Economic and Social drivers:

- **Financial crisis** – resulting in fiscal constraints and the need to find different solutions to public service provision (IFS data)

- **Increasing demands on local services** – placing significant pressures on already stretched resources (LGA data)

Policy drivers:

- **Big Society** – communities voicing interest to do more to influence decisions and services

- **Decentralisation** – increasing call for local areas to set local priorities and determine the way local needs/issues will be addressed.
Localism with community and local government involvement - timeline of implementation

**Legislative & Regulatory framework**
- Localism Act
- Community Right to Bid
- Community Right to Challenge
- Neighbourhood planning

**Support Programme**
- Grants
- Expert/specialist support
- Advice line
- Web resources
- My community rights

**Diversification**
- Our Place 1
- Delivering Differently and DDIN

**Consolidation**
- First Steps
- Our Place 2
- CED
- COMA
- Neighbourhood Planning

**Timeline**
- **Starting point** 2012
- **Intermediate phase** 2013-14
- **Current Phase** 2015-16
Take up and participation is growing consistently over time
building and adding to the experiences of communities who have already started the process
The variety and breadth of community action using Localism inspired tools is apparent across the country.

Reader Organisation – Liverpool
This charity aims to bring people from all ages and backgrounds together. They organise weekly groups to read together, boosting social networks and building literacy. The organisation received £270K of capital and feasibility grants.

The Bell Inn – community pub
This much loved pub in Bath was put up for sale. The local community issued a community share offer and 538 investors raised £787k to purchase the pub in 2013. Their aim is to pay a dividend of between 5-7% to investors and retain a much loved asset.

Halifax Opportunities Trust
A charity with a good track record of delivery that needed help to step up to deliver more complex contracts. Feasibility grant for £65,000 helped to win £10 million contract with Calderdale council to run children’s centres.

Halifax Opportunities Trust

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pLIwB1IO4Zo

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k3UhzOhjVu4
Why neighbourhoods?

We believe that delivering services at neighbourhood level will allow authorities to:

- Better target services to meet local need and demand
- Better address complex needs by intervening earlier and reducing duplication
- Achieve efficiencies derived from the joined up delivery of local services
- Leverage the capacity that already exists within communities
- Increase community resilience

- 24 councils redesigning services at neighbourhood level. Support through grants and an advisory group.

- Carrying out evaluations and CBAs

- New models will feature greater community involvement, use of the voluntary sector – including as micro commissioners of services, and devolution to Town and parish councils

- Question – what is the economic case for devolution and what models work in which services?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic Group</th>
<th>Authorities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Adult social care, health and well-being**   | 1 Buckinghamshire County Council  
3 Sandwell MBC  
5 Kent County Council  
7 Luton Borough Council                          | 2 Leeds City Council  
4 Herefordshire Council  
6 London Borough of Croydon  
8 Cheshire East Council                           |
| **Early intervention with children and families** | 1 Portsmouth City Council  
3 Great Yarmouth Borough Council  
5 Middlesbrough Council  
7 Waveney District Council                       | 2 Bracknell Forest Council  
4 City of York Council  
6 South Norfolk Council                            |
| **Community safety**                            | 1 North Somerset Council  
3 Essex County Fire and Rescue Service            | 2 Rochdale Borough Council                         |
| **Devolution to town and parish councils**      | 1 Durham County Council  
2 Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead  
3 North Lincolnshire Council                      |                                                         |
| **Community spaces**                            | 1 Plymouth City Council  
3 Leicester City Council                          | 2 London Borough of Lambeth                        |
Leeds – social care commissioning

**Aim:**
- ‘To establish and test a neighbourhood led care planning and brokerage model across a range of communities’

**Outputs:**
- 30 neighbourhood/ community based support plans developed
- Recruit 20 additional volunteers per neighbourhood to provide support
- 5 new community led groups established in the neighbourhood
# Delivering Differently in Neighbourhoods

## Logic Model

### Project Name: Neighbourhood Led Care Planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aims</th>
<th>Inputs (staff, finance etc.)</th>
<th>Outputs (activities, products)</th>
<th>Outcomes (initial results)</th>
<th>Impacts (financial, economic, social etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To establish and test a neighbourhood led care planning and brokerage model across a range of communities (geographical and of interest) in order to:</td>
<td>To establish a local led micro model of commissioning through:</td>
<td>1. 30 neighbourhood/community based support plans developed for a range of individuals including potentially; carers, people with mental health needs, young disabled adults and people with a learning disability.</td>
<td>Individuals with care needs receive more appropriate support to be able to live well within their communities, including tackling social isolation and loneliness.</td>
<td>REDUCED COSTS 1. Reduced cost in processing, setting up and carrying out assessments. 2. Reduced cost in post assessment review and support planning. 3. Reduced costs of support plans through replacement of paid support through community provision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Improve outcomes for people with existing and emerging care and support needs. 2. Move resources to communities in order to change participants from being passive receivers of services to being in control of services. 3. Harness and support social capital at a neighbourhood level. 4. Link support planning to new technology around Citizen Driven Health. 5. Increase neighbourhood/community engagement with Primary Care.</td>
<td>1. Establishing a post in a neighbourhood/community organisation to develop and broker support plans. 2. Allocating a senior social worker to work with neighbourhood/communities on developing and supporting the model. 3. Enhancing a neighbourhood based micro commissioning tool. 4. Establishing monitoring/evaluating and communication systems. 5. Match funding through Adult Social Care’s ideas fund for development of new community led groups.</td>
<td>2. 10 neighbourhood/community led Individual Service Funds set up.</td>
<td>Communities/neighbourhoods are more empowered and in control of resources.</td>
<td>BETTER OUTCOMES FOR INDIVIDUALS 1. Improved confidence and self esteem. 2. Improved emotional wellbeing. 3. Reduced social isolation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Recruit 20 additional volunteers per neighbourhood to provide support (including peer support).</td>
<td>Communities are more engaged with Health and Social Care Integrated Teams.</td>
<td>COMMUNITY OUTCOMES 1. Improved family wellbeing 2. Improved community wellbeing</td>
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<td>4. 5 new community led groups established in the neighbourhood, building social capital.</td>
<td>Tested model for neighbourhood led support planning and brokerage finalised ready for roll out to other areas.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
From our programmes the following emerging findings are becoming clear

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engaging Communities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Meeting demand where it exists</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Working with existing stakeholders/infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Joining up packages of work with communities, so that they deliver on time and quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Starting from a position that all communities have assets.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Capacity</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Tailored practical advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Peer to peer learning - Mycommunity and Just Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Building a network across sectors and places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Building the social and economic case for further investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Involving local people in consultation and community research</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Capacity and sustainability of communities over time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Local and central government flexibility and risk appetite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Being investment ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Data gaps at the hyper-local level</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generic messages</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Over time, incremental community led action – produces resilient communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Joining up public and private funding to support initiatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• There is a gap in the development ‘praxis' with a combination of academic, and practitioner input.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
• Synthesise the learning from the community services and assets programme and evaluate Our Place and DDIN

• Continue to make the case for neighbourhoods and asset based approaches to community empowerment

• Build peer to peer support networks and champions

• Harness the devolution agenda

• Link more effectively with funders to align agendas

• Government commitments – pocket parks and community assets