European Social Fund (England) 2014 – 2020

South East ESF Contract Area (ECA)

Regional Annex

Activity Hubs

April 2020

Version 1.0

Contents

To be read in conjunction with CFO Activity Hubs National Specification.

Activity Hubs

South East ESF Contract Area (ECA) – Regional Annex

1. **Programme Aim**

    1.1 The Hub programme will have dual aims – to increase effective engagement with mainstream or core services and to encourage participation in activities to assist individuals to lead law abiding lives.

    1.2 CFO Hubs should represent a safe space where participants can, and importantly want to engage in a range of activity. There should be no statutory or any other form of compulsion and as such the Hubs should not present as authoritarian, rather the user experience should be consistent with that of a community centre, youth club, creative hub or social club with lots of engaging social, creative and group activities readily available.

2. **Activity Hub Delivery Requirements**

    2.1 The HMPPS CFO Activity Hub Model will focus on engagement of participants at risk of re-offending following release and those serving community sentences. Emphasis will be on effective targeting of the most appropriate participants, who are unlikely to benefit from other services as a result of facing complex barriers.

    2.2 The Provision will be located in the community, involving local organisations to offer a structured and individually tailored package of support that will be delivered by designated Provider Support Workers. These Hubs will complement other existing and planned available provision. The ultimate aim is to reduce an individual's long-term dependency on cross-Departmental provision and reduce recidivism. The aims of the Provision are to;

- Complement and add value to existing Provision;
- Enhance engagement with the priority groups that often do not access mainstream funding;
- Support those that are not fully assisted by existing employment programmes;
- Improve employability skills and work readiness activities;
- Achieve sustained employment outcomes for disadvantaged people that face

multiple barriers to work;
- Reduce and remove barriers to community reintegration;
- Increase participation in the labour market and thereby improve social inclusion and mobility.

3. **Wider Regional Considerations**

3.1 The largest region in England in terms of population, the South East is also the third largest by area. Most of the region's population are stratified between the northern borders with London and the south coast. Settlements close to London include Slough, Dartford, Maidstone, Woking and Guildford, with many residents living within a commutable distance to the capital. Settlements along the south coast include the large port cities of Southampton and Portsmouth through to the coastal resorts of Brighton, Eastbourne and Folkestone. Other major settlements include Milton Keynes, Oxford and Reading.

3.2 The South East has the largest regional economy in the UK outside of London, and boasts high employment rates and low unemployment rates compared to other regions. However, this regional affluence conceals more localised variation. Most of the region's major settlements contain significant pockets of deprivation over a range of factors, as well as some more rural areas in Kent. Individuals in these local deprived areas are at a significant disadvantage to their less deprived neighbours. For example, households in the most deprived areas are three times more likely to be victims of burglary than those in the least deprived areas. Wide variation in average earnings are also observed in the South East. For example, employees in Thanet (Kent) earn on average just over half of what those employees in Mole Valley (Surrey) do. Generally, as you move further away from London, the average earnings fall, being lowest in the coastal areas of the region.

3.3 A key issue in the South East is the availability and affordability of housing. By comparing house prices to incomes, the South East is the least affordable place to live in the UK. Affordability generally tends to improve as you move away from London. Employment in the South East is dominated by managerial, professional and technical occupations, which may be out of reach to most of our cohort. In contrast, the South East has the second lowest proportion of individuals employed in elementary occupations, and since 1995 the manufacturing sector has shrunk - a significant factor given the unskilled nature of our prospective participants.

3.4 When looking at participants worked with on the current HMPPS CFO3 programme in the South East, issues affecting employability are comparatively low when compared to the other English regions. One variation of note is that those worked with in the South East are more likely to request support for learning difficulties. Another observed characteristic of participants worked with in the South East on the current HMPPS CFO3 project, is that they are more likely to consider self-employment. This mirrors

the South East in general, where self-employment rates are among the highest in the UK.

3.5 Another factor that has inhibited participants on the current HMPPS CFO3 programme is lack of mobility, with the majority of participants lacking a valid driving licence and/or access to transport. The South East is reasonably accessible; however, the region is dominated by routes into and out of London, with movement across the region being more difficult. With the exception of the East of England, South East residents travel a greater distance on average than of any other English region. Four-fifths of this distance was by car, with only a small percentage being covered by local bus.

4. South East Stakeholders & Partnerships

4.1 Importance is placed upon on the holding of Stakeholder/ Partnership Meetings supported by information sharing protocols as these arrangements can prevent service provision from being duplicated, as well as acting as a means to co-ordinate and develop support to both enhance provision and make best use of resources.

