

Subject:	Procurement of a 'No Second Night Out' service grant funded by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government		
Date of Meeting:	13th November 2019		
Report of:	Executive Director for Health & Adult Social Care		
Contact Officer:	Name:	Jenny Knight	Tel: 01273 292960
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Ward(s) affected:	(All Wards);		

FOR GENERAL RELEASE**1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT**

- 1.1 This paper outlines a proposal to procure a provider to manage a No Second Night Out hub should grant funding be obtained externally to support such a service for a period which corresponds with the grant award or other identified funding.
- 1.2 The No Second Night Out service is an accommodation based service for people who are new to rough sleeping, who are identified by the street outreach team and referred to the service to move them off the streets swiftly.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That the Committee grants delegated authority to the Executive Director of Health & Adult Social Care (HASC) to take all necessary steps to
- 2.2 (i) procure and award a contract for 2 (2) years for the provision of a No Second Night Out Assessment Service for people new to rough sleeping to the value of £360,000 per annum,
- 2.3 (ii) to approve an extension to the contract referred to in 2.2(i) for a period or periods of up to two years in total if it is deemed appropriate and subject to available budget/grant funding.
- 2.4 The Committee is requested to note that this report was considered by the Procurement Advisory Board on 14th October 2019. The Board recommended that the paper is taken to Housing Committee for a decision
- 2.5 To report back to Housing Committee the progress and outcomes of this service.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

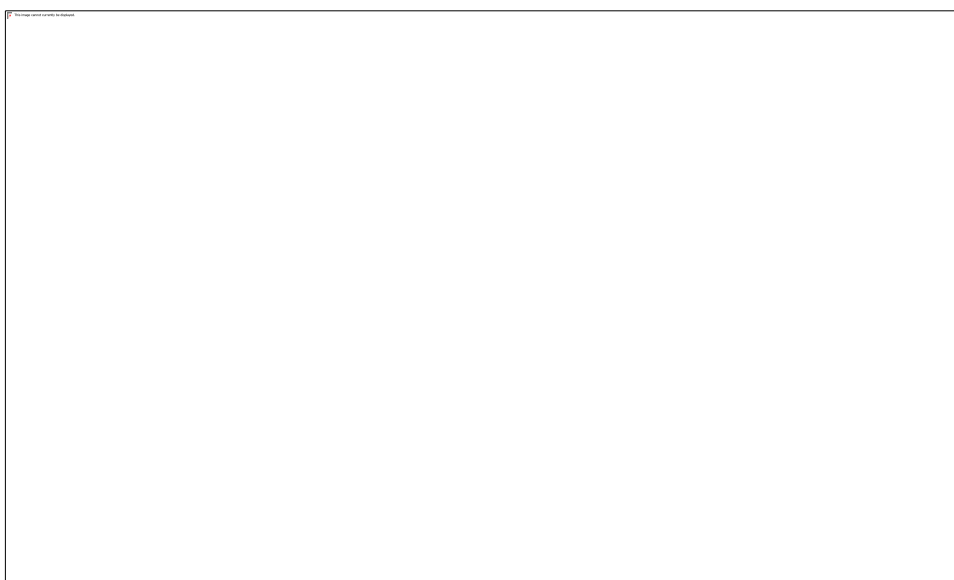
- 3.1 The No Second Night Out (NSNO) Service is part grant funded by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) as part of funding

offered in conjunction with the government’s rough sleeping strategy (in background documents).

- 3.2 The NSNO Hub opened in September 2018 as part of the first round of successful Rough Sleeping Initiative grant funding. This service responds to the estimated 10-15 new rough sleepers in the city each week and enables the outreach team to swiftly move people off the streets into shelter and work with them to move back into longer term accommodation.
- 3.3 The longer a person remains a rough sleeper the more complex their needs become and the more support they require to move off the streets. This service ensures that people new to the streets in the city do not become entrenched rough sleepers.

Total number of people accessing the NSNO service September 2018- end of October 2019	192
Number of people who had never rough slept before entering the hub	81
Number of people found rough sleeping before entering the hub	63
Number of people found rough sleeping before and after leaving the hub	32
Number of people found rough sleeping after entering the hub (not before)	16

- 3.4 Between April 2019 and September 2019 84 people accessed the hub service. 17 of these remained in the service past September but of those who moved on 40% had a positive accommodation outcome which included supported accommodation, reconnection to family and friends and temporary accommodation.
- 3.5 The profile of rough sleepers in the city as indicated by data below shows that we have a declining number of people being found by the outreach team numerous times, therefore a reducing the number of people becoming entrenched.



