

Community Wellbeing Board

Agenda

Thursday, 1 December 2016
11.00 am

The Museum of the Order of St John, St
John's Gate, St John's Lane, Clerkenwell,
London, EC1M 4DA

To: Members of the Community Wellbeing Board
cc: Named officers for briefing purposes

www.local.gov.uk

Why have the LGA's Headquarters moved?

The LGA has temporarily relocated from Local Government House (LGH) in Smith Square to Layden House in Farringdon, effective from Monday 31 October 2016. This is to allow extensive refurbishment work to be carried out to LGH.

The refurbishment works will see the ground floor conference centre and all meeting rooms fully refurbished. Floors 1, 2 and 3 will be upgraded and released for commercial letting to enable the LGA to maximise the income from this building as part of its drive for financial sustainability. A new and larger Open Council will be located on the seventh floor. The refurbishment is expected to last for nine months and we expect to be back in LGH by September 2017.

We appreciate your understanding and flexibility during this time.

LGA Community Wellbeing Board

1 December 2016

There will be a meeting of the Community Wellbeing Board at **11.00 am on Thursday, 1 December 2016** at The Museum of the Order of St John, St John's Gate, St John's Lane, Clerkenwell, London, EC1M 4DA.

A sandwich lunch will be available after the meeting.

Attendance Sheet:

Please ensure that you sign the attendance register, which will be available in the meeting room. It is the only record of your presence at the meeting.

Political Group meetings:

The group meetings will take place in advance of the meeting. Please contact your political group as outlined below for further details.

Apologies:

Please notify your political group office (see contact telephone numbers below) if you are unable to attend this meeting.

Conservative:	Group Office: 020 7664 3223	email: lgaconservatives@local.gov.uk
Labour:	Group Office: 020 7664 3334	email: Labour.GroupLGA@local.gov.uk
Independent:	Group Office: 020 7664 3224	email: independent.grouplga@local.gov.uk
Liberal Democrat:	Group Office: 020 7664 3235	email: libdem@local.gov.uk

Location:

A map showing the location of the Museum of the Order of St John is printed on the back cover.

LGA Contact:

Paul Goodchild
0207 664 3005 / paul.goodchild@local.gov.uk

Carers' Allowance

As part of the LGA Members' Allowances Scheme a Carer's Allowance of up to £7.20 per hour is available to cover the cost of dependants (i.e. children, elderly people or people with disabilities) incurred as a result of attending this meeting.

Social Media

The LGA is committed to using social media in a co-ordinated and sensible way, as part of a strategic approach to communications, to help enhance the reputation of local government, improvement engagement with different elements of the community and drive efficiency. Please feel free to use social media during this meeting. **However, you are requested not to use social media during any confidential items.**

The twitter hashtag for this meeting is #lgacwb

Community Wellbeing Board – Membership 2016/2017

Councillor	Authority
Conservative (7)	
Cllr Izzi Seccombe (Chairman)	Warwickshire County Council
Cllr David Coppinger	Windsor & Maidenhead Royal Borough
Cllr Graham Gibbens	Kent County Council
Cllr Keith Glazier	East Sussex County Council
Cllr Liz Mallinson	Cumbria County Council
Cllr Vic Pritchard	Bath & North East Somerset Council
Cllr Ernest White	Leicestershire County Council
Substitutes	
Cllr Linda Chilton	Derbyshire County Council
Cllr Judith Wallace	North Tyneside Council
Cllr Sue Woolley	Lincolnshire County Council
Labour (7)	
Cllr Linda Thomas (Vice-Chair)	Bolton Council
Cllr Jonathan McShane	Hackney London Borough Council
Cllr Lynn Travis	Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council
Cllr Carole Burdis	North Tyneside Council
Cllr Phil Bale	Cardiff Council
Cllr Jackie Meldrum	Lambeth London Borough Council
Cllr Rachel Eden	Reading Borough Council
Substitutes	
Cllr Maureen Cummings	Wakefield Metropolitan District Council
Cllr Azhar Ali	Lancashire County Council
Cllr Robin Moss	Bath & North East Somerset Council
Independent (2)	
Mayor Kate Allsop (Deputy Chair)	Mansfield District Council
Cllr Mark Ereira-Guyer	Suffolk County Council
Substitutes	
Cllr Helen Grant	Richmondshire District Council
Cllr James Moyies	Southend-on-Sea Borough Council
Liberal Democrat (2)	
Cllr Richard Kemp CBE (Deputy Chair)	Liverpool City Council
Cllr Doreen Huddart	Newcastle upon Tyne City Council
Substitutes	
Cllr Lucy Nethsingha	Cambridgeshire County Council

Community Wellbeing Board - Attendance 2016-2017

Councillors	7/10/16
Conservative	
Cllr Izzi Seccombe	Yes
Cllr David Coppinger	Yes
Cllr Graham Gibbens	Yes
Cllr Keith Glazier	Yes
Cllr Liz Mallinson	Yes
Cllr Vic Pritchard	Yes
Cllr Ernest White	Yes
Labour	
Cllr Linda Thomas	Yes
Cllr Jonathan McShane	Yes
Cllr Lynn Travis	Yes
Cllr Carole Burdis	Yes
Cllr Phil Bale	No
Cllr Jackie Meldrum	Yes
Cllr Rachel Eden	Yes
Independent	
Mayor Kate Allsop	Yes
Cllr Mark Ereira-Guyer	Yes
Lib Dem	
Cllr Richard Kemp CBE	Yes
Cllr Doreen Huddart	Yes
Substitutes	
Cllr Robin Moss	Yes

Agenda

Community Wellbeing Board

11.00am, Thursday 1 December 2016

The Museum of the Order of St John, St John's Gate, St John's Lane, Clerkenwell, London, EC1M 4DA

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1. Apologies and Declarations of Interest	
2. Discussion with Professor Sir Malcolm Grant (Chairman, NHS England)	
Professor Sir Malcolm Grant will attend the meeting to discuss NHS England's priorities for 2016-17 and take part in a discussion with Board Members.	
3. Integration and Better Care Fund Policy Framework 2017-19	1 - 6
4. Sector Led Improvement for Care and Health Programme	7 - 8
a) Appendix A - Sector Led Improvement for Care and Health Programme Presentation	9 - 20
5. Consultation on Future Funding for Supported Housing	21 - 26
6. Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) - National Aids Trust v NHS England, Local Government Association and Secretary of State for Health	27 - 30
7. Update on Other Board Business	31 - 36
a) Appendix A - 2016 Autumn Statement - LGA On the Day Briefing	37 - 56
8. Minutes of the Previous Meeting	57 - 63

Date of Next Meeting: 11.00am, Thursday 16 February 2017
Meeting Rooms A&B, Layden House,
76-78 Turnmill Street, London, EC1M 5LG



Integration and Better Care Fund Policy Framework 2017-19

Purpose

For information and discussion.

Summary

This report provides a summary of the LGA's key messages on the forthcoming policy framework for the Better Care Fund 2017-19, graduation from BCF and achievement of integration of health and social care by 2020.

Recommendations

Members are invited to note the report and identify any key issues relating to the Better Care Fund or integration that the LGA should prioritise.

Action

Officers to take forward as directed by members.

Contact officer: Alyson Morley
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Integration and Better Care Fund Policy Framework 2017-19

Background

1. Integration has been a constant policy theme for successful governments. This Government has emphasised its commitment to driving the scale and pace of integration of health and social care, as a means of achieving better, more joined up services, improved health and wellbeing outcomes for individuals and a reduced dependence on high intensity and high cost health and social care services. The Better Care Fund (BCF), announced by the Government in the June 2013 spending round and implemented in 2015/16, was created a "to deliver better outcomes and greater efficiencies through more integrated services for older and disabled people." The total pooled budget is now £5.3 billion, significantly more than the £3.8 billion minimum pooled budget mandated by the Government.
2. The LGA supports the intentions of the BCF to drive local integration of health and social care through the transfer of NHS resource to local authorities to protect vital adult social care services. It creates a local single pooled budget to incentivise the NHS and local government to work more closely together around people, placing their wellbeing as the focus of health and care services, and shifting resources into social care and community services. In some places the BCF has provided an impetus to joint working and the integration of services and in many it has supported existing joint work.
3. The way in which the fund was set up from existing funding streams, however, along with financial pressures in both Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and councils as well as the complexity of the conditions attached to the fund means that in some places the impact has been less positive. Since its introduction in 2015, the LGA and the Association of Directors of Adult Social Services (ADASS) have worked closely with NHS England (NHSE) and the Department of Health to seek to ensure that the BCF continues to meet its original objectives.
4. Despite the financial complexity, the BCF has proved a vital source of financial support for adult social care and community services. In our submission to the Autumn Statement, the LGA called for the Government to bring forward to the current year at least £700 million of the 'up to £1.5 billion' of additional funding for social care available through the 'improved Better Care Fund' (as announced in the 2015 Spending Review) in order to provide some stability to the perilous situation facing many councils. While this would not solve the longer term pressures, this money is urgently needed to tackle the immediate challenges within the care and support system.
5. It is, therefore, is grave concern that the Autumn Statement, published on 23 November, did not address the financial situation facing adult social care. Cllr Izzi Seccombe said: "The Government's failure to act today means social care remains in crisis, councils and the NHS continue to be pushed to the financial brink and face the prospect of more care providers leaving the publicly-funded market or ceasing trading. Tragically, the human cost of this will be elderly and vulnerable people continuing to face an ever uncertain future where they might no longer receive the dignified care and support they deserve, such as help getting dressed or getting out and about, which is crucial to their independence and wellbeing".

LGA policy messages for BCF from 2017-19

6. It is the LGA's ultimate aim for all areas to move beyond BCF in line with the Government's spending review commitment for full integration of health and social care by 2020. However, until all areas have reached a level of integration that no longer requires national mandation, we recognise the continuing contribution of BCF. The LGA has been working hard for the BCF to be significantly improved. In September, we published a joint policy statement with ADASS outlining our expectations for BCF from 2017 onwards:
 - 6.1. BCF should maintain its original intention announced in the 2010 spending review to support closer integration of health and care, and, that money will be allocated to NHS commissioners to transfer to adult social care "specifically for measures that support social care which also benefit health" and to support local authorities to implement the Care Act.
 - 6.2. There must be transparency on the level of funding allocated for adult social care services included in BCF in the 2010, 2013 and 2015 spending reviews in order for Health and Wellbeing Boards (HWBs) to have a clear baseline to ensure that funding for adult social care is maintained and uplifted, using the relative needs formula in future years.
 - 6.3. BCF funding for social care can be used to support existing adult social care services, as well as invest in new services. Maintaining existing services is essential in managing demand, maintaining eligibility and avoiding service cuts. Furthermore, in the light of the acute funding pressures on adult social care, HWBs need to be able to review the schemes funded through BCF and reallocate resources in order to continue to meet their statutory duties.
 - 6.4. The minimum level of funding for adult social care allocated through the spending reviews should not be reduced or put at risk by risk sharing agreements or contingency funds linked to NHS performance.
 - 6.5. From 2017 onwards, all resources for local authorities allocated on the LG Relative Needs Formula included in the BCF to come directly to local authorities rather than channelled through CCGs. Since the "Improved BCF" will come direct to local authorities, we propose rationalising funding streams for BCF in the form of a single ring-fenced allocation for local government.
 - 6.6. HWBs must maintain their role in agreeing and overseeing local BCF plans. Moreover, there needs to be increased local flexibility in how BCF funds are used to maintain adult social care services, thereby reducing pressure on NHS acute care.
 - 6.7. Where social care benefits from the wider BCF funds for carers, reablement or the previous pay for performance fund that is now used for out of hospital services that can include social care, the BCF plan should maintain the level of funding consistent with 2015/16 and 2016/17 and the plan should not destabilise social care or health.
 - 6.8. National conditions need to be minimised: we propose removing national conditions regarding delivery of 7-day services across health and social care, improved data sharing, commitment to a joint approach to assessment and care planning,

requirement for local risk sharing agreements and agreement of local plans to reduce delayed transfers of care. The requirements that councils and CCGs through the HWB agree jointly and maintain minimum level of funding for adult social care should remain.

6.9. The assurance process for BCF plans must be light touch and locally driven, with complete clarity on the respective roles of HWBs, regional NHSE and the national BCF Support Team.

6.10. Planning guidance for BCF for 2017 onwards must be published in time for the annual budget setting cycle for local government in order for them to have clarity on resources available to adult social care.

