

## EXECUTIVE CABINET

**Day:** Wednesday  
**Date:** 24 March 2021  
**Time:** 1.00 pm (or at the rise of Strategic Commissioning Board, whichever is the later)  
**Place:** Zoom Meeting

Item No.	AGENDA	Page No
1	<b>APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE</b> To receive any apologies for the meeting from Members of the Executive Cabinet.	
2	<b>DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST</b> To receive any declarations of interest from Members of Executive Cabinet.	
3	<b>MINUTES</b>	
3a	<b>EXECUTIVE CABINET</b> To consider the Minutes of the meeting of the Executive Cabinet held on 10 February 2021.	1 - 14
3b	<b>STRATEGIC COMMISSIONING BOARD</b> To receive the Minutes of the meeting of the Strategic Commissioning Board held on 10 February 2021.	15 - 20
3c	<b>EXECUTIVE BOARD</b> To receive the Minutes of the meetings of Executive Board held on: 3 February, 10 February, 17 February and 3 March 2021.	21 - 54
3d	<b>LIVING WITH COVID BOARD</b> To receive the Minutes of the meetings of the Living with Covid Board held on: 20 January and 24 February 2021.	55 - 64
3e	<b>STRATEGIC PLANNING AND CAPITAL MONITORING PANEL</b> To receive the Minutes of the meeting of the Strategic Planning and Capital Monitoring Panel held on 15 March 2021 and approve the following recommendations arising from the meeting:	65 - 72

### CAPITAL PROGRAMME MONITORING REPORT - MONTH 10

That **EXECUTIVE CABINET** be **RECOMMENDED** to note the Capital Programme 2020/21 forecast and approve the re-profiling of capital

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From: Democratic Services Unit – any further information may be obtained from the reporting officer or from Carolyn Eaton, Principal Democratic Services Officer, to whom any apologies for absence should be notified.

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budgets as set out in Appendix 1.

## **FINANCE AND IT CAPITAL PROGRAMME**

That the EXECUTIVE CABINET be RECOMMENDED to note the report and the details of the status of the schemes in the programme

## **ADULTS CAPITAL PLAN**

That the EXECUTIVE CABINET be RECOMMEND to approve:

- (i) the replacement of the ageing and obsolete equipment through the employment of a dedicated Occupational Therapist for 12 months (£45,593 with on costs to be funded via DFG.
- (ii) that the Housing Adaptations Service be authorised to continue to approve mandatory and discretionary grant applications

## **LEISURE ASSETS CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PROGRAMME UPDATE**

That EXECUTIVE CABINET be RECOMMENDED to agree that the contents of the report be noted and the following be approved:

- (i) The underspend of £0.013m from the Active Medlock Pitch Replacement scheme be used to part fund the negative balance of the Tameside Wellness Centre scheme and
- (ii) The remaining negative balance of £0.020m from the Wellness Centre final account be passed over to the Hyde Pool scheme.

## **CAPITAL PROGRAMME – OPERATIONS AND NEIGHBOURHOODS (FEBRUARY 2021)**

That the EXECUTIVE CABINET be RECOMMENDED to note the following:

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- (i) Rescheduling to the Tameside Asset Management Plan (TAMP) and the Highways Maintenance Programme. The commencement of the works programme was revised due to Covid 19.
- (ii) The progress with regards to Flooding: Flood Prevention and Consequential Repairs.
- (iii) The progress with regard to the Slope Stability Programme and potential additional works required.
- (iv) The progress with regards to the Cemetery Boundary Walls Programme.
- (v) The rescheduling to Replacement of Cremators and Mercury Abatement, Filtration Plant and Heat Recovery Facilities Programme by the significant impact Covid 19 has had on the operation of the Crematorium and the suppliers of cremator equipment
- (vi) The progress of capital schemes in section 2.12-2.24, and external grant schemes in section 3 and 4.

And RECOMMEND to EXECUTIVE CABINET: -

- (vii) The addition of £0.985m to the Council's 2021/22 Capital programme for the Active Travel Fund Tranche 2 as stated in sections 3.18 to 3.22

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From: Democratic Services Unit – any further information may be obtained from the reporting officer or from Carolyn Eaton, Principal Democratic Services Officer, 0161 342 3050 or [Carolyn.eaton@tameside.gov.uk](mailto:Carolyn.eaton@tameside.gov.uk), to whom any apologies for absence should be notified.

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- (viii) The re-phasing of the Operations and Neighbourhoods directorate 2020/21 capital budgets as set out in Appendix 4.

#### **GROWTH CAPITAL PROGRAMME UPDATE**

That the EXECUTIVE CABINET be RECOMMENDED that the following be added to the approved Council Capital Programme

- (i) The Corporate Landlord Statutory Compliance capital expenditure for the period identified in Appendix 4 of £137,350.46.
- (ii) That the Growth directorate 2020/21 capital budget is rephrased as set out in Appendix 5.

#### **EDUCATION CAPITAL PROGRAMME**

That the EXECUTIVE CABINET be RECOMMENDED to approve:

- (i) Proposed changes to the Education Capital Programme, Basic Need Funding Schemes Appendix 1, Special Provision Fund and Healthy Pupils' Capital Fund as outlined in Appendix 2A and 2B and School Condition Allocation Funding Schemes Appendix 3.
- (ii) The allocation of an additional £49,000 from Basic Need to cover the additional costs at Discovery Academy and Birch Lane as described in paragraph 4.25
- (iii) To re-profile the budget for the works to provide a secure entrance at Denton St Anne's into 2021/22 as described in paragraph 6.8
- (iv) The allocation of an additional £11,657 for additional emergency works at Russell Scott Primary School already incurred, (paragraph 6.15)
- (v) Accept the Sport England Award of £75,000 by the deadline of 31 March 2021 subject to the conditions detailed in paragraphs 6.16 and 6.17.
- (vi) The allocation of a further £50,000 of 2021/22 School Condition Grant funding towards the two schemes at Gee Cross Holy Trinity (paragraph 6.18)
- (vii) The allocation of £11,058.04 from currently unallocated School Condition Grant funding in respect of safety works to glass balustrades at three primary schools (paragraph 6.19)
- (viii) To set aside £300,000 of 2021/22 School Condition Grant for replacement boilers at Gorse Hall, Hurst Knoll CE and Audenshaw Primary Schools noting that if successful, some costs will be reimbursed from the decarbonisation scheme (paragraph 6.30)
- (ix) The allocation of £29,000 in respect of surveys of CLASP and other system built schools' fire compartmentalisation (paragraph

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	6.31)	
	(x) The allocation of a high level estimate of £35,000 to remove a life-expired mobile unit at Arlies Primary School in summer 2021 (paragraph 6.33)	
	(xi) The allocation of £30,000 of 2021/22 School Condition Grant for further stock condition surveys (paragraph 6.34)	
	(xii) The allocation of £40,000 of 2021/22 School Condition Grant for asbestos management works (paragraph 6.35)	
	(xiii) The allocation of £5,000 of 2021/22 School Condition Grant for structural engineers' fees (paragraph 6.436)	
4	<b>MONTH 10 FINANCE REPORT</b> To consider the attached report of the Executive Member, Finance and Economic Growth / CCG Chair / Director of Finance.	73 - 154
5	<b>SUPPORTING MENOPAUSE AT WORK</b> To consider the attached report of the Executive Leader / Assistant Director, People and Workforce Development.	155 - 168
6	<b>ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO PREPARE A JOINT DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT</b> To consider the attached report of the Executive Member, Housing, Planning and Employment / Director of Growth.	169 - 174
7	<b>DISPOSAL OF COUNCIL OWNED LAND AND PROPERTY</b> To consider the attached report of the Executive Member, Finance and Economic Growth / Assistant Director, Strategic Property.	175 - 184
8	<b>AUTHORITY'S MONITORING REPORT</b> To consider the attached report of the Executive Member, Housing, Planning and Employment / Director of Growth.	185 - 234
9	<b>INCLUSIVE GROWTH STRATEGY 2021-26</b> To consider the attached report of the Executive Member, Finance and Economic Growth / Director of Growth.	235 - 312
10	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING STATEMENT 2019-2020</b> To consider the attached report of the Executive Member, Housing, Planning and Employment / Director of Growth.	313 - 324
11	<b>TAMESIDE AND STOCKPORT PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES</b> To consider the attached report of the Executive Member, Lifelong Learning, Equalities, Culture and Heritage / Director of Children's Services.	325 - 332

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<b>12</b>	<b>CARED FOR CHILDREN FORMALISATION</b> To consider the attached report of the Deputy Executive Leader / Director of Children's Services.	333 - 336
<b>13</b>	<b>CARED FOR CHILDREN PLEDGE</b> To consider the attached report of the Deputy Executive Leader / Director of Children's Services.	337 - 342
<b>14</b>	<b>HOLIDAY ACTIVITY AND FOOD FUNDING GRANT</b> To consider the attached report of the Deputy Executive Leader / Director of Children's Services.	343 - 348
<b>15</b>	<b>NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK AND NATIONAL MODEL DESIGN CODE (GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION)</b> To consider the attached report of the Executive Member, Housing, Planning and Employment / Director of Growth.	349 - 362
<b>16</b>	<b>IMPACT OF COVID- FUTURE DELIVERY AND RESOURCING OF SPORT AND LEISURE</b> To consider the attached report of the Executive Member, Neighbourhoods, Community Safety and Environment / Assistant Director, Population Health /Assistant Director of Finance.	363 - 372
<b>17</b>	<b>COVID-19 WINTER GRANT EXTENSION</b> To consider the attached report of the Executive Leader / Assistant Director, Policy, Performance and Communications.	373 - 378
<b>18</b>	<b>RE-OPENING HIGH STREETS FUND</b> To consider the attached report of the Executive Member, Finance and Economic Growth / Director of Growth.	379 - 408
<b>19</b>	<b>LICENSING ACT POLICY EXTENSION</b> To consider the attached report of the Executive Member, Neighbourhoods, Community Safety and Environment / Director of Operations and Neighbourhoods.	409 - 450
<b>20</b>	<b>URGENT ITEMS</b> To consider any additional items the Chair is of the opinion shall be dealt with as a matter of urgency.	

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## JOINT MEETING OF EXECUTIVE CABINET WITH OVERVIEW PANEL

10 February 2021

Commenced: 1.45pm

Terminated: 2.55pm

**Present:** Councillors Warrington (Chair), Bray, Cooney, Fairfoull, Feeley, Gwynne, Kitchen Ryan and Wills

**Overview Panel Members:** Ricci, Cartey, Cooper, Glover and Welsh

<b>In Attendance:</b>	<b>Dr Ashwin Ramachandra</b>	<b>Co-Chair, Tameside &amp; Glossop CCG</b>
	<b>Dr Asad Ali</b>	<b>Co-Chair, Tameside &amp; Glossop CCG</b>
	<b>Steven Pleasant</b>	<b>Chief Executive &amp; Accountable Officer (part meeting)</b>
	<b>Sandra Stewart</b>	<b>Director of Governance &amp; Pensions</b>
	<b>Kathy Roe</b>	<b>Director of Finance</b>
	<b>Ian Saxon</b>	<b>Director of Operations &amp; Neighbourhoods</b>
	<b>Steph Butterworth</b>	<b>Director of Adults Services</b>
	<b>Richard Hancock</b>	<b>Director of Children's Services</b>
	<b>Jayne Traverse</b>	<b>Director of Growth</b>
	<b>Tom Wilkinson</b>	<b>Assistant Director of Finance</b>
	<b>Ilys Cookson</b>	<b>Assistant Director, Exchequer Services</b>
	<b>Debbie Watson</b>	<b>Assistant Director of Population Health</b>
	<b>Sarah Threlfall</b>	<b>Assistant Director, Policy, Performance and Communication</b>
	<b>Tim Rainey</b>	<b>Assistant Director, Digital Tameside</b>
	<b>Paul Smith</b>	<b>Assistant Director, Strategic Property</b>
	<b>Simon Brunet</b>	<b>Head of Policy, Performance and Intelligence</b>
	<b>David Berry</b>	<b>Head of Employment and Skills</b>

### 138. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest received from Members.

### 139. MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE CABINET

#### RESOLVED

That the Minutes of the meeting of the Executive Cabinet meeting held on 27 January 2021 be approved as a correct record.

### 140. MINUTES OF STRATEGIC COMMISSIONING BOARD

#### RESOLVED

That the Minutes of the meeting of the Strategic Commissioning Board held on 27 January 2021 be noted.

### 141. MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

#### RESOLVED

That the Minutes of the meetings of Executive Board held on 20 January 2021 be noted.

## **142. SCRUTINY UPDATE**

Consideration was given to a report of the Director of Governance and Pensions summarising the work of the Council's two scrutiny Panels: Place and External Relations and Integrated Care and Wellbeing. A chronological breakdown of activity and oversight of both Scrutiny Panels during 2020/2021 was given.

With regard to the Budget Consultation, Members were informed that all Scrutiny Panel Members were provided with an opportunity to attend one of two budget briefing sessions held in January 2021. This followed on from a mid-year budget position update received at Panel meetings held in September 2020. A number of points were discussed in respect of demand on statutory services and pressures associated with Covid-19 and recovery. Details of the discussion was drafted in a letter of the Scrutiny Chairs to the Executive Member for Finance and Economic Growth; and the Director of Finance – Section 151 Officer, a copy of which was appended to the report.

In respect of follow-up on past reviews, it was reported that both Scrutiny Panels had recently conducted follow-up activity in order to monitor and seek assurances against past recommendations. This work was a vital part of the review process and it was customary for follow-up activity to take place approximately 12 months following the initial review. The Integrated Care and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel had recently revisited the Recruitment and Retention review. This had taken the form of a comprehensive response paper of the Executive, discussed at a designated working group:

It was explained that on 18 November 2019, the Overview Panel received a report detailing the planned approach of Scrutiny Panels to review decisions and focus reports published by the Ombudsman. The aim was to ensure learning opportunities were shared with services in a timely manner and for a formal response and/or position statement to be returned to the appropriate Scrutiny Panel within agreed timescales. It remained important to ensure that the subject matter was appropriate, proportionate and could add value. Work in this area had progressed well, with the plan to ensure responses were reported to Overview Panel at the earliest opportunity. Activity informed by recent LGSCO focus reports was detailed in the report.

In respect of consultation and engagement, it was reported that the Place and External Relations Scrutiny Panel had recently submitted a formal response to the Inclusive Growth Strategy consultation, a copy of which was appended to the report. The Panel would also submit a formal response to the Community Safety Strategy consultation prior to the deadline of 25 February 2021.

### **RESOLVED**

**That the content of the report and the summary of scrutiny activity, be noted.**

## **143. REVIEW AND MONITORING OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES 2018 TO 2021**

The Director of Governance and Pensions submitted a report, providing a summary of activity undertaken by the Integrated Care and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel, specific to the oversight and monitoring of Children's Services for the period 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21 municipal years.

A chronological breakdown of activity and oversight of Integrated Care and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel during the three municipal years, both directly and indirectly, was detailed in the report.

Members were informed that the integrated Care and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel had completed the following in-depth review on a topic specific to Children's Services:

- Recruitment and Retention of Foster Carers
  - Reported to the joint meeting of Cabinet and Overview Panel on 12 February 2020
  - Follow up activity undertaken by the Children's Working Group on 12 November 2020

It was noted that, the remit of the Scrutiny Panel also included Adult Services, Health and Population Health, to which review activity had taken place during the period in question.

It was explained that, in direct response to outcomes from the Ofsted inspection of Children's Services in September 2016, the Integrated Care and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel established a fixed working group. A primary focus of the group was to consider 'voice of the child' aspects detailed within Ofsted findings. A summary of activity and reporting undertaken by the Children's Working Group for the period 2018/19 to 2020/21 was provided in the report.

With regard to Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman (LGSCO), information in respect of assurance reviews undertaken regarding the following LGSCO reports specific to Children's services and Education, was given

- Focus report - Not going to plan? Education, Health and Care Plans two years on, (published in October 2019) - Reported to the joint meeting of Cabinet and Overview Panel on 12 February 2020
- Focus report – Careless: Helping to improve council services to children in care - Reported to the joint meeting of Cabinet and Overview Panel on 10 February 2021.

Scrutiny Budget sessions had enabled members to seek further assurances on the Strategic Commission's approach to setting a balanced budget and to mitigate risk or exposure to any external or unforeseen financial pressures. Scrutiny activity of Children's Services had highlighted demand pressures and long-term financial sustainability.

#### **RESOLVED**

**That the content of the report and summary of scrutiny activity, be noted.**

#### **144. ASSURANCE REVIEW OF LGSCO FOCUS REPORT - CHILDREN IN CARE**

A report was submitted by the Director of Governance and Pensions providing, for information, a service response on shared learning detailed within the LGSCO focus report on children in care. A copy of the service response was appended to the report.

It was explained that, the LGSCO focus report was welcomed by Children's Services and highlighted many key and important areas that a local authority responsible for statutory children's services should be mindful of.

A number of common issues within the case studies informed specific questions for Scrutiny and the following main themes were covered and commented on:

- Coming into care;
- Care Planning;
- Ensuring stability;
- Contact;
- Accommodation for 16 and 17 year olds; and
- Leaving Care.

#### **RESOLVED**

**That the content of the report be noted, including the ongoing activity of the Scrutiny Panels to review LGSCO decisions to inform and improve local service delivery.**

#### **145. CONSOLIDATED 2020/21 REVENUE MONITORING STATEMENT AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / CCG Chair / Director of Finance, which updated Members on the financial position up to 31 December 2020 and forecasts to 31 March 2021.

The Director of Finance reported that at Month 9, the Council was forecasting a year end overspend of £3.8 million, which was a slight deterioration on the position reported at month 8.

It was explained that significant pressures remained across Directorates, most significantly in Children's Social Care where expenditure was forecast to exceed budget by £4.134m, with further cost pressures in Adults and Education, and income loss pressures in the Growth Directorate. These were due to underlying financial pressures that the Council would have faced regardless of the COVID pandemic.

On the assumption that the anticipated COVID top up was received in full, a surplus of £512k was projected at year end on CCG budgets.

**RESOLVED:**

**That the forecast outturn position and associated risks for 2020/21 as set out in Appendix 1 to the report, be noted.**

### **143. BUDGET CONVERSATION 2021/22 – FINDINGS REPORT**

The Executive Leader / Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / CCG Co-Chairs / Director of Governance and Pensions / Assistant Director, Policy, Performance and Communications submitted a report which set out responses to a public engagement exercise undertaken between 2 November 2020 and 6 January 2021 to understand the priorities for spending within the context of the financial challenges facing public services.

The conversation was used to educate and inform the public on the Strategic Commission's budget and its financial challenges whilst also allowing feedback and ideas on how services could be improved and savings made. The conversation focussed primarily on two questions:

- What do you think should be the spending priorities for the Tameside & Glossop Strategic Commission in 2021/22 and future years?
- Do you have ideas or suggestions for how we might deliver services more efficiently, save money or raise revenue?

To support the engagement activity, a full programme of communications was undertaken. The public were provided with an opportunity to leave comments and feedback through the Big Conversation – available on both the Council and CCG websites. Dedicated webpages to the Budget Conversation were created explaining all aspects of the conversation with links to the feedback form. A dedicated email account was also provided to enable public / service users / businesses to submit any comments.

Due to changing national and local Covid-19 social distancing restrictions, engagement took place through virtual engagement. Methods of virtual engagement were Skype or Zoom video meetings, an online survey and social media. This was supported by an extensive communications campaign including digital methods such as websites, social media and email and non-digital methods such as newspapers and partner organisation networks.

An analysis of the feedback received was detailed in the report.

**RESOLVED**

**That the content of the report be noted and the findings from the conversation be taken into consideration when setting the budget for 2021/22 and future years**

#### **144. 2020/21 BUDGET**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Leader / Director of Finance setting out the detailed revenue budget proposals for 2020/2021 and the Medium Term Financial Plan for the 5 year period 2021/22 to 2025/26, including the proposed council tax increase for 2021/22.

It was explained that the Council set a balanced budget for 2020/21, but the budget process was challenging, with budget pressures of more than £23m having to be funded. Whilst the Council dealt with these challenges it did not propose any meaningful transformational efficiencies from departments and as a result relied on a number of corporate financing initiatives to balance the budget including budgeting for the full estimated dividend from Manchester Airport Group, an increase in the vacancy factor and targets around increasing fees and charges income.

The budget also relied on drawing down £12.4m of reserves to target investment into priority areas and allow services the time to turn around areas of pressures. The pressures were broadly, Children's Services placement costs, Children's Services prevention work (which was to be later mainstreamed and funded from reduced placement costs), shortfalls on car parking and markets income. Each of these services required on-going development work to have the impact of allowing demand to be taken out of the system and additional income generated. The additional investment was targeted at the IT and Growth Directorate Services, to invest in IT equipment, software and capacity and to develop strategically important sites for housing and business development, including key Town Centre masterplans.

Although the CCG was on track to meet the 2020/21 amended, post COVID QIPP target of £7.994m, the majority (£6.767m i.e. 85% of target) was expected to be met as a result of non-recurrent means, adding considerable additional pressure to the 2021/22 financial year.

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant adverse impact on Council Finances, both in 2020/21 and on future financial forecasts, due to a combination of additional costs and lost income. Significant additional funding had been provided in 2020/21 and for 2021/22 however this did not cover all income losses, particularly those income reductions forecast in future years due to the ongoing economic impact of the pandemic.

Balancing the 2021/22 budget had only been possible through the use of a significant amount of additional one-off funding which was not expected to be available in 2022/23, and as a result the Council still faced a significant budget gap in future years. The delivery of a significant programme of savings in 2021/22 would be challenging, and would require a sustained focus on delivery of plans. The scale of savings, combined with significant financial pressures which may emerge from further demographic changes in Children's Social Care and Adults services, meant that delivery of the 2021/22 budget presented a significant financial challenge. The proposals did not, however, drawdown further on Council reserves, which represented a reduction in the reliance on reserves to balance the budget as in previous years. This helped to protect the Council's overall reserves position during 2021/22.

It was reported that 2019/20 was the fourth and final year of a four year funding settlement for the Council, which provided the Council with some certainty over funding levels despite resulting in year on year funding reductions. A review of the Local Government funding methodology commenced in 2019 but did not conclude, and following a one year budget and a one year Local Government Finance Settlement for 2020/21, a full spending review was expected later in 2020.

COVID-19 had inevitably had a significant impact on Government spending, planning and budget plans, resulting in a further one year provisional settlement for 2021/22. The resourcing figures included in the budget were based on the provisional finance settlement which will be confirmed in February 2021. Traditionally there was little movement between the provisional and final settlements, and any differences would be adjusted through the contingency budget or reserves.



The proposals set out in the report assumed that the Council would approve a 2% general increase in Council Tax and a 3% Adult Social Care precept. However, despite this increase in the amount charged to residents, the Council's total income from Council Tax in 2021/22 was forecast to be over £4 million **less** than the income from Council Tax in 2020/21 (before any increase in Council Tax rates charged).

Government had signalled a desire for a full spending review in 2021 and a multi-year settlement from 2022/23, however no commitments had been made. Whilst the provisional settlement for 2021/22 enabled the Council to plan for the next 12 months, the absence of a multi-year medium term settlement meant that planning for future years was very difficult.

Beyond 2021/22, assumptions had been made based on intelligence gathered and commentary from sector experts. The funding for local government was expected to remain broadly flat, with the continued reduction in central government support being compensated by increasing local taxes, specifically business rates and council tax. It was currently assumed that grant funding made available in 2020/21 would as a minimum, continue at current levels into future years, but that the additional funding announced in the provision 2021/22 settlement would not be available beyond this year.

After taking account of budget pressures, additional income and savings identified for delivery in 2021/22, the total net budget requirement for the Council in 2021/22 was £194.494m. Before any increase in Council tax levels, the resource available in 2021/22 was £189.778m, leaving a gap of £4.716m. The gap of £4.716m could be closed through an increase in Council Tax of 4.99%. This was made up of a 3% increase for the Adult Social Care Precept and a 1.99% general increase in Council Tax (which had previously been assumed in the MTFP). For a typical band A property in Tameside a 4.99% increase in Council Tax would equate to an increase of £50.83 per year, or 98 pence per week.

A three year capital programme had been approved in October 2017 and since then a number of changes had been approved by Executive Cabinet to add additional schemes to the programme. Future investment plans were subject to available resources and the realisation of available capital receipts, however the current plans would see investment in excess of £200million over the four year period 2017 to 2021.

The Pay Policy Statement for 2021/22, Appendix 19 to the report, set out the Council's approach to pay policy in accordance within the requirements of Section 38 of the Localism Act 2011. The Pay Policy Statement had also been revised to take into account the Council's approach to approval by Full Council for severance payments in excess of £95K in line with guidance received from the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). This pay policy applied for the year 2021/22 unless replaced or varied by Full Council.

In relation to the Treasury Management Strategy Members were informed that as at 31 December 2020 the Council had £100m of investments which need to be safeguarded, £141m of long term debt, which has been accrued over the years to help to fund the Council's capital investment programmes, and £10m of short term borrowing. The Council was also the lead authority responsible for the administration of the debt of the former Greater Manchester County Council on behalf of all ten Greater Manchester Metropolitan Authorities. As at 31 March 2020, this represented a further £40m of debt. The significant size of these amounts required careful management to ensure that the Council met its balanced budget requirement under the Local Government Finance Act 1992. Generating good value for money is therefore essential, in terms of both minimising the cost of borrowing and maximising the return on investments. The Treasury Management Strategy also set out the estimated borrowing requirement for both Tameside MBC and the Greater Manchester Metropolitan Debt Administration Fund (GMMDAF), together with the strategy to be employed in managing the debt position.

## **RESOLVED**

**That the following recommendations, as outlined in the submitted report be RECOMMENDED to Council for approval, subject to any final minor changes to the final figures:**

- (i) That the significant financial challenges and risks set out in this report, be noted;**
- (ii) That the budgeted net expenditure for the financial year 2021/22 of £194.494m as set out in section 3 and Appendix 1, be approved, noting the significant pressures outlined in Appendix 2;**
- (iii) That the proposed savings to be delivered by management outlined in section 3 and Appendix 3, noting the additional detail provided in Appendices 7 to 16, be approved;**
- (iv) That an uplift to fees and charges as set out in Appendix 22, be approved;**
- (v) That the proposed resourcing of the budget as set out in Appendix 4, be approved;**
- (vi) That a 4.99% increase to Council Tax for Tameside MBC for 2021/22, consisting of a 1.99% general increase and 3% Adult Social Care precept, be approved;**
- (vii) It be noted that the budget projections set out in section 6 assume a 1.99% per annum increase in general Council Tax through to 2025/26. The budget projections also assume that there is no further reduction to current levels of Government funding;**
- (viii) That the Director of Finance's assessment of the robustness of the budget estimates and adequacy of reserves as set out in Appendix 5, be accepted. Following this determine that the estimates are robust for the purpose of setting the budget and that the proposed minimum General Fund Balance is adequate;**
- (ix) That the proposed minimum General Fund Balance of £27.4m set out in Appendix 6, be approved;**
- (x) That the Reserves Strategy and note the projected reserves position as set out in Appendix 6, be approved;**
- (xi) That the position on the Capital Programme (Section 8 and Appendix 18) previously approved by Executive Cabinet, and the forecast future investment requirements, be noted;**
- (xii) That the Pay Policy Statement for 2021/22 as set out in section 9 and Appendix 19, be approved;**
- (xiii) That the Treasury Management Strategy 2021/22, which includes the proposed borrowing strategy, Annual Investment Strategy and Minimum Revenue Provision Policy (Appendix 20), be approved;**
- (xiv) That the Capital Strategy 2021/22 (Appendix 21), be approved; and**
- (xv) That delegated authority be given to the Directors (in consultation with the Section 151 officer) to agree any uplifts required to other contractual rates from 1 April 2021 which Directorates will manage within their approved budgets for 2021/22.**

## **145. CLOSED BUSINESS LOCKDOWN PAYMENT**

A report was submitted by the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / Assistant Director (Exchequer Services), which gave details of the latest mandatory grant for businesses that were closed as a result of national lockdown from 5 January 2021 onwards.

The grant was known as the Closed Business Lockdown Payment (CBLP) was announced by the government on 5 January 2021 as further support for businesses that were legally required to close due to national lockdown restrictions. Unlike previous grants which were payable to eligible businesses depending on whether they were trading and open or closed, the COVID restriction in place at that time, the sector the business operated in and the rateable value of the business premises, this grant was a one-off lump sum payment.

Eligibility for the CBLP was the same as the LRSG (Closed) Addendum: 5 January onwards scheme. Businesses that were eligible were those that had been mandated to close by government and included:

- non-essential retail

- leisure
- personal care
- sports facilities
- hospitality businesses

Exclusions applied to businesses that were able to continue to conduct their main services because they did not depend on providing direct in person services from a premise, and could operate their services remotely.

The grant was fully funded by government under section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003 and New Burdens Funding was to be paid which had yet to be determined.

The scheme would close for applications on 31 March 2021 and the scheme would end on 30 April 2021. Subject to eligibility, payments of £4,000 may be paid where the business rateable value was exactly £15,000 or under, and £6,000 may be paid where the business rateable value over £15,000 and less than £51,000. A business rateable value of exactly £51,000 or above would receive £9,000.

£3,892,000 CBLP grants had been paid to 879 businesses, which mitigated risk of business hardship to eligible businesses by not making timely payments. Grant assurance work and working closely with audit mitigated the risk of incorrect or potentially fraudulent payments.

## **RESOLVED**

**That the content of the report be noted.**

### **146. GREATER MANCHESTER CLEAN AIR PLAN: CONSULTATION**

The Executive Member (Neighbourhoods, Community Safety and Environment) / Director of Operations and Neighbourhoods submitted a report setting out the progress that had been made on the development of Greater Manchester's Clean Air Plan following a public consultation on proposals that were developed pre-COVID-19 and the link to taxi and private hire common minimum licensing standards.

It was explained that, in Greater Manchester, the 10 local authorities, the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) and Transport for Greater Manchester (TfGM), collectively referred to as "Greater Manchester" or "GM", had worked together to develop a Clean Air Plan to tackle NO<sub>2</sub> Exceedances at the Roadside, referred to as GM CAP. The report set the progress of the GM CAP and the next steps for the development of the Clean Air Plan and the closely linked Minimum Licensing Standards (MLS) for taxi and private hire services. Key developments since the last GMCA report included:

- Since the last report there had been no confirmation or offer of government funding for LGVs or hackneys, or the taxi and private hire electric vehicle charge points.
- Government ministers had agreed to consider extending Greater Manchester's Clean Air Zone (CAZ) charges to the sections of the A628/A57 in Tameside which formed part of the Strategic Road Network, within the proposed CAZ boundary. The extension of any charges to the A628/A57 would be subject to a full assessment of the potential impacts, to be led by Highways England. Following the assessment ministers would take the final decision on whether or not charging should be implemented on the A628/A57.
- GM was awarded £14.7m of funding for the retrofitting of buses, and this work commenced in December 2020. GM's bus retrofit fund offered operators of locally registered bus services up to £16k of funding per vehicle towards the retrofit of non-compliant buses. The funding was available for vehicles, including minibuses and coaches, operating on a registered bus service within Greater Manchester. This included cross-boundary services operating within the GM CAZ boundary.

The report set out the near-term impacts of COVID-19 government restrictions on movement on air quality. It set out how air quality was legally monitored, and how the Government had directed GM

(and other areas) under UK law to address exceedance of the Annual Average standard for NO<sub>2</sub> which is set at 40 ug/m<sup>3</sup>. As GM Clean Air Plan was required to take action to tackle nitrogen dioxide exceedances until compliance with legal limits had been demonstrated (over a number of years), the nearer term influence of COVID-19 on air quality was not expected to lead to sufficiently long term reductions in pollution such that the modelled exceedances of the legal NO<sub>2</sub> limits would be met without implementing a Clean Air Zone.

Members were informed that, following the conclusion of the consultation, both GM CAP and MLS consultation responses were being analysed and reported on by an independent research agency. GM authorities would fully consider all of the information and evidence gathered during the consultation, so that they could understand the consequences COVID-19 had had on vehicle owners and trades which would be directly affected by the GM CAP and MLS.

The report and appendices also set out the work TfGM was undertaking on behalf of the ten Greater Manchester Authorities in the preparatory implementation and contract arrangements required to deliver the CAZ and other GM CAP measures. Preparatory work was required in order to maintain delivery momentum in line with the funding arrangements agreed with JAQU, for example in relation to automatic number plate recognition (ANPR) cameras, back office systems and service providers.

The report covered the consultation approach, engagement activity, additional research undertaken and the number of responses to both the GM CAP and MLS consultations.

The report also set out the governance approach to both GM CAP and MLS, with the GM CAP final plan to be brought forward for decision makers as soon as was reasonably practicable and no later than summer 2021, and the outputs of the MLS to be reported alongside the GM CAP at the same time.

Due to the dynamic context of COVID-19 and national and regional/local lockdowns, progress on the development of the final plan would be provided by the Green City Region Lead, as required at GMCA meetings.

## **RESOLVED**

- (i) That the progress of the Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan be noted;**
- (ii) That the next steps for the development of the Clean Air Plan and Minimum Licensing Standards, listed at Section 12, be noted;**
- (iii) That the distribution of Bus Retrofit funding commenced in December 2020, be noted;**
- (iv) It be noted that Government ministers have agreed to consider extending Greater Manchester's Clean Air Zone (CAZ) charges to the sections of the A628/A57 which form part of the Strategic Road Network, within the proposed CAZ boundary, subject to the outcomes of an assessment, which is expected to be completed by early 2021;**
- (v) It be noted that the GM Clean Air Plan is required to take action tackle nitrogen dioxide exceedances until compliance with the legal limits has been demonstrated and that the nearer term influence of COVID-19 on air quality is not expected to lead to sufficiently long term reductions in pollution such that the exceedances of the legal limits of nitrogen dioxide will not occur without implementing a Clean Air Zone;**
- (vi) It be noted that the GM CAP final plan will be brought forward for decision makers as soon as is reasonably practicable and no later than summer 2021;**
- (vii) It be noted that the outputs of the MLS will be reported alongside the GM CAP as soon as is reasonably practicable and no later than summer 2021;**
- (viii) It be agreed to enter into a collaboration agreement with the other 9 GM local authorities and GMCA/TfGM to clarify amongst other matters the rights, responsibilities and obligations of the authorities in relation to those contracts set out in Appendix 2 that are required to maintain delivery momentum in line with JAQU funding agreements;**
- (ix) It be agreed to delegate to Executive Member (Neighbourhoods, Community Safety and Environment) to agree the final form of the collaboration agreement;**
- (x) It be agreed to delegate to Executive Member (Neighbourhoods, Community Safety and Environment) to award the contracts set out in Appendix 2 (subject to government**

**funding) that are required to implement a charging Clean Air Zone in Spring 2022 to ensure the achievement of Nitrogen Dioxide compliance in the shortest possible time and by 2024 at the latest as required by the Ministerial Direction; and**

**That Council be RECOMMENDED to:**

- (i) Agree to the establishment of joint committees and to delegate to those committees the Authority's functions as set out in this report at paragraph 9.5 and the terms of reference, as set out in Appendix 6.**
- (ii) Appoint Executive Member (Neighbourhoods, Community Safety and Environment) to sit on both committees for purposes as set out in this report at paragraph 9.5 with specific terms of reference, as set out in Appendix 6.**
- (iii) Appoint Assistant Executive Member (Green Tameside) as substitute for both committees for purposes as set out in this report at paragraph 9.5 with specific terms of reference, as set out in Appendix 6.**

#### **147. ACCELERATED DEPLOYMENT OF MICROSOFT OFFICE 365**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Leader / Assistant Director (Digital Services), which set out the unprecedented changes to how the workforce operated and the proposal for the accelerated deployment of Microsoft Office 365.

Members were informed that in September 2019 a report detailing options for replacing the ageing MS 2010 products, whose extended support was ending in 2020, was presented to Executive Cabinet. The report provided details and costs for moving directly to the new Microsoft cloud based Office 365 solution or alternatively, purchasing Office 2016 licences as an interim step before buying Office 365 subscriptions and beginning to move to the new software in Summer 2023.

It was explained that the advancement of agile working and increased take-up and reliance on technology for communicating and collaborating, not only within the Council but wider with partners, had necessitated a rethink on the timescales and pace for deploying Office 365 and associated products such as Microsoft Teams.

Prior to the COVID Lockdown in March 2020, fewer than 100 people regularly used Skype for Business to hosts online meetings or for their desktop telephone calls. This changed overnight when the majority of the workforce moved to home working.

To date, Skype for Business had proven to be reliable and had successfully supported much of the organisations internally and external communication and collaboration requirements. However using different platforms had limited the way joint NHS/Council Teams communicated and shared information, which in turn had caused operational difficulties. Furthermore being Skype users, as opposed the using Microsoft Teams, like many of the other GM authorities, had made joining external meetings with partners confusing, problematic and overly complicated. Other organisations including Manchester City Council were moving to Office 365 for the same reasons.

Preparatory works required ahead of the migration to Office 365 were already underway but would now be accelerated and prioritised. Additional resources would be needed to undertake this work, (and the wider 18 month migration process), in order that the service would be in a position to begin the move to Office 365 in June 2021.

#### **RESOLVED:**

- (i) It be noted that, subject to the appropriate procurement being agreed and undertaken in conjunction with STAR, the timetable for bringing forward the implementation of Microsoft Office 365 is being brought forward 2 years to 2021;**
- (ii) Subject to procurement, the Microsoft Teams functionality be deployed to all Council users as the first stage in the transition/migration to the full Office 365 solution;**

- (iii) **An 18-month programme beginning in February 2021 will manage the systematic migration of users and their data to the new environment. This work will be undertaken alongside the existing ICT work plan and will require appropriate resourcing which will be detailed in the IT Service Review;**
- (iv) **An additional revenue budget of £600k per annum for the licensing costs of Office 365, be approved; and**
- (v) **It be noted that additional staffing capacity will be required to enable the implementation team to focus on roll out of Office 365 (section 6). This will be the subject of a further report on a wider IT service review.**

#### **148. INVEST TO SAVE - TAMESIDE ONE INSURANCE PROPOSITION**

A report of the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / Assistant Director (Strategic Property) / Assistant Director (Finance) was submitted, which outlined an invest to save proposal in relation to the installation of fire detection equipment into the ceiling voids at the Tameside One building, that had arisen due to changes in the fire insurance market following the Grenfell fire and other similar incidents. The report additionally provided information with regard to the scope of the works required and the contractual /project management processes that would need to be in place. The report provided information as to the cost of the project and requested authorisation to release funding for the required works.

It was explained that, during the construction, building control approval was obtained for the fire safety systems and fire strategy, which did not require the provision of ceiling void fire detection. It was noted that a lack of ceiling void fire protection did not mean that the building was unsafe for occupation. It was also noted that industry standards for fire detection equipment had changed as contained in BS5839-6:2019. Whilst this specific change related to domestic dwellings and was introduced after the Grenfell Tower tragedy, the insurance industry in general had an increased focus with regard to ceiling void protection overall, which related to the security of the building asset.

Details were given of the insurance requirements and costs of progressing the installation scheme and options were summarised for the preferred approach, as follows:

- (i) Inform insurers that equipment would not be installed and accept the increased year on year premium / insurance risk, including the co-insurance clause of up to 25% of the cost of the building; or
- (ii) Install the equipment and the associated one-time costs and approve the utilisation of the insurance fund reserve to finance the related costs of £1,249,363, negating the year on year insurance increased insurance charges and replenish the insurance fund reserve over the remaining life of the building from the saving made from the reduced premium levels and self-insurance contributions.

In consideration of the potential financial risks it was recommended that option (ii) above was taken forward and identified as an invest to save opportunity.

#### **RESOLVED**

- (i) **That the installation of equipment and associated contract and project management costs of £1,249,363 via the Council's insurance fund reserve balance, be approved;**
- (ii) **That the works be added to the Council's capital programme to the value of £1.25m to be funded from the Insurance Reserve, and managed and monitored by the Council's capital team with progress reports made to the Strategic Planning and Capital Monitoring Panel;**
- (iii) **That the Council makes annual provision for the replenishment of the insurance risk reserve from its existing risk management and insurance budgets over the remaining life of the property at a cost of £45k per annum; and**
- (iv) **That the Council ensures that the service charges to third party occupiers reflects the full costs of insuring the leased areas of the premises.**

#### **149. THE COUNCIL'S SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES – FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY PROPOSALS DURING THE COVID-19 (CORONAVIRUS) PANDEMIC**

The Executive Member (Neighbourhoods, Community Safety and Environment) / Assistant Director (Population Health) / Assistant Director (Finance) submitted a report, which gave an update on the plans for financial sustainability of the Council's Sport and Leisure facilities provided by Active Tameside.

It was explained that a Sport and Leisure review was being undertaken across the leisure estate over the next six months. The report described the first phase of the review focused on those facilities that had been operating at a loss in recent years, followed by a second phase including all sport and leisure facilities being carried out in conjunction with the Councils Operational Estate and Portfolio review of council land and property holdings.

It was further explained that there was a need to safeguard the long term future of leisure services in Tameside following the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic which had resulted in a substantial loss of income for the provider. These losses plus the ongoing uncertainty of current restrictions had required the Council, in partnership with Active Tameside to develop the long term cost saving proposals outlined in the report.

Members were informed that all sport and leisure facilities were currently closed to the public due to the national lockdown. The report sought permission to consult on proposals to withdraw Active Tameside services from Adventure Longdendale, Active Oxford Park and Active Etherow and ensure the future of those buildings were informed by the Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP). The Council needed to ensure that it had a clear long term strategic vision for the future of its leisure facilities, so that resources were applied effectively. Therefore, the report was also proposing an Operational Estate and Portfolio review on all sport and leisure assets within the Borough. A further report would be presented in a decision document to Executive Cabinet expected in July 2021.

#### **RESOLVED**

- (i) That the implementation of a public consultation from 12 Feb 2021 to 26 March 2021 be approved, to seek views on the initial proposals outlined in the report and to inform the Council's future commissioning approach;**
- (ii) It be approved that a further review be carried out of all Sport and Leisure facilities in Tameside, including conditions surveys, aligned to the review of the Operational Estate and Portfolio of council land and property holdings;**
- (iii) That it be agreed to review the results of the consultation and recommendations from the asset management review, with final options presented to Executive Cabinet for decision in July 2021.**

#### **150. RESTRICTION AND LOCAL RESTRICTIONS GRANT SCHEME UPDATES**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / Director of Growth, explaining that the Additional Restrictions Grant and Local Support Restrictions Grant Open launched on the 10 December 2020 and were considered by Cabinet on the 16 December 2020. These two grants were part of a family of grants announced by the Government in response to the second National Lockdown in November 2020. The third National Lockdown began on the 5 January 2021 and had no fixed end date. In response to the changing impact of COVID19, an increase to funding available and the Government's latest correspondence to Local Authorities, the report proposed changes to the ARG scheme.

Details of the draft ARG Scheme (based on new proposals) and the successful applicants to the ARG and LRSG (Open) schemes at 25/01/2021, were appended to the report.

It was concluded that the proposals set out in the report aimed to enable the Council to allocate 100% of the ARG fund to planned activity and spend 71% of the allocation by 1 April 2021.



**RESOLVED**

**That the proposals, as set out in section 3 of the report, be approved and the Additional Restriction Grant scheme updated immediately.**

**151. URGENT ITEMS**

The Chair reported that there were no urgent items for consideration at this meeting.

**CHAIR**

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## STRATEGIC COMMISSIONING BOARD

10 February 2021

Comm: 1.00pm

Term: 1.45pm

Present:	Dr Ashwin Ramachandra – NHS Tameside & Glossop CCG (Chair) Councillor Brenda Warrington – Tameside MBC Councillor Warren Bray – Tameside MBC (part meeting) Councillor Gerald P Cooney – Tameside MBC Councillor Bill Fairfoull – Tameside MBC Councillor Leanne Feeley – Tameside MBC Councillor Allison Gwynne – Tameside MBC Councillor Joe Kitchen – Tameside MBC Councillor Oliver Ryan – Tameside MBC Councillor Eleanor Wills – Tameside MBC Dr Asad Ali – NHS Tameside & Glossop CCG Dr Christine Ahmed – NHS Tameside & Glossop CCG Dr Kate Hebden – NHS Tameside & Glossop CCG Dr Vinny Khunger – NHS Tameside & Glossop CCG Carol Prowse – NHS Tameside & Glossop CCG		
In Attendance:	Sandra Stewart Kathy Roe Richard Hancocklan Saxon Jayne Traverse Jess Williams Jeanelle De Gruchy Debbie Watson Tom Wilkinson Ilys Cookson Sarah Threlfall  Tim Rainey Paul Smith Sarah Exall Simon Brunet Dave Berry	Director of Governance & Pensions Director of Finance Director of Children’s Services Director of Operations & Neighbourhoods Director of Growth Director of Commissioning Director of Population Health Assistant Director of Population Health Assistant Director of Finance Assistant Director, Exchequer Services Assistant Director, Policy Performance & Communication Assistant Director, Digital Tameside Assistant Director, Strategic Property Public Health Consultant Head of Policy, Performance & Intelligence Head of Employment & Skills	
Apologies for Absence:	Steven Pleasant	Tameside MBC Chief Executive and Accountable Officer	

### 87. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest submitted by Board members.

### 88. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

#### RESOLVED

That the minutes of the meeting of the Strategic Commissioning Board held on 27 January 2021 be approved as a correct record.

## **89. MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD**

### **RESOLVED**

**That the Minutes of the meetings of the Executive Board held on 20 January 2021, be noted.**

## **90. CONSOLIDATED 2020/21 REVENUE MONITORING STATEMENT AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member, Finance and Economic Growth / CCG Chair / Director of Finance, which updated Members on the financial position up to 31 December 2020 and forecasts to 31 March 2021.

The Director of Finance reported that at Month 9, the Council was forecasting a year end overspend of £3.8 million, which was a slight deterioration on the position reported at month 8.

It was explained that significant pressures remained across Directorates, most significantly in Children's Social Care where expenditure was forecast to exceed budget by £4.134m, with further cost pressures in Adults and Education, and income loss pressures in the Growth Directorate. These were due to underlying financial pressures that the Council would have faced regardless of the COVID pandemic.

On the assumption that the anticipated COVID top up was received in full, a surplus of £512k was projected at year end on CCG budgets.

### **RESOLVED:**

**That the forecast outturn position and associated risks for 2020/21 as set out in Appendix 1 to the report, be noted.**

## **91. BUDGET CONVERSATION 2021/22 - FINDINGS REPORT**

The Executive Leader / Executive Member, Finance and Economic Growth / CCG Co-Chairs / Director of Governance and Pensions / Assistant Director, Policy, Performance and Communications submitted a report detailing responses to a public engagement exercise undertaken between 2 November 2020 and 6 January 2021 to understand the priorities for spending within the context of the financial challenges facing public services.

The conversation was used to educate and inform the public on the Strategic Commission's budget and its financial challenges whilst also allowing feedback and ideas on how services could be improved and savings made. The conversation focussed primarily on two questions:

- What do you think should be the spending priorities for the Tameside & Glossop Strategic Commission in 2021/22 and future years?
- Do you have ideas or suggestions for how we might deliver services more efficiently, save money or raise revenue?

To support the engagement activity, a full programme of communications was undertaken. The public were provided with an opportunity to leave comments and feedback through the Big Budget Conversation – available on both the Council and CCG websites. Dedicated webpages to the Budget Conversation were created explaining all aspects of the conversation with links to the feedback form. A dedicated email account was also provided to enable public / service users / businesses to submit any comments.

Due to changing national and local Covid-19 social distancing restrictions, engagement took place through virtual engagement. Methods of virtual engagement were Skype or Zoom video meetings, an online survey and social media. This was supported by an extensive communications campaign

including digital methods such as websites, social media and email and non-digital methods such as newspapers and partner organisation networks.

An analysis of the feedback received was detailed in the report.

## **RESOLVED**

**That the content of the report be noted and the findings from the conversation be taken into consideration when setting the budget for 2021/22 and future years.**

## **92. LOCALLY COMMISSIONED SERVICES - REVIEW AND RECOMMISSIONING ARRANGEMENTS**

A report was submitted by the Executive Member, Adult Social Care and Health / Clinical Lead for Primary Care / Director of Commissioning explaining that the general practice Locally Commissioned Services (LCS) in Tameside and Glossop were significantly reviewed and redesigned from 2019/20, framing services within a series of 'bundles', each with a set of outcomes for an area of care. Six of the eight bundles were commissioned at practice level, with two commissioned from Primary Care Networks (PCNs).

Members were informed that the current structure of the LCS framework commissioned the identification and management of long term conditions, increased focus on palliative, end of life care and frailty, improved access to general practice, quality improvement projects in general practice, alternatives to hospital or clinic based services and the delivery of Severe and Enduring Mental Illness (SEMI) healthchecks. Public Health Locally Commissioned Services for Tameside practices formed part of this model. The introduction of the Partnership Investment Fund within the model in 2020/21 strengthened the system focus on the health and wellbeing of a geographical population; delivery against the full ambition had been significantly impacted in year by the Covid-19 pandemic.

The investment had, for a number of years, been a core aspect of general practice funding, and any significant change to the investment would have a corresponding impact on the scope and potential for service delivery, patient outcomes and the resilience of general practices. The investment aligned to Corporate Plan priorities of Longer Healthier Lives and Independence and Dignity in Older Age. It also delivered on key Strategic Commission priorities of care close to home, stronger neighbourhoods and supported the capacity pressure on the ICFT and associated contract cost.

The activity commissioned through this framework supported outcomes for patients and would need to be commissioned from another provider if these services were not commissioned from general practice. The access to patient records made it much safer to deliver this in general practice and ensured it aligned as part of a seamless offer of care to patients.

Support was sought for the continued investment into general practice however with a further refresh of the specification to commission from Primary Care Networks from 2021/22. The refresh was proposed with clear principles and outcomes focus for delivery across neighbourhood partners and member practices. This aligned with the development of integrated neighbourhoods, the role of PCNs within that and the strategic aim to address unwarranted variation in offer to patients, to reduce health inequalities and improve the proactive identification of patients. This would embed LCS commissioned from general practice as part of the continued delivery model of Strategic Commission priorities.

## **RESOLVED**

**(i) That the commissioning intentions, as outlined in the report, be supported, including the priorities of the LCS framework and the approach to strategic investment which includes:**

- 1. the continuation of this investment, recognising the priorities addressed through the LCS framework;**
- 2. the contract extension of existing arrangements to 30 September 2021; and**

3. the re-contracting of the LCS framework from PCNs, with the specification refresh, from 1 October 2021 to 31 March 2023.
- (ii) It be noted that, In recognition of the breadth of investment across CCG and SCB governance, the report will also be considered by Primary Care Committee in February 2021.

**93. PERMISSION TO EXTEND THE HEALTH IMPROVEMENT CONTRACT TO ALLOW FOR A REVIEW OF THE SERVICE SPECIFICATION IN LINE WITH A BUDGET REDUCTION AND A FULL PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON THE PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE SERVICE**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member, Adult Social Care and Health / Clinical Lead – Long-Term Conditions / Director of Population Health / Consultant, Public Health, which explained that the current integrated wellbeing service, Be Well, was Population Health's flagship front line behaviour change programme. It was a community offer aimed at preventing ill health through support to individuals, organisations and communities.

Members were informed that, on 22 January 2020, authorisation was granted by SCB to re-tender Health Improvement services with a total budget of £1,092,000. Population Health planned to procure two new services to cover the functions described above, and to novate the oral health function into another service. The new contracts were due to commence on 1 October 2020 with a tender process planned for the months leading up to that date.

In June 2020, due to the disruption caused by Covid-19, permission was granted by SCB to extend the contract by 12 months, to go out to tender as planned for a contract starting on 1 October 2021.

In November 2020, the council's spending review identified Health Improvement Services for a 20% saving against the budget allocated for Smoking Cessation and Healthy Weight support. The savings required amounted to a reduction in the budget of £185,800 leaving £906,200 available to commission the new services.

The budget reduction would require significant changes to the service plans to be made. In order to carry out a full re-design of the service and a comprehensive public consultation exercise on the revised plans, an extension to the contract would be required. It was therefore proposed that an extension period of 6 months to 31 March, 2022 would be sufficient to allow for a consultation to take place and re-design the service.

**RESOLVED**

- (i) That approval be given to extend or to directly award the contract for an additional period of six months to 31 March 2022 to allow for a re-design of the service and a full Public Consultation following a 20% budget reduction;
- (ii) It be noted that the cost pressure would be covered from within the Population Health Budget, with the full 20% saving realised from April 2022; and
- (iii) That the plan to undertake a full public consultation on the proposed changes to the Health Improvement Services be noted and approved.

**94. RE-COMMISSIONING OF ADULT LEARNING DISABILITY AND AUTISM SERVICES**

The Executive Member, Adult Social Care and Health / Clinical Leads / Director of Commissioning submitted a report explaining that the Tameside and Glossop Integrated Care Foundation Trust (ICFT) had given the CCG notice that they no longer wished to provide adult learning disability and autism services after 1 October 2021. This decision was made following recommendations from an independent review commissioned from Pathway Associates CIC in 2019.

STAR had undertaken a procurement options appraisal and had recommended that the services were varied into the Pennine Care Trust Contract with Pennine Care for 18/24 months. This would allow for time to review and develop the service model in partnership with service users to deliver the objectives of the NHS Long Term Plan. This would be managed under the leadership of an experienced provider Trust. It would also accommodate for changes being made across Greater Manchester in relation to Clinical Commissioning Groups and the form commissioning would take in the future.

There were risks of challenge but these could be mitigated. In terms of improving service user experience and quality, commissioners believed that there would be significant improvement under the leadership of Pennine Care Trust.

#### **RESOLVED**

**Taking into account the risk of challenge, it be agreed that the mitigating factors and rationale are such that the proposal to vary the services into the Pennine Care contract be actioned.**

#### **95. URGENT ITEMS**

The Chair reported that there were no urgent items for consideration at this meeting.

**CHAIR**



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## BOARD

3 February 2021

**Present:**            **Elected Members**    **Councillors Warrington (In the Chair), Bray, Cooney, Fairfoull, Feeley, Gwynne, Kitchen Ryan and Wills**  
                         **Chief Executive**        **Steven Pleasant**  
                         **Borough Solicitor**    **Sandra Stewart**  
                         **Section 151**            **Kathy Roe**  
                         **Officer**

**Also in Attendance:**    **David Berry, Steph Butterworth, Jeanelle De Gruchy, Sarah Exall, Dr Ashwin Ramachandra, Tim Rainey, Ian Saxon, Paul Smith, Sarah Threlfall, Jayne Traverse, Emma Varnam, Debbie Watson, Tom Wilkinson and Jess Williams**

### **209     DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations of interest.

### **210     MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING**

The minutes of the meeting of the Board meeting on the on the 20 January 2021 were approved as a correct record.

### **211     INVEST TO SAVE TAMESIDE ONE INSURANCE PROPOSITION**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / Assistant Director for Strategic Property, which outlined an invest to save proposal in relation to the installation of fire detection equipment into the ceiling voids at the Tameside One building, that had arisen due to changes in the fire insurance market following Grenfell fire and other similar incidents.

It was explained that since construction and the subsequent occupation of the building, the Council's insurers had identified an asset protection/ risk need to enhance the automated fire detection system through the installation of an automatic detection system within ceiling voids with a depth of 800mm and above. Further, through the Council's experience during 2020 renewal negotiations and discussions with appointed insurance brokers, Gallaghers, there was awareness that the insurance market was hardening.

It was further explained that the Council's property insurers, Travelers Insurance had confirmed that they would be forced to impose a 25% Co-insurance Clause (or £250,000 whichever was the greater amount) if fire detection was not fitted to the voids at Tameside One. Failure to comply with the Council's property insurer's recommendation to install the equipment was highly likely to bring additional annual insurance premiums.

It was stated that as of September 2020 the quoted costs for the installation of the equipment was £1,089,363. This quote included associated work such as the moving of furniture and contingency in respect of any specialist work that may be required in spaces of the College that provided a specialist function.

### **AGREED**

**That Executive Cabinet be recommended to approve:**

- (i)        The installation of equipment and associated contract and project management costs of £1,249,363 via the Council's insurance fund reserve balance.**
- (ii)       That the works are added to the Council's capital programme to the value of £1.25m to be funded from the Insurance Reserve, and managed and monitored by the Council's**

capital team with progress reports made to the Strategic Planning and Capital Monitoring Panel.

- (iii) That the Council makes annual provision for the replenishment of the insurance risk reserve from its existing risk management and insurance budgets over the remaining life of the property at a cost of £45k per annum.
- (iv) That the Council ensures that the service charges to third party occupiers reflects the full costs of insuring the leased areas of the premises.

## **212 ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS GRANT AND LOCAL RESTRICTIONS GRANT SCHEME UPDATES**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / Director of Growth, which sought to amend the scheme to utilise 100% of the Additional Restrictions Grant (ARG) funding by amending the scheme so that it would be more generous and exploring options for the use of ARG.

Members were reminded that the ARG and Local Restrictions Support Grant (LRSG) (Open) had launched on the 10 December 2020 and were considered by Cabinet on the 16 December 2020. It was stated that as at the 25 January 2021, 4,146 grants had been paid to the value of £5,516,664 across all COVID19 business schemes to 1,468 Tameside businesses and 454 grants to the value of £1,073,245 had been provided on the discretionary ARG (5.09% of allocation) and LRSG Open (39.11% of allocation) schemes.

Tameside's schemes had been designed in alignment with Government guidance and also Greater Manchester design principles as agreed by Leaders. It was reported that the Tameside ARG scheme had spent 5.09% to date. It was proposed that the ARG scheme be made more generous to commercial based businesses and increased targeted marketing to eligible sectors. This was expected to increase spend from £346K to £4.8m. Further it was proposed that a commitment be made to explore other options for the use of ARG and retain a proportion of the ARG be held in reserve for use in any future changes to the scheme.

It was expected that the proposals A, B and C would enable Tameside to have a robust plan to utilise 100% of ARG funding, spending 71% by 1 April 2021 with 29% in reserve.

### **AGREED**

**That Executive Cabinet be recommended to approve the proposals set out in section 3 of the report and the Additional Restrictions Grant scheme be updated immediately. That the new award levels set out in Proposal A in the report be applied immediately subject to the Executive Decision approval,**

## **213 BUDGET CONVERSATION 2021/22 - FINDINGS REPORT**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Leader / Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / Joint Chair of NHS Tameside & Glossop CCG / Director of Governance and Pensions / Assistant Director for Policy, Performance & Communications, which set out the findings from the conversation on the 2021/22 budget for Tameside & Glossop Strategic Commission (Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council and NHS Tameside & Glossop Clinical Commissioning Group).

It was stated that the conversation was used to educate and inform the public on the Strategic Commission's budget and its financial challenges whilst also allowing feedback and ideas on how services could be improved and savings made. The conversation focussed primarily on two questions:

- What do you think should be the spending priorities for the Tameside & Glossop Strategic Commission in 2021/22 and future years?

- Do you have ideas or suggestions for how we might deliver services more efficiently, save money or raise revenue?

The Budget Conversation was open to all as everyone had the right to contribute their views on what they felt the councils priorities should be now and in future years. The public were provided with an opportunity to leave comments and feedback through the Big Conversation – available on both the Council and CCG websites.

The key headlines from the Budget conversation 2021/22 were highlighted. It was reported that Information on the Budget Conversation was directly e-mailed to over 31,000 individual contacts. Information was shared directly with over 100 groups / networks. 129 Budget Conversation social media posts reached our followers 91,129 times. There were a total of 524 engagements.

#### **AGREED**

**That the Strategic Commissioning Board and Executive Cabinet be recommended to note the content of the report and take the findings from the conversation into consideration when setting the budget for 2021/22 and future years.**

### **214 MONTH 9 FINANCE REPORT**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / Lead Clinical GP / Director of Finance, which covered the Month 9 2020/21 financial position, reflecting actual expenditure to 31 December 2020 and forecasts to 31 March 2021.

It was reported that at Month 9, the Strategic Commission was forecasting a net overspend of £3.328m by 31 March 2021.

The Council was forecasting a year end overspend of £3.8m, which was a slight deterioration on the position reported at month 8. This was explored in more detail in **Appendix 1** to the report. Significant pressures remained across Directorates, most significantly in Children's Social Care where expenditure was forecast to exceed budget by £4.134m, with further cost pressures in Adults and Education, and income loss pressures in the Growth Directorate. These were due to underlying financial pressures that the Council would have faced regardless of the COVID pandemic.

On the assumption that the anticipated COVID top up was received in full, a surplus of £512k was projected at year end on CCG budgets.

#### **AGREED**

**That the Strategic Commissioning Board and Executive Cabinet be recommended to note the forecast outturn position and associated risks for 2020/21 as set out in Appendix 1.**

### **215 2021/22 BUDGET**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Leader / Director of Finance setting out the detailed revenue budget proposals for 2020/2021 and the Medium Term Financial Plan for the 5 year period 2021/22 to 2025/26, including the proposed council tax increase for 2021/22.

It was explained that the Council set a balanced budget for 2020/21, but the budget process was challenging, with budget pressures of more than £23m having to be funded. Whilst the Council dealt with these challenges it did not propose any meaningful transformational efficiencies from departments and as a result relied on a number of corporate financing initiatives to balance the budget including budgeting for the full estimated dividend from Manchester Airport Group, an increase in the vacancy factor and targets around increasing fees and charges income.

The budget also relied on drawing down £12.4m of reserves to target investment into priority areas and allow services the time to turn around areas of pressures. The pressures were broadly, Children's Services placement costs, Children's Services prevention work (which was to be later mainstreamed and funded from reduced placement costs), shortfalls on car parking and markets income. Each of these services required on-going development work to have the impact of allowing demand to be taken out of the system and additional income generated. The additional investment was targeted at the IT and Growth Directorate Services, to invest in IT equipment, software and capacity and to develop strategically important sites for housing and business development, including key Town Centre masterplans.

Although the CCG was on track to meet the 2020/21 amended, post COVID QIPP target of £7.994m, the majority (£6.767m i.e. 85% of target) was expected to be met as a result of non-recurrent means, adding considerable additional pressure to the 2021/22 financial year.

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant adverse impact on Council Finances, both in 2020/21 and on future financial forecasts, due to a combination of additional costs and lost income. Significant additional funding had been provided in 2020/21 and for 2021/22 however this did not cover all income losses, particularly those income reductions forecast in future years due to the ongoing economic impact of the pandemic.

Balancing the 2021/22 budget had only been possible through the use of a significant amount of additional one-off funding which was not expected to be available in 2022/23, and as a result the Council still faced a significant budget gap in future years. The delivery of a significant programme of savings in 2021/22 would be challenging, and would require a sustained focus on delivery of plans. The scale of savings, combined with significant financial pressures which may emerge from further demographic changes in Children's Social Care and Adults services, meant that delivery of the 2021/22 budget presented a significant financial challenge. The proposals did not, however, drawdown further on Council reserves, which represented a reduction in the reliance on reserves to balance the budget as in previous years. This helped to protect the Council's overall reserves position during 2021/22.

It was reported that 2019/20 was the fourth and final year of a four year funding settlement for the Council, which provided the Council with some certainty over funding levels despite resulting in year on year funding reductions. A review of the Local Government funding methodology commenced in 2019 but did not conclude, and following a one year budget and a one year Local Government Finance Settlement for 2020/21, a full spending review was expected later in 2020.

COVID-19 had inevitably had a significant impact on Government spending, planning and budget plans, resulting in a further one year provisional settlement for 2021/22. The resourcing figures included in the budget were based on the provisional finance settlement which will be confirmed in February 2021. Traditionally there was little movement between the provisional and final settlements, and any differences would be adjusted through the contingency budget or reserves.

The proposals set out in the report assumed that the Council would approve a 2% general increase in Council Tax and a 3% Adult Social Care precept. However, despite this increase in the amount charged to residents, the Council's total income from Council Tax in 2021/22 was forecast to be over £4 million **less** than the income from Council Tax in 2020/21 (before any increase in Council Tax rates charged).

Government had signalled a desire for a full spending review in 2021 and a multi-year settlement from 2022/23, however no commitments had been made. Whilst the provisional settlement for 2021/22 enabled the Council to plan for the next 12 months, the absence of a multi-year medium term settlement meant that planning for future years was very difficult.

Beyond 2021/22, assumptions had been made based on intelligence gathered and commentary from sector experts. The funding for local government was expected to remain broadly flat, with the continued reduction in central government support being compensated by increasing local taxes, specifically business rates and council tax. It was currently assumed that grant funding made

available in 2020/21 would as a minimum, continue at current levels into future years, but that the additional funding announced in the provision 2021/22 settlement would not be available beyond this year.

After taking account of budget pressures, additional income and savings identified for delivery in 2021/22, the total net budget requirement for the Council in 2021/22 was £194.494m. Before any increase in Council tax levels, the resource available in 2021/22 was £189.778m, leaving a gap of £4.716m. The gap of £4.716m could be closed through an increase in Council Tax of 4.99%. This was made up of a 3% increase for the Adult Social Care Precept and a 1.99% general increase in Council Tax (which had previously been assumed in the MTFP). For a typical band A property in Tameside a 4.99% increase in Council Tax would equate to an increase of £50.83 per year, or 98 pence per week.

A three year capital programme had been approved in October 2017 and since then a number of changes had been approved by Executive Cabinet to add additional schemes to the programme. Future investment plans were subject to available resources and the realisation of available capital receipts, however the current plans would see investment in excess of £200million over the four year period 2017 to 2021.

The Pay Policy Statement for 2021/22, Appendix 19 to the report, set out the Council's approach to pay policy in accordance within the requirements of Section 38 of the Localism Act 2011. The Pay Policy Statement had also been revised to take into account the Council's approach to approval by Full Council for severance payments in excess of £95K in line with guidance received from the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). This pay policy applied for the year 2021/22 unless replaced or varied by Full Council.