- 3.6 BHCC has been part funding the NSNO service and the council contribution is in place for 2020/21 if we are successful in being awarded further grant funding.

.Funding in the current year is as follows:

Service	Grant funding for 2019/20	BHCC Funding 2019/20	Current Provider
NSNO Hub	£ 180,000	£190,000	BHT

- 3.5 If approved by Housing Committee and confirmation of grant funding is secured, the tender of the service would commence in December 2019 with service award in March 2020 and service commencement on 1st April 2020.

Timetable for commissioning:

Procurement Advisory Board	October 2019
Housing Committee	November 2019
Tender Release	December 2019
Tender Award	March 2020
Contract Start Date	1 st April 2020

4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 4.1 The service could be run in house if an identified property was available and a management infrastructure was in place. Should this be the preferred route, we would need to seek an affordable building for the Council to lease which would allow the Council to operate the services. This would require the sourcing and acquisition of a building and the appointment of a management and staffing team. This presents an issue with the timescales for operation and would likely result in the service not being available for a period of time. This could put any grant funding at risk as the MHCLG want to ensure the funding is utilised promptly to maximum effect.
- 4.2 Identifying premises for the service to operate from is likely to prove challenging with the lack of appropriate accommodation available to the Council within the city within short timescales.

5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

- 5.1 The service specification requires the service provider to conduct exit interviews with service users to ascertain their experiences of the service and to drive improvements within the service.

- 5.2 The service specification also requires the service provider to engage with the local community living and working in the vicinity of the service and ensure that they have a point of contact should they have issues with the service.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 This paper outlines a proposal to procure a provider to manage a No Second Night Out hub should grant funding be obtained externally to support such a service for a period which corresponds with the grant award or other identified funding.

7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

- 7.1 This service is within the Health & Adult Social Care – Housing Related Support budget. These services have an overall budget of £5.8m for 2019/20.
- 7.2 Any funding for 2020/21 is subject to agreement at budget council. The majority of funding for this service in 2019/20 is grant funding from MHCLG which is ceasing in March 2020. Ongoing funding has not been confirmed.
- 7.3 Detailed financial modelling would need to be carried out to ascertain the financial impact from providing this contract in-house.

Finance Officer Consulted: Sophie Warburton

Date: 16/10/2019

Legal Implications:

- 7.3 The services required fall with Schedule 3 of the Public Contract Regulations 2015 and are therefore subject to the “light touch regime”. This means that there is flexibility as to the design of the procurement process providing that safeguards around equal treatment and transparency are observed and the process is advertised in accordance with PCR and as required by reference to the threshold value. An Ojeu notice is currently required for services valued in excess of £615,278.00. Contractual terms and conditions will be published with the procurement documents and will address any TUPE issues.
- 7.4 The council’s Contract Standing Orders (CSOs) will also apply.

Lawyer Consulted:

Judith Fisher 25/10/2019

Equalities Implications:

- 7.5 Rough sleepers are a vulnerable group who suffer multiple inequalities; this service aims to tackle some of these issues by offering a quick exit away from the streets into a place of safety.

7.6 The service is open to all rough sleepers new to the streets or new to the city.

Sustainability Implications:

7.7 There are no sustainability implications.

Any Other Significant Implications:

7.8 There are no other significant implications.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Background Documents

1. The Governments Rough Sleeping Strategy:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-rough-sleeping-strategy>

Public Health Implications:

7.9 A No Second Night Out service which takes referrals from the street outreach team, reduces the number of nights a person sleeps rough and prevents people becoming entrenched rough sleepers ensures early identification of health and support needs and contributes to reducing health inequalities. Data from the Office of National Statistics; the mean age at death of homeless people was 44 years for men, 42 years for women and 44 years for all persons between 2013 and 2017; in comparison, in the general population of England and Wales in 2017, the mean age at death was 76 years for men and 81 years for women.

Corporate / Citywide Implications:

7.10 Ending rough sleeping is a city wide priority.