Policy Framework for BCF and integration

7. The LGA has been working closely with Government Departments and other stakeholders to influence the forthcoming Integration and Better Care Fund Policy Framework, and we are confident that the framework will include many of our key policy messages, outlined above.
8. At the time of writing this report, the policy framework has not yet been published. We understand that it will now be published in early December so that it can be aligned with the Local Government Settlement. The LGA has emphasised the importance of the BCF policy framework, including the allocations for individual councils, to be published as early as possible so that the information can feed into the council budget setting process in December. It is of a real concern therefore, that there is a delay in publication.
9. Officers will provide a verbal update at the Board meeting if the Policy Framework has been published by 1 December.

Graduation from BCF

10. The 2015 Spending Review set announced a commitment to enable areas to “graduate” from the BCF programme management if they are able to demonstrate that they have moved beyond its requirements. The LGA supports this approach, and is committed to working with councils and Government to enable all areas to “graduate”. We have been working with Government departments and NHS England to develop a process for and a clear criteria for graduation. We understand that the Policy Framework will also include high level information on BCF graduation, with a small number of areas (6 – 10) testing the graduation process over the course of 2017.
11. It is the Government’s ambition that all areas will be able to work towards BCF graduation and achieve further integration by 2020. In this way, the Government intends to use the BCF graduation process as a vehicle for achieving the ambition to integrate health and social care by 2020 so that it feels like “one service”. The LGA is working to influence the graduation process in order to ensure that a sector-led and locally driven approach is developed, which does not place any additional reporting or performance burdens on local areas.

Integration by 2020

12. The LGA has worked in partnership with ADASS, the NHS Confederation, NHS Clinical Commissioners to develop our shared system-wide vision of full integration of health and social care. In June, NHS Confederation launched our joint document *Stepping up to the place: the key to successful integration* at their annual conference. This sets out our shared vision, the essential components for successful integration and what needs to happen at local and national level to drive integration forward.
13. In July, at the LGA annual conference we launched a companion piece to the vision: an integration self-assessment tool for local system leaders to use in order to critically assess their own capacity and capability for making meaningful progress on integration. The tool was piloted in several areas during summer and autumn 2016 and following a very positive evaluation and, subject for funding, will be rolled out and offered to all areas as part of the Care and Health Improvement offer on integration.
14. At its last meeting, the Community Wellbeing Board agreed that a key priority for 2016/17 is to continue to promote our shared vision as being central to the Government approach to BCF graduation and achievement of integration of health and social care by 2020.

Next steps

15. Members are asked to:
 - 15.1. note the report; and
 - 15.2. discuss and agree any additional action on the issues raised in the report.

Implications for Wales

16. Health and social care are devolved functions so the arrangements for BCF, BCF graduation and integration for 2020 outlined in this report are of relevance to England only. The WLGA lead on lobbying on health and social care issues for Wales.

Financial Implications

17. This report contains no financial implications for the LGA. All policy and influencing work relating to BCF and integration will be delivered within existing resources.



Sector Led Improvement for Care and Health Programme

Purpose of report

For information and comment.

Summary

The presentation included at **Appendix A** sets out the programme for the LGA's Sector Led Improvement for Care and Health for 2017/18 – 2019/20. Andrew Hughes, Head of Implementation for the Care and Health Improvement team at the LGA, will attend the meeting to present the programme to the Board.

Recommendation

The Community Wellbeing Board is asked to note and comment on the Sector Led Improvement for Care and Health Programme 2017/18 – 2019/20.

Action

Officers to take forward as directed by members.

Contact officer: Andrew Hughes
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Sector Led Improvement for Care and Health

Local Government Association
Story Board for 2017/18 – 2019/20 Programme

Community Wellbeing Board – 1 December 2016

SLI for Care and Health 17-18 to 19-20 StoryBoard v3.0 – CWB 1 Dec 16

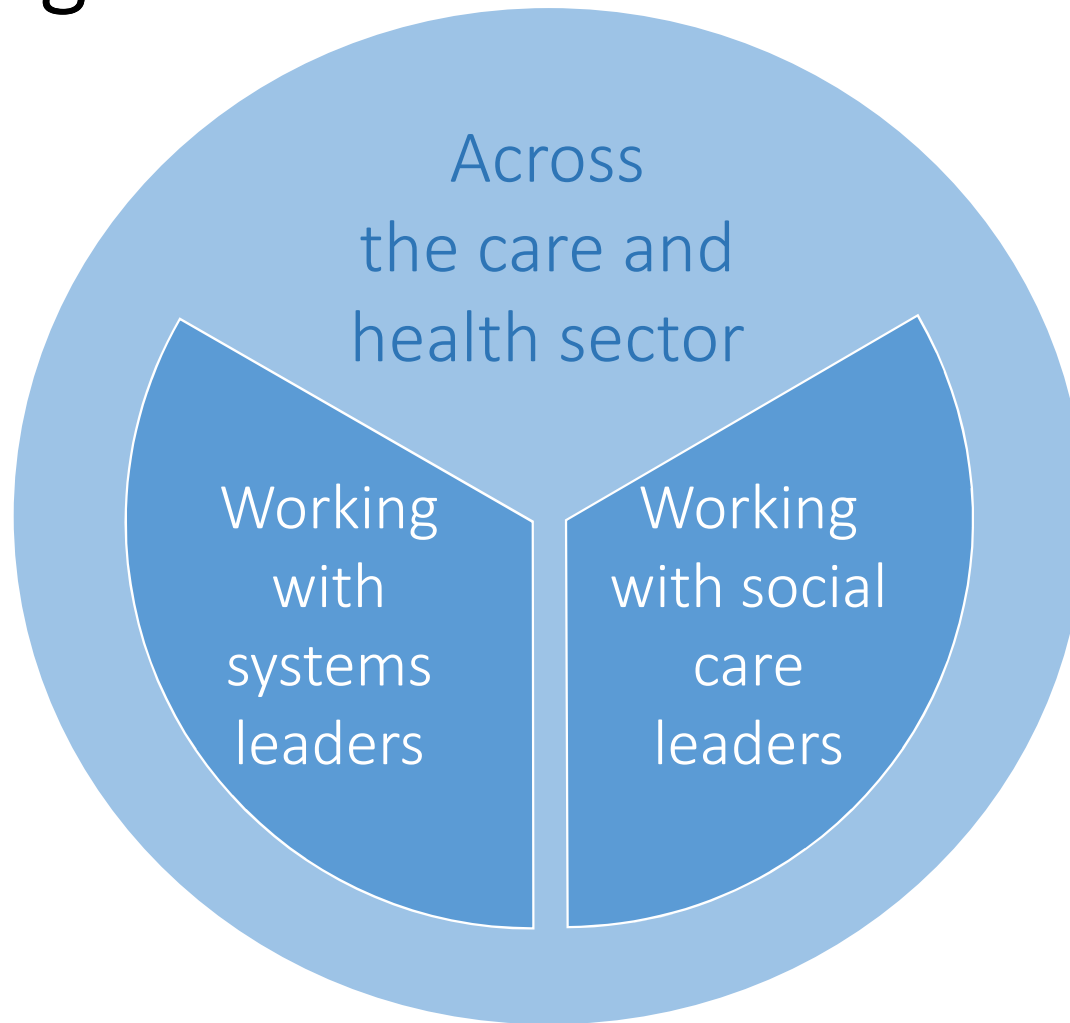
Adult Social Care environment

- Aging population with complex needs, 85+ up by 33%
- Increasingly fragility and less resilience in all parts of the system
- Increasing financial pressures on the social care (est. £1.3bn new costs and £1.3bn demographic) that are mirrored in the NHS (£2.5bn)
- Long-term issues (commissioning, markets, workforce etc.) persist and restrict ability to change or implement policy
- Desire for BCF to accelerate the local integration of care and health services by 2020 through a focus on devolution and local solutions
- Aside from a *'Carer's Strategy'* no new major policies on horizon

The LGA's Approach

- We have the best understanding of any national partner of local government and the ability to deliver the most effective support it requires. We have:
 - Built strong relationships with councillors, Chief Executives and DASSs
 - Delivered through a proven Sector Led Improvement approach
 - Run Member peer processes including well developed links to CCGs
 - Worked with ADASS to mobilise social care professionals and support resilience
 - Strong links and close working with NHS Confed/CC on policy and practice
 - Collected soft intelligence and insight through a network of PAs, CHIAs and regional practitioners
 - Provide bespoke support through cadre of trusted professionals

Recognising Different Audiences



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Systems leaders:
Leaders, HWB
Members, Portfolio
Holders, CEOs,
DASSs, CCG Chief
Officers

Social care leaders:
Leaders, Portfolio
Holders, Chief
Execs, DASSs,
Heads of Service

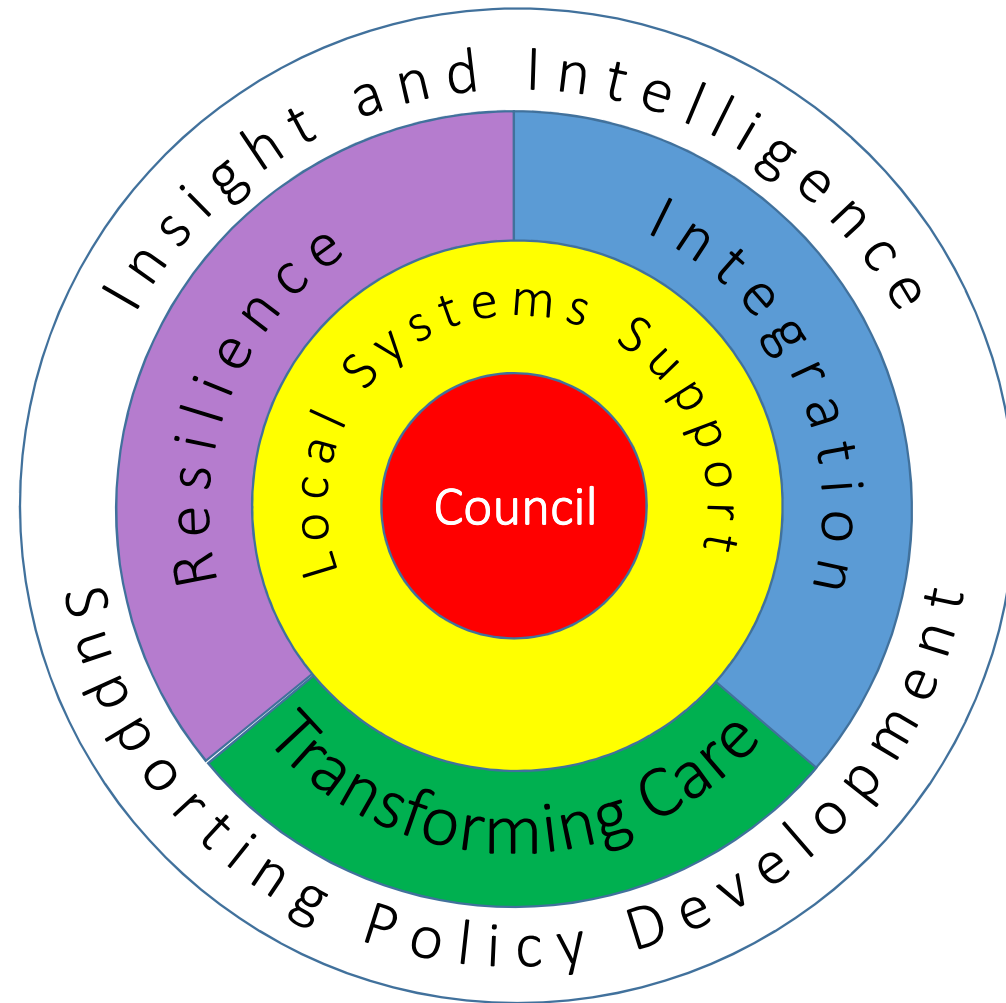
Agenda Item 4a

DRAFT Programme Objective

- Using sector-led improvement to support local systems leaders to develop:
 - resilience in adult social care
 - effective care and health systems
- fulfil our role in the Transforming Care Programme

Care and Health Sector-Led Improvement

Making the case for sustainable and integrated adult social care across the care and health sector