Statutory Agencies

National Probation Service (NPS) South East Division

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/315752/NPS-south-east-division-map.pdf

South East Community Rehabilitation Company's (CRCs)

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/315721/CRC-area-map.pdf

Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company
https://www.ksscrc.co.uk/

Essex Community Rehabilitation Company
https://www.essexcrc.co.uk/home.html

Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs)

4.2 The South East CFO ECA encompasses several LEPs – Buckinghamshire, Thames Valley Berkshire, South East Mildlands (SEMLEP), Oxfordshire, Enterprise M3, South East, Coast to Capital and Solent who are responsible

for setting the strategic direction and priorities of their respective European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) to support economic development and growth. In addition to HMPPS CFO, the majority of LEPs secured additional funding to run up until 2023. Information pertaining to each LEP with links to their respective ESIF strategies can be found via the European Funding Network.[1]

Buckinghamshire	https://www.buckstvlep.co.uk/
Thames Valley Berkshire	http://www.thamesvalleyberkshire.co.uk/
South East Midlands	https://www.semlep.com/
Oxfordshire	https://www.oxfordshirelep.com/
Enterprise M3	https://www.enterprisem3.org.uk/
South East LEP	https://www.southeastlep.com/
Coast to Capital	https://www.coast2capital.org.uk/
Solent	https://solentlep.org.uk/

CFO3 Prime Provider

Ixion Holdings Ltd
http://www.ixionholdings.com/
https://www.co-financing.org/

Prison Education Framework (PEF) Provider

People Plus
https://peopleplus.co.uk/justice/

5. **Alignment**

5.1 Participants can be referred by any agency, including prisons, Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs), National Probation Service (NPS), Prison Education Framework (PEF) providers, other ESF providers (including CFO3 and self-referral).

5.2 The expectation will be that referrals will be focused on those individuals not successfully engaging with statutory activity, or those for whom additional support would be beneficial alongside existing support.

5.3 Only activity which complements Offender Management arrangements and is endorsed by Probation will be funded. All CFO Hub provision will be required to fit within Probation Reform measures and must not duplicate or replicate mainstream activity – this is an ESF requirement. Processes and protocols

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[1] http://www.europeanfundingnetwork.eu

currently in place to manage existing CFO3 contracts will be implemented to ensure that all activity adds value and is complementary.

6. **Identification of Potential Participants**

6.1 The Provider is responsible for identifying Participants (based on agreed eligibility criteria listed in 7.1) and should make links with other local organisations including the National Probation Service to market the Provision within the ECA, ensuring they maximise opportunities in order to achieve sufficient Participant numbers.

6.2 This Provision is voluntary and suitable applicants should be identified using different sources including but not limited to:

- Provider recruitment;
- HMPPS
- Community and voluntary sector organisations;
- Local Authorities;
- GPs / Health workers;
- Self-referrals;
- National Careers Service;
- Adult Education and Community Learning Providers.

7. **Eligibility**

7.1 The general eligibility requirements for the CFO programme have been agreed with the ESF Managing Authority and HMPPS. All enrolments must be:

- Resident in the UK with permission to work documentation as appropriate
- Unemployed or economically inactive
- Over 18 years of age
- Serving a community sentence or be under supervision on licence

7.2 It is the Providers responsibility to check Participants are eligible to take part in this Provision. The Provider must ensure they have robust systems in place to perform the eligibility check. The Provider must obtain evidence as necessary to confirm eligibility for ESF purposes.

8. **Priority Groups**

8.1 Priority Groups that will be targeted across **the South East** are:

- People from minority ethnic communities;

- o People with disabilities and health conditions, including those linked to the misuse of drugs/alcohol;
- o Over 50s;
- o Ex-service personnel;
- o Women

8.2 The Provider will be expected to demonstrate how enrolment processes will target Participants from the priority groups specified above.

9. **Financial Allocation and Throughput**

9.1 Set out below, are the maximum budget and minimum volumes for this contract. Providers should note that maximum contract values are fixed and HMPPS does not guarantee volumes. Budgets must be submitted for the total contract.

9.2 The financial allocation for the South East is **£3,312,500**

	Category of Region	SL1 – Enrolments	SL2 – Human/ Citizenship	SL3 – Community & Social	SL4 – Interventions & Services
South East £3,312,500	Total	1318	1280	2560	640
Hub 1	More Developed	1318	1280	2560	640

Table 1: Service Levels required per Hub

Demographic Targets (Based on Enrolments)

	Category of Region	Over 50	Female	Disabled	Ethnic Minorities
Hub 1	More Developed	105	79	290	211

Table 2: Minimum demographic split expected

9.3 All targets are ring-fenced and must be achieved in each individual Hub (or associated satellite Hubs). Targets, overachievement and underachievement cannot be switched or balanced between Hubs.

9.4 Demographic targets have been allocated based on modelling from the existing ESF HMPPS community programmes. The number of over 50, female, disabled and ethnic minority participants is the minimum expected.
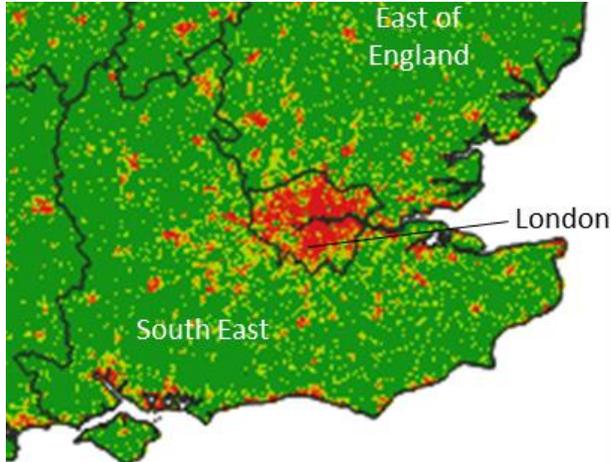
10. <u>Delivery Location</u>

Figure 1: ESF region designation

10.1 The entire region is classed as a More Developed region. The region comprises of Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Kent, Surrey, Sussex and Thames Valley.

