

Community Impact Assessment Template

Name of Proposal: Staffordshire Warm Homes Fund

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Project Manager: Karen Bryson, Assistant Director Public Health

Date: 02/01/19

Completing a CIA

- A CIA will help you to identify the potential **impacts, risks and benefits** of your proposed policy, service or project. Doing this at an early stage enables engagement and research to be undertaken to identify actions that will either **lessen the risk** or **maximise the benefits**. The assessment will also help you to identify mitigating factors whereby risks may be balanced out to an extent by the benefits.
- This template should be used to support the development of a proposal during the **planning stage**, therefore supporting the council's approach of [Achieving Commissioning Excellence](#).
- A good CIA will involve input from more than one person. A **Project Team** should be identified with different, but relevant expertise to ensure that a full range of views are considered.
- **Engagement and/or consultation** should take place with appropriate and representative groups of people that are most likely to be affected. This must then be used to help shape the design/outcomes of the project. Please note that due to the publication of CIAs, it is advisable not to record personal details of members of the public, such as names or addresses.
- **Once completed**, the main findings from your CIA should be transferred to the '**Checklist and Executive Summary**' template. Then both documents need to be approved/signed off by the appropriate people. Depending on the size of your project, this could be your manager, project lead, sponsor or SLT.
- For CIAs that are going to **Cabinet**, only the '**Checklist and Executive Summary**' should be submitted as part of the Cabinet Papers. The full CIA document should be submitted as a **Background Paper**.

Completing the CIA template

This table describes what is required when completing the key sections of your assessment.

Which groups will be affected	Benefits	Risks	Mitigations / Recommendations
<p>Which groups of people will be impacted by the proposed policy, service or project? This could be people in a particular area, a street, or a group of people with similar characteristics e.g. older people, young people or people with care needs.</p> <p>Also consider staff, residents and other external stakeholders.</p>	<p>Think about the impact the proposal may have on each of the different category areas, and identify the benefits of each decision.</p> <p>Please note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential impacts should not be included if it is considered highly unlikely that they would occur. • Where no major impacts have been identified, please state N/A. • Due to the publication of CIAs, it is advisable not to record personal details of members of the public, such as names or addresses. 	<p>Think about the impact the proposal may have on each of the different category areas, and identify the risks associated with the proposal.</p>	<p>Set out any recommendations as to how the benefits will be maximised and the risks minimised.</p> <p>Also highlight any trade offs that may occur.</p>
<p>Evidence Base: (Evidence used/ likelihood/ size of impact) How certain are you about the assessment of each potential impact, and what evidence have you used to arrive at the decision? E.g. Data – population trends data, census data, service data. Research – national, regional, local research. Engagement/ Consultation – with partners, the public, the voluntary sector.</p>			

Use the following template to highlight the impacts of your proposal on each of the following categories: the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED), Health and Care, the Economy, the Environment, and Localities/ Communities.

Community Impact Assessment Template

Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) – Use this section to identify if the proposal will impact on our legal obligations under the Equality Act 2010 for both residents and staff. In summary, those subject to the general equality duty must have due regard to the need to: Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation, advance equality of opportunity between different groups and foster good relations between different groups.

Please consider:

- Who is currently using the service, across the protected characteristics?
- What do we know about their experiences and outcomes?
- What relevant information is available from the Census and population trends data?
- What were the findings of the engagement/consultation?
- Is there any relevant national, regional and/or local sources of research/evidence available?
- Is there any relevant information from partners or voluntary, community, social enterprise organisations?
- What is the analysis of the impact on those with relevant protected characteristics?

