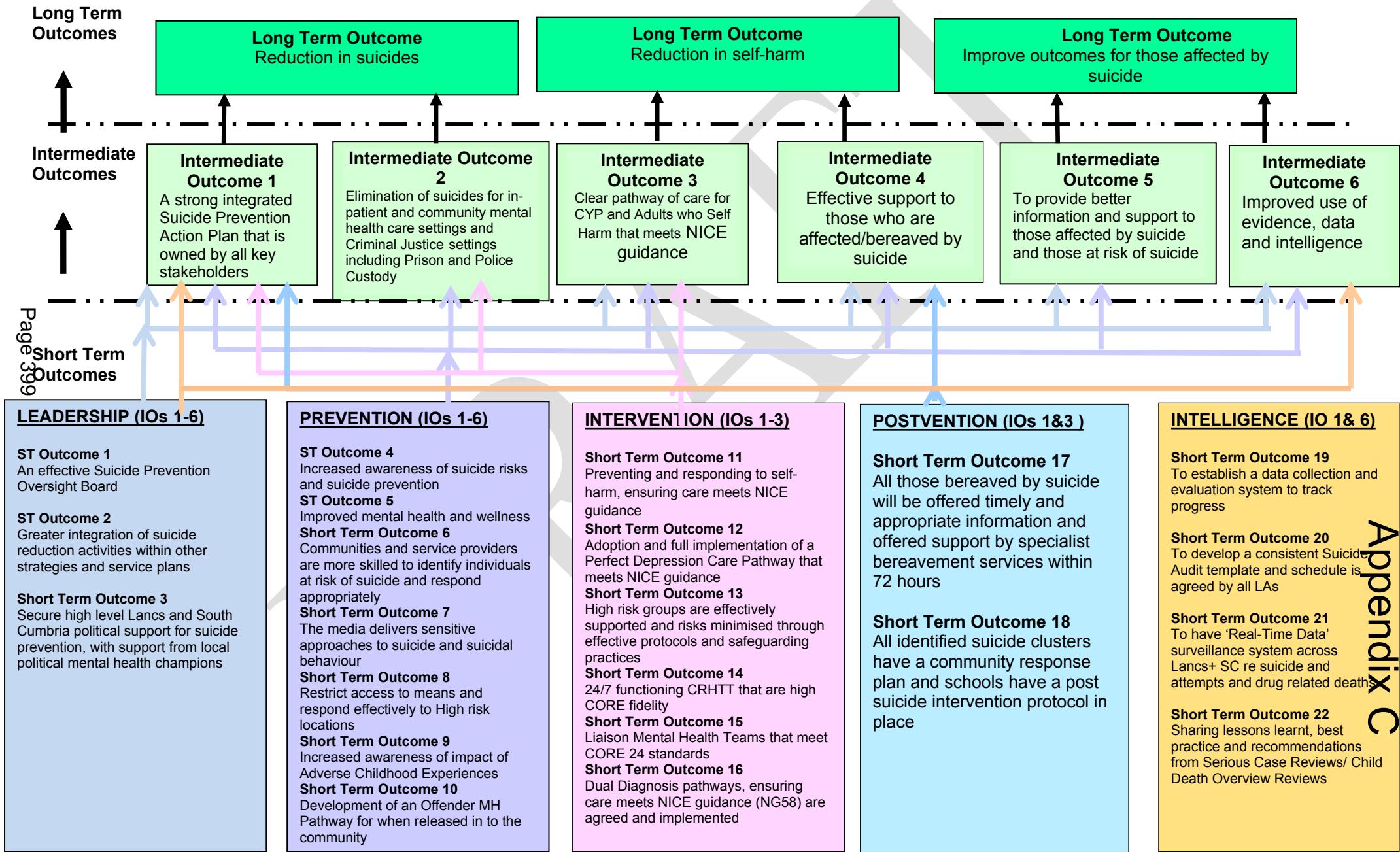
Monitoring progress against this strategy, including yearly reports against the strategy planned across Lancashire and South Cumbria STP footprint. In 2021 the strategy will be formally evaluated and progress in terms of the 10% reduction target will be assessed.