In relation to the Treasury Management Strategy Members were informed that as at 31 December 2020 the Council had £100m of investments which need to be safeguarded, £141m of long term debt, which has been accrued over the years to help to fund the Council's capital investment programmes, and £10m of short term borrowing. The Council was also the lead authority responsible for the administration of the debt of the former Greater Manchester County Council on behalf of all ten Greater Manchester Metropolitan Authorities. As at 31 March 2020, this represented a further £40m of debt. The significant size of these amounts requires careful management to ensure that the Council met its balanced budget requirement under the Local Government Finance Act 1992. Generating good value for money is therefore essential, in terms of both minimising the cost of borrowing and maximising the return on investments. The Treasury Management Strategy also set out the estimated borrowing requirement for both Tameside MBC and the Greater Manchester Metropolitan Debt Administration Fund (GMMDAF), together with the strategy to be employed in managing the debt position.

## **AGREED**

**That Executive Cabinet be recommended to approve that the following recommendations, as outlined in the submitted report be RECOMMENDED to Council for approval, subject to any final minor changes to the final figures:**

- (i) That the significant financial challenges and risks set out in this report, be noted;**
- (ii) That the budgeted net expenditure for the financial year 2021/22 of £194.494m as set out in section 3 and Appendix 1, be approved, noting the significant pressures outlined in Appendix 2;**
- (iii) That the proposed savings to be delivered by management outlined in section 3 and Appendix 3, noting the additional detail provided in Appendices 7 to 16, be approved;**
- (iv) That an uplift to fees and charges as set out in Appendix 22, be approved;**
- (v) That the proposed resourcing of the budget as set out in Appendix 4, be approved;**
- (vi) That a 4.99% increase to Council Tax for Tameside MBC for 2021/22, consisting of a 1.99% general increase and 3% Adult Social Care precept, be approved;**
- (vii) It be noted that the budget projections set out in section 6 assume a 1.99% per annum increase in general Council Tax through to 2025/26. The budget projections also assume that there is no further reduction to current levels of Government funding;**

- (viii) That the Director of Finance's assessment of the robustness of the budget estimates and adequacy of reserves as set out in Appendix 5, be accepted. Following this determine that the estimates are robust for the purpose of setting the budget and that the proposed minimum General Fund Balance is adequate;
- (ix) That the proposed minimum General Fund Balance of £27.4m set out in Appendix 6, be approved;
- (x) That the Reserves Strategy and note the projected reserves position as set out in Appendix 6, be approved;
- (xi) That the position on the Capital Programme (Section 8 and Appendix 18) previously approved by Executive Cabinet, and the forecast future investment requirements, be noted;
- (xii) That the Pay Policy Statement for 2021/22 as set out in section 9 and Appendix 19, be approved;
- (xiii) That the Treasury Management Strategy 2021/22, which includes the proposed borrowing strategy, Annual Investment Strategy and Minimum Revenue Provision Policy (Appendix 20), be approved;
- (xiv) That the Capital Strategy 2021/22 (Appendix 21), be approved; and
- (xv) That delegated authority be given to the Directors (in consultation with the Section 151 officer) to agree any uplifts required to other contractual rates from 1 April 2021 which Directorates will manage within their approved budgets for 2021/22.

## **216 CLOSED BUSINESS LOCKDOWN PAYMENT**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / Assistant Director (Exchequer Services), which detailed the latest mandatory grant for businesses that were closed as a result of the national lockdown from 5 January 2021.

It was explained that unlike previous grants which were payable to eligible businesses depending on whether they were trading and open or closed, the COVID restriction in place at that time, the sector the business operated in and the rateable value of the business premises, this grant was a one-off lump sum payment.

The new lump sum grants would be paid in addition to the 'Local Restrictions Support Grant (Closed) Addendum 5 January onwards' which was payable to closed businesses under national lockdown restrictions. However, the latter was time bound and payable for a 42-day period from 5 January up to lockdown review date of 15 February 2021

The following funding thresholds applied to the Closed Businesses Lockdown Payment:

- a) Business rateable value of exactly £15,000 or under on the date of the commencement of the widespread national restrictions would receive a payment of £4,000.
- b) Business rateable value over £15,000 and less than £51,000 on the date of the commencement of the widespread national restrictions will receive a payment of £6,000.
- c) Business rateable value of exactly £51,000 or above on the commencement date of the widespread national restrictions, will receive £9,000.

A total of 879 business premises were identified to receive a lump sum CBLP grant these were paid on 18 January 2021.

### **AGREED**

**That Executive Cabinet be recommended to note the report.**



## 217 GREATER MANCHESTER CLEAN AIR PLAN: CONSULTATION

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Neighbourhoods, Community Safety and Environment) / Director of Operations and Neighbourhoods, which set out the progress that had been made on the development of Greater Manchester's Clean Air Plan.

The report highlighted key areas within the report to Members of the Board. It was reported that the 10 GM Authorities continued to ask the Government to direct Highways England to tackle NO2 exceedances on the Strategic Road Network (SRN) in the same way GM Authorities were having to take action on the local road network. In particular Tameside MBC had highlighted to Ministers that the inconsistency in approach was leaving many residents unprotected, particularly, around the A628/A57, a strategically important trans-Pennine route that passed through the villages of Hollingworth and Mottram as a single carriageway.

It was reported that on 25 August 2020, Tameside MBC had been notified that Government Ministers had agreed to consider extending Greater Manchester's Clean Air Zone (CAZ) charges to the sections of the A628/A57 which formed part of the Strategic Road Network, within the proposed CAZ boundary. The extension of any charges to the A628/A57 would be subject to a full assessment of the potential impacts, to be led by Highways England. Tameside Officers were involved in the work to ensure that it came to a collective conclusion about the outcomes of the assessment, which was expected to be completed by early 2021. An update on progress could be found at **Appendix 1**.

It was explained that whilst the COVID-19 pandemic had caused changes that radically altered transport patterns and behaviour, the relaxation of 'lockdown 1' (March – May 20) travel restrictions since June led to increasing vehicle flows. By the introduction of 'lockdown 2' (November 20), traffic flows were at around 85% of typical pre-COVID-19 levels. Because the GM Clean Air Plan was required to take action to take NO2 levels over a number of years into the future in order to demonstrate compliance with legal limits, the nearer term influence of COVID-19 on air quality was not expected to lead to sufficiently long term reductions in pollution such that the modelled exceedances of the legal NO2 limits would be met without implementing a Clean Air Zone.

It was highlighted that the distribution of the Bus Retrofit funding commenced in December 2020. The fund offered operators of locally registered bus services with up to £16k of funding per vehicle towards the retrofit of non-compliant buses.

The report detailed that there were several key charging authority functions that could only be discharged by the charging authorities, the approach that GM would take would be to establish:

- a Joint Committee of charging authorities to enable decisions to be taken that were required to be taken jointly by the Constituent Authorities' as charging authorities in relation to the Greater Manchester Clean Air Zone; and
- a Joint Committee of the charging authorities and the GMCA to enable the joint discharge of the GMCA's and Constituent Authorities' functions under sections 82 to 84 of the Environment Act 1995 (Air Quality) and in relation to the Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan (excluding such decisions that must be taken by the charging authorities jointly under Part 3 of, and Schedule 12 to, the Transport Act 2000 and regulations made thereunder).

These formal governance arrangements would need to be in place before the GM Authorities made a decision to award the contracts necessary, as set out in **Appendix 2**.

### AGREED

The Executive Cabinet be recommended to:

- (a) Note the progress of the Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan;
- (b) Note the next steps for the development of the Clean Air Plan and Minimum Licensing Standards, listed at Section 12;
- (c) Note the distribution of Bus Retrofit funding commenced in December 2020;
- (d) Note that Government ministers have agreed to consider extending Greater Manchester's Clean Air Zone (CAZ) charges to the sections of the A628/A57 which form

- part of the Strategic Road Network, within the proposed CAZ boundary, subject to the outcomes of an assessment, which is expected to be completed by early 2021;
- (e) Note that the GM Clean Air Plan is required to take action tackle nitrogen dioxide exceedances until compliance with the legal limits has been demonstrated and that the nearer term influence of COVID-19 on air quality is not expected to lead to sufficiently long term reductions in pollution such that the exceedances of the legal limits of nitrogen dioxide will not occur without implementing a Clean Air Zone;
  - (f) Note that the GM CAP final plan will be brought forward for decision makers as soon as is reasonably practicable and no later than summer 2021;
  - (g) Note that the outputs of the MLS will be reported alongside the GM CAP as soon as is reasonably practicable and no later than summer 2021;
  - (h) AGREE to enter into a collaboration agreement with the other 9 GM local authorities and GMCA/TfGM to clarify amongst other matters the rights, responsibilities and obligations of the authorities in relation to those contracts set out in Appendix 2 that are required to maintain delivery momentum in line with JAQU funding agreements.
  - (i) AGREE a delegation to Executive Member (Neighbourhoods, Community Safety and Environment) to agree the final form of the collaboration agreement;
  - (j) AGREE a delegation to Executive Member (Neighbourhoods, Community Safety and Environment) to award the contracts set out in Appendix 2 (subject to government funding) that are required to implement a charging Clean Air Zone in Spring 2022 to ensure the achievement of Nitrogen Dioxide compliance in the shortest possible time and by 2024 at the latest as required by the Ministerial Direction; and

That Council be recommended to:

- (a) Agree to the establishment of joint committees and to delegate to those committees the Authority's functions as set out in this report at paragraph 9.5 and the terms of reference, as set out in Appendix 6.
- (b) Appoint Executive Member (Neighbourhoods, Community Safety and Environment) to sit on both committees for purposes as set out in this report at paragraph 9.5 with specific terms of reference, as set out in Appendix 6.
- (c) Appoint Assistant Executive Member (Green Tameside) as substitute for both committees for purposes as set out in this report at paragraph 9.5 with specific terms of reference, as set out in Appendix 6.

## **218 ACCELERATED DEPLOYMENT OF MICROSOFT OFFICE 365**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Leader / Assistant Executive Member (Digital Lead) / Assistant Director of Digital Services, which set out the unprecedented changes to how the workforce operated and the proposal for the accelerated deployment of Microsoft Office 365.

Members were reminded that in September 2019 a report detailing options for replacing the ageing MS 2010 products whose extended support was ending in 2020 was presented to Executive Cabinet. The report provided details and costs for moving directly to the new Microsoft cloud based Office 365 solution or alternatively purchasing Office 2016 licences as an interim step before buying Office 365 subscriptions and beginning to move to the new software in Summer 2023.

It was explained that the advancement of agile working and increased take-up and reliance on technology for communicating and collaborating, not only within the Council but wider with partners, had necessitated a rethink on the timescales and pace for deploying Office 365 and associated products such as Microsoft Teams.

Prior to the COVID Lockdown in March 2020 fewer than 100 people regularly used Skype for Business to hosts online meetings or for their desktop telephone calls. This changed overnight when the majority of the workforce moved to home working.

To date Skype for Business had proven to be reliable and has successfully supported much of the organisations internally and external communication and collaboration requirements. However using different platforms has limited the way joint NHS/Council Teams could communicate and share

information, which in turn had caused operational difficulties. Furthermore being Skype users, as opposed to using Microsoft Teams, like many of the other GM authorities, had made joining external meetings with partners confusing, problematic and overly complicated.

Preparatory works required ahead of the migration to Office 365 were already underway but would now be accelerated and prioritised. Additional resources would be needed to undertake this work, (and the wider 18 month migration process), in order that the service would be in a position to begin the move to Office 365 in June 2021

**That Executive Cabinet be recommended to agree to:**

- (i) **Approve subject to the appropriate procurement being agreed and undertaken in conjunction with STAR it is noted that the timetable for bringing forward the implementation of Microsoft Office 365 is being brought forward 2 years to 2021.**
- (ii) **Approve subject to procurement, the Microsoft Teams functionality will be deployed to all Council users as the first stage in the transition/migration to the full Office 365 solution.**
- (iii) **Approve an 18-month programme beginning in February 2021 will then manage the systematic migration of users and their data to the new environment. This work will be undertaken alongside the existing ICT work plan and will require appropriate resourcing which will be detailed in the IT Service Review.**
- (iv) **Approve additional revenue budget of £600k per annum for the licensing costs of Office 365.**
- (v) **Note that additional staffing capacity will be required to enable the implementation team to focus on roll out of Office 365 (section 6). This will be the subject of a further report on a wider IT service review.**

## **219 OPERATIONS AND NEIGHBOURHOODS FINANCIAL STRATEGY**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Neighbourhoods, Community Safety and Environment) / Executive Member (Lifelong Learning, Equalities, Culture and Heritage) / Director of Operations and Neighbourhoods, which provided Members with budget savings proposals from across Operations and Neighbourhoods directorate for their consideration.

It was explained that the Operations and Neighbourhoods directorate had created a Budget Improvements Team to evaluate and provide considered proposals to achieve the necessary efficiencies and service re-designs for the consideration of Members. To date, there were 38 projects across Operations and Neighbourhoods that were being evaluated. The report detailed and proposed the projects that, due to their nature, could be progressed readily if approved.

The remaining projects were undergoing further evaluation, due to their increased complexities, and it was proposed that these reports would be submitted for consideration at Board at later dates.

### **AGREE**

**That Executive Cabinet be recommended to agree:**

- (i) **Not to host the Tour Series cycling events as detailed in sections 2.1-2.9.**
- (ii) **To approve the temporary budget removal of staffing for the Museum of the Manchester regiment until the museum is developed.**
- (iii) **To approve the withdrawal of the Post Office Book Access points, following a 3-month notice period with the option of replacement with the home library service for customers where necessary and gifting books to the post offices if desired, as detailed in sections 2.19-2.29.**
- (iv) **To approve the budget reduction of the Dog Wardens service to reflect service demand.**
- (v) **To approve the transfer of the disposal of all street sweepings through the Waste Levy as detailed in sections 4.1-4.4.**
- (vi) **To approve the reduction of the core vehicle hire budget in Street Cleansing and Grounds Maintenance teams as detailed in sections 4.5-4.8.**

- (vii) To approve the budget removal of seasonal grounds maintenance agency staff during the growing season (March to October).
- (viii) To approve the reduction in budget for Markets events and to seek sponsorship to support future events, as detailed in sections 4.17-4.20.
- (ix) To approve the budget removal identified in Transport Services as detailed in sections 5.1-5.2.
- (x) To note the increased income targets in the Engineers Service as detailed in sections 6.1-6.3.

## **220 CHARGING FOR WHEELED BINS AND INTRODUCING A PILOT SCHEME TO REVIEW IMPACT OF WIDER ROLL OUT OF ADJUSTING FREQUENCIES OF THE BLACK AND BLUE BINS (3.10PM)**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Neighbourhoods, Community Safety and Environment) / Assistant Director of Operations and Neighbourhoods, which proposed charging for all wheelie bins the Council supplies, with an exemptions policy in place. It also outlined an option to roll out a pilot changing the collection frequencies of the black and blue bins.

On 24 August 2016 an Executive Decision was taken to charge residents for the replacement of general waste bins. The general waste (green) bin included the waste that could not be recycled or recovered. It was proposed that this be taken further by charging for all replacement bins, specifically the brown, black and blue bins recycling bins that were used for the domestic waste collection. In Tameside, the brown bin was for food and garden waste. There was an existing issue of bins being abandoned across Tameside, which was unsightly and hazardous if not addressed. Members considered the range of approaches across the Greater Manchester Authorities and the current charging regimes at **Appendix 1**.

It was further proposed that that a reduction of the frequency of collection would be made to the black co-mingled bins and the blue paper and cardboard bins; making the collection frequency of each of the black and blue bins a three weekly collection. The current collection frequencies of the black bin (plastics, bottles) and the blue bin (paper and cardboard) was two weekly. Members were presented with a comparison of the collection frequencies across GM. It was explained that by moving to a three weekly collection on the black and blue bins the resources required to complete a full cycle of collections servicing all domestic properties could be reduced by three crews.

This would be a reduction of three refuse collection vehicles and nine operational staff. This equated to an estimated annual saving of £0.37m per annum from 2022/23, with an estimated part year saving of £ 0.12m in 2021/22 if implemented from 1 December 2021. The reduction in operational staff would enable the service to make a reduction of agency staff. The reduction of vehicle numbers would enable the service to sell on the vehicles and avoid the running costs and maintenance of those vehicles.

It was proposed that a 12 week pilot scheme was used to measure the impact and effectiveness of the proposed changes. By conducting a pilot, Waste Services could assess the full effect and viability of changing the collection rates of black and blue bins on 4 occasions.

### **AGREED**

**That Executive Cabinet be recommended to agree:**

- i) That subject to consultation the proposed charges for wheelie bins are introduced and an exceptions model is developed.
- ii) Support is given to roll out a pilot changing the frequency of collections of the black and blue refuse bins, with a view to evaluation and further roll out across the Borough.

## **221 THE COUNCIL'S SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES - FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY PROPOSALS DURING THE COVID-19 (CORONAVIRUS) PANDEMIC (3.30PM)**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Neighbourhoods Community Safety and Environment) / Assistant Director of Population Health / Assistant Director of Finance, which provided an update on the plans for financial sustainability of the Council's Sport and Leisure facilities provided by Active Tameside.

It was highlighted that the report had been amended to reflect that the Trust had been asked to prepare a financial business plan to the end of the contract period in March 2024. This factored in a recovery period to the end of 2021/22, with trade returning towards pre Covid levels by 2023/24.

The Assistant Director of Population Health reminded Members that the purpose of undertaking the initial review was to understand the potential for immediate efficiency savings in relation to key facilities within the Council's leisure portfolio to support the provider to remain solvent. The report sought permission to consult initially on proposals to withdraw Active Tameside services from those facilities which had been operating at a loss in recent years, and to ensure the future of these buildings were informed by the Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP). A desktop review had been undertaken of available data in relation to facility usage, financial performance and programmed activity, along with potential savings, risks and mitigations and could be found in **Appendix 1** to the report.

It was proposed that the Council carry out a public consultation on the withdrawal of Active Tameside services from Adventure Longdendale, Active Oxford Park and Active Etherow from Friday 12 February to Friday 26 March 2021 via the Big Conversation pages on the Council website. The proposed consultation framework was attached at **Appendix 2**.

### **AGREED**

**That Executive Cabinet be recommended to:**

- (i) Approve the implementation of a public consultation from 12 Feb 2021 to 26 March 2021, to seek views on the initial proposals outlined in the report and to inform the Council's future commissioning approach.**
- (ii) Approve that a further review is carried out of all Sport and Leisure facilities in Tameside, including conditions surveys, aligned to the review of the Operational Estate and Portfolio of council land and property holdings.**
- (iii) Agree to review the results of the consultation and recommendations from the asset management review, with final options presented to Executive Cabinet for decision in July 2021.**

## **222 LOCALLY COMMISSIONED SERVICES - REVIEW AND RECOMMISSIONING ARRANGEMENTS**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Adult Social Care and Health) / Clinical Lead for Primary Care / Director of Commissioning which reminded that the general practice Locally Commissioned Services (LCS) in Tameside and Glossop were significantly reviewed and redesigned from 2019/20 framing services within a series of five 'bundles', each with a set of outcomes for an area of care. The model was expanded from 2020/21 with a further three bundles introduced. Six of the eight bundles were commissioned at practice level, with the remaining two commissioned from Primary Care Networks (PCNs).

It was stated that the further refresh for 2021/22 reflected the learning from the first contracting period plus the impact of and learning from the Covid pandemic. The latter would be supported by the Primary Care Living with Covid and Build Back Better groups.

It was explained that this refresh recommended commissioning the total framework at PCN level; this aligned with the development of PCN teams and the strategic aim to address unwarranted variation in offer to patients, to reduce health inequalities and improve the proactive identification of patients.

The refresh was proposed with clear principles and outcomes focus for delivery across neighbourhood partners and member practices.

The report sought support from the Strategic Commissioning Board for the re-contracting of LCS arrangements from 1 October 2021 this would be with the refreshed specification in place. It was proposed the contracting from October 2021 be a contract to 31 March 2023 to ensure the transfer of these contracting arrangements into the commissioning organisation reconfiguration from April 2022.

#### **AGREED**

**That Strategic Commissioning Board be recommended to support the commissioning intentions outlined in this report, including the priorities of the LCS framework and the approach to strategic investment which included the:**

- (i) continuation of this investment, recognising the priorities addressed through the LCS framework.**
- (ii) contract extension of existing arrangements to 30 September 2021.**
- (iii) re-contracting of the LCS framework from PCNs, with the specification refresh, from 1 October 2021 to 31 March 2023.**

### **223 PERMISSION TO EXTEND THE HEALTH IMPROVEMENT CONTRACT**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Adult Social Care and Population Health) / Co-Chair Tameside & Glossop CCG / Director of Population Health / Consultant in Public Health, which set out the proposal for the extension of the Health Improvement Contract to allow for a review of the service specification.

On 22 January 2020 authorisation was granted by the Strategic Commissioning Board to re-tender Health Improvement services with a total budget of £1,092,000. It was stated that in 2020 due to the disruption caused by covid-19, it was not considered feasible to re-commission the service as planned either for the commissioner or for potential providers. The Covid-19 crisis would have had a severely damaging effect on both the market and the process, risking both a shortage of providers bidding for the contract, and a failure of the tender and TUPE processes to be fair, open and transparent. Permission was therefore granted by SCB in June 2020 to extend the contract by 12 months, to go out to tender as planned for a contract starting on 1st October 2021. It was reported that in keeping with this decision, a tender process had been planned and was due to commence in March 2021, to procure two services as two separate contract.

Members were reminded that in November 2020, the Council's spending review identified Health Improvement Services, along with a number of other front line services, for a 20% saving against the budget allocated for the Smoking Cessation and Healthy Weight components of Health Improvement services.

The savings required amounted to a reduction in the budget of £185,800 leaving £906,200 available to commission the new services. This would require the Population Health department and Commissioners to carry out a full service re-design to ensure that the best use was made of the revised budget.

It was explained that in order to carry out a full re-design of the service and a comprehensive consultation exercise, an extension to the contract would be required. In line with best practice guidance, a 12 week consultation period was recommended, in addition to the time needed to develop the questions, analyse the results, and make necessary changes to the service specifications.

#### **AGREED**

**That the Single Commissioning Board be recommended to agree:**

- (i) That approval is given to extend or to directly award the contract for an additional period of six months to 31 March 2022 to allow for a re-design of the service and a full Public Consultation following a 20% budget reduction.**

- (ii) **To note that the cost pressure will be covered from within the Population Health Budget, with the full 20% saving realised from April 2022.**
- (iii) **That the plan to undertake a full public consultation on the proposed changes to the Health Improvement Services is noted and approved.**

## **224 RE-COMMISSIONING OF ADULT LEARNING DISABILITY AND AUTISM SERVICES**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member for Adult Social Care and Health / Clinical Lead / Director of Commissioning, which set out the proposal for the recommissioning of the Adult Learning Disability and Autism Services.

It was reported that the Integrated Care Foundation Trust had issued a termination notice to the CCG regarding the provision of adult learning disability and autism services from 1 October 2021. This decision was made on the basis of recommendations from an independent review commissioned from Pathway Associates CIC in 2019

It was stated that since receiving the notice the CCG commissioning lead had worked with STAR to undertake an appraisal of the different procurement options. The recommended option was to vary the services into the CCG Pennine Care contract for 18/24 months. The STAR report could be found in **Appendix 1**.

With regards to risks, it was explained that varying the services into the Pennine Care contract included risks as the CCG would be varying a contract of material size and scope with a key strategic role without undertaking a formal public procurement.

### **AGREED**

**That the Strategic Commissioning Board be recommended to take account of the risk of challenge and agree that the mitigating factors and rationale are such that the proposal to vary the services into the Pennine Care contract should be actioned.**

## **225 FORWARD PLAN**

### **AGREED**

**That the forward plan of items for Board be noted.**

**CHAIR**

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## BOARD

10 February 2021

**Present:**            **Elected Members**    **Councillors Warrington (In the Chair), Bray, Cooney, Fairfoull, Feeley, Gwynne, Kitchen Ryan and Wills**  
                         **Chief Executive**        **Steven Pleasant**  
                         **Borough Solicitor**    **Sandra Stewart**  
                         **Deputy Section**        **Tom Wilkinson**  
                         **151 Officer**

**Also in**            **Steph Butterworth, Ilys Cookson, Jeanelle De Gruchy, Dr Ashwin**  
**Attendance:**    **Ramachandra, Ian Saxon, Paul Smith, Jayne Traverse, Debbie Watson,**

### **226        DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations of interest.

### **227        BUSINESS RATES YEAR START BILLING 2021/22**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / Assistant Director of Exchequer Services, which detailed the written ministerial statement from government on 3 February 2021, that billing authorities could defer the issue of year start business rates bills until after the Budget Statement of 3 March 2021.

It was explained that on 3 February 2021 the government issued a Business Rates Information Letter (BRIL). The BRIL text was detailed at **Appendix 1** to the report was from the Financial Secretary to the Treasury who made a Written Ministerial Statement (WMS) to Parliament and asked billing authorities to consider waiting until the Chancellor had set out plans in the Budget Statement on 3 March, before issuing bills for 2021/22.

The year start production timetable for all bills had already been set and software release for the production of annual business rates billing was underway. Software suppliers had also confirmed that they too were unaware as to what information regarding business rates would be contained in the Budget announcement on 3 March 2021 and were unclear whether reprogramming to facilitate production of year start bills would be required. Should that be the case then there would be significant delay in sending bills out.

It was further explained that bills would need to be produced before 31 March each year to create a full financial year record even if any new system developments required for the Budget announcements had not been completed. In addition to this, there was no automated process for reversing any incorrectly awarded reliefs.

It was further explained that it was against this backdrop of confusion and uncertainty that plans for year start business rates bill production had to be made. Colleagues across Greater Manchester were equally concerned with the majority deferring billing production for business rates.

To delay billing until after the government announcement on 3 March 2021 was the preferred option to save bills being sent out with incorrect information and/or requesting the incorrect amount of payment which would result in increased customer contact. This was likely to be at the expense of business rates instalments collected in April, which would have to be collected in the remaining 11 months of the year subject to the date that year start bills were issued.

## **AGREED**

**That Executive Cabinet be recommended to agree that the issue of business rates bills for 2021/22 will be deferred until after the Budget Statement on 3 March 2021, and bills are issued as soon as practicably possible after that date.**

### **228 BROWNFIELD HOMES FUND GRANT - GMCA**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / Director of Growth, which detailed the proposals following the successful bid into the Brownfield Land Fund (BLF) grant programme.

Members were reminded that in late June 2020 MHCLG, announced that GMCA would receive an initial allocation of £81m to unlock 5,500 homes over the period of the programme with an aspiration to achieve unlocking 7,500 homes. In July 2020 GMCA asked Districts to develop bids for schemes to be considered for funding.

The Director of Growth outlined Council owned sites that had been selected for the BHS programme. The bid for BHF for these sites would assist with the funding of existing capital programme works and in some instances would support bringing forward the capital works. This would reduce ongoing liability for revenue expenditure for business rates, repairs and managing these empty properties.

The former Two Tree Site (the footprint of the former school buildings) would receive BLF funding of £0.800m, this would make a positive contribution to reduce the capital cost of the demolition and infrastructure works to the Council which were estimated in the region of £0.763m.

The former Denton Baths site would receive BLF of £0.300m, this would reduce the Council liability to £0.150m for this site if successfully applied.

The Droylsden Library Site occupied by a Library building which was in operation would receive £0.8m if the BLF was successfully applied. The opportunity to relocate the Library to another building was the subject of a separate Executive Cabinet report. The estimated cost of the scheme at this stage was £ 2.3m.

The Director of Growth outlined risks that were associated with entering in to the Grant Funding Agreement. It was stated that the funding to GMCA from Government was time limited and a commitment had been made by GMCA to take up the capital funding and spend in financial year 20/21 or potentially have the allocation clawed back.

Members considered the timetables required to ensure that the funding was available to support the identified schemes. Members also requested that the report be amended so that it was clear that the Two Tree Site referred only to the footprint of the building not the site as a whole and to be brought to the next meeting of Board to consider further as they needed to be certain as to the terms of the negotiated agreements and deliverability.

## **AGREED**

**That the work continue on the report to finalise the content and the report be submitted to the next Board meeting.**

### **229 DROYLSDEN LIBRARY REDEVELOPMENT**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / Executive Member (Lifelong Learning, Equalities, Culture and Heritage) / Director of Growth, which set out the nature of the funding opportunity available to the Council and the options relating to Droylsden Library.

It was stated that the existing Droylsden Library building, was deteriorating exponentially and was now well beyond its design life. Staff and users of the library experience anti-social behaviour encouraged by the adjacent poor quality public realm to the side and rear of the property, which did not have any natural surveillance. Rising costs of repairs combined with the desire to progress with the regeneration of Droylsden Town Centre with a modern Library at its core meant that a solution for the future of the Library was needed.

It was stated that the relocation of the library into the ground floor of the GMPF building was considered to be a viable option for members to consider. The GMPF building was situated 50m from the existing building thereby servicing the same catchment. The total scheme cost was estimated to be £2.3m, the capital receipt value of the vacated site was estimated to be £0.15m with a potential Brownfield Capital Grant of £0.8m. The net effect on the Capital Programme was estimated to be £1.35m.

With regards to retaining the exiting library building this option included not progressing with the application to the GMCA for Brownfield Land funding for the existing library building site. In this instance the existing library building would remain in operation, the site would not be brought forward for residential development and the ground floor at the GMPF buying would remain unoccupied until such time as a viable solution for the space could be identified.

It was explained that in order to arrest the deterioration and to support the development of the existing library offer investment was required to deal with backlog maintenance, requirements connected with buildings and site security and also improvements to the energy efficiency of the building were estimated to be £0.600m.

#### **AGREED**

**That the work continue on the report to finalise the content and the report be submitted to the next Board meeting to consider further finances and contractual delivery.**

**CHAIR**

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## **BOARD**

**17 February 2021**

**Present:**            **Elected Members**    **Councillors Warrington (In the Chair), Bray, Cooney, Fairfoull, Feeley, Gwynne, Kitchen Ryan and Wills**  
                         **Chief Executive**        **Steven Pleasant**  
                         **Borough Solicitor**    **Sandra Stewart**  
                         **Section 151**            **Kathy Roe**  
                         **Officer**

**Also in Attendance:**    **Dr Asad Ali, Suzanne Antrobus, Steph Butterworth, Jeanelle De Gruchy, Richard Hancock, Dr Ashwin Ramachandra, Ian Saxon, Paul Smith, Jayne Traverse, Sarah Threlfall, Debbie Watson, Tom Wilkinson**

**Assistant Chief Constable Chris Sykes and Superintendent Rob Cousen – for Item 232.**

### **230    DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

Councillors Cooney and Ryan declared a prejudicial interest on Item 8a Adult Services Housing and Accommodation with Support – Marsden Close Mossley as Council appointed Directors for Jigsaw.

### **231    MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING**

The minutes of the meetings of Board held on the 3 and 10 February 2021 were approved as a correct record.

### **232    AN UPDATE OF HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTORATE OF CONSTABULARY AND FIRE & RESCUE SERVICES (HMICFRS) INSPECTION OF GMP 2020**

Consideration was given to a presentation by Assistant Chief Constable of Greater Manchester Police (Tameside District) / Superintendent of Greater Manchester Police (Tameside District) which provided an update on Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue services (HMICFRS) inspection of Greater Manchester Police (GMP) in 2020.

The Assistant Chief Constable stated that GMP fully accepted the findings of the HMIC report and GMP's priorities were to make the changes needed as soon as possible to provide the best services possible to victims of crime. It was recognised that there was a need for improvement in areas, particularly on recording crimes properly, investigating crimes to the correct standard and recognising vulnerability while safeguarding victims. GMP's action plan to address these issues had been agreed with the Mayor's Office, shared with both HMICFRS and the Home Office and was reported to be making rapid progress.

It was explained that 'Think Victim' was the new ethos driving a wide area of improvements. It was a call to action to ensure that every victim of crime received the service they were entitled to and improved public confidence in GMP as a result.

The Superintendent of Greater Manchester Police outlined findings from HMICFRS inspection of GMP. With regards to Call Handling and Initial Response it was found: that 1 in 5 non-emergency calls were unanswered, the assessment of victim vulnerability was inconsistent and; opportunities were missed to secure evidence at scenes which presented further risk of harm to victim. Also prioritisation of calls were not well managed and resources allocated appropriately. The Assistant Chief Constable highlighted that some of those unanswered calls would have been from callers moving to online reporting, as they were encouraged to do so.

In relation to Crime Recording, it was estimated that 80,000 crimes went unrecorded. It was reported that rape crime recording had improved substantially, sexual offence crime recording had remained good, however, crime recording overall had declined. Further, directly reported crimes from partner agencies involving vulnerable children and adults were going unrecorded. The Superintendent reassured Members that safeguarding was still taking place but the crimes had not been properly recorded.

It was found that recording of investigation plans within Policy Works was inconsistent in quality. Whilst in general supervisory oversight was poor, where supervisory oversight was present investigations progressed well. Further, many investigations progressed in a reasonable timeframe but some had no apparent activity for a considerable period of time. There were instances of response officers carrying serious offences with no specialist officer oversight and some child protection cases did not document key information, further, documentation failures were potentially leading to inadequate safeguarding. It was explained that GMP had recently updated their crime management procedure to ensure the appropriate officer would handle the appropriate crime.

It was reported that substantive governance structures were in place locally and at force level, however, much needed to be done to ensure that they were effective in responding to issues that needed intervention. Strategic governance needed to translate into tactical action. Members were presented with the new performance structure that was in place to address the findings of the HMICFRS findings.

Members of the Board welcomed a return to a neighbourhood approach to policing and a partnership approach between GMP and Local Authorities.

#### **AGREED**

**That the contents of the presentation be noted.**

### **233 BROWNFIELD HOMES GRANT**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / Director of Growth which, sought approval for entering into a Grant Funding Agreement (GFA) for the Brownfield Homes Fund (BHF).

The Director of Growth outlined Council owned sites that had been selected for the BHS programme. The bid for BHF grant for these sites would assist with the funding of existing capital programme works and in some instances would support bringing forward the capital works. This would reduce ongoing liability for revenue expenditure for business rates, repairs and managing these empty properties.

The former Two Tree Site (the footprint of the former school buildings) would receive BHF funding of £0.800m, this would make a positive contribution to reduce the capital cost of the demolition and infrastructure works to the Council which were estimated in the region of £0.763m.

The former Denton Baths site would receive BLF of £0.300m, this would reduce the Council liability to £0.150m for this site if successfully applied.

The Droylsden Library Site occupied by a Library building which was in operation would receive £0.8m if the BLF was successfully applied. The opportunity to relocate the Library to another building was the subject of a separate decision. The estimated cost of the scheme at this stage was £ 2.3m.

Since the Board meeting on the 10 February 2021, the GFA had been finalised with the Greater Manchester Combined Authority and concerns in particular regarding the transferring of land and overage had been resolved.

## **AGREED**

**That the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) be recommended to approve a key decision that:**

- (i) The Council enters into a Grant Funding Agreement for the Brownfield Homes Fund to enable the programme of works set out in the report to be delivered.**
- (ii) On-going performance and reporting updates be provided to the Strategic Planning & Capital Monitoring Board.**

## **234 DROYLSDEN LIBRARY**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / Executive Member (Lifelong Learning, Equalities, Culture and Heritage) which, set out the nature of the funding opportunity available to the council and sought approval to proceed with the redevelopment of Droylsden Library in the vacant ground floor of Guardsman Tony Downes House and the clearance of the existing library building as asset out in the report.

The Assistant Director (Strategic Property) stated that the Droylsden Library redevelopment scheme had an earmarked sum of £1.4m in the capital programme. The redevelopment of the library as set out in the report required that the scheme be approved and for the programme budget to be increased to £2.2m, which included an estimated £0.324m relating to the demolition of the vacated former library building. The estimated £2.2m capital programme sum would be reduced by £0.8m if the Council could successfully commit the Brownfield Land funding towards the cost of this scheme by the funding deadlines.

In order to ensure that a library redevelopment scheme could be delivered in time to take advantage of significant grant funding opportunity from the GMCA, initial designs and surveys had been progressed to support a planning application for the clearance of the existing library building, plan to RIBA stage 4 for the development of the ground floor space at the GMPF building and to support a public engagement exercise. £0.117m had been expended to develop the designs and surveys for the relocation.

It was proposed that the consultation exercise would begin on 18 February 2021, running for 4 weeks. Users and non-users would be consulted through the Council's Big Conversation platform and at the existing library building. In order to ensure that the project was delivered by accessing available funding.

## **AGREED**

**That the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / Executive Member (Lifelong Learning, Qualities, Culture and Heritage) be recommended to approve a Key Decision that subject to entering into a grant agreement with GMCA to access £0.8m Brownfield Land funding AUTHORISATION be given to:**

- (i) Seek the necessary Planning and Building Regulations for the redevelopment of the ground floor of the Guardsmen Tony Downes House building to create the new Droylsden Library and the demolition of the existing Droylsden Library building;**
- (ii) consult on the redevelopment of the Droylsden Library offer as set out in this report and set out in appendix 3.**
- (iii) allocate £2.2m from the capital programme for the relocation and fit-out of Droylsden Library which includes £0.324m for the demolition of the vacated Library;**
- (iv) entering into the standard contractual Design & Build contract with the LEP for the redevelopment of Droylsden Library with a contract sum of £1.594m subject to (a) the Covid risk being accounted for in the contract price (b) liability of the LEP/contractor is capped at 10 times the contract value;**
- (v) utilising the Tameside Additional Services contract for the Droylsden site clearance at a value of £0.324m;**
- (vi) entering into a Deed of Appointment with the LEP and Currie & Brown for the appointment of an Independent Certifier for the library redevelopment scheme; and;**

- (vii) declaring surplus the current Droylsden Library building once demolished and any requirements relating to the Brownfield Land grant funding complied with.**

## **235 ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO PREPARE A JOINT DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT (2.50PM)**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Housing, Planning and Employment) / Director of Growth, which provided further details on the next steps in relation to the joint plan of nine GM boroughs to be known as 'Places for Everyone'.

Members were reminded that that on 30 October 2020 the AGMA Executive Board agreed to recommend the GMSF 2020 to the 10 GM authorities, to be approved for consultation and submission. At Cabinet (2 November 2020) and Council (3 November 2020) meetings, Tameside resolved to approve the GMSF, through its publication and onward submission following the consultation period.

It was reported that the decision at Stockport Council's meeting on 3 December 2020, to not submit the GMSF 2020 following the intended consultation period and the subsequent resolution at its Cabinet meeting on 4 December 2020 not to publish the GMSF 2020 for consultation, in effect, signalled the end of the GMSF as a joint plan for all ten GM boroughs. Consequently, at its meeting on the 11 December 2020, Members of the AGMA Executive Board reached agreement in principal to the preparation of a joint plan of the remaining nine boroughs and asked officers to report back on the implications and processes of preparing a joint development plan document for those boroughs.

It was explained that it was necessary to establish a new joint committee of the nine relevant boroughs; Bury, Bolton, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan. Each borough was now requested to authorise the establishment of a new joint committee and to delegate the preparation of the joint development plan document to the new joint committee as outlined in the recommendations of this report.

Membership of the joint committee was a matter of each individual borough to consider and forms part of the recommendation to Full Council.

### **AGREED**

**That Council be recommended to:**

- (i) Approve the making of an agreement with the other eight Greater Manchester Councils (Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Trafford, Wigan) to prepare a joint development plan document to cover strategic policies, including housing and employment land requirements and, as appropriate, strategic site allocations and Green Belt boundary amendments and associated infrastructure across the nine districts.**
- (ii) Agree that the Executive Member Executive Member (Housing, Planning and Employment) (currently Cllr Gerald P Cooney) be the Tameside lead Member for the joint committee and Cllr Claire Reid as the Assistant Executive Member(Planning and Civic Design) be the nominated deputy to attend and vote as necessary.**
- (iii) Note that Executive Cabinet will be asked to delegate the formulation and preparation of the draft joint development plan document to a joint committee of the nine GM authorities.**
- (iv) Note that a further report will be brought to Full Council seeking approval to submit the joint development plan document to the Secretary of State for independent examination.**

**That Executive Cabinet be recommended to:**

- (i) Note that Full Council has approved the making of an agreement with the other eight Greater Manchester Councils (Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Trafford, Wigan) to prepare a joint development plan document to cover strategic policies, including housing and employment land requirements and, as appropriate,**



- strategic site allocations and Green Belt boundary amendments and associated infrastructure across the nine districts.
- (ii) Delegate to the joint committee of the nine Greater Manchester councils the formulation and preparation of the joint development plan document to cover housing and employment land requirements including, as appropriate, strategic site allocations and Green Belt boundary amendments and associated infrastructure across the nine Greater Manchester districts insofar as such matters are executive functions.
  - (iii) Note that the following are the sole responsibility of Full Council:
    - a. Responsibility for giving of instructions to the Executive to reconsider the draft plan submitted by the Executive for the authority's consideration;
    - b. The amendment of the draft joint development plan document submitted by the Executive for the Full Council's consideration;
    - c. The approval of the joint development plan document for the purposes of submission to the Secretary of State for independent examination; and
    - d. The adoption of the joint development plan document.

## 236 EARLY YEARS POPULATION HEALTH COMMISSIONING UPDATE AND INTENTIONS

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Adult Social Care and Health) / Clinical Lead for Starting Well / Assistant Director (Population Health) which, detailed Population Health's early years commissioning intentions for 2021 – 2022 and set out specific details to extend for one year two service agreements.

It was stated that HomeStart provided one-to-one peer support for families via a team of dedicated and supervised volunteers, who visited families' for a couple of hours per week and tailor support to meet the individual needs of the family. The core HomeStart Peer Support Service had operated for a number of years on a grant funding basis from the Strategic Commission's Population Health Directorate.

The grant for the core HomeStart Peer Support Service had been £75,000 per annum. However, this was uplifted to £125,000 last year using monies from the Troubled Families

It was explained that the intention during the past 12 months, was to initiate a procurement exercise however the impact of the Covid pandemic had affected the service's ability to undertake a re-procurement exercise before the expiry of the grant, therefore authorisation was requested to renew the current grant arrangement for one year from 1 April 2021.

It was further explained that the 12 month extension would allow the Strategic Commission to receive confirmation from the Government regarding long term funding arrangements for the Troubled Families programme, as well as allow time to co-design and align to the strategic objective to integrate 0-19 children and family services by April 2022.

Members were reminded that at the Strategic Commissioning Board in March 2020, approval was given to retender the Breastfeeding Peer Support Service jointly with Oldham MBC. However, due to the impact of the pandemic, the retender for the service did not take place. The current contract was due to end on the 31 March 2021. Authorisation was therefore sought to extend the current contract for one year from the 1 April 2021. The intention to do this had been agreed by Oldham MBC. The Assistant Director of Population Health reported that during the time of the extension, a commissioning and retendering process would commence. The extension enabled reflection to build back fairer and learn from the different ways of working during the response to Covid-19, which included the development of a digital offer. The Breastfeeding Peer Support Service would be reviewed in line with the strategic objective to integrate 0-19 children and family services by April 2022.

## **AGREED**

**That the Strategic Commissioning Board be recommended to approve:**

- (i) Extend the core grant arrangements with HomeStart for 12 months to 31 March 2022.**
- (ii) Extend the contract for the Breastfeeding Peer Support Service (commissioned jointly with Oldham MBC) for 12 months to 31 March 2022.**

*Councillors Cooney and Ryan declared a prejudicial interest on the Adult Services Housing and Accommodation with Support – Marsden Close Mossley as Council appointed Directors for Jigsaw and took no further part in the meeting.*

### **237 ADULT SERVICES HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION WITH SUPPORT - MARSDEN CLOSE MOSSLEY (3.10PM)**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member of Health Social Care and Population Health / Director of Adult Services. The report set out the terms in relation to one property at Marsden Close Mossley offered by Jigsaw HG.

It was stated that the ambition of Adult Services was to seek modern accommodation, either existing property built within the last ten years or totally new build schemes that met existing and future needs. Discussions were ongoing within the Council and a number of providers in relation to accommodation needs of all adult groups, but in relation to supported accommodation for people with a learning disability an opportunity through Jigsaw HG at Marsden Close Mossley had emerged that fitted the ambition of Adult Services.

The proposed scheme was part of a cul-de-sac where there were eight new properties due to be completed January 2021 of which one two bedroomed bungalow would be available to Adult Services.

It was proposed that the Council would be allocated the property which would be covered by a Management Agreement – this would be based on similar arrangements currently in place between the Council and Jigsaw HG in relation to the their supported living schemes.

The property would be covered by individual tenancy between Jigsaw HG as the landlord and the person supported by the Council who will be a direct tenant.

It was explained that the bungalow would be for the housing of a young person currently supported in an out of borough placement via Children Services whose care package was costing the Council £500,000 per annum. Once the person was settled after a period of transition it was expected that the cost of support would be £250,000 per annum.

## **AGREED**

**That the Executive Member (Health Social Care and Health) be recommended to give approval:**

- (i) to progress accommodation with Jigsaw Homes Group (HG) at Marsden Close Mossley for the provision of supported living for Adults with a Learning Disability.**
- (ii) the proposed terms with Jigsaw Homes Group in relation to one property at Marsden Close Mossley and the entering onto a tenancy at will if required.**
- (iii) to provide the support in the accommodation by the in-house Long Term Support Service.**

### **238 FORWARD PLAN**

## **AGREED**

**That the forward plan of items for Board be noted.**

**CHAIR**

## **BOARD**

**3 March 2021**

**Present:**            **Elected Members**    **Councillors Warrington (In the Chair), Bray, Cooney, Fairfoull, Feeley, Gwynne, Kitchen Ryan and Wills**  
                         **Borough Solicitor**    **Sandra Stewart**  
                         **Section 151**            **Kathy Roe**  
                         **Officer**

**Also in**            **David Berry, Steph Butterworth, Ilys Cookson, Jeanelle De Gruchy, Catherine**  
**Attendance:**    **Moseley, Dr Ashwin Ramachandra, Ian Saxon, Paul Smith, Jayne Traverse,**  
                         **Sarah Threlfall, Debbie Watson, Tom Wilkinson**

### **239      DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations of interest.

### **240      MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING**

The minutes of Board meeting on the 17 February 2021 were approved as a correct record.

### **241      MONTH 10 FINANCE REPORT**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / Lead Clinical GP / Director of Finance, which outlined month 10 of the 2020/21 financial year, reflecting actual expenditure to 31 January 2021 and forecasts to 31 March 2021.

It was reported that as at Month 10, the Strategic Commission was forecasting a net underspend of £0.155 by 31 March 2021. This was a significant improvement on the position reported at Month 9 and reflected additional Covid related income on Council budgets, which had reduced the forecast overspend to £0.358m. On the assumption that the anticipated Covid top up was received in full, a surplus of £512k was projected at year-end on CCG budgets.

It was stated that whilst the overall forecast position was looking more positive, there remained significant variances in some service areas, which were not attributed to Covid and which presented ongoing financial risks for future years.

The Director of Finance advised Members that there was a forecasted in year deficit on the Collection Fund for both Council Tax and Business Rates due to the impact of the Covid Pandemic. This forecast deficit would need to be funded in 2021/22 and the forecast deficit was reflected in the 2021/22 budget approved by Full Council on 23 February 2021.

The third capital monitoring report for 2020/21 summarised the forecast outturn at 31 March 2021 based on the financial activity to 31 January 2020. The approved budget for 2020/21 was £56.338m and the forecast for the financial year was £46.410m.

Members were advised that the CCG had a cumulative surplus held with NHS England, which had built up over a number of years and was reported in the CCG annual accounts. NHS England had offered the opportunity to access this resource in 2020/21 financial year to support the financial pressures faced by the system to tackle delays incurred in implementation of the next phase of the transformation as a result of Covid. It was proposed that this surplus be accessed and utilised to facilitate ongoing financial sustainability across the economy. This additional funding would enable the Strategic Commission to invest in integrated transformation programmes, to improve outcomes

and efficiency.

## **AGREED**

**That Executive Cabinet be recommended to: -**

- (i) Note the forecast outturn position and associated risks for 2020/21 as set out in Appendix 1.**
- (ii) Note the significant pressures facing Council Budgets as set out in Appendix 2.**
- (iii) Approve the budget virements and reserve transfers set out on pages 23 and 24 of Appendix 2.**
- (iv) Note the forecast Collection Fund position for 2020/21 as set out in Appendix 3.**
- (v) Note the Capital Programme 2020/21 forecast and approve the re-profiling of capital budgets as set out in Appendix 4.**
- (vi) Note the forecast position in respect of Dedicated Schools Grant as set out in Appendix 5.**
- (vii) Approve the proposals for accessing the CCG cumulative surplus and the utilisation of funds for the purposes set out in section 6, including the creation of earmarked reserves to support specific initiatives.**

## **242 BREATHING SPACE SCHEME**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / Assistant Director Exchequer Services that detailed a new statutory breathing space scheme, which aimed to help people in problem debt to better manage their finances, seek professional debt advice and reach sustainable solutions.

Members were advised that a new government backed statutory scheme, the Debt Respite Scheme (Breathing Space Moratorium and Mental Health Crisis Moratorium) (England and Wales) Regulations 2020, aimed to incentivise more people in problem debt to access professional debt advice sooner. The scheme published in December 2020 enabled those in debt to enter the debt solution that was most appropriate in view of their individual circumstances. According to the Institute of Revenues Rating and Revaluation (IRRV) an estimated 1.5 million people in England and Wales sought advice to help with their debts each year.

The Breathing Space Moratorium was expected to provide protections for people in problem debt by pausing enforcement action and freezing charges, fees and certain interest on qualifying debts for up to 60 days. Some specific public sector debts were considered ineligible to be included as a moratorium debt such as debts incurred because of fraudulent behaviour; fines imposed by a court, including criminal fines; confiscation orders; child maintenance payments and debts that had arisen after an order made in family proceedings; social fund loans; student loans and personal injury liabilities. There was no limit on the amount of any individual debt, or total debts that could be protected in a moratorium.

People receiving mental health crisis treatment would receive the protections of the Breathing Space scheme but through a different entry mechanism. This group would be able to enter a mental health crisis moratorium without engaging with a debt advisor. The policy protections would apply for the duration of their crisis treatment and then for a further 30 days. If eligible, debtors could then have access to the 60-day Breathing Space moratorium accessed via professional debt advice. There would be no limit on the number of times that people receiving mental health crisis treatment may enter a moratorium via this mechanism.

The scheme was positive in helping those with significant debts or who had mental health problems and in debt, however uptake could have resource implications and collection implications however this could not yet be quantified. While the numbers of people entering the Breathing Space scheme could not be quantified, it was clear that additional resource was required in terms of managing these accounts and for which the government had made clear no New Burdens Funding would be made available to any local authority.

## **AGREED**

**That Executive Cabinet be recommended to note the report.**

### **243 DISPOSAL OF COUNCIL OWNED LAND AND PROPERTY**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / Assistant Director of Strategic Property, which sought permission to declare the former Cotton Tree Public House, Droylsden surplus to requirements of the Council.

Members were reminded that due to issues around crime and community safety, on 15 August 2013, the Council acquired the subject property at 106 Market Street for £150,000. Following on from acquisition the Council marketed the vacant property for alternative use and on 7 January 2016 entered into an agreement with a tenant who was looking to operate the former Public House as a restaurant. Unfortunately, the tenant made minimal lease payments since completing the lease initially and had not made any payments since 25 March 2017. The property had not been occupied by the lessee or his trading business for a number of years, leaving the property vacant and in a derelict state.

During the period of void, the Council had received unsolicited interest from developers who were keen to acquire the property from the Authority and both convert and refurbish the building to provide a combination of uses, primarily involving retail uses to the ground floor and residential uses to the upper floors. It was therefore proposed that the Council formally seek to declare the property surplus to its requirements so that, the Authority could explore disposal options that would seek to see the building brought back into a meaningful use.

Members agreed that a covenant/restriction should be added to the land sale to prevent the property being used as a public house in the future given its previous history and the reason why the Council bought the premise in the first place.

## **AGREED**

**That Executive Cabinet be recommended to agree that:**

- (i) an appropriate absolute restriction/covenant be added on the land sale to prevent the property being used as a public house in the future.**
- (ii) the premise, known as the former Cotton Tree Public House, Droylsden be declared surplus to the requirements of the Council.**

### **244 AUTHORITY'S MONITORING REPORT**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Housing, Planning and Employment) / Director of Growth, which sought approval to publish an updated Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) for 2019/20 to satisfy the requirements of Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Members were reminded that Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 required every local planning authority to prepare an Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) at least every 12 months. It was reported that the Council's most recent AMR was published in September 2020 and covered the monitoring period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019. It was therefore timely to update the AMR to reflect on monitoring activities for 2019/20 and to meet the Council's legal requirements.

## **AGREED**

**That Executive Cabinet be recommended to agree to the publication of those documents which comprised the 2019/20 AMR as listed in paragraph 2.1 and appended to this report.**

## **245 SUPPORTING MENOPAUSE AT WORK**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Leader / Assistant Director for People and Workforce Development, which detailed a guide, which had been developed called *Supporting the Menopause at Work* in order to support those employees going through menopause.

The guidance pulled together the latest information on how the menopause affected some employees at work. The guidance was aimed at managers and employees to support those going through menopause and offer practical guidance on how hold to open and honest discussion and improve workplace environments.

The guidance had been developed in order to encourage open and honest discussions between affected employees and their line managers, or another supportive individual, in order to ensure those employees felt supported at work. Managers had an important role to play in ensuring that anyone who experienced menopausal symptoms was offered the same support and understanding as they would if they had any other health issue, and that support was tailored appropriately to the individual.

The organisation had a legal duty to make a suitable and sufficient assessment of the workplace risks to the health and safety of their employee; which included ensuring menopausal symptoms were not made worse by the workplace, and making changes to help an employee manage their symptoms when doing their job.

Moreover, it was important to recognise within an organisation where over 70% of its employees were female and the average age of the work force was above 51 years of age, which was also the average age for menopause that this was a significant issue for the Council and therefore even more essential that the appropriate support was put in place to support and get the best from our workforce.

In regards to raising menopause awareness in the workplace, Menopause awareness sessions had been delivered, with 61 females attending the available sessions and providing extremely positive feedback. Future menopause sessions would build on this established platform to increase awareness across the workforce and enable managers to effectively support employees affected by the menopause.

### **AGREED**

**That Executive Cabinet be recommended to agree:**

- (i) To implement the proposed Guide to Supporting the Menopause at Work, as detailed in Appendix A for Tameside Council and to recommend implementation to the Tameside & Glossop CCG Governing Body for its employees.**
- (ii) That the Guide to Supporting the Menopause at Work as detailed in Appendix A be recommended for adoption by all Governing Bodies of all community, voluntary controlled and voluntary aided schools.**

## **246 INCLUSIVE GROWTH STRATEGY 2021-26**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / Director of Growth, which detailed the Inclusive Growth Strategy for review and approval following public consultation.

Members were reminded that the Tameside Inclusive Growth Strategy had been approved for consultation on the 2 November 2020. The consultation was robust and successful and ended on the 22 January 2021 with high levels of support for the Strategy.

It was reported that the consultation took place between 4 November 2020 and 22 January 2021 with 7 bespoke workshops engaging multiple demographics attended by 49 people, 22 people responded to the online consultation and two written submissions were received (one being the restated outcomes from a workshop session). The consultation was widely marketed through media, business and community networks.

Overall the consultation found a high level of support for the Strategies Vision, Aims, Opportunities and Strengths in response to the challenges faced.

The 2 November 2020 Cabinet report set out the Governance arrangements for the Strategy. The new Inclusive Growth Board chaired by the Executive Member Finance and Growth would lead on the implementation of the Inclusive Growth Strategy and associated cross cutting Public Service Reform projects with Lead Executive Members involved as appropriate in the delivery and monitoring.

**AGREED**

**That Executive Cabinet be recommended to agree that the Inclusive Growth Strategy be adopted.**

## **247 INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING STATEMENT 2019-2020**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Housing, Planning and Employment) / Director of Growth, which provided a summary of financial contributions secured by the Council through section 106 agreements from new developments for off-site infrastructure works and affordable housing provision.

Members were advised that Councils were required to publish Infrastructure Funding Statements annually on their websites, which set out the years' income and expenditure that related to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Section 106 (S106) agreements. This was a requirement of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations (amended 2019). Tameside Council did not operate a CIL charging schedule and, therefore, this Infrastructure Funding Statement was provided only in respect of income and expenditure in relation to Section 106 agreements.

Members were presented with a breakdown of the amount of money to be provided under any planning obligations which had been entered into during the reported year. Further, it confirmed the total number of affordable housing units that would be provide on-site. Full details for each of the obligations entered into during this monitoring period were available at **Appendix 1**.

**AGREED**

**That Executive Cabinet be recommended to agree that the report be published on the Council's website to meet legal requirements.**

## **248 ASHTON MOSS - PROGRESS AND NEXT STEPS**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / Director of Growth, which provided a summary of progress to date, confirmed next steps and sought approval to expenditure on specific commissions required to take matters forward.

Members were reminded that the Executive Cabinet had approved reports on the 23 September and 16 December 2020 which set out the background and way forward on the redevelopment of land at Ashton Moss East (AME) and Ashton Moss West (AMW).

Working in conjunction with colleagues at GMCA and Midas, officers believed a potential window of opportunity existed for a bid to Government as part of the levelling up agenda for major funding that would be required to address the significant cost of remediating the land and providing key infrastructure at AME and AMW. To be ready for this process officers believed it was necessary to engage specialist consultants to develop a detailed business case as part of this major funding bid. The cost of such a commission at £20,000 could be met from the existing Ashton Moss capital budgets.

At its December 2020 meeting, Cabinet approved a budget of £350k to support the undertaking of various site investigation and services studies at AME and AMW. The Consulting Engineers would produce the specification and tenders for these detailed studies. This whole process however,

although critical to determine and specify the actual works required, would take some time and would not be concluded in time to feed into any bid to Government. It was therefore proposed to engage Arup Consulting Engineers to produce a short summary report of the ground conditions and a high-level strategy to address and bring land forward for development to form part of the funding bid. The cost of the study would be £3,250.

At its September 2020 meeting Cabinet approved the appointment of a specialist resource to lead on all property and development matters at AME and AMW working to a comprehensive brief and reporting direct to the Assistant Director of Growth and the Head of Investment and Development. This resource had proved to be valuable to the Council in progressing all matters at Ashton Moss including the Project Fold enquiry. It was considered vital to retain this resource and with this in mind a provision of £20,000 should be allocated as part of the approved budget on Ashton Moss.

#### **AGREED**

**That an Executive Decision by the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) and the Director of Growth be recommended to approve the draw down against approved budgets for the following specific elements of consultancy work:**

- (i) The appointment of Arup Consulting Engineers to produce advice on high level cost estimates for the remediation of the land at AME and AMW in the sum of £3,250 plus VAT.**
- (ii) The appointment of consultants at a budget cost of £20,000 plus VAT to produce a business case which would form part of a major funding bid to Government for the cost of remediating the land and providing key infrastructure at AME and AMW.**
- (iii) The continued appointment of SMT Projects at a budget cost of £20,000 to lead on all property and development matters.**

## **249 ACTIVE NEIGHBORHOOD PROPOSALS - DUKINFIELD**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Transport and Connectivity) / Assistant Director of Operations and Neighbourhoods, which outlined proposals to promote and consult on the delivery of a pilot Active Neighbourhood scheme in Dukinfield, to be led by Transport for Greater Manchester.

It was explained that an Active Neighbourhood was a place where the movement of people was prioritised over cars, with a particular focus on residential streets. Schemes were designed to create barriers to cars on residential streets within a defined neighbourhood area to preventing “rat running”. The design would ensure that residents and emergency vehicles can still access their homes.

It was stated that TfGM’s specialist team had reviewed a number of areas across Tameside and had recommended that the area identified in **Appendix 1** be progressed. The area was based on people being able to walk across the area in 10 minutes, with a 5 minute walk or less to key services and facilities.

It was essential that the development of the Active Neighbourhood scheme was community led from the outset. This would ensure that local issues were identified and understood before appropriate design solutions were developed. Temporary / trial solutions were also envisaged as a key part of the consultation and engagement process. The programme of the proposed consultation activities was detailed in the report. It is essential that the development of a pilot Active Neighbourhood scheme is community led from the outset. This will ensure that local issues are identified and understood before appropriate design solutions are developed. Temporary / trial solutions are also envisaged as a key part of the consultation and engagement process.

#### **AGREED**

**That the Executive Member (Transport and Connectivity) be recommended to approve the implementation of a programme of engagement and consultation, as set out in section 7 of this report.**



## **250 LAND ADJACENT TO MANCHESTER ROAD, AUDENSHAW.**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / Director of Growth, which sought to formalise an existing encroachment and facilitate a request from a developer who had sought to provide a more comprehensive redevelopment opportunity. This would generate a one off capital receipt for the Council.

Members were reminded that on 30 September 2020, the Council had approved an updated policy which allowed the Authority to consider the disposal of its assets. The policy advocated a 'two step' approach, with Executive Cabinet initially declaring an asset surplus after prior consultation with Ward Councillors, prior to officers seeking to negotiate terms for a sale which, could then be approved by the Director Growth in consultation with the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth). The subject asset was declared surplus at Executive Cabinet on 30 September 2020 as part of an initial 'batch' of assets that the Council were now looking to bring forward for sale.

It was stated that the Council owned the area of land off Manchester Road, which measured approximately 220sq.m (or 0.054 acres). In recent months, a local Registered Provider Mosscafe St. Vincent's Housing ('MSV') had approached the Council and advised that they were in the process of acquiring the former Nursery site and seeking planning permission to develop the land for 16 houses and 18 apartments (20/00129/FUL). In recent days, it was understood that the application had been approved and therefore, MSV had advised that they are keen to fulfil their grant requirements and commence with the affordable rent scheme in early 2021.

The planned scheme incorporated the Council's land edged green into the development and MSV were looking to acquire the subject area in order to deliver the scheme as proposed. The subject area was declared surplus and in line with the policy agreed, delegation would now pass to the Director of Growth as part of an Executive Decision in consultation with the Executive Member, Finance and Economic Growth. Terms had been agreed for the Council to sell its Freehold interest in the subject area of land to MSV for £25,000 (twenty five thousand pounds)

### **AGREED**

**That an executive decision by the Executive Member for Finance and Economic Growth and Director of Growth be recommended to approve that:**

- (i) the Council enter into a direct agreement to sell the subject area of land to the adjoining landowner and provide an easement to address surface water run off generated as part of the development, subject to the Council obtaining a satisfactory independent valuation confirming that the terms agreed are representative of market value.**
- (ii) Subject to obtaining any approval under The School Playing Fields General Disposal and Change of Use Consent (No 5) 2014 (if required), provide an easement (in the form set out in Appendix 1 to the report) to the Register Provider to install a surface water drain over the Council's adjoining land, as indicatively shown on the blue dotted line A-B-C-D-E. Appendix 1.**

## **251 FINANCE AND IT CAPITAL UPDATE**

Consideration was given to a report of the Director of Finance and IT, which provided a summary of the progress to date in relation to the delivery of the Council's Capital Investment Programme in the Finance and IT Directorate.

It was stated that the equity investment of £5.6m in a £56m investment with the other 9 GM districts at Manchester Airport to fund the construction of 7,500 space multi-storey car park was funded by prudential borrowing. The investment was drawn down in three tranches during March (£1.4m in the 2019/20 financial year) and April 2020 (£3.2m in the 20/21 financial year). Also in April 2020, Executive Cabinet approved a further investment of £9.7m in Manchester Airport in the form of an equity loan, which would be funded by prudential borrowing.

With regard to Digital Tameside schemes, in January 2018 the DCMS announced a second round of LFFN funding. The Tameside element of the successful bid was £2.500m and was based on expanding the existing re-use of public assets model, with the further commercialisation through the Digital Cooperative. It was reported the work on DCMS Wave 2 was 90% complete, time lost due to Covid had been recovered.

The initial phase of the Microsoft Licensing scheme in regards to procurement and design was completed and many of the licenses relating to the Microsoft Office 2016, the main Data Centre and Disaster Recovery site had been placed and the new software had started to be rolled out across the Councils laptop fleet and server infrastructure. Work upgrading the operating systems on 97 servers and 122 SQL databases was underway, with just 20 servers and associated databases still to be completed.

#### **AGREED**

**That the Strategic Planning and Capital Monitoring Panel be recommended to note the report and the details of the status of the schemes in the programme.**

### **252 ADULTS CAPITAL PLAN**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Adult Social Care and Health) / Director of Adult Services, which provided an update of the developments in relation to the Adult Capital Programme.

Members were presented with the projects already approved in the Adults Capital Plan. It was reported that the Day Time Offer scheme would not proceed for time being and would be reconsidered as part of a wider review of the offer of daytime provision.

The Christ Church Community Developments (CCD) 4 Cs Community Centre was scheduled to formally open in spring 2021. Progress on the building works continued, internal walls and associated work were now completed and the plumbing and electrical work had now started. Since the last report, it had been confirmed that the registration of the charge with Companies House and the Land Registry had been formally completed. Due to the current government restrictions in place due to Covid-19, structural and internal design changes had been made to ensure that the building was safe for members to attend post Covid and with social distancing guidelines and practice in place

With regard to the Moving With Dignity (MWD) scheme, the team had been recruited to, however, pressures from the Covid wave had an impact on waiting times for assessment and intervention. There were also pressures across the system, staff were working across other parts of the service to assist with flow of work. Work on the mandatory Moving and Handling training to incorporate the Single Handed Care approach across the board was underway and a risk assessment had been submitted to Health and Safety to be able to deliver this safely.

It was stated that no further progress had been made on determining if Hyde Market Hall was a viable option for the Disability Assessment Centre.

It was reported that work continued to identify and support people who would benefit from the Brain in Hand technology. However, it had proved significantly challenging to identify suitable people through the pandemic and to set them up on this technology remotely.

The Director of Adult Services advised that Irwell Valley Housing Association (IVHA) developed the supported accommodation scheme in Mount Street, Hyde. The scheme converted the building to meet the requirements of supported living. The £100k of work had already been completed by IVHA to adapt the property to meet the identified client needed including pressure-operated doors, adapted showers, and other improvements that would make Mount Street more suitable for a broader range of range of service users, and improve the experience and safety of the users already in situ.