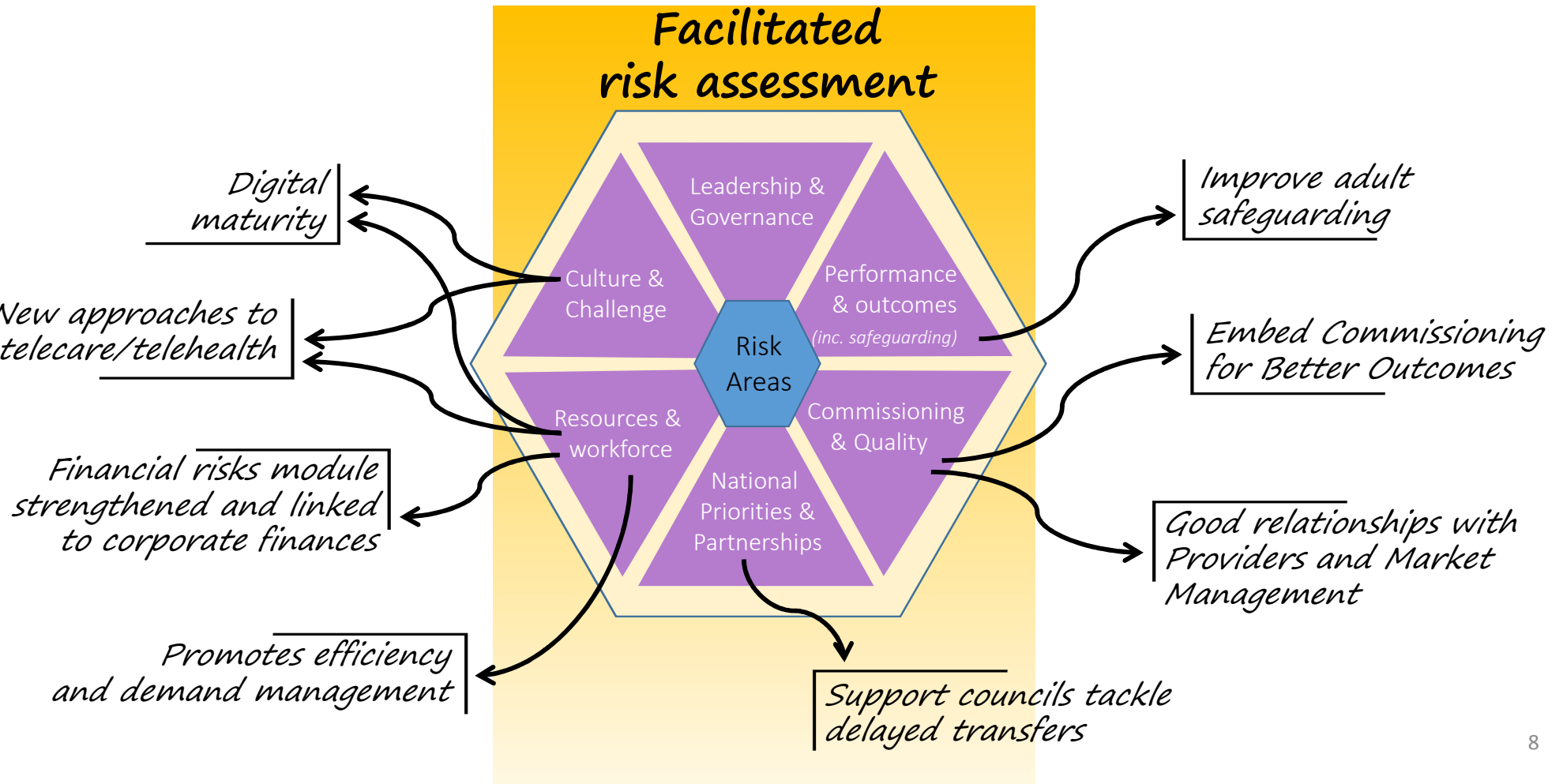


Local and Regional Support and Engagement

- Care and Health Improvement Advisers *(Regional and Specialist)*
 - Engagement and delivery of the programme at a regional and local level
- Regional Networks
 - Adopt, promote, develop and deliver a sector-led approach to improvement
 - Local and regional accounts
- Bespoke support to address resilience and support integration
- Good Practice, Insight and Research
 - Gather and share good practice, innovation, insight, intelligence to support improvement and policy development; Provide research and data analysis to support effective delivery; Monitor programme activity
- Bring sector experiences to influence policy development

Resilience in adult social care

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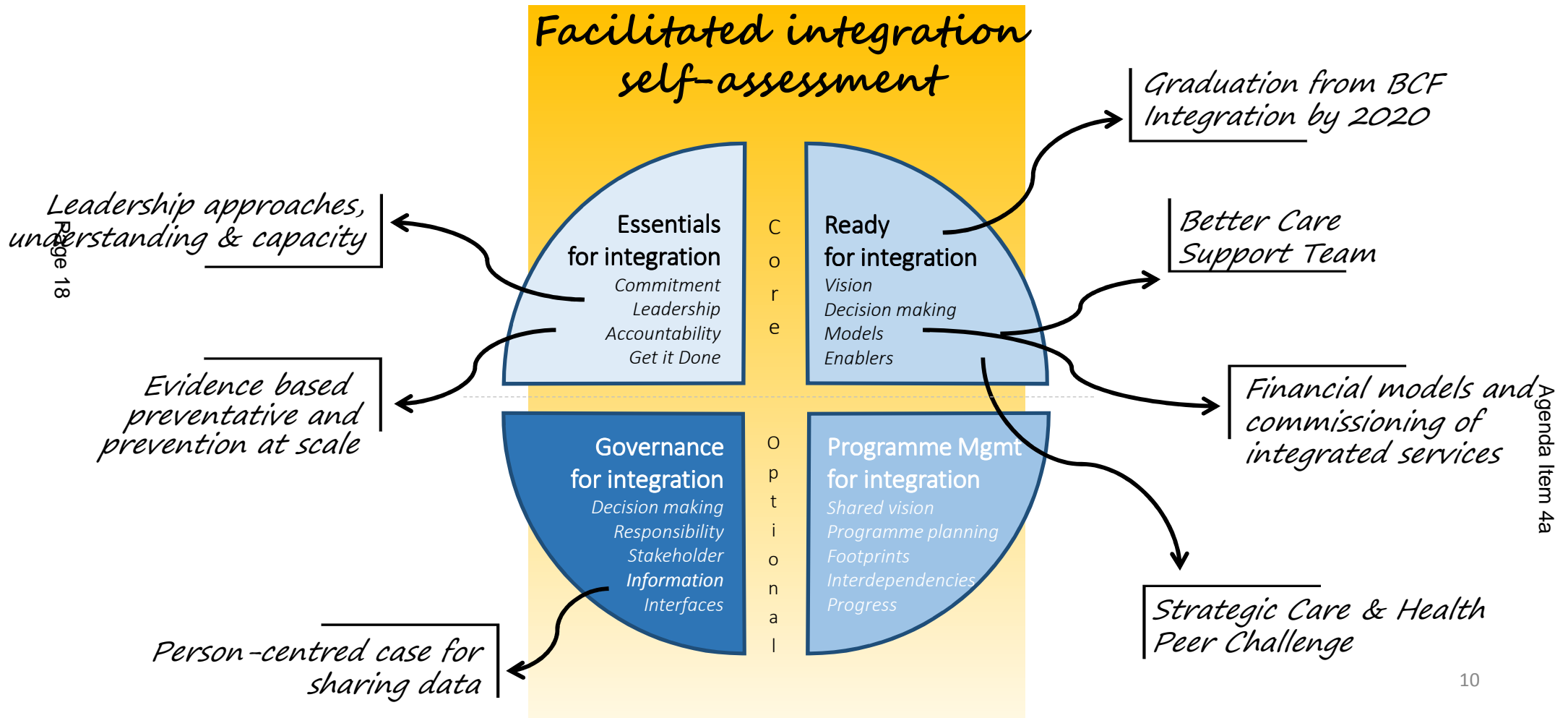


Agenda Item 4a

Resilience in adult social care

- Develop the Risk Awareness Tool with strengthened social care financial risk assessment and links with corporate financial risk management
- With ECIP update the *High Impact Change Model* and drive improvements in the Delayed Transfers of Care
- Embed Commissioning for Better Outcomes and develop integrated commissioning (iCBO) with CCGs
- Promote efficiency and demand management approaches
- Promote good local relationships with providers and sound Market Position Statements
- Promote the understanding of digital maturity and the development of telecare and telehealth solutions for social care
- Support improvements in adult safeguarding

Effective care and health systems



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Agenda Item 4a

Effective care and health systems

- Embed the Integration Self-Assessment Diagnostic Tool, support graduation from the Better Care Fund and integration by 2020
- Fulfil our role in the Better Care Support Team
- Assist systems leaders to build capacity, understand and develop local approaches to care and health integration, devolution and STPs
- Build understanding of the financial models for integration and approaches for commissioning of integrated services (iCBO)
- Support evidence based decisions on ROI in preventative services and prevention at scale
- Make the person-centred case for sharing data to support integration
- Review the development of the Strategic Care and Health Peer Challenge

Transforming Care

- Fulfil our role in the *Transforming Care Programme*
- Support the empowerment of people and families with learning disabilities
- Generate approaches to transfer people with learning disabilities to more appropriate community settings
- Reinforce the development of funding flows for people with learning disabilities

Consultation on Future Funding for Supported Housing

Purpose

For discussion and direction

Summary

The report sets out the current Government position on the future funding of supported housing and outlines some of the key questions in the consultation for a member steer.

Recommendations

That the Board provides a steer on the following questions to help inform the LGA response to the supported housing consultation:

1. Does the Board have a view on the practicalities of sharing the top-up funding across service and organisational boundaries?
2. Is the Board aware of any eligible groups not covered by existing statute? Does the Board believe there is a risk that local allocation of funding by councils will not match local need for supported housing across all eligible groups?
3. How can a balance be struck between local flexibility and provider/developer certainty and simplicity?
4. What transitional arrangements might be helpful in supporting the transition to the new regime?
5. Do members of the Board have a view on how funding could be provided to enable to provision of short-term and emergency accommodation?

Action

Officers will include the steer from members in the drafting of the LGA response to the consultation.

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Position: Senior Adviser
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Consultation on Future Funding for Supported Housing

Background

1. Supported housing is any housing scheme where housing is provided alongside care, support or supervision to help people live as independently as possible in the community. It covers a range of different housing types, including hostels, refuges, supported living complexes, extra care schemes and sheltered housing. Supported housing can provide long term support for years for some vulnerable groups such as older people and disabled people or very short term immediate emergency help for when people are in times of crisis, such as use of hostels and refuges.
2. The types of people in supported housing include:
 - 2.1 Older people with support needs;
 - 2.2 People at risk of or recovering from homelessness;
 - 2.3 People with learning disabilities;
 - 2.4 People with mental health problems;
 - 2.5 People with physical or sensory disabilities;
 - 2.6 People with drug or alcohol problems;
 - 2.7 People experiencing or at risk of domestic abuse;
 - 2.8 Vulnerable young people (such as care leavers or teenage parents);
 - 2.9 Ex-offenders;
 - 2.10 Vulnerable armed forces veterans; and
 - 2.11 Others (such as refugees with support needs).
3. Accommodation is predominantly provided by social landlords, including housing associations and local authorities, as well as charitable and voluntary organisations. Housing associations provide over 70 percent of supported housing units in Great Britain. Some private sector “for profit” organisations also provide supported housing, both as landlords and/or support providers.
4. The Department of Work and Pensions and the Department of Communities and Local Government have been jointly reviewing the extent and funding of supported housing with a view to simplifying the administration of housing benefit for this sector under Universal Credit. Government’s initial proposals to achieve this, as announced in the 2015 Spending Review, were to introduce a limit on the amount of housing benefit that could be claimed for supported housing to the level of the local housing allowance (LHA) cap.
5. After representation from a number of organisations on the impact of lowering the level of funding available for this sector to the level of the LHA, including from the LGA, Government has announced that it intends to supplement the amount of funding above the LHA cap via a ‘local top up fund’ to councils.
6. Government published a consultation on the implementation of the local top up fund and future funding for supported housing on 21 November.