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Vision: Lancashire and South Cumbria residents are emotionally resilient and have positive mental health



LEADERSHIP

Long Term Outcomes	Reduction in suicides		Reduction in self-harm		The impact of suicide, on those affected by it, is relieved	
Intermediate Outcomes	Outcome 1 A strong integrated Suicide Prevention Action Plan that is owned by all key stakeholders	Outcome 2 Elimination of suicides for in-patient and community mental health care settings	Outcome 3 Clear pathway of care for CYP and Adults who Self Harm that meets NICE guidance	Outcome 4 Effective support to those who are affected/bereaved by suicide	Outcome 5 To develop and support our workforce to assess and support those who may be at risk of suicide	Outcome 6 Improved use of evidence, data and intelligence
Short Term Outcomes	Short Term Outcome 1 An effective Suicide Prevention Board		Short Term Outcome 2 Greater integration of suicide reduction activities within other strategies and service plans		Short Term Outcome 3 Secure high level Lancs and South Cumbria political support for suicide prevention, with support from local political mental health and suicide prevention champions	
Signs of success	6 SP Oversight Board meetings held each year LA Safeguarding Boards are provided with regular updates on progress		Suicide Prevention Commitments and Statements are included in all key stakeholders policies and strategies i.e. HR Policies Every organisation has a suicide prevention policy for staff		All H&WB have agreed the content and signed up to support the delivery of the Lancs and SC SP Action Plan All LAs have a MH and Suicide Prevention Elected Member Champion	
Reach	Key Stakeholders, Safeguarding Boards, LA Suicide Prevention groups, STP Governance meetings, Local Authorities, Primary and Secondary Care organisations, Police, Fire Service, NWAS, CYP service, Commissioners and 3rd Sector services, Local Communities		Local Authorities, Primary and Secondary Care organisations, Police, Fire Service, NWAS, CYP service, Commissioners and 3rd Sector services, Private Sector (particularly Construction, Carer Organisations)		Local Authorities- Health and Well Being Boards, Elected Members, Local Communities,	
Output ↑	Commitment from all key stakeholders to reduce and prevent Suicides		Suicide Prevention is seen as the responsibility for all in Lancs+ SC		Elected Member Mental Health and Suicide Prevention champions in each of the LAs	

<p>Activity</p> <p>↑</p> <p>Page 40</p>	<p>Bi Monthly SP Oversight Board meeting</p> <p>To attend at each Health and Wellbeing Board to seek support for the Lancs and SC STP action plan action plans</p> <p>To provide update reports to local Safeguarding Boards and Health and Wellbeing Boards on the development and delivery/ implementation of the Suicide Prevention STP Plan</p> <p>Strategic Leaders pledges/ commitment to deliver of the Suicide Prevention Action Plan</p> <p>Strategic Leads across Lancs and SC to consider to sign up to the No More Zero Suicide Alliance</p>	<p>To develop a Suicide Prevention narrative and key areas for action for strategies and plans where suicide and suicide prevention is a related issue or risk e.g. drugs and alcohol, long-term conditions (</p> <p>Key stakeholders to audit current policies and procedures to establish if suicide prevention/ risk of suicide is included</p> <p>Mapping of key stakeholders data to allow for segmentation and targeting for those high at risk of suicide</p>	<p>Define the role of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Champion</p> <p>LA PH Leads to present the role and expectation to LA Cabinet meetings</p> <p>To identify Elected Members that will take on the role of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Champion</p> <p>Train the MH/ Suicide Prevention Champions</p>
<p>Inputs</p>	<p>Officer time to attend meetings</p> <p>Officer time to produce update reports</p> <p>Financial</p>	<p>Officer time to conduct audit of policies</p> <p>Analytical</p>	<p>Training of Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Elected Member Champions</p> <p>Officers time</p> <p>Financial</p> <p>Training</p>