The Housing Adaptations Service within the Growth Directorate was the delivery mechanism for the adaptations budget within the borough. Expenditure of this budget was by approval of individual grants to residents where there was an assessed need and in many cases, it supervised the work for the resident. In order to continue to deliver adaptations it was felt appropriate to confirm the service was authorised to continue to approve mandatory and discretionary grant applications within the terms of the Councils Housing Assistance Policy 2018-2023 under the terms of the Regulatory Reform (Housing Assistance)(England and Wales) Order 2002. The service would deliver the grant eligible adaptations via a number of procured contracts.

Housing Adaptations was embarking on a program to replace all stair lifts and hoists 20+ years old thereby reducing the maintenance implication to the Council. 30 units were due to be, or had been, replaced since beginning of December. These units would become part of the lifetime warranty scheme. Once this was complete units of 15+ years old would be targeted.

#### **AGREED**

**That Strategic Planning and Capital Monitoring Panel recommend to Executive Cabinet:**

- (i) the replacement of the ageing and obsolete equipment through the employment of a dedicated Occupational Therapist for 12 months (£45,593 with on costs to be funded via DFG.**
- (ii) that the Housing Adaptations Service be authorised to continue to approve mandatory and discretionary grant applications**

### **253 GROWTH UPDATE REPORT**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / Director for Growth, which provided an update on the 2020/21 Growth Capital Programme and set out details of the major approved capital schemes in this directorate.

Members were updated on the progress on the approved capital projects. It was stated that The Droylsden library relocation scheme had an earmarked sum of £ 1.4m in the capital programme. A Key Decision in February 2021 approved a request to increase the budget to £ 2.2m.

With regard to the Denton Baths Site Clearance, works to clear the site had started and would be completed in late May 2021. The cost would be offset by a GMCA Brownfield Homes grant of £0.300m approved by Key Decision on 17 February 2021

The Tameside One installation of fire detection equipment invest to save scheme, had been approved on 10 February 2021. The installation would save future costs on increased insurance premiums and allocate £1.249m from the Councils Insurance Reserve to capital funds to fund the work. The work would begin in April 2021 and had an anticipated completion schedule of 65 weeks.

Members were advised that the bid made via GMCA for the Decarbonisation of the Public estate had been approved. Tameside element of this bid was estimated at £2.3 million. An executive decision report would be required on receipt of the grant condition letter to formally agree to accept the funding into the Councils capital funds

A report on Ashton Town Hall was being prepared for discussion with Members in March 2021.

Approval to undertake a Playing Pitch Strategy and Schools Sports Facilities Strategy was approved by Executive Cabinet on 16 December 2020. A specialist consultant had been appointed to develop the PPS and a working group created including representation from Sport England, It was anticipated that the PPS would be ready for consideration by Members in Late summer 2021.

#### **AGREED**

**That the Strategic Planning and Capital Monitoring Panel recommend to Executive Cabinet that the following be added to the approved Council Capital Programme**

- (i) **The Corporate Landlord Statutory Compliance capital expenditure for the period identified in Appendix 4 of £137,350.46.**
- (ii) **That the Growth directorate 2020/21 capital budget is rephrased as set out in Appendix 5.**

## **254 EDUCATION CAPITAL PROGRAMME MARCH 2021**

### **AGREED**

**The item Education Capital Programme March 2021 be deferred to a future meeting of the Board.**

## **255 LEISURE ASSETS CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Neighbourhoods, Community Safety and Environment) / Director of Population Health, which provided a summary of progress to date in relation to the delivery of the Council's capital investment programme to improve sports and leisure facilities approved by Executive Cabinet on 24 March 2016.

It was reported that the Hyde Pool Extension, had kept within the projected scheme costs. The scheme which commenced on site in February 2020 and due for completion in late March 2021 was reporting a completion delay of 5 weeks. The practical completion was due on the 30 April 2020. The main reason for the delay was Covid restrictions causing a slowing down in the main contractors supply chain. The delay had resulted in the need to re-phase the capital spend profile for the scheme with £0. 500m that would be re-profiled into 21/22. However, it should be noted as an all risks fixed price contract whilst taking longer, the Contractor not the Council was bearing this cost risk.

With regard to the Tameside Wellness Centre the buildings 12-month defects liability period ended on the 6 February 2021. Once all outstanding defects had been resolved to the satisfaction of the Council and the Contract Administrator the retention sum would be released. The final account had been provisionally agreed at £0.262m. The budget for the scheme stood at £0.230m leaving a negative budget balance of £0.032m. The variance was attributed to the cumulative effect of vary minor changes throughout the lifetime of the project.

The Pitch Replacement scheme at Active Medlock was completed in January 2020 with an underspend of £0.013m. It was proposed that the underspend be used to offset the negative balance leaving a new negative balance of £0.020m. It was proposed that the negative balance be passed over to the Hyde Pool scheme where an underspend was evident across a number of provisional sum items. The completion of the Hyde Pool scheme would bring to an end the current approved Leisure Asset investment programme. The balance of the Sport England grant funding, (£0.045m), would be drawn-down by the Council at the end of the defects liability period.

### **AGREED**

**That Strategic Planning and Capital Monitoring Panel be recommended to agree that the contents of the report be noted and the following recommendations be made to Executive Cabinet for approval:**

- (i) **That the underspend of £0.013m from the Active Medlock Pitch Replacement scheme be used to part fund the negative balance of the Tameside Wellness Centre scheme and**
- (ii) **The remaining negative balance of £0.020m from the Wellness Centre final account be passed over to the Hyde Pool scheme.**

## **256 FORWARD PLAN**

### **AGREED**

**That the forward plan of items for Board be noted.**

**CHAIR**

## LIVING WITH COVID BOARD

20 January 2021

<b>Present</b>	<b>Elected Members</b>	<b>Councillors Warrington (In the Chair), Bray, Cooney, Fairfoull, Feeley, Ryan, Gwynne, Kitchen and Wills.</b>
	<b>Tameside &amp; Glossop CCG Members</b>	<b>Dr Asad Ali, Dr Ashwin Ramachandra, Dr Vinny Khunger, Dr Christine Ahmed, Dr Tim Hendra, Clare Todd, Karen Huntley, David Swift and Carol Prowse</b>
	<b>Chief Executive TMBC</b>	<b>Steven Pleasant</b>
	<b>Borough Solicitor</b>	<b>Sandra Stewart</b>
	<b>Deputy Section 151 Officer</b>	<b>Tom Wilkinson</b>
	<b>T&amp;G ICFT Medical Director</b>	<b>Brendan Ryan</b>
	<b>Action Together</b>	<b>Anna Hynes</b>

**Also In Attendance:** Tim Bowman, Steph Butterworth, Gill Gibson, Jeanelle De Gruchy, Ian Saxon, Jayne Traverse, Sarah Threlfall, Debbie Watson and Tom Wilkinson

**Apologies for** Kate Hebden and Karen James  
**Absence:**

### 37 MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The minutes of Living with Covid Board meeting on the 9 December 2020 were approved as a correct record.

### 38 EPIDEMIOLOGY UPDATE

Living with Covid Board received a presentation from the Director of Population Health, which updated the Board on the latest position in Tameside, including an update on Covid-19 surveillance within Tameside and an epidemiology data and intelligence update.

It was reported that the current rate of new cases in the last seven days per 100,000 people was 361.6. This rate was an 8% decrease compared to seven days previously when the rate was 392.1. It was stated that the positivity rate of tests was reducing but was still at a high level, the positivity rate was one in ten within Tameside. The Director of Population Health explained that while vaccinations had started for those most vulnerable, those who were primarily responsible for spreading the virus were not yet being vaccinated.

Members were advised that of the 3,613 tests 60% were confirmed SGTF cases (new variant). The new variant of Covid was first confirmed in Tameside in the week of the 4 December 2020.

The Director of Population Health presented the T&G ICFT Acute Bed Occupancy, the increasing bed occupancy was highlighted to Members. It was explained that it was expected that the bed occupancy would increase further. As at 14 January 2021 there were 65 patients confirmed with Covid and 19 suspected who were suspected of having Covid. It was further explained that the mortality rate would increase in line with hospitalisations albeit lagging behind hospitalisation rate.

The mortality from all causes including Covid-19 and Excess Deaths as at 1 January 2020 was detailed to Members. It was highlighted that in the week ending 1 January 2021, 33% of deaths had Covid mentioned on their death certificate.

With regards to Outbreaks Incidents and Community Insight, cases of outbreaks and clusters were detailed to Members, this was expected due to the high level of prevalence of Covid in the community. It was stated that the seven days to 15th January, people from ethnic minority backgrounds accounted for 15.6% of new cases. It was important that those in the BME communities take up the offer of the vaccine to prevent further health inequalities.

**AGREED**

**That the presentation and the update in relation to the various actions being taken by the locality be noted.**

### **39 TESTING AND VACCINATIONS PROGRAMME**

Living with Covid Board received a presentation by the Assistant Director (Population Health), which provided an update on the testing and vaccination programme.

The Assistant Director (Population Health) advised Members that there were two types of tests being used in Tameside these were the PCR tests and the Rapid Lateral Flow test. The PCR had been delivered in Tameside through Local Testing Sites and Mobile Units, the Rapid Lateral Flow Test had been delivered in Tameside through asymptomatic testing sites at Dukinfield TH and Stalybridge Civic Hall.

The asymptomatic testing sites were focused on testing key workers, this had been delivered with the assistance of the military. It was explained that the roll-out of rapid antigen testing, was part of a targeted testing at scale approach. It was stated that testing would begin for all key workers and communications plans for key workers had been initiated.

The Director of Population Health delivered an update on the vaccination programme. It was reported that approximately 90% of 80+ priority group were vaccinated. The North West average was 36% and national average was 35%. It was explained that 16,000 people have been vaccinated with the first dose in Tameside and 18,000 had received two doses of the vaccine.

**AGREED**

**That the presentation be noted.**

### **40 HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE SYSTEM UPDATE**

Consideration was given to a presentation of the Medical Director for Tameside and Glossop ICFT, which provided an update on the Health and Social Care System.

It was reported that that Tameside General Hospital Beds and Acute Beds had a 22% occupancy by patients with Covid. It was explained that it was estimated that less than 10% occupancy of Covid patients would be needed for a Hospital to provide non-urgent care. Some hospitals within GM had an occupancy between 30-40%.

With regards to critical care occupancy, it was reported that the beds were full. There were 15 intensive care beds whereas pre Covid Tameside General Hospital would of run 9 Intensive care bends. A new CPAP (Continuous Positive Airway Pressure) Unit containing 8 beds had been opened, which provided advanced breathing support.

It was further explained that due to the nature of the peak it was expected that the pressure on the hospitals would remain, and was expected that pressure would only reduce at the end of February.

Members discussed the availability of ventilator beds and whether these beds were available for patients when needed. The Medical Director for T&G ICFT reassured Members that through the

mutual aid across hospitals and regions patients had been moved both out and into Tameside as part of a daily plan to ensure that the next bed would always be available.

**AGREED**

**That the information provided be noted.**

## **41 SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Leader / Assistant Director of Education, which provided an update on the latest position on schools and education in Tameside.

It was stated that Greater Manchester pupils had been disproportionately impacted by Covid. Attendance was now in line with the national average having been well below in October. There had been nearly 4% more Covid related absence from settings in GM than nationally.

The Assistant Director for Education reminded the Board that on the 4 January 2021 the Prime Minister had announced the third national lockdown and second required restricted attendance at schools. However Early Years private, voluntary, independent settings and nursery classes were able to remain open. Further, A Levels, GCSEs, and all statutory testing and assessment in Key Stages One and Two had been cancelled for summer 2021 for the second year in succession.

With regards to attendance this term, overall school attendance had ranged from 16.1% to 18.5%. Compared to GM and national so far, Tameside had a higher percentage of pupils on site in school, the GM range was 13.7% to 20.5%.

It was stated that support for schools and colleges continued to be available to all schools. Collective processes were in place which supported safe and sensible local decision making.

It was reported that on Friday 15 January the Director of Public Health for Tameside advised secondary school to pause daily testing of pupils, students and staff who were close contacts of a positive case, this advice did not affect regular LFT testing of students and staff.

The Assistant Director for Education provided an update on remote learning at schools. It was stated that there had been support from the Department for Education of the provision of laptops. The challenging expectation to teach children in school and at home to a high standard was highlighted to the Board.

It was explained that schools had a choice between vouchers and providing food parcels as part of the Free School Meals (FSM) scheme, schools could claim up to £15 per pupil eligible FSM per week.

**AGREED**

**That the presentation be noted.**

**CHAIR**

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**LIVING WITH COVID BOARD**  
**24 February 2021**

<b>Present</b>	<b>Elected Members</b>	<b>Councillors Warrington (In the Chair), Bray, Fairfoull, Feeley, Ryan, Gwynne, Kitchen and Wills.</b>
	<b>Tameside &amp; Glossop CCG Members</b>	<b>Dr Asad Ali, Dr Ashwin Ramachandra, Dr Vinny Khunger, Dr Christine Ahmed, Dr Tim Hendra, Clare Todd, David Swift and Carol Prowse</b>
	<b>Chief Executive TMBC</b>	<b>Steven Pleasant</b>
	<b>Borough Solicitor</b>	<b>Sandra Stewart</b>
	<b>Deputy Section 151 Officer</b>	<b>Tom Wilkinson</b>
	<b>Chief Inspector for Neighbourhoods GMP</b>	<b>Lee Broadstock</b>
<b>Also in Attendance:</b>	<b>Martin Ashton, David Berry, Tim Bowman, Steph Butterworth, Gill Gibson, Jeanelle De Gruchy, Ian Saxon, Jayne Traverse and Sarah Threlfall</b>	
<b>Apologies for Absence:</b>	<b>Councillor Cooney</b>	
	<b>Karen Huntley, Kate Hebden and Karen James</b>	

**42 MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING**

The Minutes of the Living with Covid Board meeting on the 20 January 2021 were approved as a correct record.

**43 NATIONAL TIMELINE FOR LIFTING RESTRICTIONS**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Leader / Director of Population Health, which updated members of the Living with Covid Board on the national timeline for lifting Covid-19 restrictions.

The Assistant Director of Policy and Communications reported that from the 8 March people in England would see restrictions start to be lifted and the Governments' four-step roadmap could offer a route back to a more normal life. It was stated that the Government would continue to support families and businesses throughout the steps set out in the roadmap - details of which would be set out by the Chancellor in the Budget on 3 March.

Members of the Board were advised of the four tests, it was explained that only when the Government was sure that it was safe to move from each step to the next would the final decision be made on lifting restriction. Each of the 4 steps were detailed to the Living with Covid Board and the communications that would be used. It was reported that Step 1 focused on the return of all children and students to face to face education from 8 March. From the 29 March 2021 outdoor gatherings of either 6 people would also be allowed.

It was stated that after 12 April 2021 Step 2 would see the opening of non-essential retail, indoor leisure facilities, hospitality venues and funerals for up to 30 mourners. As part of Step 3 after 17 May 2021, the Government would look to continue easing limits on seeing friends and family wherever possible. Most legal restrictions on meeting others outdoors would be lifted, gatherings of over 30 people would remain illegal. Indoors, the Rule of 6 or 2 households would apply. By Step 4 the Government expected to be in a position to remove all legal limits on social contact, this was expected to be after the 21 June 2021.

**AGREED**

**That the presentation be noted.**

#### **44      EPIDEMIOLOGY UPDATE**

Consideration was given to a presentation of the Executive Leader / Director of Population Health on the latest position in Tameside, including an update on the Covid-19 epidemiology data.

The Director of Population Health detailed the trends in new cases for Tameside as at 20 February 2021. It was stated that the rate of new cases in the last seven days per 100,000 people was 194.7/100,000, the current rate was a 1% increase compared to seven days ago when the rate was 193.4. It was explained that the rate of new cases had started to slow over the last 14 days. The Director of Population Health presented trends from across Greater Manchester and explained that all the Greater Manchester areas had a similar rate of infection.

It was highlighted to the Living with Covid Board that there was a contrast between the North and South regions with northern areas having a higher rate of infection when compared to southern regions. It was explained that the lockdown had a greater impact in southern regions on the rate of infection, the 7 day rolling cases per 100,000 by Deprivation for England showed a greater link between deprivation and rate of infection.

#### **AGREED**

**That the presentation be noted.**

#### **45      VACCINATION AND TESTING ROLL-OUT**

Consideration was given to a presentation of the Executive Leader / Director of Commissioning, which updated members of the Living with Covid board on the latest position in Tameside on the vaccination roll-out.

The Director of Commissioning updated the Living with Covid Board on the progress of the vaccination programme. It was reported that as at 22 February 2020 64,109 had been vaccinated, members of the Board were updated on the percentage of each cohort that had been vaccinated. It was stated that national aim of 75% take up in Cohorts 1-4 had been exceeded and the vaccine would now be offered to Cohorts 5&6. Supplies had been confirmed for care home vaccines and visits had been scheduled between 5 – 19 March 2021. It was further reported that the deliveries confirmed of the vaccine for the week beginning 22nd Feb was 3,540 (1200 OAZ, 2,340 Pfizer) which was the lowest delivery to date. With Cohort 6 being one of the largest and which was continually being changed, this presented operational challenges.

Members of the Board were presented data on the Covid vaccine uptake, the data looked at individuals vaccinated by deprivation, sex, ethnicity and age band. The director of Commissioning detailed the percentage of each cohort that had been vaccinated broken down for each PCN.

#### **AGREED**

**That the presentation be noted.**

#### **46      IMPACT DASHBOARD**

Consideration was given to a presentation of the Executive Leader / Assistant Director of Policy, Performance and Communications, which updated the Living with Covid Board on the impact dashboard.

The Assistant director of Policy, Performance and Communications highlighted the changes and headlines on the Impact Dashboard. In regards to social harms and inequalities, it was reported that the number of residents claiming universal credit continued to rise, there had been an 83% increase since the start of the pandemic in January 2020. Further, there had been an increase in residents who were claiming Council Tax support since the start of the pandemic.

It was reported that there had been an increasing pressure in Children's Services, the Assistant Director of Policy, Performance and Communication detailed the trends in Children's Services relating to Assessments, Contacts and Enquiries made to Children's Services and the number of Children in Need.

Members of the Living with Covid Board were presented with the data and pressures within Adults Services, there had been indications that pressures were increasing within the service over the last two weeks, however the number of assessments carried out was relatively stable.

It was stated that in regards to the Humanitarian Response there had not been an increase in residents receiving support to receive food or other essentials. It was explained that residents had found other ways to cope with being added to the Clinically Extremely Vulnerable list.

It was found that Food Bank, Emergency Temporary Accommodation and IAPT referrals had not seen increased enquiries, however, this could increase overtime as support was reduced by Government.

The Impact Dashboard detailed the impact on businesses, it was reported that over 50% of business in Tameside had reported a decrease in sales, this was in line with the rest of Greater Manchester. There was an increasing trend of business which were only sustainable for up to six months and an increase in businesses with staff with Covid-19 or in self isolation as at the end of 2020.

**AGREED**

**That the presentation be noted.**

**47 CLINICALLY EXTREMELY VULNERABLE**

Consideration was given to a presentation of the Executive Leader / Assistant Director for Policy Performance and Communications, which delivered an update on additions to the shielded patient list of the Clinically Extremely Vulnerable.

The Assistant Director for Policy Performance and Communication reported there were now 16,480 of which 214 were children on the CEV list in Tameside. Those who were CEV had been advised to shield until 31 March 2021. There had been an additional 6,500 added to the shielding list in the last two weeks. These were added based on a combination of risk factors which included BMU, sex registered at birth, Ethnicity, postcode and a number of conditions including CVD, respiratory disorders and diabetes. In regards to the local impact, it was explained that 67% vote of those on the shielding list in Tameside were of working age and only 1.3% were under the age of 18. The Government anticipated that it would no longer be necessary to advise shielding beyond the end of March 2021.

**AGREED**

**That the presentation be noted.**

**48 SUPPORT FOR SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND EARLY YEARS DURING SPRING TERM 2021**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member for Lifelong Learning, Equalities, Culture and Heritage / Assistant Director for Education, which outlined the support offered to schools, colleges and early years providers during the lockdown.

The Assistant Director for Education summarised the support offered to schools colleges and early year's providers following the third national lockdown which restricted attendance at schools. Members of the Board were detailed the support given to vulnerable children, including those who were who were cared for, care leavers, children who attended the Tameside pupil referral service, children with social workers and children who attended special schools and colleges.

It was explained that third lockdown had different expectations than the previous lockdown, it was stated that all children not in school should receive high quality remote education for between 3 and 5 hours per day. It was reported that schools had developed their remote learning offers and officers were working hard to support schools in their duty through a range of support strategies including daily School.

It was stated that from the 8 March 2021, all children would return back at school, however, there would be an element of staggering in returns in high school due to the testing requirements. Members of the Living with Covid Board discussed the testing regime that was in place for teachers and staff.

#### **AGREED**

**That the report be noted.**

### **49 EXPANDING DISCRETIONARY BUSINESS GRANTS**

Consideration was given to a report the Executive Member for Finance and Growth / Director of Growth, which detailed the plans for Local Restrictions Support Grant Open underspend. The report also set out an end date of 31 May 2021 to all elements of Additional Restrictions Grant.

Members of the Living with Covid Board were reminded that the Additional Restrictions Grant (ARG), alongside the Local Restrictions Support Grant (LRSG) (Open), were launched by Tameside Council on the 10 December 2020 and were considered by Cabinet on the 16 December 2020. Amendments to the Additional Restrictions Grant scheme, to increase the value of awards, were approved on 10 February 2021 by Executive Cabinet.

The Head of Employment and Skills stated that the report set out the proposals to :-

- Amend the ARG scheme to allow applications from domestic based businesses and Tameside Taxi License holders for a grant of £1,500 to a ring fenced pot of £1,800,000 from the overall ARG allocation of £6,803,949.
- Monitor the LRSG Open spend and utilise any underspends by adding to the ARG scheme total allocation of £6.8m prior to the 31 March 2021 end date for use of LRSG Open.
- Ring fence a small reserve fund (£147,949) for future use with the ARG to have an end date of 31 May 2021. The fund would be for contingency purposes.

It was explained that the proposed changes would enable Tameside Council to have a robust plan to utilise 100% of ARG funding, supporting a wide range of businesses. It was further explained that so far domestic based businesses including taxi drivers had not been applicable for any Covid grant funding since March 2020. The allocation of £1,800,000 to Tameside Domestic Businesses would enable a one off payment of £1,500 on a first come first serve basis until 31 May 2021.

#### **AGREED**

**That the Executive Member for Finance and Growth be recommended to:-**

- (i) **Agree the proposal to support domestic based businesses and Tameside taxi license holders set out in Section 4 Table 2 within Tameside from the Additional Restrictions Grant.**
- (ii) **Agree an end date to the Additional Restriction Grant Scheme of 31 May 2021.**
- (iii) **Agree an end date to the Local Restrictions Support Grant Open scheme of 31 March 2021**
- (iv) **Agree the approach to Local Restriction Support Grant Open underspends set out in Section 3.**
- (v) **Subject to approval the updated schemes to go live for applications from the 26 February 2021.**

## **50 INTEGRATED CARE REFORMS**

Consideration was given to a presentation of the Chief Executive, which set out the legislative proposals of the White Paper: Integration and Innovation – working together to improve H&SC for all.

It was reported that the white paper detailed the intent to create Statutory Integrated Care Systems (ICS) which would include an NHS Body and Board, the ICS would exist on a Greater Manchester level. It was explained that the ICS Body would be responsible for the NHS money allocated to Greater Manchester. The responsibilities for the ICS Body also included:-

- Day to day running, planning and resource (revenue and capital) allocation
- Accountability for NHS spend, performance and quality
- The requirement to develop a plan to meet health needs of population
- A wider system role than CCGs
- A requirement for the Board to include as a minimum ICS Chair & Chief Executive, NHS trusts, General Practice, Local Authorities

The ICS Board would be made up primarily NHS trusts, primary care practices and Local Authorities. All partners within systems, including local authorities, would have a duty to collaborate across the healthcare, public health and social care system.

This represented a shift away from competition between healthcare organisations towards a new model of collaboration, partnership and integration. There would be no legislative arrangements at place based level, it would be left to local organisations to arrange.

In regards to Greater Manchester CCG's, it was explained that the CCG's would cease to exist with functions transferred to the Greater Manchester ICS. There would be Maximum local flexibility as to how ICS health and care stakeholder partnership was constituted. Further, there would be devolution of functions and resources to a place-based committee to enable local decision-making.

This change would mean that there would be a change of employer for CCG colleagues to NHS ICS Body's. Members were advised that there was a commitment to the continuity of T&C for majority of staff.

The Chief Executive stated that the aspiration remained for an integrated ACS within T&G supported by a local partnership board with political, clinical, managerial and VCFSE leadership. Neighbourhoods, and communities would remain the building block for the local delivery model.

Members of the Living with Covid Board discussed the proposals including the flexibility that would be available to develop different models within localities and the importance of clinical leadership remaining involved in the local decision-making.

### **AGREED**

**That the presentation be noted.**

**CHAIR**

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## STRATEGIC PLANNING AND CAPITAL MONITORING PANEL

15 March 2021

**Commenced:** 14:00

**Terminated:** 15:05

**Present:** Councillors Warrington (Chair), Cooney, Fairfoull, Feeley, McNally, Ryan and Dickinson

<b>In Attendance:</b>	Sandra Stewart	Director of Governance and Pensions
	Ian Saxon	Director - Operations and Neighbourhoods
	Kathy Roe	Director of Finance
	Stephanie Butterworth	Director of Adult Services
	Emma Varnam	Assistant Director of Operations and Neighbourhoods
	Tom Wilkinson	Assistant Director of Finance
	Debbie Watson	Assistant Director of Population Health
	Tim Bowman	Assistant Director for Education
	Paul Smith	Assistant Director for Strategic Property

**Apologies for Absence:** Councillors Reid and Newton

### 30 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

### 31 MINUTES

The minutes of the Strategic Planning and Capital Monitoring Panel meeting on the 14 December 2020 were approved as a correct record.

### 32 CAPITAL MONITORING REPORT PERIOD 10

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member for Finance and Economic Growth / Director of Finance. The summarised the forecast outturn at 31 March 2021 based on the financial activity to 31 January 2021.

The detail of this monitoring report is focused on the budget and forecast expenditure for fully approved projects in the 2020/21 financial year. It was reported that the approved budget for 2020/21 was £56.338m (after re-profiling approved at P7 monitoring) and current forecast for the financial year was £46.410m. There were additional schemes that had been identified as a priority for the Council, and, where available, capital resource had been earmarked against these schemes, which would be added to the Capital Programme and future detailed monitoring reports once satisfactory business cases had been approved by Executive Cabinet.

The current forecast was for service areas to have spent £46.410m on capital investment in 2020/21, which was £9.928m less than the current capital budget for the year. This variation was spread across a number of areas, and was made up of a number of over/underspends on a number of specific schemes (£0.318m) less the re-profiling of expenditure in some other areas (£9.610m).

Detailed capital update reports for each Directorate area are included on the agenda of the Strategic Planning and Capital Monitoring Panel (SPCMP). This report provides a summary of the financial position against the overall programme but further details on scheme delivery can be found in the Directorate reports to SPCMP.

## **RESOLVED**

**That EXECUTIVE CABINET be RECOMMENDED to note the Capital Programme 2020/21 forecast and approve the re-profiling of capital budgets as set out in Appendix 1.**

### **33 FINANCE AND IT CAPITAL UPDATE**

Consideration was given to a report of the Director of Finance and IT, which provided a summary of the progress to date in relation to the delivery of the Council's Capital Investment Programme in the Finance and IT Directorate.

It was stated that the equity investment of £5.6m in a £56m investment with the other 9 GM districts at Manchester Airport to fund the construction of 7,500 space multi-storey car park was funded by prudential borrowing. The investment was drawn down in three tranches during March (£1.4m in the 2019/20 financial year) and April 2020 (£3.2m in the 20/21 financial year). Also in April 2020, Executive Cabinet approved a further investment of £9.7m in Manchester Airport in the form of an equity loan, which would be funded by prudential borrowing.

With regard to Digital Tameside schemes, in January 2018 the DCMS announced a second round of LFFN funding. The Tameside element of the successful bid was £2.500m and was based on expanding the existing re-use of public assets model, with the further commercialisation through the Digital Cooperative. It was reported the work on DCMS Wave 2 was 90% complete, time lost due to Covid had been recovered.

The initial phase of the Microsoft Licensing scheme in regards to procurement and design was completed and many of the licenses relating to the Microsoft Office 2016, the main Data Centre and Disaster Recovery site had been placed and the new software had started to be rolled out across the Councils laptop fleet and server infrastructure. Work upgrading the operating systems on 97 servers and 122 SQL databases was underway, with just 20 servers and associated databases still to be completed.

## **RESOLVED**

**That the EXECUTIVE CABINET be RECOMMENDED to note the report and the details of the status of the schemes in the programme.**

### **34 ADULTS CAPITAL PLAN**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Adult Social Care and Health) / Director of Adult Services, which provided an update of the developments in relation to the Adult Capital Programme.

Members were presented with the projects already approved in the Adults Capital Plan. It was reported that the Day Time Offer scheme would not proceed for time being and would be reconsidered as part of a wider review of the offer of daytime provision.

The Christ Church Community Developments (CCD) 4 Cs Community Centre was scheduled to formally open in spring 2021. Progress on the building works continued, internal walls and associated work were now completed and the plumbing and electrical work had now started. It had been confirmed that the registration of the charge with Companies House and the Land Registry had been formally completed. Due to the current government restrictions in place due to Covid-19, structural and internal design changes had been made to ensure that the building was safe for members to attend post Covid and with social distancing guidelines and practice in place

With regard to the Moving With Dignity (MWD) scheme, the team had been recruited to, however, pressures from the Covid wave had an impact on waiting times for assessment and intervention.



There were also pressures across the system, staff were working across other parts of the service to assist with flow of work. Work on the mandatory Moving and Handling training to incorporate the Single Handed Care approach across the board was underway and a risk assessment had been submitted to Health and Safety to be able to deliver this safely.

It was stated that no further progress had been made on determining if Hyde Market Hall was a viable option for the Disability Assessment Centre.

It was reported that work continued to identify and support people who would benefit from the Brain in Hand technology. However, it had proved significantly challenging to identify suitable people through the pandemic and to set them up on this technology remotely.

The Director of Adult Services advised that Irwell Valley Housing Association (IVHA) developed the supported accommodation scheme in Mount Street, Hyde. The scheme converted the building to meet the requirements of supported living. The £100k of work had already been completed by IVHA to adapt the property to meet the identified client needed including pressure-operated doors, adapted showers, and other improvements that would make Mount Street more suitable for a broader range of range of service users, and improve the experience and safety of the users already in situ.

The Housing Adaptations Service within the Growth Directorate was the delivery mechanism for the adaptations budget within the borough. Expenditure of this budget was by approval of individual grants to residents where there was an assessed need and in many cases, it supervised the work for the resident. In order to continue to deliver adaptations it was felt appropriate to confirm the service was authorised to continue to approve mandatory and discretionary grant applications within the terms of the Councils Housing Assistance Policy 2018-2023 under the terms of the Regulatory Reform (Housing Assistance)(England and Wales) Order 2002. The service would deliver the grant eligible adaptations via a number of procured contracts.

Housing Adaptations was embarking on a program to replace all stair lifts and hoists 20+ years old thereby reducing the maintenance implication to the Council. 30 units were due to be, or had been, replaced since beginning of December. These units would become part of the lifetime warranty scheme. Once this was complete units of 15+ years old would be targeted.

## **RESOLVED**

**That the EXECUTIVE CABINET be RECOMMEND to approve:**

- (i) the replacement of the ageing and obsolete equipment through the employment of a dedicated Occupational Therapist for 12 months (£45,593 with on costs to be funded via DFG.**
- (ii) that the Housing Adaptations Service be authorised to continue to approve mandatory and discretionary grant applications**

## **35 LEISURE ASSETS CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Neighbourhoods, Community Safety and Environment) / Director of Population Health, which provided a summary of progress to date in relation to the delivery of the Council's capital investment programme to improve sports and leisure facilities approved by Executive Cabinet on 24 March 2016.

It was reported that the Hyde Pool Extension, had kept within the projected scheme costs. The scheme which commenced on site in February 2020 and due for completion in late March 2021 was reporting a completion delay of 5 weeks. The practical completion was due on the 30 April 2020. The main reason for the delay was Covid restrictions causing a slowing down in the main contractors supply chain. The delay had resulted in the need to re-phase the capital spend profile for the scheme with £0. 500m that would be re-profiled into 21/22. However, it should be noted as

an all risks fixed price contract whilst taking longer, the Contractor not the Council was bearing this cost risk.

With regard to the Tameside Wellness Centre the buildings 12-month defects liability period ended on the 6 February 2021. Once all outstanding defects had been resolved to the satisfaction of the Council and the Contract Administrator the retention sum would be released. The final account had been provisionally agreed at £0.262m. The budget for the scheme stood at £0.230m leaving a negative budget balance of £0.032m. The variance was attributed to the cumulative effect of vary minor changes throughout the lifetime of the project.

The Pitch Replacement scheme at Active Medlock was completed in January 2020 with an underspend of £0.013m. It was proposed that the underspend be used to offset the negative balance leaving a new negative balance of £0.020m. It was proposed that the negative balance be passed over to the Hyde Pool scheme where an underspend was evident across a number of provisional sum items. The completion of the Hyde Pool scheme would bring to an end the current approved Leisure Asset investment programme. The balance of the Sport England grant funding, (£0.045m), would be drawn-down by the Council at the end of the defects liability period.

#### **RESOLVED**

**That EXECUTIVE CABINET be RECOMMENDED to agree that the contents of the report be noted and the for approval:**

- (i) The underspend of £0.013m from the Active Medlock Pitch Replacement scheme be used to part fund the negative balance of the Tameside Wellness Centre scheme and**
- (ii) The remaining negative balance of £0.020m from the Wellness Centre final account be passed over to the Hyde Pool scheme.**

### **36 OPERATIONS AND NEIGHBOURHOODS - CAPITAL PROGRAMME**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member for Neighbourhoods, Community Safety and Environment / Assistant Director for Operations and Neighbourhoods. The report provided information with regards to the 2020/21 Operations and Neighbourhoods Capital Programme.

The Assistant Director of Operations and Neighbourhoods highlighted areas within the Operations and Neighbourhoods Capital Programme. It was stated the Highway Maintenance Programmes had been prioritised with the range of delivery contractors. The carriageway and footway resurfacing programmes commenced in August 2020 and ran to mid-December 2020. Work that could not be completed by that date will recommence in early Spring 2021. There was a forecast £0.124m adverse variance on principle road highway works in 2020-21 due to increased costs. This would be resourced by the anticipated 2021-22 Highway Maintenance grant settlement.

The Works to Demesne Drive (No1 & No2 screens) and Halton Street, Hyde had been completed. During Storm Christoph in January 2021, these newly improved inlet structures were monitored and proved to be highly efficient and resilient protecting our communities during the prolonged storm. Further, the engineering works at Fairlea, Denton were complete with only the planting aspect of the landscaping works outstanding.

It was reported that the approved scheme of £260,000 continues to progress with further works planned for Hurst, Mossley and Hyde cemeteries. The total spend on the boundary walls by 31 March 2020 was £135,000 leaving a budget in 2020/21 of £125,000. A further £43,000 had been spent at Dukinfield Cemetery.

In regards to the repairs and restoration of cemetery boundary walls the approved scheme of £260,000 continued to progress with further works planned for Hurst, Mossley and Hyde cemeteries. A further £43,000 had been spent at Dukinfield Cemetery. Funding would now be

channelled into the completion of the additional repairs to medium and low priority wall repairs that still remained on the sites at Mossley, Hurst Ashton, where it was expected a further £10,000 - £20,000 would be spent this year.

Works on the replacement of cremators and mercury abatement, filtration plant and heat recovery facilities were scheduled to commence in March 2020. The Covid 19 pandemic affected Bereavement Services across Greater Manchester, therefore, work on site commenced on 2 October 2020. Cremator No 1 had been taken out of service and the crematory was a construction site. A structural survey was carried out on the steeple in November which had highlighted some concerns which were being dealt with by the Strategic Property Directorate. The projected completion and handover date had slipped by a couple of weeks due to the unforeseen circumstances but the project was still on target for completion in September 2021. £683k was forecast to be spent by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 the remainder would be spent during the financial year 2021/2022.

Members were advised of the capital investment of £600,000 in children's playgrounds across Tameside. STAR had sent out an expression of interest and the tender would go live in February which would be the start of Phase 2 of the project. Phase 3, which were the infrastructure improvements, would commence in February 2021.

It was reported that as a result of Covid 19 the Ashton Town Centre Public Realm project was temporarily paused, in line with Government guidance, resulting in a delay in the delivery of the next phase of the public realm works. Work had started on the procurement of materials which would allow works to start on Wellington Road in front of Clarendon College. Due to the impact of COVID on staff resources and the availability and material delivery timescales this programme was delayed and was under constant review. Reviewed delivery timescales would be provided as soon as there was greater clarity on the availability of materials and availability of staff resources.

## **RESOLVED**

**That the EXECUTIVE CABINET be RECOMMENDED to note the following: -**

- (i) Rescheduling to the Tameside Asset Management Plan (TAMP) and the Highways Maintenance Programme. The commencement of the works programme was revised due to Covid 19.**
- (ii) The progress with regards to Flooding: Flood Prevention and Consequential Repairs.**
- (iii) The progress with regard to the Slope Stability Programme and potential additional works required.**
- (iv) The progress with regards to the Cemetery Boundary Walls Programme.**
- (v) The rescheduling to Replacement of Cremators and Mercury Abatement, Filtration Plant and Heat Recovery Facilities Programme by the significant impact Covid 19 has had on the operation of the Crematorium and the suppliers of cremator equipment**
- (vi) The progress of capital schemes in section 2.12-2.24, and external grant schemes in section 3 and 4.**

**And RECOMMEND to EXECUTIVE CABINET: -**

- (vii) The addition of £0.985m to the Council's 2021/22 Capital programme for the Active Travel Fund Tranche 2 as stated in sections 3.18 to 3.22**
- (viii) The re-phasing of the Operations and Neighbourhoods directorate 2020/21 capital budgets as set out in Appendix 4.**

## **37 GROWTH UPDATE REPORT**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) / Director for Growth, which provided an update on the 2020/21 Growth Capital Programme and set out details of the major approved capital schemes in this directorate.

Members were updated on the progress on the approved capital projects. It was stated that The Droylsden library relocation scheme had an earmarked sum of £ 1.4m in the capital programme. A Key Decision in February 2021 approved a request to increase the budget to £ 2.2m.

With regard to the Denton Baths Site Clearance, works to clear the site had started and would be completed in late May 2021. The cost would be offset by a GMCA Brownfield Homes grant of £0.300m approved by Key Decision on 17 February 2021

The Tameside One installation of fire detection equipment invest to save scheme, had been approved on 10 February 2021. The installation would save future costs on increased insurance premiums and allocate £1.249m from the Councils Insurance Reserve to capital funds to fund the work. The work would begin in April 2021 and had an anticipated completion schedule of 65 weeks.

Members were advised that the bid made via GMCA for the Decarbonisation of the Public estate had been approved. Tameside element of this bid was estimated at £2.3 million. An executive decision report would be required on receipt of the grant condition letter to formally agree to accept the funding into the Councils capital funds

Approval to undertake a Playing Pitch Strategy and Schools Sports Facilities Strategy was approved by Executive Cabinet on 16 December 2020. A specialist consultant had been appointed to develop the PPS and a working group created including representation from Sport England, It was anticipated that the PPS would be ready for consideration by Members in Late summer 2021.

Members of the Panel discussed the progress of the Ashton Town Hall repairs and in relation to land disposals, the progress that had been made on mapping all of the operational and non-operation assets. Further, discussions ensued in relation to Tameside One and the lease arrangements for Wilkinson's, Tameside College and the Department for Work and Pension. Members of the Panel asked that Assistant Director of Growth write to the Panel Members to update them on the lease arrangements for Tameside One.

#### **RESOLVED**

**That the EXECUTIVE CABINET be RECOMMENDED that the following be added to the approved Council Capital Programme**

- (i) The Corporate Landlord Statutory Compliance capital expenditure for the period identified in Appendix 4 of £137,350.46.**
- (ii) That the Growth directorate 2020/21 capital budget is rephrased as set out in Appendix 5.**

### **38 EDUCATION CAPITAL PROGRAMME**

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Member for Lifelong Learning, Equalities, Culture and Heritage / Executive Member for Finance and Growth / Assistant Director for Education / Assistant Director for Strategic Property. The report detailed the updated position of the Council's Education Capital Programme.

Members were advised that on 15 April 2020, the Government announced the 2021/22 allocation of Basic Need Funding. Following discussion with the DfE over aspects of the formula and its application to Tameside, an allocation of £12,231,816 was announced. In regards to the School Condition Grant Funding the 2019/20 Allocation was £1,153,000. The Assistant Director for Education summarised the Basic Need Funded Schemes for 2020/21, **Appendix 1** provided a financial update of current Basic Need funded projects.

In regards to the School Condition Grant Schemes it was reported that the budget available was insufficient to meet the demands placed upon it and the surveyors had been asked to identify priorities of the works required within each school and across the portfolio of schools. It was stated

that **Appendix 3** provided a financial update with details of current School Condition Allocation funded projects, which included proposed changes to the scheme funding.

## **RESOLVED**

That the **EXECUTIVE CABINET** be **RECOMMENDED** to approve:

- (i) Proposed changes to the Education Capital Programme, Basic Need Funding Schemes Appendix 1, Special Provision Fund and Healthy Pupils' Capital Fund as outlined in Appendix 2A and 2B and School Condition Allocation Funding Schemes Appendix 3.
- (ii) The allocation of an additional £49,000 from Basic Need to cover the additional costs at Discovery Academy and Birch Lane as described in paragraph 4.25
- (iii) To re-profile the budget for the works to provide a secure entrance at Denton St Anne's into 2021/22 as described in paragraph 6.8
- (iv) The allocation of an additional £11,657 for additional emergency works at Russell Scott Primary School already incurred, (paragraph 6.15)
- (v) Accept the Sport England Award of £75,000 by the deadline of 31 March 2021 subject to the conditions detailed in paragraphs 6.16 and 6.17.
- (vi) The allocation of a further £50,000 of 2021/22 School Condition Grant funding towards the two schemes at Gee Cross Holy Trinity (paragraph 6.18)
- (vii) The allocation of £11,058.04 from currently unallocated School Condition Grant funding in respect of safety works to glass balustrades at three primary schools (paragraph 6.19)
- (viii) To set aside £300,000 of 2021/22 School Condition Grant for replacement boilers at Gorse Hall, Hurst Knoll CE and Audenshaw Primary Schools noting that if successful, some costs will be reimbursed from the decarbonisation scheme (paragraph 6.30)
- (ix) The allocation of £29,000 in respect of surveys of CLASP and other system built schools' fire compartmentalisation (paragraph 6.31)
- (x) The allocation of a high level estimate of £35,000 to remove a life-expired mobile unit at Arlies Primary School in summer 2021 (paragraph 6.33)
- (xi) The allocation of £30,000 of 2021/22 School Condition Grant for further stock condition surveys (paragraph 6.34)
- (xii) The allocation of £40,000 of 2021/22 School Condition Grant for asbestos management works (paragraph 6.35)
- (xiii) The allocation of £5,000 of 2021/22 School Condition Grant for structural engineers' fees (paragraph 6.436)

## **39 URGENT ITEMS**

There were no urgent items.

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<b>Report To:</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE CABINET</b>
<b>Date:</b>	24 March 2021
<b>Executive Member /</b>	Cllr Ryan – Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth)
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Dr Ash Ramachandra – Lead Clinical GP Kathy Roe – Director of Finance
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>STRATEGIC COMMISSION AND NHS TAMESIDE AND GLOSSOP INTEGRATED CARE FOUNDATION TRUST FINANCE REPORT 2020/21 - AS AT MONTH 10</b>
<b>Report Summary:</b>	<p>This is the tenth financial monitoring report for the 2020/21 financial year, reflecting actual expenditure to 31 January 2021 and forecasts to 31 March 2021. In the context of the on-going Covid-19 pandemic, the forecasts for the rest of the financial year have been prepared using the best information available but is based on a number of assumptions. New funding continues to be announced by Government to support the impacts of the COVID pandemic, and whilst confidence in the year end position is much greater at this time of year, forecasts remain subject to change in the event of new or changed government guidance and funding over the next two months.</p> <p><b>Appendix 1</b> summarises the integrated financial position on revenue budgets as at 31 January 2021 and forecast to 31 March 2021. As at Month 10, the Strategic Commission is forecasting a net underspend of £0.155m by 31 March 2021. This is a significant improvement on the position reported at month 9 and reflects additional COVID related income on Council budgets which has reduced the forecast overspend to £0.358m. On the assumption that the anticipated COVID top up is received in full, a surplus of £512k is projected at year end on CCG budgets. Whilst the overall forecast position is looking more positive, there remain significant variances in some service areas which are not attributed to COVID and which present ongoing financial risks for future years.</p> <p>Further detail on budget variances, savings and pressures is included in <b>APPENDIX 2</b>.</p> <p><b>Appendix 3</b> provides an update on Council Tax and Business Rates collection performance and the forecast year end position on the Collection Fund based on a detailed exercise undertaken in December 2020. There is a forecast in year deficit on the Collection Fund for both Council Tax and Business Rates due to the impact of the COVID pandemic. This forecast deficit will need to be funded in 2021/22 and the forecast deficit is reflected in the 2021/22 budget approved by Full Council on 23 February 2021.</p> <p><b>Appendix 4</b> is the third capital monitoring report for 2020/21, summarising the forecast outturn at 31 March 2021 based on the financial activity to 31 January 2020. The detail of this monitoring report is focused on the budget and forecast expenditure for fully approved projects in the 2020/21 financial year. The approved budget for 2020/21 is £56.338m (after re-profiling approved at P7 monitoring) and current forecast for the financial year is £46.209m.</p> <p><b>Appendix 5</b> provides an update on the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). The Council is facing significant pressures on High Needs</p>

funding and starts the 2020/21 financial year with an overall deficit on the DSG reserve of £0.557m. The projected in-year deficit on the high needs block is expected to be £2.838m due to the continuing significant increases in the number of pupils requiring support.

**Recommendations:**

Members are recommended to:

- (i) Note the forecast outturn position and associated risks for 2020/21 as set out in **Appendix 1**.
- (ii) Note the significant pressures facing Council Budgets as set out in **Appendix 2**.
- (iii) **Approve** the budget virements and reserve transfers set out on pages 23 and 24 of **Appendix 2**.
- (iv) Note the forecast Collection Fund position for 2020/21 as set out in **Appendix 3**.
- (v) Note the Capital Programme 2020/21 forecast and **approve** the re-profiling of capital budgets as set out in **Appendix 4**.
- (vi) Note the forecast position in respect of Dedicated Schools Grant as set out in **Appendix 5**.
- (vii) Approve the proposals for accessing the CCG cumulative surplus and the utilisation of funds for the purposes set out in **section 6**, including the creation of earmarked reserves to support specific initiatives.
- (viii) Approve the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding to accept £0.548m of funding to support the preparation for the Domestic Abuse Bill and to receive a further report to agree the implementation strategy in Tameside, as outlined in **Section 8**.

**Policy Implications:**

Budget is allocated in accordance with Council Policy

**Financial Implications:**

**(Authorised by the Section 151 Officer & Chief Finance Officer)**

The Council set a balanced budget for 2020/21 but the budget process in the Council did not produce any meaningful efficiencies from departments and therefore relied on a number of corporate financing initiatives, including budgeting for the full estimated dividend from Manchester Airport Group, an increase in the vacancy factor and targets around increasing fees and charges income.

The budget also relied on drawing down £12.4m of reserves to allow services the time to turn around areas of pressures. These areas were broadly, Children's Services placement costs, Children's Services prevention work (which was to be later mainstreamed and funded from reduced placement costs), shortfalls on car parking and markets income. Each of these services required on-going development work to have the impact of allowing demand to be taken out of the systems and additional income generated.

There was additional investment around the IT and Growth Directorate Services, to invest in IT equipment, software and capacity and to develop strategically important sites for housing and business development, including key Town Centre masterplans. A delay in delivering the projects that the reserves were funding is likely to mean more reserves will be required in future years, placing pressure on already depleting resources.

The NHS was operating under a command and control financial



regime for the first six months of 2020/21. Under command and control there was no requirement or expectation that the CCG would deliver efficiency savings. Since October the NHS has entered phase 3 of the COVID recovery process. Under phase 3, financial envelopes have been issued on a Sustainability and Transformation Plan (STP) footprint. In T&G this means that a financial envelope exists at a Greater Manchester level. This report shows that local control totals required to deliver against the envelope will be met, however there is risk associated with this. In order to meet the control total QIPP savings of £7,994k are required, against which there is currently a gap of £174k.

It should be noted that the Integrated Commissioning Fund (ICF) for the Strategic Commission is bound by the terms within the Section 75 and associated Financial Framework agreements.

#### **Legal Implications:**

**(Authorised by the Borough Solicitor)**

Legislation is clear that every councillor is responsible for the financial control and decision making at their council. The Local Government Act 1972 (Sec 151) states that “*every local authority shall make arrangements for the proper administration of their financial affairs...*” and the Local Government Act 2000 requires Full Council to approve the council’s budget and council tax demand.

Every council requires money to finance the resources it needs to provide local public services. Therefore, every councillor is required to take an interest in the way their council is funded and the financial decisions that the council takes.

A sound budget is essential to ensure effective financial control in any organisation and the preparation of the annual budget is a key activity at every council.

Every council must have a balanced and robust budget for the forthcoming financial year and also a ‘medium term financial strategy (MTFS)’ which is also known as a Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP). This projects forward likely income and expenditure over at least three years. The MTFS ought to be consistent with the council’s work plans and strategies, particularly the corporate plan. Due to income constraints and the pressure on service expenditure through increased demand and inflation, many councils find that their MTFS estimates that projected expenditure will be higher than projected income. This is known as a budget gap.

Whilst such budget gaps are common in years two-three of the MTFS, the requirement to approve a balanced and robust budget for the immediate forthcoming year means that efforts need to be made to ensure that any such budget gap is closed. This is achieved by making attempts to reduce expenditure and/or increase income. Clearly councillors will be concerned with any potential effect that these financial decisions have on service delivery.

There is unlikely to be sufficient money to do everything the council would wish to provide due to its budget gap. Therefore, councillors need to consider their priorities and objectives and ensure that these drive the budget process. In addition, it is essential that councils consider how efficient it is in providing services and obtaining the appropriate service outcome for all its services.

In times of austerity, it is tempting for a council to run down its reserves to maintain day-to-day spending. However, this is, at best, short sighted and, at worst, disastrous! Reserves can only be spent once and so can never be the answer to long-term funding problems. However, reserves can be used to buy the council time to consider how best to make efficiency savings and can also be used to 'smooth' any uneven pattern in the need to make savings.

**Risk Management:**

Associated details are specified within the presentation.

Failure to properly manage and monitor the Strategic Commission's budgets will lead to service failure and a loss of public confidence. Expenditure in excess of budgeted resources is likely to result in a call on Council reserves, which will reduce the resources available for future investment. The use and reliance on one off measures to balance the budget is not sustainable and makes it more difficult in future years to recover the budget position.

**Background Papers:**

Background papers relating to this report can be inspected by contacting :

Tom Wilkinson, Assistant Director of Finance, Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council



Telephone:0161 342 5609



e-mail: [tom.wilkinson@tameside.gov.uk](mailto:tom.wilkinson@tameside.gov.uk)

Tracey Simpson, Deputy Chief Finance Officer, Tameside and Glossop Clinical Commissioning Group



Telephone:0161 342 5626



e-mail: [tracey.simpson@nhs.net](mailto:tracey.simpson@nhs.net)

## **1. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 Monthly integrated finance reports are usually prepared to provide an overview on the financial position of the Tameside and Glossop economy.
- 1.2 The report includes the details of the Integrated Commissioning Fund (ICF) for all Council services and the Clinical Commissioning Group. The total gross revenue budget value of the ICF for 2020/21 is in excess of £980 million.
- 1.3 Please note that any reference throughout this report to the Tameside and Glossop economy refers to the three partner organisations namely:
  - Tameside and Glossop Integrated Care NHS Foundation Trust (ICFT)
  - NHS Tameside and Glossop CCG (CCG)
  - Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council (TMBC)

## **2. REVENUE BUDGET SUMMARY**

- 2.1 **Appendix 1** summarises the integrated financial position on revenue budgets as at 31 January 2021 and forecast to 31 March 2021.
- 2.2 As at Month 10, the Strategic Commission is forecasting a net underspend of £0.155m by 31 March 2021. This is a significant improvement on the position reported at month 9 and reflects additional COVID related income on Council budgets which has reduced the forecast overspend to £0.358m. On the assumption that the anticipated COVID top up is received in full, a surplus of £512k is projected at year end on CCG budgets.
- 2.3 Whilst the overall forecast position is looking more positive, there remain significant variances in some service areas which are not attributed to COVID and which present ongoing financial risks for future years. Further detail on budget variances, savings and pressures is included in **Appendix 2**.

## **3. COLLECTION FUND 2020/21**

- 3.1 **Appendix 3** provides an update on Council Tax and Business Rates collection performance and the forecast year end position on the Collection Fund based on a detailed exercise undertaken in December 2020. There is a forecast in year deficit on the Collection Fund for both Council Tax and Business Rates due to the impact of the COVID pandemic. This forecast deficit will need to be funded in 2021/22 and the forecast deficit is reflected in the 2021/22 budget approved by Full Council on 23 February 2021

## **4. CAPITAL PROGRAMME**

- 4.1 **Appendix 4** is the third capital monitoring report for 2020/21, summarising the forecast outturn at 31 March 2021 based on the financial activity to 31 January 2020. The detail of this monitoring report is focused on the budget and forecast expenditure for fully approved projects in the 2020/21 financial year. The approved budget for 2020/21 is £56.338m (after re-profiling approved at P7 monitoring) and current forecast for the financial year is £46.410m.

## **5. DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT (DSG)**

- 5.1 **Appendix 5** provides an update on the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). The Council is facing significant pressures on High Needs funding and starts the 2020/21 financial year with

an overall deficit on the DSG reserve of £0.557m. The projected in-year deficit on the high needs block is expected to be £2.838m due to the continuing significant increases in the number of pupils requiring support. If the 2020/21 projections materialise, there will be a deficit on the DSG reserve at the end of this financial year. This would mean it is likely a deficit recovery plan would have to be submitted to the Department for Education (DfE) outlining how we expect to recover this deficit and manage spending over the next 3 years and will require discussions and agreement of the Schools Forum.

## **6. CCG CUMULATIVE SURPLUS**

- 6.1 The CCG has a cumulative surplus held with NHS England which has built up over a number of years and is reported in the CCG annual accounts. The Strategic Commission has been unable to access this funding without prior authorisation from NHS England and this has been impeded as a result of the NHS Command and Control financial regime in 2020-21.
- 6.2 NHS England have now offered the opportunity to access this resource in the 20/21 financial year to support the financial pressures faced by the system and tackle delays incurred in implementation of the next phase of our transformation as a result of COVID. It is proposed that this surplus is accessed and utilised to facilitate ongoing financial sustainability across the economy. This additional funding will enable the Strategic Commission to invest in integrated transformation programmes, to improve outcomes and efficiency whilst we build back and learn to live with COVID.
- 6.3 The total available surplus is £7.8m which it is proposed will be utilised as follows:
- £5m to be managed under the risk share arrangement in 2020-21 under the Section 75 pooled budget arrangement. The opportunity afforded by the return of the accumulated surplus allows the risk share to be activated and used to fund the Population Health community services contract with the ICFT under the pooled budget arrangements. The Council's 2020-21 position was balanced by the use of £12m Council reserves. This will allow the £5m of Council resources that was earmarked to be spent on this contract to be added to an earmarked reserve and used in future years to support future priorities of the Strategic Commission as set out under the terms of the risk share agreement. (Members will recall this offers the benefits in reverse from when the Council increased contributions to the section 75 pool to enable the CCG to meet its obligations in 2017-18).
  - £1m additional investment into the joint Investment Fund. In 2018/19 the Strategic Commission created an Investment Fund of £1m (funded £0.5m from the Council and £0.5m from the CCG) to fund 'invest to save' initiatives across the Strategic Commission. It is proposed that this Investment Fund is expanded with a further £1m of investment from the CCG in 2020-21, matched with a further £1m of investment from the Council, to support the on-going transformation strategy across the system and particularly within our neighbourhoods. The Council investment will be reallocated from the service improvement reserve.
  - £1.094m CCG Contribution to support expenditure incurred during 2020/21 on Housing, Homelessness and Supporting People services. The Council has experienced demand and cost pressures in this area during 2020-21, with total forecast spend of £2.091m exacerbated by health needs during the pandemic. These pressures are expected to continue into 2021-22 – the CCG contribution in 2020-21 will enable the Council to reduce its overall drawdown of reserves that are being used to support the overall budget this year. These unused reserves will be available to support the Council's ongoing homelessness pressures into 2021-22 if required. It is proposed that an earmarked reserve will be created for this purpose.
  - £0.706m CCG Contribution to support the health needs in complex Children's Social Care packages in 2020-21 as identified as part of the Children's Services Seven point improvement plan. As the Council is now forecasting to be broadly on budget, in the spirit of joint working, it is proposed that this funding will be held in an earmarked reserve and

future spending decisions related to this amount be taken jointly by the Strategic Commission.

## **7. WRITE OFF OF IRRECOVERABLE DEBT**

- 7.1 There were no write offs of irrecoverable debt requiring Member approval in the period 1 October 2020 to 31 December 2020.

## **8. DOMESTIC ABUSE BILL FUNDING**

- 8.1 The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government has announced the distribution of £125m nationally to support the implementation of the Domestic Abuse Bill when it comes into law (subject to Parliamentary approval). Tameside are eligible for £0.548m towards this to be spent in the 2021/22 financial year, with a robust needs assessment to be prepared by August 2021. To access this funding the MHCLG are requiring the Council to sign a memorandum of understanding to confirm that they will use the funding towards the necessary preparations and meet the obligations yet to be made law. As the funding is in excess of £500K in accordance with the Council's Constitution a further report will be necessary for Executive Cabinet approval of the proposed allocation of the funding.

## **9. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 9.1 As stated on the front cover of the report.

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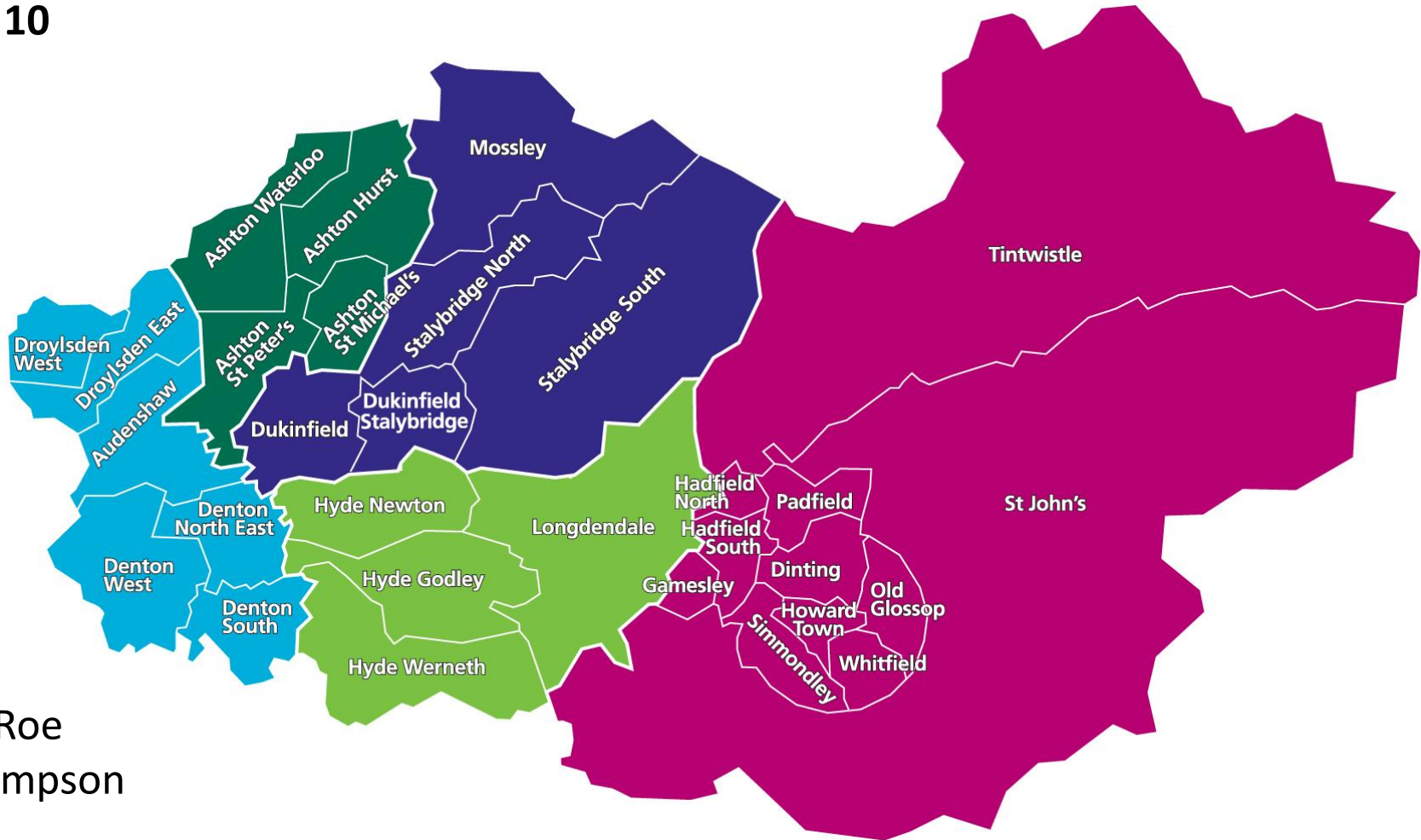
# Tameside and Glossop Strategic Commission

## Finance Update Report

Financial Year Ending 31st March 2021

Month 10

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Kathy Roe  
Sam Simpson

## Month 10 Finance Report

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*This report covers the Tameside and Glossop Strategic Commission (Tameside & Glossop Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council (TMBC)) and Tameside & Glossop Integrated Care Foundation Trust. It does not capture any Local Authority spend from Derbyshire County Council or High Peak Borough Council for the residents of Glossop.*



# Finance Update Report – Executive Summary

## Children's Services

### £3,830k overspend

Children's services continue to present the most significant financial risk to the Integrated Commissioning Fund, both for the 2020/21 forecasts and future year budgets.

At M10 the size of the pressure has reduced from month 9, due to revised staffing forecasts, but remains a significant overspend against budget.

## Message from the Directors of Finance

As we enter the final two months of this financial year, we are well placed to balance the financial position on a non-recurrent, in-year basis. As a locality we are maintaining control over our financial position within the context of the target agreed for the GM system overall.

However COVID continues to place a significant operational strain on the system, while the longer term financial outlook is a cause for concern as we contend with the aftermath of the pandemic at the same time as addressing an underlying financial deficit.

The CCG has a cumulative surplus held with NHS England which has built up over a number of years and reported in the CCG annual accounts. We have been unable to access this funding without prior authorisation from NHS England and this has been impeded as a result of the Command and Control financial regime in 2020-21.

However, NHS England have now offered us the opportunity to access this resource in the current financial year to support the financial pressures faced by the system and tackle delays incurred in implementation of the next phase of our transformation as a result of COVID.

This would be managed under the terms of the risk share arrangement of the pooled budget between the CCG and Council. Enabling system wide investment in our integrated transformation programmes to improve outcomes and efficiency as we collectively build back whilst living with COVID, and to facilitate ongoing financial sustainability across our economy.

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## CCG Top Up Payments

The CCG is showing a YTD overspend of £1,379k, but a surplus of £512k by year end. This relates to anticipated top up payments which have not yet been received.

This is made up of £338k from the Hospital Discharge Programme, £15k for flu vaccines, £85k in relation to the COVID vaccination programme, and £941k in relation to activity with the independent sector.

Our position assumes that the top up will be paid in full, but risk to the position if the funding does not materialise as expected.

Forecast Position £000's	Expenditure Budget	Income Budget	Net Budget	Net Forecast	Net Variance
CCG Expenditure	441,901	0	441,901	441,389	512
TMBC Expenditure	540,467	(335,188)	205,279	205,637	(358)
<b>Integrated Commissioning Fund</b>	<b>982,368</b>	<b>(335,188)</b>	<b>647,180</b>	<b>647,026</b>	<b>155</b>

As at Month 10, the Strategic Commission is forecasting a net underspend of £0.155m by 31 March 2021. This is a significant improvement on the position reported at month 9 and reflects additional COVID related income on Council budgets which has reduced the forecast overspend to £0.358m. On the assumption that the anticipated COVID top up is received in full, a surplus of £512k is projected at year end on CCG budgets. Whilst the overall forecast position is looking more positive, there remain significant variances in some service areas which are not attributed to COVID and which present ongoing financial risks.