Protected Characteristics:	Which groups will be affected	Benefits	Risks	Mitigations / Recommendations
• Race	All	Access to WHF for gas connection, new boiler, home adaptations	May not be eligible or live outside Category 1 and Category 3 Urban Catchment	Always offered advice on tariff and fuel efficiency Will be included in Category 2 Rural Homes bid in 2019
• Disability	All	Access to WHF for gas connection, new boiler, home adaptations	May not be eligible or live outside Category 1 and Category 3 Urban Catchment	Always offered advice on tariff and fuel efficiency Will be included in Category 2 Rural Homes bid in 2019
• Sex	All	Access to WHF for gas connection, new boiler, home adaptations	May not be eligible or live outside Category 1 and Category 3 Urban Catchment	Always offered advice on tariff and fuel efficiency Will be included in Category 2 Rural Homes bid in 2019
• Age	Primarily older people	Access to WHF for gas connection, new boiler, home adaptations	May not be eligible or live outside Category 1 and Category 3 Urban Catchment	Always offered advice on tariff and fuel efficiency Will be included in Category 2 Rural Homes bid in 2019
• Religion or Belief	All	Access to WHF for gas connection, new boiler,	May not be eligible or live outside Category 1 and	Always offered advice on tariff and fuel efficiency

		home adaptations	Category 3 Urban Catchment	Will be included in Category 2 Rural Homes bid in 2019
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Reassignment 	All	Access to WHF for gas connection, new boiler, home adaptations	May not be eligible or live outside Category 1 and Category 3 Urban Catchment	Always offered advice on tariff and fuel efficiency Will be included in Category 2 Rural Homes bid in 2019
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual Orientation 	All	Access to WHF for gas connection, new boiler, home adaptations	May not be eligible or live outside Category 1 and Category 3 Urban Catchment	Always offered advice on tariff and fuel efficiency Will be included in Category 2 Rural Homes bid in 2019
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnancy and Maternity 	All	Access to WHF for gas connection, new boiler, home adaptations if live within same catchment area for Vulnerable Adults	May not be primary target group assessed in Frailty Hub May not be eligible or live outside Category 1 and Category 3 Urban Catchment	Always offered advice on tariff and fuel efficiency Will be included in Category 2 Rural Homes bid in 2019
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marriage and Civil Partnership The duty to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination also covers marriage and civil partnerships in relation to employment issues. 	All	Access to WHF for gas connection, new boiler, home adaptations	May not be eligible or live outside Category 1 and Category 3 Urban Catchment	Always offered advice on tariff and fuel efficiency Will be included in Category 2 Rural Homes bid in 2019
Impact on SCC Staff If the proposal affects SCC staff, consider the workforce profile compared against the protected characteristics pre and post change, the impact of job losses, available support for staff, and HR protocols.	Public Health, procurement, legal, finance and tax teams	Development opportunity to work on delivering a new operating model within a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to directly improve fuel poverty and household wellbeing	New approach and working arrangements within a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). Will require HR and Operational clarity on role, time, costs, governance and liabilities	Development of SPV with clear Articles, Governance and Terms for staff deployed. Will be managed as part of SPV set up with 51:49 partnership between SCC and MOW

Evidence Base: (Evidence used/ likelihood/ size of impact)

National

BRE evidences the national cost to the public sector of Cold Homes on lost independence, hospital readmissions, educational attainment and GDP at £5.3 billion

15,000 avoidable deaths each year from Cold Homes

Within Staffordshire:

There are 43,000 homes not on gas mains supply in Staffordshire – therefore reliant on more costly forms of heating

The CCG has identified 28,000 vulnerable adults

Estimated additional years of independent living – 5 years

Financial benefit to 1,000 Staffordshire households estimated at £4.2 million

Financial benefit to health and care system in Staffordshire estimated at £1.29 million

ROI - on average £731 benefit for every £1 (based on £22,500 investment to set up and run SPV for 2 years)

Warm Homes Fund focus :

Warm Homes Fund Categories 1 and 3 target Urban Homes only.

Category 2 targets Rural Households - with a bid to be submitted in 2019

The agreement with National Grid (Warm Homes Fund), E.ON (matched funder and delivery partner) and CCG – healthcare commissioner is to target vulnerable adults identified through 4 emerging frailty hubs. These will be individuals assessed as vulnerable because their home conditions adversely affect their ability to remain/return home due to costly or inefficient heating and home environment that does not support independent living

Health and Care – Use this section to determine how the proposal will impact on resident’s health and wellbeing, and whether the proposal will impact on the demands for, or access to health and care services. Please consider the Care Act 2014 and the Health and Social Care Act 2012.