10.2   Due to the dispersed nature of offenders' home address, this region lends itself to having a satellite Hubs model – with a main Hub and two satellite Hubs servicing the contract.

10.3   Participants are still able to attend and claim Service Level delivery and payment if their home address is outside of the region (for example, if the offender lives in London) as long as the Hub delivery takes place within the South East.
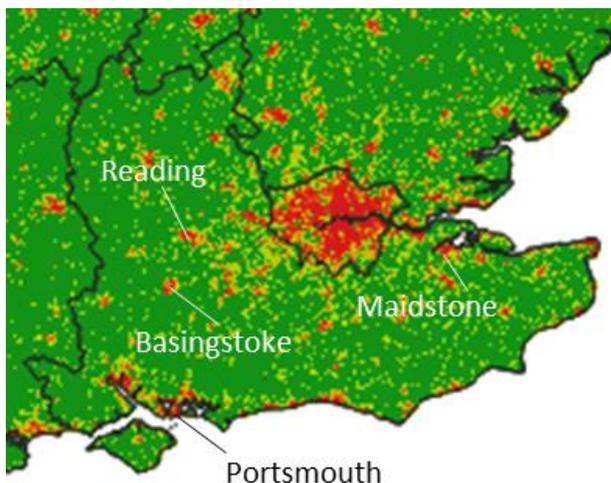

Figure 2: Concentration of eligible offenders.

Key: Red areas denote a high concentration of offenders (based on home address); yellow areas denote a medium concentration of offenders; green area a low concentration of offenders

10.4   Analysis of offender home addresses for ESF eligible offenders over a 30 month period (all those under supervision in the community between 1st July 2017 and 31st Dec 2019) has given an estimate of the number offenders who could potentially access a Hub. The full list is available in Appendix A.

Category of Region	Location	Eligible Offenders
More Developed	Southampton	2,828
More Developed	Medway	2,519
More Developed	Brighton and Hove	2,069
More Developed	Milton Keynes	2,056
More Developed	Portsmouth	2,017
More Developed	Slough	1,789
More Developed	Reading	1,762
More Developed	Thanet	1,441
More Developed	Oxford	1,349
More Developed	Maidstone	1,310
More Developed	Swale	1,144
More Developed	Isle of Wight	1,071
More Developed	Wycombe	1,048
More Developed	Arun	1,042

Table 3: Most densely populated locations for ESF eligible offenders

11. Appendices

Appendix A

Region	Category of Region	Local Authority	Eligible Offenders
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Southampton	2,828
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Medway	2,519
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Brighton and Hove	2,069
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Milton Keynes	2,056
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Portsmouth	2,017
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Slough	1,789
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Reading	1,762
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Thanet	1,441
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Oxford	1,349
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Maidstone	1,310
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Swale	1,144
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Isle of Wight	1,071
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Wycombe	1,048
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Arun	1,042
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Aylesbury Vale	946
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Hastings	943
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Canterbury	932
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Crawley	916
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Basingstoke and Deane	910
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Havant	898
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Eastbourne	893
Non-transition Area	More Developed	West Berkshire	887
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Windsor and Maidenhead	883
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Gravesham	869
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Dover	838
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Shepway	828
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Cherwell	811
Non-transition Area	More Developed	New Forest	778
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Reigate and Banstead	757
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Dartford	742
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Guildford	733
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Ashford	721
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Worthing	703
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Rushmoor	684
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Wokingham	683
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Tonbridge and Malling	682
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Gosport	625

Region	Category of Region	Local Authority	Eligible Offenders
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Bracknell Forest	617
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Eastleigh	612
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Wealden	603
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Spelthorne	586
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Tunbridge Wells	583
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Vale of White Horse	571
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Sevenoaks	565
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Test Valley	563
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Woking	545
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Horsham	521
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Elmbridge	507
Non-transition Area	More Developed	South Oxfordshire	493
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Fareham	471
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Rother	458
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Chichester	452
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Lewes	451
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Runnymede	445
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Mid Sussex	444
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Waverley	432
Non-transition Area	More Developed	East Hampshire	425
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Winchester	424
Non-transition Area	More Developed	West Oxfordshire	400
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Tandridge	395
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Surrey Heath	374
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Adur	372
Non-transition Area	More Developed	South Bucks	347
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Mole Valley	344
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Chiltern	327
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Epsom and Ewell	299
Non-transition Area	More Developed	Hart	284