# Finance Update Report – Strategic Commission Budgets

Forecast Position £000's	Forecast Position					Net Variance		Net Variance	
	Expenditure Budget	Income Budget	Net Budget	Net Forecast	Net Variance	COVID Variance	Non-COVID Variance	Previous Month	Movement in Month
Acute	217,048	0	217,048	218,609	(1,561)	0	(1,561)	(97)	(1,464)
Mental Health	44,532	0	44,532	44,321	211	0	211	(77)	288
Primary Care	92,268	0	92,268	91,650	618	0	618	245	374
Continuing Care	14,521	0	14,521	14,110	411	0	411	461	(50)
Community	34,768	0	34,768	35,030	(263)	0	(263)	(129)	(133)
Other CCG	34,224	0	34,224	34,506	(283)	(1,379)	1,096	(1,892)	1,609
CCG TEP Shortfall (QIPP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCG Running Costs	4,541	0	4,541	4,541	0	0	0	0	0
Anticipated COVID Top Up	0	0	0	(1,379)	1,379	1,379	0	2,001	(622)
Adults	85,935	(47,197)	38,737	38,477	260	0	260	(440)	700
Children's Services - Social Care	64,286	(10,288)	53,998	57,827	(3,830)	0	(3,830)	(4,134)	304
Education	32,250	(25,843)	6,407	6,880	(473)	(562)	89	(684)	211
Individual Schools Budgets	119,645	(119,645)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Population Health	15,910	(291)	15,619	18,763	(3,144)	(3,500)	356	(3,231)	87
Operations and Neighbourhoods	80,504	(27,583)	52,921	54,221	(1,300)	(1,225)	(75)	(305)	(995)
Growth	45,526	(34,537)	10,988	11,870	(882)	(125)	(757)	(822)	(59)
Governance	67,256	(57,735)	9,521	10,334	(813)	(1,409)	596	(90)	(723)
Finance & IT	9,537	(1,907)	7,630	7,518	112	(29)	141	27	85
Quality and Safeguarding	378	(237)	141	110	31	0	31	21	9
Capital and Financing	10,379	(9,624)	756	6,098	(5,342)	(6,269)	927	(5,678)	336
Contingency	3,377	0	3,377	2,410	967	(911)	1,878	(8)	975
Contingency - COVID Costs	0	0	0	40,465	(40,465)	(40,465)	0	(28,244)	(12,221)
Corporate Costs	5,486	(301)	5,184	4,952	232	(65)	297	175	57
LA COVID-19 Grant Funding	0	0	0	(44,095)	44,095	44,095	0	28,216	15,878
Other COVID contributions	0	0	0	(10,193)	10,193	10,193	0	11,356	(1,163)
<b>Integrated Commissioning Fund</b>	<b>982,368</b>	<b>(335,188)</b>	<b>647,180</b>	<b>647,026</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>(272)</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>(3,328)</b>	<b>3,482</b>

# Finance Update Report – Strategic Commission Budgets

Forecast Position £000's	YTD Position			Forecast Position			Variance	
	Budget	Actual	Variance	Budget	Forecast	Variance	COVID Variance	Non- COVID Variance
Acute	180,663	181,891	(1,228)	217,048	218,609	(1,561)	0	(1,561)
Mental Health	36,796	36,416	380	44,532	44,321	211	0	211
Primary Care	75,645	75,073	572	92,268	91,650	618	0	618
Continuing Care	11,875	11,525	350	14,521	14,110	411	0	411
Community	28,689	28,814	(125)	34,768	35,030	(263)	0	(263)
Other CCG	26,759	28,081	(1,322)	34,224	34,506	(283)	(1,379)	1,096
CCG TEP Shortfall (QIPP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CCG Running Costs	3,645	3,651	(6)	4,541	4,541	0	0	0
Anticipated COVID Top Up	0	0	0	0	(1,379)	1,379	1,379	0
Adults	32,281	38,177	(5,896)	38,737	38,477	260	0	260
Children's Services - Social Care	44,998	46,220	(1,222)	53,998	57,827	(3,830)	0	(3,830)
Education	5,237	5,173	65	6,407	6,880	(473)	(562)	89
Individual Schools Budgets	1,569	(2,334)	3,903	0	0	0	0	0
Population Health	13,016	13,479	(464)	15,619	18,763	(3,144)	(3,500)	356
Operations and Neighbourhoods	45,509	47,268	(1,759)	52,921	54,221	(1,300)	(1,225)	(75)
Growth	10,569	9,679	889	10,988	11,870	(882)	(125)	(757)
Governance	9,086	9,740	(654)	9,521	10,334	(813)	(1,409)	596
Finance & IT	6,531	6,095	436	7,630	7,518	112	(29)	141
Quality and Safeguarding	117	60	57	141	110	31	0	31
Capital and Financing	630	(1,020)	1,650	756	6,098	(5,342)	(6,269)	927
Contingency	2,814	1,748	1,065	3,377	2,410	967	(911)	1,878
Contingency - COVID Costs	0	15,029	(15,029)	0	40,465	(40,465)	(40,465)	0
Corporate Costs	4,433	4,370	63	5,184	4,952	232	(65)	297
LA COVID-19 Grant Funding	0	(34,502)	34,502	0	(44,095)	44,095	44,095	0
Other COVID contributions	0	(9,741)	9,741	0	(10,193)	10,193	10,193	0
<b>Integrated Commissioning Fund</b>	<b>540,860</b>	<b>514,890</b>	<b>25,970</b>	<b>647,180</b>	<b>647,026</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>(272)</b>	<b>426</b>
CCG Expenditure	364,071	365,450	(1,379)	441,901	441,389	512	0	512
TMBC Expenditure	176,788	149,440	27,348	205,279	205,637	(358)	(272)	(86)
<b>Integrated Commissioning Fund</b>	<b>540,860</b>	<b>514,890</b>	<b>25,970</b>	<b>647,180</b>	<b>647,026</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>(272)</b>	<b>426</b>

# Finance Update Report – Headlines

## Children's Services (£3,830k)

The Directorate is reporting a forecast overspend of £3,830K at period 10 which is an overall favourable reduction of £304K from period 9. The forecast overspend is predominantly due to the number and cost of external placements. As at the end of January the number of Looked After Children was 715 a reduction of 12 from the 727 reported in the previous month.

The overall change in forecasts is predominately due to a favourable change in employee forecasts of £349K. This is mainly due to delays in filling Positive Futures posts and vacant posts in the Tameside Together Service. In addition the cost of residential external placements has reduced by £75K which is mainly due to placements for young people aged 18 and over ending. Interagency fee expenditure has also reduced by £153K.

However there are a number of areas for which the forecast expenditure has increased. These include transport costs for children open to the Child Protection & Child in Need Teams (£118K) and legal fees (£83K).

## TMBC YTD Position

The YTD underspend on TMBC budgets reflects COVID funding in actuals which was not included in the budget. Significant funding has been received for mass testing activity where expenditure will be incurred during February and March 2021.

## CCG Surplus £512k

On the assumption that the anticipated COVID top up is received in full, a surplus of £512k is projected at year end.

This in line with the position reported at M9 and the surplus in T&G will help to offset pressures elsewhere in the system and help GM to manage within the financial envelope.

## CCG QIPP

The CCG had a QIPP target of £7,994k for 2020/21. This has been fully realised at M10.

Outstanding credit notes for estates, relating to a prior year dispute around 'true up' costs have been received and transacted. This has resulted in non-recurrent QIPP of £456k.

Our plan included provision for increased individualised commissioning patients over the winter period. While number of placements has increased slightly at the end of January, this has not happened on the scale originally envisaged. Resulting in QIPP achievement of £500k.

This has allowed us to report QIPP as fully achieved this month. However, as the majority of savings delivered are non recurrent in nature, there remains a significant financial challenge to address in future years.

## COVID Costs – Council Expenditure

Further analysis of COVID related expenditure and funding is included in Appendix 2. The Council is in receipt of general COVID funding to offset general expenditure pressures and loss of income. In addition, a number of significant targeted grants are being provided to fund a range of activity include mass testing, outbreak containment and support for those impacted by the pandemic, including support to businesses, families and individuals.

# Finance Update Report – Headlines

## Capital and Financing (£5,342k)

As reported in previous updates, the overspend on Capital and Financing budgets is attributable primarily to the loss of the Manchester Airport Dividend in 2021 due to the COVID pandemic. The forecast position has improved slightly since last month due additional interest income on balances and borrowing costs not incurred due to cash balances being higher than previously forecast.

## Governance (£813k)

The directorate is currently forecasting an overspend of (£813k) – this is driven by the Housing Benefit & Homelessness related pressures which total (£1,468k). Without this pressure, which is being subsidised by the Directorate, it would be underspending by £655k. Within Housing Benefit there is an element of Expenditure on board and lodging or non self-contained licensed accommodation where the local authority is landlord relating to the provision of Homelessness accommodation. The Local Housing Allowance limits mean that we can only claim subsidy up to a certain level. The Gross Expenditure is £1.693m of which we cannot claim subsidy for (£1.188m). This expenditure has significantly increased from previous years due to COVID pressures, with increased length of stay being a significant driver of increased cost. The budgets for this activity will transfer to the Homelessness Team in Operations and Neighbourhoods from 1 April 2021 because the Governance Directorate whilst paying Housing Benefit do not control or exercise any influence over the expenditure, which sits with the Homelessness team who commission the services. There is also a £280k pressure due to a reduction in Housing Benefit overpayments identified and collected in year together with reduced collection of prior year overpayment debts. Reduced debt collection is attributable to the economic impact of Covid 19 and the suspension or recovery processes earlier in the year.

## Operations and Neighbourhoods (£1,300k)

The forecast outturn position reflects a number of under and overspends across the directorate. Significant underspends on staffing costs have arisen due to delays in recruitment and the holding of vacant posts whilst a service review and restructure takes place. Savings are also being achieved on the disposal of street sweepings, the transport levy is less than budget and one-off savings have been achieved on transport costs.

Significant pressures resulting in overspends include significant shortfalls in income from markets, licensing and public protection, and most significantly car parking (in excess of £1.4m pressure). The service has also incurred significant additional costs on winter gritting due to the prolonged cold weather, and delays to the LED Street Lighting scheme mean that savings in electricity costs have not yet materialised.

## Population Health (£3,144k)

The forecast outturn position reflects the expected financial support required for Active Tameside. Population Health staff continue to be focused on COVID related activity and further additional COVID funding is expected to be allocated to Population Health, which will improve the reported position by year end.

## Growth (£882k)

The net overspend reflects a number of under and overspends across the service. Savings have been achieved on utilities and premises costs due to buildings not being utilised during the year, and vacant posts have also resulted in budget savings. However, significant shortfalls in income across the service, together with abortive disposal costs, are resulting in a net overspend forecast.

# Finance Summary Position – T&G ICFT

	Month 10			YTD			Forecast		
	Plan £000's	Actual £000's	Variance £000's	Plan £000's	Actual £000's	Variance £000's	Plan £000's	Actual £000's	Variance £000's
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>£22,902</b>	<b>£22,148</b>	<b>(£754)</b>	<b>£225,414</b>	<b>£225,227</b>	<b>(£187)</b>	<b>£271,105</b>	<b>£269,753</b>	<b>(£1,352)</b>
Employee Expenses	(£14,984)	(£14,546)	£439	(£153,525)	(£145,633)	£7,892	(£183,530)	(£175,967)	£7,563
Non Pay Expenditure	(£6,884)	(£5,614)	£1,270	(£64,355)	(£57,335)	£7,020	(£78,075)	(£70,735)	£7,340
<b>Total Operating Expenditure (excl. COVID-19)</b>	<b>(£21,868)</b>	<b>(£20,159)</b>	<b>£1,709</b>	<b>(£217,881)</b>	<b>(£202,968)</b>	<b>£14,912</b>	<b>(£261,605)</b>	<b>(£246,702)</b>	<b>£14,903</b>
Income - COVID-19 (Mass Vaccs)	£0	£301	£301	£0	£301	£301	£0	£1,889	£1,889
Income - COVID-19 (Staff Vaccs)	£0	£27	£27	£0	£27	£27	£0	£188	£188
Employee Expenses - COVID-19	(£1,362)	(£1,533)	(£172)	(£5,386)	(£11,953)	(£6,567)	(£8,009)	(£16,482)	(£8,473)
Non Pay Expenditure - COVID-19	(£337)	(£264)	£73	(£1,289)	(£4,439)	(£3,150)	(£1,951)	(£5,104)	(£3,153)
<b>Total Operating Expenditure - COVID-19</b>	<b>(£1,699)</b>	<b>(£1,470)</b>	<b>£229</b>	<b>(£6,674)</b>	<b>(£16,064)</b>	<b>(£9,389)</b>	<b>(£9,960)</b>	<b>(£19,510)</b>	<b>(£9,550)</b>
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>(£23,567)</b>	<b>(£21,629)</b>	<b>£1,938</b>	<b>(£224,555)</b>	<b>(£219,032)</b>	<b>£5,523</b>	<b>(£271,565)</b>	<b>(£266,212)</b>	<b>£5,353</b>
Financing Costs	(£475)	(£495)	(£20)	(£4,940)	(£4,921)	£19	(£5,889)	(£5,882)	£7
<b>Net Surplus/ (Deficit) before exceptional Items</b>	<b>(£1,140)</b>	<b>£24</b>	<b>£1,164</b>	<b>(£4,081)</b>	<b>£1,274</b>	<b>£5,355</b>	<b>(£6,349)</b>	<b>(£2,341)</b>	<b>£4,008</b>
Trust Efficiency Programme	£267	£10	(£257)	£943	£711	(£232)	£1,500	£800	(£700)



# Finance Summary Position – T&G ICFT

## Trust Financial Summary

The Trust reported a small net surplus in month of c.£24k after receipt of all funding, YTD performance reported c.£1.274m surplus. Compared to plan (which was planned at c.£6.3m for Months 7-12) the Trust is reporting a favourable position in month of c.£1.164m and YTD c.£5.355m. As previously communicated, the plan submitted was in line with national guidance and assumptions which assumed no further COVID spikes in activity. As the plan is out of date, the Trust has submitted a revised forecast at month 10, which illustrates a forecast deficit of c.£2.341m by the end of the financial year.

Total COVID expenditure incurred in month equates to c.£1.470m and c.£16.064m YTD.

The Trust has delivered non recurrent efficiencies YTD equating to c.£0.711m which are largely through non recurrent income and rebates received.

## Activity and Performance:

Despite the pressure the Trust is facing in managing COVID activity resultant from the 3<sup>rd</sup> surge, the Trust continues to deliver strong levels of activity performance against restoration plans particularly in Diagnostics and Endoscopy, as well as Urgent and Cancer referrals. Due to the surge in COVID cases, some areas still delivering below 100% restoration targets.

The ability for the Trust to meet restoration targets is dependent upon the availability of staff and capacity and this is not due to financial constraints.

## Planning 2021/22 Update

As communicated and due to the 3<sup>rd</sup> surge in COVID cases, planning for 2021/22 has been postponed until April and further guidance is awaited. It has been communicated, that the current financial arrangements in absence of usual planning will be extended for Quarter 1 2021. Further guidance to be issued end of March 2021.

## Exit Run Rate 2020/21

The Trust is currently reviewing its Exit Run Rate leaving 2020/21 financial year and will form a starting point to inform 2021/22 planning.

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# APPENDIX 2 – Strategic Commission Detailed Analysis

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# Local Authority Savings Progress

Directorate	Opening Target £000s	Undeliverable Savings £000s	Red £000s	Amber £000s	Green £000s	Achieved £000s	Total forecast savings £000s
Adults	981	188	0	0	0	793	793
Children's Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Children's - Education	100	0	0	81	0	100	181
Population Health	326	326	0	0	0	0	0
Operations and Neighbourhoods	682	150	0	0	0	532	532
Growth	500	500	0	0	0	0	0
Governance	105	30	0	0	0	75	75
Finance & IT	840	15	0	0	0	805	805
Quality and Safeguarding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital and Financing	3,002	2,400	0	0	562	50	612
Contingency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corporate Costs	204	58	0	0	63	230	293
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,740</b>	<b>3,667</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>2,585</b>	<b>3,291</b>
<b>%</b>		<b>54.4%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>38.4%</b>	<b>48.8%</b>

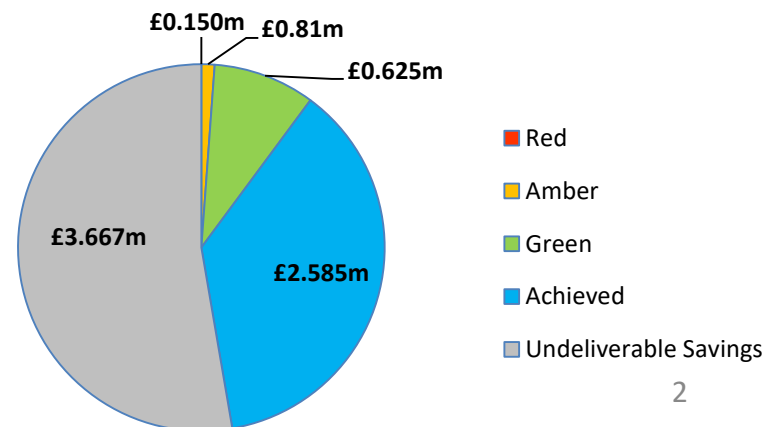
## SAVINGS PROGRESS

The 2020/21 Revenue Budget, approved by Full Council on 25 February 2020, included savings targets in respect of a vacancy factor, additional fees and charges, and savings to be delivered by management. Combined with savings identified in previous years, the total savings target for the Council is £6,740k.

**Vacancy Factor** - The total vacancy factor for the year is £2,387k. As at the end of period 10, forecast underspends relating to vacant posts were £7,861k, therefore significantly overachieving the annual target.

**Other Savings** – Overall the Council is forecasting to achieve savings of £3,291k against a target of £6,740k, although £81k remains rated as Amber with risks to delivery. Savings of £625k are rated green and £2,585k already achieved as at the end of January 2021. Planned savings of £3,667k will not be delivered with alternatives now being planned and delivered in place of the original targets.

## Savings 2020/21



# Local Authority Pressures

## PRESSURES

The 2020/21 Council Revenue Budget included funding for pressures across services of £23,075k. As at month 10 total forecast pressures have increased across a number of areas as set out below. Further narrative on increased pressures in each area is included in the narrative for each service later in this report.

Directorate	Pressures funded in budget £000s	Pressures materialised to date £000s	Total pressures forecast £000s	Increase/(decrease) in pressures £000s
Adults	3,109	1,090	1,552	(1,557)
Children's Services	10,509	10,923	13,361	2,852
Children's – Education	402	928	1,150	748
Population Health	466	461	466	0
Operations and Neighbourhoods	3,533	1,937	3,238	(295)
Growth	3,039	734	2,581	(458)
Governance	842	648	777	(65)
Finance & IT	1,743	161	467	(1,276)
Quality and Safeguarding	0	0	0	0
Capital and Financing	40	0	40	0
Contingency	(639)	(487)	(639)	0
Corporate Costs	31	26	31	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,075</b>	<b>16,419</b>	<b>23,024</b>	<b>(51)</b>

Adult Services	Gross Expenditure Budget £000's	Gross Income Budget £000's	Net Budget £000's	Actual to date £000's	Forecast £000's	Variance £000's
Adults Commissioning Service	56,832	(21,455)	35,377	34,444	33,926	1,451
Adults Neighbourhood Teams	8,244	(85)	8,158	7,032	8,563	(405)
Integrated Urgent Care Team	2,054	(10)	2,044	1,486	1,909	135
Long Term Support, Reablement & Shared Lives	13,051	(1,062)	11,989	10,168	12,491	(502)
Mental Health / Community Response Service	4,280	(1,215)	3,065	3,386	4,397	(1,332)
Senior Management	1,474	(23,370)	(21,896)	(18,338)	(22,810)	914
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85,935</b>	<b>(47,197)</b>	<b>38,737</b>	<b>38,177</b>	<b>38,477</b>	<b>260</b>

## BUDGET VARIATIONS

The net variance reflects a number of underspends and pressures including:

### Underspends:

- **£2,565k** - Residential & nursing placements are forecast to be £1,910k below budget, as a large part of the costs previously budgeted to be borne by the Council are now funded by the NHS via COVID monies, due to the large number of COVID cases. Likewise, homecare is £511k below budget, with allocated COVID monies more than offsetting increased demand. The approach to the funding of COVID care packages (those intended to facilitate a hospital discharge or avoid an admission) has changed, with a phased approach through to March rather than an immediate transition to Council funding from September
- **£608k** - Various contracts within the Commissioning service will come in well below their budgeted cost with a number of contracts being part-funded by NHS COVID monies, as is the case with equipment store. Funds are provided for home care packages provided through the Independent Living Fund, but costs have not arisen.
- **£971k** - Employee costs in Commissioning, Urgent Care, Reablement and Neighbourhoods staffing are significantly under budget, with some costs met by NHS COVID funding, and in particular areas, there are delays in recruitment to budgeted vacancies.

## BUDGET VARIATIONS

### Underspends (continued)

- **£806k** - The Better Care Fund grant has been uplifted for inflation. This had not been factored in when the budget was set, as it was uncertain whether the increase would be passed through to the Council.
- **£462k** – Pressures that were budgeted for have not been incurred due to the delayed transfer of support functions to the ICFT (hospital) associated with the transfer of Adult Social Care staff. The delay to the transfer is due to the need to focus all resources in responding to the pandemic.
- **£347k** - Funding provided for independent living has been received, but package costs have not materialised.
- **£196k** - Various minor variations including additional income received for Day Services from the Infection Control Fund, reduced cost of the PayPartners contract managing Direct Payments funds transfers, and reduced transport costs.

### Pressures:

- **(£1,358k)** - There is forecast to be a large reduction in client income, largely around residential and nursing charges where demand has reduced slightly. This is offset by underspends on care costs now that a large proportion of care packages are now directly fully funded by the NHS during the COVID period, but the Council does not charge for them initially and will only begin to do so as assessments are completed.
- **(£432k)** - Staffing pressures in Homemakers services have arisen as a result of increased statutory need, and a review of the assessed hours budget.
- **(£806k)** - Higher costs are forecast on a range of Supported Accommodation contracts, including the five Learning Disability contracts (£562k) and off-contract placements (£244k), plus a number of other smaller contracts. These arise from a combination of pressures, including the National Living Wage increase, and from the requirement for increased care hours in particular areas
- **(£801k)** - The forecast cost of long-stay residential care packages for Mental Health (Section 117) purposes has increased by £801k over the original budget, owing to an underestimate of the demands on the service and the unit costs of packages. The closure and withdrawal of several contracted providers over the past year has necessitated transferring a number of existing clients to a non-contracted provider, along with several new clients this year.

## BUDGET VARIATIONS

- **(£326k)** - The use of Direct Payments within the Homecare service has increased following an improved uptake of this provision
- **(£1,459k)** - The need to draw down from reserves in relation to the iBCF schemes and the venture fund is no longer required, as a result of increased COVID income
- **(£85k)** – Payments of Carers grants have exceeded the allocated budget.
- **(£240k)** - The under-recovery of housing benefit income is forecast at £240k. The position around claims for clients within council-funded or managed properties is under review to establish whether current clients have been reassessed as ineligible for the benefit, with a loss of income potentially falling upon the Council.

## SAVINGS

### Savings Performance:

- **(£188k)** - The Day Services Review (originally a plan to develop in-house day services around Oxford Park) has not proceeded, mainly due to the COVID situation which caused most day services to be suspended and made transport arrangements impractical. A renewed review of Day Services will continue in the next financial year.

Scheme	Savings Target 20/21 £000's	Not expected to be delivered £000s	Red £000's	Amber £000's	Green £000's	Achieved £000's	Total £000's
Review of out of borough placements	254	0				254	254
Oxford Park	188	188				0	0
Moving with Dignity	539	0				539	539
<b>Total</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>793</b>

Childrens Services- Social Care	Gross Expenditure Budget £000's	Gross Income Budget £000's	Net Budget £000's	Actual to date £000's	Forecast £000's	Variance £000's
Child Protection & Children In Need	8,171	(9)	8,162	7,245	8,732	(570)
Children's Social Care Safeguarding & Quality Assurance	2,030	(10)	2,020	1,625	1,981	39
Children's Social Care Senior	761	(7,268)	(6,507)	(5,042)	(6,491)	(16)
Early Help & Youth Offending	1,061	(693)	368	17	366	1
Early Help, Early Years & Neighbourhood	6,280	(1,681)	4,599	3,519	4,105	495
Looked After Children (External	27,523	(539)	26,983	24,000	30,835	(3,852)
Looked After Children (Internal	10,718	(13)	10,705	9,537	11,378	(673)
Looked After Children (Support Teams)	7,743	(76)	7,667	5,320	6,921	746
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64,286</b>	<b>(10,288)</b>	<b>53,998</b>	<b>46,220</b>	<b>57,827</b>	<b>(3,830)</b>

## BUDGET VARIATIONS

The net variance reflects a number of underspends and pressures including:

### Underspends:

- **£542k** - Underspend on employees due to delays in filling vacant posts and delays in establishing the Positive Futures Scheme

### Pressures:

- **(£82k)** - Overspend on legal fees due to the number of cases and need the for external counsel
- **(£3,852k)** - Overspend on external placements due to the number of Looked After Children (LAC) and the cost of placements. At the end of January the number of LAC was 715. Whilst the number of LAC remains relatively stable the placement costs for new children coming into care in the majority of cases exceeds the placement cost for children ceasing to be looked after. There are also significant numbers of young people aged 18+ that remain in external placements whilst awaiting access to independent living arrangements. Covid and the eviction ban has also reduced the availability of move on lets for Care Leavers.
- **(£673k)** - Overspend on internal placements including Children's Homes (£277K) and Fostering & Special Guardianship allowances (£395K)
- **(£93k)** - Overspend on transport costs for LAC

Education	Gross Expenditure Budget £000's	Gross Income Budget £000's	Net Budget £000's	Actual to date £000's	Forecast £000's	Variance £000's
Access Services	17,406	(14,593)	2,813	3,486	3,635	(822)
Assistant Executive Director - Education	400	(100)	301	204	208	92
Schools Centrally Managed	1,963	(218)	1,745	1,334	1,663	81
School Performance and Standards	758	(547)	211	(50)	96	115
Special Educational Needs and Disabilities	11,723	(10,385)	1,338	199	1,278	60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,250</b>	<b>(25,843)</b>	<b>6,407</b>	<b>5,173</b>	<b>6,880</b>	<b>(473)</b>

## BUDGET VARIATIONS

The net variance reflects a number of underspends and pressures including:

### Underspends:

- **£284k** - Non-grant funded staffing expenditure is £380k less than budget due to part and full year staffing vacancies. This is partly offset by the £96k vacancy factor included for the service.
- **£210k** - A review of the budget has been undertaken which has resulted in in-year core budget savings which can support the wider budget pressures.
- **£130k** - A reduction in the use of associates within the Education Psychology (EP) team has led to a projected saving on professional fees this financial year. This is partly due to the lockdown restrictions in place reducing the traded time for in-house and contracted Education Psychologists resulting in them carrying out a greater number of statutory assessments.
- **£93k** - Utilisation of grant to support the Social Emotional and Mental Health Service along with Health income to support ASC has resulted in receiving unbudgeted income.
- **£63k** - Costs of moderation have reduced as elements of the academic year moderation process have been cancelled due to the Covid 19 situation.
- **£96k** - Other minor variations under £50k including in-year savings identified from non-staffing spend to alleviate pressures in the budget.



## BUDGET VARIATIONS

### Pressures:

- **(£748k)** - SEN Transport - A further pressure of £748k is currently projected for the service in 2020/21 based on the Autumn 20 term route costs. Suppliers have continued to be paid where contracts are in place throughout the Covid 19 situation. The demand for SEN Transport has continued to rise due to the increase in the number of pupils eligible and the increase in out of borough placements. £14k of this pressure relates to additional costs of transporting pupils in the Easter and Summer half term holidays as a result of schools being open to vulnerable and key worker children during the Covid 19 pandemic. £74k relates to additional routes being supplied in Autumn 20 & Spring 21 terms due to social distancing measures being put in place during the Covid 19 pandemic.
- **(£500k)** - The Education service is projected to under achieve on its traded income with schools by £500k due to a reduced buy in to services. The impact of Covid 19 has had a bearing on this forecast, as it has effected the buy in of schools for both annual and ad hoc services.
- **(£118k)** - There is a projected decrease in Education Welfare penalty notice income due to changes in government legislation during the Covid 19 lockdown periods and pupils not being able to attend school.
- **(£64k)** - Projected loss of parental and other community income for the Music Service due to restricted access to the service due the Covid 19 lockdown periods.

## SAVINGS

- **£81k** - There is further reduced demand on the budget for Teachers retirement pension costs. This additional saving will be used to offset the pressures elsewhere within the budget.

Scheme	Savings Target 20/21 £000's	Not expected to be delivered £000s	Red £000's	Amber £000's	Green £000's	Achieved £000's	Total £000's
Teachers Pensions	100			81		100	181
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>181</b>

Service Area	Gross Expenditure Budget £000's	Gross Income Budget £000's	Net Budget £000's	Actual to date £000's	Forecast £000's	Variance £000's
Population Health	15,910	(291)	15,619	13,479	18,763	(3,144)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,910</b>	<b>(291)</b>	<b>15,619</b>	<b>13,479</b>	<b>18,763</b>	<b>(3,144)</b>

## BUDGET VARIATIONS

The net variance reflects a number of underspends and pressures including:

### Underspends:

- **£265k** - Various underspends relating to the inability to carry out planned work due to Covid 19 pandemic. For example, the service have been unable to carry out Health Checks and certain prescribing services and targeted schemes. This is an increase in the underspend last reported as it was anticipated that the access of services would increase throughout the year as the pandemic eased but this has not materialised.
- **£78k** - There is a proportion of population health staff currently supporting the COVID response, related costs have been charged to NHS Covid funding.
- **£13k** - There has been additional income received in the main from the NHS.

### Pressures:

- **(£3,500k)** - Active Tameside - there is a potential risk/need to provide financial support to Active Tameside of around £3,500k, as their income has been badly affected through the closure of its centres. A report to Cabinet has being prepared, which will explain the options available to recover and the proposed course of action over the longer term as well as short term support for the following financial year.

Quality & Safeguarding	Gross Expenditure Budget £000's	Gross Income Budget £000's	Net Budget £000's	Actual to date £000's	Forecast £000's	Variance £000's
Safeguarding and Quality Assurance	378	(237)	141	60	110	31
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>(237)</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>31</b>

## BUDGET VARIATIONS

The net variance reflects a number of underspends and pressures including:

### Underspends:

- **£16k** – Reduced premise, transport and printing expenditure due to training courses being delivered online.
- **£31k** - Reduction in commissioned services for training courses.

### Pressures:

- **(£13k)** – Employees - vacancy factor unachievable as there are only a few staff members and no vacant posts.
- **(£3k)** – Income pressure primarily due to reduced traded income from maintained schools.

Operations and Neighbourhoods	Gross Expenditure Budget £000's	Gross Income Budget £000's	Net Budget £000's	Actual to date £000's	Forecast £000's	Variance £000's
Community Safety & Homelessness	6,209	(2,299)	3,910	3,689	4,194	(284)
Cultural & Customer Services	3,784	(372)	3,412	2,224	2,907	506
Engineers, Highways & Traffic Management	14,558	(10,798)	3,760	4,965	4,407	(647)
Management & Operations	1,425	(2,738)	(1,313)	(962)	(1,292)	(20)
Operations & Neighbourhoods Management	32,596	(179)	32,416	29,157	32,381	35
Operations, Greenspace & Markets	6,923	(1,704)	5,219	3,528	4,534	685
Public Protection & Car Parks	4,530	(3,518)	1,013	2,016	2,543	(1,530)
Waste & Fleet Management	10,479	(5,976)	4,503	2,651	4,548	(45)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80,504</b>	<b>(27,583)</b>	<b>52,921</b>	<b>47,268</b>	<b>54,221</b>	<b>(1,300)</b>

## BUDGET VARIATIONS

The net variance reflects a number of underspends and pressures including:

### Underspends:

- **£286k** - The Engineering service currently has a number of vacant posts including operational posts and a Head of Service post) which are being held vacant while a restructure is being undertaken. It is expected that the new structure will not begin to be filled until the next financial year. It should be noted that some of the posts that are being held vacant would normally be chargeable against capital projects.
- **£121k** - There is an expected underspend on events within the borough this year as a result of the restrictions relating to COVID-19.
- **£266k** - Due to the timing of the current year's budget being set and the transport levy being agreed, an underspend has materialised.
- **£260k** - Non recurrent transport underspends are expected within operations and greenspace during this financial year.
- **£388k** - Changes to the way street sweepings are disposed of have been implemented, resulting in significant savings

## BUDGET VARIATIONS

- **£77k** - Due to the increased demand for bereavement services there is an overall increase in the forecast income for the year although it should be noted that the level of increase has reduced since the previous monitoring period. Previous forecasts were based on actuals to September and 19/20 actual income October - March. These projections assumed an increase during the winter. However the forecast increase has levelled off despite the ongoing pandemic due to families going to Stockport / Oldham due to potential 3/4 week waits (capacity issues compounded by replacement cremator project) . Also, due to current COVID restrictions, the Council is subsidising costs associated with funeral recordings (£27k). Book of remembrance and chapel income has also reduced due to direct impacts of COVID restrictions
- **£251k** – There are a number of vacant posts across Cultural and Customer Services (e.g. Welfare Rights, debt advice), however due to the current financial position recruitment has been put on hold. Much of this has been offered up as savings in 2021/22..
- **£62k** - Reduction in Libraries spend on books / materials due to the covid enforced closures
- **£68k** - Other minor variations less than £50k

### Pressures:

- **(£77k)** - Due to businesses being closed during the lockdown period, the pest control service has experienced a reduction in income.
- **(£304k)** - There have been ongoing delays in the street lighting replacement scheme which have resulted in additional energy and maintenance costs.
- **(£310k)** - There has been an increase in the forecast costs of Winter gritting of £310k since the previous forecast. The period since November has been colder than average and the month of January, with an average temperature of 2.2 °C, has been the coldest January across the UK since 2010 with this trend expected to continue throughout February (source = Met Office) Despite the increase in cost it is important to note that Tameside still benchmark extremely well against statistical neighbours for this function.
- **(£204k)** - The income received by the markets, particularly by the outdoor markets, has reduced in recent years as part of a nationwide decline. However this has been further exacerbated by the closure of the outdoor market during the lockdown period.
- **(£1,480k)** - Income generated by the car parks within the borough (including fine income) has suffered significantly as a result of reduced demand from COVID-19. There is an additional shortfall as a result of new pay and display car parks not coming online. This is a combination of new car parks and existing ones that we don't currently charge for and equates to 1,440 additional chargeable spaces across 18 locations. A full review of car parking options across the borough is currently underway.
- **(£133k)** - Income shortfalls are expected within licensing and public protection across a number of fees and charges, due to the covid pandemic.

- **(£347k)** – The service have met additional costs relating to prior years Homelessness and Community Safety to ensure as many people as possible have access to critical services
- **(£74k)** - Reduced income across Libraries and Cultural Services due to ongoing Covid restrictions

## SAVINGS

### Savings Performance:

- **(£150k)** - It is currently expected that the additional fees & charges savings target will not be achieved by the directorate. It was expected that work would be able to continue throughout the financial year to identify new income streams or ways in which the Council can expand its income generating business areas. Due to the ongoing impact the COVID situation is having on capacity and income across the Operations and Neighbourhoods directorate this has not been able to happen. As part of the ongoing work around future years' savings, this issue is being considered.

Scheme	Savings Target 20/21 £000's	Not expected to be delivered £000s	Red £000's	Amber £000's	Green £000's	Achieved £000's	Total £000's
Extending commercial offer	100	100				0	100
Procurement	50	50				0	50
Disposal of Street Sweepings	125	0				125	125
Waste levy reduction	407	0				407	407
<b>Total</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>682</b>

Growth	Gross Expenditure Budget £000's	Gross Income Budget £000's	Net Budget £000's	Actual to date £000's	Forecast £000's	Variance £000's
Growth Management	262	0	262	212	284	(22)
Development & Investment	1,832	(284)	1,548	527	1,401	147
Economy, Employment & Skills	2,426	(1,219)	1,207	384	1,153	54
Major Programmes	575	0	575	91	575	0
Infrastructure	249	(10)	239	77	271	(32)
Planning	1,489	(1,001)	488	462	600	(113)
BSF, PFI & Programme Delivery	24,037	(24,037)	0	2,867	0	(0)
Asset Management	286	(286)	0	(227)	0	0
Capital Programme	830	(353)	477	295	474	4
Corporate Landlord	8,631	(1,862)	6,769	4,794	7,024	(255)
Environmental Development	493	(28)	465	198	386	80
Estates	1,639	(2,686)	(1,046)	27	(313)	(733)
School Catering	2,776	(2,772)	4	(29)	15	(11)
Vision Tameside	0	0	0	1	1	(1)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,526</b>	<b>(34,537)</b>	<b>10,988</b>	<b>9,679</b>	<b>11,870</b>	<b>(882)</b>

## BUDGET VARIATIONS

The net variance reflects a number of underspends and pressures including:

### Underspends:

- **£382k** – Saving on a number of vacant posts
- **£74k** – Additional grant income, not included in the original budget, has reduced the forecast in Economy Employment and Skills
- **£320k** – Projected saving on utilities (£216k) and caretaking (£104k) related expenditure are due to the reduced use of buildings within Corporate Landlord during the Covid period
- **£46k** – Other minor variations including transport related costs and recharge expenditure (e.g. printing, stationery)

## BUDGET VARIATIONS

## Pressures:

- **(£261k)** - Estimated cost of disposal of assets, in excess of the amount that can be offset with capital receipts
- **(£120k)** - Additional Interim costs covering vacant posts
- **(£127k)** - Reduction of estimated rental income due, which includes £75k from Clarendon shopping centre, Hyde (profit share arrangement) due to Covid
- **(£285k)** - Reduced forecast income due to cancellation of functions and events during the Covid period
- **(£233k)** - Reduced levels of Building Control and Planning fee income during the Covid period
- **(£70k)** - Reduced occupancy in Ashton Old Bath's during the Covid period
- **(£108k)** - Minor variations of less than £50k including capitalised salaries income, and water levies

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## SAVINGS

## Savings Performance:

**(£500k)** - Under achievement of rent review income in to be re-profiled over a longer period as rent reviews become due

Scheme	Savings Target 20/21 £000's	Not expected to be delivered £000s	Red £000's	Amber £000's	Green £000's	Achieved £000's	Total £000's
Estates Property Rent Reviews	500	500	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



Governance	Gross Expenditure Budget £000's	Gross Income Budget £000's	Net Budget £000's	Actual to date £000's	Forecast £000's	Variance £000's
Democratic Services	791	(119)	672	353	425	246
Executive Support	1,814	(184)	1,629	1,242	1,497	133
Governance Management	185	(90)	95	76	96	(1)
Legal Services	1,587	(34)	1,553	1,278	1,560	(6)
Exchequer	56,908	(55,348)	1,560	3,732	2,856	(1,296)
Policy, Performance & Communications	1,765	(290)	1,474	1,131	1,445	29
HR Operations & Strategy	1,357	(697)	660	484	666	(6)
Organisational & Workforce Development	711	(135)	576	381	475	101
Payments, Systems and Registrars	2,139	(838)	1,302	1,062	1,314	(12)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67,256</b>	<b>(57,735)</b>	<b>9,521</b>	<b>9,740</b>	<b>10,334</b>	<b>(813)</b>

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## BUDGET VARIATIONS

The net variance reflects a number of underspends and pressures including:

### Underspends

- **£662k** - Employee related expenses including training are less than budget due to a combination of vacant posts held, maternity leave, and delayed recruitment to posts across the directorate. Staffing is under budget by £642k in excess of the vacancy factor, plus training budgets are £20k under budget.
- **£164k** - Democratic Services is forecast to underspend due the cancellation of elections in 2020 as a result of the COVID 19 pandemic.
- **£58k** - The net cost of collection for Council Tax and Business Rates arrears is forecast to be less than budget as a result of increased recovery of income relating to legal costs.
- **£92k** - Budget of £92k to allocate to increase the bad debt provision for Housing Benefit has been assessed as not being required.

## Pressures

- **(£280k)** - The net effect of a reduction in Housing Benefit overpayment identified and collected in year together with reduced collection of prior year overpayment debt recovery. Reduced debt collection is attributable to the economic impact of Covid 19 and the suspension or recovery processes earlier in the year due to COVID and the closure of the Courts.
- **(£1,188k)** - Within Housing Benefit there is an element of expenditure relating to the provision of Homelessness accommodation. The Local Housing Allowance limits meant that we can only claim subsidy up to a certain level. The Gross Expenditure is £1.693m of which we cannot claim subsidy for £1.188m. This expenditure has significantly increased from previous years and COVID has resulted in an increase in the number of people in temporary accommodation, and the length of stay, which has driven up costs. The forecast pressures on Housing Benefit expenditure have increased since period 6 due to additional forecast expenditure on expenditure related to Homelessness Accommodation and a reduction in the forecast recovery of Housing Benefit overpayments. The budgets for this activity will transfer to the Homelessness Team in Operations and Neighbourhoods from 1 April 2021 because the Governance Directorate whilst paying Housing Benefit do not control or exercise any influence over the expenditure, which sits with the Homelessness team who commission the services.
- **(£78k)** - Government grant income across the directorate is currently forecast to be £78k less than budget (Exchequer Services is currently forecast to be £98k less than budget based on grant allocations notified to date, this has been addressed in 21/22 financial year).
- **(£80k)** - Income is forecast to be less than budget due to a reduction in the number of schools purchasing HR, Payroll and Recruitment and Teacher Trade Union services.
- **(£44k)** - Registrars Income is forecast to under recover by (£44k) due to loss of ceremony income as a result of the COVID 19 situation.
- **(£49k)** - The Priority Account Service (Oxygen) has a net income target of £50k. Due to COVID 19 and based on the 7 month cessation of the programme we are estimating expenditure to be £64k and income to be £65k. Along with the £50k income target there is an estimated shortfall of (£49k).
- **(£40k)** - There is One off funding identified for a Fostering Marketing and Recruitment Campaign of £40k. This is being funded from existing underspends in Policy & Communications.

## SAVINGS

Savings Performance:

- **(£30k)** - There is an In year savings target of (£30k) Strive Programme for schools which is currently forecast not to be achieved

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Scheme	Savings Target 20/21 £000's	Not expected to be delivered £000s	Red £000's	Amber £000's	Green £000's	Achieved £000's	Total £000's
Cease non-statutory appointee & deputyship service for adults	75	0				75	<b>75</b>
STRIVE for schools	30	30				0	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>

Finance and IT	Gross Expenditure Budget £000's	Gross Income Budget £000's	Net Budget £000's	Actual to date £000's	Forecast £000's	Variance £000's
Financial Management	3,519	(1,027)	2,491	1,526	2,440	51
Risk Management & Audit Services	1,912	(250)	1,662	1,296	1,578	84
Digital Tameside	4,106	(629)	3,477	3,272	3,501	(24)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,537</b>	<b>(1,907)</b>	<b>7,630</b>	<b>6,095</b>	<b>7,518</b>	<b>112</b>

## BUDGET VARIATIONS

The net variance reflects a number of underspends and pressures including:

### Underspends:

• **£87k** - Other minor variations below £50k

• **£69k** - Device Management: - The underspend has arisen because of the need not to purchase Microsoft Operating System licences as these will be covered by the Office 365 licenses recently agreed at Board in Feb 21

### Pressures:

• **(£29k)** - Due to the current Covid-19 situation and the majority of staff working from home there isn't the same demand to print. Therefore, the anticipated recovery of income from services is less than the anticipated cost of the Multi Functional Device's (printers/scanners). A review of devices will be carried out.

### Savings Performance:

• **(£15k)** - It is unlikely that we will achieve the saving for STAR Procurement due to the fee due to be reduced in 20/21

Scheme	Savings Target 20/21 £000's	Not expected to be delivered £000s	Red £000's	Amber £000's	Green £000's	Achieved £000's	Total £000's
Financial Management restructure	25	0				25	25
STAR procurement	15	15				0	0
Income Management	50					30	30
Insurance	750					750	750
<b>Total</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>805</b>

Corporate	Gross Expenditure Budget £000's	Gross Income Budget £000's	Net Budget £000's	Actual to date £000's	Forecast £000's	Variance £000's
Chief Executive	326	0	326	295	295	32
Corporate and Democratic Core	3,682	(222)	3,460	3,009	3,348	112
Democratic Processes	1,478	(79)	1,398	1,066	1,310	89
Investment and Financing	10,379	(9,624)	756	(1,020)	6,098	(5,342)
Contingency	3,377	0	3,377	(48,782)	(11,413)	14,790
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,241</b>	<b>(9,925)</b>	<b>9,317</b>	<b>(45,432)</b>	<b>(364)</b>	<b>9,680</b>

## BUDGET VARIATIONS

The variance is a net position and reflects a number of underspends and pressures including:

### Underspends:

- **£143k** – Corporate and Democratic Core - Other minor variations under £50k
- **£3,300k** – The Contingency budgets include an earmarked amount of £3.5m for specific service pressures. Of this £3.3m will be released to cover the anticipated overspends being reported across other Council services
- **£18k** - Debt repayments to the Greater Manchester Debt Administration Fund (GMMDAF) are expected to be £18k under budget based on the latest pool interest rates.
- **£165k** - Projected interest payments to internal funds expected to be below budget due to historically low interest rates

### Pressures:

- **(£58k)** - The Coroners service is a joint service with Stockport MBC (Host) and Trafford MBC and has a budget of £650k. Based on most recent information there is forecast expected higher than budget, this increase includes costs in relation to COVID 19 activity.
- **(£18k)** - Estimated interest costs are above budget due to a £10m short term loan taken up in quarter 3. This is a reduction from the Quarter 2 projection when it was estimated a potential £30m of borrowing could be taken up in year.
- **(£6,287k)** - Forecasts have been amended to remove any budgeted dividend income from Manchester Airport Group (MAG) in light of the financial impact of the COVID 19 crisis on the Airport.
- **(£280k)** - A pressure relating to financing costs for new IT licenses will not materialise as the initial spend is now only anticipated in the current financial year, meaning the pressure will not materialise until 2021/22. This budget previously sat within IT.
- **(£2,330k)** - Anticipated increase in the bad debt provision for sundry debt. This is mainly due to unpaid debt in year as a result of the COVID crisis.

## SAVINGS

### Savings Performance:

- **£147k** - Pension Increase Act payments are currently forecasting an over achievement on the £35k saving due to contributions to costs being reduced
- **£10k** - Projected interest earned on investments due to combination of higher paying fixed interest deals and higher cash balances than initial conservative estimates. This projection has decreased since the previous monitoring report due to falling rates but is still favourable compared to budget.
- **£492k** - Estimated savings resulting from the advanced pensions payment made to GMPF in April 2020. This saving has been increased from the previous monitoring report due to updated projections based on actuals over the previous three months.

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Scheme	Savings Target 20/21 £000's	Not expected to be delivered £000s	Red £000's	Amber £000's	Green £000's	Achieved £000's	Total £000's
Treasury Investment Income	50	0			10	50	60
Pension Increase Act	35	0			63	119	182
Capital & Financing - MRP	552	0			552	0	552
MAG Dividend Income	2,400	2,400				0	0
Other minor budget adjustments	169	58				111	111
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,206</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>905</b>

## COVID-19 Grant funding and other contributions

The table below details the grant funding and contributions the Council is forecasting to receive;

COVID-19 Grant Funding and other Contributions	£000
Local Authority Support Grant	16,355
Council Tax Hardship Grant	2,158
Local Authority Discretionary Grant Fund	2,345
Infection Control Fund Grant	4,262
Test and Trace Service Support Grant	1,420
Emergency Assistance Grant for Food and Essential Supplies	332
Income Compensation Grant	1,046
Test and Trace Support Payments Grant	111
Compliance and Enforcement Grant	310
Winter Grant Scheme	895
Contain Outbreak Management Fund	6,156
Asymptomatic Testing Sites	430
Community Champions	368
Rapid Testing Fund	526
Workforce Capacity Fund	577
Additional Restrictions Grant	6,804
Other COVID-19 contributions	10,193
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,288</b>

## COVID-19 Spend

This table details the Council's COVID spend split by service. Direct COVID spend is currently not presented within the service positions, and is mainly costs directly attributable to COVID and can individually be identified and allocated against the COVID-19 funding. The indirect COVID spend is currently presented within the service positions, these are costs and loss of income that due to their nature can't easily be individually split out from the Non-COVID elements and allocated against the COVID-19 funding.

Service	Direct £000	Indirect £000	Total £000
Adults	9,848	0	<b>9,848</b>
Children's Services	246	0	<b>246</b>
Education	9	562	<b>571</b>
Schools	0	0	<b>0</b>
Population Health	401	3,500	<b>3,901</b>
Operations and Neighbourhoods	1,593	1,225	<b>2,818</b>
Growth	99	125	<b>224</b>
Governance	296	1,409	<b>1,705</b>
Finance and IT	90	29	<b>119</b>
Quality and Safeguarding	0	0	<b>0</b>
Capital and Financing	0	6,269	<b>6,269</b>
Contingency	0	911	<b>911</b>
Corporate Costs	3,211	65	<b>3,276</b>
Council Tax Hardship Grant	2,158	0	<b>2,158</b>
Local Authority Discretionary Grant Fund	2,345	0	<b>2,345</b>
Infection Control Fund	4,262	0	<b>4,262</b>
Test and Trace Support Grant	1,420	0	<b>1,420</b>
Emergency Assistance for Food and Essential Supplies Payments	332	0	<b>332</b>
Test and Trace Support Payments	73	0	<b>73</b>
Winter Grant Scheme	895	0	<b>895</b>
Contain Outbreak Management Fund	4,156	0	<b>4,156</b>
Asymptomatic Testing Sites	430	0	<b>430</b>
Community Champions	368	0	<b>368</b>
Rapid Testing Fund	526	0	<b>526</b>
Workforce Capacity Fund	577	0	<b>577</b>
Additional Restrictions Grant	6,804	0	<b>6,804</b>
Discharge to Assess Payments	181	0	<b>181</b>
Clinically Extremely Vulnerable	143	0	<b>143</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>40,465</b>	<b>14,095</b>	<b>54,559</b>



# Budget Virements

## Budget Virements

The table below details the budget virements that need approval;

Service	Reason for virement	Virement Between	Transfer Between		Virement amount £	Nature of virement
			Debit	Credit		
Adults	A&E Funding provided for house deep cleans to accelerate discharge from hospital process	Income and Expenditure	Expenditure	Income	10,000	Non-recurrent
Growth	Recruitment of Directorate Project Manager on 12 month secondment	Service	Growth Management	Planning Policy	7,190	Non-recurrent
Governance	The schools element of the Trade Union service has transferred to HR Operations and Strategy, as the line management of the staff and the decision making regarding the service sits with HR. This service has transferred from Education	Director	Education	Governance	9,810	Recurrent
Education	Confirmed Additional Pupil Premium grant	Income and Expenditure	Expenditure	Income	52,980	Recurrent
Finance	The Maternity Insurance Scheme operated for schools has transferred to Finance from Education as the Schools Finance Team manage and administer this insurance fund.	Director	Education	Finance	0	Recurrent

# Reserve Transfers

## Reserve Transfers

The table below details the reserve transfers that need approval;

Service	Details of request	Transfer to/from reserves	Amount to be transferred £
Adults	Contribution to the Intensive Support Contract	Transfer from	360,840
Governance	Fostering Marketing and Recruitment Campaign	Transfer to	40,000
Finance and IT	Expected contribution to Insurance reserves based on annual actuarial assessment of insurance provision and reserve requirements.	Transfer to	276,350
Finance and IT	Forecast drawdown from reserve for Teachers Maternity Insurance scheme. Scheme is self financing over the medium term but net cost/surplus will fluctuate between years.	Transfer to	98,157
Finance and IT	Insurance Claims	Transfer from	38,140
Childrens Education	2019/20 Virtual Heads Grant held in reserve to be utilised in 2020/21	Transfer from	24,831
CDC	Budget to fund the PWC Specialist Advice re Demand Management - Approved by Executive Cabinet in December 2020	Transfer from	135,000
Operations and Neighbourhoods	Refunds expected from GMCA reserves in relation to the Waste Levy to be transferred to the MTFP reserve for investment in future years.	Transfer to	1,753,680

# Acute

£000's	YTD Budget £000's	YTD Actual £000's	YTD Variance £000's	Annual Budget £000's	Forecast Outturn £000's	Forecast Variance £000's	Movement From M9
Acute Commissioning	170,704	171,664	(960)	204,550	206,273	(1,723)	(1,948)
Ambulance Services	8,078	8,078	(0)	9,694	9,694	0	0
Clinical Assessment & Treatment Centres	1,207	1,459	(253)	1,944	1,719	225	427
Collaborative Commissioning	256	256	(1)	329	329	0	0
High Cost Drugs	203	186	17	243	232	11	17
NCAS/OATS	75	124	(49)	90	180	(90)	(181)
Winter Resilience	141	124	17	198	181	17	27
<b>Total - Acute</b>	<b>180,663</b>	<b>181,891</b>	<b>(1,228)</b>	<b>217,048</b>	<b>218,609</b>	<b>(1,561)</b>	<b>(1,658)</b>

- The Acute Commissioning cost centre includes expenditure with both acute NHS providers and the independent sector:
- NHS Providers** – All expenditure with the GM acute trusts continues to be in line with the nationally calculated command and control values plus services charged outside of the block arrangements.

The monthly block values for Tameside ICFT and Christie NHSFT have been adjusted from December 2020 to reflect the transfer of the Haematology service from the ICFT to Christies. The recurrent full year value of the transfer is £2.2m, however most of this relates to specialist commissioning, with the annual value for all CCG activity being £938k in 2020/2021. Of this value, £851k relates to Tameside & Glossop CCG activity. Budgets have also been adjusted to reflect this in year service transfer.

- Independent Sector** – The movement in forecast outturn between December and January is driven by a change in national reporting requirements around top up payments. In previous months the actuals were reported and contributed to the YTD position, but future forecasts were neutralised on the basis that spend would be externally funded.

In M10 we are forecasting spend until the end of March in gross terms, with a balancing adjustment in reserves to reflect anticipated top up income. On a YTD basis the CCG has submitted a top up claim of £941k and the current expectation is that by the end of the financial year the top up will be £1,644k.

Forecasts are based on activity to date, known provider capacity and waiting list information for the remainder of the year.

- Clinical Assessment & Treatment** – This reduction in forecast relates to reduced activity volumes in December. The forecast is based on 19/20 run rates and where activity falls below these levels, this benefit is released in to the position each month. The provider has been in contact with the CCG in relation to the costs of the ENT service and current activity volumes within this specialty. Due to current operating restrictions in relation to COVID guidelines, this may cause some changes to the forecast for this service in future months.

# Mental Health

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	YTD Budget £000's	YTD Actual £000's	YTD Variance £000's	Annual Budget £000's	Forecast Outturn £000's	Forecast Variance £000's	Movement From M9
Child & Adolescent Mental Health	348	331	17	431	382	49	102
Improving Access To Psychological Therapies	227	224	3	272	268	4	4
Learning Disabilities	501	497	4	575	561	14	38
Mental Capacity Act	118	119	(1)	142	146	(4)	(4)
Mental Health Contracts	24,272	24,284	(11)	29,551	29,562	(11)	(22)
Mental Health Services - Adults	962	913	49	1,146	1,109	37	(8)
MH - Collaborative Commissioning	1,361	1,357	4	1,625	1,621	4	8
MH - Non Contracted Activity	36	10	27	54	21	33	147
Mental Health Services - Other	1,274	1,271	4	1,529	1,533	(4)	(8)
MH - Specialist Services	436	436	(0)	523	523	0	0
Mental Health Transformation	856	856	(0)	856	856	(0)	(0)
Mental Health - Individualised Commissioning	5,852	5,562	290	7,022	6,926	96	(107)
Mental Health Neighbourhood	372	377	(5)	447	454	(8)	(16)
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES - WINTER RESILIENCE	180	180	0	359	359	0	0
<b>Total - Mental Health</b>	<b>36,796</b>	<b>36,416</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>44,532</b>	<b>44,321</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>134</b>

- The Mental Health directorate currently shows a £211k forecast underspend against budget. The main drivers of this variance are:
  - Individualised Commissioning placements and the reduction to the forecast due to Winter pressures not being as significant as originally planned.
  - There are also small pockets of slippage created through mobilisation delays and cross year benefits.
  - It's also worth noting the £33k reduction in Non Contract Activity due to the Command and Control cessation of Provider to Provider recharges, though there is a slight offset in terms of additional costs for Out of Area placements.
- To comply with NHS planning guidance for 2020/21, the CCG has to demonstrate increased expenditure in Mental Health through the Mental Health Investment Standard (MHIS). This calculation includes spend outside of the core MH directorate and the CCG are on track to achieve the MHIS target this year. This equates to £43.8m of overall Mental Health spend, 5.3% above 19/20 outturn of £41.6m.
- There has been mobilisation delays in several schemes commissioned by Pennine Care (for example the Safe Haven and All Age Liaison Expansion). Whilst there is a risk around operational implementation, slippage will not impact upon MHIS achievement as we have contingency plans in place to divert funding toward waiting list initiatives and other schemes to support mobilisation.
- The MHIS Audit for 19/20 is currently underway and will be finalised by the end of February.

# Primary Care

	YTD Budget £000's	YTD Actual £000's	YTD Variance £000's	Annual Budget £000's	Forecast Outturn £000's	Forecast Variance £000's	Movement From M9
Prescribing	36,906	36,806	100	44,190	44,188	2	3
Delegated Co-commissioning	29,820	29,704	116	37,215	37,074	142	177
Local Enhanced Services	4,343	4,233	110	5,131	4,896	235	254
Out of Hours	2,077	2,078	(1)	2,490	2,480	10	10
Central Drugs	1,106	1,155	(50)	1,329	1,397	(68)	(113)
Primary Care IT	964	758	205	1,209	1,022	187	348
Medicines Management - Clinical	435	404	31	527	489	38	61
Oxygen	366	328	38	441	379	61	113
Commissioning Schemes	250	217	33	300	272	27	40
GP FORWARD VIEW	48	53	(6)	99	111	(12)	(23)
Primary Care Investments	(669)	(665)	(4)	(662)	(658)	(4)	(8)
<b>Total - Primary Care</b>	<b>75,645</b>	<b>75,073</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>92,268</b>	<b>91,650</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>863</b>

- Prescribing** – On YTD basis, prescribing spend is approximately £1.6m higher than the comparable period in 19/20. This change is primarily driven by increased prices for drugs, which we were able to factor into budget setting. There has been very little change in the total number of items prescribed. £350k of the additional spend was attributable to sertraline being classified as a No Cheaper Stock Obtainable (NCSSO) item from March to September due to its limited availability. Despite this, QIPP of £375k has been achieved in prescribing. It has previously been reported that Brexit may cause supply issues and whilst there has been media coverage of issues with imports there has been no impact as yet on drug supply or prices, however it is still very much an area that continues to be closely monitored.
- Central Drugs** – Are calculated nationally to apportion unidentified prescribing costs which cannot be directly attributed to practices. Costs have increased this year following general increase in prescribing activity during the pandemic, resulting in a pressure to the CCG position.
- Home oxygen** is forecast to underspend by £61k. This is attributable to a change in suppliers when the new contract started mid-year and a general reduction in the numbers of patients using the service.
- Delegated Co-Commissioning** – At M10 we are reporting a YTD underspend of £107k, with a forecast underspend of £142k. COVID is the main driver of this. Whilst most GP Services have been income protected throughout the year, several services, including LD Health checks, Minor surgery, Violent Patients and PA Drugs have seen lower activity than planned, which has led to an underspend.
 

The CCG has received an allocation of £1,498k for the Additional Roles Reimbursement Scheme. We would be able to claim additional funding to a maximum value of £1,887k. However the latest forecast based on PCN returns is spend of £1,187k. It is currently unclear whether the central team will seek to claw back this underspend.
- Local Enhanced Services** - At M10 there is a reported YTD underspend of £110k and a forecast underspend of £235k. This is as a direct result of COVID and the reduced activity in some of the enhanced service schemes (£200k). In addition there is been reduced activity from the Pharmacy minor ailments schemes (£28k) and the Minor Eye care service (£7k), which are both reliant on face –to- face interactions.

# Continuing Care

	YTD Budget £000's	YTD Actual £000's	YTD Variance £000's	Annual Budget £000's	Forecast Outturn £000's	Forecast Variance £000's	Movement From M9
Adult Joint Funded Continuing Care Personal Health Budgets	0	1	(1)	0	2	(2)	352
CHC Adult Fully Funded	5,762	5,581	181	7,186	7,090	96	104
CHC Adult Joint Funded	464	436	27	556	522	35	135
CHC Adult Personal Health Budgets	3,097	2,959	138	3,717	3,445	272	274
CHC Assessment & Support	946	858	88	1,136	1,116	19	34
Children's CHC Personal Health Budgets	29	34	(5)	35	20	15	15
Children's Continuing Care	139	145	(6)	167	160	7	(13)
Funded Nursing Care	1,437	1,509	(72)	1,725	1,755	(30)	902
<b>Total - Continuing Care</b>	<b>11,875</b>	<b>11,525</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>14,521</b>	<b>14,110</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>1,803</b>

- Based on historic experience, budget profiles for Continuing Care typically anticipate a surge in activity over winter. In 2020/21 £1m of budget was set aside to respond to these winter pressures. Based on actual activity at the end of January, the impact of winter has been less severe than expectation.
- As a result £500k of CHC budget has been moved to QIPP, while we are also forecasting to underspend against budget.
- Between the end of December and the end of January the value of patients in Broadcare has increased in total by £142k, which is a smaller winter increase than we expected in budget and has been built into the forecast. The increase is driven by an increased number of packages, with some movement between categories of Individualised Commissioning package:
  - Non-CHC** – overall reduction of £307k – mainly Winter Pressure, but also reduction of the PICU provision which now reflects anticipation of a high cost private PICU placement for the last 8 weeks of the financial year.
  - Acute/Neuro** – overall reduction of £42k – anticipated neuro rehab patient not happened in 20/21.
  - CHC** – CHC has a number of new CHC packages, not transferred from COVID packages. Fast Tracks have reduced since last month. Fast Tracks are at a lower level than previous years due to many being funded from COVID monies for the first months of the year.
  - FNC** – FNC has remained steady in M10. It has a lower full year expectation than previous years due to a significant number of new traditional FNC packages being funded by COVID HDP monies in part for 20/21.

	YTD Budget £000's	YTD Actual £000's	YTD Variance £000's	Annual Budget £000's	Forecast Outturn £000's	Forecast Variance £000's	Movement From M9
Community Services	27,501	27,489	12	33,356	33,340	16	21
Hospices	592	592	(0)	710	710	(0)	(0)
Wheelchair Service	434	435	(1)	521	521	(0)	(0)
Intermediate Care	73	200	(127)	73	339	(266)	(400)
Palliative Care	89	98	(9)	108	120	(13)	(12)
<b>Total - Community</b>	<b>28,689</b>	<b>28,814</b>	<b>(125)</b>	<b>34,768</b>	<b>35,030</b>	<b>(263)</b>	<b>(392)</b>

- The majority of the community services budget relates to services provided by the ICFT, which is within the scope of the block contract. Payments are fixed and are not expected to change throughout the year.
- While most COVID spend is contained within the 'Other' directorate, we are coding some of the Hospital Discharge Programme (HDP) to the otherwise unused Intermediate Care cost centre. HDP – Scheme 2 funding is in place for packages that stemmed from a Hospital Discharge since 1<sup>st</sup> September, where a 6 week deadline was given for the patient to be fully assessed. The Discharge to Assess scheme has had 145 packages to date. The average length of stay is currently 23 days (against a maximum of 42 days allowed). There are currently 36 open D2A packages awaiting full assessment. Based on the latest, most accurate data the full year forecast has been increased slightly this month by £26k. This is offset in the 'Movement from M9' column by Top Up allocations received for November. We are able to reclaim all HDP costs incurred in 2020/21 from national COVID funding.
- Other services have delivered broadly in line with budget. The slight pressure on palliative care relates to Marie Curie invoices

# Other

	YTD Budget £000's	YTD Actual £000's	YTD Variance £000's	Annual Budget £000's	Forecast Outturn £000's	Forecast Variance £000's	Movement From M9
Better Care Fund	11,474	11,474	0	13,769	13,769	0	0
Programme Projects	10,789	11,083	(295)	11,033	11,492	(459)	(1,605)
Property Services	2,751	2,922	(171)	3,553	3,680	(127)	(251)
Commissioning Reserve	(879)	0	(879)	2,693	2,417	276	(368)
Patient Transport	1,023	1,025	(1)	1,227	1,228	(1)	(1)
NHS 111	656	656	(0)	812	812	0	0
Safeguarding	376	351	24	458	444	13	20
Clinical Leads	344	349	(6)	405	407	(2)	(8)
Nursing and Quality Programme	174	173	1	205	190	15	38
Transformation Funding	75	75	0	75	75	(0)	(0)
Commissioning - Non Acute	(24)	(28)	4	(8)	(8)	(0)	(0)
<b>Total - Other</b>	<b>26,759</b>	<b>28,081</b>	<b>(1,322)</b>	<b>34,224</b>	<b>34,506</b>	<b>(283)</b>	<b>(2,174)</b>

- **Programme Projects** – The majority of COVID related expenses have been captured within this cost centre. All top up payments up to Month 8 have been received and funding going forward is limited to Hospital discharge programme (HDP) and vaccine related costs.

HDP Scheme 1 funding remains in place for packages that stemmed from a Hospital Discharge between 19<sup>th</sup> March and 31<sup>st</sup> August and that have not yet had a Care Act Assessment or a Full CHC Assessment. At the end of January there were still 77 COVID packages to be converted. This is still in line with the trajectory provided to NHS England and will ensure that all COVID funded packages will be converted by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 deadline.

Of the 36 COVID packages that ended in January, 26 packages ended or transferred to Council funded packages, 7 passed away and 3 transferred to an FNC package. The anticipated remaining cost to the end of the financial year has reduced to £181k.

- **Commissioning Reserve** – This represents in year contingency set aside to manage risk and provide for known pressures. The apparent underspend is required to ensure that the reported CCG position is balanced. Specific contingencies currently in the position include GM levy, cancer, UEC and risk.
- **Property** – Although the providers hold occupancy leases, the funding for the estates costs for community services, still flows through the CCG. This includes Ashton and Glossop primary care centres. At M10 we are reporting a YTD overspend of £171k which is primarily due to historic dilapidation costs for buildings which have been vacated, as part of the estates rationalisation.

In addition, we have achieved £617k of QIPP. A combination of cross year benefits, outstanding credit notes for bookable spaces, and NHSPS debtor write offs, where charges were successfully challenged. There has been a continual problem with billing, particularly from NHS property services, however, these have now been resolved, with no outstanding debt with either NHS Property Services, or Community Health Partnerships.