Issues

7. Government has announced that:
 - 7.1. The introduction of the LHA cap for supported housing will be deferred until 2019/20, when core rent and service charges will be funded through Housing Benefit or Universal Credit up to the level of the applicable LHA rate and a new funding model for additional rent and service charge costs above this rate will be introduced. This will apply to all those living in supported accommodation from 2019/20.
 - 7.2. In England, government will devolve funding to local authorities to provide additional 'top up' funding to providers where necessary, reflecting the higher average costs of offering supported accommodation, compared to general needs. This will give local authorities an enhanced role in commissioning supported housing in their area.
 - 7.3. This will also allow local authorities to ensure a more coherent approach to commissioning for needs across housing, health and social care, using local knowledge to drive transparency, quality and value for money from providers in their area.
 - 7.4. Government will ring-fence the top-up fund. The purpose of ring-fencing is to provide certainty for providers that reductions in funding via the benefits system can be met elsewhere, as well as to give greater assurance to developers of new supported housing supply. The amount of top-up funding will be set on the basis of current projections of future need.
 - 7.5. Government will consider what level of new burdens funding would be appropriate to enable local authorities to fulfil their new role.
 - 7.6. The sector will continue to be funded at current levels, taking into account the effect of Government policy on social sector rents.
 - 7.7. The Shared Accommodation Rate will not apply to people living in the supported housing sector, in recognition of the particular challenges this would have placed upon them.
 - 7.8. Some particular challenges may remain for very short term accommodation, including hostels and refuges. Government will work with the sector to develop further options to ensure that providers of shorter term accommodation continue to receive appropriate funding for their important work. Whilst the mechanism may be different, funding for this type of accommodation will benefit from the same protection as supported housing in general.
 - 7.9. Government will apply the rent reduction to supported housing, with rents in these properties decreasing by 1% a year for 3 years, up to and including 2019/20.
8. Government published its consultation on future funding for supported housing on 21st November 2016. The consultation will last for 12 weeks and the closing date for responses is 13 February 2017. There will then be a Green Paper on the detailed arrangements for the local top-up model and approach to short term accommodation in the spring. A final package will be announced in autumn 2017 and the new model will

commence on 1 April 2019. Government has proposed that shadow arrangements on the detail and allocation of funding should be put in place from April 2018 to allow full transition to a new model.

9. The supported accommodation evidence review published alongside the consultation estimates that the annualised Housing Benefit expenditure for supported housing across Great Britain as at December 2015 is **£4.12 billion**. The majority of supported housing expenditure from Housing Benefit is for older people, at an estimated **£2.4 billion**, with an estimated **£1.7 billion** spent on working-age provision. The review also 'conservatively' estimates that at the end of 2015, around **£2.05 billion** is spent in addition to Housing Benefit, on mainly support and care services for tenants in supported housing. The principal sources of separate care and support funding are local authority adult social care services, housing and homelessness funding.
10. The LGA will be responding to the consultation. In order to prepare the response it would be helpful to have a steer from the Board on the following issues identified in the consultation:
 - 10.1. Government is proposing to design the funding model to maximise the opportunities for other local agencies, such as Clinical Commissioning Groups, to collaborate and commission across service boundaries. **Does the Board have a view on the practicalities of sharing the top-up funding across service and organisational boundaries?**
 - 10.2. Government is concerned that some vulnerable groups eligible for supported housing may be left out as a result of local decision making, and are consulting on whether to introduce new statutory duties to ensure all those eligible have access to supported housing funding. The consultation does not specify which groups they do not think councils have responsibility for. **Is the Board aware of any eligible groups not covered by existing statute? Does the Board believe there is a risk that local allocation of funding by councils will not match local need for supported housing across all eligible groups?**
 - 10.3. One of the reasons for giving councils a greater role in the local commissioning of supported housing is to provide greater oversight and assurance to tax payers that supported housing services are providing value for money, are of good quality, and are delivering outcomes for individual tenants. There is a proposal to develop a **national commissioning framework** to support councils in achieving this. The LGA has proposed that this is voluntary and based on good practice – a practical tool to help councils in the transition to this new commissioning arrangement.
 - 10.4. Government is particularly concerned about striking a balance between local flexibility and provider/developer certainty and simplicity. **Members are asked for any comments on this.**
 - 10.5. The Government has stated that it wants a **smooth transition** to the new funding arrangement on 1 April 2019. **What transitional arrangements might be helpful in supporting the transition to the new regime?**
 - 10.6. Government are proposing that emergency and short term accommodation funding is provided outside of Universal Credit. **Do members of the Board have**

a view on how funding could be provided to enable to provision of short-term and emergency accommodation?

11. The LGA will be hosting an event for member councils on 11th January to help develop the LGA's position on the issue, and to inform member councils about the policy development.

Next steps

12. Members are asked to:

- 12.1. Provide a steer on the key issues set out in this paper; and
- 12.2. Provide a future steer on the full LGA response to the consultation.

Implications for Wales

13. The LGA has been liaising with the WLGA on the development of supported housing policy and will be consulting with them in the development of the LGA's response. For Wales, Government is proposing devolving funding to the Welsh Assembly for them to take a decision on how to best allocate the funding.

Financial Implications

14. There are no financial implications for the LGA.



Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) - National Aids Trust v NHS England, Local Government Association and Secretary of State for Health

Purpose

For information and discussion.

Summary

This paper updates Board Members on the Court of Appeal's judgement on the legal action between the LGA, National AIDs Trust and NHS England over who pays the bill for a service to block Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection and who has the power to commission PrEP (pre-exposure prophylaxis).

Recommendation

The Community Wellbeing Board is asked to note and comment on the update provided in the report.

Action

Officers to take forward as directed by members.

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Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) - National Aids Trust v NHS England, Local Government Association and Secretary of State for Health

Summary

1. On 10 November 2016, the Court of Appeal handed down the judgment on NHS England's appeal in the case of National Aids Trust v NHS England, Local Government Association and Secretary of State for Health. We can inform you that the appeal was dismissed.
2. The LGA were represented by Jenni Richards QC and Nicola Greaney from Essex Chambers. The LGA understood the importance of this case and potential future implications for other preventative services from the outset.
3. This important judgment from the Court of Appeal finds that the National Health Service Commissioning Board (NHS England) has the power to commission PrEP (pre-exposure prophylaxis).
4. The judicial review challenge was brought by the National Aids Trust (NAT) against NHS England's decision that it did not have power to commission PrEP. The Local Government Association (LGA) was a party to the proceedings before the High Court and the Court of Appeal and argued successfully on behalf of its members that the power to commission PrEP lay with NHS England.
5. The LGA argued that not only was NHS England's legal analysis of its responsibilities wrong but that in practical terms, local authorities did not have the financial resources to pay for PrEP and if local authorities were responsible, there would be fragmented national provision (because some local authorities might commission but others would not). The Court of Appeal upheld the arguments of NAT and the LGA that the responsibility for PrEP commissioning lay with NHS England. The judgment was not about whether NHS England will or should commission PrEP but whether it has the power to do so.

Background and NHS England's position

6. NHS England had initially accepted that the commissioning of PrEP was within its power. However, in March 2016 NHS England changed its mind and published a press release announcing for the first time that local authorities were responsible for HIV prevention services.
7. NHS England contended that the 2006 Act (in section 1H(2)) contained an exception to the general duty imposed on NHS England to deliver a comprehensive health service which excluded the commissioning by NHS England of services provided pursuant to "public health functions" of either the Secretary of State or local authorities. NHS England said that PrEP, being essentially a preventative treatment, would, if commissioned, be a service provided pursuant to "public health functions" which was the remit of local authorities under the 2006 Act and associated regulations.

8. The Appeal Court judges held that: *“the whole thrust of the regulations is that local authorities are not to be responsible for HIV patients but rather that NHS England is to be responsible for them”*.
9. The LGA released the following statement following the Court of Appeal's judgment:
 - 9.1 *Responding to today's ruling by the Court of Appeal on the HIV treatment PrEP, Chairman of the Local Government Association's Community Wellbeing Board, Cllr Izzi Seccombe, said:*
 - 9.2 *"We are pleased that today's ruling by the Court of Appeal confirms our position that NHS England has the power to commission the HIV treatment PrEP.*
 - 9.3 *"We were disappointed that NHS England chose to challenge the High Court decision, at great expense to the taxpayer and at a time when council and health budgets are under huge pressures. We argued that NHS England was wrong in law and that its powers include commissioning for preventative purposes, such as HIV-related drugs.*
 - 9.4 *"During the transition period to the implementation of the NHS and Care Act 2010, NHS England sought to retain commissioning of HIV therapeutics, which the PrEP treatment clearly falls into. We now hope this decision will provide much-needed clarity around the roles of councils and the NHS on prevention services.*
 - 9.5 *"It also demonstrates that both parties have the joint responsibility of ensuring we can deliver an integrated sexual health system as Parliament originally intended. It is time for NHS England to stop delaying and finally determine whether to commission this treatment, which could greatly reduce the risk of HIV infection."*



Update on Other Board Business

Purpose of report

For information and comment.

Summary

Members to note the following updates:

- Autumn Statement 2016
- Armed Forces Covenant Report
- Children's Mental Health
- Self-Care and Health Literacy
- Health in all policies: a manual for local government
- Personalisation
- Government consultation on Dementia: care, support and awareness

Recommendations

Members of the Community Wellbeing Board are asked to:

1. **Provide oral updates** on any other outside bodies / external meetings they may have attended on behalf of the Community Wellbeing Board since the last meeting; and
2. **Note** the updates contained in the report.

Action

As directed by members.

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Update on Other Board Business

Autumn Statement 2016

1. In the Government's Autumn Statement, announced by the Chancellor on 23 November 2016, there were no announcements for adult social care.
2. In recent months the entire care and health sector, including councils, providers, charities, the NHS, health economists, Parliamentarians and the Care Quality Commission have united around the urgent need to address the unsustainable pressures facing adult social care and the growing funding gap those pressures are creating. The Government's failure to act on these calls, and by implication its insistence that adult social care has the resource it needs, is unacceptable. The absence of additional funding will have knock-on effects on the viability of providers and the sustainability of the NHS. Most importantly, the impact will fall on residents. Unmet need is likely to increase and elderly and vulnerable people will continue to face an uncertain future in which they might not receive the care they need to support their independence and wellbeing. Those receiving services may see further reductions in the care and support they receive.
3. The LGA estimates that adult social care faces a funding gap of £1.3 billion by 2019/20 (even with the measures announced in the 2015 Spending Review) based on pressures caused by demography, inflation and the National Living Wage. In addition to this, LGA analysis of 'fair price' of care calculations developed by provider organisations suggests that the scale of the immediate challenge could be in the order of at least £1.3 billion. This is the minimum requirement to stabilise the provider market meaning that a total of at least £2.6 billion is needed by the end of the decade.
4. Immediate and medium-term challenges of this scale simply cannot be ignored any longer. As a country we need far greater recognition of why social care matters and why it must be treated as a national priority. If councils are to stand any chance of protecting such vital services that support elderly and vulnerable people then we need urgent action to put social care on a sustainable financial footing. This must mean genuinely new additional funding."
5. The LGA's full 'On the Day Briefing' is included at **Appendix A**.

Armed Forces Covenant report – **'our community, out covenant'**

6. The LGA and the Forces in Mind Trust (FiMT) commissioned Shared Intelligence to review local implementation of the armed forces covenant. All councils in England have voluntarily signed up to a local version of the national covenant. There are no statutory duties directly relating to the local implementation of the armed forces covenant, beyond housing statute that gives ex-servicemen and women additional preference should they be in high need of accommodation. There is grant funding available that councils can apply for, and there is currently £4 million available.
7. The report of the review made a number of recommendations that the LGA are taking forward with the MOD subject to LGA capacity and funding:

The LGA and Government

8. The LGA and Government will agree a statement on the legitimate expectations flowing from the Covenant, including what it can and cannot deliver, which should form the core text of national and local statements on the Covenant.
9. The core wording on the Covenant will be strengthened by including the following question as a way of testing whether or not a person or family is suffering from comparative disadvantage:
 - 8.1 “Had the person/family been a long term resident of the area would the decision have been different?”

Councils and their Partners

10. The report recommends that:
 - 9.1 A core infrastructure is adopted by councils seeking to successfully implement the Covenant at a local level.
 - 9.2 To be effective a Covenant co-ordinating group:
 - 9.2.1 Meets at least twice a year;
 - 9.2.2 Regularly reviews how it works, including frequency of meetings and any sub-groups;
 - 9.2.3 Evolves in term of its membership to reflect energy and interest.
 - 9.3 Councils identify people on their staff and council who have a personal link with the Armed Forces and use their understanding and commitment to help galvanise the delivery of the Covenant.

