

Reference	Description	Amount of Saving	Public Consultation	Staff Consultation	Legal Implications
A18	Widening the scope of charging for social care services	£500k	Y –limited - removing subsidy & increasing charges N - improving income performance	N	There is power to charge for services provided under s17 Children Act 1989, which provides services to support children being cared for by their own family or away from them, but not as Looked After Children, so long as the parent /carer responsible for the child/ren is not in receipt of benefits.
A19	Workforce productivity from better use of technology	£500k	N	N	As the savings involve a reduction in staffing it will be necessary to follow the Council's Management of Change Guidelines governing reorganisation and redeployment and all relevant employment legislation.
A20	Reduction in Day Care	£900k	N	N	There is no requirement to carry out formal consultation as the non-renewal of the contract reflects lack of take up for the provision by users.
A21	Review levels of Mental Health expenditure	£1200k	N	N	Part of the savings proposed arises from ensuring that, where appropriate, the funding will come from Health or another authority and therefore there will be no need for formal consultation. Individual needs assessments will have to be carried out in the normal way.
E	Asset rationalisation				There are no specific legal implications associated with the proposals at this stage
I	Management and corporate				

	overheads				
I11	Review insurance risk assessments	£300k	N	N	Under the Council's Constitution the Executive Director for Resources and Regeneration is responsible for preparing the Authorities risk management policy statement and strategy. She is also responsible for advising on proper insurance cover to include self-insurance.
L	Culture and community services				
L8	Facilities Management	£200k	N	Y	There are no specific legal implications.
L9	Restructure the Assemblies Fund	£270k	Y	N	<p>A full Report will be required in due course. At present, paragraph 3 of the proposal needs in any event to be further looked at by the report author. Reference will need to be made to the Assembly Fund Guidance 2015 - 2016. In particular, paragraph 4.3 which states that the use of £2500 (which is being called the "Councillor Discretionary Fund") must be decided by all 3 ward councillors or 2/3 if no agreement by the end of December 2015 was reached. It can be spent on any small project that benefits the Ward. Councillors may add their part to the main assembly pot of £12,500 for the assembly to allocate if they wish.</p> <p>The full report will need to show what the current Assembly Fund per ward has to date been used for. Consequently, it is likely that there are considerable Equality implications to be considered - if the proposal is given</p>

					effect.
L10	Withdraw subsidies	£40k	N	N	There are no specific legal implications.
M	Housing Strategy & non-HRA services				
M3	Service restructures to improve joint working	£61k			Staffing restructure with full consultation already underway. The Council will need to be satisfied that the remaining team will be sufficient to carry out Part 7 statutory functions for homelessness / decision/ assessments.
M4	PLACE/Ladywell	£85k	N	N	No specific legal implications
M5	Hamilton Lodge hostel accommodation	£150k	N	N	No specific legal implications
M6	Reorganise provision of the Handy Persons service	£150k	Y	Y	Given the service provided - although it is not a mandatory service being provided, it will necessarily require appropriate equalities assessment and a proportionate consultation. Also, 4 posts will be likely to be affected by this proposal and so there is a need for consultation with the postholders affected and the usual employment implications required to be applied.
	Appendix				
M7 a)	Reduce No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) re-provisioning housing	£64k	N	N	No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) refers to people from abroad who are subject to immigration controls and have no entitlement to welfare benefits, public housing or financial support from the Home Office. Individuals with NRPF, whilst not eligible for public funds, might still be eligible for local authority assistance under s. 17 of