# CCG Running Costs

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	YTD Budget £000's	YTD Actual £000's	YTD Variance £000's	Annual Budget £000's	Forecast Outturn £000's	Forecast Variance £000's	Movement From M9
Finance	1,037	1,033	3	1,194	1,185	9	21
Commissioning	767	763	4	922	925	(3)	(5)
CEO/Board Office	463	461	1	558	552	6	11
ADMINISTRATION & BUSINESS SUPPORT	242	244	(2)	349	349	0	0
IM&T	255	254	1	307	307	0	0
Corporate Costs & Services	219	232	(13)	264	264	(0)	(0)
Communications & HR	176	178	(2)	212	212	0	0
Nursing	101	101	0	123	121	2	(15)
General Reserve - Admin	0	0	0	93	107	(14)	(14)
Estates & Facilities	87	87	0	104	104	0	0
Chair & Non Execs	78	73	6	94	92	2	5
Corporate Governance	67	69	(2)	81	81	0	0
Contract Management	54	54	0	65	65	0	0
IM&T Projects	40	44	(3)	52	55	(3)	(3)
QIPP	0	0	0	54	54	0	0
Human Resources	34	34	(0)	41	41	0	0
Equality & Diversity	24	24	0	29	29	0	0
<b>Total - CCG Running Costs</b>	<b>3,645</b>	<b>3,651</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>4,541</b>	<b>4,541</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

- The CCG has an earmarked allocation of £4,541k to fund running costs in 2020/21. We are not allowed to exceed this limit, but any underspend on running costs can be used to offset pressures across the CCG as a whole.
- The running cost allocation this year incorporates a 20% national efficiency requirement. Which we will comfortably achieve because of historic savings achievement, most notably benefits of integration with the Council (e.g. single CEO/CFO and co-location at Tameside One).
- At month 10, the CCG was reporting a small overspend of £6k a YTD basis, although this is purely presentational due to budget profiling. A breakeven position is forecast by year end.
- During Month 10, the CCG received an additional running costs allocation of £253k which is matched by spend, representing the 6.3% increase in employer pensions contributions, which is managed centrally by NHS England.
- The breakeven forecast position includes a £54k contribution towards QIPP, which has been met from a combination of vacancies, unused travel costs budgets and savings against other corporate overheads like printing, training and conference costs.

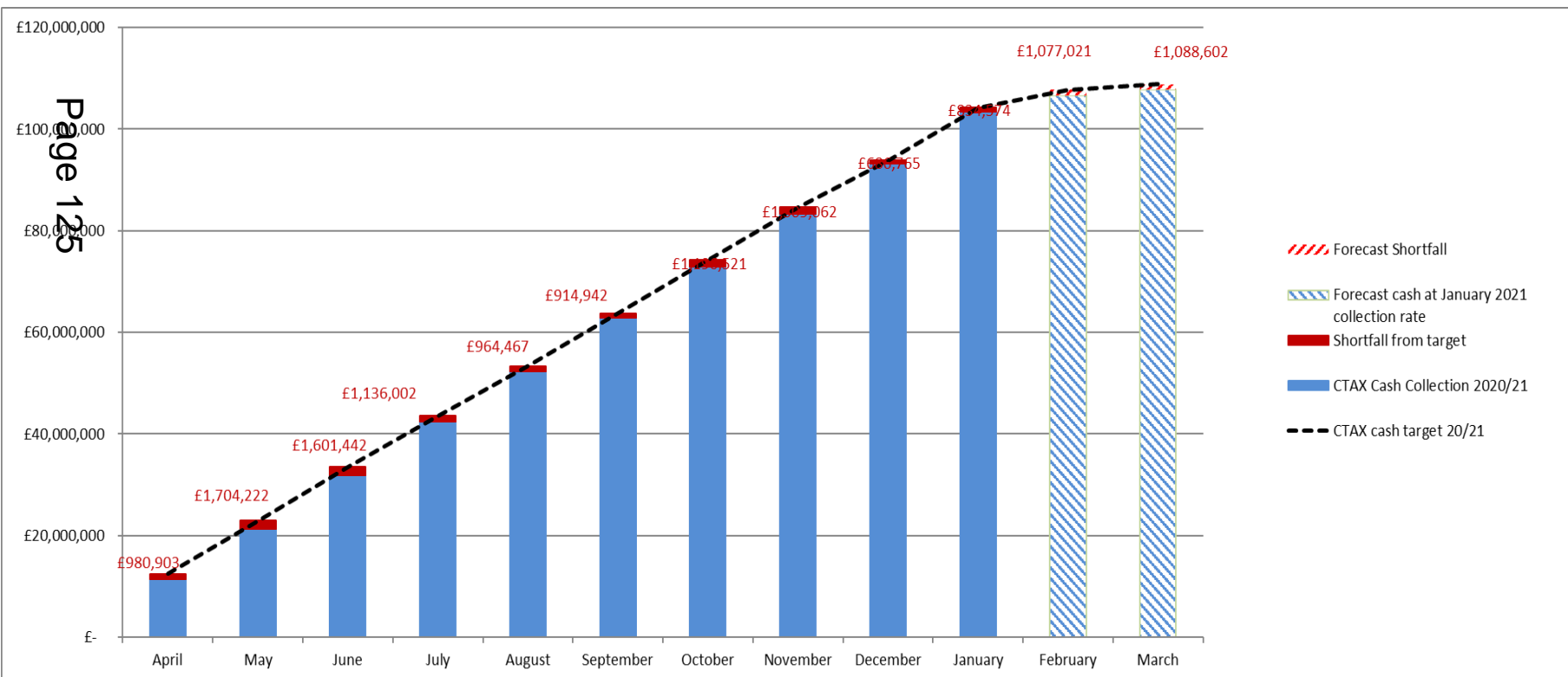
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# APPENDIX 3 - Collection Fund

## Council Tax and Business Rates Collection

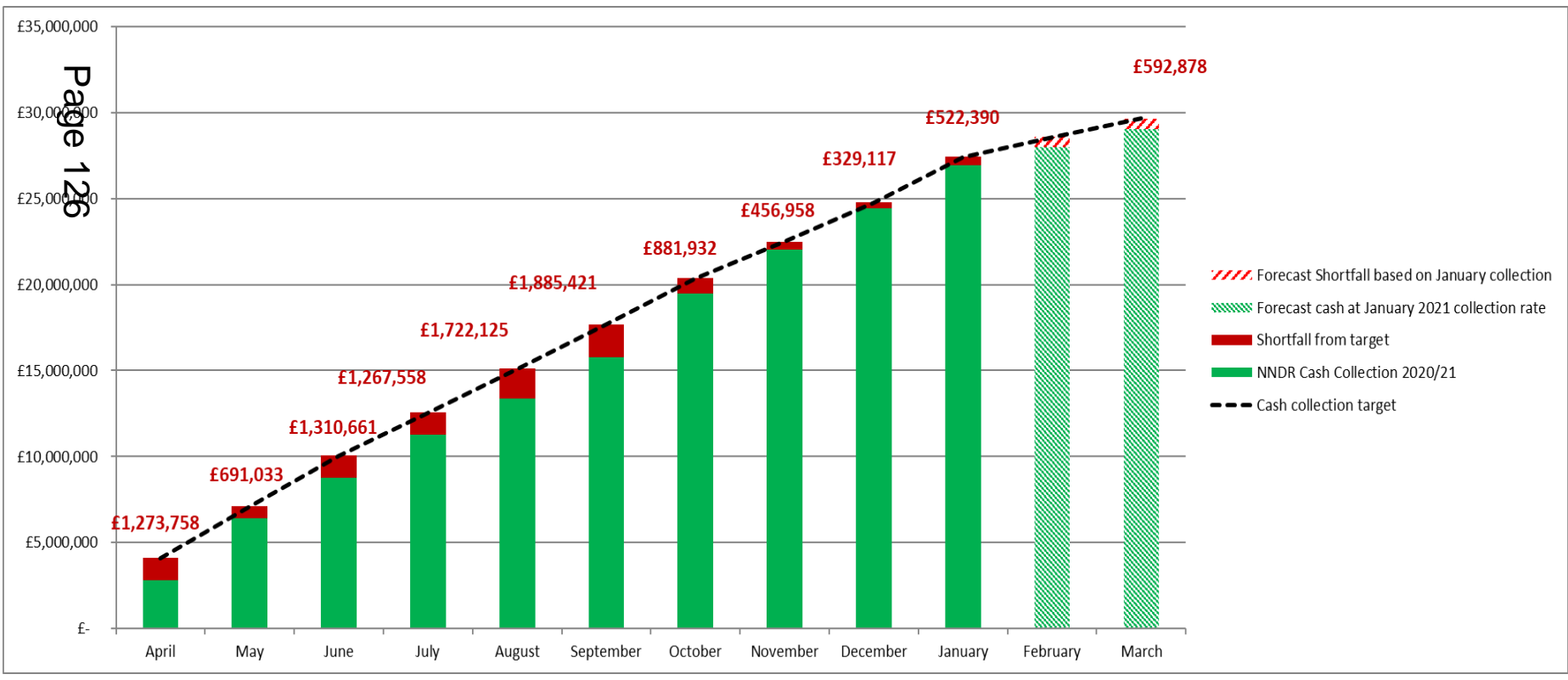
As at the end of January 2021, collection of both Council Tax and Business Rates is below target and prior year trends, and this is attributed to the economic impact of COVID-19.

Council Tax Collection rates have improved over the year and the current forecast is a shortfall of £1.088m against the target cash collection rate. However, in addition to cash collection being below target, the total Council Tax Debit (the amount of income that the Council is able to bill for and collect) has reduced from £117.8m in April 2020 to £115.8m in January 2021, a reduction of £2m over the last ten months. This reduction in the amount of Council Tax the Council is able to collect places further pressures on the Collection Fund and is attributed to the impacts of COVID-19. The reduced debit reflects an increase in reliefs and exemptions due to more Council Tax Support Claimants and an increase in exemptions due to empty properties awaiting a probate.



# APPENDIX 3 - Collection Fund

Business Rates collection improved between April and July, however this improvement was not sustained in August, with a deterioration in September and whilst collection has since improved, overall collection is still 2% below target. The forecast shortfall on cash collection by year end is £0.592m. However, in addition to shortfalls in cash collection, the total NNDR Debit (the amount of income that the Council is able to bill for and collect) has reduced from £34.2m in April 2020 to £30.7m in January 2021, a reduction of £3.5m over the last ten months. Whilst some of this reduction is due to an increase in reliefs (which are compensated through additional grant), reductions also reflect changes to the ratings list, which reduce the amount of business rates that the Council is able to collect and placing further pressures on the Collection Fund.



# APPENDIX 3 - Collection Fund

	31 March 2021 BUDGET			31 March 2021 FORECAST OUTTURN			VARIANCE
	Council Tax £000	NDR £000	Total £000	Council Tax £000	NDR £000	Total £000	£000
<b>Income</b>							
Income from Council Tax	(118,037)		<b>(118,037)</b>	(115,975)		<b>(115,975)</b>	2,062
Income from NDR		(59,392)	<b>(59,392)</b>		(28,995)	<b>(28,995)</b>	30,397
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(118,037)</b>	<b>(59,392)</b>	<b>(177,429)</b>	<b>(115,975)</b>	<b>(28,995)</b>	<b>(144,970)</b>	<b>32,459</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>							
<u>Council Tax</u>							
The Council*	96,794		<b>96,794</b>	96,794		<b>96,794</b>	
Mayoral Police and Crime Commissioner	13,187		<b>13,187</b>	13,187		<b>13,187</b>	
GM Fire and Rescue Authority	5,758		<b>5,758</b>	5,758		<b>5,758</b>	
<u>NDR</u>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	
The Council		53,844	<b>53,844</b>		53,844	<b>53,844</b>	
GM Fire and Rescue Authority		544	<b>544</b>		544	<b>544</b>	
Allowance for cost of collection		285	<b>285</b>		285	<b>285</b>	
Transitional Protection Payments		739	<b>739</b>		1,041	<b>1,041</b>	302
Allowance for non-collection	2,361	1,188	<b>3,549</b>	8,778	3,283	<b>12,061</b>	8,512
Provision for appeals		2,791	<b>2,791</b>		3,867	<b>3,867</b>	1,076
<u>Surplus/deficit allocated/paid out in year:</u>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>	
The Council	3,657	(2,636)	<b>1,021</b>	3,657	(2,636)	<b>1,021</b>	
Mayoral Police and Crime Commissioner	493		<b>493</b>	493		<b>493</b>	
GM Fire and Rescue Authority	191	(26)	<b>165</b>	191	(26)	<b>165</b>	
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>122,441</b>	<b>56,729</b>	<b>179,170</b>	<b>128,858</b>	<b>60,202</b>	<b>189,060</b>	<b>9,890</b>
<b>(Surplus)/deficit for the year</b>	<b>4,404</b>	<b>(2,663)</b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>12,883</b>	<b>31,207</b>	<b>44,090</b>	<b>42,349</b>
Balance brought forward	(6,640)	2,489	<b>(4,151)</b>	(6,640)	2,489	<b>(4,151)</b>	
Surplus/deficit for the year	4,404	(2,663)	<b>1,741</b>	12,883	31,207	<b>44,090</b>	42,349
<b>(Surplus)/deficit carried forward</b>	<b>(2,236)</b>	<b>(174)</b>	<b>(2,410)</b>	<b>6,243</b>	<b>33,696</b>	<b>39,939</b>	<b>42,349</b>

## **Collection Fund Forecast at 31 March 2021**

The 2020/21 budget forecast a £2.4m surplus on the Collection Fund at 31 March 2021. This assumed collection rates of 98%, no significant increase in the level of appeals on rateable values for business rates, and growth in the Council Tax base as a result of new homes.

The latest forecast for the Collection Fund (undertaken in December 2020 to inform the 2021/22 budget setting) is that the Collection Fund will be in deficit by £39.9m at 31 March 2021. The key variances in the forecast when compared to budget include:

- Collectible Council Tax Income (the Council Tax Net Debit) is forecast to be £2m lower than budget. This is due to a significant increase in reliefs and exemptions awarded to Council Tax Support Claimants, and an increase in empty properties awaiting probate.
- Collectible NNDR income is forecast to be £30.397m less than budget. Most of this reduction is due to additional COVID reliefs granted by Government and £29.6m of additional section 31 grant is forecast to fund this element of the deficit.
- A significant increase in the allowance for non-collection is forecast as result of reduced collection in year and in anticipation of ongoing economic impacts due to COVID. Collection rates for both Council Tax and Business Rates are below target in year, and recovery of older debts is expected to become more difficult as the economic conditions places further financial hardship on individuals and businesses.
- Additional provision for appeals on Business Rates is expected to be required in 2020/21. The economic impact of COVID-19 has had a material impact on some business sectors and the number of challenges and appeals against rateable value assessments has been increasing both locally and nationally. Where a business successfully challenges or appeals against the rateable value assessment resulting in a reduced liability for business rates, income is reduced and refunds may be due for rates paid in previous years.

Whilst £29.6m of this forecast is expected to be funded by Government through additional section 31 grants, there remains a significant deficit of £10.3m which needs to be funded by the Council and Preceptors. Normally any Collection Fund deficit is required to be funded in full in the following financial year, however, recognising the exceptional nature of deficits resulting from the COVID pandemic, Government has laid regulations allowing the 2020/21 deficit to be spread over the next three years. The financial impact of funding this deficit over the next three years is reflected in the 2021/22 budget proposals (approved by Full Council on 23 February 2021).

## P10 2020/21 Capital Monitoring



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# 2020/21 P10 Capital Monitoring Report

## INTRODUCTION

This is the third capital monitoring report for 2020/21, summarising the forecast outturn at 31 March 2021 based on the financial activity to 31 January 2021. The detail of this monitoring report is focused on the budget and forecast expenditure for fully approved projects in the 2020/21 financial year. The approved budget for 2020/21 is £56.338m (after re-profiling approved at P7 monitoring) and current forecast for the financial year is £46.410m. There are additional schemes that have been identified as a priority for the Council, and, where available, capital resource has been earmarked against these schemes, which will be added to the Capital Programme and future detailed monitoring reports once satisfactory business cases have been approved by Executive Cabinet.

## SUMMARY

The current forecast is for service areas to have spent £46.410m on capital investment in 2020/21, which is £9.928m less than the current capital budget for the year. This variation is spread across a number of areas, and is made up of a number of over/underspends on a number of specific schemes (£0.318m) less the re-profiling of expenditure in some other areas (£9.610m).

Detailed capital update reports for each Directorate area are included on the agenda of the Strategic Planning and Capital Monitoring Panel (SPCMP). This report provides a summary of the financial position against the overall programme but further details on scheme delivery can be found in the Directorate reports to SPCMP.

Key messages at P10 monitoring are as follows:

- Proposed re-profiling of £9.610m of budgets into 2021/22 due to delays across a number of schemes. Some of these delays have arisen due to COVID-19.



# 2020/21 P10 Capital Monitoring Report

	2020/21 Budget	Actual to 31 January 2021	Projected 2020/21 Outturn	Projected Outturn Variation	P10 Slippage
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Growth (Appendix 4A)</b>					
Investment & Development	7,132	3,807	5,424	1,708	(1,692)
Corporate Landlord	369	246	323	46	(46)
Vision Tameside	158	233	233	(75)	0
Estates	45	11	12	33	(33)
<b>Operations and Neighbourhoods (Appendix 4B)</b>					
Engineers	8,789	3,980	6,596	2,193	(1,807)
Environmental Services	2,609	1,054	1,779	830	(830)
Transport (Fleet)	2,481	2,332	2,501	(20)	0
Stronger Communities	16	0	16	0	0
<b>Children's (Appendix 4C)</b>					
Education	12,125	3,801	7,544	4,581	(4,593)
Children	193	115	247	(54)	54
<b>Finance &amp; IT (Appendix 4D)</b>					
Finance	13,430	13,417	13,417	13	0
Digital Tameside	3,282	1,538	2,925	357	(357)
<b>Population Health (Appendix 4E)</b>					
Active Tameside	3,361	2,322	3,351	10	0
<b>Adults (Appendix 4F)</b>					
Adults	2,348	1,374	2,042	306	(306)
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,338</b>	<b>34,232</b>	<b>46,410</b>	<b>9,928</b>	<b>(9,610)</b>

**Table 1: Capital Monitoring Statement 2020/21**

The current forecast is for service areas to have spent £46.410m on capital investment in 2020/21, which is £9.928m less than the current capital budget for the year. This variation is spread across a number of areas, and is made up of a number of over/underspends on a number of specific schemes (£0.318m) less the re-profiling of expenditure in some other areas (£9.610m).

# 2020/21 P10 Re-profiling

	2020/21 Re-profile Q1	2020/21 Re-profile P7	2020/21 Re-profile P10
	£000	£000	£000
<b>Growth</b>			
Investment & Development	2,003	752	1,692
Corporate Landlord	137	0	46
Vision Tameside	5,272	0	0
Estates	0	69	33
<b>Operations and Neighbourhoods</b>			
Engineering Services	4,589	425	1,807
Environmental Services	342	1,311	830
Transport	0	165	0
Stronger Communities	0	0	0
<b>Children's</b>			
Education	0	4,972	4,593
Children	0	370	(54)
<b>Finance &amp; IT</b>			
Finance	0	0	0
Digital Tameside	0	0	357
<b>Population Health</b>			
Active Tameside	0	500	0
<b>Adults</b>			
Adults	160	50	306
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,503</b>	<b>8,614</b>	<b>9,610</b>

**Table 2: Re-profiling requested into 2021/22**

Proposed re-profiling of £9.610m includes:

- **Investment & Development:** Re-profiling mainly relates to Godley Garden Village as the Council is able to draw down £720,000 from the Homes England Grant for Godley Green. There are also delays with Hattersley Station as there have been unforeseen problems with Northern Trains which has delayed construction works at Hattersley Station.
- **Engineering Services:** Delays across a number of schemes, with works expected to be completed in 2021/22
- **Environmental Services:** Re-profiling relates to Replacement of Cremators. A structural survey was carried out on the steeple in November which has highlighted some concerns. The projected completion and handover date has currently slipped by a couple of weeks but the project is still on target for completion in September 2021.
- **Education:** Delays across a number of schemes, with works expected to be completed in 2021/22
- **Digital Tameside:** Re-profiling mainly relates to the Microsoft Licencing scheme. Office 2016 licences have been purchased and have been installed. Hand over is expected in February 2021. The remaining licences are expected to be purchased in early 2021/22, thus a re-profiling request is included in this monitoring report.
- **Adults:** No suitable location has been found yet for the Disability Assessment Centre, however no spend will occur until 2021/22.

# Programme Summary

## TOTAL APPROVED CAPITAL PROGRAMME- JANUARY 2021

	2020/21 Budget (Approved) £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn £000	2021/22 Budget (Approved) £000	2022/23 Budget (Approved) £000
<b>Growth</b>				
Investment & Development	7,132	5,424	10,893	606
Corporate Landlord	369	323	137	0
Vision Tameside	158	233	0	0
Estates	45	12	69	0
<b>Operations and Neighbourhoods</b>				
Engineering Services	8,789	6,596	10,447	0
Environmental Services	2,609	1,779	1,685	0
Transport	2,481	2,501	165	0
Stronger Communities	16	16	0	0
<b>Children's</b>				
Education	12,125	7,544	4,972	0
Children's	193	247	370	0
<b>Finance &amp; IT</b>				
Finance	13,430	13,417	0	0
Digital Tameside	3,282	2,925	0	0
<b>Population Health</b>				
Active Tameside	3,361	3,351	500	0
<b>Adults</b>				
Adults	2,348	2,042	871	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,338</b>	<b>46,209</b>	<b>30,109</b>	<b>606</b>

After re-profiling the total approved capital programme for 20/21 will be £46.728, 21/22 will be £39.719m and 22/23 will be £0.606m. The approved programme does not include any previously earmarked schemes which have not been subject to Executive Cabinet approval.

# Programme Summary- After Re-profiling

TOTAL APPROVED CAPITAL PROGRAMME- JANUARY 2021				
	2020/21 Budget (Approved) £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn £000	2021/22 Budget (Approved) £000	2022/23 Budget (Approved) £000
<b>Growth</b>				
Investment & Development	5,440	5,424	12,585	606
Corporate Landlord	323	323	183	0
Vision Tameside	158	233	0	0
Estates	12	12	102	0
<b>Operations and Neighbourhoods</b>				
Engineering Services	6,982	6,596	12,254	0
Environmental Services	1,779	1,779	2,515	0
Transport	2,481	2,501	165	0
Stronger Communities	16	16	0	0
<b>Children's</b>				
Education	7,532	7,544	9,565	0
Children's	247	247	316	0
<b>Finance &amp; IT</b>				
Finance	13,430	13,417	0	0
Digital Tameside	2,925	2,925	357	0
<b>Population Health</b>				
Active Tameside	3,361	3,351	500	0
<b>Adults</b>				
Adults	2,042	2,042	1,177	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,728</b>	<b>46,410</b>	<b>39,719</b>	<b>606</b>

As reported in the period 6 finance update report, approval will be sought for the following earmarked schemes in coming months:

- £0.557m Statutory Compliance (Corporate Landlord)
- £2.200m Droylsden Library

If approval is given by Executive Cabinet, it is expected that all these schemes will fall into the 21/22 financial year, increasing the approved capital programme for 2021/22 to £42.476m .

# Budgeted Financing for 2020/21 ( Approved)

Service Area	Grants and Contributions	Revenue Contributions	Prudential Borrowing	Reserves & Receipts	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Growth</b>					-
Investment and Development	2,478	0	0	4,654	7,132
Corporate Landlord	137	0	0	232	369
Vision Tameside	0	0	0	158	158
Estates	0	0	0	45	45
<b>Operations and Neighbourhoods</b>					
Engineers	6,669	0	0	2,120	8,789
Environmental Services	135	0	0	2,474	2,609
Transport	0	205	2,184	92	2,481
Stronger Communities	0	0	0	16	16
<b>Children</b>					
Education	12,125	0	0	0	12,125
Children	0	0	0	193	193
<b>Finance</b>					
Finance	0	0	13,430	0	13,430
Digital Tameside	1,820	0	1,361	101	3,282
<b>Population Health</b>					
Active Tameside	10	0	2,988	363	3,361
<b>Adults</b>					
Adults	2,348	0	0	0	2,348
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,722</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>19,963</b>	<b>10,448</b>	<b>56,338</b>

# Budgeted Financing for 2021/22 (Approved)

Service Area	Grants and Contributions	Revenue Contributions	Prudential Borrowing	Reserves & Receipts	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Growth</b>					
Investment and Development	9,444	0	0	1,449	10,893
Corporate Landlord	137	0	0	0	137
Vision Tameside	0	0	0	0	0
Estates	0	0	0	69	69
<b>Operations and Neighbourhoods</b>					
Engineers	3,272	0	0	7,175	10,447
Environmental Services	152	0	0	1,533	1,685
Transport	0	0	165	0	165
Stronger Communities	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Children</b>					
Education	4,972	0	0	0	4,972
Children	0	0	0	370	370
<b>Finance</b>					
Finance	0	0	0	0	0
Digital Tameside	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Population Health</b>					
Active Tameside	0	0	0	500	500
<b>Adults</b>					
Adults	871	0	0	0	871
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,848</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>11,096</b>	<b>30,109</b>

# Financing from Capital Receipts and Reserves

The current anticipated level of capital receipts of £15.3m is based on the disposal of surplus assets approved by Executive Cabinet in September 2020. The current approved programme requires a minimum of £21.544m of capital receipts or reserves. Two further earmarked schemes are also expected to be approved requiring a further £2.857m of receipts or reserves. Any additional priority earmarked schemes that are approved by Executive Cabinet will increase the amount of corporate funding needed for the capital programme.

Earmarked schemes currently included on the capital programme (and not reflected in the figures above) exceed £40m. Assuming that the planned disposals proceed there is a forecast balance of £5.8m of capital receipts to fund future earmarked capital schemes, meaning the broader capital ambition of the Council is currently unaffordable until such time as additional capital receipts are generated. Many of these schemes were identified in 2017/18 and are therefore subject to a detailed review and reprioritisation.

The Growth Directorate is reviewing the estate and developing a further pipeline of surplus sites for disposal. It is proposed that a full refresh of the Capital Programme be undertaken alongside this review of the estate. With the exception of the three earmarked schemes identified on page 6, all other earmarked schemes will be removed from the programme and subject to review. A refreshed and reprioritised Capital Programme will then be proposed for Member approval in Spring 2021.

Financing Approved Schemes	£000s
Reserves & Receipts required 20/21	10,448
Reserves & Receipts required 21/22	11,096
Statutory Compliance Earmarked	557
Droylsden Library Earmarked	2,200
<b>Total Corporate Funding required</b>	<b>24,301</b>
<b>Available Corporate Funding</b>	
Capital Reserves	(£14,953)
Anticipated capital receipts	(£15,300)
<b>Total anticipated Corporate Funding</b>	<b>(£30,253)</b>
<b>Forecast Surplus Funding</b>	<b>(£5,852)</b>

# Programme Changes & Summary

Changes to the Capital Programme	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Period 7 Approved Capital Programme</b>	<b>63,112</b>	<b>19,135</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>82,247</b>
Period 7 Re-Profiling to 20/21	(8,843)	8,843		0
<b>Changes per Executive Cabinet 02 November 2020</b>				
- Two Trees Demolition (New Budget, receipts/reserves)	400	400		800
<b>Changes per Exec Cabinet 25 September 2020</b>				
- Stalybridge HAZ (New Budget, Business Rates Reserve)	265	1,679	606	2,550
- Mayors Challenge Fund (Additional Budget, Grant funding)	358			358
<b>Changes per Executive Cabinet 16 December 2020</b>				
- Bus Stop Enhancements (New Budget, Grant Funding)	300			300
- St Lawrence Road Denton (Additional Budget, receipts/reserves)	48			48
- Fairfield Children's Centre (Approval of earmarked Budget, receipts/reserves)	14			14
- Oxford Park Development (Removal of Budget, Grant funded)	(433)			(433)
- Statutory Compliance (Approval of earmarked Budget, receipts/reserves)	28			28
- Copparas Fields (New Budget, S106 contribution)		52		52
- Playing Pitch Strategy (New Budget, receipts/reserves)	40			40
<b>Other Changes</b>				
- Education S106 Correction (Contributions/Grants)	1,049			1,049
<b>Period 10 Fully Approved Capital Programme</b>	<b>56,338</b>	<b>30,109</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>87,053</b>



# Prudential Indicators

	Limit	Actual	Amount within limit
	£000s	£000s	£000s
Operational Boundary for External Debt	202,431	151,337	(51,094)
Authorised Limit for External Debt	222,431	151,337	(71,094)

- The Authorised Limit for External Debt sets the maximum level of external borrowing on a gross basis (i.e. excluding investments) for the Council.
- The operational boundary for External Debt comprises the Council's existing debt plus the most likely estimate of capital expenditure/financing for the year. It excludes any projections for cash flow movements. Unlike the authorised limit breaches of the operational boundary (due to cash flow movements) are allowed during the year as long as they are not sustained over a period of time.
- These limits include provision for borrowing in advance of the Council's requirement for future capital expenditure. This may be carried out if it is thought to be financially advantageous to the Council.

	Limit	Actual	Amount within limit
	£000s	£000s	£000s
Upper Limit for fixed	191,128	51,511	(139,617)
Upper Limit for variable	63,709	(78,005)	(141,714)

- These limits are in respect of the Council's exposure to the effects of changes in interest rates.
- The limits reflect the net amounts of fixed/variable rate debt (i.e. fixed/variable loans less fixed/variable investments). These indicators allow the Council to manage the extent to which it is exposed to changes in interest rates.

	Limit	Actual	Amount within limit
	£000s	£000s	£000s
Capital Financing Requirement	191,128	191,128	-

- The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) measures the Council's underlying need to borrow for capital purposes, i.e. its borrowing requirement. The CFR is the amount of capital expenditure that has not yet been financed by capital receipts, capital grants or contributions from revenue.
- The CFR increases by the value of capital expenditure not immediately financed, (i.e. borrowing) and is reduced by the annual Minimum Revenue Provision for the repayment of debt.

# Prudential Indicators

	Limit	Actual	Amount within limit
	£000s	£000s	£000s
Capital expenditure	87,053	34,232	(52,821)

- This is the estimate of the total capital expenditure to be incurred.

Gross borrowing and the capital financing requirement	CFR @ 31/03/20 + increase years 1,2,3	Gross borrowing	Amount within limit
	£000s	£000s	£000s
	191,128	151,337	(39,791)

- To ensure that medium term debt will only be for capital purposes, the Council will ensure that the gross external borrowing does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the capital financing requirement (CFR).

Maturity structure for borrowing 2020/21		
Fixed rate		
Duration	Limit	Actual
Under 12 months	0% to 15%	6.86
12 months and within 24 months	0% to 15%	0.13%
24 months and within 5 years	0% to 30%	2.92%
5 years and within 10 years	0% to 40%	2.35%
10 years and above	50% to 100%	87.62%

- These limits set out the amount of fixed rate borrowing maturing in each period expressed as a percentage of total fixed rate borrowing. Future borrowing will normally be for periods in excess of 10 years, although if longer term interest rates become excessive, shorter term borrowing may be used. Given the low current long term interest rates, it is felt it is acceptable to have a long maturity debt profile.

# Appendix 4A - Growth

Development & Investment Services Capital Programme							Re-profiled Budgets	
Capital Scheme	2020/21 Budget £000	Future Year Budgets £000	2020/21 Actual to Date £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn Variation £000	Re-profiling to be approved £000	Re-profiled Budgets 2020/21 £000	Future Year Budgets £000
Ashton Town Hall Feasibility Study	257	80	134	200	57	(57)	200	137
Godley Green Development and Access Road	110	0	115	115	(5)	0	110	0
Stalybridge HAZ	265	2,285	0	87	178	(178)	87	2,463
Demolition of Former Two Trees School	400	400	1	400	0	0	400	400
Longlands Mill	21	0	0	0	21	0	21	0
Playing Pitch Strategy	40	0	0	0	40	(40)	0	40
Godley Garden Village	1,890	8,062	509	775	1,115	(1,115)	775	9,177
Denton Pool Demolition	620	100	182	520	100	(100)	520	200
Hattersley Station Passenger Facilities	302	372	53	100	202	(202)	100	574
Ashton Old Baths Annex	3,227	200	2,870	3,227	0	0	3,227	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,132</b>	<b>11,499</b>	<b>3,864</b>	<b>5,424</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>(1,692)</b>	<b>5,440</b>	<b>13,191</b>

Estates Capital Programme							Re-profiled Budgets	
Capital Scheme	2020/21 Budget £000	Future Year Budgets £000	2020/21 Actual to Date £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn Variation £000	Re-profiling to be approved £000	Re-profiled Budgets 2020/21 £000	Future Year Budgets £000
Mottram Showground (OPF)	45	69	11	12	33	(33)	12	102
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>(33)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>102</b>

# Appendix 4A - Growth

Corporate Landlord Capital Programme							Re-profiled Budgets	
Capital Scheme	2020/21 Budget £000	Future Year Budgets £000	2020/21 Actual to Date £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn Variation £000	Re-profiling to be approved £000	Re-profiled Budgets 2020/21 £000	Future Year Budgets £000
Retrofit (Basic Measures)	137	137	0	0	137	(137)	0	274
Statutory Compliance	232	0	244	323	(91)	91	323	(91)
<b>Total</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>(46)</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>183</b>

Vision Tameside Capital Programme							Re-profiled Budgets	
Capital Scheme	2020/21 Budget £000	Future Year Budgets £000	2020/21 Actual to Date £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn Variation £000	Re-profiling to be approved £000	Re-profiled Budgets 2020/21 £000	Future Year Budgets £000
Vision Tameside	0	0	233	233	(233)	0	0	0
Document Scanning	158	0	0	0	158	0	158	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>(75)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>0</b>

On 10 February 2021 Executive Cabinet approved £1.25m for the installation of fire detection equipment and associated contract and project management costs into the ceiling voids at the Tameside One building. This work will reduce annual insurance premiums and the excess on any claims. The scheme will be funded from the Council's Insurance fund, this is £7.479m.

# Appendix 4B - Operations & Neighbourhoods

Engineer's Capital Programme							Re-profiled Budgets	
Capital Scheme	2020/21 Budget £000	Future Year Budgets £000	2020/21 Actual to Date £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn Variation £000	Re-profiling to be approved £000	Re-profiled Budgets 2020/21 £000	Future Year Budgets £000
MCF, Walking , Cycling & Other	2,923	7,347	708	1,000	1,923	(1,531)	1,392	8,878
Bridges, Structures & Inspections	710	35	113	372	338	(338)	372	373
Other Highways & Town Capital	623	50	221	365	258	(255)	368	305
Flood Prevention & Resilience	635	311	117	560	75	(75)	560	386
Street Lighting	1,233	2,593	357	1,390	(157)	157	1,390	2,436
Car Parks	0	0	7	9	(9)	0	0	0
Principal Highways & Town Capital	2,665	111	2,458	2,900	(235)	235	2,900	(124)
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,789</b>	<b>10,447</b>	<b>3,980</b>	<b>6,596</b>	<b>2,193</b>	<b>(1,807)</b>	<b>6,982</b>	<b>12,254</b>

Transport Capital Programme							Re-profiled Budgets	
Capital Scheme	2020/21 Budget £000	Future Year Budgets £000	2020/21 Actual to Date £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn Variation £000	Re-profiling to be approved £000	Re-profiled Budgets 2020/21 £000	Future Year Budgets £000
Fleet Replacement Programme	2,481	165	2,308	2,476	5	0	2,481	165
Transport - 16 New Vehicles	0	0	24	25	(25)	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,481</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>(20)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,481</b>	<b>165</b>

# Appendix 4B - Operations & Neighbourhoods

Environmental Services Capital Programme							Re-profiled Budgets	
Capital Scheme	2020/21 Budget £000	Future Year Budgets £000	2020/21 Actual to Date £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn Variation £000	Re-profiling to be approved £000	Re-profiled Budgets 2020/21 £000	Future Year Budgets £000
Fairlea Denton and Greenside Lane Droylsden	799	0	689	799	0	0	799	0
Rocher Vale & Hulmes and Hardy Wood	6	0	6	6	0	0	6	0
Audenshaw Environmental Improvements	9	0	0	0	9	(9)	0	9
Egmont St Fencing	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Infrastructure Improvements	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	0
Highway Tree Planting 2019	10	15	0	0	10	(10)	0	25
Greenspace Infrastructure	30	85	0	30	0	0	30	85
Hyde Park	13	0	0	0	13	(13)	0	13
King George's Park	6	0	0	0	6	(6)	0	6
Children's Playgrounds	180	412	0	180	0	0	180	412
Replacement of Cremators	1,370	1,121	310	683	687	(687)	683	1,808
Cemetery Boundary Walls	125	0	48	60	65	(65)	60	65
Sam Redfern Green	17	0	0	17	0	0	17	0
Oxford Park Play Area	40	0	0	0	40	(40)	0	40
Copparas Fields	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,609</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>(830)</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>2,515</b>

# Appendix 4C - Education

Education Capital Programme							Re-profiled Budgets	
Capital Scheme	2020/21 Budget £000	Future Year Budgets £000	2020/21 Actual to Date £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn Variation £000	Re-profiling to be approved £000	Re-profiled Budgets 2020/21 £000	Future Year Budgets £000
Unallocated Funding Streams	2,500	0	468	2,500	0	0	2,500	0
Alder Community High School	558	500	31	200	358	(358)	200	585
Audenshaw High School	250	1,022	169	250	0	0	250	1,022
Aldwyn Primary School	3,036	0	286	340	2,696	(2,696)	340	2,696
Denton Community College	335	0	27	60	275	(275)	60	275
Cromwell High School	150	505	153	150	0	0	150	505
Discovery Academy	150	0	43	150	0	0	150	0
Hawthorns Primary Academy	561	0	150	250	311	(311)	250	311
Hyde Community College	1,525	0	1,135	1,525	0	0	1,525	0
Livingstone Primary	414	0	334	414	0	0	414	0
St Anne's Denton Primary	150	0	9	9	141	(141)	9	141
St Johns Dukinfield C of E Primary	600	632	93	200	400	(400)	200	1,032
Stalyhill Infants	220	0	0	110	110	(110)	110	110
Russell Scott Primary	246	0	247	258	(12)	0	246	0
Fire Safety	159	0	149	149	10	(10)	149	10
School Condition Related Works							150	0
Contingency	150	0	35	150	0	0	0	0
All Saints Catholic School	50	1,940	0	0	50	(50)	0	1,990
Rayner Stephens Academy (Astley)	100	373	0	100	0	0	100	373
Minor Schemes (Under £150k)	971	0	472	729	392	(242)	879	242
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,125</b>	<b>4,972</b>	<b>3,801</b>	<b>7,544</b>	<b>4,581</b>	<b>(4,593)</b>	<b>7,532</b>	<b>9,565</b>

# Appendix 4C – Children's Social Care

Children's Capital Programme							Re-profiled Budgets	
Capital Scheme	2020/21 Budget £000	Future Year Budgets £000	2020/21 Actual to Date £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn Variation £000	Re-profiling to be approved £000	Re-profiled Budgets 2020/21 £000	Future Year Budgets £000
Assessment Centre	30	370	0	30	0	54	84	316
St Lawrence Road Denton	93	0	45	147	(54)	0	93	0
Fairfield CC	70	0	69	70	0	0	70	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>(54)</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>316</b>



# Appendix 4D - Finance & IT

Finance Capital Programme							Re-profiled Budgets	
Capital Scheme	2020/21 Budget £000	Future Year Budgets £000	2020/21 Actual to Date £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn Variation £000	Re-profiling to be approved £000	Re-profiled Budgets 2020/21 £000	Future Year Budgets £000
Strategic Investment in Manchester Airport	3,730	0	3,740	3,740	(10)	0	3,730	0
Manchester Airport Project Mere	9,700	0	9,677	9,677	23	0	9,700	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,430</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,417</b>	<b>13,417</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,430</b>	<b>0</b>

Digital Tameside Capital Programme							Re-profiled Budgets	
Capital Scheme	2020/21 Budget £000	Future Year Budgets £000	2020/21 Actual to Date £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn Variation £000	Re-profiling to be approved £000	Re-profiled Budgets 2020/21 £000	Future Year Budgets £000
Digital by Design	30	0	10	10	20	-20	10	20
Tameside Digital Infrastructure	68	0	39	43	25	-25	43	25
Laptop Replacement & Windows 10 Deployment	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	0
Microsoft Licencing	1,361	0	1,013	1,049	312	-312	1,049	312
DCMS Fibre- Wave 2	1,820	0	473	1,820	0	0	1,820	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,282</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>2,925</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>-357</b>	<b>2,925</b>	<b>357</b>

# Appendix 4E – Population Health

Population Health Capital Programme							Re-profiled Budgets	
Capital Scheme	2020/21 Budget £000	Future Year Budgets £000	2020/21 Actual to Date £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn Variation £000	Re-profiling to be approved £000	Re-profiled Budgets 2020/21 £000	Future Year Budgets £000
New Denton Facility	230	0	0	0	230	0	230	0
Extension to Hyde Leisure Pool	3,108	500	2,318	3,089	19	0	3,108	500
Active Medlock	13	0	0	0	13	0	13	0
Floodlight Replacement Scheme	10	0	0	0	10	0	10	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,361</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,318</b>	<b>3,089</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,361</b>	<b>500</b>

# Appendix 4F - Adults

Adults Capital Programme							Re-profiled Budgets	
Capital Scheme	2020/21 Budget £000	Future Year Budgets £000	2020/21 Actual to Date £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn £000	2020/21 Projected Outturn Variation £000	Re-profiling to be approved £000	Re-profiled Budgets 2020/21 £000	Future Year Budgets £000
Disabled Facilities Grant	1,649	583	1,159	1,649	0	0	1,649	583
Housing Assistance	50	128	0	10	40	(40)	10	168
4C Capital Grants Adults	120	0	90	120	0	0	120	0
Moving with Dignity	179	160	125	163	16	(16)	163	176
Disability Assessment Centre	250	0	0	0	250	(250)	0	250
Mount Street Hyde	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>(306)</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>1,177</b>

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# Dedicated Schools Grant 2020/21

The dedicated schools grant is allocated through a nationally determined formula to local authorities in 4 blocks the forecast position for 2020/21 is outlined below;

- Central Services Schools Block - provided to provide funding to Local Authorities to support carrying out statutory duties on behalf of schools.
- Schools Block - This is intended to fund mainstream (non-special) Schools
- High Needs Block - This is to fund Special Schools, additional support in mainstream schools for Special Educational Needs (SEND) and other SEND placements / support.
- Early Years Block -This funds the free/extended entitlement & funding of places for 2, 3 and 4 year olds in school nurseries and Private, Voluntary and Independent (PVI) Sector settings.

DSG Funding Blocks	Estimated DSG Settlement £000	Block Transfer 2020/21 £000	Revised DSG 2020/21 £'000	Projected Distribution / Spend 2020/21 £000	Forecast Surplus / (Deficit) £000
Schools Block	169,918	(850)	169,068	168,764	304
Central School Services Block	953	0	953	951	2
High Needs Block (Pre/Post 16)	24,425	850	25,274	28,112	(2,838)
Early Years Block	17,261	0	17,261	16,866	395
<b>Total</b>	<b>212,557</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>212,556</b>	<b>214,693</b>	<b>(2,137)</b>

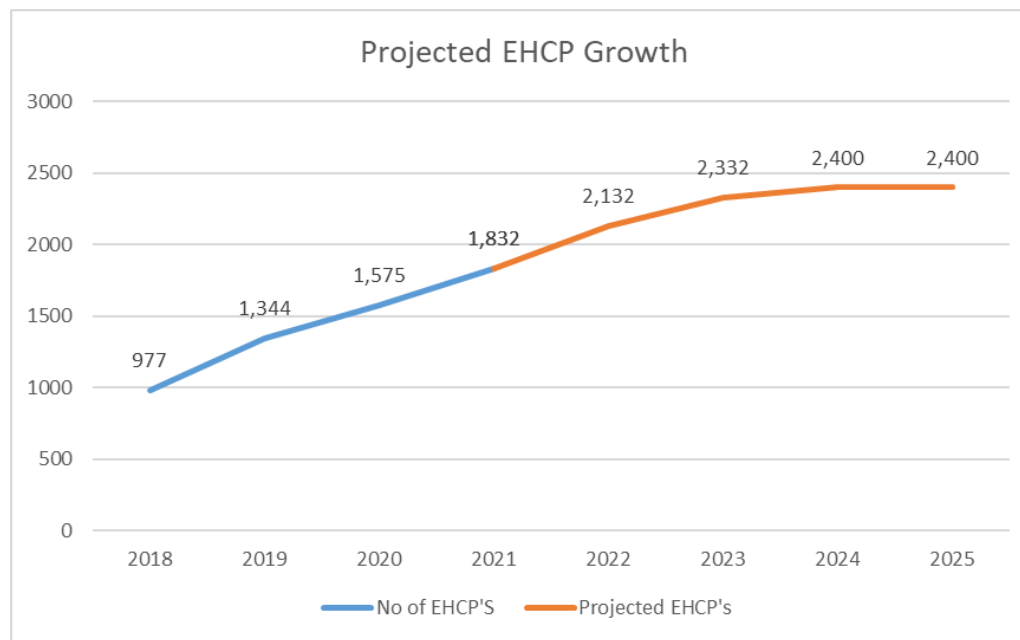
The projected outturn position against the 2020/21 DSG settlement is included in the table above. It should be noted that the DSG allocation is adjusted throughout the financial year by the DfE for High Needs allocations to academies and out of borough adjustments and Early Years Funding based on take-up of places. Tameside MBC starts the financial year with a carried forward deficit of £0.557m which will need to be addressed.

## Schools Block

There is a forecast surplus of £0.072m on the schools block relating to rates rebates in relation to schools that recently converted to Academy status and actual rates charges being lower than estimated. This partly offset by rates revaluations (relating to 6 schools) resulting in an increase in the costs of £0.019m. There is a surplus of £0.251m relating to unallocated growth funding. The growth allocation is based on pupil numbers at the October 2020 census point and the figures have now been updated in line with the census data. Any surplus is proposed to contribute to the DSG reserve deficit.

## High Needs

This High Needs position has improved since period 6. There appears to be a slowing or flattening in growth as shown in the graph below. In addition, a review of SEN Support services has identified some savings related staffing charged to the high needs block. These savings are now included above and the full year effect will be seen in next year's spend.



## Early Years

The Early Years block is projected to underspend in 2020/21. This is due to a reduction in participation due to lockdown and Covid19. It is more difficult project spend as we are in unprecedented times, at present, we are anticipating a £0.395m surplus at the end of the financial year but this could significantly change due to changing nature of government directives in managing the covid19 outbreak, and the rapidly changing environment we find ourselves in.

Autumn 2020 has seen the vast majority of providers re-open, with a number of providers have had temporary closures as a result of Covid19 and the requirements for self-isolation. The impact of the 2<sup>nd</sup> period of lockdown is not yet known. It is likely that this will have an impact on the 2021/22 Early Years Funding for the council. DfE have confirmed they will be funding the council on the actual participation of families, i.e. number of places taken at the January 2021 census. Which may be less than normal due to families not taking up their place due to being on furlough or changes in employment status. An update on funding will be brought back when the funding position is confirmed by DfE.

## Central Services Schools Block

There is forecast to be a small surplus on the central school services block of £0.002m due to the cost of licences being slightly less than estimated.

## DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT RESERVE POSITION

Prior year's dedicated schools grant is set aside in an earmarked reserve details of which are outlined in the table below for both the final year end position in 2019/20 and the projection for 2020/21.

	2019/20 Surplus / (Deficit) £0	2020/21 Forecast Surplus / (Deficit) £000
DSG Reserve Brought Forward	3,228	(557)
Schools Block	114	304
Central Service Block		2
In year deficit on High Needs Block	(4,568)	(2,838)
In year surplus on Early Years	251	395
Estimated Early Years 2019-20 Adjustment (TBC June 2020)	296	
Early Years Block 2018-19 Adjustment	122	(18)
DSG Reserve after Commitments	(557)	(2,712)

In 2019/20 there has been a reduction in the reserve, in the main this due to funding the overspend on the High Needs Block. There have been contributions to the reserve in year too, the most significant of these relating to surplus funds in the Early Years Block.

If the 2020/21 projections materialise, there would be a deficit of £2.712m on the DSG. Under DfE regulations have produced a deficit recovery plan which has been submitted to the DfE outlining how we expect to recover this deficit and manage spending over the next 3 years. The position will be closely monitored throughout the year and updates will be reported to Members.



# Agenda Item 5

<b>Report to:</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE CABINET</b>
<b>Date:</b>	24 March 2021
<b>Executive Member:</b>	Councillor Brenda Warrington – Executive Leader
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Tracy Brennand - Assistant Director (People & Workforce Development)
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>SUPPORTING MENOPAUSE AT WORK</b>
<b>Report Summary:</b>	<p>A guide to Supporting the Menopause at Work has been developed in order to support those employees going through menopause, whilst offering practical guidance for line managers on how hold to open and honest discussions and improve workplace environments; to allow affected employees to continue to thrive in the workplace.</p>
<b>Recommendations:</b>	<p>That Executive Cabinet be recommended to agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) To implement the proposed Guide to Supporting the Menopause at Work, as detailed in <b>Appendix A</b> for Tameside Council and to recommend implementation to the Tameside &amp; Glossop CCG Governing Body for its employees.</li><li>(ii) That the Guide to Supporting the Menopause at Work as detailed in <b>Appendix A</b> be recommended for adoption by all Governing Bodies of all community, voluntary controlled and voluntary aided schools.</li></ul>
<b>Corporate Plan:</b>	Supporting employees who experience the menopause to continue to thrive in the workplace supports both Living Well and Ageing Well.
<b>Policy Implications:</b>	N/a
<b>Financial Implications:</b> <b>(Authorised by the statutory Section 151 Officer &amp; Chief Finance Officer)</b>	<p>There are no direct financial implications arising from this report. The development and implementation of the Guide to Supporting the Menopause at Work has been accommodated within existing revenue budgets.</p>
<b>Legal Implications:</b> <b>(Authorised by the Borough Solicitor)</b>	<p>There are two main strands of law that may relate to the perimenopause and menopause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Equality Act 2010 protects workers against discrimination. This includes because of their sex, a disability and their age</li><li>• The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 says an employer must, where reasonably practical, ensure health, safety and welfare at work</li></ul> <p>Menopause and perimenopause are not specifically protected under the Equality Act. However, if a worker is treated unfairly because of the menopause and perimenopause, this may amount to discrimination because, for example, of their sex and/or a disability, and/or their age.</p> <p><b>Sex discrimination:</b> Unfair treatment of a worker because of their sex could lead to a discrimination claim. For example, this is likely if an employer treats a woman's menopause or perimenopause symptoms less seriously than it would a male worker's health</p>

condition when considering a drop in job performance. Also, for example, unwanted comments, jokes, banter or ridicule about a woman's menopause or perimenopause symptoms could amount to harassment, or sexual harassment depending on the nature of the unwanted behaviour.

**Disability discrimination:** A worker's menopause or perimenopause could potentially be regarded as a disability by an employment tribunal. If a worker has a disability, an employer must consider making changes to reduce or remove any disadvantages the worker experiences because of it. Regarding disability, the law calls these 'reasonable adjustments'. An employer must make adjustments if they are reasonable. For example, this might include an employer agreeing to record a worker's absence because of the menopause or perimenopause separately from other illness absence. Also, disability law protects a worker against what is termed 'discrimination arising from disability'. This is where a worker is treated unfairly, not because of their disability, but because of something linked to it. For example, this could include a worker being dismissed because they forgot to do a task set by their employer. And this is when they have become forgetful and confused as a result of anxiety caused by their menopause. Their anxiety would have to meet the Equality Act definition of disability.

**Age discrimination:** Workers are protected against unfair treatment because of their age. This may include unfair treatment of workers because they are going through the perimenopause or menopause which are usually in their mid-forties to early fifties.

Managing the effects of the menopause and perimenopause includes making sure health and safety checks are already in place, are regularly carried out, and risks minimised, reduced or where possible removed.

**Risk Management:**

Tameside Council, Tameside & Glossop CCG and the Governing Body of a School have a legal duty to make a suitable and sufficient assessment of the workplace risks to the health and safety of their employee; which includes ensuring menopausal symptoms are not made worse by the workplace, and making changes to help an employee manage their symptoms when doing their job.

**Background Information:**

The background papers relating to this report can be inspected by contacting Jenny Dickie, HR Manager, People and Workforce Development.



Telephone: 0161 342 2938



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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 The menopause is a natural part of ageing that usually occurs between 45 and 55 years of age as a woman's estrogen levels decline.
- 1.2 Studies have shown that menopause symptoms can have a significant impact on attendance and performance in the workplace.
- 1.3 With our population now living longer, working longer, and with women making up 70% of our Organisation's workforce, it is vital that employees are supported to stay well and thrive in the workplace.
- 1.4 The People and Workforce Development Service have produced guidance on supporting menopause in the workplace. The guidance pulls together the latest information on how the menopause affects some employees at work.
- 1.5 The guidance is aimed at managers and employees to support those going through menopause and offer practical guidance on how hold to open and honest discussion and improve workplace environments.

## **2. BACKGROUND**

- 2.1. A 2017 Government Report on Menopause stated:
  - Menopausal women are the fastest growing demographic in the workforce.
  - The average age for a woman to go through menopause is 51. It can be earlier than this, naturally or due to surgery, or illness. And symptoms may start years before menopause, during the perimenopause phase.
  - According to the Faculty of Occupational Medicine, nearly 8 out of 10 of menopausal women are in work.
  - 3 out of 4 women experience symptoms, 1 in 4 could experience serious symptoms.
  - One in three of the workforce will soon be over 50, and retirement ages are now 68 plus.
  - There have already been successful employment tribunals against employers related to this matter.
- 2.2. The report concluded that work contributes far more than just a salary; it can provide fulfilment, self-esteem, identity and social needs too. But working environments like those with lack of temperature control, cramped conditions, some uniforms and stress can also make menopause symptoms worse.
- 2.3. Some women sail through their menopause with barely a symptom, but it's not an easy transition for all. By talking about it openly, raising awareness and putting the right support in place, Tameside Council and Tameside & Glossop CCG aim to create a culture where menopause is no longer an issue in the workplace at all.

## **3. A GUIDE TO SUPPORTING THE MENOPAUSE AT WORK**

- 3.1. 33% of the organisation's female employees are aged between 45-55, meaning the menopause could have a significant impact on the health and wellbeing, and the performance, of a large number of the organisation's employees.
- 3.2. The guidance has been developed in order to encourage open and honest discussions between affected employees and their line managers, or another supportive individual, in order to ensure those employees feel supported at work.

- 3.3. The menopause is a biological process that signals the end of a woman's ability to conceive a child. It usually happens between the ages of 45 and 55, but it can be earlier (sometimes much earlier) or later.
- 3.4 The menopause produces a range of physical and psychological symptoms that can affect many aspects of life. Every woman is different and not all will be affected in the same way or to the same extent.
- 3.5. Some of the most typical menopause symptoms include:
- psychological issues such as mood disturbances, anxiety and / or depression, memory loss, panic attacks, loss of confidence and reduced concentration
  - hot flushes (brief and sudden surges of heat usually felt in the face, neck and chest)
  - sleep disturbance that can make people feel tired and irritable
  - irregular periods and/or periods can become light or heavy
  - muscle and joint stiffness, aches and pains
  - Headaches.
- 3.6. Each of these symptoms can affect an employee's comfort and performance at work, and in some cases symptoms can even be exacerbated by the work environment, for example, if the working environment temperature is too high this can worsen or increase the frequency of hot flushes.
- 3.7. Managers have an important role to play in ensuring that anyone who experiences menopausal symptoms is offered the same support and understanding as they would if they had any other health issue, and that support is tailored appropriately to the individual.
- 3.8. The organisation has a legal duty to make a suitable and sufficient assessment of the workplace risks to the health and safety of their employee; which includes ensuring menopausal symptoms are not made worse by the workplace, and making changes to help an employee manage their symptoms when doing their job.
- 3.9. For women experiencing the menopause, a risk assessment should be carried out. By completing the risk assessment, it will help to identify simple changes to someone's role or working environment that can help ensure the menopause does not become a barrier to performance.
- 3.10 In many cases small and simple adjustment can make a significant difference i.e. ensuring the temperature is at the right level, frequent consumption of water, easy access to toilet and changing facilities, and flexibility of working hours.
- 3.11 In some cases, menopausal symptoms can be so serious that they affect a person's performance at work.
- 3.12 Performance management is most effective when it's proactive, informal and based on regular and constructive feedback and discussion. If managers don't address the root causes of poor performance, any solutions are unlikely to fully resolve the issue – and problems can spiral into sickness absence.
- 3.13 Line managers should approach performance conversations supportively and positively, taking any health issues fully into account; and identifying any extra support or coaching the employee may benefit from.
- 3.14 The guidance also encourages employees experiencing symptoms of the menopause to adopt healthier lifestyle choices in order to help alleviate them.

#### **4. RAISING MENOPAUSE AWARENESS IN THE WORKPLACE**

- 4.1. Menopause awareness sessions have been delivered, with 61 females attending the available sessions and providing extremely positive feedback. Testimonials include:
- I found the session really helpful and informative as well as answering a lot of questions which I didn't have answers for
  - I have to say I found this session really informative and inspirational
  - I found out about symptoms I had that I thought were more major problems
  - So interesting and informative, loved the science behind it and useful and realistic advice on nutrition
  - It was really useful for understanding symptoms and tools to help
  - It was amazing, I understand so much more!
  - An excellent introduction and explanation to the menopause, with practical self-help strategies
  - Extremely informative – it would be great to have longer so we could ask questions and get through more
- 4.2. Future menopause sessions will build on this established platform to increase awareness across the workforce and enable managers to effectively support employees affected by the menopause. Learning programmes will be available through a variety of channels, primarily online.

#### **5. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 5.1 As set out at the front of the report.

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# A Guide to Supporting The Menopause at Work

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## APPENDICES

- A. Practical Tips for Supporting the Menopause Transition



### 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Tameside Council and Tameside & Glossop CCG are committed to ensuring all individuals are treated fairly and with dignity and respect in their working environment.
- 1.2. The menopause is a natural stage of life and most women will experience menopausal symptoms at some point.
- 1.3. We understand that some employees may be reluctant to discuss their experiences and symptoms which, in some circumstances, could be severe.
- 1.4. However, the menopause does not need to be an embarrassing topic, and should not be placing additional pressures on our workforce.
- 1.5. The Council and CCG encourage open and honest discussions between affected employees and their line managers, or another supportive individual, in order to ensure those employees feel supported at work.

### 2. SCOPE

- 2.1. This guidance applies to all employees of Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council, Tameside & Glossop CCG and the Governing Body of a School that are affected by menopausal symptoms.
- 2.2. Trans and non-binary employees may be affected in the same or similar ways and are equally covered by this guidance.
- 2.3. Throughout this guidance, Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council, Tameside & Glossop CCG and School Governing Bodies will be collectively referred to as 'the organisation.'

### 3. WHAT IS THE MENOPAUSE?

- 3.1. **Menopause** - a natural event in most women's lives during which they stop having periods and experience hormonal changes such as a decrease in oestrogen levels.
- 3.2. It usually occurs between the ages of 45 and 55 and typically lasts between four and eight years. However, each woman's experience will differ, and menopausal symptoms can occasionally begin before the age of 40.
- 3.3. **Perimenopause** – also known as menopause transition; begins several years before menopause. Women may start to experience menopausal symptoms during the final two years of perimenopause.
- 3.4. **Surgical menopause** - triggered by the removal of a woman's ovaries, even if she is young.
- 3.5. Menopause symptoms will start straight away after the surgery if the woman has had both ovaries removed. If the woman has lost only one ovary, there is a chance the symptoms will start within five years of the surgery.
- 3.6. Surgical menopause can increase the risks of cancer, heart disease, weaker bones, depression and anxiety.
- 3.7. **Premature Ovarian Sufficiency** – also known as 'premature menopause.' This is when women experience the menopause before the age of 40. Approximately 1 in 100 women experience Premature Ovarian Sufficiency.

- 3.8. **Post Menopause** - a term used when a woman's periods have stopped for 12 consecutive months. However, other menopausal symptoms may not have ended so soon.

### 4. WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?

- 4.1. Some of the most typical symptoms of the menopause include:
- psychological issues such as mood disturbances, anxiety and/or depression, memory loss, panic attacks, loss of confidence and reduced concentration
  - hot flushes (brief and sudden surges of heat usually felt in the face, neck and chest)
  - sleep disturbance that can make people feel tired and irritable
  - night sweats (hot flushes that happen during the night)
  - irregular periods and / or periods can become light or heavy
  - muscle and joint stiffness, aches and pains
  - recurrent urinary tract infections (UTIs) including cystitis
  - headaches
  - weight gain
  - palpitations (heartbeats that become more noticeable)
  - skin changes (dryness, acne, general itchiness)
  - reduced sex drive
- 4.2. Each of these symptoms can affect an employee's comfort and performance at work.
- 4.3. Equally, in some cases symptoms can be exacerbated by the work environment, for example if office temperature is too high this can worsen or increase the frequency of hot flushes. A hot flush is a sudden onset of feverish heat all over the body; these can cause dizziness, discomfort, sweating and heart palpitations and are one of the most common symptoms of the menopause.
- 4.4. Symptoms such as insomnia can reduce the ability to concentrate and stay focused. Decreased confidence could affect a woman's feelings towards carrying out certain aspects of her role. Changes in mood and irritability could impact on relationships with others at work.
- 4.5. The organisation has a duty to provide a safe working environment for all employees and therefore commits to ensuring that adjustments and additional support are available to those experiencing menopausal symptoms.

### 5. SUPPORT AT WORK

- 5.1. Managers have an important role to play in ensuring that anyone who experiences menopausal symptoms is offered the same support and understanding as they would if they had any other health issue.
- 5.2. Line managers are typically the first point of contact if someone needs to discuss their health concerns or needs an adjustment to their work or working hours to enable them to perform efficiently.
- 5.3. Building relationships based on trust, empathy and respect will make it easier for employees to feel comfortable about raising health issues like the menopause.
- 5.4. Having regular one-to-ones with employees can provide a forum for health situations, including the menopause.
- 5.5. Confidentiality – all conversations with an employee regarding their health, including menopausal symptoms, must remain confidential. If an employee wants information about

## APPENDIX A

their condition to be shared, consent must be explicit. Line managers should discuss with employees who will be told and by whom, as well as the information they do or don't want shared with colleagues.

- 5.6. Line managers should review this brief checklist before approaching sensitive conversations with employees:
- Avoid interruptions – switch off phones, ensure colleagues can't walk in and interrupt
  - Ask simple, open, non-judgemental questions
  - Avoid judgemental or patronising responses
  - Speak calmly
  - Maintain good eye contact
  - Listen actively and carefully
  - Encourage the employee to talk
  - Give the employee ample opportunity to explain the situation in their own words
  - Show empathy and understanding
  - Avoid making assumptions or being prescriptive
- 5.7. While any health condition can understandably be a sensitive and personal issue, for many, some of the issues associated with the menopause can manifest themselves in a particularly intimate and even visible way.
- 5.8. It is therefore understandable why many women could feel embarrassed and reluctant to discuss the impact of their symptoms. However, most people would prefer a concerned and genuine enquiry about how they are as opposed to silence.
- 5.9. Conversations should be approached with empathy, and line managers should try not to be embarrassed by the issue and how the individual is feeling. Regular conversations including catch ups or one-to-one which should always be in a private, confidential setting where the employee feels comfortable and at ease.
- 5.10. Managers should also recognise however, that not all employees will want to discuss this health matter, and this decision should be respected.

## 6. CARRYING OUT A RISK ASSESSMENT

- 6.1. The organisation has a legal duty to make a suitable and sufficient assessment of the workplace risks to the health and safety of their employees. This includes:
- ensuring menopausal symptoms are not made worse by the workplace and/or its work practices
  - making changes to help a worker manage their symptoms when doing their job
- 6.2. Regarding the perimenopause and menopause, a risk assessment should, for example, include:
- the temperature and ventilation in the workplace
  - somewhere suitable for the worker to rest
  - whether toilet and washroom facilities are easily available
  - whether cold drinking water is easily available
- 6.3. See the organisation's 'Reducing and Preventing Stress in the Workplace - Stress Risk Assessment Procedure' for more information.

## **7. MAKING APPROPRIATE ADJUSTMENTS**

- 7.1. Simple changes to someone's role or working environment can help ensure the menopause does not become a barrier to performance.
- 7.2. Line managers have a responsibility to consider, and put in place, reasonable adjustments to alleviate or remove barriers wherever possible, so that women can carry on performing in their role.
- 7.3. Adjustments should always be tailored to an individual's specific need. Some of the changes that may be considered include:
  - Flexibility around working hours
  - Flexibility around uniform and/or to change clothes
  - Adequate drinking supplies
  - Access to toilets
  - Provision of a fan or access to an open window
- 7.4. Line managers should record any specific needs or agreed adjustments and review these at least annually. Symptoms of the menopause can fluctuate over time, so regular discussions should be had with the person concerned to ensure the support still meets their needs.
- 7.5. Line Managers should also discuss with the employee whether they have been to their GP, and should consider an occupational health referral if the employee is finding it difficult to manage the symptoms.
- 7.6. See Appendix A for 'Practical Tips for Supporting the Menopause Transition.'

## **8. MANAGING PERFORMANCE PROACTIVELY AND POSITIVELY**

- 8.1. If someone's performance is suffering, it's important to help them address the root cause.
- 8.2. In some cases, menopausal symptoms can be so serious that they affect a person's performance at work. In this situation, it's in everyone's interest to discuss potential adjustments that could help the individual perform to their full potential.
- 8.3. Where there are suspected or known health issues, these should be explored, prior to initiating any formal processes for performance.
- 8.4. Performance management is most effective when it's proactive, informal and based on regular and constructive feedback and discussion. This helps to build trust-based relationships and two-way dialogue, making it easier to address any underlying health issues. If managers and employees don't address the root causes of poor performance, any solutions are unlikely to fully resolve the issue and problems can spiral, most likely leading to sickness absence.
- 8.5. Where there is a performance concern approach conversations supportively and positively, taking any health issues fully into account.
- 8.6. Identify any extra support or coaching the person may benefit from, and set reasonable timescales for improvements.