Category Area (Areas highlighted are suggestions only and there may be other impacts in these categories)	Which groups will be affected	Benefits	Risks	Mitigations / Recommendations
Mental Health and Wellbeing Will the proposal impact on the mental health and wellbeing of residents or services that support those with Mental Health issues?	Targeted at vulnerable adults at risk of poor physical and mental health due to the stress of living in a hard to heat home	Connection to mains gas supply/new boiler/energy efficiency improvements/low level home adaptations More efficient heating Warmer home 5 years of additional independent living	May not be eligible May not live within gas connection distance (2 kilometres) May be admitted before measures fully implemented	Ensure that all applicants are provided with financial and energy efficiency measures as a minimum if not eligible If outside catchment for Urban measures – include in bid for Rural measures on 2019
Healthy Lifestyles Will the proposal promote independence and personal responsibility, helping people to make positive choices around physical activity, healthy food and nutrition, smoking, problematic alcohol and substance	Yes, primarily on independent living, food, nutrition & alcohol & substance misuse	Warm homes measures and low level home adaptations will support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 years additional independent living • Improved energy efficiency and therefore lower energy bills • £4.2 million of improved 	May not be eligible May not live within gas connection distance (2 kilometres) May be admitted before measures fully implemented	Ensure that all applicants are provided with financial and energy efficiency measures as a minimum if not eligible If outside catchment for Urban measures – include in bid for Rural measures on 2019

use, and sexual health?		household finances released towards other household bills such as food, transport addressing physical and mental wellbeing		
Accidents and Falls Prevention Does the proposal reduce or increase the risk of: falls in older people, childhood accidents, road accidents, or workplace accidents?	Yes, falls in older people and wellbeing for children	Lower cost heating and warmer homes, and low level household adaptations reduces the risk of poor health and falls For children living in the same home as vulnerable adults this means warmer homes, greater access money to spend on other essential bills such as food, clothes and transport.	May not be eligible May not live within gas connection distance (2 kilometres) May be admitted before measures fully implemented	Ensure that all applicants are provided with financial and energy efficiency measures as a minimum if not eligible If outside catchment for Urban measures – include in bid for Rural measures on 2019
Access to Social Care Will the proposal enable people to access appropriate interventions at the right time?	Yes	Lower cost heating and warmer homes, and low level household adaptations reduces the risk of poor health, falls, improves household financial independence and need for social care support	May not be eligible May not live within gas connection distance (2 kilometres) May be admitted before measures fully implemented	Ensure that all applicants are provided with financial and energy efficiency measures as a minimum if not eligible If outside catchment for Urban measures – include in bid for Rural measures on 2019
Independent Living Will the proposal impact on people's ability to live independently in their own home, with care and support from family, friends, and the community?	Yes	It is anticipated that this will provide 5 years more of independent living through warmer homes, improved household finances and low level home adaptations	May not be eligible May not live within gas connection distance (2 kilometres) May be admitted before measures fully implemented	Ensure that all applicants are provided with financial and energy efficiency measures as a minimum if not eligible If outside catchment for Urban measures – include in bid for Rural measures on 2019

Safeguarding Will the proposal ensure effective safeguarding for the most vulnerable in our communities?	Yes	Working with Frailty Hubs, Community, Voluntary, Police and Fire and Safety partners to find and refer vulnerable households into the Warm Homes scheme for assessment	May not be eligible May not live within gas connection distance (2 kilometres) May be admitted before measures fully implemented	Ensure that all applicants are provided with financial and energy efficiency measures as a minimum if not eligible If outside catchment for Urban measures – include in bid for Rural measures on 2019
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Evidence Base: (Evidence used/ likelihood/ size of impact)

The bid was developed with input from Staffordshire South CCG and commitment to develop the Frailty assessment to include criteria for Warm homes eligibility