PREVENTION

Long Term Outcomes	Reduction in suicides	Reduction in self-harm	The impact of suicide, on those affected by it, is relieved
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Intermediate Outcomes	Outcome 1 A strong integrated Suicide Prevention Action Plan that is owned by all key stakeholders	Outcome 2 Elimination of suicides for in-patient and community mental health care settings	Outcome 3 Clear pathway of care for CYP and Adults who Self Harm that meets NICE guidance	Outcome 4 Effective support to those who are affected/bereaved by suicide	Outcome 5 To develop and support our workforce to assess and support those who may be at risk of suicide	Outcome 6 Improved use of evidence, data and intelligence
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Short Term Outcome SP 402	Short Term Outcome 4 Increased awareness of suicide risks and suicide prevention	Short Term Outcome 5 Improved mental health and wellness	Short Term Outcome 6 Communities and service providers are more skilled to identify individuals at risk of suicide and respond appropriately	Short Term Outcome 7 The media delivers sensitive approaches to suicide and suicidal behaviour	Short Term Outcome 8 Restrict access to means and respond effectively to hotspots	Short Term Outcome 9 Increased awareness of impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)	Short Term Outcome 10 Development of an Offender MH Pathway for when released in to the community
Signs of success	% of people who report that they are more aware of who is at risk of suicide and ways in which that it can be prevented Decrease in Suicide rates across the STP Increased awareness of the suicide audit	Increase in volunteering Increase in residents taking part in physical activities across the STP area Increase in those accessing Adult Learning opportunities 5 Ways to	Specify number people trained in SP % who are trained who improved knowledge, skills confidence in identifying individuals at risk Specify number public sector organisations who agree to make SP training mandatory	Local Authorities and 4 local media organisations have pledged to adhere by the Samaritans suicide reporting guidance No of stakeholders that sign up and adopt the principles for the reporting of suicides	Reduction in suicides in suicide hotspots	Staff in key agencies have an increased awareness of ACEs and the impact that they have on CYP Increase in staff that report that they are able to support/ refer to services that will help CYP when an ACE is	Clear pathway for offenders to access MH services when released for custody, particularly for those that are high risk of suicide i.e. on suicide watch in the custodial estate Reduction in the number of suicides of

	findings across all key stakeholders	Wellbeing embedded in commissioned services Increase in mental health awareness training	Specify number of people who are trained in the impact/ risk of Self Harm Number of hours of Protected Learning time allocated by CCGs for Suicide Prevention awareness training sessions			identified Increase in the number of services that are commissioned which include and monitors ACEs	prisoners on release from custody Offender Health Pathway protocol developed and signed off
Reach Page 403	Those more at risk of suicide: men, older, Private businesses; taxi, barbers Schools and colleges Prisons Substance misuse services , Local authorities, Primary and Secondary Health, DWP, CAB, 3 rd Sector Organisations	Universal – whole population Target services which address high levels of vulnerability eg Substance Misuse Services, Community Mental Health services, Wellbeing services	Specify who is targeted for training Local residents Elected Members Frontline Police/ A+E staff/ Secondary MH services/ Schools/ Primary Care	Communication Departments in all Key Stakeholder organisations Media Outlets	Local Communities Police/ NWSA/ National Rail/ LA Planning Departments/ Local Travel Companies/ British transport Police	Local Authorities Police Education 3 rd Sector organisations Commissioners-Health and Public Health Prisons Probation	Prisons, Police, Primary Care and Secondary MH Services, Local Authorities, Probation
Output ↑	number of events during Suicide Prevention Day Time to Change Campaigns embedded across Las Suicide Audit data publicised and shared Scoping exercise	Measure increase in mental health awareness training delivered Contracts have 5 Ways embedded Volunteer hours recorded across the system Uptake of physical activity (PHOF ?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify number of training sessions Specify number of people trained Suicide Prevention awareness training is integrated in to mandatory training for all 	At least one of the following media organisations will sign a suicide prevention pledge re responsible reporting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TV (That's Lancashire Channel) Newspaper Radio 	Number of Suicide high risk locations that are identified and target hardened	% of staff that are have attended ACE awareness training Number of services that are commissioned which include ACEs and are monitoring them	Clear pathway agreed for prisoners returning to Lancashire and South Cumbria to access MH Services Gaps identified Agreed protocol signed up to by Prison/ probation and Services