## 9. SELF – MANAGEMENT FOR WOMEN EXPERIENCING THE MENOPAUSE

- 9.1. Employees are encouraged to make healthier lifestyle choices to help with some of the symptoms such as:
- Eating healthily and regularly – research has shown that a balanced diet can help in alleviating some symptoms, in keeping bones healthy and in not gaining weight
  - Drinking plenty of water
  - Exercising regularly - to reduce hot flushes, improve sleep, boost mood and maintain aerobic fitness levels
  - Not smoking – to help reduce hot flushes and the risk of developing serious conditions such as cancer, heart disease and stroke
  - Ensuring alcohol intake is within recommended levels and cutting down on caffeine and spicy food – all of which can trigger hot flushes
  - Having access to natural light
  - Staying cool at night – wearing loose clothes in a cool and well-ventilated room to help with hot flushes and night sweats
  - Ensuring adequate rest and relaxation – to reduce stress levels and improve mood (through, for example, activities such as mindfulness, yoga and tai chi).

## 10. USEFUL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- 10.1. [Women's Health Concern Menopause factsheet](#) - Women's Health Concern is a charitable organisation – the patient arm of the British Menopause Society – that aims to help educate and support women with their healthcare by providing unbiased, accurate information.
- 10.2. [NHS Menopause](#) - Up-to-date medical guidance from the NHS.
- 10.3. [Menopause matters](#) - An award-winning, independent website providing up-to-date, accurate information about the menopause, menopausal symptoms and treatment options.
- 10.4. [the Daisy Network](#) - The Daisy Network is dedicated to providing information and support to women diagnosed with Premature Ovarian Sufficiency, also known as Premature Menopause.
- 10.5. [ACAS - Menopause at Work](#) – Guidance on supporting women experiencing the menopause, in the workplace.
- 10.6. [The Menopause Doctor](#) – A website that aims to help empower women with necessary information to make informed decisions regarding any treatment they may take to help turn the menopause into a positive experience that does not negatively impact their lives.
- 10.7. [NICE guidelines on 'Menopause: diagnosis and treatment'](#) - NICE guidelines provide advice on the care and support that should be offered to people who use health and care services.
- 10.8. [The Menopause Exchange](#) - The Menopause Exchange gives independent advice about the menopause, midlife and post-menopausal health. They send out a free quarterly newsletter with useful impartial help and support.

## PRACTICAL TIPS FOR SUPPORTING THE MENOPAUSE TRANSITION

The menopause affects people in different ways, but there are some practical steps a manager can take to support women experiencing the menopause at work, and help to minimise some of the most common symptoms.

### **Sleep disruption and/or night sweats**

- Recognise someone may take more short-term absence if they've had a difficult night.
- Consider a change to shift patterns or the ability to swap shifts on a temporary basis.
- Offer a flexible working arrangement, for example a later start and finish time.

### **Hot flushes and/or daytime sweats**

- Look at ways to cool the working environment, for example provide a fan, move a desk close to a window or adjust the air conditioning.
- Provide easy access to cold drinking water and washrooms.
- Adapt uniforms to improve comfort.
- Limit the time wearing personal protective equipment (PPE) such as face masks.

### **Heavy or irregular periods**

- Provide easy access to washroom and toilet facilities.
- Allow for more frequent breaks to go to the toilet.
- Make sanitary products available in washrooms.
- Make it easy to request extra uniforms if needed.

### **Headaches and fatigue**

- Consider a temporary adjustment to someone's work duties.
- Provide a quiet area to work.
- Provide access to a rest room.
- Offer easy access to drinking water.
- Allow regular breaks and opportunities to take medication.

### **Muscular aches, and bone and joint pain**

- Make any necessary temporary adjustments through review of risk assessments and work schedules.
- Allow someone to move around or stay mobile, if that helps.

### **Psychological issues (for example loss of confidence, poor concentration, anxiety etc)**

- Encourage employees to discuss concerns at one-to-one meetings with you and/or occupational health.
- Discuss possible adjustments to tasks and duties that are proving a challenge.
- Address work-related stress by carrying out a stress risk assessment recommended by the HSE.
- Signpost to counselling services.
- Identify a supportive colleague to talk to away from the office or work area.
- Allow time out from others when needed, to have some quiet time or undertake relaxation or mindfulness activities.
- Provide access to a quiet space to work or the opportunity to work from home, where service operations permit.
- Have agreed protected time to catch up with work.
- Discuss whether it would be helpful for the employee to visit their GP, if they haven't already.

<b>Report to:</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE CABINET</b>
<b>Date:</b>	24 March 2021
<b>Executive Member:</b>	Cllr Gerald Cooney – Executive Member (Housing, Planning and Employment)
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Jayne Traverse – Director of Growth
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO PREPARE A JOINT DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT ‘PLACES FOR EVERYONE’</b>
<b>Report Summary:</b>	<p>On the 11 December 2020, following the withdrawal of Stockport Council from the production of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework, the AGMA Executive Board agreed to consider producing a joint Development Plan Document (DPD) of the nine remaining Greater Manchester (GM) boroughs. This report provides further details on the next steps in relation to that joint plan of nine GM boroughs to be known as ‘Places for Everyone’, including the required decisions of Executive Cabinet and Full Council to initiate this process.</p>
<b>Recommendations:</b>	<p>Notes that the Council at its meeting of the 23 February 2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) Approved the making of an agreement with the other eight Greater Manchester Councils (Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Trafford, Wigan) to prepare a joint development plan document to cover strategic policies, including housing and employment land requirements and, as appropriate, strategic site allocations and Green Belt boundary amendments and associated infrastructure across the nine districts.</li><li>(ii) Agreed that the Executive Member Executive Member (Housing, Planning and Employment) (currently Cllr Gerald P Cooney) be the Tameside lead Member for the joint committee and Cllr Claire Reid as the Assistant Executive Member(Planning and Civic Design) be the nominated deputy to attend and vote as necessary.</li><li>(iii) Noted that Executive Cabinet will be asked to delegate the formulation and preparation of the draft joint development plan document to a joint committee of the nine GM authorities.</li><li>(iv) Noted that a further report will be brought to Full Council seeking approval to submit the joint development plan document to the Secretary of State for independent examination.</li></ul> <p>It is recommended that Executive Cabinet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) Note that Full Council has approved the making of an agreement with the other eight Greater Manchester Councils (Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Trafford, Wigan) to prepare a joint development plan document to cover strategic policies, including housing and employment land requirements and, as appropriate, strategic site allocations and Green Belt boundary amendments and associated infrastructure across the nine districts.</li></ul>

- (ii) Delegate to the joint committee of the nine Greater Manchester councils the formulation and preparation of the joint development plan document to cover housing and employment land requirements including, as appropriate, strategic site allocations and Green Belt boundary amendments and associated infrastructure across the nine Greater Manchester districts insofar as such matters are executive functions.
- (iii) Note that the following are the sole responsibility of Full Council:
  - a. Responsibility for giving of instructions to the Executive to reconsider the draft plan submitted by the Executive for the authority's consideration;
  - b. The amendment of the draft joint development plan document submitted by the Executive for the Full Council's consideration;
  - c. The approval of the joint development plan document for the purposes of submission to the Secretary of State for independent examination; and
  - d. The adoption of the joint development plan document.

**Corporate Plan:**

The vision of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework was to make Greater Manchester one of the best places in the world to grow up, get on and grow old, strategically complementing and assisting in the delivery of the Council's Corporate Plan themes of starting well, living well and ageing well. The establishment of a joint committee to oversee the production of Places for Everyone will continue to provide the opportunity to ensure a fit between the joint development plan document as this is developed and the Councils corporate plan.

**Policy Implications:**

Places for Everyone is a joint Development Plan Document of nine GM boroughs that will, subject to future decisions, provide a planning policy framework for Tameside and the other boroughs involved in its preparation. It will be prepared in accordance with the legislative requirements set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

**Financial Implications:  
(Authorised by the statutory  
Section 151 Officer & Chief  
Finance Officer)**

At this stage the only direct financial implications arising from this report relate to section 1.6 where it is noted that the cost of the independent examination of the 'Places For Everyone' plan will be jointly financed between the constituent nine Greater Manchester local authorities.

The value of this independent examination is not stated within the report. However, Members should note that this will be financed from within the existing Growth directorate revenue budget when known.

**Legal Implications:  
(Authorised by the Borough  
Solicitor)**

This report has been produced by GM and is going through all the GM councils except Stockport following the failure to approve the previous GMSF. The reasons for the establishment of a joint committee are set out in the main body of the report.



The Council has the power to make joint arrangements with one or more local authorities to carry out such functions as it considers appropriate and these arrangements can include the appointment of joint committees and appointments to those committees as set out in Article 6 of The Constitution.

Such joint arrangements are advisable when dealing with matters which scope is wider than the Tameside area as is the case with the development a joint Development Plan Document in collaboration with 8 other GM boroughs.

In addition to complying with the requirements for the establishment of a joint committee Members also need to be mindful that the Development Plan must comply with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 as set out in the risk section of the report.

**Risk Management:**

If the jointly prepared development plan document is not prepared in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, any subsequent attempt to adopt the plan would be susceptible to challenge.

As reported to the AGMA Executive Board on 12 February 2021, progression of the Places for Everyone joint development plan document meets the government requirements for local authorities, such as Tameside, to have a local plan in place by December 2023. It should also be noted that its progression will rely on the future decisions of those boroughs involved in its preparation, principally in relation to its approval for publication and submission to the Secretary of State.

**Access to Information:**

Places for Everyone, subject to future decisions, will be issued for public consultation and will be accessible via a range of consultation methods including being made available via the Council and on the Combined Authority website at that time.

**Background Information:**

the background papers relating to this report can be inspected by contacting John Harrison, interim assistant director - planning & transportation



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## **1. INTRODUCTION AND UPDATE**

- 1.1 In November 2014, AGMA Executive Board, recommended to the 10 GM local authorities that they agree to prepare a joint plan called the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF). The first draft of which was published for consultation October 2016 and following a substantial re-drafting a further version was issued for consultation January 2019.
- 1.2 On 30 October 2020 the AGMA Executive Board agreed to recommend the GMSF 2020 to the 10 GM authorities, to be approved for consultation and submission. At Cabinet (2 November) and Council (3 November) meetings, Tameside resolved to approve the GMSF, through its publication and onward submission following the consultation period.
- 1.3 However, the decision at Stockport Council's meeting on 3 December 2020, to not submit the GMSF 2020 following the intended consultation period and the subsequent resolution at its Cabinet meeting on 4 December 2020 not to publish the GMSF 2020 for consultation, in effect, signalled the end of the GMSF as a joint plan for all ten GM boroughs.
- 1.4 Consequently, at its meeting on the 11 December 2020, Members of the AGMA Executive Board reached agreement in principal to the preparation of a joint plan of the remaining nine boroughs and asked officers to report back on the implications and processes of preparing a joint development plan document for those boroughs. That report was presented to the AGMA Executive Board on 12 February 2021 and forms the basis of the context and recommendations of this report.
- 1.5 Notwithstanding the decision of Stockport Council, the reasons for the preparation of a joint plan of the nine remaining boroughs largely continue. Including being able to:
- Underpin Greater Manchester's plan for recovery from Covid;
  - Support delivery of the Greater Manchester Strategy;
  - Provide a framework to manage growth in a sustainable and inclusive way, avoid un-planned development and development by appeal;
  - Align the delivery of development with infrastructure proposals, including those within the 2040 Transport Strategy and Local Implementation Plans;
  - Meet the governments requirement for local authorities to have a local plan in place by December 2023; and
  - Meet the Duty to co-operate in s33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
- 1.6 As reported to the AGMA Executive, discussions with the nine authorities indicate there is continued opportunity to work collaboratively to prepare a joint plan for those remaining boroughs, to be known as 'Places for Everyone'. Preparing such a joint plan would enable Tameside to continue to:
- Progress the strategic policies in the GMSF 2020, for example those associated with net zero carbon development, affordable housing and space and accessibility standards for new housing;
  - Maximise the use of land within the urban area and limit the need for Green Belt to accommodate the development needs of the nine boroughs;
  - Meet the requirements of housing need across the nine boroughs;
  - Align with wider Greater Manchester strategies for transport and other infrastructure investment;
  - Utilise the evidence base already commissioned and completed, minimising the cost of producing further evidence; and
  - Spread the cost jointly of the independent examination.

## **2. MOVING FORWARD**

- 2.1 The GMSF was being prepared by the AGMA Executive Board on behalf of the ten GM boroughs. However, it would no longer be appropriate for the preparation of a joint plan of only nine of the ten GM boroughs to be delegated to this Board.
- 2.2 Instead, it is necessary to establish a new joint committee of the nine relevant boroughs; Bury, Bolton, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan. Each borough is now requested to authorise the establishment of a new joint committee (this report is that request for Tameside) and to delegate the preparation of the joint development plan document to the new joint committee as outlined in the recommendations of this report.
- 2.3 Membership of the joint committee is a matter of each individual borough to consider and forms part of the recommendation to Full Council. However as reported to the AGMA Executive on 12 February 2021, it is recommended, for reasons of continuity, that Leaders form the membership, with the ability for a nominated deputy to attend as necessary. It is understood that the committee will then agree its terms of reference and operational arrangements, including the appointing of a chair and its voting arrangements in due course.
- 2.4 The purpose of formulating the committee will be to oversee the production of the joint development plan document.
- 2.5 In the event that the draft joint development plan document is considered to have substantially the same effect on the nine boroughs as the GMSF 2020 had, the next stage would be publication (Regulation 19 stage of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012), as was considered previously by Tameside's Executive Cabinet on 2 November.
- 2.6 As with the GMSF, the Council's Executive Cabinet will be responsible for approving the Regulation 19 version of the plan, ahead of a period for representations to be made. However, that is not the purpose of this report, the content of the plan itself will be for consideration in due course. Similarly, as with the GMSF, Council will be responsible for approving the joint plan for Submission to the Secretary of State for Independent Examination. It is understood that these approvals will equally be needed across the eight other boroughs too.
- 2.7 As a result of the changes outlined above, the Council's Local Development Scheme will need updating. The Local Development Scheme identifies the timetable for the production of local development documents, such as Places for Everyone, and their geographical coverage. Similarly, there is also need to review Tameside's Statement of Community Involvement, which needs to make reference to Places for Everyone appropriately, as consultation on it, as a development plan document, will need to be in accordance with each borough's Statement of Community Involvement.
- 2.8 An updated Local Development Scheme and Statement of Community Involvement will be reported separately for approval in due course.
- 2.9 Lastly it should be noted, that whilst Stockport Council has withdrawn from the joint planning process of the GMSF, and will prepare its own local plan, under s33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires a formal Duty to Co-operate, which includes neighbouring boroughs. As part of preparing Places for Everyone, the nine boroughs, including Tameside as a directly adjacent neighbour, will need to enter into dialogue with Stockport as appropriate, on matters of strategic, cross-boundary significance. Details of these discussions will be set out in a Statement of Common Ground in due course.

### **3. RECOMMENDATIONS**

3.1 As set out at the front of the report.

# Agenda Item 7

<b>Report to:</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE CABINET</b>
<b>Date:</b>	24 March 2021
<b>Executive Member:</b>	Councillor Oliver Ryan, Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth).
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Paul Smith, Assistant Director — Strategic Property.
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>DISPOSAL OF COUNCIL OWNED LAND AND PROPERTY</b>
<b>Report Summary:</b>	Following Executive Cabinet approval of the revised policy for the 'Disposal of Council Owned Land' on 30 September 2020, the report seeks permission to declare the former Cotton Tree Public House, Droylsden surplus to the requirements of the Council.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	That Executive Cabinet be recommended to agree that the premise, known as the former Cotton Tree Public House, together with an area of parking land to the rear be declared surplus to the requirements of the Council. Any disposal of the former Cotton Tree Public House is to include An absolute restriction/covenant restriction to stop becoming a public house in the future.
<b>Corporate Plan:</b>	The proposed measures shall facilitate the onward sale of a vacant and under-utilised Council property which, eventually is likely to contribute to delivering corporate priorities – housing, economic growth and employment opportunities.
<b>Policy Implications:</b>	The Authority are seeking to comply with its policy on the disposal of Council owned land which was approved by Executive Cabinet on 30 September 2020.
<b>Financial Implications: (Authorised by the statutory Section 151 Officer &amp; Chief Finance Officer)</b>	<p>The report provides supporting details for the proposal to declare the former Cotton Tree Public House, Droylsden surplus to requirements of the Council and marketed as such for disposal.</p> <p>Any subsequent receipt generated via this disposal will be an additional sum to the estimated £ 15.3m that will be realised via the schedule of asset disposals approved by the Executive Cabinet on 30 September 2020. These estimated receipts will support the financing of the Council's capital programme. Members should note that the broader capital ambition of the Council is currently unaffordable until further capital receipts are generated.</p> <p>Ideally the minimum disposal value realised via the sale of this Council asset should equate to the initial purchase sum (£ 0.150m) together with the outstanding arrears for rent and business rates (£0.052m) as referenced in section 1.2 of the report i.e. a minimum value of £ 0.202m.</p> <p>It should be noted that the value of the receipt received by the Council will be reduced by the related external property agent fees incurred that will facilitate the property sale. All Council officer fees associated with this transaction will be recovered from the purchaser of the property.</p>
<b>Legal Implications:</b>	Members should consider given the history of the premise and the reason why the Council purchased the site whether there should be a restriction on the use of the premise being a licensed premise.

Under section 123 of the Local Government Act 1972, a local authority has the power to dispose of land. The main caveat to this power is that the council must not do so for “ a consideration less than the best that can be reasonably obtained ”

Section 123 of the Local Government Act 1972 has caused much debate over the years for councils considering land disposals. Legally, councils have the power to dispose of land ‘in any manner they see fit’ for the ‘best price reasonably obtainable’, however in practice this has proved to be more complicated. Over the last decade there have been several judicial reviews challenging council decisions, particularly in regard to the price that has been accepted for land that is for sale. A council can be found in breach of section 123 if it has “(i) failed to take proper advice; (ii) failed to follow proper advice for reasons that cannot be justified; or (iii) has followed advice that was so plainly erroneous that in accepting it the local authority must have known, or at least ought to have known, that it was acting unreasonably.” A useful case that explores what ‘any manner’ of disposal actually means is a dispute between Salford Estates and Salford City Council/Tesco Stores Limited. Salford Estates sought a judicial review of the council’s decision to sell land to Tesco on the basis of an independent valuation, rather than go out to the open market. Tesco owned land in the middle of a larger site owned by the council, and by purchasing the additional land Tesco would be able to build a large superstore. In this case the court ruled that the method of achieving the ‘best price’ did not matter, the council was under no obligation to follow a set process, and it had complied with its section 123 duty. To quote: “there was no particular prescribed route to achieving the best price reasonably obtainable: it was not a duty to conduct a particular process, for example to have regard to particular factors.” On a separate point, a council is able to sell a site for less than its market value, but it must seek statutory consent to do so. Specific consent is not needed where a council can demonstrate the land sale will help to secure the improvement of the economic, social or environmental wellbeing of the local area, and the undervalue is only up to £2m less than market value. These are the circumstances where socio and economic benefits can be relevant. The undervalue itself still needs to comply with “normal and prudent commercial practices, including obtaining the view of a professionally qualified valuer”.

In conclusion, through case law a couple of key points become clear regarding a council’s obligation to section 123 compliance. Firstly, the most important thing is the outcome, rather than the process. Secondly, monetary value is the best consideration in whatever the form, whether overage, upfront or deferred. However, social and economic benefits can justify a disposal at an undervalue, but only in certain circumstances.

**Risk Management:**

The subject property has been vacant for a number of years, with a previous tenant ‘abandoning’ the property and whose current whereabouts is presently unknown. The Council are taking steps to formally return the property to the possession of the Authority. The condition of the property is poor and is subject to ongoing complaints from neighbouring property owners.

**Background Information:**

The background papers relating to this report can be inspected by contacting the report author, Paul Smith.



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e-mail: [paul.smith@tameside.gov.uk](mailto:paul.smith@tameside.gov.uk).

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Due to issues around anti-social behaviour, on 15 August 2013, the Council acquired the subject property at 106 Market Street for £150,000. Following on from acquisition, the Council marketed the vacant property for alternative use and on 7 January 2016 entered into an agreement with a tenant who was looking to operate the former Public House as a restaurant.
- 1.2 The lease was for a term of 10 years from the date of the agreement (i.e. expiring 6 January 2026) and under the provisions of this lease, the Council were due to receive an initial rental of £5,750 per annum increasing to £11,500 per annum on 7 January 2021. Unfortunately, the tenant made minimal lease payments since completing the lease initially and has not made any payments since 25 March 2017. Rent arrears now total £29,982.15 and there are also Business Rates arrears of £21,777.42.
- 1.3 The property has not been occupied by the lessee or his trading business, Indian Mint, for a number of years, leaving the property vacant and in a derelict state. The Council have sought to trace the lessee in order to recover the arrears but, attempts have thus far proved futile. In the meantime, the condition of the property continues to deteriorate and is drawing complaints from neighbouring property owners who are suffering from issues of damp, flytipping and antisocial behaviour. As such, in recent weeks, as this would not prejudice the ability to recover any arrears, the Council have agreed to take steps to formally terminate the lease (via forfeiture) and return possession of the building to the Authority.
- 1.4 During the period of void, the Council have received unsolicited interest from developers who are keen to acquire the property from the Authority and both convert and refurbish the building to provide a combination of uses, primarily involving retail uses to the ground floor and residential uses to the upper floors. It is therefore proposed that the Council formally seek to declare the property surplus to its requirements so that, the Authority can explore disposal options that would seek to see the building brought back into a meaningful use. This proposal would include the vacant land to the rear of the Cotton Tree (as shown edged blue in Appendix Two) which, serves to provide access to both the former Public House and the adjoining, privately owned shops. Given the rights across the land, the Council derive very little benefit from this area which has been a constant source of flytipping and a management intensive area of land.
- 1.5 At the meeting held on 30 September 2020, Executive Cabinet agreed a revised policy that would allow the Council to sell its surplus assets. The policy made provision for greater consultation and requests that all decisions to declare an asset surplus – and therefore available for sale – to be made by Executive Cabinet. It is understood that the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth) has already consulted with Ward Councillors who are keen for the property to be brought forward for sale, given its deteriorating condition and prominent location at the junction of Market Street and Manchester Road.
- 1.6 In selling the opportunity, the Council would look to include a restriction whereby, it would not be possible to reuse the property as a Public House. This would help avoid the anti-social behaviour issues which prompted the initial property purchase in 2013.

## **2. NEXT STEPS**

- 2.1 Given the consultation carried out by the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth), it is hoped that the decision to declare the subject asset surplus, can be taken by Executive Cabinet. Once declared surplus, the Director of Growth would then be able to select and implement the preferred disposal process which, at this stage, is likely to be an open market sale, by way of an initial building agreement that would ensure that the building is refurbished



by the intending purchaser, prior to the Council transferring a formal legal interest in the property.

- 2.2 Once any period of marketing has been completed, the Head of Estates would need to confirm that best value has been achieved – and therefore that the Council have satisfied its obligations under s.123 of the Local Government Act 1972 – prior to the Director of Growth agreeing the terms of any disposal in consultation with the Executive Member (Finance and Economic Growth).

### **3. CONCLUSION**

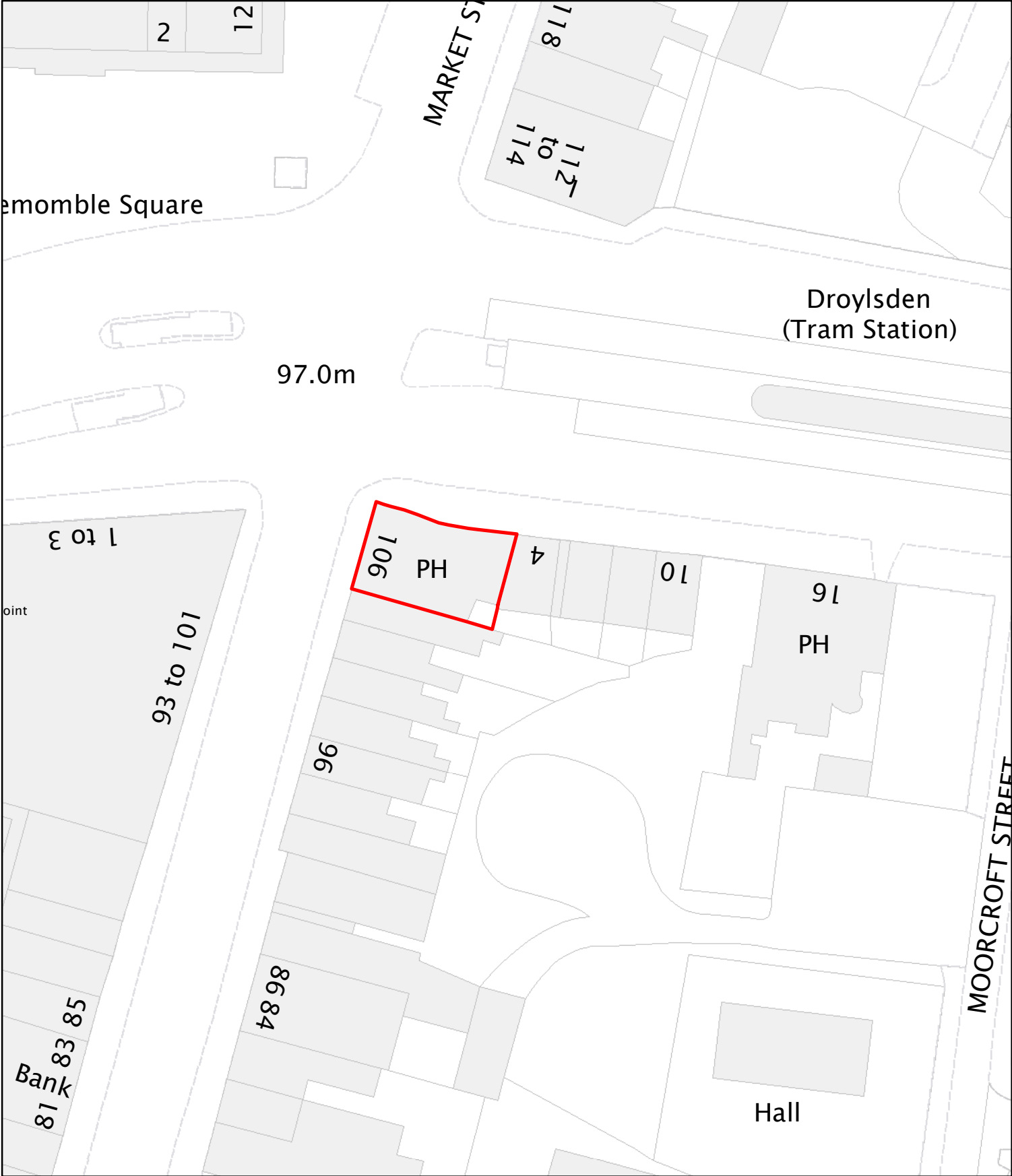
- 3.1 Subject to the Council formally terminating the lease previously granted to the absent tenant, the Authority would like to seek to declare the subject asset surplus to requirements. This would allow officers to dispose of the subject asset which, would not only generate a capital receipt but, most importantly, bring an increasingly long-term vacant property back into a meaningful use.
- 3.2 The building is situated at a prominent junction and adjacent to both a tram station and tramline in the district centre. It is therefore important that, as part of any future sale, the Council can ensure that the building is refurbished initially (i.e. that a developer does not simply acquire the asset and landbank) and that the uses which take place in the renovated building are sympathetic to the wider area and support the objectives of the Authority.

### **4. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 4.1 As set out at the front of the report.

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106 Market Street  
Droylsden  
4564 126 sq metres



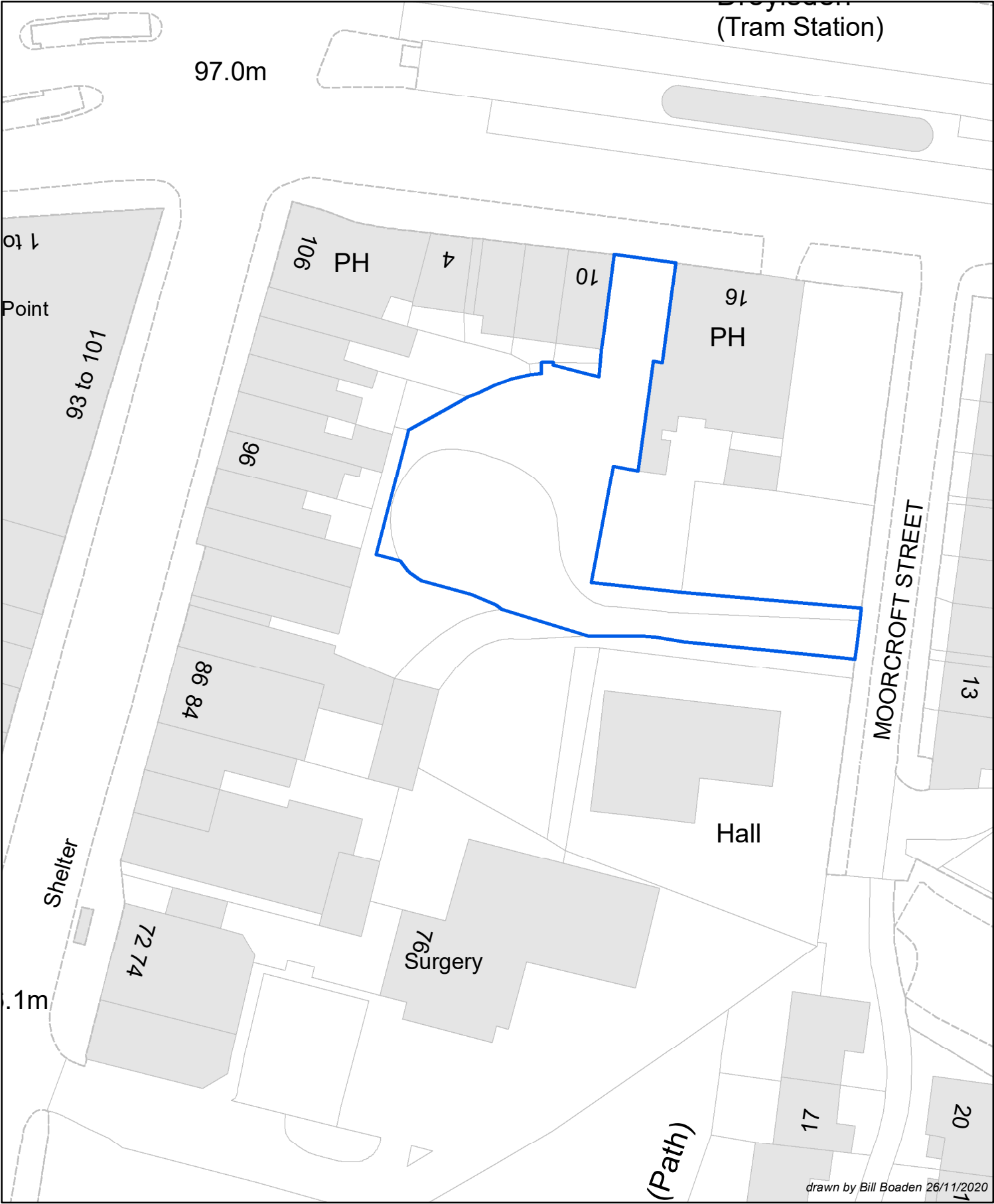
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# Land off Moorcroft Street Droylsden



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Ordnance Survey 100022697



Estates  
PO Box 317  
Ashton-under-Lyne  
OL6 0GS

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# Agenda Item 8

<b>Report to:</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE CABINET</b>
<b>Date:</b>	24 March 2021
<b>Executive Member:</b>	Cllr Gerald Cooney – Executive Member (Housing, Planning and Employment)
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Jayne Traverse – Director of Growth
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>AUTHORITY'S MONITORING REPORT</b>
<b>Report Summary:</b>	<p>This report seeks approval to publish an updated Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) for 2019/20 to satisfy the requirements of Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The AMR monitors implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS), local planning policies, and activities under the duty to cooperate as set out by Section 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) England Regulations 2012.</p> <p>This is the 11th AMR for Tameside and covers the monitoring period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020.</p>
<b>Recommendations:</b>	That Executive Cabinet be recommended to agree: to the publication of those documents which comprise the 2019/20 AMR as listed in paragraph 2.1 and appended to this report.
<b>Corporate Plan:</b>	The AMR supports the Corporate Plan vision by helping to ensure that Tameside is a place where people can start well, live well and age well, through the publication of information which discharges statutory duties and helps to inform planning decisions.
<b>Policy Implications:</b>	None. The AMR does not introduce or amend the application of existing policy.
<b>Financial Implications:</b> <b>(Authorised by the statutory Section 151 Officer &amp; Chief Finance Officer)</b>	<p>There are no direct financial implications arising from this report.</p> <p>However it is important to note that the supply of land for residential or commercial use within the borough supports the sustainability of the Council's medium and long term financial planning. Assumptions will be included for the receipt of additional Council Tax or Business Rates revenue levels as appropriate.</p>
<b>Legal Implications:</b> <b>(Authorised by the Borough Solicitor)</b>	The legal implications are set out in the summary and risk management sections of this report.
<b>Risk Management:</b>	In not publishing an updated AMR the Council risks failing to comply with its legal requirements under Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
<b>Access to Information:</b>	Information can be accessed as detailed in Appendix 1 and will be published on the Councils website at: <a href="https://planning-monitoring.tameside.gov.uk">Planning Monitoring (tameside.gov.uk)</a>

**Background Information:**

The background papers relating to this report can be inspected by contacting John Harrison



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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires every local planning authority to prepare an Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) at least every 12 months. The AMR must begin with the end of the period covered by the authority's most recent report. Amendments brought about through the Localism Act 2011 afford the Authority a degree of flexibility to prepare its AMR as a series of individual monitoring reports instead of a single report as it currently does, as this affords efficiencies in publishing information as soon as it becomes available.

## **2. UPDATE**

- 2.1 The role of the Authority Monitoring Report is to show activity relating to the duty to cooperate, publish information collected which relates to indicators within the plan, report progress with plan preparation and detail any policies which are not being implemented. This AMR covers the monitoring period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 and is published as a series of individual reports monitoring progress against the following:
- Local Development Scheme (LDS);
  - local planning policies;
  - duty to cooperate activities;
  - local plan performance indicators; and
  - industrial and commercial land.
- 2.2 Publishing reports this way allows the Council to avoid duplication of monitoring activities and more readily publish information as it becomes available. Monitoring of residential land supply is for instance already undertaken through the Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) which is already available on the Council's website for the 2019/20 year.
- 2.3 The Council's most recent AMR was published September 2020 and covered the monitoring period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019. It is therefore timely to update the AMR to reflect on monitoring activities for 2019/20 and to meet the Council's legal requirements.

## **3. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 3.1 As set out at the front of the report.

# Tameside Local Development Scheme

## Monitoring Report 2019 - 2020

### Introduction

This report has been prepared to meet the requirements of Regulation 34 (1) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. It provides details of progress against the timetable set out in Tameside's Local Development Scheme (LDS) and covers the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020.

### Documents Specified within the LDS

Tameside Council's seventh Local Development Scheme was updated and adopted by the Council in January 2017, covering a three year period to 2019. Beyond the monitoring period the Council updated this in September 2020.

The 2017 LDS sets out two development plan documents the:

- Greater Manchester Spatial Framework; and
- Local Plan.

Progress on each of these documents is discussed in turn below.

- **Greater Manchester Spatial Framework**

#### Subject:

The GMSF will focus primarily on setting the strategic framework for growth, including the housing and employment land requirements for GM, the infrastructure requirements to deliver this and the environmental capacity of GM to accommodate this in the most sustainable manner.

#### Coverage:

Whole of Greater Manchester (Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan).

#### Timetable:

Initial Evidence Base	November 2014
Consultation on Draft Growth Options	November 2015 – January 2016
Consultation on Draft GMSF	October 2016 – January 2017
Publication of plan	June 2017
Submission	November 2017
Examination	February – April 2018
Adoption	January 2019

#### Stage Reached:

Regulation 18 Consultation on Second Draft Plan.

The Consultation of the Publication Plan did not take place during the monitoring period as set out as the next step within the plan making timetable. The progress of the GMSF was delayed shortly after the election of the Greater Manchester Mayor in May 2017, in order to re-examine the issues of the scale and distribution of development and potential changes to Green Belt boundaries.

Tameside's seventh Local Development Scheme was published January 2017 which will be updated in due course. Just prior to the monitoring period, consultation on a Revised Draft GMSF took place, January – March 2019. During the monitoring year the representations to that consultation were reviewed and further evidence progressed to support the publication of the plan.

- **Local Plan**

**Subject:**

Intends to set out a complementary vision, objectives and strategy for the spatial development of Tameside at a more localised level. List sites allocated for development, which are illustrated on an accompanying Policies Map. Intends to set out the policies against which planning applications will be considered.

**Coverage:**

Covers the whole of Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council's administrative area.

**Timetable:**

Regulation 18 Notification	January 2017
Integrated Assessment Scoping Report	March 2017
Consultation on Draft Local Plan	August – September 2017
Publication of plan	May – June 2018
Submission	November 2018
Examination	March – April 2019
Adoption	Autumn 2019

**Stage Reached:**

Regulation 18 Notification and Consultation on Integrated Assessment Scoping Report.

Consultation on Tameside's Draft Local Plan did not take place in August-September 2017 as had been scheduled to occur as the next plan making step. Given the close relationship between the GMSF and the Tameside Local Plan, particularly in terms of the GMSF setting the housing requirement for the Local Plan, consultation on an initial draft local plan was timetabled to follow (Regulation 19) Publication of the GMSF, which was due to occur in June 2017. Scheduling of the Council's Local Plan in such a way allows the Local Plan to be developed with a firm understanding of the planning context being provided by the sub region through the GMSF.

A further draft (regulations 18) GMSF was consulted upon just prior to the monitoring period.

Tameside's eighth Local Development Scheme will identify a revised Local Plan timetable to reflect the movement in GMSF timescales.

**The proposals map**

There was no timetable included within the seventh LDS for the proposals map but it did identify that the proposals map will be updated alongside the production of the Local Plan.

## **Supplementary Planning Documents**

The seventh LDS does not specifically identify a timetable for the production of any SPDs.

## **Statement of Community Involvement**

The Council's Statement of Community (SCI) involvement was adopted in August 2016 and has guided the approach which has been taken to consultation and engagement activities associated with the production of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework to date. However, given the time which has passed since its adoption, it is considered appropriate to now review the SCI and ensure it remains fit for purpose. Beyond the monitoring period the Council commenced work to review its SCI, most notably due to the challenges brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic.

# Tameside Local Plan

## Policies Monitoring Report 2019 – 2020

### Introduction

This report has been prepared to meet the requirements of Regulation 34(2) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. For monitoring purposes the regulation requires that where a local planning authority is not implementing a policy within a Local Plan, the monitoring report must identify that policy and include a statement of:

- The reasons why the local planning authority are not implementing the policy; and
- The steps (if any) that the local planning authority intend to take to secure that the policy is implemented.

For the monitoring year 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020, the local plan policies for Tameside were the policies of the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) that have been saved. Many of the policies contained within the UDP relating to minerals and waste matters have now been replaced by the policies of the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Document and the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan Document. The monitoring of the policies of these latter two documents are addressed in separate reports.

All of the saved policies of the Unitary Development plan were being implemented during the monitoring year, except for those policies listed in the table below. The table also identifies reasons why, and what steps if any are being taken to secure their future implementation.

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Reason why the policy is not being implemented	What steps (if any) are being taken to secure that the policy is implemented
UDP Part 1 Policies			
1.13	Meeting Obligations on Minerals, Waste and Energy	Superseded or partially superseded by policies in the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals DPD and Greater Manchester Joint Waste DPD	Not applicable.
UDP Part 2 Policies			
E1	Regional Investment Site/Strategic Regional Site	Partially - Development has already been brought forward on much of the identified site with the exception of a portion of land bounded by M60 motorway, rail line, Richmond Street and Lord Sheldon way, known predominantly as plot 3000.	Not applicable

E2	<p>Development Opportunity Areas</p> <p>Allocates sites as Development Opportunity Areas where the council will permit redevelopment/refurbishment for high quality employment, leisure, retail, residential or a mix of uses.</p>	Partially – Development has been brought forward on several of the 14 identified Development Opportunity Area sites.	Not applicable
H1	Housing Land Provision	Partially – The sites allocated for housing provision within Policy H1 have now largely been brought forward with development having completed on many of the 18 identified sites.	Not applicable
OL6	Outdoor Sport, Recreation and Play Space Developments	Improvements have been brought forward on some of the allocated sites. Notably these include opening up public access to the former railway line (site 7) and improvements to the playing fields and new changing facilities at Stockport Road Playing Fields with industrial development on the western part of the site (site 9).	Not applicable
T3	Major Highway Schemes	Partially – Allocation T3(2) comprises stage 2 of the Ashton Northern Bypass between Turner Lane and Penny Meadow. The bypass has been completed therefore this allocation is no longer required.	Not applicable
T5	Metrolink Extension	The policy refers to the Metrolink extension to Ashton via Droylsden and Audenshaw. The Metrolink has been constructed and is operational therefore this policy is no longer required.	Not applicable.

MW1 – MW9	Mineral Working, Waste Management and Pollution Control Policies	Policies MW1 to MW9 have been superseded or partially superseded by policies in the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals DPD and Greater Manchester Joint Waste DPD.	Not applicable.
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# Tameside Local Plan

## Duty to Cooperate Monitoring Report 2019 – 2020

### Introduction

Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by the Localism Act 2011, introduced a duty to cooperate in relation to the planning of sustainable development.

The duty requires Tameside to cooperate with other local planning authorities and other prescribed bodies on **strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries**. To this extent Tameside are required to engage on an effective and on-going basis to ensure the production of a positively prepared and justified strategy.

Key to the examination of plans will be to determine whether they are sound. Plans are sound if, amongst a number of other considerations, they are effective; this requires them to be based on effective joint working on cross boundary strategic matters that have been dealt with rather than deferred, and evidenced through statements of common ground.

A statement of common ground is a written record of the progress made by strategic policy making authorities during the process of planning for strategic cross-boundary matters. It can document where effective cooperation is or is not happening throughout the plan making process and is a way of demonstrating at examination that plans are deliverable over the plan period, and based on effective joint working. This monitoring report forms part of the evidence to support the drafting of statements of common ground, demonstrating that plan making activities are based on effective cooperation and have complied with the duty to cooperate.

The NPPF identifies a number of areas for strategic policies to consider<sup>1</sup>, including an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development but also making sufficient provision for:

- Housing (including affordable housing, employment, retail, leisure and other commercial development);
- Infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat);
- Community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure); and
- Conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure, and planning measures to address climate change through mitigation and adaptation.

The public bodies identified as part of the duty to cooperate, in addition to local planning authorities, are:

- Environment Agency
- Historic England
- Natural England
- Civil Aviation Authority
- Homes England (formerly Homes and Communities Agency)
- Tameside and Glossop Clinical Commissioning Group
- Office of Rail and Road
- Highways England

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<sup>1</sup> National Planning Policy Framework (2019) Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. Para. 20.



- Transport for Greater Manchester
- Tameside Local Highways Authority
- Marine Management Organisation

Also acknowledged is the relevance of the Greater Manchester Local Enterprise Partnership and the Greater Manchester Local Nature Partnership (Greater Manchester Natural Capital Group).

The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012<sup>2</sup> require that details of activities undertaken in relation to the duty are recorded and published in a monitoring report. In accordance with these requirements, this monitoring report provides details of Tameside's main activities in relation to the duty to cooperate over the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020.

This report will make up a key part of the evidence base in support of the Council's plan making activities and whether it has brought this forward in line with the duty to cooperate as a key legal test against which any plan will be assessed against when considered at public examination<sup>3</sup>.

### **Activities relating to Strategic Issues during the 2019/2020 monitoring period**

Tameside has been involved in a number of areas of joint working on strategic issues which are of relevance to the duty to cooperate during the 2019/20 year. In addition to the activities listed, there are also numerous discussions with local authorities and other prescribed bodies on a variety of issues including individual planning applications with cross boundary implications, and responding to consultations from neighbouring authorities.

Many of the strategic cross-boundary issues affecting Tameside are addressed through the forthcoming Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) and will be detailed further in Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) published documents. These include issues such as:

- Scale, distribution and type of housing;
- scale and distribution of employment land;
- transport;
- air quality;
- flood risk;
- Green Belt;
- Gypsies, travellers and travelling show people;
- Tame Valley Employment Area; and
- GMSF Strategic allocations

The table below provides a summary of activities undertaken by Tameside Council during the 2019/20 monitoring period in relation to the above strategic issues.

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<sup>2</sup> Town and Country Planning (Local Planning)(England) Regulations 2012, part 6, regulation 34(2)

<sup>3</sup> Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, section 20(5)

Strategic Issue	Description	Objective	Activity undertaken	Organisations involved
Scale and distribution of housing across Greater Manchester	<p>Identify the net amount of additional new homes required across Greater Manchester over the GMSF plan period and how it should be distributed across the city region including setting district housing targets.</p> <p>Local authorities need to be agreed at a sub-regional level due to the identification of Greater Manchester as a housing market area.</p>	Ensure appropriate provision is made for housing delivery across Greater Manchester.	Regular discussions at Greater Manchester meetings: Chief Planners, Directors of Place, separate Land Supply Group and other GMSF associated discussions.	All other Greater Manchester local authorities and the GMCA.
Type of housing delivered across Greater Manchester	Identify the broad mix of dwelling types required across Greater Manchester and take forward the approach with the precise mix being determined through district local plans.	Ensure appropriate provision is made for housing delivery across Greater Manchester.	Regular discussions at Greater Manchester meetings: Chief Planners, Directors of Place, separate Land Supply Group and other GMSF associated discussions.	All other Greater Manchester local authorities and the GMCA.

Strategic Issue	Description	Objective	Activity undertaken	Organisations involved
Scale and distribution of office development across Greater Manchester	Identify the scale and distribution of office requirement across Greater Manchester, the provision within Tameside and how this contributes to the Greater Manchester requirement.	Ensure appropriate provision is made for office development for Tameside and across Greater Manchester.	<p>The potential for office development within Tameside has been identified through the Council's Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment. The assessment forms part of the evidence base underpinning both the emerging Greater Manchester Spatial Framework and the Tameside Local Plan.</p> <p>Regular discussions at the Greater Manchester meeting of Chief Planners, Directors of Place, separate Land Supply Group and other GMSF associated discussions.</p>	All other Greater Manchester local authorities and the GMCA.
Scale and distribution of industrial and warehousing development across Greater Manchester	Identify the scale and distribution of industrial and warehousing requirement across Greater Manchester, the provision within Tameside and how this contributes to the Greater Manchester requirement.	Ensure appropriate provision is made for industrial and warehousing development across Tameside and Greater Manchester.	<p>The potential for industrial and warehousing development within Tameside has been identified through the Council's Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment. The assessment forms part of the evidence base underpinning the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework.</p> <p>Regular discussions at the Greater Manchester meeting of Chief Planners, Directors of Place, separate Land Supply Group and other GMSF associated discussions.</p>	All other Greater Manchester local authorities and the GMCA.

Strategic Issue	Description	Objective	Activity undertaken	Organisations involved
Transport infrastructure across Greater Manchester	<p>Assess the potential impact of anticipated levels of development on Greater Manchester's transport infrastructure. Promote sustainable transport, mitigate impacts and enhance existing network.</p> <p>Transport infrastructure is a strategic cross-boundary issue and needs considering at a Greater Manchester level given the spatial strategy set out within the GMSF and the cross boundary nature of the network.</p>	Ensure residents, businesses and visitors to Greater Manchester benefit from a sustainable and integrated transport network.	<p>Transport Assessment work is ongoing at a Greater Manchester level, led by Transport for Greater Manchester (TfGM).</p> <p>Regular discussions at the Greater Manchester meeting of Chief Planners, Directors of Place, Greater Manchester Transport Strategy Group and other GMSF associated discussions.</p> <p>Meetings with TfGM, Systra and Highways England and adjacent boroughs to discuss Tameside issues as part of the Greater Manchester assessment.</p>	All other Greater Manchester local authorities, the GMCA, High Peak Borough Council, Derbyshire County Council and Highways England.
Air Quality across Greater Manchester	Air quality is a strategic cross-boundary issue not restricted to local authority boundaries.	Improve air quality across Greater Manchester.	<p>Joined up working at a Greater Manchester level resulted in the development of the revised draft GMSF and policy GM-S 6 concerning Clean Air.</p> <p>Greater Manchester is currently developing an updated Clean Air Plan.</p>	All other Greater Manchester local authorities, the GMCA and TfGM.

Strategic Issue	Description	Objective	Activity undertaken	Organisations involved
Flood Risk and Water Management across Greater Manchester	Assess flood risk for development sites, the impact of future development on flood risk and to safeguard land for future flood risk management.	Continue to manage and mitigate flood risk and manage water resources across Tameside and Greater Manchester.	<p>A level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) was completed in April 2019. The Environment Agency indicated the need for a level 2 Assessment to be undertaken through the GMSF consultation which is nearing completion.</p> <p>Regular discussions at Flood Risk Officers Group and Greater Manchester Flood and Water Management Board.</p> <p>Regular discussion with United Utilities to appraise the development pipeline for any waste or fresh water infrastructure constraints, easements or associated infrastructure which need to be taken account of.</p>	All other Greater Manchester local authorities including Lead Local Flood Authorities, the GMCA, Environment Agency and United Utilities.

Strategic Issue	Description	Objective	Activity undertaken	Organisations involved
Greater Manchester's Green Belt	<p>Define new Green Belt boundaries for Greater Manchester, to meet future development needs whilst also identifying new areas of land to bring into the Green Belt.</p> <p>Given the interconnected nature of the spatial strategy the issues need to be considered at a Greater Manchester level.</p>	To bring forward appropriate provision of land for development whilst minimising loss of Green Belt.	<p>Regular discussions at the Greater Manchester meeting of Chief Planners, Directors of Place, separate Green Belt Steering Group meetings and other GMSF associated discussions.</p> <p>Greater Manchester undertook an assessment of its Green Belt which was published alongside the initial draft of the GMSF (2016). Further to this sites on the edge of the urban area, outside of existing Green Belt, were assessed and published in the revised draft GMSF in 2019 with an accompanying GMSF Green Belt topic paper.</p>	All other Greater Manchester local authorities and the GMCA.
Gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople	Meeting the accommodation needs of the Travelling community is a strategic cross-boundary issue to be considered at the Greater Manchester level.	To ensure the Tameside Local Plan considers the provision of pitches as part of a coordinated strategy across Greater Manchester.	Regular discussions at the Greater Manchester meeting of Chief Planners regarding the scope of the GMSF.	All other Greater Manchester local authorities and the GMCA.

Strategic Issue	Description	Objective	Activity undertaken	Organisations involved
Tame Valley Employment Area	The GMSF identifies the Tame Valley as a strategically valued employment area that is important to maintaining a strong and diverse supply of sites and premises both within Tameside, but also throughout Greater Manchester. This is recognised through Policy GM-P 2 'Employment Sites and Premises'.	To ensure the GMSF sets an appropriate policy framework to preserve and enhance the Tame Valley, and to support its role within Tameside and Greater Manchester as a strategic employment area.	Discussions as part of GMSF strategic approach, covering land supply and proposed allocations at the meetings of Greater Manchester Chief Planning Officers and other meetings associated with the GMSF.	The nine other Greater Manchester local authorities, the GMCA and Organisations notified as part of the consultation on the Draft GMSF.
Ashton Moss West	Ashton Moss West is one of the three GMSF strategic site allocations within Tameside. Policy GM Allocation 42 of the 2019 GMSF sets out the overall policy approach for it.	To ensure the GMSF sets an appropriate policy framework to deliver the site.	Discussions as part of GMSF strategic approach, covering land supply and proposed allocations at the meetings of Greater Manchester Chief Planning Officers and other meetings associated with the GMSF.	The nine other Greater Manchester local authorities, the GMCA and organisations notified as part of the consultation on the Draft GMSF.
South of Hyde	South of Hyde is one of the three GMSF strategic site allocations within Tameside. Policy GM Allocation 44 of the 2019 GMSF sets out the overall policy approach for it.	To ensure the GMSF sets an appropriate policy framework to deliver the site.	Discussions as part of GMSF strategic approach, covering land supply and proposed allocations at the meetings of Greater Manchester Chief Planning Officers and other meetings associated with the GMSF.	The nine other Greater Manchester local authorities, the GMCA and Organisations notified as part of the consultation on the Draft GMSF.

Strategic Issue	Description	Objective	Activity undertaken	Organisations involved
Godley Green Garden Village	Godley Green Garden Village is one of the three GMSF strategic site allocations within Tameside. Policy GM Allocation 43 of the 2019 GMSF sets out the overall policy approach for it.	To ensure the GMSF sets an appropriate policy framework to deliver the site.	Discussions as part of GMSF strategic approach, covering land supply and proposed allocations at the meetings of Greater Manchester Chief Planning Officers and other meetings associated with the GMSF.	The nine other Greater Manchester local authorities, the GMCA and Organisations notified as part of the consultation on the Draft GMSF.



# Tameside Local Plan

## Performance Indicators Monitoring Report 2019 – 2020

### **Introduction**

The Tameside Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2004 identifies sixteen indicators that will be used to measure performance of the plan in each annual review. This report sets out the status of each indicator for the monitoring period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. Where information relating to a particular indicator is located in a separate report this is recorded in the table below. Figures provided are as of year end unless otherwise stated.

Indicator	Status for monitoring period 2019/20
1. Area of land developed for employment purposes, and floorspace provided	see Industrial and Commercial Land Supply Report <a href="https://www.tameside.gov.uk/Planning/Strategic-Housing-Land-Availability-Assessment">https://www.tameside.gov.uk/Planning/Strategic-Housing-Land-Availability-Assessment</a>
2. Remaining supply of land for employment development	see Industrial and Commercial Land Supply Report <a href="https://www.tameside.gov.uk/Planning/Strategic-Housing-Land-Availability-Assessment">https://www.tameside.gov.uk/Planning/Strategic-Housing-Land-Availability-Assessment</a>
3. Area of land previously used for employment which was developed for other uses	see Industrial and Commercial Land Supply Report <a href="https://www.tameside.gov.uk/Planning/Strategic-Housing-Land-Availability-Assessment">https://www.tameside.gov.uk/Planning/Strategic-Housing-Land-Availability-Assessment</a>
4. Total number of new dwellings completed	see Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment <a href="https://www.tameside.gov.uk/Planning/Strategic-Housing-Land-Availability-Assessment">https://www.tameside.gov.uk/Planning/Strategic-Housing-Land-Availability-Assessment</a>
5. Number of dwellings completed on windfall sites	see Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment <a href="https://www.tameside.gov.uk/Planning/Strategic-Housing-Land-Availability-Assessment">https://www.tameside.gov.uk/Planning/Strategic-Housing-Land-Availability-Assessment</a>
6. Number and proportion of dwellings completed on windfall sites	see Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment <a href="https://www.tameside.gov.uk/Planning/Strategic-Housing-Land-Availability-Assessment">https://www.tameside.gov.uk/Planning/Strategic-Housing-Land-Availability-Assessment</a>
7. Number of social or affordable dwellings completed	see Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment <a href="https://www.tameside.gov.uk/Planning/Strategic-Housing-Land-Availability-Assessment">https://www.tameside.gov.uk/Planning/Strategic-Housing-Land-Availability-Assessment</a>
8. Number of dwellings cleared, including tenure and occupancy	see Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment <a href="https://www.tameside.gov.uk/Planning/Strategic-Housing-Land-Availability-Assessment">https://www.tameside.gov.uk/Planning/Strategic-Housing-Land-Availability-Assessment</a>
9. Remaining supply of land for housing development	see Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment <a href="https://www.tameside.gov.uk/Planning/Strategic-Housing-Land-Availability-Assessment">https://www.tameside.gov.uk/Planning/Strategic-Housing-Land-Availability-Assessment</a>

10. Number of commercial premises in each town centre and vacancy ratio			A comprehensive review of the borough's town centres will be undertaken in the 2020/21 monitoring year to provide a consistent basis for monitoring vacancy rates across centres moving forward.
11. New retail and leisure floorspace completed in-centre, edge-of-centre and out-of-centre			see Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment <a href="https://www.tameside.gov.uk/Planning/Strategic-Housing-Land-Availability-Assessment">https://www.tameside.gov.uk/Planning/Strategic-Housing-Land-Availability-Assessment</a>
12. Net change in protected greenspace			1043.7ha
13. Net change in buildings protected for heritage value and in number of buildings at risk	Listings and no. of buildings protected		337 Listings
			449 buildings
	Number of buildings at risk <sup>1</sup>		10 listings 1 Conservation Area
14. Net change in sites protected for nature conservation value	Local Nature Reserves		8
	Sites of Biological Importance	Number	57
		Area	1445.2 ha
	Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Number	3
		Area	122.1 ha
	Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)/Special Protection Areas (SPA)		105.98 ha
15. Net change in protected trees and woodland	Tree Preservation Orders	Individual trees	2353
		Woodland/forests	691 covering 267.5 ha

<sup>1</sup> Reported as the number of listings identified in the Historic England Heritage at Risk Register 2019 and refers only to the number of list entries; list entries may contain multiple buildings.

	Ancient woodland	163 ha
16. Net change in area of derelict land	A comprehensive review of the borough's derelict land will be undertaken in the 2020/21 monitoring year, reviewing the brownfield elements of the Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment alongside historical National Land Use Database (NLUD) entries to determine and set a framework to be taken forward.	

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## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report contains Tameside Council's monitoring information in relation to the commercial land supply and completions for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. The information contained in this report is used for city-region and local level plan making purposes and for decision taking at a local level.
- 1.2 In order to measure the performance of local plan policies there are a number of indicators set out in the adopted Tameside Unitary Development Plan (2004)<sup>1</sup> (the UDP). The following of which relate specifically to employment land:
1. Area of land developed for employment purposes, and floorspace provided (UDP Indicator 1);
  2. Remaining supply of land for employment development (UDP Indicator 2; and
  3. Area of land previously used for employment which was developed for other uses (UDP Indicator 3).
- 1.3 Data for each indicator is presented and highlighted where it occurs in this report.
- 1.4 For the purposes of this report, employment uses are categorised in accordance with Policy E3 of the adopted UDP to include:
- light industry, research and development, and offices (Use Class B1);
  - general industry (Use Class B2);
  - storage and distribution (Use Class B8); and
  - *sui generis* commercial uses which have similar characteristics to industry or storage.
- 1.5 It is important to note that inclusion of a site in the supply does not indicate the intention of the owner(s) to sell the site or otherwise offer it for employment development. Much of the supply consists of sites unlikely to be brought forward in the short to medium term, or sites where owners intend to develop them for their own business purposes.
- 1.6 **Total supply available for employment development purposes in Tameside on 31 March 2020 was 37.35 hectares or 155,786 sqm** (see Appendix 1 for the full listing). This is an increase of 3.93 hectares or 10,639 sqm from the total supply at 31 March 2019.
- 1.7 Supply figure consists of:
- Vacant sites that are allocated or designated for employment use in the UDP, or that have permission for employment generating development; and

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<sup>1</sup> Page 127 - Adopted Tameside UDP (2004) - <https://www.tameside.gov.uk/udp>

- Non-vacant sites that have permission for redevelopment or for extensions to existing premises for employment purposes.
- 1.8 Sites are removed from the supply when development is completed or additional information comes forward relating to their future prospects for employment use.
- 1.9 For the purpose of this report both land area in hectares and floorspace in square metres are included and no lower size threshold is applied. These figures are alternative interpretations of the supply available. The floorspace figures have been derived in two ways:
- Where available, floorspace figures are taken from the most up-to-date planning application relevant to the site; or
  - Where there is no planning permission then floorspace figures are derived using a 35% plot ratio to estimate the yield of that site (i.e. a one hectare site will yield 3,500 square metres of floorspace)<sup>2</sup>.
- 1.10 Please note that the figures used throughout this report may not sum due to rounding.

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<sup>2</sup> 4NW and Roger Tym and Partners – Setting Employment Land Targets for the North West – Final Report April 2010

## 2.0 2019-2020 Summary

### Supply

- 2.1 Total employment land supply available for development for employment purposes on 31 March 2020 consisted of 59 sites totalling 37.35 hectares or 155,786 sqm of floorspace. This is an increase in the supply of 3.93 hectares or 10,639 sqm from the end of the previous monitoring year (33.42 hectares or 145,147 sqm).
- 2.2 Figure 1 below shows the annual employment land supply in hectares over the last 10 years. This shows a decline in employment land available since 2012/13 from 85.3 hectares down to 37.35 hectares, a decrease of circa 56%. Prior to this period the employment land supply reached a high point in the mid-1990s of 190 hectares.

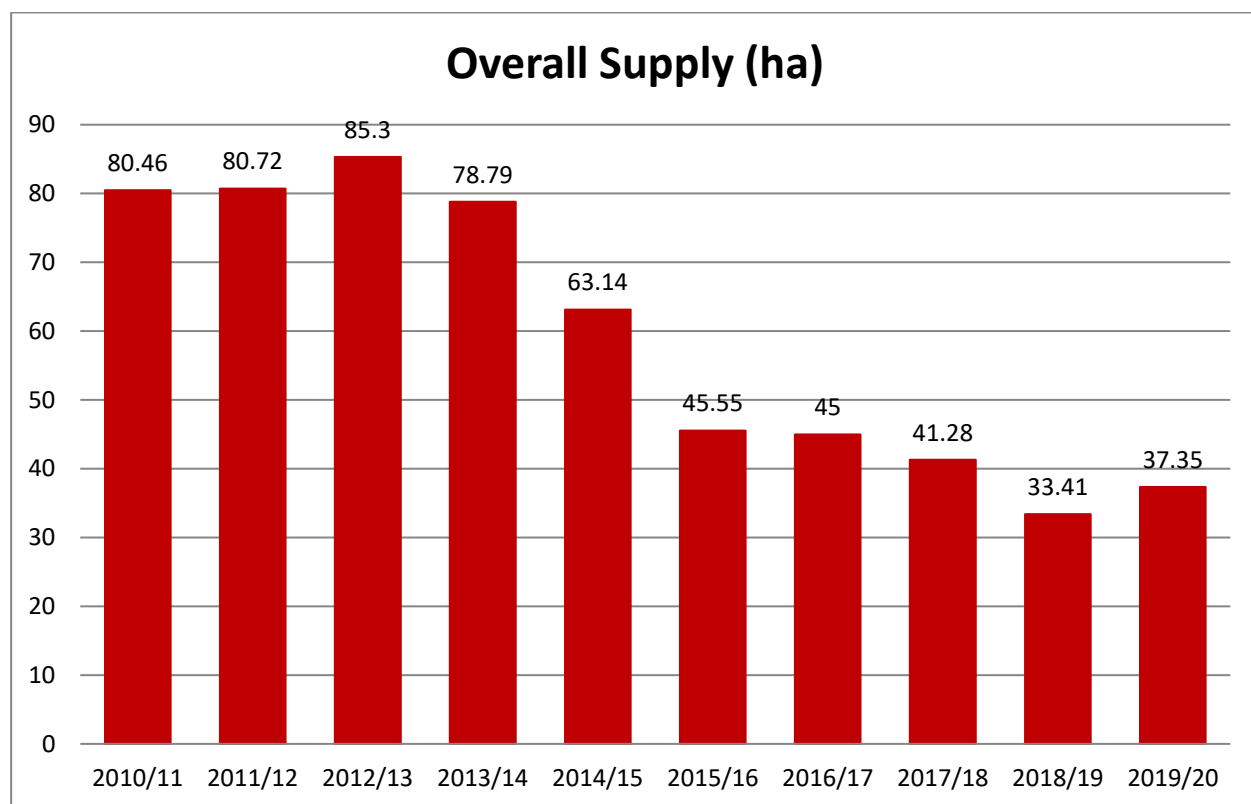


Figure 1: Employment land supply in hectares 1 April 2010 – 31 March 2020<sup>3</sup>

- 2.3 It should be noted that in addition to recorded completions other sites have been removed from the supply, either due to expiry of their associated planning permission or further information leading to an officer judgement on their continued inclusion.

<sup>3</sup> Figure 1: presents details of the Tameside UDP indicator 2 “Remaining supply of land for employment development”.

- 2.4 Of the total supply available at the 31 March 2020, 9.72 hectares were classed as 'immediately available'. This represents no change on the previous year.
- 2.5 Sites in the immediately available supply are categorised as such because they are considered to be actively marketed for sale during the monitoring year. Sites in the immediately available supply are identified in the Schedule of Employment Sites at Appendix 1.
- 2.6 The overall land supply, split into broad Use Classes, is shown in Table 1 below:

	Land (hectares)	Floorspace (sqm)
Office (B1a)	2.18	33,235
Industry and Warehousing	35.17	122,551
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.35</b>	<b>155,786</b>

**Table 1: Overall employment land supply 31 March 2020<sup>4</sup>**

### Completions

- 2.7 Gross completions during the year to 31 March 2020 totalled 3,890 sqm floorspace on approximately 0.56 hectares of land, as detailed in Table 2 below.
- 2.8 The area of land developed for employment purposes<sup>5</sup> was:
- Office development (Use Class: B1a) totalling 877 sqm on 0.22 hectares; and
  - Industry and warehousing (Use Classes: B1b, B1c, B2 and B8) totalling 3,013 sqm on 0.34 hectares.

ID	Site Name	Location	Result	Site Area (hectares)	Floorspace (SqM)	Use Class
<b>AS605</b>	Land at Langham Street	Langham Street, Ashton-under-Lyne	Development Complete.	0.0399	324	I&W
<b>AS611</b>	Day Centre	Lees Street, Ashton-under-Lyne	Change of Use Complete.	0.1090	657	Office
<b>AS639</b>	Ashton Business Centre	111-113 Old Street, Ashton-under-Lyne	Retrospective application for change of use.	0.0217	55	Office
<b>AU526</b>	Yard 1	Hanover Street North, Audenshaw	Development complete and occupied	0.0156	125	Office

<sup>4</sup> Table 1: presents details of Tameside UDP indicator 2 "Remaining supply of land for employment development" split between the broad use classes of Office; and Industry and Warehousing.

<sup>5</sup> Paragraph 2.7 – 2.8 and Table 2; presents details of Tameside UDP indicator 1: "Area of land developed for employment purposes, and floorspace provided".