				<p>the Children Act 1989, which puts a duty on local authorities to safeguard the welfare of children in their area and to promote their upbringing by their families. To support this, local authorities may provide assistance-in-kind, accommodation and/or cash. Those persons subject to immigration control within the meaning of section 115 of the IAA1999 are now excluded from care and support under the Care Act.</p> <p>Assistance under these acts is not defined as 'a public fund', hence why individuals with NRPF may be entitled to assistance under these provisions. There are two main groups of applicants to whom the Council owes a duty to source accommodation on a temporary basis, those to whom a Children Act 1989 duty is owed, following assessment, and those to whom a homelessness duty is owed, pursuant to the 1996 Act and Guidance. Sections 206 and 208 of the Housing Act 1996 ["the 1996 Act"] impose distinct but related requirements upon the local authority. By virtue of section 205(1) of the 1996 Act, their "housing functions" refers to their functions under Part 7 to secure that accommodation is available for a person's occupation. Under section 182(1) of the 1996 Act, local housing authorities are required to have regard to such guidance as may from time to time be given by the</p>
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				<p>Secretary of State. The current general guidance is contained in the Homelessness Code of Guidance for Local Authorities (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2006). As to the duty in section 208(1), this provides: “.... Section 208(1) requires housing authorities to secure accommodation within their district, in so far as is reasonably practicable. The position with respect to the Councils duties pursuant to ss17 and 20 of the Children Act 1989 are that: (s17) It is a general duty of every local authority (a) to safeguard and promote the welfare of children within their area who are in need; and (b)so far as is consistent with that duty, to promote the upbringing of such children by their families, by providing a range and level of services appropriate to those children’s needs. These services can include accommodation. Before giving any assistance or imposing any conditions, a local authority shall have regard to the means of the child concerned and of each of his parents.</p> <p>The Supreme Court judgment in the case of Nzolameso v Westminster City Council required local authorities to have “a policy for procuring sufficient units of temporary accommodation secondly, each local authority should have and keep up to date, a policy for allocating those units to individual</p>
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					homeless households.” An Interim Homeless Allocations (Locational Priority) Policy was presented to Mayor and Cabinet on 15th July 2015, subsequently, officers have conducted consultation and finalised a Location Priority Policy which provides a framework for the fair allocation of temporary accommodation within and close to the London Borough of Lewisham.
M7 b)	NRPF prompt claiming of Housing Benefit project	£36k	N	N	There are no specific legal implications. Those persons eligible for Housing Benefit are able to make a claim relating to their housing costs whilst in temporary accommodation, rather than the cost of that accommodation being met directly by the Council.
Q	Safeguarding and early intervention services				
Q6	Developing alternative pathways for care for adoption, looked after children and those leaving care	£1,650k	N	N	There are no specific legal implications in the fulfilment by the Council of duties towards those Looked After Children in care and leaving care under the Children Act

					1989, the Adoption and Children Act 2002 and the Children (Leaving Care)Act 2000 , Children and Families Act 2014 and subsequent guidance.
Q7	Contact efficiencies or reduced spend	£244k	N	N	The Council has a duty to promote contact between Looked After Children and their families (Children Act 1989) so long as it is in the child's interest to do so; how this is achieved is a matter of assessment and professional decision- making.
Q8	Continue strategy to develop in-house fostering team and specialist carers	£220k	Y	N	There are no specific legal implications in the fulfilment by the Council of duties towards those Looked After Children in care and leaving care primarily under the Children Act 1989, the Adoption and Children Act 2002 and the Children (Leaving Care) Act 2000 Children and Families Act 2014 and subsequent guidance.
Q9	Enhance support for young people on the edge of care to avoid need to provide accommodation	£495k	N	N	The recommissioning of the Family Intervention Project is currently being procured in compliance with the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 and the Council's Contract Procedure Rules.
Q10	Enhanced Family Finding	£150k	Y	N	There are no specific legal implications in the fulfilment by the Council of duties towards those Looked After Children in care and leaving care primarily under the Children Act 1989, the Adoption and Children Act 2002 and the Children (Leaving Care)Act 2000 Children and Families Act 2014 and subsequent guidance.
Q11	Safeguarding and Early	£734k	N	Y – review	As the savings involve a reduction in staffing

	Intervention			<p>of services at Meliot Centre</p> <p>N – develop contact centre</p>	<p>it will be necessary to follow the Council's Management of Change Guidelines governing reorganisation and redeployment and all relevant employment legislation. A full report will be brought to Mayor and Cabinet in the Autumn.</p>
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