	of debt services completed Consistent debt advice available across the STP		stakeholders i.e. module within safeguarding training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All localities in LANCS + SC have a SP training programme All LAs have an Elected Member for Mental Health and suicide prevention 				
<p>Activity</p> <p>↑</p> <p>Page 404</p>	<p>To undertake suicide prevention awareness raising during world Suicide Prevention Day</p> <p>To develop suicide prevention social marketing campaign material</p> <p>To deliver a “Time to Change” campaign as part of MH Awareness week</p> <p>Scoping of the level of debt advice support available across STP</p> <p>Identify gaps in debt/ money services</p> <p>Develop a standard/ universal</p>	<p>Write 5 Ways into all relevant new service specifications</p> <p>Measure volunteer hours across STP</p> <p>Monitor changes in PHOF physical activity data</p> <p>Partnership to develop wider mental health training capacity (eg use of e learning tools).</p>	<p>Map out current ‘e’ learning suicide prevention training that is available/ being used</p> <p>To identify potential gatekeepers or champions for suicide prevention in local authorities,</p> <p>CCGs to allocate protected learning time sessions/ 1 hour session for Suicide Awareness/ REACH training to programmed statutory safeguarding training</p> <p>Develop a Suicide Prevention training programme which</p>	<p>To host a meeting with key media organisations which focuses on suicide awareness and responsible media reporting</p> <p>To relaunch the Samaritans media guidance</p> <p>Standardised guidance document produced for reporting of suicides</p> <p>Principles of the reporting guidance adopted by all key agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify Top 10 high risk locations in Lancs and South Cumbria Work with Network Rail, Coast Guard, BTP, Lancashire and Cumbria Police, Highways Agency, and Waterways Agency to reduce access in the top 10 high risk locations Carry out Environmental Visual Audits of high risk locations 	<p>Raise awareness of ACEs i.e. what they and the long lasting impact they can have on CYP</p> <p>Include ACEs in future Suicide Audits</p> <p>Include ACEs in all relevant commissioned services that are being re designed</p>	<p>Mapping of current pathway</p> <p>Gaps identified</p> <p>Offender Health Pathway protocol developed</p> <p>Key Stakeholders agree and sign up to protocol</p>

	approach to debt advice across the STP		covers ACEs/ Self Harm/ MH First Aid/ ASSIST/ Safe Talk				
<p>Input</p> <p>Page 405</p>	LA PH Teams LA healthy living services	Officer time LA PH teams and CCG Financial resources Data	Officers Time Financial resource	Samaritans Media organisations Communication departments in stakeholder organisations Officer time to produce the guidance and principles Senior Officers to agree and sign off	Data Officer Time Financial resource	ACE Training video Officer time to train staff	Officer time to undertake mapping pathway work Financial resource Technology

DRAFT

INTERVENTION

Long Term Outcomes	Reduction in suicides		Reduction in self-harm		Improved outcomes for those affected by suicide	
Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Outcome 1 A strong integrated Suicide Prevention Action Plan that is owned by all key stakeholders		Outcome 2 Elimination of suicides for in-patient and community mental health care settings		Intermediate Outcome 3 Clear pathway of care for CYP and Adults who Self Harm that meets NICE guidance	
Short Term Outcomes Page 406	Short Term Outcome 11 Preventing and responding to self-harm, ensuring care meets NICE guidance	Short Term Outcome 12 Adoption and full implementation of a Perfect Depression Care Pathway that meets NICE guidance	Short Term Outcome 13 High risk groups are effectively supported and risks minimised through effective protocols and safeguarding practices	Short Term Outcome 14 24/7 functioning CRHTT that are high CORE fidelity	Short Term Outcome 15 Liaison Mental Health Teams that meet CORE 24 standards	Short Term Outcome 16 Dual Diagnosis pathways, ensuring care meets NICE guidance (NG58) are agreed and implemented
	Signs of success	Increased awareness among frontline workers regarding suicide risk factors and co-morbidities All A&Es have undertaken an audit 100% of patients presenting with self-harm have a full biopsychosocial assessment No of services that are NICE compliant identified LMH teams in acute hospitals have CYP specialists Self-Harm pathway mapped out for CYP and Adults	All patients receive NICE compliant treatment for depression	Reduced suicide ideation and behaviour Increased use of comprehensive risk and clinical assessments Increased family engagement and involvement in care Increased capacity for working with a person with suicidal thoughts Increased access to support for those not open to MH services	24/7 Crisis Care available for CYP and Adults that are high performing CORE fidelity teams. CRHT teams meet the NHS National Standards set out in the MH FYFV	CORE 24 LMH teams in each of the 4 Acute hospitals across Lancs and SC that also provide specialist CYP support LMH teams meet NHS England National Standards for CORE 24 that are set out in the MH FYFV