<b>DE564</b>		20 Old Meadow Drive, Denton	Development complete	0.0372	8	Office
<b>DU558</b>	Tibard House	Broadway, Dukinfield	Development Complete.	0.0091	91	I&W
<b>HY580</b>	Fairhaven Caravan Park	78 Mill Lane, Hyde	Development complete.	0.0983	288	I&W
<b>HY596</b>	Former Aggreko Generators Ltd	Broadway, Hyde	Development complete.	0.0510	510	I&W
<b>HY611</b>	Land at car park to north of Frederick House	Dukinfield Road, Hyde	Development complete	0.1388	1,800	I&W
<b>MO542</b>	Unit E209 Warmco Industrial Estate	Manchester Road, Mossley	Development complete	0.0412	32	Office
				<b>0.5617</b>	<b>3890</b>	

**Table 2: Employment land 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020****Under Construction**

2.9 There was 2,969 sqm gross of employment generating floorspace under construction at 31 March 2020 on a little under 0.4 hectares as detailed in Table 3 below.

2.10 Under construction office development (Use Class: B1a) totalled 1,046 Sqm on 0.12 hectares with industry and warehousing (Use Classes: B1b, B1c, B2 and B8) totalling 1,923 Sqm on 0.31 hectares.

ID	Site Name	Location	Description	Use Class	Net Size	Gross Floorspace (SqM)	Net Floorspace (SqM)
AS609	Player Bar	21-27 Old Street, Ashton-under-Lyne	Change of use of ground floors of public houses (A5) to offices (B1a).	Office	0.0536	371	371
AS621	Ashton Old Baths (Phase 2)	Stamford Street West, Ashton-under-Lyne	Internal works, repairs, restoration and alterations of the Ashton Old Baths to create office space (B1a).	Office	0.0683	675	446
AS623	Unit 3, Wharf Parade	Lower Wharf Street, Ashton-under-Lyne	Demolition of existing extension and replacement with a new extension.	I&W	0.0018	180	51
DU563	GCP Applied Technologies	Gate Street, Dukinfield	Proposed refurbishment of existing building.	I&W	0.0986	960	0
HY601	Stoneacre Body Shop	Unit 3 Redfern Industrial Estate,	Proposed body shop extension.	I&W	0.1873	572	381

Dawson Street, Hyde							
MO537	Unit E	115 Manchester Road, Mossley	Proposed side and front extensions to existing industrial unit to form two new industrial units.	I&W	0.014	150	150
MO546	Unit 115E	Warmco Ind Estate, Manchester Road, Mossley	Proposed extension to form ancillary offices.	I&W	0.0037	61	61
					<b>0.4274</b>	<b>2969</b>	<b>1460</b>

**Table 3: Employment sites under construction 31 March 2020**

- 2.11 Under construction sites could, theoretically, not be included as part of the ongoing supply as they are no longer available as part of the supply for development. Taking this scenario into account the headline supply figure should be reduced from 37.35 hectares of land or 155,786 sqm of floorspace to 36.92 hectares or 152,817sqm respectively.

**New Permissions**

- 2.12 Planning permission granted during 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020 included 22 schemes covering 9,348 sqm of gross floorspace.

**Lapsed Permissions and Changes to the Supply**

- 2.13 Since 2016 the Industrial and Commercial Land Supply Report has reviewed lapsed permissions within the employment land supply at the end of each monitoring year.
- 2.14 For the 2020 update two sites have been removed from the supply following consideration of their current planning status and potential role in the future supply of land for development. This is in addition to removal of sites that were previously under construction and that are now recorded as complete.
- 2.15 The removed sites are as follows:
- AS603 – Whitecroft Electrical Ltd, Burlington Street, Ashton-under-Lyne; and
  - DU551 – Sprintshift, 17 Outram Road, Broadway IE, Dukinfield.
- 2.16 Both of the above sites have been removed from the supply due to a lapse of planning permission for employment development. Each site has been assessed based on updated information from the landowner and/or officer judgment, which confirms that the site is no longer considered deliverable for employment use.



- 2.17 The following table shows the total amount of the employment land and floorspace removed from the supply due to a lapsed planning permission or further evidence leading to the conclusion that the site will not come forward for employment development:

	<b>Land (hectares)</b>	<b>Floorspace (sqm)</b>
Industry and Warehousing	0.151	1,510
Total	0.151	1,510

**Table 4: Overview of sites removed from the employment land supply.**

### **Redevelopment of Employment Land and Floorspace**

- 2.18 UDP Indicator 3 requires monitoring by the Council to calculate the area of land previously used for employment, but developed for other uses. This can take place via a number of means, for example, through the change of use of an existing employment building/site to a non-employment use or through the granting of permission to develop employment land for a non-employment use.
- 2.19 Changes principally take place through grant of planning permission for residential development or via a change of use that is permitted under The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development)(England) Order 2015, such as under Part 3, Class O - offices to dwellinghouses.
- 2.20 For the purposes of reporting these figures they are presented as hectares for land that has been redeveloped or floorspace for where there has been change of use of an existing building.
- 2.21 In order to determine the sites covered by this element of the annual monitoring only those complying with the following methodology have been included:
- Sites where construction or change of use had commenced; or
  - Sites as above, but where the development or change of use had also been completed in that monitoring year.
- 2.22 The following table sets out the sites covered by the methodology for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020:

<b>ID</b>	<b>Site Name &amp; Address</b>	<b>Town</b>	<b>Site Area</b>	<b>Floorspace Lost (Sqm)</b>	<b>Use Class Lost</b>	<b>Use Class Gained</b>
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<b>AS595</b>	Mida Sign Services UK, Blandford Street	Ashton-under-Lyne	0.0365	390	B2	A4
<b>AS612</b>	157-159 Old Street	Ashton-under-Lyne	0.0253	142	B1(a)	A3
<b>AS616</b>	23-25 Booth Street	Ashton-under-Lyne	0.0142	92	B1a	C3
<b>AS634</b>	Anchor Staying Put, Unit 2 Lower Wharf Street	Ashton-under-Lyne	0.0111	116	B2	D2
<b>AS653</b>	129 - 133 Stamford Street Central	Ashton-under-Lyne	0.0243	359	B1a	Sui Generis
<b>DE553</b>	S.G. Turret Ltd, 96 Town Lane	Denton	0.1245	0	B2	C3
<b>DE558</b>	The Cottage Public House, 177 Hyde Road	Denton	0.0470	248	B1a	C3
<b>DE563</b>	53-55 Stockport Road	Denton	0.0292	131	B1a	Sui Generis
<b>DR520</b>	5 Station View, Ashton Old Road	Droylsden	0.0074	75	B1(a)	C4
<b>DU562</b>	Unit 1, Vale Industrial Estate, Furnace Street	Dukinfield	0.0714	489	B2	Sui Generis
<b>HY590</b>	Newton Business Park (West), Cartwright Street	Hyde	2.2265	0	B2	C3
<b>HY594</b>	Land and buildings at Haughton Street	Hyde	0.1306	0	B8	C3
<b>HY599</b>	Flat 52, Long Meadow Passage	Hyde	0.0101	61	B1a	C3
<b>HY615</b>	Alan Mechanical Services, Corporation Road	Hyde	0.0301	115	B1a	A1
<b>MO541</b>	B&H Precision Tooling Site, Egmont Street	Mossley	0.2472	0	B1(c)	C3
<b>MO543</b>	Grasmere Motors, Egmont Street	Mossley	0.2124	0	B2	C3
			<b>3.2477</b>	<b>2,218.0</b>		

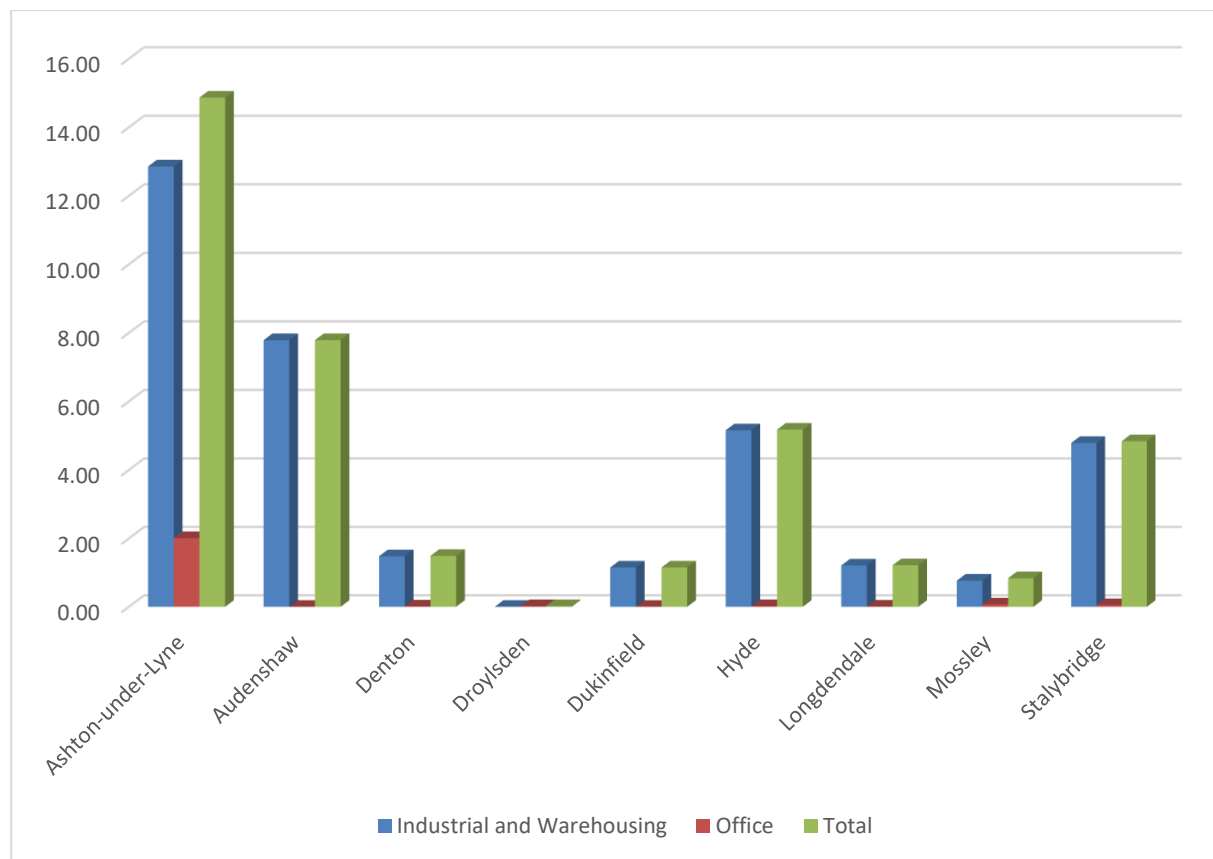
**Table 5: The area of land previously used for employment which was developed for other uses (UDP Indicator 3)**

2.23 The above data shows that approximately 3.25 hectares of former employment land was either redeveloped or changed for another use during 2019-2020.

### 3.0 Distribution

### **Distribution of Employment Land Supply by Township**

- 3.1 Figure 2 below shows the spatial distribution of the borough's employment land supply by town, and split into office and industry and warehousing. It is clear that the towns of Ashton-under-Lyne, Audenshaw, Hyde and Stalybridge contain the majority of the employment land in the supply at a combined 32.7 hectares (87%). This is unsurprising given the presence of the following large employment sites (sites of 1 hectare or more) in these locations:
- AS525 – St Petersfield (all plots), 1.43 ha
  - AS526 – Ashton Moss Plot 3000, 9.72 ha;
  - AS645 – Oxford Street Mills Site, 1.43 ha;
  - AU500 – Shepley Industrial Estate Extension, 2.12 ha;
  - AU506 – Moss Way/Audenshaw Road, E2(3) DOA, 4.87 ha;
  - HY502 – The Thorns, Godley Hill, 3.61 ha; and
  - ST560 – Former Total Petrochemicals, Bayley Street, 3.8 ha.
- 3.2 The seven sites above combined total 26.98 hectares or 83% of the land supply in Ashton-under-Lyne, Audenshaw, Hyde and Stalybridge. This is consistent with the size distribution of employment sites across the borough, i.e. large sites making up the majority of the land available. Furthermore, it is worth noting that 92% of the borough's office supply is concentrated in Ashton-under-Lyne in the plots that are available for development at St Petersfield.

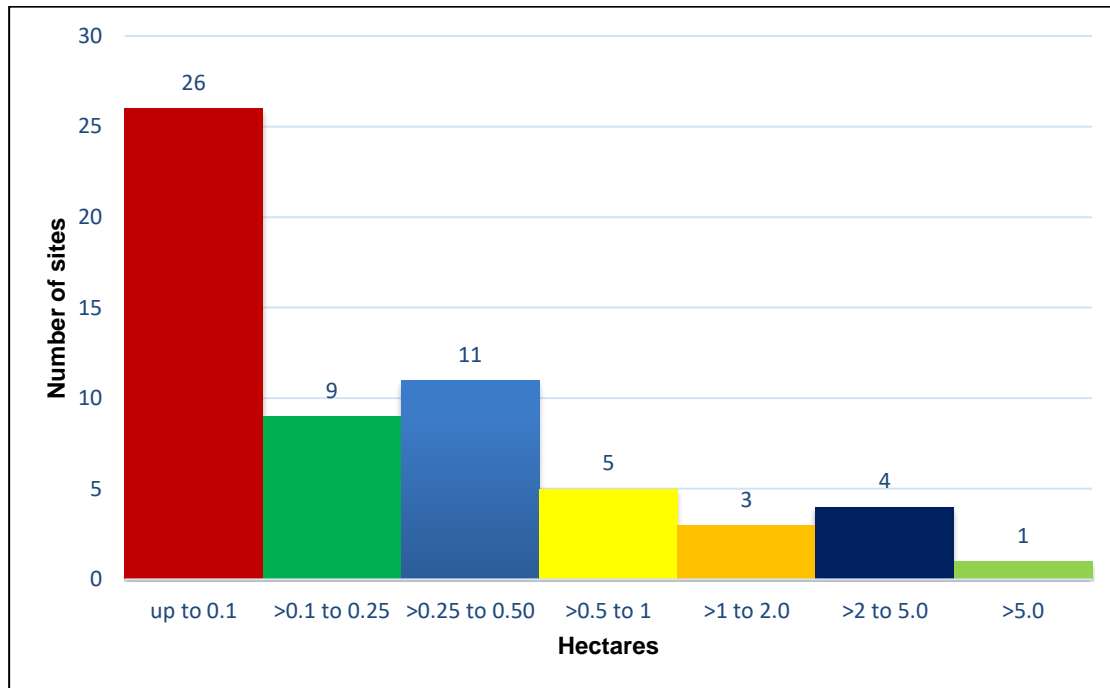


**Figure 2: Distribution of Employment Land Supply by Township**

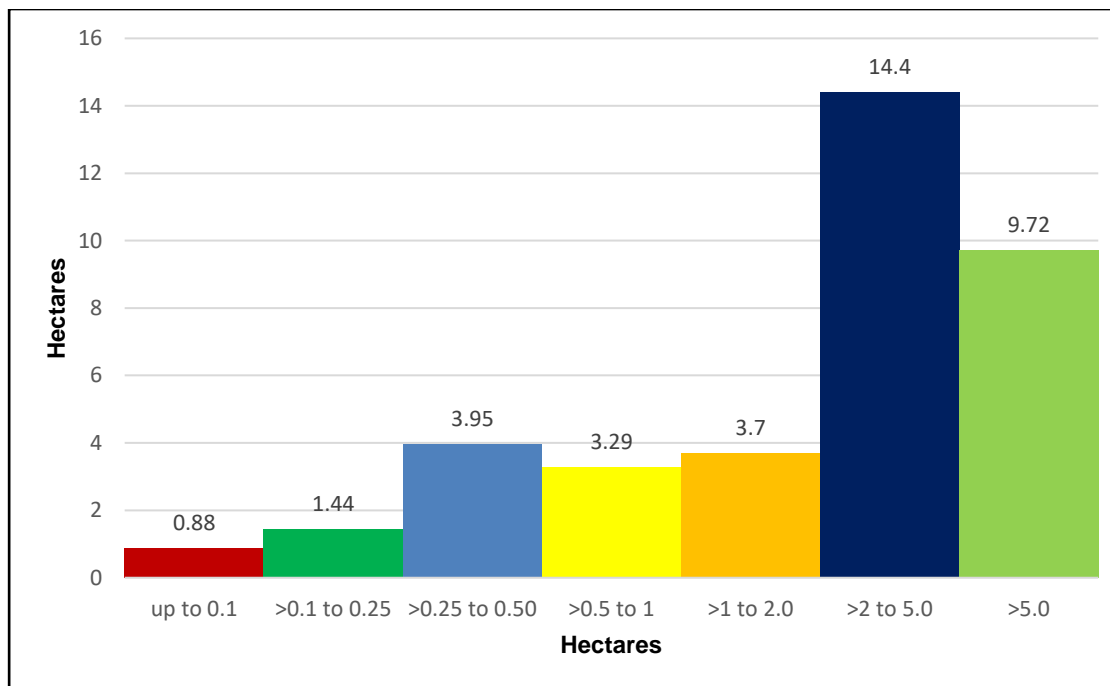
### **Distribution of Sites by Size**

- 3.3 Figures 3 and 4 below demonstrate that of the 59 sites that comprise the current employment land supply, eight are of more than one hectare in size accounting for over 74% (27.82 hectares) of the total supply. The remaining 51 sites account for less than 26% (9.53 hectares) of the total employment land supply. This means that the average size of site at the smaller end (sites of less than 1 hectare) of the supply is little over 0.18 hectares (9.53 hectare/51 sites).
- 3.4 Small site area limits the nature and size of any potential employment development. Many of these sites are included in the supply due to having extant permission for an extension to existing employment premises.
- 3.5 Whilst these small sites are valuable to the economic development of the borough only six have an extant planning permission in place for development of new standalone units which will be available for lease or sale on the open market. Therefore, the opportunity to attract inward investment in to the borough is limited by this characteristic of the supply.
- 3.6 26 sites (45% of sites) are below 0.1 hectares (or 1,000 sqm) in area. Further analysis indicates the following breakdown:

- 8 of the permissions were for new or replacement buildings;
- 10 of the permissions were for extensions to existing premises; and
- 7 of the permissions were for change of use.



**Figure 3: Distribution of sites by size (hectares) 31 March 2020**



**Figure 4: Amount of employment land by site size 31 March 2020**

- 3.7 This indicates some key characteristics of the borough's employment land supply:
- There are a lack of development opportunities available to allow indigenous companies to expand when they have outgrown either their existing premises or site; and
  - The overall amount of employment land available is skewed towards a small number of larger sites - eight out of the 59 sites contribute over 74% of the land supply.
- 3.8 A number of the sites are the subject of interest for non-employment uses, primarily for residential development. The loss of similar sites, such as the former Robertson's Jam site in Droylsden (7.94 hectares), are a significant reason in the sharp decline of the available headline land supply over recent years. Due to the skewed nature of the employment land supply, as outlined in paragraph 3.3, the loss of further large employment sites to residential development could have a disproportionate impact on the remaining employment land supply.
- 3.9 Therefore, although the year-end figure for 2019-2020 indicates that 37.35 hectares of employment land is available this does not take into account the number of sites included in the supply that have known interest for residential or mixed-use development.

#### 4.0 Vacant Land

- 4.1 Further analysis of the land supply has been undertaken to determine the quantity of vacant land available for development as shown in Table 6 below:

	Number of sites	Area (hectares)	Floorspace (sqm)
<b>Industry and Warehousing</b>	25	28.47	97,869
<b>Office</b>	7	1.48	29,670
<b>Total</b>	32	29.95	127,539

**Table 6: Vacant employment land available 31 March 2019**

- 4.2 Vacant land is categorised as such where a site is cleared of structures. This gives a more accurate measure of the available employment land supply in the borough by removing land or floorspace which is linked to an extension or internal alteration, such as a mezzanine floor, to an existing building. As Table 6 shows the vacant land supply is 29.95 hectares of which 28.47 hectares is for industry and warehousing and 1.48 hectares is for office.
- 4.3 The figures in Table 6 indicate an increase of 2.77 hectares or 8,631 sqm in the employment land supply compared to that recorded 31 March 2019 (27.18 ha or 118,908 sqm). Consequently, the overall area of land recorded as available has increased by approximately 10%.

## 5.0 Conclusion

- 5.1 The employment land supply at 31 March 2020 is 37.35 hectares, or 155,786 sqm of floorspace. The split is:
- Industry and Warehousing – 35.17 ha (122,551 sqm)
  - Office – 2.18 ha (33,235 sqm)
- 5.2 Taking into account sites that are under construction then the headline supply figure could be reduced to 36.92 hectares or 152,817sqm of floorspace.
- 5.3 The 9.7 hectares strategic employment site at Ashton Moss Plot 3000 remains the largest employment site within the borough and is available and suitable for a variety of industrial uses. The site benefits from public transport accessibility from the nearby Metrolink service to Ashton-under-Lyne, including the stop at Ashton West.
- 5.4 In addition there are a number of other large sites that may be suitable for potential employment development:
- AU506 – Moss Way/Audenshaw Road, E2(3) DOA – 4.87 ha
  - ST551 – Former Total Petrochemicals Site – 3.8 ha; and
  - HY502 – Remaining land at the Thorns/Godley E2(5) DOA – 3.22 ha.
- 5.5 Further analysis of the employment land supply is published as part of the borough's Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA)<sup>6</sup>. However, it should be noted that this document, in order to provide UDP monitoring data, does not apply a threshold. Whereas the SHELAA does apply a threshold in line with national planning guidance<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup> Tameside Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment - <https://www.tameside.gov.uk/Planning/Strategic-Housing-Land-Availability-Assessment>

<sup>7</sup> Planning Practice Guidance - Housing and economic land availability assessment – Para 9: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-and-economic-land-availability-assessment#Identification-of-sites-and-broad-locations>



**Appendix 1: Schedule of Employment Sites 31 March 2020**

Key to abbreviations for Development Status (Dev Status): A = Available, I = Immediately Available and U = Under Construction

**Office**

ID	Site Name	Location	Description	Site Size (hectares)	Proposed Floorspace (sqm)	Dev Stat
<b>AS525C</b>	St. Petersfield - Plots 2 & 3	Stamford Street West, St. Petersfield, Ashton-under-Lyne	6,433 sqm office development	0.3177	6,433	A
<b>AS525D</b>	St. Petersfield - Plot 9	Old Street, St. Petersfield, Ashton-under-Lyne	2,664 sqm office development	0.1664	2,664	A
<b>AS525E</b>	St. Petersfield - Plot 4	Stamford Street West, St. Petersfield, Ashton-under-Lyne	6,000 sqm office development	0.2503	6,000	A
<b>AS525F</b>	St. Petersfield - Plots 5, 6 & 7	Stamford Street West, St. Petersfield, Ashton-under-Lyne	8416 sqm office development	0.2421	8,416	A
<b>AS525G</b>	St. Petersfield - Plot 8	Old Street, St. Petersfield, Ashton-under-Lyne	1,152 sqm office development	0.1029	1,152	A
<b>AS525H</b>	St. Petersfield - Plot 1	Bentinck Street, St. Petersfield, Ashton-under-Lyne	4,075 sqm office development	0.3501	4,075	A
<b>AS538</b>	Goldgem Site	Katherine Street, Ashton-under-Lyne	Mixed-use development	0.4409	1,900	A
<b>AS609</b>	Player Bar	21-27 Old Street, Ashton-under-Lyne	Proposed Office	0.0536	371	U
<b>AS615</b>	Howarth Timber Ltd	Katherine Street, Ashton-under-Lyne	Proposed Office	0.0162	104	A
<b>AS621</b>	Ashton Old Baths (Phase 2)	Stamford Street West, Ashton-under-Lyne	New office space	0.0683	675	A
<b>AU529</b>	Unit 2B Arrow Trading Estate	Corporation Road, Audenshaw	New office space	0.0013	13	A
<b>DE561</b>	Unit 2	Peel Street, Denton	New office space	0.0056	36	A
<b>DR519</b>	First Floor, Unit 1	Greenside Trading Centre, Greenside Lane, Droylsden	Vacant premises with Class B1a use	0.0185	185	A

ID	Site Name	Location	Description	Site Size (hectares)	Proposed Floorspace (sqm)	Dev Stat
<b>HY606</b>	68-70 Market Street	Market Street, Hyde	New office space	0.0226	168	A
<b>LO509</b>	Manor House	2 Market Place, Mottram, Longdendale	New office space	0.0069	69	A
<b>MO544</b>	Unit 10 and 11 Glover Centre	Egmont Street, Mossley	New office space	0.0714	44	A
<b>ST538</b>	15 Shepley Street	15 Shepley Street, Stalybridge	4 storey building, upper 3 floors B1 office	0.0468	930	A
				<b>2.1816</b>	<b>33,235</b>	

## Industry and Warehousing

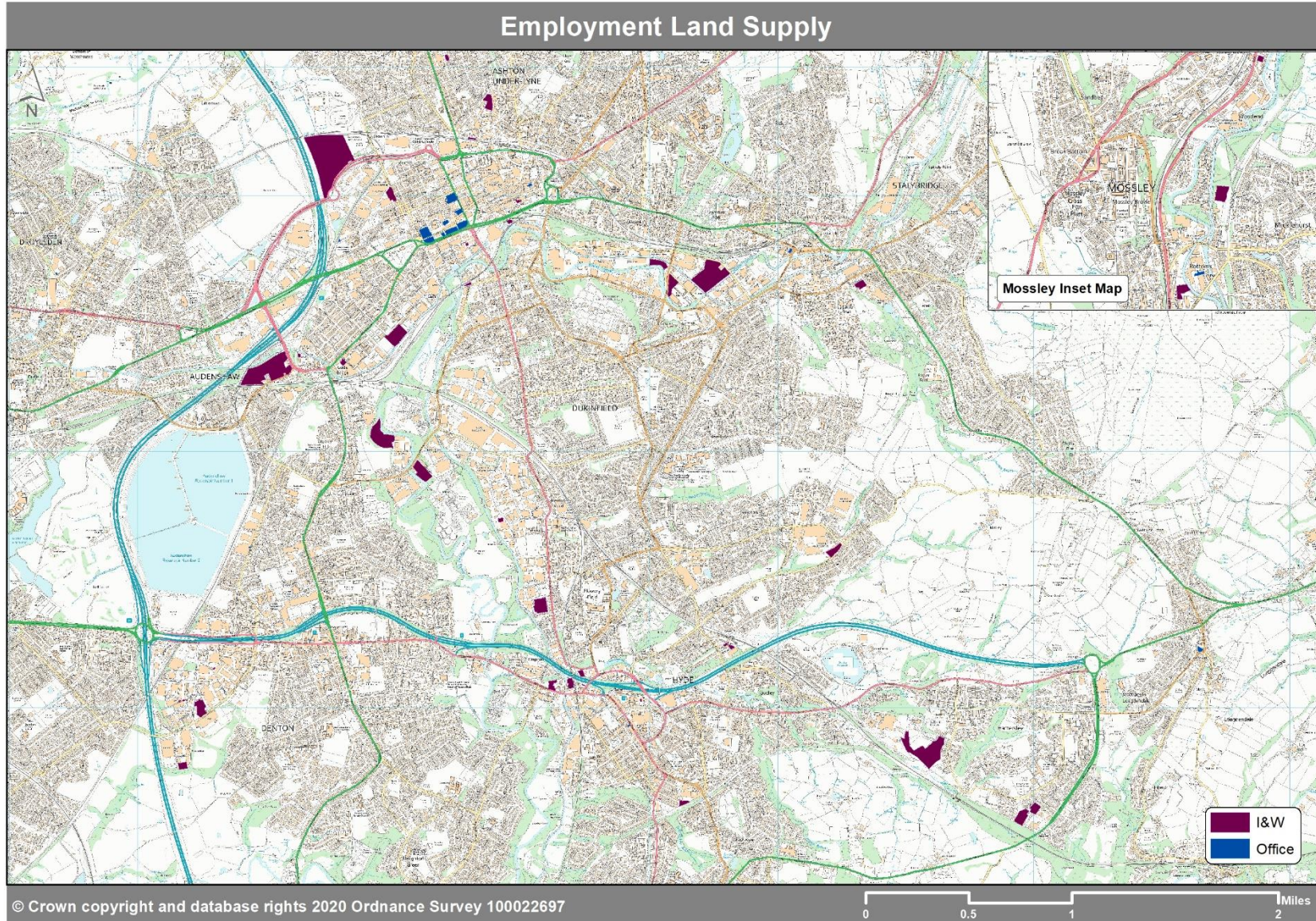
ID	Site Name	Location	Description	Net Size (hectares)	Proposed Floorspace (Sqm)	Dev Stat
AS526	Ashton Moss Plot 3000	Lord Sheldon Way, Ashton-under-Lyne	Up to 400,000 sq ft B1(c), B2 & B8	9.7199	37,161	I
AS532	Industrial Site	Kershaw Street, Ashton-under-Lyne	6 no. industrial starter units	0.1178	522	A
AS559	Unit 2	Waterside Works, Clarence Street, Ashton-under-Lyne	Existing industrial site	0.5141	1,799	A
AS561	Remaining Land at Berkeley Business Park	Turner Street, Charlestown, Ashton-under-Lyne	Undeveloped part of site	0.5355	1,161	A
AS563	Former Sawmill	14 Bentinck Street, Ashton-under-Lyne	Former Old Beaver PH	0.0293	145	A
AS617	Stamford Street Methodist Church	Stamford Street Central, Ashton-under-Lyne	Existing employment unit.	0.0571	263	A
AS623	Unit 3, Wharf Parade	Lower Wharf Street, Ashton-under-Lyne	Existing employment unit.	0.0018	180	U
AS625	Unit 6, Langham Street	Langham Street, Ashton-under-Lyne	Existing employment unit.	0.0807	76	A
AS627	Offices at 1 Winton Street	Winton Street, Ashton-under-Lyne	Existing employment unit.	0.2824	478	A
AS631	Kayley Industrial Estate	Richmond Street, Ashton-under-Lyne	Existing employment unit.	0.0571	1,804	A
AS645	Oxford Street Mills	Oxford Street East, Ashton-under-Lyne	Cleared site of former mill complex	1.4317	5,011	A
AU500	Shepley Industrial Estate Extension	Shepley Road, Audenshaw	Extension of existing industrial estate	2.1170	3,749	A
AU506	Moss Way / Audenshaw Road DOA	Grobby Road North / Hanover Street North, Audenshaw	Part of DOA E2(3)	4.8736	17,058	A
AU528	Saica Natur	York Street, Audenshaw	Extension to premises.	0.8003	285	A

ID	Site Name	Location	Description	Net Size (hectares)	Proposed Floorspace (Sqm)	Dev Stat
DE506F	Lofting Services Site (third and final unit)	Denton Hall Farm Road, Windmill Lane, Denton	1 no. industrial unit (B2)	0.3046	960	A
DE549	Alpha Court	Gorton Crescent, Denton	Small industrial units	0.0283	283	A
DE562	T K Components	4 Cranberry Drive, Denton	Small additional unit.	0.0137	300	A
DE565	Former Gasworks	Oldham Street, Denton	Cleared site.	1.1358	2,750	A
DU510	Cleared land	Ashton Street / Gate Street, Dukinfield	Cleared brownfield site.	1.1334	3,967	A
DU554	Tyre Treads Ltd	Wharf Street, Dukinfield	New tyre bay	0.0150	150	A
HY502	The Thorns	Off Hattersley Road West, Hattersley, Hyde	Agricultural land.	3.6157	12,655	A
HY506	Hyde Wharf	Canal Street, Hyde	Industrial / commercial development	0.2956	1,035	A
HY508	Plot B	Hattersley Industrial Estate, Stockport Road, Longdendale	Undeveloped grassed area	0.7847	3,607	A
HY509	Plot A	Hattersley Industrial Estate, Stockport Road, Longdendale	Undeveloped grassed area	0.4236	1,096	A
HY522	Tract of vacant land	Talbot Road / Victoria Street, Hyde	Light industrial development	0.4903	1,716	A
HY532	Proposed Industrial Workshop Site	Castle Street, Newton, Hyde	Industrial Workshop for Vehicle Repair	0.0305	170	A
HY567	Former Jewsons Builders Yard	Manchester Road, Hyde	Former Builders Yard	0.0255	255	A
HY595	Involvement Packaging Ltd	Dunkirk Lane, Hyde	Existing warehouse	0.1101	1,740	A
HY601	Stoneacre Body shop	Unit 3 Redfern Industrial Estate Dawson Street, Hyde	Extension to unit.	0.1873	572	A
HY603	The Works (Phase 3)	Edward Street, Hyde	Existing industrial premises	0.0242	242	A
HY604	61-63 Dowson Road	Dowson Road, Hyde	Additional employment floorspace.	0.0084	89	A

ID	Site Name	Location	Description	Net Size (hectares)	Proposed Floorspace (Sqm)	Dev Stat
HY608	Rhino Events	John Street, Hyde	Additional employment floorspace.	0.0140	103	A
HY610	Site of Caxton Mill	Dukinfield Road, Hyde	Former mill site	0.1496	524	A
HY613	Land at junction of Sheffield Road & Bottoms St	Hyde	New employment unit.	0.0741	253	A
HY620	Stockport Truck Centre	Broadway, Hyde	Extension to existing premises.	0.1299	909	A
MO506	Waste Ground/Vacant Land	Bury Street, Mossley	New employment unit.	0.2318	811	A
MO520	Land adjacent 28 Bury St	Bury Street, Mossley	Small fenced off area.	0.0693	168	A
MO528	Metal Brite Ltd	Unit 31, Audley Street Works, Mossley	Cleared vacant employment site.	0.4508	1,578	A
MO537	Unit E	115 Manchester Road, Mossley	Existing industrial unit.	0.0140	150	U
ST560	Former Total Petrochemicals	Globe House, Bayley Street, Stalybridge	Former chemical plant	3.7952	13,283	A
ST567	Site of Former Ray Mill	Clarence Street, Stalybridge	Former cotton mill	0.6569	2,299	A
ST569	Former Norwest Gas Board Depot	Winton Street, Stalybridge	Former Norwest Gas Board Depot	0.3410	1,194	A
				<b>35.1716</b>	<b>122,551</b>	

**Appendix 2: Distribution of Employment Sites 31 March 2020**





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<b>Report to:</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE CABINET</b>
<b>Date:</b>	24 March 2021
<b>Executive Member:</b>	Councillor Oliver Ryan, Executive Member (Finance and Growth)
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Jayne Traverse, Director of Growth
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>INCLUSIVE GROWTH STRATEGY 2021-26</b>
<b>Report Summary:</b>	The Inclusive Growth Strategy is provided for review and approval following public consultation.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	<p>That Executive Cabinet be recommended to agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) That the report and consultation findings are noted.</li><li>(ii) That the Inclusive Growth Strategy be adopted</li></ul>
<b>Corporate Plan:</b>	This Strategy supports activity and outcomes across all priorities in the Corporate Plan.
<b>Policy Implications:</b>	Effective Inclusive Growth for Tameside's economy is cross cutting and supports delivery of the Corporate Plan.
<b>Financial Implications: (Authorised by the statutory Section 151 Officer &amp; Chief Finance Officer)</b>	<p>All the necessary investment associated with the delivery of this strategy will need to be identified and have approved funding in place in advance.</p> <p>The related funding will be via existing budget provision that has been allocated to the Growth directorate revenue budget in 2020/21 and 2021/22, the approved Council capital programme or will be subject to separate business cases where there is no approved funding in place. These business cases may include both revenue and capital funding implications for the Council and will need to set out the clear benefits and return on investment that will be realised. They will be subject to Member approval in advance of commitments. All investment will need to comply with procurement regulations with appropriate advice sought via STAR.</p> <p>It is essential that the benefits that are expected to be realised via the delivery of this strategy are stringently monitored and, where necessary, support the medium and long term financial strategy of the Council.</p>
<b>Legal Implications: (Authorised by the Borough Solicitor)</b>	<p>The purpose of this report is to feedback the outcome of the consultation process and to suggest amendments to the inclusive growth strategy as a result of the consultation process.</p> <p>There are both common and statutory law requirements that the council as a decision maker has to comply with in order to be able to demonstrate a sound decision making process.</p> <p>Therefore it is critical that Members carefully consider the appendices to this report detailing the outcomes from the consultation as well as the summary in the main body of the report.</p>
<b>Risk Management:</b>	The delivery of the Strategy will require the Council in particular to manage high level risks effectively in transforming our economy through an inclusive growth approach.

**Background Information:**

The background papers relating to this report can be inspected by contacting



Telephone: 0161 342 2246



e-mail: [david.berry@tameside.gov.uk](mailto:david.berry@tameside.gov.uk)

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Tameside Inclusive Growth Strategy was approved for consultation on the 2 November 2020. The consultation was robust and successful and ended on the 22 January 2021 with high levels of support for the Strategy. This report presents the final Strategy with amendments informed by consultation findings.
- 1.2 The report includes 2 appendices:
- **Appendix 1** Consultation outcome report
  - **Appendix 2** Tameside Inclusive Growth Strategy 2021-26
- 1.3 This report recommends that the updated Inclusive Growth Strategy is adopted.

## 2. CONSULTATION FINDINGS

- 2.1 The consultation report at Appendix A provides full detail of the consultation process and findings. In summary the consultation took place between 4 November 2020 and 22 January 2021 with 7 bespoke workshops engaging multiple demographics attended by 49 people, 22 people responded to the online consultation and two written submissions were received (one being the restated outcomes from a workshop session). The consultation was widely marketed through media, business and community networks.
- 2.2 Overall the consultation found a high level of support for the Strategies Vision, Aims, Opportunities and Strengths in response to the challenges faced. Table 1 sets out summarised findings and response including updates to elements of the Strategy.

Table 1		
	Consultation Finding - You said	Response - We did Updates to Strategy marked in <b>bold</b>
1	The strategy document needs to more clearly communicate its vision, with a shorter digital version produced.	The <b>Vision has been placed on one page</b> to make clearer. (p.6) The Tameside <b>corporate plan priorities have been separated from the vision.</b> (p.7) An additional <b>graphic has been added to provide a visual story</b> of how this strategy achieves the vision. (p.8) Following approval of the strategy <b>a summary version will be produced.</b>
2	Raising aspirations and ensuring high levels of good quality youth employment should be clearer in the strategy.	<b>Aim 2 has been amended</b> to include raising aspirations and health across the whole borough. (p9 and p48)
3	How the various proposed projects contribute to the goal of the vision needs to be more clearly communicated in the document.	An additional <b>graphic has been added to provide a visual story</b> of how this strategy achieves the vision. (p.8) The opportunities section of the document has been enhanced with <b>new graphics providing clear links to strengths and challenges.</b> (p18 - 22) The <b>opportunities section has been moved</b> to follow the strengths and precede the challenges. (p. 18 - 22)

4	Raising aspirations of both our residents (including young people) and our businesses needs to be more clearly acknowledged as being an important step in increasing skills, employment opportunities, health and increasing productivity.	<b>Aim 2 has been amended</b> to include raising aspirations and health across the whole borough. (p.9 and p.49)
5	Security and safety needs to be acknowledged as important for businesses and for town centres.	<b>A 25<sup>th</sup> priority has been added:</b> Make our town centres and employment zones safe and secure places for all, helping to retain and attract businesses and skilled jobs. (p.65). This supports stronger integration with the Community Safety Strategy.
6	A high quality place marketing campaign that raises residents and local businesses perceptions of Tameside, as well as selling the borough to inward investors, is a priority action.	No change.  Priority 2 already covers: 'Develop and deliver a comprehensive destination / place marketing strategy and campaign to promote Tameside as a digitally enabled borough that empowers people and business to achieve'.
7	The council needs to show decisive leadership and deliver on a flagship project to drive investor and stakeholder confidence in the borough.	No change as this relates to delivery of the strategy.
8	The work of the Stalybridge Town Centre Challenge is not reflected in the Strategy	No change.  Priority 17 has a clear focus on the Stalybridge Town Centre Challenge.  Aim 8 recognises 'Make our Town Centres hubs for living, culture, employment and services supporting a sustainable retail sector'.  We also recognise our Town Centres as one of five key 'opportunities' to drive growth and achieve the strategy.
9	Town Centre regeneration should be given more prominence with a reduced number of priorities, and increased employment opportunities in town centres prioritised.	No change.  Priority 17 focuses on wider Town Centre development building on learning in Stalybridge.  Aim 8 recognises 'Make our Town Centres hubs for living, culture, employment and services supporting a sustainable retail sector'.  We also recognise our Town Centres as one of five key 'opportunities' to drive growth and achieve the strategy.
10	Hyde Town Centre requires more than Godley Green and is sidelined.	No change.  Inclusive Growth would be nature if successful benefit residents and businesses across the borough.

		<p>Priority 17 Focuses on our town centres including Hyde with a success measure around the Hyde One Public Estate work.</p> <p>Aim 8 recognises 'Make our Town Centres hubs for living, culture, employment and services supporting a sustainable retail sector'.</p> <p>We also recognise our Town Centres as one of five key 'opportunities' to drive growth and achieve the strategy.</p>
11	Definitive success measures for the strategy's detailed priorities are required.	<p>No change.</p> <p>The strategy contains detailed priorities and success measures.</p> <p>Each priority will have an action plan which will set out detail of delivery including timescales and be updated as appropriate.</p>

- 2.3 Following the successful consultation and corresponding updates to the Strategy the final version is now ready for consideration.

### 3. NEXT STEPS

- 3.1 The negative impact of COVID19 and Brexit on the National and local economy is ongoing and requires consistent monitoring and response. It is important that Tameside adopts this Strategy to strengthen our ongoing deliver and provide direction to new areas of activity and work.
- 3.2 The Strategy provides a policy framework to direct and align futures initiatives. The Strategy will be supported by detailed programme, project and action plans for each priority. The nature of the priority will determine the need for full programme boards or action plans. This detailed work sitting beneath the Strategy will provide dates, updated measures, progress and performance responding to the environment and outside factors such as the ongoing future and unknown impact of COVID19 and Brexit. Current success measures in the Strategy are aligned to the Corporate Plan measures.
- 3.3 The 2 November 2020 Cabinet report set out the Governance arrangements for the Strategy. The new Inclusive Growth Board chaired by Cllr Oliver Ryan (Executive Member Finance and Growth) will lead on the implementation of the Inclusive Growth Strategy and associated cross cutting Public Service Reform projects with Lead Executive Members involved as appropriate in the delivery and monitoring. On adoption of the Strategy a timetable of meetings will be put in place.

### 4. CONCLUSION

- 4.1 Following a robust and successful consultation that has informed an updated document this report recommends that the Inclusive Growth Strategy 2021-26 is adopted.

### 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 As set out at the front of the report.

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# APPENDIX A

## TAMESIDE INCLUSIVE GROWTH STRATEGY PUBLIC CONSULTATION REPORT

### 1.0 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Tameside Council's Cabinet approved the Tameside Inclusive Growth Strategy Consultation Draft to be published for public consultation at their meeting of 2 November 2020, alongside the Tameside Economic Baseline report, which, alongside the Greater Manchester Independent Prosperity Review, provided the evidence base for the strategy.
- 1.2 The public consultation period was initially planned to be 6 weeks from 4 November to 16 December, with the option to extend this period in response to COVID-19. The consultation period was extended and came to an end on Friday 22<sup>nd</sup> January. 7 workshops were attended by 49 people, 22 people responded to the online consultation and two written submissions were received (one being the restated outcomes from a workshop session).
- 1.3 The consultation asked 4 questions about the key sections of the IGS:
- Do you feel the Aims of the Inclusive Growth Strategy Adequately reflect what needs to be achieved in Tameside?
  - Do you feel the Strengths outlined in the Strategy adequately consider all Tameside's strengths with regards to inclusive growth?
  - Do you feel the Challenges outlined in the Strategy adequately consider all Tameside's challenges with regards to inclusive growth?
  - Do you feel the Opportunities outlined in the Strategy adequately consider all Tameside's opportunities with regards to inclusive growth?
- 1.4 During the period of the consultation, the Strategy, economic baseline report and consultation survey were available on the Council's big conversation webpages.
- 1.5 Details of the consultation were also shared via email with the Greater Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the Federation of Small Businesses, to distribute to their local members. These details were also share with the Tameside Partnership Engagement Network - a network of 390 contacts public, patients, stakeholders, partners and voluntary and community sector, inviting them to respond.
- 1.6 A series of virtual and in person roundtable sessions were held with various target groups to ensure feedback from multiple demographics:

Group	Date	No. engaged
Tameside Youth Council	09 November 2020	10
Tameside Council Place and External Relations Scrutiny Panel: Task and Finish Group	09 November 2020	9
Routes to Work - Adult learners with disabilities	10 November 2020	4

Tameside Covid-19 Business Leaders Response Group	12 2020	November	5
Partnership Engagement Network	19 2020	November	10
Business Support Stakeholders	07 2020	December	4
Tameside Employers	14 2020	December	7

## 2.0 CONSULTATION FEEDBACK

### Roundtable sessions and workshops

- 2.1 A briefing and question and answer session was given to the Tameside Youth Council at their meeting of 9 November 2020. The attending members of the group expressed two main concerns, that there are **not enough job opportunities available for young people** in the borough, and that green space and the environment needed be protected from developments.
- 2.2 Tameside Council's Place and External Relations Scrutiny Panel held a task and finish group session addressing the Inclusive growth strategy on 9 November 2020. Following the session Cllr Glover, in his capacity as chair of the panel, submitted a letter in response to the consultation. The letter provided key areas of feedback and challenge to the strategy, expressing support for the strategy and acknowledging it as strengthening the borough's ability to access the growth opportunities in Greater Manchester. However, the panel felt there was a possible lack of clarity regarding the target audience for the strategy, and have **recommended a shorter digital version** headlining the vision, aims and priorities to improve accessibility. Further to this, a **lack of definitive success measures was raised**, with minimum expectations and tangible measures for success in key areas recommended. It was also felt that to truly deliver growth across the whole Borough, separate strategic plans for different areas, with Town Centres a focus, should be drafted, alongside key stakeholders in each area, to address the challenges and issues impacting residents.
- 2.3 A face to face session was held with 4 members of Tameside Council's current cohort of adult learners with disabilities on 10 November 2020. The main concerns of the group were their **ability to access jobs, safely and securely**. Whilst the group felt that public transport in Tameside was good, their ability to travel to Manchester or Stockport was less easy. The group wanted to see **increased employment opportunities in town centres**, and not just a focus on residential development.
- 2.4 The Tameside Covid-19 Business Leaders Response group were consulted on the strategy at their meeting of 12 November 2020. The members of the group expressed **broad support for the aims, strengths, opportunities** and challenges identified in the strategy.
- 2.5 The Inclusive Growth Strategy consultation was the subject of 2 breakout sessions at the Tameside and Glossop PEN held on 12 November 2020. Ten colleagues in total, including residents and those representing the NHS, local employers and charities, and other Tameside Council departments, attended the two sessions. The groups agreed with the aims, strengths, challenges and opportunities outlined in the strategy. Both sessions provided clear feedback that they thought that **raising low aspirations and addressing the borough's health issues** needed to be more clearly expressed in the strategy's



Aims. A strong **place marketing campaign** to improve the borough's image both externally and with residents was also felt to be one of the utmost importance.

- 2.6 On 7 December 2020 a virtual roundtable session was held with representatives of MIDAS, Tameside College, the Business Growth Company and Oxford Innovation to gather feedback on the strategy from Business Support stakeholders engaged in delivering services to Tameside employers. The group was in agreement with the aims, strengths, opportunities and challenges identified by the strategy. This group also raised the **importance of raising aspirations of the borough's residents and businesses** to achieve the goal of improving health and skill levels. The strategy's focus on the delivery of the key sites of St. Petersfield and Ashton Moss to **provide growth space and attract inward investment was identified as being of great importance, with the Council driving this forward** being seen as a way to signal commitment to growth and this strategy. Given the impact of Covid-19 in employment trends, any delivery on these sites must be cognisant of trends in business needs however.
- 2.7 On 14 December a virtual roundtable session was held with representatives of seven of the boroughs Small Medium Enterprise (SME) employers, representing the digital and creative, professional and financial services, childcare and property and construction sectors. The group was in agreement with the aims, strengths, opportunities and challenges identified by the strategy. This group also identified **raising local resident's aspirations as being important** to any ambition to increase skills levels in the borough, addressing the skills gaps they experience in recruiting, and driving more entrepreneurialism. The group felt that the council would need to clearly take the lead in delivery, to draw support from stakeholder groups across the borough. **The safety and security of staff and premises were raised as concerns for employers**, with the need for businesses to feel safe in their surroundings important in retaining and attracting businesses.

### **Postal submissions**

- 2.8 Cllr Pearce submitted a letter in response to the consultation on behalf of The Stalybridge Advisory Group, (excluding the Leader and Cllrs Ryan, Feeley and Dickinson) established as part of the governance structure of the Stalybridge Town Centre Challenge group. The group welcomes that a strategy has been written addressing the need for inclusive growth in the borough, but regrets that the group were not able to be involved in the process of producing the strategy earlier. The group believes that the **vision of the strategy is unclear**, and the document **fails to express how projects such as Ashton moss will deliver inclusive growth**. It fed back that **the strategy should have 3 or 4 clear objectives with Town Centre regeneration being one of them** and the **work done in Stalybridge recently acknowledged** in more depth.

### **The Big Conversation online survey responses**

- 2.9 In order to ensure that the broadest possible response to the consultation was received, the Strategy, economic baseline and consultation survey were published on the Council's Big Conversation web pages. This was then promoted through the Council's communications channels, it was also signposted in every workshop session with attendees encouraged to provide written responses as appropriate. 22 responses were received. Whilst 16 of these were left blank, those respondents that did comment (6) on the strategy were evenly split between being supportive of the Strategy, and expressing negative sentiment about a **lack of focus on actions being taken to support Hyde**

**town centre** as opposed to the surrounding wards. The online consultation was open for 12 weeks.

### 3.0 SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION RESPONSE

- 3.1 The overall response to the strategy was positive with support and agreement for the five year plan. Table 1 sets out themes that emerged during consultation alongside a response including updates to the Strategy.

Table 1		
	Consultation Finding - You said	Response - We did
1	The strategy document needs to more clearly communicate its vision, with a shorter digital version produced.	<p>The <b>Vision has been placed on one page</b> to make clearer. (p.6)</p> <p>The Tameside <b>corporate plan priorities have been separated from the vision.</b> (p.7)</p> <p>An additional <b>graphic has been added to provide a visual story</b> of how this strategy achieves the vision. (p.8)</p> <p>Following approval of the strategy <b>a summary version will be produced.</b></p>
2	Raising aspirations and ensuring high levels of good quality youth employment should be clearer in the strategy.	<b>Aim 2 has been amended</b> to include raising aspirations and health across the whole borough. (p9 and p48)
3	How the various proposed projects contribute to the goal of the vision needs to be more clearly communicated in the document.	<p>An additional <b>graphic has been added to provide a visual story</b> of how this strategy achieves the vision. (p.8)</p> <p>The opportunities section of the document has been enhanced with <b>new graphics providing clear links to strengths and challenges.</b> (p18 - 22)</p> <p>The <b>opportunities section has been moved</b> to follow the strengths and precede the challenges. (p. 18 - 22)</p>
4	Raising aspirations of both our residents (including young people) and our businesses needs to be more clearly acknowledged as being an important step in increasing skills, employment opportunities, health and increasing productivity.	<b>Aim 2 has been amended</b> to include raising aspirations and health across the whole borough. (p.9 and p.49)
5	Security and safety needs to be acknowledged as important for businesses and for town centres.	<b>A 25<sup>th</sup> priority has been added:</b> Make our town centres and employment zones safe and secure places for all, helping to retain and attract businesses and skilled jobs. (p.65). This supports stronger integration with the Community Safety Strategy.

6	A high quality place marketing campaign that raises residents and local businesses perceptions of Tameside, as well as selling the borough to inward investors, is a priority action.	<p>No change.</p> <p>Priority 2 already covers: 'Develop and deliver a comprehensive destination / place marketing strategy and campaign to promote Tameside as a digitally enabled borough that empowers people and business to achieve'.</p>
7	The council needs to show decisive leadership and deliver on a flagship project to drive investor and stakeholder confidence in the borough.	No change as this relates to delivery of the strategy.
8	The work of the Stalybridge Town Centre Challenge is not reflected in the Strategy	<p>No change.</p> <p>Priority 17 has a clear focus on the Stalybridge Town Centre Challenge.</p> <p>Aim 8 recognises 'Make our Town Centres hubs for living, culture, employment and services supporting a sustainable retail sector'.</p> <p>We also recognise our Town Centres as one of five key 'opportunities' to drive growth and achieve the strategy.</p>
9	Town Centre regeneration should be given more prominence with a reduced number of priorities, and increased employment opportunities in town centres prioritised.	<p>No change.</p> <p>Priority 17 focuses on wider Town Centre development building on learning in Stalybridge.</p> <p>Aim 8 recognises 'Make our Town Centres hubs for living, culture, employment and services supporting a sustainable retail sector'.</p> <p>We also recognise our Town Centres as one of five key 'opportunities' to drive growth and achieve the strategy.</p>
10	Hyde Town Centre requires more than Godley Green and is sidelined.	<p>No change.</p> <p>Inclusive Growth would be nature if successful benefit residents and businesses across the borough.</p> <p>Priority 17 Focuses on our town centres including Hyde with a success measure around the Hyde One Public Estate work.</p> <p>Aim 8 recognises 'Make our Town Centres hubs for living, culture, employment and services supporting a sustainable retail sector'.</p> <p>We also recognise our Town Centres as one of five key 'opportunities' to drive growth and achieve the strategy.</p>
11	Definitive success measures for the strategy's detailed priorities are required.	<p>No change.</p> <p>The strategy contains detailed priorities and success measures.</p>

		Each priority will have an action plan which will set out detail of delivery including timescales and be updated as appropriate.
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#### **4.0 NEXT STEPS**

- 4.1 The updated Strategy and consultation findings will be presented to Cabinet in March 2021 for consideration.

# INCLUSIVE GROWTH STRATEGY 2021-26

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“ Growing the economy and reducing poverty are not separate areas of activity. Poverty is caused by unemployment, low wages and insecure jobs, lack of skills, and high costs (especially for housing)... Inclusive Growth requires not only the creation of good jobs, but for people in poverty to be connected to them. ”

**Joseph Rowntree Foundation**



# TAMESIDE HAS A RICH HISTORY OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP AND INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION. THIS STRATEGY WILL FOCUS ON ENSURING THAT THE QUALITY OF LIFE, HEALTH AND HAPPINESS OF OUR PEOPLE IS IMPROVED, BY GOOD EMPLOYMENT, WITH GREATER SECURITY AND BETTER PAY. IT WILL BENEFIT OUR BUSINESSES BY IMPROVING PRODUCTIVITY AND WILL PROVIDE FOR PROACTIVE PUBLIC SERVICE REFORM IN A THRIVING, VARIED, INCLUSIVE ECONOMY.

We are continuing to build a successful, clean, modern, digitally enhanced economy that makes for both better businesses and better lives. Our actions will create opportunity for new businesses, new and better ways of doing business and for new jobs.

This approach is now even more important in the face of the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic, in the drive to “Build Back Better” and recover from the economic and social effects of COVID-19 with a greener, more productive and equitable economy.

Whilst the pandemic will undoubtedly have a major impact on the borough’s economy, the general principles that we lay out in our vision and aims, our strengths and opportunities and the challenges which we must address, still apply. This is a view that is shared by the GMCA, who are standing by the general principles of the GM Strategy, and the GM Local Industrial Strategy. The actions and projects outlined in our priorities now become even more vital for us, to drive forward a recovery from COVID-19 that benefits all our residents.

We have sector strengths in advanced manufacturing, and health and the infrastructure in place to grow digital tech and creative businesses. We will use the advantages of our location and infrastructure to attract people, businesses, tourists, and investment into Tameside, continuing to invest and innovate to grow our inclusive economy.

We are determined to enable more people to enjoy better work and employment, by developing towns and employment areas where modern businesses can succeed, enabling more residents and communities to fulfil their potential. This inclusive growth approach will mean that economic gains are felt, as well as seen across the whole of Tameside.

This Strategy will deliver the next phase of our success as we develop key employment sites such as St Petersfield and Ashton Moss, digital and transport infrastructure to drive our recovery and skills and employment programmes to bring long term benefit to all our residents and businesses.



Councillor Oliver Ryan  
Executive Member  
(Finance & Economic  
Growth)



## OUR RECENT SUCCESSES INCLUDE;

- Investing in high quality education facilities through our £42m Vision Tameside programme.
- The Tameside Youth Employment Scheme and Business Grant have helped our young people to take their first step into sustainable careers creating or supporting 450 jobs and apprenticeships for young people.
- The Council's approach to integrating partners across the borough has seen us make the Working Well programme truly beneficial for our residents with 2479 provided with one to one support and 563 entering into employment.
- The rebirth of Ashton Old Baths is helping to grow our digital sector with 70 jobs created and a data centre brought to the borough.



- The Hattersley Regeneration project, which has renewed the housing stock and improved the transport infrastructure and public realm in one of our most deprived centres.
- Securing £10m of funding to support the delivery of the Godley Green Garden Village development.
- Leading on the formation of a co-operative of public and private partners to deliver digital infrastructure in the borough, which has seen us take the lead nationally on improving access to super-fast broadband, making us the 6th best connected borough in the country.



## TAMESIDE'S INCLUSIVE GROWTH VISION

**“ TAMESIDE WILL  
BE A PLACE  
WHERE OUR  
RESIDENTS CAN  
START WELL,  
LIVE WELL AND  
AGE WELL ”**

This strategy lays out how Tameside Council and partners will work to grow our economy in a way that benefits all our residents and local businesses, to deliver on this vision.



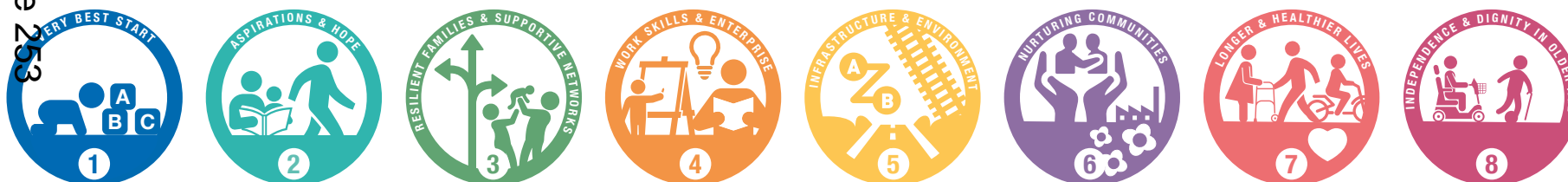


# THE INCLUSIVE GROWTH STRATEGY 2021 – 26 WILL HELP TO DELIVER THE TAMESIDE COUNCIL CORPORATE PLAN

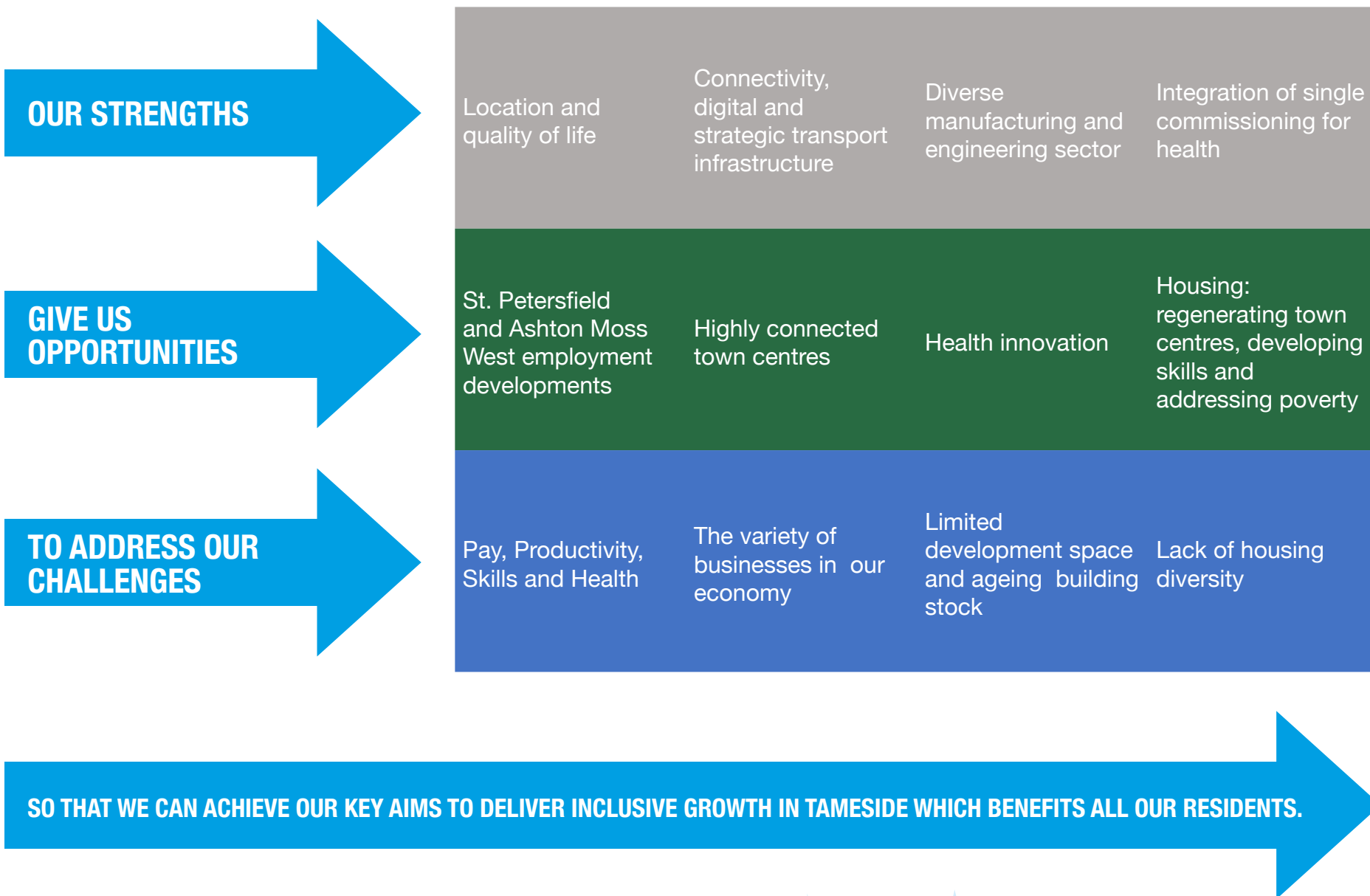
## TAMESIDE CORPORATE PLAN SETS OUT THE FOLLOWING PRIORITIES:

- The very best start in life, where children are ready to learn and encouraged to thrive and develop.
- Aspirations and Hope through learning and moving with confidence from childhood to adulthood.
- Resilient families and supporting networks to protect and grow our young people.
- Opportunities to fulfil their potential through Work Skills and Enterprise.
- Modern Infrastructure and a sustainable Environment that works for all generations and future generations.
- Nurturing our communities and having pride in our people, our place and our shared heritage.
- Longer and Healthier Lives with good mental health through better choices and reducing inequalities.
- Independence and activity in older age, and dignity and choice at the end of life.

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This Inclusive Growth Strategy plays a major role in how the Corporate Plan vision is delivered. It provides detail on how the Council and its partners across all sectors, will work together to help grow the borough's economy in a way that supports our residents, by providing the right physical and digital infrastructure, development space, skills development, business support and investment to help businesses and workers to reach their potential.



## AIMS

**TAMESIDE WILL HAVE A VIBRANT 21ST CENTURY INCLUSIVE ECONOMY, PROVIDING SKILLED JOBS, WHICH SUPPORT OUR RESIDENTS TO LIVE HAPPY, HEALTHY LIVES.**

### **TO DO THIS WE PLEDGE TO DELIVER ON THESE AIMS IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS:**

1. Attract inward investment and support existing businesses to increase the number of good jobs in the borough
2. Increase aspirations, employment, pay, skills and health across our whole population
3. Increase productivity across our whole economy
4. Encourage, start and grow new businesses and social enterprise models
5. Direct local spend to support local SMEs and social enterprises grow
6. Ensure that our transport system links our residents to jobs and services
7. Deliver the digital and transport infrastructure needed to grow our economy
8. Make our Town Centres hubs for living, culture, employment and services supporting a sustainable retail sector.
9. Increase quality, affordability and choice in the borough's housing offer
10. Use the Public Sector Estate to support start-ups, social enterprises and charities to deliver and grow and to drive development and regeneration
11. Enable an inclusive digital and creative economy for people and business
12. Seize the economic opportunities presented as we transition to carbon neutrality by 2038
13. Build back better from the COVID 19 pandemic

This Strategy has been developed in conjunction with a wide range of strategy and policy documents (such as the Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy) with the evidence base provided by the Tameside Economic Baseline Report.



“

*Inclusive Growth... is Economic Growth that creates opportunity for all segments of the population and distributes the dividends of increased prosperity, both in monetary and non-monetary terms, fairly across society.*

”

**Organisation for  
Economic  
Co-operation and  
Development 2015**





# GREATER MANCHESTER LOCAL INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES IN TAMESIDE

Guided by the UK Industrial Strategy and the research done by the Greater Manchester Independent Prosperity Review, the Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy has focused on capitalising on the City Region’s biggest opportunities. It has looked at how the City Region can be a 21st century global pioneer at the centre of the Fourth Industrial Revolution – including in health innovation, advanced materials, and digital and creative industries. We will ensure that Tameside is able to respond to this, and make sure that the borough is best placed to take advantage of the opportunities where our strengths can help deliver the growth that will be driven by this approach: The Tameside Economic Baseline report assessed Tameside’s positions with the key opportunities in the GM LIS

Whilst Tameside is currently lagging behind in the number of DMCT companies and workers, the council’s investment in Ashton Old Baths, with a new data centre, and Dark Fibre infrastructure has improved our ability to grow and attract employers in the sector.