The LGA and the MoD

11. The LGA explores the factors underlying our finding that few councils have adjusted their policies and strategies on adult social care to reflect the Covenant.
12. The LGA works with the MoD and the Forces in Mind Trust to put in place an action research framework to enable councils which are seeking to improve their delivery of the Covenant to work collectively to develop and implement ways of doing so.
13. The MoD and the Armed Forces explore ways of improving the transition process by:
 - 12.1 Putting more effort into identifying people who are at risk of facing challenging circumstances and to whom additional support could be offered;
 - 12.2 Ensuring people leaving the Armed Forces are well briefed on the realities of civilian life and that spouses are at least as well-briefed as their serving partner;

12.3 Involving more outside organisations in the transition process.

14. The LGA and MoD explore ways in which communications could be improved between significant Armed Forces bases and councils in whose areas people are leaving.

Children's Mental Health

15. The LGA is developing a campaign to address Children's Mental Health.

16. Suicide is the most common cause of death for boys aged between 5 and 19, being the cause of 14 per cent of deaths in this age group, and the second most common for girls of that age (9 per cent), after land traffic accidents¹.

17. In September 2014, the Government established the Children's Mental Health Taskforce, working with experts across education, health and social care, to produce the national strategy 'Future in Mind' (March 2015). This set out a clear direction for local leadership 'to make it easier for children and young people to access high quality mental health care when they need it'.

18. Local areas have used this guidance to work on Local Transformation Plans. These plans show how outcomes can be improved, based on local priorities, over the next five years. Although this is a positive step, like all funding for CAMHS work, extra support for the implementation of plans was given to clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) in December 2015.

19. Although in many areas, councils and CCGs are working closely together on local plans to decide how money is spent, there is no obligation for CCGs to involve councils and health and wellbeing boards in the decisions they make, causing concern for councils that they have less say over how money is spent.

20. New research by the Education Policy Institute Independent Commission on Children and Young People's Mental Health suggests that although the Government last year pledged an extra £250 million a year during this Parliament to improve mental health services for children in England, only £75 million made it to CCGs, with the rest being used to offset NHS cuts elsewhere instead.²

21. Evidence shows that the more money spent on early intervention as problems arise in childhood and adolescence, the less money is needed to tackle either more acute issues or mental health problems as they reach adult life. This is positive for the public purse as well as improving the life chances and wellbeing of the thousands of people who rely on mental health services. Without this, the current trends for

¹ What do we die from? Part of Mortality Statistics: Deaths Registered in England and Wales (Series DR), 2014 Release, 17 December 2015. Cause of death listed as 'suicide or poisoning of undetermined intent'
<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/vsob1/mortality-statistics--deaths-registered-in-england-and-wales--series-dr-/2014/sty-what-do-we-die-from.html>
2015

² 'Children and young people's mental health: Time to deliver', November 2016: <http://epi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/time-to-deliver-web.pdf>

preventable mental health issues, such as suicide, are an increasing challenge for councils to tackle.

22. In September, Directors of Children's Services were asked to complete a short opinion survey in order to gauge how successful the development and implementation of local transformation plans has been, and whether this has translated into improved CAMHS services. The findings of this survey are being used to help develop the campaign and it is the intention to publish the results of the survey in the New Year.
23. More information on the campaign will be made available to members at the next Board meeting.

Self-Care and Health Literacy

24. Self-care has long been talked about. In 2002 Sir Derek Wanless' review of health spending talked about the importance of public engagement. For the past decade or so choice has been championed as a way of getting the public more engaged in their health and more recently the NHS Constitution attempted to enshrine individual responsibility as a key part of the 'contract' between the patient and health service. The transfer of responsibility for public health to councils in 2013 has sparked a surge in innovative programmes looking at self-care and improving health literacy among the local population.. Last month the LGA published [Helping people look after themselves: a guide on self-care](#).

Health in all policies: a manual for local government

25. Health in All Policies (HiAP) is an approach to policies that systematically and explicitly takes into account the health implications of the decisions we make; targets the key social determinants of health; looks for synergies between health and other core objectives and the work local authorities do with partners; last month we [published a manual](#) that brings together the arguments for a HiAP approach with practical suggestions for development at the local level.

Personalisation

26. The LGA are signatories of the Think Local Act Personal publication 'Engaging and Empowering Communities: a shared commitment and call to action'. This was launched at NCASC. An action plan is to be developed by TLAP partners. <http://www.thinklocalactpersonal.org.uk/Latest/Engaging-and-Empowering-Communities-a-shared-commitment-and-call-to-action/>

Government consultation on Dementia: care, support and awareness

27. The LGA are supporters of the Prime Ministers Challenge on Dementia 2020. As part of the Challenge the LGA have contributed to developing the programme consultation. The government want to hear from people with dementia, their families and carers if the programme is making a difference to their day to day lives. The consultation runs until 31st January 2017. <https://consultations.dh.gov.uk/dementia/care-support-and-awareness/>

Local Government Association Autumn Statement - On the Day Briefing 23 November 2016



Introduction

The Autumn Statement provides a formal update on the state of the economy, responds to the new economic and fiscal forecast from the Office for Budget Responsibility and announces the Government's measures to promote economic growth.

The full set of documents is available on the [HM Treasury website](#).

The LGA has also circulated a number of media statements responding to today's announcement:

[LGA overall media statement](#)

[LGA social care media statement](#)

[LGA housing media statement](#)

[LGA industrial strategy media statement](#)

[LGA transport media statement](#)

[LGA digital infrastructure media statement](#)

Briefing

Key Messages

- We are disappointed that the Government has failed to address a number of issues of significance to local government:
 - **Social care:** Councils, the NHS, charities and care providers have been clear about the desperate need for the Chancellor to take action to tackle the funding crisis in adult social care. It is unacceptable that this has not been addressed in the Autumn Statement. The Government must take urgent action to properly fund social care if councils are to stand any chance of protecting the services which care for the elderly and vulnerable. Extra council tax-raising powers will not bring in enough money to alleviate the pressure on social care and councils will not receive the vast majority of new funding in the Better Care Fund until the end of the decade. Services supporting elderly and vulnerable people are at breaking point now. We cannot ignore this challenge any longer and the Government must inject genuinely new additional funding.
 - **Education Services Grant:** The Government is pressing ahead with the planned £600 million cut to the Education Services Grant, despite deciding not to go ahead with the Education for All Bill

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which would have removed councils' school improvement duties. Councils will now have duties with no funding to pay for them.

- Government department spending control totals remain unchanged. We expect further information on spending priorities in departmental announcements. It is clear that additional funding is needed to address the aforementioned funding pressures and we would welcome publication of the Local Government Finance Settlement as soon as possible.
- The Government has consulted on reforms to the New Homes Bonus and we expect to see a response to this consultation in the Finance Settlement.
- It is good news for local government that the Autumn Statement has accepted our call for measures to boost affordable housebuilding, which must be supported by adequate infrastructure, and which would help councils make a start on tackling some of the nation's roads repair backlog and improve broadband.
- We welcomed the pre-Autumn Statement announcement that the planned pay to stay policy is to become voluntary. We need urgent clarification regarding the Government's intention regarding receipts from high value asset sales.
- The next few years will be extremely challenging for councils who we estimate face an overall £5.8 billion funding gap by 2020. Many councils are faced with difficult decisions about which services are scaled back or stopped altogether. The Government must allow local government to use the extra business rates income it will keep by 2020 to plug this growing funding gap.

This briefing covers the following areas announced today:

Adult social care
Housing
Supported Housing
Local growth
Local infrastructure
Education Services Grant
Flooding
Local transport
Digital infrastructure
Devolution
Employment support and adult skills
Business rates
National Living Wage
National Insurance
Off payroll working rules
Taxation, salary sacrifice, benefits in kind and expenses
Shale Wealth Fund
Universal Credit taper
Licensing and tax conditionality
Violence against women and girls
Pension scams
Loan sharks
Prison safety and wider reforms to the justice system
EU funding
Public finance

Adult social care

The Chancellor was silent on adult social care.

LGA view:

- In recent months the entire care and health sector, including councils, providers, charities, the NHS, health economists, Parliamentarians and the Care Quality Commission have united around the urgent need to address the unsustainable pressures facing adult social care and the growing funding gap those pressures are creating. The Government's failure to act on these calls, and by implication its insistence that adult social care has the resource it needs, is unacceptable. The absence of additional funding will have knock-on effects on the viability of providers and the sustainability of the NHS. Most importantly, the impact will fall on residents. Unmet need is likely to increase and elderly and vulnerable people will continue to face an uncertain future in which they might not receive the care they need to support their independence and wellbeing. Those receiving services may see further reductions in the care and support they receive.
- The LGA estimates that adult social care faces a funding gap of £1.3 billion by 2019/20 (even with the measures announced in the 2015 Spending Review) based on pressures caused by demography, inflation and the National Living Wage. In addition to this, LGA analysis of 'fair price' of care calculations developed by provider organisations suggests that the scale of the immediate challenge could be in the order of at least £1.3 billion. This is the minimum requirement to stabilise the provider market meaning that a total of at least £2.6 billion is needed by the end of the decade.
- Immediate and medium-term challenges of this scale simply cannot be ignored any longer. As a country we need far greater recognition of why social care matters and why it must be treated as a national priority. If councils are to stand any chance of protecting such vital services that support elderly and vulnerable people then we need urgent action to put social care on a sustainable financial footing. This must mean genuinely new additional funding.

Housing

Housing Infrastructure Fund

The Chancellor confirmed:

- A £2.3 billion Housing Infrastructure Fund up to 2020/21 to deliver infrastructure that will support the building of 100,000 new homes in high demand areas, which will be allocated to local government on a competitive basis (*Page 27, paragraph 3.11*).

LGA view:

- The LGA is pleased with the commitment to invest in infrastructure that is linked to housing growth, reflecting our Autumn Statement recommendation that housing be treated as a crucial part of local

infrastructure, and our preliminary Housing Commission findings that infrastructure spending be increasingly linked to housing growth.

- Local communities are far more likely to back development when they know that it will come with the associated investment in necessary local services and infrastructure. It is important that councils are able to shape investment through the fund to ensure that it helps build the right homes in the right places, with the right supporting infrastructure.

Investment in affordable housing

The Chancellor announced:

- An additional £1.4 billion of funding for building an additional 40,000 homes from the Affordable Homes Programme up to 2020/21, with flexibility to build affordable rented, shared ownership and rent to buy homes across the whole programme (*Page 27, paragraph 3.11*).

LGA view:

- The renewed investment in building affordable homes is welcome; it will help councils, housing associations and partners to build more affordable rented homes. In our Autumn Statement submission the LGA argued for renewed investment in affordable house building as crucial, shovel-ready infrastructure that delivers long-term returns to the Exchequer. Councils should be central to the delivery of building this housing.
- The emphasis on the flexible use of this investment in different tenures is important, this should extend to social rented homes that will be crucial to meeting the needs of some communities and putting less pressure on the Housing Benefit budget. It is important that councils, working with partners, are able to ensure that new house building across social rent, affordable rent and low-cost home-ownership meet the different needs of local communities.

Extension of Right to Buy pilots

The Chancellor announced:

- Government will fund a large-scale regional pilot of the Right to Buy for housing association tenants (*Page 27, paragraph 3.13*).

LGA view:

- It is important that the Government will properly pilot the extension of the Right to Buy. We are pleased that the costs for this are being met by the Government and that the LGA's arguments have been heard.
- In our submission to the Autumn Statement the LGA called for the extension of the Right to Buy and the sale of high value council assets policies to be decoupled. We have argued that it should be voluntary for councils to decide whether or not to sell their higher value homes, and that they be able to keep 100 per cent of receipts to invest in building new homes.
- We have argued that the extension of Right to Buy should not be funded by forcing local authorities to sell higher value council homes. We would like to see this confirmed in the Local Government Finance Settlement.

Accelerated construction

The Chancellor reconfirmed:

- The Government will pilot accelerated construction on public sector land backed by up to £2 billion (*Page 27, paragraph 3.12*).

LGA view:

- Local government is committed to releasing land effectively and bringing together local partners to bring forward land for development. We will work with the Government to invest in more building on public sector land, for instance through our One Public Estate programme.
- We would urge the Government to ensure that all parts of the public sector are encouraged and incentivised to engage fully.

Pay to Stay

The Chancellor confirmed:

- The Pay to Stay scheme would be voluntary for councils, rather than mandatory (*Page 44, paragraph 5.7*).