	Self-Harm Service gaps identified					Substance Misuse Staff)
Reach	A&E Departments, NWAS, 3 rd Sector organisations, Lancashire Police, CYP services, Commissioners, LAs, Schools	MH Trusts, GPs, CCG Commissioners, IAPT services	A&E Departments, NWAS, Primary Care, MH Trusts, families and those with lived experience , Housing, Substance Misuse services	Local Communities LCFT Police NWAS	Acute Hospitals, Primary Care, LCFT, Commissioners	Drug and Alcohol Services, Secondary Care, Service Users
Output  Page 407	<p>Number of A&E's have an audit of % of patients who present with self-harm who have had a full biopsychosocial assessment</p> <p>Number of services that are Self harm treatment compliant</p> <p>Increase in CYP resilience</p>	<p>LCFT/ CFT and respective commissioners have signed up to delivering the perfect depression care pathway</p> <p>No of GP practises that meet NICE compliance</p> <p>Baseline established of the number of people who are currently being treated with anti-depressants</p> <p>Baseline established for the number of PHQ 9 forms that are completed</p>	<p>Accessible services that are available 24 hours/ 7 days a week</p> <p>Increased improvement in Suicide Awareness</p> <p>Increase in the number of people trained</p>	24/7 fully resourced CRHTT that is accessible to CYP and Adults	LMH teams meet CORE 24 standards	<p>Number of staff that are trained in dual diagnosis</p> <p>Increase number of jointly managed cases by drug and MH services</p>
Activity 	<p>Establish current level of self-harm rates across Lancs and SC</p> <p>To identify “ frequent” self-harmers accessing A&E Departments and NWAS</p> <p>To review current self-harm support and interventions for adults and young people in LANCS + SC</p> <p>To undertake an audit in each A&E of implementation of Nice guidance relating to self-harm and psychological</p>	<p>To baseline data relating to services for depression, that is IAPT, antidepressant prescribing and suicide rates by postcode, evidence of application of NICE guidelines across primary and secondary care and days lost in employment in Lancs and SC</p> <p>To design with patients and stakeholders a 'perfect depression care</p>	<p>Review and modify current risk and clinical assessment tools to ensure consistency and comprehensiveness in MH Trusts</p> <p>To pilot a minimum/optimal standard for suicide risk assessment tools in primary care</p> <p>To develop a Lancs+ SC standard for suicide prevention in secondary care</p>	<p>To develop crisis care arrangements to enable access to 24/7 support for all-age groups particularly children</p> <p>To ensure that CRHTT are high CORE fidelity teams</p>	<p>To develop LMH implementation plan for 2018/ 2019</p> <p>Implement a Liaison Mental health team which has CYP specialists in Acute hospitals</p> <p>To recruit staff to meet CORE 24 LMH standards</p>	<p>Establish current baseline</p> <p>Develop dual diagnosis pathway that meets NICE Guidance</p> <p>Pathway signed off and agreed by MH steering group</p> <p>Pathway embedded into working practices</p>