At the HWBB in December 2018 both the Police and Fire and Safety Board Members committed their support to finding and referring vulnerable households to the scheme

BRE research at population level identifies £5.3 billion annual cost of cold homes and its modelling tool when applied to Staffordshire identifies £4.3 million household financial benefits and £1.2 million system benefits

Evidence clearly links Fuel poverty with exacerbation of key Long Term Conditions which significantly impact on the demand for Health and Care services (Cardiovascular disease, Respiratory disease and poor mental health) and impair the ability to make healthy lifestyle choices. These impacts particularly affect the elderly, families living in poorer communities and their children.

For the young this means impaired learning and educational attainment. There is an added risk for the elderly – living in cold homes reduces mobility (i.e. restriction to a warm part of the home) and poses greater risk of loss of independence and falls

For families cold homes and financial pressures limit choice and having to choose, for example, between living essentials (e.g. heating and eating). Continued living in a cold home can contribute significantly to the intergenerational ‘poverty trap’ experienced in poorer communities

Financial pressures and debt have well evidenced association with Common mental health problems such as anxiety and depression and alleviating these pressures has been shown to have related MH benefit.

Economy – Use this section to determine how the proposal will impact on the economy of Staffordshire and the income of residents.

Category Area (Areas highlighted are suggestions only and there may be other impacts in these categories)	Which groups will be affected	Benefits	Risks	Mitigations / Recommendations
Economic Growth Will the proposal promote the county as a “go to” location for business, and make it easy for businesses to start up, innovate and expand?	Yes	There are 43,000 homes in Staffordshire not on gas mains supply This affects the cost of living, affordability and attractiveness of the county as a place to live Cold homes also has a direct impact on educational standards and therefore the strength of the workforce to attract inward investment by businesses	The impact on GDP of not investing in addressing cold homes has been calculated nationally at circa £2.5billion annually	Ensure that all applicants are provided with financial and energy efficiency measures as a minimum if not eligible If outside catchment for Urban measures – include in bid for Rural measures on 2019
Poverty and Income Will the proposal have an impact on income? Will it reduce the gap between high and low earners?	Yes	Connection to gas mains supply, improved energy efficiency and lower tariffs equates to lower household energy bills. This is particularly important to those on low incomes	May not be eligible May not live within gas connection distance (2 kilometres) May be admitted before measures fully implemented	

		where the call on income is challenging across heating, food and transport		
Workplace Health and Environments Will the proposal impact on working conditions and the health of Staffordshire's workforce?	Yes	Poor health through cold related illness has a direct impact on income and employability	May not be eligible May not live within gas connection distance (2 kilometres) May be admitted before measures fully implemented	Ensure that all applicants are provided with financial and energy efficiency measures as a minimum if not eligible If outside catchment for Urban measures – include in bid for Rural measures on 2019
Access to jobs/ Good quality jobs Will the proposal create the right conditions for increased employment in more and better jobs?	Yes	Poor health through cold related illness has a direct impact on education, household income and employability A healthier well educated workforce will attract employers and enhance incomes	May not be eligible May not live within gas connection distance (2 kilometres) May be admitted before measures fully implemented	Ensure that all applicants are provided with financial and energy efficiency measures as a minimum if not eligible If outside catchment for Urban measures – include in bid for Rural measures on 2019

Evidence Base: (Evidence used/ likelihood/ size of impact)

BRE research at population level identifies £5.3 billion annual cost of cold homes and its modelling tool when applied to Staffordshire identifies £4.3 million household financial benefits and £1.2 million system benefits