LGA view:

- The LGA is pleased that the Minister of State for Housing and Planning, Gavin Barwell MP and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Hammond MP, have accepted our call for Pay to Stay to be voluntary for councils. Local government has been working hard with the Government to make sure it was aware of the difficult, lengthy and costly process in seeking to implement the policy.
- Making Pay to Stay mandatory would have affected thousands of social housing tenants across the country, with the average affected households seeing their rents rise by £1,065 a year. Councils would have needed to invest millions in new IT systems, hire new staff and write to over a million social housing tenants to try and understand household income and approve individual tenant bills.

Social rent down-rating

The Chancellor confirmed:

- Refuges, alms-houses, community land trusts and co-operatives will be exempt from the reduction of social rents by 1 per cent a year for four years from 2016/17 (*Page 44, paragraph 5.5*).

LGA view:

- Councils should have flexibilities to decide how they set their rents. The move to provide certainty for exempting certain specialised housing from the social rent cut is welcome. We will work with the Government and councils to explore how this certainty of income from future rents can help enable councils to build more homes now, including linking to wider flexibilities to replace homes sold through Right to Buy.

Letting agent fees

The Chancellor confirmed:

- The Government will ban letting fees for tenants, and will consult before bringing in legislation (*Page 31, paragraph 3.41*).

LGA view:

- Excessive letting agent fees are a concern for many tenants and councils, hampering access to the market which in turn places pressure on housing of other tenures including social housing. The proposed ban on letting agent fees for tenants will bring welcome clarity and direction to a sector that has a powerful influence on the cost of renting. The consumer protection role for councils on letting agents has already expanded to include enforcement of compliance with redress schemes and transparency of fees. The enforcement of the ban on fees for tenants will need to be properly thought through and resourced.
- We share the Government's concern about the lack of clarity for private tenants. The current legal and regulatory system is out of date and requires reform to match the pace of the reality of the current private rented housing market. The sheer volume and complexity of regulations governing the sector can be confusing for landlords, tenants and councils. The Government should review and modernise the framework to support councils' ability to meet the expectations of their residents.

Local Housing Allowance cap and Supported Housing

The Chancellor announced:

- The implementation of the cap on Housing Benefit and Local Housing Allowance rates in the social rented sector will be delayed by one year, to April 2019. The cap will be applied to all supported housing tenancies from April 2019, and the Government will provide additional funding to Local Authorities, so that they can meet the additional costs of supported housing in their area. For general needs housing, the cap will now apply from April 2019 for all tenants on Universal Credit, and to Housing Benefit tenants whose tenancies began or were renewed since April 2016. The Government has set out the cost of this decision as £305 million in 2018/19, moving to an income of £125 million in 2021/22. (*Page 22, table 2.1 and Section 6; Page 44, paragraph 5.5*).

LGA view:

- We are pleased that the Government has listened to the LGA by committing to provide top-up funding above the level of the Local Housing Allowance cap to local authorities to meet the costs of supported housing in their areas. We are calling on the Government to ensure that this covers the full cost of supported housing in each locality and that councils are not left with a shortfall.
- We have yet to see detailed proposals from the Government regarding the volume of top-up funding going to local authorities and how this will be allocated. Adequate funding and distribution is vital to the future availability and sustainability of supported housing for some of our most vulnerable

residents. The LGA will respond to the supported housing consultation published on 22 November 2016.

Local growth

The Chancellor announced:

- The Government will award £1.8 billion to Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) across England through a third round of Growth Deals. £556 million of this will go to the north of England, £392 million to the midlands, £151 million to the east of England, £492 million to London and the south east, and £191 million to the south west (*Page 33, paragraph 3.49*).

LGA view:

- Local areas will welcome Government's commitment to local growth as council leaders working with their business leaders are best placed to understand and bring improvements to their economies and boost productivity. However, LGA commissioned independent research identified £23.5 billion of identified planned Government spending on growth that is spread across 70 funding streams, managed by 22 government departments and agencies, each with different objectives, timetables and rules. Outside of devolved areas there is very limited or no local influence in well over half of these funding streams. This makes it difficult to join up interventions and achieve economic and social regeneration. The Government should reduce this fragmented approach to funding and ensure that combined authorities and councils have much greater influence and control over public investment in growth.

Local infrastructure

The Chancellor has announced:

- The Government will consult on lending local authorities up to £1 billion at a new local infrastructure rate of gilts + 60 basis points for three years to support infrastructure projects that are high value for money. This represents an interest rate saving of 0.2 per cent on that rate (*Page 33, paragraph 3.49*).

LGA view:

- Since November 2013 the Government has offered lending at a rate of gilts plus 60 basis points in respect of an infrastructure project nominated by a Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP). An extension of this to local authorities for local infrastructure more generally would be welcome.

Education Services Grant

The Chancellor was silent on the Education Services Grant.

LGA view:

- We are disappointed that the Government is pressing ahead with the planned £600 million cut to the Education Services Grant, despite deciding not to go ahead with the Education for All Bill which would have removed councils' school improvement duties. Councils will now have duties with no funding to pay for them.

- Councils will be expected to continue to ensure all children have a place in an excellent school and that schools are supported to improve, but with less than 25 per cent of current funding. We also have yet to be convinced that the Regional Schools Commissioners and other school improvement support structures have the track record, the capacity or the geographical coverage to replace the council role in supporting 13,000 maintained schools to improve. So this reduction in funding will leave a gap in support for the majority of schools in England.

Flooding

The Chancellor has announced:

- Investment of £170 million in flood defence and resilience measures. £20 million of this investment will be for new flood defence schemes, £50 million for rail resilience projects and £100 million to improve the resilience of roads to flooding (*Page 29, paragraph 3.25*).

LGA view:

- This provides clarity on how a proportion of the £700m additional funding for flood defences announced at Budget 2016 will be allocated. It is vital that investment in capital and maintenance is joined-up as part of a long-term approach to improving local flood defence and resilience infrastructure. Devolving capital and revenue funding for flood risk management projects into a single, place-based pot would allow local areas to support a more diverse set of outcomes and local priorities.

Local Transport

The Chancellor has announced:

- A National Productivity Investment Fund (NPIF) which will provide an additional £1.1 billion by 2020-21 in new funding to relieve congestion and deliver much-needed upgrades on local roads and public transport networks (*Page 28, paragraph 3.17*).

LGA view:

- The increase in funding for our local roads is a step in the right direction but further detail is needed as to how councils will be able to use this additional resource towards local roads and public transport to help local people and businesses. We are pleased that the Government seems have listened to us on the importance of investing in local roads, particularly those that are heavily congested.
- However this does little to help councils tackle the backlog of repairs on existing roads, which currently stands at £12 billion and take 14 years to fix the backlog of potholes. Over the remaining years of the decade the Government will invest more than £1.1 million per mile in maintaining national roads - which make up just 3 per cent of all total roads. This level of investment contrasts starkly with the £27,000 per mile investment in maintaining local roads, which are controlled by councils and make up 97 per cent of England's road network. Councils need the ability to plan vital roads infrastructure for the long-term as is the case for the national roads and rail networks.

Digital infrastructure

The Chancellor has announced:

- The Government will invest more than £1 billion by 2020/21, including £740 million through the National Productivity Investment Fund, targeted at supporting the market to roll out full-fibre connections and future 5G communications.
- This also includes £400 million for a new Digital Infrastructure Investment Fund, at least matched by private finance, to invest in new fibre networks over the next four years.
- There will also be a new 100 per cent business rates relief for new full-fibre infrastructure for a five year period from 1 April 2017 (*Page 28, paragraph 3.20*).

LGA view:

- Access to fast and reliable digital connectivity is a necessity for households and businesses across the UK. While the announcement of new investment for digital infrastructure is good news, Government must not lose sight of the needs of rural communities already struggling to receive a basic broadband service.
- To fully benefit these communities this fund will need to encourage and help scale up smaller suppliers with the ambition to work outside the low-hanging fruit of better connected areas. The Government must also strengthen its Universal Service Obligation with a minimum download speed which rises in tandem with national averages, and obligations on suppliers to provide a minimum level of upload speed.
- While the announcement of significant new investment in 5G technology has the potential to make Britain a global leader in mobile digital connectivity, many outside our larger cities currently struggle to access 4G or even 3G technology. Local government is committed to exploring with the mobile industry, regulators and Government how best to ensure residents across the country can benefit from public investment in new technology, wherever they live.
- We understand that the business rates relief measures will be fully funded by central government. Measures such as this reduce the quantum available for business rates retention. We call on the Government to make it clear that this will also apply after the introduction of full business rates retention.
- Local government has already committed over £700 million through the Superfast Broadband Programme to help suppliers connect hard to reach residents.

Devolution

The Chancellor announced:

- Government remains committed to devolving powers to support local areas and that the Government will continue to work towards a second devolution deal with the West Midlands Combined Authority and will begin talks on future transport funding with Greater Manchester (*Page 33, paragraph 3.5*).
- Government will give mayoral combined authorities powers to borrow for their new functions, which will allow them to invest in economically productive infrastructure, subject to agreeing a borrowing cap with HM Treasury (*Page 33, paragraph 3.49*).
- The Government has published a strategy setting out an overall approach to building the Northern Powerhouse, through addressing the key barriers to productivity that the region faces. The Government will also publish a Midlands Engine strategy shortly (*Page 33, paragraph 3.51*).

LGA view:

- We are pleased the Government remains committed to devolution but are disappointed not to see further devolution deal announcements in the Autumn Statement. We are hopeful of further announcements, particularly for non-metropolitan areas, in due course. Devolution can have a positive impact on local communities, businesses and residents across the country, improving services and saving money. All areas want to grasp the full opportunities presented by having greater powers and funding to improve services such as skills, housing, transport and health and social care.
- If momentum on devolution is lost, billions of pounds worth of economic growth, hundreds of thousands of jobs and homes on offer through greater local leadership will be lost with it.
- The Government needs to be more flexible in its negotiations and recognise that not all deals need to follow the same governance framework. This is vital to get more deals agreed quickly and to spark the widespread transfer of powers and responsibilities to the whole of England that can boost the economy and improve people's lives.
- We welcome the announcement to introduce new borrowing powers that reflect the broad range of combined authorities' new functions. However, this should not be contingent on one particular governance model and should be available to all devolution deal areas. We also believe combined authorities should have the same power to borrow under the prudential regime that governs council borrowing and should not be subject to a cap imposed by the Treasury.

Employment support and adult skills

The Chancellor announced:

- Budgets for the Work and Health Programme (WHP) will be transferred to London and Greater Manchester. This is subject to the two areas meeting certain conditions, including on co-funding (*Page 33, paragraph 3.50*).
- The Government will devolve the adult education budget to London from 2019-20, subject to readiness conditions (*Page 33, paragraph 3.50*).

LGA view:

- The Government's devolution of financial responsibility for the Work and Health Programme to London and Greater Manchester, which we note is conditional on co-investment, is a positive development. However, we are disappointed that the Government has not sought to extend devolution of the WHP to all areas across England. If groups of councils were given sufficient influence over the WHP national programme to tackle worklessness and help reduce the disability employment gap, many would have also co-invested local resources with WHP.
- Further devolution of the adult education budget is a step in the right direction. The LGA is now calling for urgent guarantees from national Government to reform Whitehall's national approach to commissioning employment and skills funding, worth £10.5 billion a year, which is fragmented, costly, and fails to address the needs of local residents and employers across England. Across England's local economies, we need to tackle worklessness, create jobs, meet employers' skills gaps and shortages, and train people for current and pipeline jobs, including through the Industrial Strategy. This requires groups of councils, working with local business and partners, to be given the full freedom and flexibility to integrate disparate funding streams around a single, place-based strategy based on the needs of people and employers rather than separate institutions.
- The LGA has called for the transfer of funding and responsibility for employment and skills as part of the move to 100 per cent business rates retention by the sector.

Business rates

The Chancellor announced:

- New fibre-optic broadband will qualify for 100 per cent business rate relief for a 5 year period from 1 April 2017. (*Page 28, paragraph 3.20*).
- The Government will double rural rate relief to 100 per cent from 1 April 2017 (*Page 40, paragraph 4.33*).
- The Government has also confirmed the transitional scheme they will use for the 2017 revaluation. Any rise will be capped at 5 per cent in the first year for small properties with the total value of transitional relief being worth a total £3.6 billion over five years. This will be paid for by caps on reductions to businesses which gain from the revaluation, with smaller businesses having reductions phased in to a lesser extent than those for larger businesses, which will have their maximum increase in the first year reduced from 45 per cent to 42 per cent.