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 408</p>	<p>assessments in A&E</p> <p>To review local self-harm care pathways against NICE guidance (CG133)</p> <p>To deliver suicide prevention and self-harm training for staff</p> <p>To develop an information sharing system between NWAS and LA PH teams re number of attempted suicide/self-harm</p> <p>To develop a consistent system of sharing data with GPs from A&E and NWAS (</p> <p>To develop a consistent response with primary care to those patients flagged as attempted suicide/self-harm from A&E and NWAS</p>	<p>pathway' with key outcomes</p> <p>To secure sign up across all MH Trust providers and commissioners (mental health) for commissioning of this care pathway</p> <p>Establish a baseline for the number of patients that are currently being treated with anti-depressants and that the care meets NICE guidelines</p>	<p>To develop a process to enable learning from suicide attempts</p> <p>Consult and engage with families of those with suicidal ideation</p> <p>To standardise post-incident reviews, share best practice, lessons learned and review recommendations to ensure that they are implemented</p> <p>To strengthen the management of depression in primary care</p> <p>To review local care pathways against Antenatal and postnatal mental health: clinical management and service guidance NICE guidance (CG192)</p>			
<p>Inputs</p>	<p>Data analysts A&E departments and NWAS, NHS England CORE 24 funding</p>	<p>Commissioners, MH Trusts, GPs, IAPT</p>	<p>Staff time to conduct audit of current policies</p>	<p>CCG Commissioner funding, LCFT</p>	<p>CORE 24 Transformation funding (2018/19), Acute Hospitals, A+E Delivery Boards, LCFT, Commissioners</p>	<p>CCG Commissioner funding, LA Public Health Commissioners, Drug and Alcohol Services, Secondary MH services</p>

POSTVENTION

Long Term Outcomes	Reduction in suicides	Reduction in self-harm	Improved outcomes for those affected by suicide
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Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Outcome 4 Effective support to those who are affected/bereaved by suicide
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Short Term Outcomes 	Short Term Outcome 17 All those bereaved by suicide will be offered timely and appropriate information and offered support by specialist bereavement services within 72 hours	Short Term Outcome 18 All identified suicide clusters have a community response plan and schools have a post suicide intervention protocol in place
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Signs of success	Specialist suicide bereavement service commissioned across Lancs and South Cumbria Increased number of those bereaved by suicide can access mainstream MH services/ Support	Reduction in the number of cluster suicides incidents Post Suicide Intervention adopted in all schools across Lancs and SC
Reach	Those bereaved by suicide, Commissioners of MH services, Commissioners of bereavement services/ Coroners/ Police/ NWS/ Public Health Leads/ LAs/ Prisons/ LCFT/ CFT	Coroner/ LA PH Leads, Police and specific stakeholders based on the circumstances/ need that are identified
Output	Bereavement Support services mapped out Gaps identified Increase in the no of Help is at Hand books given out by services Specialist Suicide Bereavement Service specification developed Consistent Referral for Suicide Bereavement adopted by Stakeholders	Key Leads identified in each organisation Standardised documents and process agreed for developing Community Response Action Plan

<p>Activity</p> <p>↑</p> <p>Page 410</p>	<p>To review what services are currently available/ commissioned across Lancs+ SC for people that are bereaved by Suicide</p> <p>Develop an online directory of services and resources for those affected by Suicide including ADFAM, Samaritan, MIND ED etc.</p> <p>Develop a consistent approach taken by all key stakeholders for signposting, advice provided and support offered to those affected by suicide</p> <p>To consult with those bereaved by suicide to develop a Lancs and SC suicide bereavement pathway.</p> <p>To scope the potential for additional commissioning of suicide bereavement support to supplement local arrangements</p> <p>To scope current arrangements across Lancs and SC in relation to post-vention interventions, e.g. schools, communities and outreach to family and friends, in addition to bereavement support</p> <p>To upskill current bereavement support services so they are able to offer/ provide specialist suicide support to those affected by suicide</p>
<p>Input</p>	<p>Help is at Hand</p> <p>Staff Time</p> <p>Funding for Specialist service identified</p>