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Category Area (Areas highlighted are suggestions only and there may be other impacts in these categories)	Which groups will be affected	Benefits	Risks	Mitigations / Recommendations
Built Environment/ Land Use Will the proposal impact	Housing stock	More houses connected to gas mains supply Better insulated homes	May not be eligible May not live within gas connection distance (2	Ensure that all applicants are provided with financial and energy efficiency measures as a minimum

on the built environment and land use?			kilometres) May be admitted before measures fully implemented	if not eligible If outside catchment for Urban measures – include in bid for Rural measures on 2019
Rural Environment Will the proposal impact on the rural natural environment or on access to open spaces?	No	NA	NA	NA
Air, Water and Land Quality Will the proposal affect air quality (e.g. vehicle, industrial or domestic emissions), drinking water quality or land quality (e.g. contamination)?	Yes	Non-gas supply heating such as oil or coal may contribute to poorer air quality and higher carbon emissions Inefficient insulation contributes to high energy use and fuel emissions	May not be eligible May not live within gas connection distance (2 kilometres) May be admitted before measures fully implemented	Ensure that all applicants are provided with financial and energy efficiency measures as a minimum if not eligible If outside catchment for Urban measures – include in bid for Rural measures on 2019
Waste and Recycling Will the proposal affect waste (e.g. disposal) and recycling?	No	NA	NA	NA
Agriculture and Food Production Will the proposal affect the production of healthy, affordable and culturally acceptable food?	No	NA	NA	NA
Transport Will the proposal affect the ability of people/ communities/ business to travel? Will the proposal impact on	No	NA	NA	NA

walking/ cycling opportunities?				
Noise Will the proposal cause disruptive noise?	No	NA	NA	NA

Evidence Base: (Evidence used/ likelihood/ size of impact)

The Air Quality Briefing from Defra/PHE/LGA to Directors of Public Health March 2017 gathered the latest available evidence and indicates the following

- Air pollution is a serious public health issue
- The Department of Health Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants estimate the burden of particulate matter (PM) air pollution in the UK in 2008 to be equivalent to nearly 29,000 deaths and an associated loss of population life of 340,000 life years lost
- Nearly 5% of deaths in England are attributable to long-term exposure to particulate air pollution, according to the latest data published in the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF). This estimate makes air pollution the largest environmental risk linked to deaths every year
- Solid fuel burning in homes creates PM and therefore contributes to overall poor air quality
- The latest evidence shows a shift back towards domestic combustion of solid fuel such as wood and coal
- The latest data based on a domestic wood burning survey, has shown a significant increase (2.5 times) in domestic wood burning which in turn has increased PM emissions projections. Domestic combustion accounts for 38% of total PM_{2.5} emissions in 2014 and is forecast to account for 41% by 2020. Of this 84% are attributed to domestic wood burning in 2014 and 88% by 2020
- There is likely to be an overlap in the health burden associated with ambient concentrations of particulate matter (PM) and NO₂, so it is not possible to reliably estimate the combined health burden of multiple pollutants from the same sources
- Poor air quality affects everyone. It can have long term effects on vulnerable people, with a disproportionate impact on the young and old, the sick and the poor
- Air pollution is strongly associated with all-cause mortality statistics
- There is no evidence of a safe level of exposure to PM or a threshold below which no adverse health effects occur
- Any improvements in air quality will have positive health consequences

Localities / Communities – Use this section to identify the impact of the proposal on communities. How will the proposal strengthen community capacity to create safer and stronger communities? It is important to recognise the different localities and communities your proposal may impact upon, and identify any communities that could be more adversely impacted than others. District Commissioning Leads (DCL's) have a great deal of knowledge about their relevant locality and they must be engaged with as part of your Project Team at an early stage of the process.

Category Area (Areas highlighted are suggestions only and there may be other impacts in these categories)	Which groups will be affected	Benefits	Risks	Mitigations / Recommendations
Community Development/ Capacity Will the proposal affect opportunities to work with communities and strengthen or reduce community capacity?	Vulnerable adults	There is an opportunity to engage with local communities to help find those vulnerable households and individuals who would benefit from warm homes. Not all vulnerable individuals are known to public services – and it is better to act early to prevent This builds on the Supportive Communities and Place based approach across Adults and Childrens and People Helping People agenda	No risk except not finding all vulnerable individuals May not be eligible May not live within gas connection distance (2 kilometres) May be admitted before	Ensure that all applicants are provided with financial and energy efficiency measures as a minimum if not eligible If outside catchment for Urban measures – include in bid for Rural measures on 2019
Crime/ Community Safety Will the proposal support a joint approach to responding to crime and addressing the causes	No	NA	NA	NA