LGA view:

- The business rates relief measures must be fully funded by central government before the implementation of business rate retention reform.
- Measures such as this reduce the quantum available for business rates retention. We call on the Government to make it clear that this will be reflected during the reform process.

- The change to rural rate relief will be welcome to small businesses in rural areas.
- However, as requested in our Autumn Statement submission, we would call on the Government to give councils freedom to target reliefs in the light of their local knowledge.
- Local government has already committed more than £700 million through the Superfast Broadband Programme to help suppliers connect hard to reach residents.

National Living Wage

The Chancellor announced:

- Following the recommendations of the independent Low Pay Commission, the National Living Wage (NLW) will be increased by 4.2 per cent from £7.20 to £7.50 from April 2017. The target for the NLW to reach 60 per cent of median earnings is restated, subject to sustained economic growth. This is estimated to mean a pay rise for over a million workers (*Page 32, paragraph 3.46*).

LGA view:

- The LGA supports the introduction of the NLW and notes the increase and statement of policy. We will continue to study the implications closely in view of the consequences for costs in social care, in particular, and the need to plan carefully for employment costs over the spending review period.
- In our submission to the Autumn Statement we made clear that the fragility of the adult social care provider market is a real concern in many areas. LGA analysis of 'fair price' of care calculations developed by provider organisations suggests that the scale of the immediate challenge could be in the order of at least £1.3 billion. This is the minimum requirement to stabilise the provider market.
- Further analysis is urgently needed to understand how the increase in the National Living Wage will impact on costs to adult social care providers.

National Insurance

The Chancellor announced:

- As recommended by the Office of Tax Simplification (OTS), the National Insurance secondary (employer) threshold and the National Insurance primary (employee) threshold will be aligned from April 2017, meaning that both employees and employers will start paying National Insurance on weekly earnings above £157 (*Page 35, paragraph 4.7*).

LGA view:

- This will result in a new cost burden on local government. Councils expect this to be funded appropriately in line with the new burdens doctrine.

Off-payroll working rules

The Chancellor announced:

- Reforms to off-payroll working rules in the public sector from April 2017 by moving responsibility for operating them, and paying the correct tax, to the body paying the worker's company. In response to feedback during the consultation, the 5 per cent tax-free allowance will be removed for those working in the public sector, reflecting the fact that workers no longer bear the administrative burden of deciding whether the rules apply (*Page 36 paragraph 4.11*).

LGA view:

- The LGA has long taken the view that off-payroll working arrangements need to be used very carefully and with proper justification. This is a confirmation announcement and we will continue to explore the administrative implications for councils as employers. It is imperative that the full implications of these proposals are understood. We objected to these reforms being applied only to the public sector and will seek clarification as to whether they will be introduced consistently across sectors.

Taxation, salary sacrifice, benefits in kind and expenses

The Chancellor announced:

- Following consultation, the tax and employer National Insurance advantages of salary sacrifice schemes will be removed from April 2017, except for arrangements relating to pensions (including advice), childcare, Cycle to Work and ultra-low emission cars. Arrangements in place before April 2017 will be protected until April 2018, and arrangements for cars, accommodation and school fees will be protected until April 2021.
- The Government will consider how benefits in kind are valued for tax purposes, publishing a consultation on employer-provided living accommodation and a call for evidence on the valuation of all other benefits in kind at the 2017 Budget.
- The Government will publish a call for evidence at Budget 2017 on the use of the income tax relief for employees' business expenses, including those that are not reimbursed by their employer (*Page 36, paragraph 4.13*).

LGA view:

- We will study the implications of these announcements for the use of employee incentives as tools to improve recruitment, retention and productivity. We will respond to any consultations as they are announced.

Shale Wealth Fund

The Chancellor announced:

- Following a consultation to ensure local communities share in the benefits of shale production, the Shale Wealth Fund will provide up to £1 billion of additional resources to local communities, over and above industry schemes and other sources of Government funding. Local communities will benefit first and determine how the money is spent in their area (*Page 29, paragraph 3.24*).

LGA view:

- Any shale gas development schemes should be a matter for local decision making and therefore be considered through the local democratic planning system.
- We have welcomed the continued commitment from the Government to set up a Shale Wealth Fund from shale gas tax revenues. Local government has a central role to play in ensuring that governance arrangements reflect community preferences and offer accountability. Therefore, it is crucial that they are involved in designing and administering schemes in their areas.
- The Fund, should, where possible, seek to benefit affected communities as a whole (as opposed to paying individual households) to ensure that any benefits have a lasting legacy; be flexible in its approach to meet the needs of diverse communities and also ensure communities have a say in how any funds are spent.
- The Government's commitment to the Shale Wealth Fund should also be put on a statutory footing, to ensure that communities continue to benefit from the tax revenues arising throughout the whole lifetime of shale gas production.

Universal Credit taper

The Chancellor announced:

- From April 2017, the taper rate - the constant withdrawal rate on net earnings - that applies in Universal Credit will be reduced from 65 per cent to 63 per cent. This will let individuals keep more of what they earn. The Government has estimated that 3 million households will benefit from this change (*Page 43, paragraph 5.3*).

LGA view:

- The reduction in the taper rate is positive news for working households and will help to restore the original ambition of Universal Credit to ensure that claimants are better off in employment. However, the overall freeze on working age benefits will continue to place considerable and mounting pressure on low income households.
- We remain concerned about the impact of the freeze to the Local Housing Allowance which, coupled with rising rents, is contributing to a growing affordability gap in many parts of the country. This places unsustainable pressure on councils' limited resources to prevent homelessness and provide a local safety net for vulnerable people.

Licensing and tax conditionality

The Chancellor announced that:

- The Government is considering whether access to licenses and services (including some local authority licenses) should be conditional on businesses being registered for tax purposes (*Page 42, paragraph 4.56*).

LGA view:

- The LGA supports the principle of preventing businesses from entering the 'hidden economy', but any checks introduced must be able to be undertaken quickly and simply, without shifting the administrative and financial burden of monitoring tax compliance from HMRC to councils.
- The LGA also believes that the principle of conditionality could be extended to licensed businesses more widely, to enable councils to suspend the licences of businesses that repeatedly fail to pay their business rates.

Violence against women and girls

The Chancellor has announced:

- The Government will award £3 million to Comic Relief to distribute to a range of women's charities. The Government will also invite applications from charities from 1 December 2016 for the next round of 'tampon tax' funding to support women's charities, including those running programmes that tackle violence against women and girls (*Page 45, paragraph 5.15*).

LGA view:

- Violence against women and girls is a serious issue and councils work with a range of statutory and voluntary sector partners to support victims and reduce offending.
- The Government should allow local authorities to apply for the next round of 'tampon tax' funding alongside women's charities. This will help to support councils and the police in bringing together a range of partners, especially health, to invest in and share the savings resulting from commissioning a whole systems approach that includes prevention and early intervention to reduce incidents of domestic abuse, in particular by repeat offenders.

Pension scams

The Chancellor has announced:

- The Government will shortly publish a consultation on options to tackle pension scams, including banning cold calling in relation to pensions, giving firms greater powers to block suspicious transfers and making it harder for scammers to abuse 'small self-administered schemes' (*Page 31, paragraph 3.42*).

LGA view:

- Councils and the National Trading Standards Scams Team are at the forefront of protecting consumers from scams and attempts to defraud them, and there be implications for local authorities in the options identified in the consultation to reduce pensions scams. The LGA will consider the consultation once published and respond as necessary to the proposals outlined in it.

'Loan sharks'

The Chancellor has announced:

- That from 2018 it will expand an existing scheme which incentivises credit

union membership in communities at risk of being targeted by loan sharks. This will use funds recovered under the Proceeds of Crime Act from convicted loan sharks (*Page 32, paragraph 3.45*).

LGA view:

- 'Loan sharks' prey on some of the most vulnerable individuals and communities, causing misery and often resorting to threats, verbal abuse and violence to get money from their victims. Councils and National Trading Standards' illegal money lending teams lead the work to tackle loan sharks, and measures that reduce the need for people to resort to illegal money lenders will assist in this work.

Prison safety and wider reforms to the justice system

The Chancellor has announced:

- The Government will provide up to £500 million of additional funding across the period to the Ministry of Justice as part of the national prison safety and Reform white paper, which will fund the recruitment of extra prison officers, and also fund wider reforms to the justice system (*Page 45, paragraph 5.17*).

LGA view:

- The LGA has long supported reform of the rehabilitation of offenders to reduce crime. Assistance to offenders in finding employment and accommodation as they leave prison, improving their education and reducing substance misuse, is vital in reducing the likelihood they will go on to reoffend. New provision for women offenders is a particular priority as many of them are held in prisons at a higher security level than they need, and few have the opportunity to spend time in an open prison prior to release. Investment in measures to support the rehabilitation of offenders will assist in reducing crime, but the plans the Government indicated it would be publishing to further reform the criminal justice system earlier in the year to give police and crime commissioners a greater role have still not been announced.

EU funding

The Chancellor was silent on EU funding.

LGA view:

- Following the result of the referendum to leave the EU, the LGA called for a guarantee around the future of all of the £5.3 billion in EU regeneration funding promised to local areas by 2020.
- We are pleased that prior to the Autumn Statement the Government has accepted our call to provide much-needed further guarantees. This money will create jobs, build infrastructure and boost local growth across the country.
- Following today's statement we will be seeking to clarify with the Government what measures it will be taking to ensure the maximum numbers of funding bids are agreed and signed with minimal bureaucracy, by the time we exit the EU.

- The Government also needs to begin discussions with local government and businesses about a successor scheme of at least equal value after the UK leaves the EU which is based on local growth priorities.
- Treasury figures indicate a net contribution of £8.5 billion annually to the EU. Post exit, the Government has choices on how any such funds are redeployed. The next few years will be extremely challenging for councils who we estimate face an overall £5.8 billion funding gap by 2020. The Government must consider the needs of our local communities as post-exit financial decisions are made.

Change from Autumn Statement to Autumn Budget

The Chancellor announced:

- The Government intends to move towards having a single major fiscal event each year. Following the spring 2017 Budget and Finance Bill, Budgets will be announced in the autumn. The first one will take place in autumn 2017. The OBR will produce a spring forecast from spring 2018 and the Government will make a Spring Statement responding to that forecast. The Statement will review wider economic and fiscal challenges and launch consultations. The Government will retain the option to make changes to fiscal policy at the Spring Statement if the economic circumstances require it (*Page 35, paragraph 4.1*).

LGA view:

- The Government should use this opportunity to review the timing of the Local Government Finance Settlement with a view to bringing it forward in the calendar year as much as possible. This would help local authorities with their budgetary planning.

Public finance

- The Government remains committed to the departmental spending plans set out in Spending Review 2015 (*Page 43, paragraphs 5.1*).
- The Government reaffirmed its commitment to identify a further £3.5 billion of savings from public spending in 2019/20 following an Efficiency Review. Up to £1 billion of these savings will be reinvested in priority areas. The Efficiency Review will report on progress in autumn 2017 (*Page 16, paragraphs 1.53-1.55*).
- Departmental resource (revenue) spending will continue to grow with inflation in 2020-21, as set out in Budget 2016. Departmental spending will also grow with inflation in 2021-22 (*Page 16, paragraphs 1.56*).
- The table below sets out the Treasury's latest plans for revenue and capital expenditure for the current financial year and up to 2021-22. Individual departmental spending limits up to 2019-20 were set out in the Spending Review and Autumn Statement 2015. Detailed information for subsequent years will be set out in a future spending review (*Page 17, table 1.5*).