<p>Review PHE Guidance for developing Community Cluster Action Plans</p> <p>Develop Standardised Suicide Prevention Community Cluster Action Plan procedure</p> <p>Define what is meant by a suicide cluster i.e. 2 or more/ same modus operandi (MO)</p> <p>All key stakeholders sign up, agree and implement procedure</p> <p>Development of post suicide intervention protocol in schools</p>	<p>Staff</p> <p>Financial</p>
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INTELLIGENCE

Long Term Outcomes	Reduction in suicides	Reduction in self-harm	Improved outcomes for those affected by suicide
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Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Outcome 6 Improved use of evidence, data and intelligence
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Short Term Outcomes ↑	Short Term Outcome 19 To establish a data collection and evaluation system to track progress	Short Term Outcome 20 A consistent Suicide Audit template and schedule is agreed by all LAs	Short Term Outcome 21 To have a 'Real-Time Data' surveillance system across Lancs+ SC re suicide and attempts and drug related deaths	Short Term Outcome 22 Sharing lessons learnt, best practice and recommendations from Serious Case Reviews/ Child Death Overview and Domestic Homicide Reviews
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Page 4

Signs of success	Performance Management framework which monitors interventions and impact on Suicides across Lancs and SC	A consistent suicide audit data collection method which is adopted across Lancs and SC Regular Suicide Audits are conducted across Lancs and SC	Real time data Suicide and attempted suicide, drug related death Surveillance system in place Signed and agreed information sharing protocol Key stakeholders have an increased awareness of the suicide picture across Lancs and SC	Agencies have an increased awareness lessons learnt from Serious Case Reviews and Child Death Overview and Domestic Homicide Reviews
Reach	Suicide Prevention Oversight Board, STP Governance, NHS England, PH England	LA Public Health Leads Coroners Police	Police, NWAS, LA PH Leads, Coroners, Commissioners, Substance Misuse providers, GPs, LA Safeguarding Leads, LA Suicide Prevention Groups, STP partners, Information Governance Leads	Local Safeguarding Boards (Adults and CYP), Local Authorities/ Primary and Secondary Health services, NWAS/ Police/ Prison/ Probation/ CCGs
Output ↑	Quarterly performance reports	Consistent data collection across Lancs and SC Suicide Audit Timetable agreed Suicide Audit report produced across the STP footprint every 3	Joint information sharing protocol Real time data available for Public Health Leads in each LA Responsive coordination and collection of suicide, attempted	Standardised process for sharing the lessons learnt

		years	<p>suicides and drug related deaths information</p> <p>Regular reports provided to STP Governance Board, LA Safeguarding Boards (Adult and CYP)</p>	
<p>Activity</p> <p>↑</p> <p>Page 41</p>	<p>Develop a performance management framework that is able to track progress made against the action plan</p> <p>Produce reporting template that can be used in CCG IAF submissions.</p> <p>Stakeholder agree data sources that will be used for performance monitoring</p>	<p>Review the current suicide audits templates that are currently being used for data collection across Lancs and SC (LA PH Leads, Sept 2017)</p> <p>Develop Suicide Audit template (LA PH Leads, Sept 2017)</p> <p>Develop Suicide audit timetable which is agreed by all LA PH leads (LA PH Leads, Sept 2017)</p>	<p>Feasibility scoping exercise conducted for implementation of a 'Real Time Suicide Surveillance system (Neil Smith- October 2017)</p> <p>Consistent data collection process agreed</p> <p>Develop information sharing protocols</p> <p>Mapping of current data that is collected around suicide, attempted suicides and drug related deaths</p>	<p>To standardise post-incident reviews, share best practice, lessons learned and review recommendations to ensure that they are implemented</p>
Inputs	<p>Data Analyst,</p> <p>All Key Stakeholders,</p> <p>Staffing,</p> <p>Technology</p>	<p>Staffing capacity</p> <p>Technology</p>	<p>Data Analyst Time</p> <p>Staffing</p> <p>Technology</p> <p>Financial</p>	<p>Staffing</p> <p>Technology</p> <p>Financial</p>



By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972. It is considered that all the circumstances of the case the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

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