of crime?				
Educational Attainment and Training Will the proposal support school improvement and help to provide access to a good education? Will the proposal support the improved supply of skills to employers and the employability of residents?	Children in eligible households	Higher educational achievements associated with warm home, lower fuel bills and greater access to money for food, transport and activities that support a good quality of life This is linked to qualifications and access to well paid employment	No risk except not finding all vulnerable individuals May not be eligible May not live within gas connection distance (2 kilometres) May be admitted before	Ensure that all applicants are provided with financial and energy efficiency measures as a minimum if not eligible If outside catchment for Urban measures – include in bid for Rural measures on 2019
Leisure and Culture Will the proposal encourage people to participate in social and leisure activities that they enjoy?	Adults and children in eligible households	Greater access to disposable income for leisure and social activities as a result of lower energy bills	No risk except not finding all vulnerable individuals May not be eligible May not live within gas connection distance (2 kilometres) May be admitted before	Ensure that all applicants are provided with financial and energy efficiency measures as a minimum if not eligible If outside catchment for Urban measures – include in bid for Rural measures on 2019
Volunteering Will the proposal impact on opportunities for volunteering?	No	NA	NA	NA
Best Start Will the proposal impact on parental support (pre or postnatally), which helps to ensure that children are school-ready and have high aspirations, utilising a positive parenting approach?	Children in eligible households	Higher educational achievements associated with warm home, lower fuel bills, less financially stressed households with greater access to money for food, transport and activities that support a good quality of life This is linked to qualifications, aspirations and access to well paid	No risk except not finding all vulnerable individuals May not be eligible May not live within gas connection distance (2 kilometres) May be admitted before	Ensure that all applicants are provided with financial and energy efficiency measures as a minimum if not eligible If outside catchment for Urban measures – include in bid for Rural measures on 2019

		employment		
Rural Communities Will the proposal specifically impact on rural communities?	No as this bid is for Urban Homes	None – until bid for rural Homes submitted in autumn 2019	May not be eligible May not live within gas connection distance (2 kilometres) May be admitted before	Ensure that all applicants are provided with financial and energy efficiency measures as a minimum if not eligible If outside catchment for Urban measures – include in bid for Rural measures on 2019

Evidence Base: (Evidence used/ likelihood/ size of impact)

Evidence clearly links Fuel poverty with exacerbation of key Long Term Conditions which significantly impact on the demand for Health and Care services (Cardiovascular disease, Respiratory disease and poor mental health) and impair the ability to make healthy lifestyle choices.

These impacts particularly affect the vulnerable, elderly people, families living in poorer communities and their children.

For families cold homes and financial pressures limit choice and having to choose, for example, between living essentials (heating and eating). Continued living in a cold home can contribute significantly to the intergenerational ‘poverty trap’ experienced in poorer communities. (i.e. Aiming to improve the housing stock for future generations)

For the young this means impaired learning and educational attainment. There is an added risk for the elderly – living in cold homes reduces mobility (i.e. restriction to a warm part of the home) and poses greater risk of loss of independence and falls

Financial pressures and debt have well evidenced association with Common mental health problems such as anxiety and depression and alleviating these pressures has been shown to have related MH benefit. There is a social gradient where people who live in poorer communities are more likely to experience such problems

The state of the housing stock and financial viability of a community is a fundamental aspect of community capacity. Improving the capacity to heat homes, their thermal efficiency and residents’ financial status improves the resource available to the place-based approach to support change in local communities.

Now transfer the main findings of this assessment to the '**Checklist and Executive Summary**' template. Then both documents need to be approved/signed off by the appropriate people. For CIAs that are going to **Cabinet**, only the '**Checklist and Executive Summary**' should be submitted as part of the **Cabinet Papers**. The full CIA document should be submitted as a **Background Paper**.