£ billion						
Resource (Revenue) Expenditure						
Resource DEL excl. depreciation	370.2	386.9	400.3	407.2	421.1	439.8
Ringfenced depreciation	309.0	304.2	306.3	305.6	311.5	317.6
Resource AME	20.6	21.9	22.8	23.3	21.9	22.8
Public Sector Current Expenditure	699.8	713.0	729.4	736.2	754.5	780.1
Capital Expenditure						
Capital DEL	26.6	26.7	25.8	27.3	30.4	32.0
Capital AME	52.3	57.2	59.2	60.2	70.6	74.2
Public Sector Gross Investment	79.0	84.0	85.1	87.5	101.1	106.3
Total Managed Expenditure (TME)	778.8	797.0	814.5	823.7	855.6	886.4
<i>TME % of GDP</i>	<i>39.9%</i>	<i>39.8%</i>	<i>39.1%</i>	<i>38.0%</i>	<i>38.0%</i>	<i>37.8%</i>

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
£ billion							
Budget 2016 Borrowing / (Surplus) Forecast	72.2	55.5	38.8	21.4	-10.4	-11.0	n/a
Classification changes	n/a	0.5	0.4	0.5	6.4	4.1	n/a
Forecast Changes	3.9	11.2	17.2	20.1	17.7	18.1	n/a
<i>of which receipts</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>n/a</i>
<i>of which debt interest spending</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-3.4</i>	<i>-4.5</i>	<i>-4.3</i>	<i>n/a</i>
<i>of which other spending</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Forecast pre-policy decisions	76.0	67.2	56.4	42.0	13.6	11.2	11.6
Effects of Government decisions	0.0	0.9	2.5	4.5	8.4	9.6	5.6
Autumn Statement 2016 Borrowing Forecast	76.0	68.2	59.0	46.5	21.9	20.7	17.2

- The Government will no longer seek to achieve a fiscal surplus in this Parliament (*Page 11, paragraph 1.35*).
- Public sector net borrowing (PSNB) is higher than forecast at Budget 2016 for all future years. This reflects that by 2020-21 receipts are £15 billion lower than previously forecast, as result of lower income tax and National Insurance Contributions (NICs), partly offset by higher corporation and other taxes. Spending is higher by 2020-21 due to previously announced changes in welfare spending and higher inflation which offset savings from lower debt interest payments (*Page 12, paragraph 1.39*).
- The table below shows the changes in the borrowing forecast since the Budget announcement in March 2016 (*Page 17, Table 1.3*).

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
£ billion							
Budget 2016 Borrowing / (Surplus) Forecast	72.2	55.5	38.8	21.4	-10.4	-11.0	n/a
Classification changes	n/a	0.5	0.4	0.5	6.4	4.1	n/a
Forecast Changes	3.9	11.2	17.2	20.1	17.7	18.1	n/a
<i>of which receipts</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>n/a</i>

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<i>of which debt interest spending</i>	-0.7	0.8	-0.8	-3.4	-4.5	-4.3	<i>n/a</i>
<i>of which other spending</i>	2.5	3.7	8.7	10.4	6.9	7.0	<i>n/a</i>
Forecast pre-policy decisions	76.0	67.2	56.4	42.0	13.6	11.2	11.6
Effects of Government decisions	0.0	0.9	2.5	4.5	8.4	9.6	5.6
Autumn Statement 2016 Borrowing Forecast	76.0	68.2	59.0	46.5	21.9	20.7	17.2

Note of last Community Wellbeing Board meeting

Title:	Community Wellbeing Board
Date:	Friday 7 October 2016
Venue:	Smith Square 1&2, Ground Floor, Local Government House, Smith Square, London, SW1P 3HZ

Attendance

An attendance list is attached as **Appendix A** to this note

Item	Decisions and actions	Action
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1 Apologies and Declarations of Interest

The Board noted the apologies listed at **Appendix A**. There were no declarations of interest.

2 Membership, Terms of Reference and Outside Bodies

Mark Norris, Principle Policy Adviser, introduced the report which set out the Terms of Reference, membership of the Community Wellbeing Board, and meeting dates for the 2016-17 meeting cycle, and set out the outside bodies to which the Board was asked to appoint.

Decision

The Board:

1. Formally **noted** the terms of reference and membership of the Community Wellbeing Board and the list of meeting dates for 2016/17; and
2. **Agreed** that Lead Members make appointments to outside bodies outside the meeting, to be confirmed in due course.

Action

Paul Goodchild to co-ordinate appointments to outside bodies and confirm with lead Members following the meeting.

3 Community Wellbeing Board Achievements 2015-16

Mark Norris, Principle Policy Adviser, introduced the report which provided an overview of the issues and work the Board had overseen over the previous year, including key achievements in relation to 2015-16 priorities. This included information on publications and media work undertaken by Members.

Decision

The Board **noted** the achievements against the Board's priorities in 2015/16.

4 Community Wellbeing Board Priorities 2016-17

Mark Norris, Principle Policy Adviser, introduced the report which set out proposals for the Board's priorities and work programme for 2016-17, based on areas of interest previously indicated by Members, ongoing LGA work, and recent policy announcements by the Government. The report also outlined how the LGA-wide priority on responding to the Brexit vote would impact on the work of the Board.

Brexit

Regarding Brexit, Members noted that two work streams directly linked to the work of the Board: community cohesion and developing a new legal base for local government, in particular the implications of the Brexit vote on the adult social care workforce. It was proposed that this should be an ongoing strand of work throughout 2016-17. The Board would continue to monitor other EU legislation which related to the sector and make representations where required.

In the discussion which followed Members raised the following points:

- There would be an impact on the local government workforce and also integrated care, not just staff employed by Councils but also contracted staff. It was important to ensure the workforce was fit for the future, and the Board may need to revisit the Skills for Care agenda.
- There have been concerns for some time on Adult Social Care workforce, and the potential workforce impact of Brexit would be a good way to prioritise the issue.

Board Priorities and Work Programme

Alongside Brexit and related corporate work, Members considered the four overarching priority areas of work for the Board and discussed the individual priorities therein. In discussion of these priorities, Members raised the following points:

- Members raised concern regarding in-year cuts to adult social care budgets and highlighted the need to continue to lobby the Government on the business rates reform agenda, particularly lobbying against any proposals to transfer Attendance Allowance to councils. The LGA had previously been effective in lobbying to move money from acute services to adult social care.
- Regarding public health, it was commented that the Board should do more training and leadership work, and promote this to a wider audience across the sector. There should be a regular review of the LGA's training offer and how this linked with existing NHS training.
- There should be more joint work with partner organisations to communicate responsibility to help to change the health culture agenda.
- The LGA should continue to consider the strategic role of public

health inequalities, including consideration of social class, ethnicity, sexuality, and gender. For example men had a higher suicide rate, and there was a higher suicide rate in the LGBT community and amongst ex-service personnel. Members agreed that suicide prevention should continue to be a priority for the Board.

- The cost of out of county care for people with complex needs and disabilities would continue to have a large budgetary impact on councils. Members agreed that policy relating to disabilities and specific conditions should ensure that the role and financial constraints of local government were taken into account.
- The LGA was currently undertaking cross-cutting work on homelessness, which was being led by the Environment, Economy, Housing and Transport Board. A separate report on this would be considered later on the agenda.
- Members made a number of comments on the Board's work with the armed forces:
 - The armed forces covenant should be widened to include other armed forces groups, supported by the British Legion's Deployment to Employment campaign.
 - Separately to the British Legion, the LGA would continue to lobby to include veterans on the census.
 - Councils should work with the armed forces to look at what more they could do in communities, such as getting young people into fitness. This could link with the work of other Boards, such as the Safer and Stronger Communities Board who were considering closer work between the armed forces and the fire service.
 - The LGA needed to be involved with work to reduce suicide rates in ex-service personnel.
 - Members welcomed the fact that the Chairman of the LGA, Lord Porter, had agreed to be the armed forces champion for the LGA.
- There should be more work to improve communications on Sustainability and Transformation Plans across the sector. Members noted that there would be a great deal of work on shared messages around STPs at the forthcoming National Children and Adult Services conference in November.
- Social isolation of vulnerable and older people remained an important issue for the Board.

Decision

The Board **agreed** their priorities for 2016-17, subject to comments included in the discussion above.

Action

Board priorities and work programme to be updated following Members' comments.

5 LGA's Homelessness Report

Abigail Gallop, Senior Adviser, introduced the report and explained that the Environment, Economy, Housing and Transport Board had

commissioned a report to inform the LGA's position on homelessness. As this report had developed it had become clear that a key strand of the report should be on the role of health, social care and learning disability in the homeless community.

Although the EEHT Board would retain ownership of the report, work was ongoing across the EEHT, Children and Young People, Resources, and Community Wellbeing Boards ahead of agreement of a position on how the LGA should respond to homelessness.

In the discussion that followed Members raised the following points:

- Homelessness was a very important issue for the LGA, and linked with the work the Board would be taking forward on the armed forces. Members raised concern regarding the ex-service personnel homelessness problem, and noted that it was difficult to get the Ministry of Defence to acknowledge that this was an issue, although it had been raised by the LGA and family federations.
- Although the army gave people skills and support, it was important for the armed forces to continue this support as they transitioned back to civilian life.
- There should be a particular focus on homelessness of younger people and looked after children, as well as the increasing level of elderly homeless people.
- Councils should consider both the mental and physical health of homeless people in their areas.

Decision

The Board:

1. **Noted** the homelessness report which had been commissioned by the EEHT Board;
2. **Noted** the recommendations in the report which had relevance to the Community Wellbeing Board; and
3. **Agreed** that the Board should contribute to the LGA's cross-cutting work on homelessness and, as appropriate, develop a work plan to respond to the recommendations set out in the report.

Action

Members and officers to contribute to the LGA's work on homelessness as set out in the report.

6 Responsibility for Preventative Public Health Services: National Aids Trust v NHS England - Court of Appeal

Paul Ogden, Senior Adviser for Public Health, introduced the report and explained that the High Court had ruled on 2 August that NHS England had the power to commission Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP). This had been a successful challenge by the National Aids Trust, relying heavily on arguments formulated by the LGA who had worked with 110 local authorities on the issue.

Unfortunately NHS England had announced that it would appeal the decision in the Court of Appeal, and a decision was expected by the end

of the month. Guidance made it clear that HIV anti-viral medicines should be provided by the NHS, and the LGA had made it clear that this would be a new burden on councils. The CWB Board would be informed when the result of the appeal was known.

Decision

The Board **noted** the update included in the report.

7 Update on Other Board Business

Mark Norris, Principle Policy Adviser, introduced the report which included updates on a number of areas related to the Board's work, including the government's childhood obesity action plan, the future of mandatory health visitor checks undertaken by councils, Local Transformation Plans for Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services, health inequalities, and the annual Public Health conference In March 2017.

In response to a Members' question it was confirmed that the Government was expected to announce the community pharmacy integration programme within the next two weeks.

Decision

The Board **noted** the updates provided in the report.

8 Minutes of the Previous Meeting

Decision

The Board **agreed** the minutes of the previous meeting held on 28 April 2016.

Appendix A -Attendance

Position/Role	Councillor	Authority
Chairman	Cllr Izzi Seccombe	Warwickshire County Council
Vice-Chairman	Cllr Linda Thomas	Bolton Council
Deputy-chairman	Mayor Kate Allsop	Mansfield District Council
	Cllr Richard Kemp CBE	Liverpool City Council
Members	Cllr David Coppinger	Windsor & Maidenhead Royal Borough
	Cllr Graham Gibbens	Kent County Council
	Cllr Keith Glazier	East Sussex County Council
	Cllr Liz Mallinson	Cumbria County Council
	Cllr Vic Pritchard	Bath & North East Somerset Council
	Cllr Ernest White	Leicestershire County Council
	Cllr Jonathan McShane	Hackney London Borough Council
	Cllr Lynn Travis	Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council
	Cllr Carole Burdis	North Tyneside Council
	Cllr Jackie Meldrum	Lambeth London Borough Council
	Cllr Rachel Eden	Reading Borough Council
	Cllr Robin Moss	Bath & North East Somerset Council
	Cllr Mark Ereira-Guyer	Suffolk County Council
	Cllr Doreen Huddart	Newcastle upon Tyne City Council
Apologies	Cllr Phil Bale	Cardiff Council

The Museum of the Order of St John

St John's Gate, St John's Lane, Clerkenwell, London, EC1M 4DA

Location

The museum is located between Smithfield and Clerkenwell, and is very close to the LGA's new location at Layden House.

Transport

The area is well provided with public transport.

By train or tube: Farringdon (Tube and Thameslink trains) is the nearest station and is 5 minutes' walk from the museum.

By bus: Farringdon Road (63), Clerkenwell Road (55,243).

By car: pay and display parking is available in St John's Square.

Car parks nearby: NCP Saffron Hill, St Cross Street, EC1N 8XA; NCP Bowling Green Lane, 1 Bowling Green Lane, Clerkenwell, EC1R 0BD; Corporation of London, Smithfield, EC1A 9DS.