## Focus on... Digital, Media, Creative and Tech (DMCT)

### CURRENT OVERVIEW


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JOBS (2018)	
Number	1,895
% of all jobs	3%
LQ vs England	0.4
% Change (2011-16)	+19%
BUSINESSES (2019)	
Number	1,215
% of all businesses	20%
LQ vs England	0.8
% Change (2012-17)	+13%

### LOCAL SPECIALISMS

Manufacture of jewellery and related articles  
400 jobs; LQ = 2

Architectural activities  
10 jobs; LQ = 1.1



Source: UKBC and BRES, ONS (2019)

### COMPETITIVE POSITION

Tameside’s proximity to GM as a leading digital city-region, the roll-out of the dark fibre network and the quality of life offer presented by the proximity to the Pennine Moors.

### KEY ASSETS

- Competitive digital infrastructure offer: ‘Dark’ fibre and Tier 3 Data Centre
- DMCT premises offer such as Ashton Old Baths
- Tameside Co-operative Network
- Affordable location for sites & premises
- Proximity to digital and creative clusters in GM including MediaCityUK, The Sharp Project and GM HEIs
- Proximity to GM HEI offer providing graduate talent and higher level skills; Tameside HACK

### TRENDS

- Digital transformation accelerating innovation and productivity across all sectors
- Rise of online shopping and changing consumer behaviour
- Increased automation and adoption of AI technologies
- Rise of immersive technologies
- High skill / low skill occupational polarisation
- Big data
- Rise of self-employment in the sector

### OPPORTUNITIES

- Leverage digital assets to maximise gigabit capable connectivity (full fibre and 5G) to residential and commercial premises
- Digital skills development i.e. new Digital Skills Partnership
- Digital business support ecosystem to support digitalisation of the business community
- Digital access to services, learning and information
- Investment in AI related R&D to boost productivity
- Transferability of DMCT skills and products to other opportunity sectors i.e. AME, Clean Growth
- Increased demand for transport and logistics as a result of rapid growth in e-commerce Growth in the visitor economy driving creative sector demand
- UK strengths in computation, software tools/design and content, data analytics and wider strengths in media will drive economic opportunity

### THREATS

- Resilience of digital network to meet increased demand
- Automation impact on jobs / sectors
- Overseas competition
- Availability of sites and premises to accommodate employment growth
- Changing skill requirements including access to digital skills
- Need to attract and retain higher skilled (L4+) to facilitate innovation and competitiveness

LQ is location quotient, a measure of the prevalence of businesses of in an area. 1.0 is the national average, higher than 1 is above average.

# GREATER MANCHESTER LOCAL INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES IN TAMESIDE

The borough's historic strengths and existing base of innovative engineering and manufacturing companies, places it in a prime position to drive forward the City Region's ambitions to be a global leader in Advanced Manufacturing and Materials.

## Focus on... Advanced Manufacturing & Materials

### CURRENT OVERVIEW

#### JOBS (2018)

Number	3,825
% of all jobs	5%
LQ vs England	1.2
% Change (2011-16)	-10%

#### BUSINESSES (2019)

Number	395
% of all businesses	6%
LQ vs England	1.5
% Change (2012-17)	+1%

### LOCAL SPECIALISMS

Manufacture of medical and dental instruments

600 jobs; LQ = 3.6

Engineering activities and related technical consultancy

700 jobs; LQ = 3.0



Source: UKBC and BRES, ONS (2019)

### COMPETITIVE POSITION

The manufacturing sector in Tameside is large and productive and a key driver of economic growth. Advanced Manufacturing & Materials is an important sub-set of the broad manufacturing sector, driving higher value added activity. Tameside is well served by road, rail, sea and air, with excellent connections to industry primes and suppliers.

### KEY ASSETS

- Digital infrastructure ('Dark' fibre)
- Proximity to R&D centres of excellence in advanced materials in GM
- Access to tailored business support programmes such as Made Smarter
- Tameside College Advanced Technology Centre & the Centre for Construction Skills
- Proximity to GM HEI offer providing graduate talent and higher level skills

### TRENDS

- Industrial digitalisation and automation
- Decarbonisation & energy efficiency / Circular economy approaches
- Advanced materials & additive manufacturing
- Regulation & trade impacts
- Electrification & battery technology

### OPPORTUNITIES

- Supply chain opportunities in major projects i.e. HS2, local transport investments i.e. Ashton Interchange, Mottram Bypass, Metrolink extension, new stations, major housing development at Godley Green
- Sector growth prospects in areas of UK competitive advantage i.e. aerospace, pharma & tech intensive
- Process innovation such as 3D printing, additive & composite manufacturing and rise of plastic electronics
- Low carbon agenda / environmental sustainability
- Exploitation of digital and leadership skills to drive productivity gains
- Supply chain opportunities linked to major projects and Tier 1 activity
- New markets opened up by new trade deals
- Reshoring from overseas
- Growing demand for customised products
- Increased demand for manufactured goods in cities linked to population growth and urban mobility demand

### THREATS

- Impact of proposed new 'Advanced Materials City' development
- Increased automation impacting on employment demand
- Post Brexit impact on investment, trade patterns & workforce
- Increased regulation
- Overseas competition
- Availability of sites and premises to accommodate demand
- Ageing workforce
- Changing skill requirements







# GREATER MANCHESTER LOCAL INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES IN TAMESIDE

Health innovation is vital in increasing resilience against future pandemics, and in dealing with the challenge of an ageing population. Tameside's combined governance model and digital infrastructure puts it in a unique position to act as a testbed and development centre for innovative treatments and approaches to public health. This is already being demonstrated by the adoption of digital tools in remote treatment.

## Focus on... Health Innovation

### CURRENT OVERVIEW

 <b>JOBS (2018)</b>	
Number	10,025
% of all jobs	14%
LQ vs GB	1.3
% Change (2011-16)	+22%
 <b>BUSINESSES (2019)</b>	
Number	195
% of all businesses	3%
LQ vs GB	1.1
% Change (2012-17)	+15%

### LOCAL SPECIALISMS

Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations

150 jobs; LQ = 2.4

Hospital activities

6,000 jobs; LQ = 1.7



Source: UKBC and BRES, ONS (2019)

### COMPETITIVE POSITION

Tameside is home to two NHS trusts, and Tameside Hospital which is one of the Borough's largest employers. Tameside has an innovative 'Care Together' delivery model integrating the CCG with Tameside Council through a Single Commissioning Function to improve health and social care outcomes.

### KEY ASSETS

- Tameside College and redevelopment plans at Beaufort Road campus for Health & Social Care
- Proximity to GM HEI offer providing STEM talent
- Proximity to GM health innovation cluster including leading research facilities, existing health innovation companies, six large teaching hospitals
- Proximity to key projects such as the Pankhurst Centre for Research in Health, Technology and Innovation

### TRENDS

- Demographic change (population growth and ageing factors) driving demand
- Rise of people living with two or more health conditions
- Medical advances improving population health and care outcomes
- Financial sustainability goals driving delivery cost efficiencies and care model innovation
- Digital transformation and evolution of e-health
- Flexible work patterns (rise of part time contracts)

### OPPORTUNITIES

- Devolved funding to deliver health-related investment locally
- Delivering place-based approaches and integrated services for health, employment and other services e.g. Working Well Health Pilot
- Maximise social value benefit from health care commissioning
- Health innovation including life sciences, medical technologies/ devices, and e-health
- Supply chain opportunities created by a growing ageing population with diverse health care needs

### THREATS

- Widening health inequalities
- Public health crisis / impact of pandemics on the future delivery of healthcare
- Ageing population pressures on future healthcare services
- Ageing workforce leading to high replacement demand
- Impact of Brexit on workforce
- Skill shortages and recruitment difficulties
- Impact of public sector austerity
- Competition with established health innovation/life science clusters elsewhere in the UK





# GREATER MANCHESTER LOCAL INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES IN TAMESIDE

Tameside Council has committed to the aims within the Greater Manchester 5 Year Environment Plan, which contains urgent actions that we need to take in the next 5 years to put us on the path to carbon neutrality by 2038. In addition, the Council declared a Climate Emergency in February 2020, which aims to make the Council's operations net-zero carbon in line with the GM commitment to do so by 2038. Clean growth is central to our aims of addressing these issues as well as ensuring that we build back better from the COVID-19 pandemic. The borough's commitment to actions, its advanced manufacturing and engineering sector and digital infrastructure means it is well positioned to deliver reduced emissions but also to seize the economic opportunities the mission to reach the carbon zero target presents.

## Focus on... Clean Growth

### CURRENT OVERVIEW

 <b>JOBS (2018)</b>	
Number	360
% of all jobs	1%
LQ vs GB	1.1
% Change (2011-16)	+16%

 <b>BUSINESSES (2019)</b>	
Number	5
% of all businesses	0.1%
LQ vs GB	0.4
% Change (2012-17)	0%

### LOCAL SPECIALISMS

Waste treatment and disposal

350 jobs; LQ = 3.6

Source: UKBC and BRES,  
ONS (2019)

### COMPETITIVE POSITION

Through the Tameside Low Carbon Strategy the borough is actively looking at how to make best use of physical and natural resources. The borough has an active role to play in de-carbonising the local economy and maximising the contribution of the natural capital of the Pennine Moors.

### KEY ASSETS

- Energy Gain UK as a Tameside employer specialising in natural energy technologies
- Proximity to GM HEI offer providing STEM talent
- Proximity to GM scientific research base and expertise around generation, storage and low carbon technologies
- Key developments and projects including housing, employment sites, Tameside Interchange, Trans-Pennine Upgrade
- GM roll out of district heating networks

### TRENDS

- Energy policies, environmental legislation and climate change resilience
- Energy transition and shift to a low carbon future creating new electrical supply and consumption patterns
- Reducing heat demand of new developments
- Shift to low carbon transport requires new infrastructure

### OPPORTUNITIES

- Large scale investment in UK energy and infrastructure
- Population growth and demand for accompanying infrastructure and housing including Godley Green Garden Village
- Implementation of Smart Cities agenda
- Ambitious government targets for new homes and carbon neutral living by 2038 in GM
- Long term public infrastructure projects such as HS2 and NPH rail strategy, and local transport upgrades & investment
- Growth opportunities related to low carbon heat; recovery/recycling; building technologies/retrofit; ultra-low emission vehicles; changing electrical distribution network; low carbon developments
- Investment in innovative energy technology
- Supporting industry to shift to clean growth and stimulate local supply chain development
- Government investment e.g. 'Transforming Construction – Manufacturing Better Buildings Programme'

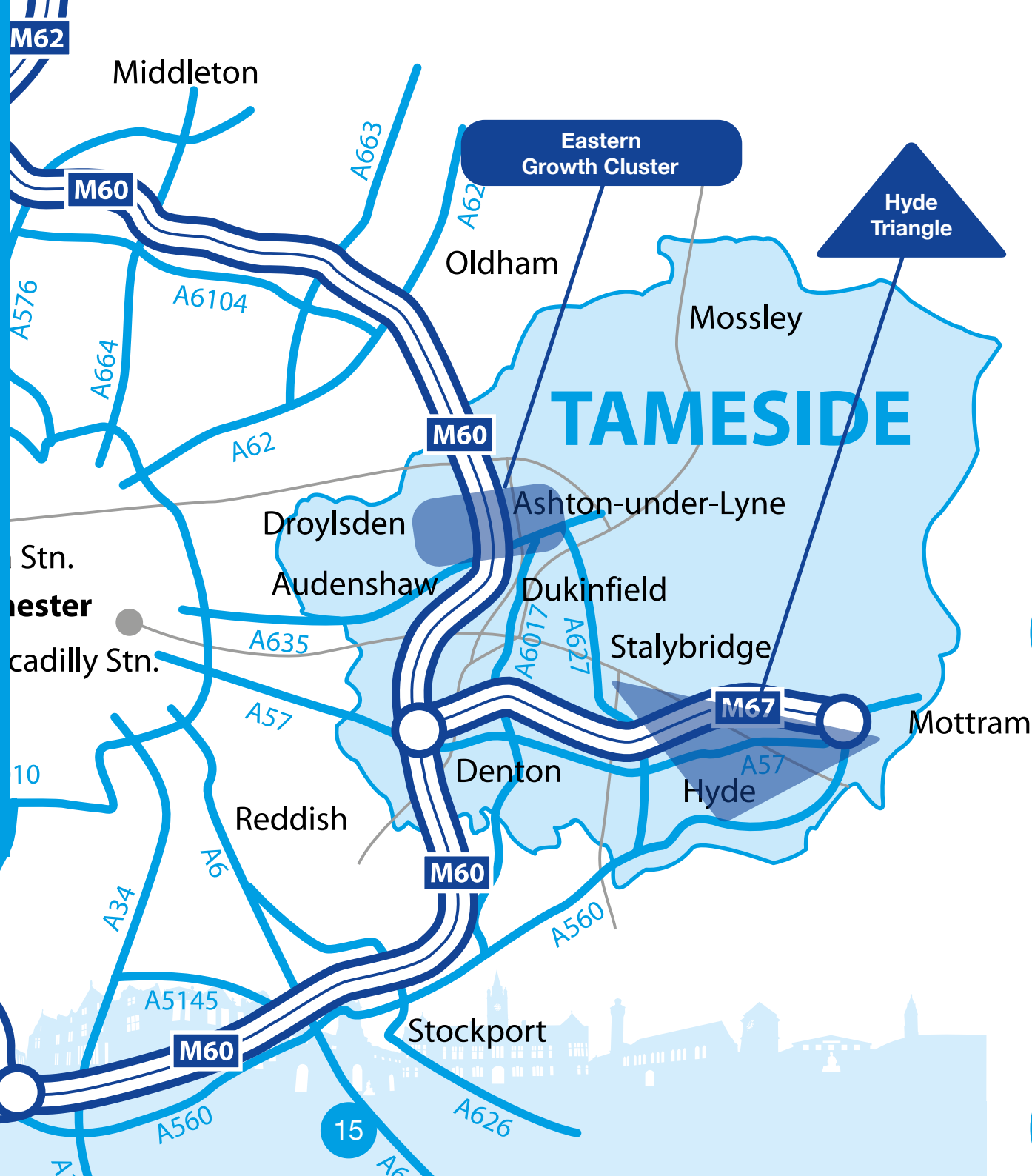
### THREATS

- Regulatory framework impacting on decarbonisation requirements and driving business adaption
- Access to finance to fuel innovation and growth
- Willingness to adapt and embrace sustainable technologies
- Changing skill requirements and replacement demands
- Ensuring waste, processing, and energy distribution networks keeps pace with new developments
- Flood resilience



## STRENGTH: LOCATION AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Sited in the east of Greater Manchester, Tameside enjoys the benefit of being at the centre of the Northern Powerhouse region, close to both thriving cultural and economic hotspots and the tranquillity of national parks. Tameside's position, with its proximity to key economic growth drivers, and leisure and recreation offers makes the borough an ideal location for businesses looking for links and ease of access to markets and skills bases across the north, as well as for skilled workers wanting to live within commutable distance of Manchester and Leeds, whilst enjoying an excellent quality of life. The success of the Hattersley regeneration project, where the newly delivered houses have been some of the developer's fastest selling properties in the country, is a testament to this.



# STRENGTH

## STRENGTH: CONNECTIVITY – DIGITAL AND STRATEGIC TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

The borough is able to take advantage of its central location due to its excellent regional and national transport connectivity. The M60 and M67 run through the borough, meaning that our town centres and industrial hubs are all within close proximity to junctions providing easy access to the national motorway network. The borough's towns are excellently served by local rail services and, via Stalybridge station, to the trans-Pennine service running East to West across the northern powerhouses' key Liverpool to Hull corridor.

This physical connectivity is supplemented by the Borough's excellent digital infrastructure. The dark fibre network installed throughout Tameside by Cooperative Network Infrastructure has lifted the borough to 6th on Think Broadband's measure of best connected areas.

## STRENGTH: A DIVERSE MANUFACTURING AND ENGINEERING SECTOR

Tameside's history as one of the county's great workshops, is reflected in our incredibly strong and varied base of engineering and manufacturing firms. With around 11,000 people employed in the sector it has the highest proportion of workers in the sector per head of population in Greater Manchester.

The borough has always been at the forefront of industrial technical development, and, with an LQ of 1.5 for business numbers, has a particularly strong thread of advanced manufacturing and engineering companies in the strategically important area of the sector. There are also numerous companies operating in the supply chains of key potential

national growth sectors such as chemicals and coatings, electrical control systems, nuclear, aerospace, automotive and energy saving / low carbon technologies.

There is a base of more traditional manufacturing businesses in the borough, referred to in the GM LIS as foundational businesses. The Tameside Economic Baseline report shows a LQ of 2.1 for the sector as a whole.

As the IPR's work on clustering and supply chains has shown, established supply chains and skills bases are key indicators and drivers of success in attracting and developing newer industries in a locality.

This broad and diverse sector is now supported by the Tameside College Advanced Technology Centre, a facility of City Regional importance, which has established close relationships with industry to provide excellent training to apprentices from companies such as Siemens.





## STRENGTH - INTEGRATION OF SINGLE COMMISSIONING FOR HEALTH

Tameside was the first borough to take advantage of the powers handed down in the GM devolution deal around the commissioning of health services. Since 2016 the development of the Strategic Commissioning Function (SCF) between Tameside MBC and Tameside and Glossop Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) has been highly successful.

The SCF allows for a single place-based commissioner focused on wider Public Service Reform alongside key health outcomes. With the Council Chief Executive now also the CCG Accountable Officer, alongside a substantive integrated management structure, the alignment of Social Care and Health strategies and priorities in the borough is starting to bear fruit.

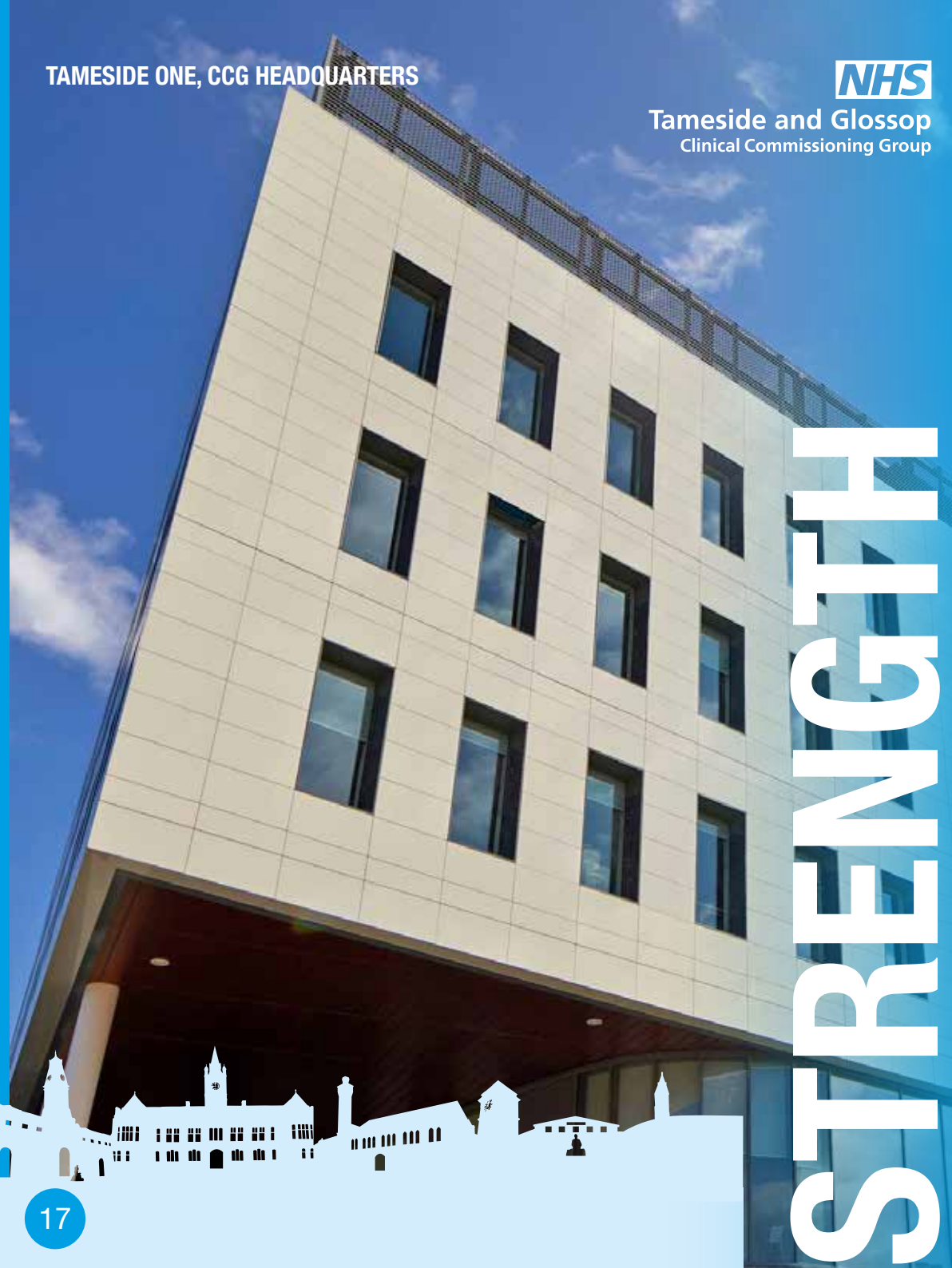
The new structure has allowed for streamlined governance and decision making, the rationalisation of joint funding arrangements, alignment to the single leadership structure and single budget reporting. Further to this alignment of governance and strategy, there is an emerging ability to innovate and work across teams, with e-Health services being a particular area of interest for the borough, supported by a combined IT service and the borough's dark fibre network connecting the Hospital and GP surgeries to their Data Centre in Ashton Old Baths.

TAMESIDE ONE, CCG HEADQUARTERS



Tameside and Glossop  
Clinical Commissioning Group

STRENGTH



## ST. PETERSFIELD

St Petersfield provides a clear opportunity for Tameside to create a modern, tailored development that can provide a hub for the growth of the digital, creative and tech sector in the borough.

The installation of a Dark Fibre network into the area, and the construction of a data centre in Ashton Old Baths, give it future proof digital connectivity to match that available in Media City. Coupled with

its location on the edge of Ashton Town Centre, with transport links to Manchester and Leeds digital hubs, this strategic connectivity means the area can help Tameside take advantage of the growth of an industry that GM is already at the forefront of.

Whilst there is some suggestion that the need for office space will decline as people have become more familiar and comfortable with remote working during the COVID-19 Lockdown, there will still be the need for offices and meeting space, and a well-designed, flexible development with high levels of physical and digital connectivity, will still be attractive.

By delivering on the opportunity of St. Petersfield we can attract more knowledge intensive employment to the borough.

<b>Strengths used</b>	Location and quality of life Connectivity – Digital and Strategic Transport Infrastructure
<b>Challenges Addressed</b>	Pay, productivity, skills and health Development Space and Building Stock The variety of businesses in our economy
<b>Aims Supported</b>	1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 11



# ASHTON MOSS

With an area of 58 hectares, with close proximity to rail, tram and motorway connections, and the boroughs dark fibre network, Ashton Moss is recognised as a unique opportunity in the context of both Tameside and Greater Manchester (GM) due to its scale and its strategic connectivity.

As a nationally significant employment development site located in the North Eastern corner of the Greater Manchester, the delivery of modern, well connected employment space in the area, focused on the requirements of key growth sector opportunities, will be a great growth driver for the whole of the city region. It will provide growth space for Tameside’s installed manufacturing and engineering sector and allow the borough to compete for inward investments by advanced manufacturers in sectors such as electric vehicles, green energy infrastructure and advanced materials.

By delivering on the opportunity of Ashton Moss we can address the lack of development space in the borough, freeing up buildings across the borough, giving us the chance to broaden our economy and create several thousand high skill jobs.

Strengths used	Location and quality of life Connectivity – Digital and Strategic Transport Infrastructure Diverse Manufacturing and Engineering sector
Challenges Addressed	Pay, productivity, skills and health Development Space and Building Stock
Aims Supported	1, 2, 3, 4, 12





## HIGHLY CONNECTED TOWN CENTRES

With 9 towns, each with unique centres, high streets lie at the heart of Tameside's communities and drive a large part of our local economy. They create jobs, nurture small businesses and inject billions of pounds into our economy, whilst providing accessible hubs for residents to access public services, leisure and retail facilities. Around 25,000 people are currently employed in Tameside's town centres.

The borough's excellent transport connectivity means that our centres have direct access to the M60 and M67 motorways and are served by 13 railway stations and, in the west of the borough, the Metro link system. One of the key drivers for the selection of the Godley Green site as an innovative Garden Village, is its proximity to Hyde town centre and its rail and motorway connections to the rest of the region.





The innovative way that the Co-operative Network Infrastructure Ltd used public sector assets as anchors for the roll out of the borough's dark fibre network means that, alongside this physical connectivity, all Tameside's town centres have excellent access to high-speed digital connectivity. The dark fibre network puts Tameside in a position to act as a test bed for 5G technologies in our town centres, to offer both residents and businesses the opportunity to benefit from next generation connectivity.

Investment in the diversification of our town's offers and increase of residential property is a priority and has already begun. The Vision Tameside programme has brought Further Education facilities into the centre of Ashton, the new Wellness Centre has broadened Denton's leisure offer, and the Stalybridge Town Centre Challenge and Heritage Action Zone are enhancing the assets of one of our most historic mill towns. The physical and digital connectivity of our town's makes them ideal area for an increased residential offering, providing the opportunity for the introduction of more Private Rental Sector apartments. This has already begun in towns such as Hattersley, Stalybridge and Droylsden, where new developments have been rapidly filled up.

Tameside Council and the Tameside and Glossop Integrated Care Organisation are both committed to the principles of One Public Estate. The consolidation of Council. NHS and other public services into combined facilities in town centres will both increase footfall onto highstreets and free up space in buildings for social enterprises, employment space, cultural assets and other diverse uses.

<b>Strengths used</b>	Location and quality of life Connectivity – Digital and Strategic Transport Infrastructure
<b>Challenges Addressed</b>	Pay, productivity, skills and health The variety of businesses in our economy Development Space and Building Stock Lack of housing diversity
<b>Aims Supported</b>	1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11



The Dark Fibre network now runs within 200m of 50% of Tameside's residential and employment properties, providing the backbone required both for fibre to the premises and 5G connectivity to support the implementation of digital health solutions which require high bandwidth and low latency across the borough.

A person is seated at a white table, interacting with a tablet computer. The tablet screen displays a 3D virtual environment with a blue floor and white walls. On the table, there are several objects: a blue box, a coiled blue cable, a small black device, and a black bag. The person's hands are visible, holding the tablet. The background is a plain white wall.



This marriage of infrastructure, governance, willingness to innovate and collated store of health data, linked to further development of the St. Petersfield Digital Quarter, means that there is an opportunity for Tameside to become a leading test bed and development centre for health related 5G applications and eHealth solutions.



## HOUSING: REGENERATING TOWN CENTRES, DEVELOPING SKILLS AND ADDRESSING POVERTY

Tameside's excellent location, sitting between Manchester City Centre, one of the country's major economic powerhouses, and the Peak District, with excellent transport links across the north of England means it has great potential for housing led regeneration. The borough's 9 towns offer a range of distinct lifestyles, from the Pennine foothills of Hattersley and Mossley, to the river and canal frontages of Stalybridge, to the edge of City Centre town houses and apartments being developed in Droylsden. This diversity is reflected in the range of development opportunities in the borough, with the Garden Village at Godley Green, and the brownfield former industrial sites on the edge of Droylsden and Stalybridge town centres being the larger opportunities, and a range of voids, empty buildings and unneeded retail units offering smaller, more central plots.

This range of options, located in and on the edge of the borough's towns, connected to the broader economic opportunities and services across the City Region, provide the opportunity to follow other locations which have seen increased residential development revive their town centres. The major development at Godley Green, for example, will put over 2000 households of potential customers within walking distance of Hyde town centre's retail and leisure offering. The demand for a broader housing offer in the borough has been demonstrated by the rapid take-up of newly developed houses in Hattersley and private rental flats at Summersquay in Stalybridge. The delivery of new homes in a broader range of types and values, will increase the borough's Council Tax base, helping to fund services.

Further to the potential of new build development and conversion, there is also an opportunity for the refurbishment and uplift of the borough's existing housing stock. With 88% of the borough's housing being in council tax Bands A – C , with the majority being 2 and 3 beds, and starting to age, there is both the need and opportunity for the borough's existing stock to be improved. The incoming legislation governing the energy performance of homes will be a spur for increased measures to improve the efficiency of homes, reducing fuel poverty and addressing some of the health issues around cold and damp. This is also an opportunity to investigate the possibilities offered by better digital connectivity to introduce new technologies for remote care, and to work with housing associations and developers to look at new ownership and management models, and training providers to develop skills for retrofit and low carbon technologies.

<b>Strengths used</b>	Connectivity – Digital and Strategic Transport Infrastructure Integration of Strategic Commissioning for health
<b>Challenges Addressed</b>	Pay, productivity, skills and health The Variety of Businesses in our economy
<b>Aims Supported</b>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11







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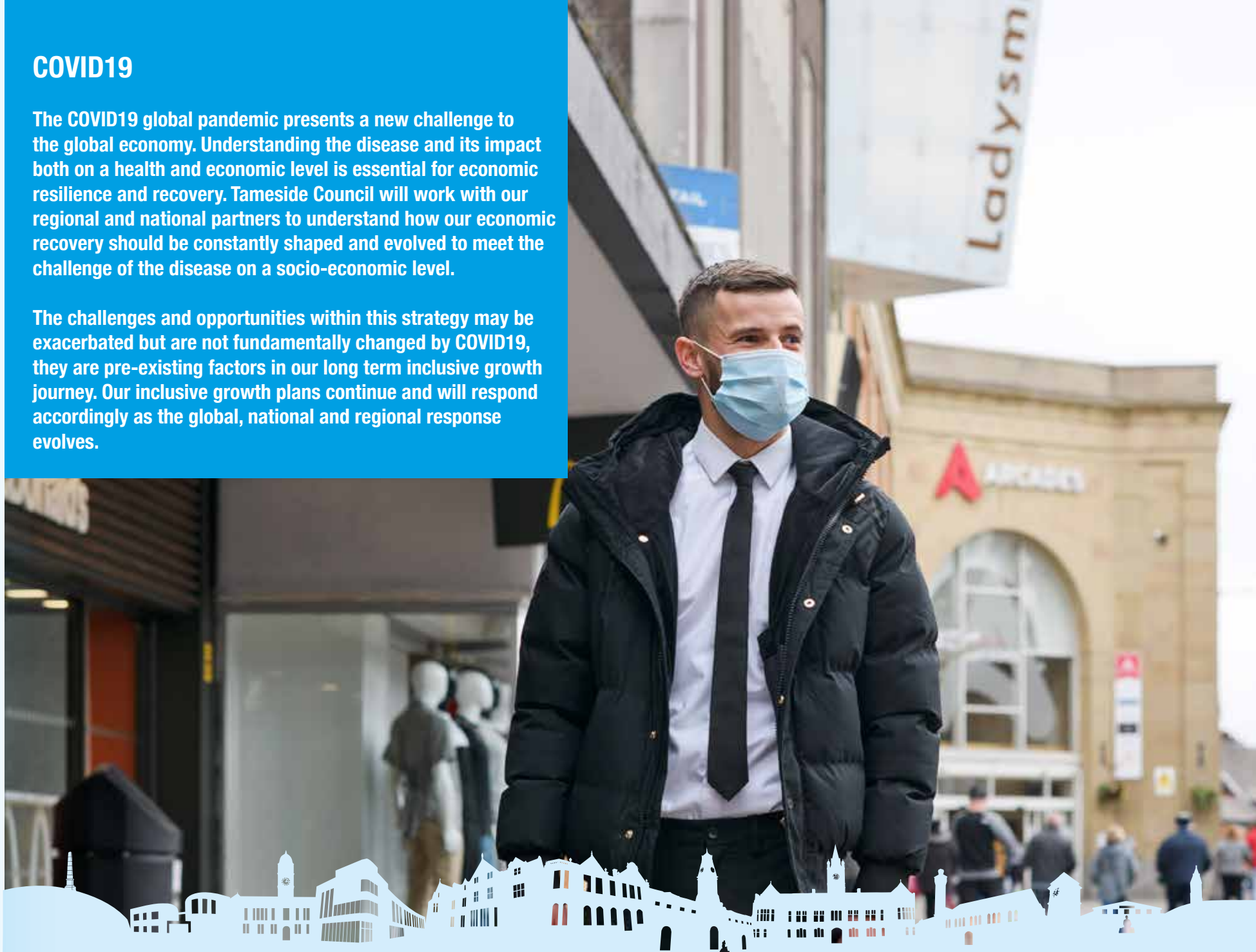




## COVID19

The COVID19 global pandemic presents a new challenge to the global economy. Understanding the disease and its impact both on a health and economic level is essential for economic resilience and recovery. Tameside Council will work with our regional and national partners to understand how our economic recovery should be constantly shaped and evolved to meet the challenge of the disease on a socio-economic level.

The challenges and opportunities within this strategy may be exacerbated but are not fundamentally changed by COVID19, they are pre-existing factors in our long term inclusive growth journey. Our inclusive growth plans continue and will respond accordingly as the global, national and regional response evolves.



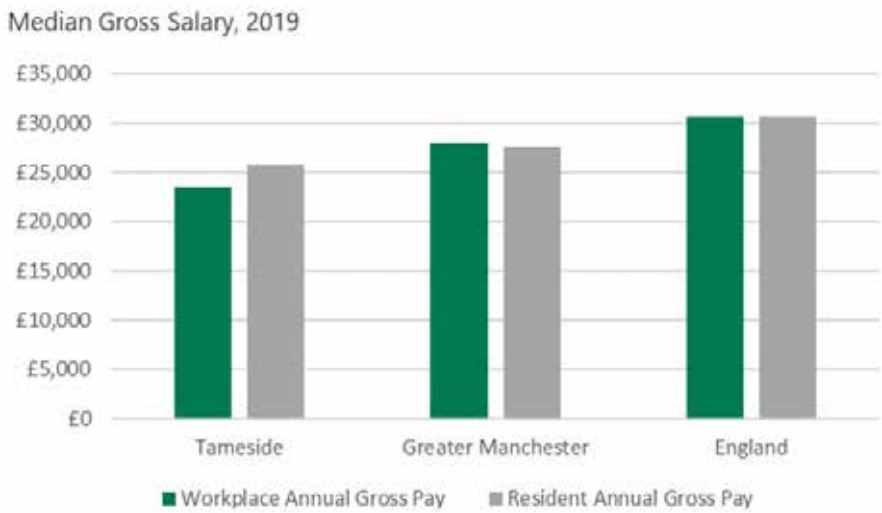
PAY, PRODUCTIVITY, SKILLS AND HEALTH

The 4 key challenges for the borough are increasingly understood to be entwined and are considered together in this inclusive growth strategy.

The long standing challenges of low levels of skills attainment, poor health outcomes, low levels of productivity, and the number of our residents who are low paid are intrinsically linked and can only be addressed with an approach that recognises this. The GM Independent Prosperity Review took a particularly in depth look at what factors may be responsible for the City Region's poor productivity performance compared to the UK average. The two main contributing factors in the view of the report were the ongoing issues of low skills levels and the poor health outcomes being experienced by the City Region's residents.

PAY

Tameside has the second lowest average gross weekly pay in Greater Manchester, with only Wigan seeing lower levels. As with other measures, the City Region's median earnings are below the English level, and Tameside then falls below that GM measure.





Low pay and precarious employment have been clearly demonstrated to have major impacts on physical and mental health and resilience to life shocks. Research carried out by PWC in their series of Economic Updates published during the COVID-19 pandemic revealed that low paid workers (those with an income of less than £20,000 PA) were less likely to be able to work from home.

## PRODUCTIVITY

There is a broadly accepted view that these lower than average levels of pay reflect the fact that Greater Manchester (including Tameside) is less productive, in terms of GVA per worker, than England.

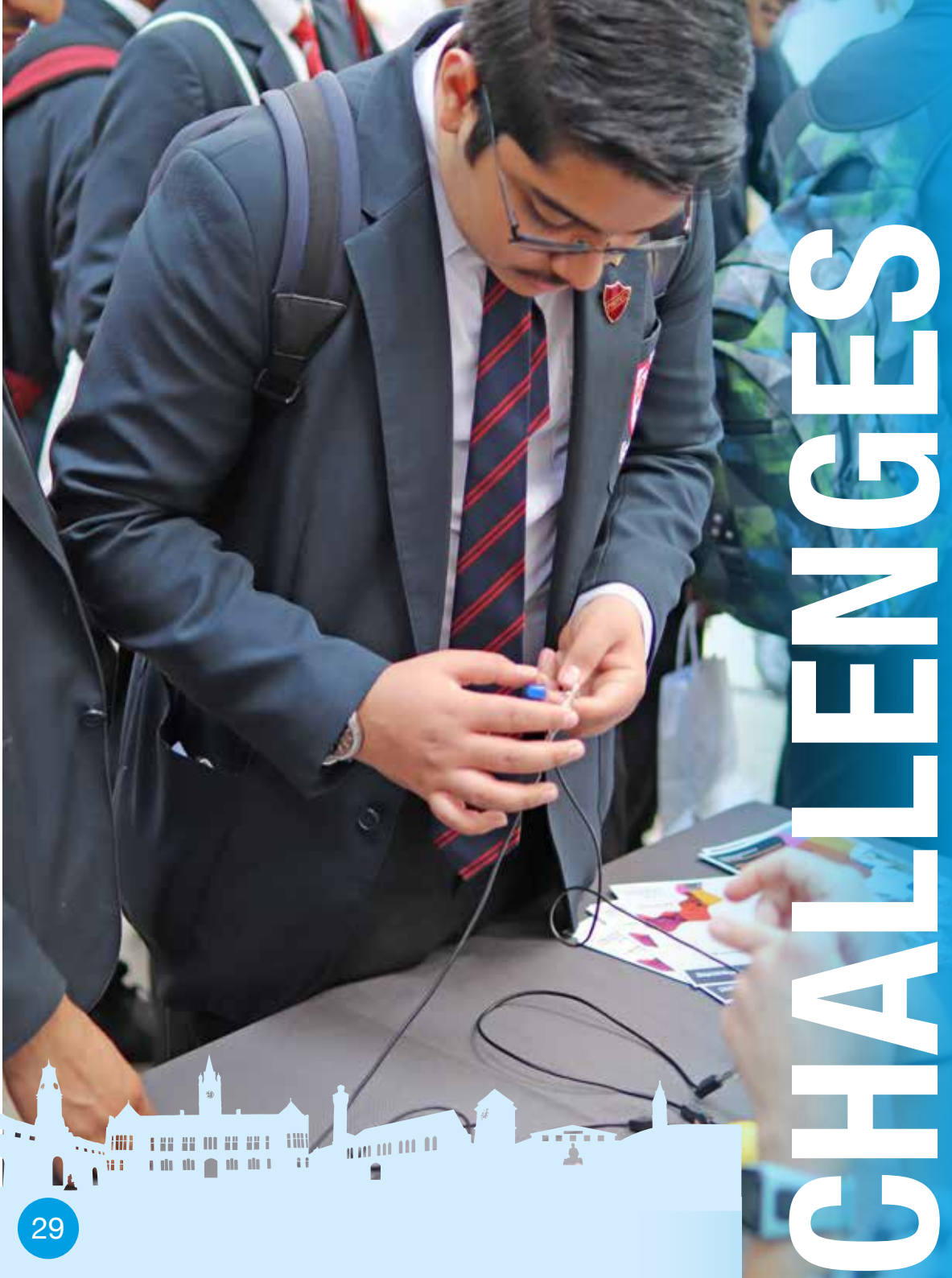
	Tameside	GM	England
No. of Jobs, 2018*	70,700	1,366,500	26,840,800
Employment change (2013-2018)	1.7%	12.8%	8.7%
No. of businesses, 2019*	6,100	104,100	2,360,800
Business change (2015-2019)*	+395 (6.9%)	+17,500 (20.2%)	+244,500 (11.6%)
GVA, 2018**	£2.87 billion	£62.6 billion	£1.42 trillion
GVA per FTE worker**	£50,400	£56,600	£66,300
Productivity growth (2014-2018)**	-0.8%	7.7%	10.8%

Over the period 2014 – 2018, whilst the UK saw an increase in productivity of 10.8%, and GM an increase of 7.7%, Tameside's productivity actually declined by just under 1%. This is likely due to the sectoral mix of Tameside, with a lack of growth in higher productivity, knowledge intensive sectors such as Digital and Creative, and Business, Financial and Professional Services, compared to the rest of the City Region and the country as a whole. Again, the PWC Economic Report found that not only were lower paid workers less able to work from home, they were also less likely to be able to do so without a fall in productivity.



SKILLS

With level of skills being regarded as one of the key factors in levels of productivity and pay, Tameside’s comparatively low numbers of people with higher level qualifications is clearly a challenge that must be addressed to improve our residents’ income and our businesses’ competitiveness.





## HEALTH

The link between productivity and good health has been clearly established for some time. The Northern Powerhouse and the GM IPR began to quantify the impact in their 2018 Health for Wealth report, finding that up to 30% of the productivity gap between the North and the UK average could be reduced by raising participation in the workforce by addressing ill health.

Poor physical and mental health is a particularly acute issue in Tameside, with the health of the population being generally worse than across England.

**Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy**

Area	Female			Male		
	Life expectancy at birth	Healthy life expectancy at birth	% life in good health	Life expectancy at birth	Healthy life expectancy at birth	% life in good health
England	83	64	77%	80	63	79%
Greater Manchester	81	61	75%	78	61	78%
Tameside	81	58	72%	78	60	77%

Poor health is a particularly difficult challenge as it reduces productivity, which lessens pay, which increases stress and has clearly evidenced negative effects on health. Breaking this cycle is a key step in improving the health and wellbeing of our residents.



# THE VARIETY OF BUSINESSES IN OUR ECONOMY

Tameside's local business base has a sectoral mix which can be seen as contributing to the borough's issues with low pay and productivity and which also poses a threat to the borough's future employment prospects.

Sector	Business				Employment			
	UK Business Count				BRES			
	2019			Change 2014-19	2018			Change 2013-18
	No.	%	LQ		No.	%	LQ	
Agriculture and Mining	45	1%	0.2	0%	220	0.3%	0.2	19%
Business Support Services	390	6%	1.0	59%	3,325	5%	0.6	68%
Construction	895	15%	1.1	19%	3,260	5%	1.0	-8%
Creative	175	3%	0.5	13%	475	1%	0.3	31%
Financial and Professional Services	960	16%	0.7	17%	4,605	6%	0.5	-27%
Hospitality, Leisure and Recreation	570	9%	1.1	21%	5,975	8%	0.8	20%
ICT & Digital	300	5%	0.6	25%	890	1%	0.3	5%
Manufacturing	565	9%	2.1	6%	11,320	16%	2.0	5%
Other Services	275	5%	1.2	15%	1,500	2%	1.3	-20%
Public Admin, Education, Health	365	6%	1.2	20%	21,130	30%	1.2	4%
Retail	865	14%	1.3	8%	10,475	15%	1.3	10%
Transport	180	3%	1.0	33%	1,675	2%	0.8	20%
Utilities and waste	30	0%	1.1	20%	1,450	2%	1.8	26%
Warehousing and Logistics	80	1%	1.1	14%	645	1%	0.5	-21%
Wholesale	320	5%	1.2	-3%	4,215	6%	1.4	-15%
TOTAL	6,140	100%	1.0	16%	71,000	100%	1.0	3%
Knowledge Economy	1,475	24%	0.7	23%	5,870	8%	0.4	-7%

Whilst the borough has a strong Manufacturing and Engineering sector, with a high number of advanced businesses, the sectors referred to as the knowledge economy, where the highest levels of growth are forecast to happen in the future, account for only 8.3% of all employment in Tameside. The number of people in the sector actually decreased by 6.5% between 2013-18, in contrast with approximately 14% growth in both England and Greater Manchester over the same period.

Coupled with this lack of jobs in high pay, high productivity, potential growth sectors, Tameside has high levels of employment in Retail and Wholesale, Hospitality and leisure and Health and Social Care.

These are areas of the economy which have the highest percentages of low pay jobs in Greater Manchester, and have also been identified as being of high risk of being impacted in the long term by the downturn due to COVID-19.

## Core Sectors

The analysis indicates the key sectors which are fundamental to Tameside's economy either in size or specialisation:

- + Public administration, education and health
- + Manufacturing
- + Retail

## Emerging Niche Sectors

Sectors which currently employ relatively few people within Tameside and are under-represented, but have experienced recent rapid growth include:

- + Creative
- + ICT and Digital

## Wider Opportunity Sectors

Sectors which currently have a comparatively small presence in employment terms, but are strategically important or have future growth potential in the future include:

- + Visitor economy
- + Business Support Services
- + Transport

## Vulnerable Sectors

Sectors which are important in employment terms, may or may not have a degree of specialisation, but have experienced recent employment decline include:

- + Wholesale
- + Construction
- + Financial and professional services

## LIMITED DEVELOPMENT SPACE AND AGEING BUILDING STOCK

To address some of these challenges around the sectoral mix of the borough's economy, and the need for modernised facilities to allow manufacturers to grow and adopt newer technologies, Tameside needs new office and industrial developments. The Borough's existing building stock is increasingly old, and available space is in very short supply.

### Industrial space:

Indicator	2019 Data
Total Floorspace	12.5 million sq ft 1.1 million sq m
Vacancy Rate	0.8%
Leased (2016-19)	900,000 sq ft (82,500 sq m) Annual average 224,000 sq ft (20,600 sq m)
Average rental value	£4 per sq ft
Highest values	£7-7.50 per sq ft; small number exceed £8 per sq ft
Completions (2016-19)	60,000 sq ft (2018)

### Office space:

Indicator	2019 Data
Total Floorspace	1.2 million sq ft 110,000 sq m
Vacancy Rate	2.2%
Leased (2016-19)	47,000 sq ft (4,300 sq m) Annual average 11,700 sq ft (1,070 sq m)
Average rental value	£10 per sq ft
Highest rental values	Small number of asking rents at £16, £21 and £26 per sq ft
Completions 2016-19	1,800 sq ft, one development

However, Tameside has an increasingly constrained supply of employment land available for development. The available land supply is made up of one strategic site at Ashton Moss, medium sized sites at Groby Road in Audenshaw, the former Total site on the outskirts of Stalybridge and the ABC Wax site in Hyde, with the remainder then comprising of small patches of land. Coupled with this shortage of available land, the rents being realised on existing properties in the borough mean that the market is unwilling to speculatively start new developments, especially as the majority of these sites require some form of remediation or other investment prior to development beginning.

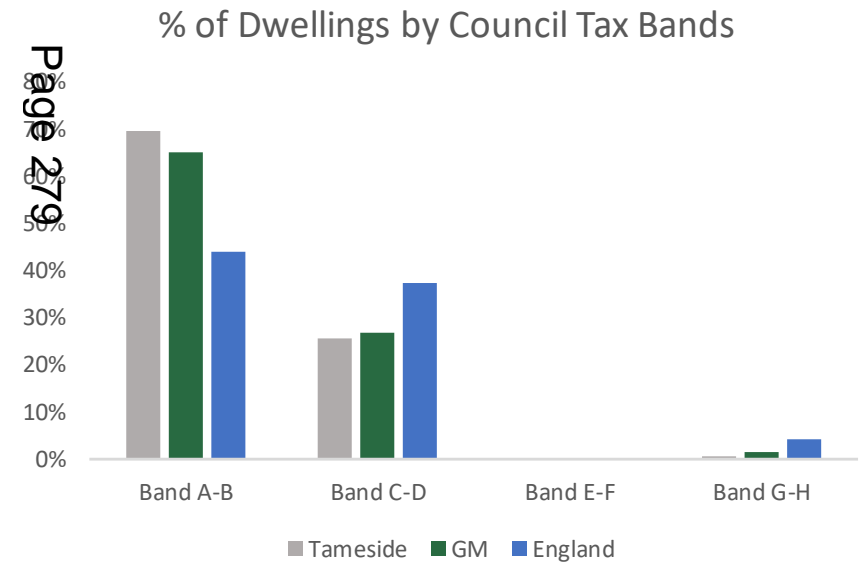
Most of the empty town centre units in Tameside are small, below the level of floorspace sought by retail operators. The small size, low quality and often run down nature of a large portion of Tameside's retail space also makes it unattractive or costly to convert to other uses, this has left the borough's town centres with large numbers of void units, which are hard to use for other purposes.





# LACK OF HOUSING DIVERSITY

Good housing influences people’s quality of life, their life expectancy and the economic and social opportunities available to them. Local economies will thrive if people who work in an area can find the right home within reach of their jobs, good education, health and cultural activities. If the housing offer does not offer the choice and quality to enable residents to move through the housing ladder, finding appropriate housing as their economic circumstances change or through their life cycles, then they will potentially leave. With 88% of Tameside households currently being in Council Tax bands A, B and C, there is a strong suggestion that the borough lacks the breadth of housing offer required.



Tameside currently has a number of challenges in relation to poor quality housing. One fifth of the homes in the borough were built over a century ago, presenting challenges around energy efficiency, fuel poverty and connectivity to employment.

Retrofitting these homes in order to meet modern standards for energy efficiency, connectivity and space standards is an enormous undertaking and will require a broad coalition of public and private partners.

Declining home ownership and a lack of social rented homes has contributed to the Private Rented Sector (PRS) in Tameside growing considerably over the past two decades.

A wider variety of tenants now rent privately than in previous generations, and for longer. There are concerns about the standard of the housing stock available in the PRS in Tameside.

Eight out of ten households that rent privately in the borough earn less than £500 each week, with half of these receiving less than £300. The English Housing Survey estimated that one third of properties let at lower rent levels in England fail the Decent Homes Standard (DHS). Given the age and profile of Tameside’s housing stock, conditions in some deprived areas in Tameside may be worse than these national estimates.

# Ashton Moss West

Part of the  
Eastern Growth Cluster

## Aims

## One , Three

### Strengths

Location and Quality of Life  
Connectivity – Digital and Strategic  
Infrastructure,  
Diverse Manufacturing and Engineering  
Sector

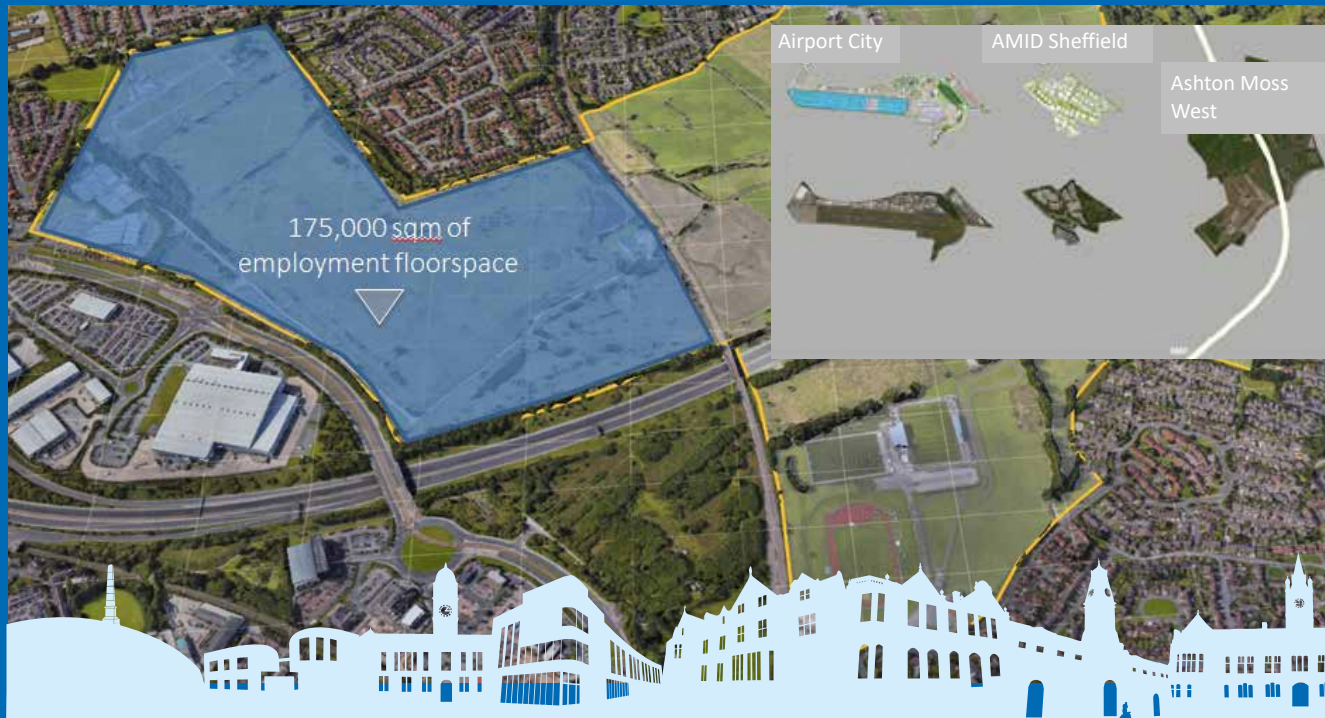
### Opportunities

Advanced Manufacturing & Materials  
(GM LIS)

### Challenges

Development space and building stock

- 58 hectare site with capacity for @160,000 sqms of high quality employment facilities including industrial space, R&D laboratories and supporting office and logistics developments.
- Close proximity to rail, tram and motorway connections, as well as high speed dark fibre network.
- Scale and location are ideal for an Advanced Manufacturing hub.

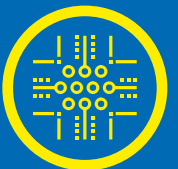


## Delivering:



Jobs

Workspace



Infrastructure

# Ashton Moss

## PROJECTS AND DELIVERY

We will deliver this Inclusive Growth Strategy over the next 5 years with partners, stakeholders and our community. Our aims are provided in more detail to demonstrate how we will measure success, meet our challenges and take advantage of our opportunities through collaboration with partners to deliver inclusive growth. The delivery of this strategy will be supported by sub action plans.

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PROJECTS



# St. Petersfield

Part of the  
Eastern Growth Cluster

## Aims

## One , Three, Eight, Eleven

### Strengths

Location and Quality of Life  
Connectivity – Digital and Strategic  
Infrastructure  
Integration of Strategic Commissioning  
for health

### Opportunities

Health Innovation  
Digital Media, Creative and Tech ( GM LIS)

### Challenges

Land Supply and Building Stock  
Sectoral Spread

- Tameside's primary quality office development, with capacity for 30,000 sqms of new floorspace.
- Close proximity to rail, tram and motorway connections, as well as high speed dark fibre network.
- Home to health, legal and digital and tech businesses as well as Ashton Old Baths Innovation Centre.
- Potential to be a Creative & Digital or HealthTech hub.

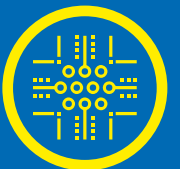


## Delivering:



Jobs

Workspace



Infrastructure



# St. Petersfield

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# Godley Green Garden Village

Part  
of the Hyde  
Triangle

## Aims

## Nine

### Strengths

Location and Quality of Life  
Connectivity – Digital and Strategic  
Infrastructure

### Opportunities

Housing: Regenerating Town Centres,  
developing skills and addressing poverty

### Challenges

Land Supply and Building Stock  
Housing

- Prime location for the 2,350 homes and employment in an innovative Garden Village format.
- Increased demand for retail, leisure and services supporting Hyde town centre.
- £10m of Home England Grant secured to deliver infrastructure to support development.

## Delivering:

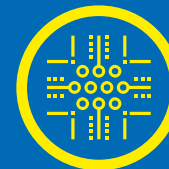
Homes



Jobs



Workspace



Infrastructure





# Godley Green Garden Village

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# Hattersley

Part  
of the Hyde  
Triangle

## Aims

## Nine, One, Two

### Strengths

Location and Quality of Life  
Connectivity – Digital and Strategic  
Infrastructure

### Opportunities

Housing: Regenerating Town Centres,  
developing skills and addressing poverty  
Highly connected Town Centres.

### Challenges

Land Supply and Building Stock  
Housing

- Highly successful regeneration project, delivered by an innovative public private partnership.
- Homes, public realm and skills programmes working together to tackle deprivation.
- Delivery of 270 new homes and Bio-Science employment campus in process, with capacity for more.

## Delivering:



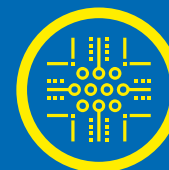
Homes



Skills



Jobs



Workspace



Infrastructure





# Hattersley & Longdendale

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PROJECTS

# Town Centre Regeneration

## Aims

## Eight, Nine, Ten

### Strengths

Location and Quality of Life  
Connectivity – Digital and Strategic Infrastructure,  
Diverse Manufacturing and Engineering Sector

### Opportunities

Housing: Regenerating Town Centres, developing skills and addressing poverty  
Highly Connected Town Centres

### Challenges

Land Supply and Building Stock Housing Sectoral Spread

- Diverse town centres offering a range of opportunities for residential, retail, health and leisure development.
- Location between Manchester city centre and the Pennines offers excellent economic and quality of life potential.
- All centres well connected by road, rail and dark fibre infrastructure.
- Ashton Town Centre is part of the Eastern Growth Cluster Project 
- Hyde Town Centre is part of the Hyde Triangle Project 

## Delivering:

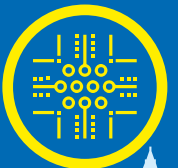


Homes



Jobs

Workspace





# Tameside Wellness Centre - Denton

Page 289



# Mottram Bypass and Glossop Spur

Part  
of the Hyde  
Triangle

## Aims

## Nine, One, Two

### Strengths

Location and Quality of Life  
Connectivity – Digital and Strategic  
Infrastructure,

### Opportunities

Advanced Manufacturing & Materials  
(GM LIS)

### Challenges

Health

- Major transport infrastructure upgrade, improving links between Greater Manchester and South Yorkshire.
- Removing a bottleneck, reducing traffic congestion, improving productivity and reducing air pollution.
- Bringing Tameside closer to the South Yorkshire Advanced Manufacturing hub.



## Delivering:



Jobs



Infrastructure



# A57 Mottram Moor



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PROJECTS



# Employment and Skills Projects

## Aims

## Nine, One, Two

### Strengths

Location and Quality of Life

### Opportunities

Digital, Creative, Media and Tech  
Advanced Manufacturing & materials  
(GM Lis)

### Challenges

Productivity, Pay, Skills and health.

- Delivering more employment services for residents with mental health conditions through integrated support to raise quality, access and sustainability of opportunities.
- National pilot of innovative In Work Progression service to those in low income employment to advance their careers.
- Establish long term community networks and directly support residents and business who are digitally excluded.
- Re-purposed targeted employment and skill programmes for young people and adults economically impacted by COVID19



## Delivering:



Jobs

Skills



# Employment and Skills Projects - HACK







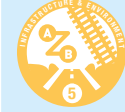

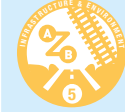
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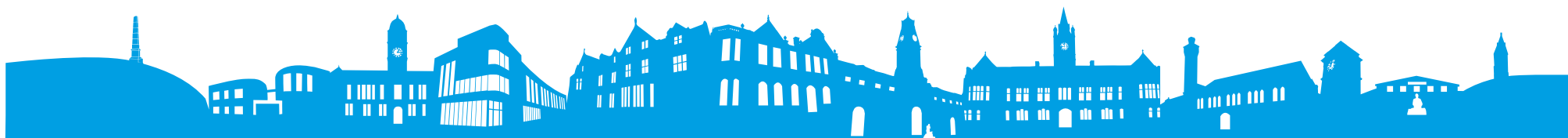
PROJECTS


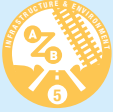







No.	Priority	Aim	Success Measure	Key known delivery partners	Inclusivity	Corporate Plan	Local Industrial Strategy Theme
		<b>Build Back Better from COVID19 runs through all the priorities due the encompassing nature of the Pandemic based on impact and analysis since December 2019.</b>	<b>These measures will reviewed annually as our understanding of the health and socio-economic impacts of COVID19 increases. The review of the Council's 'Growth' priorities will be informed by this understanding.</b>				
1	<b>Delivery of high quality office buildings on plots 1 and 3 in St. Petersfield, to kick start the delivery of the full St. Petersfield Masterplan developing our digital and creative quarter</b>	<p><b>1</b> Attract inward investment and support existing businesses to increase the number of good jobs in the borough</p> <p><b>3</b> Increase productivity across our whole economy</p> <p><b>8</b> Make our Town Centres hubs for living, culture, employment and services including retail</p> <p><b>11</b> Enable an inclusive digital and creative economy for people and business</p> <p><b>12</b> Seize the economic opportunities presented as we transition to carbon neutrality by 2038</p>	<p>A revised masterplan for the delivery of the remaining plots of development land approved and adopted</p> <p>A Delivery partner / mechanism for developing the remaining masterplan plots secured</p> <p>2500 sq. ms. of office floor space delivered on St. Petersfield plot 3.</p> <p>St. Petersfield rebranded as a creative digital and tech quarter.</p> <p>An impactful place based marketing campaign for St. Petersfield developed and delivered.</p> <p>Attract an increase in inward investment into Tameside. More knowledge intensive businesses attracted into the area.</p>	<p>Private sector</p> <p>GMCA</p> <p>MIDAS</p> <p>Oxford Innovation</p>	<p>Creation of jobs, requirement for skills and economic activity in wards with high rankings in IMD</p>	<p>Work Skills &amp; Enterprise</p>  <p>Infrastructure &amp; Environment</p> 	<p>Health Innovation</p> <p>Digital Creative and Media</p> <p>Place</p>
2	<b>Develop and deliver a comprehensive destination / place marketing strategy and campaign to promote Tameside as a digitally enabled borough that empowers people and business to achieve</b>	<p><b>1</b> Attract inward investment and support existing businesses to increase the number of good jobs in the borough</p> <p><b>11</b> Enable an inclusive digital and creative economy for people and business</p>	<p>Increased inward investment enquiries generated.</p>	<p>GMCA</p> <p>Prosperous Network</p> <p>MIDAS</p>	<p>No direct link. Strategy would aim to increase investment benefiting general economic growth</p>	<p>Work Skills &amp; Enterprise</p> 	<p>Place</p>

No.	Priority	Aim	Success Measure	Key known delivery partners	Inclusivity	Corporate Plan	Local Industrial Strategy Theme
		<b>Build Back Better from COVID19 runs through all the priorities due the encompassing nature of the Pandemic based on impact and analysis since December 2019.</b>	<b>These measures will reviewed annually as our understanding of the health and socio-economic impacts of COVID19 increases. The review of the Council's 'Growth' priorities will be informed by this understanding.</b>				
3	<b>Deliver viable options for Ashton Moss and realise its potential as a transformative development for the borough</b>	<p><b>1</b> Attract inward investment and support existing businesses to increase the number of good jobs in the borough</p> <p><b>3</b> Increase productivity across our whole economy</p>	<p>Masterplan produced for development of Ashton Moss.</p> <p>A full suite of technical reports and plans for the delivery of development on Ashton Moss adopted.</p> <p>Delivery partner / mechanism for the delivery of transformational development identified</p>	<p>Private sector and landowners</p> <p>GMCA</p> <p>MIDAS</p>	Creation of jobs, requirement for skills and economic activity in wards with high rankings in IMD	<p>Work Skills &amp; Enterprise</p>  <p>Infrastructure &amp; Environment</p> 	Advanced Materials and Manufacturing
4	<b>Deliver more, better quality, employment space through promotion of employment sites, and exploring options to uplift existing estates, with a focus on creating and scaling Knowledge Intensive businesses.</b>	<p><b>1</b> Attract inward investment and support existing businesses to increase the number of good jobs in the borough.</p> <p><b>3</b> Increase productivity across our whole economy.</p> <p><b>11</b> Enable an inclusive digital and creative economy for people and business</p> <p><b>12</b> Seize the economic opportunities presented as we transition to carbon neutrality by 2038</p>	<p>An increase in the amount of employment floor space developed.</p> <p>Improved quality of workspace available throughout the borough (measured by uplift of rateable value of properties)</p>	<p>Private sector and landowners</p> <p>GMCA</p> <p>MIDAS</p>	Creation of jobs, requirement for skills and economic activity across the borough	<p>Work Skills &amp; Enterprise</p>  <p>Infrastructure &amp; Environment</p> 	<p>Place</p> <p>Business Environment</p>



No.	Priority	Aim	Success Measure	Key known delivery partners	Inclusivity	Corporate Plan	Local Industrial Strategy Theme
		<b>Build Back Better from COVID19 runs through all the priorities due the encompassing nature of the Pandemic based on impact and analysis since December 2019.</b>	<b>These measures will reviewed annually as our understanding of the health and socio-economic impacts of COVID19 increases. The review of the Council's 'Growth' priorities will be informed by this understanding.</b>				
5	<b>Increase the productivity of businesses based in the borough by supporting them to access funding and support to invest in new machinery and skills and to develop new business models and products with a focus on digitally enabled productivity in advanced manufacturing</b>	<p><b>1</b> Attract inward investment and support existing businesses to increase the number of good jobs in the borough</p> <p><b>2</b> Increase aspirations, employment, pay, skills and health across our whole population.</p> <p><b>11</b> Enable an inclusive digital and creative economy for people and business</p> <p><b>12</b> Seize the economic opportunities presented as we transition to a carbon neutrality by 2038</p>	<p>Increased numbers of collaborations between Universities and businesses, resulting in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>new business models being adopted.</li> <li>new to business and new to market products being developed and launched.</li> </ul> <p>Increased numbers of grants and loans from innovation support schemes such as Made Smarter accessed by Tameside businesses</p> <p>Increased number of level 3+ Apprenticeship starts</p>	<p>Private sector</p> <p>GMCA</p> <p>Growth Company</p> <p>MIDAS</p> <p>HE and FE providers</p>	<p>Increased productivity linked to increased pay and health outcomes.</p>	<p>Work Skills &amp; Enterprise</p> 	<p>Business Environment</p> <p>Ideas</p> <p>Advanced Materials and Manufacturing</p> <p>Health Innovation</p>
6	<b>Support businesses in the borough to modernise equipment and adopt low carbon and resource efficient practices and processes to reduce energy costs, improve productivity and support the Clean Growth Agenda</b>	<p><b>1</b> Attract inward investment and support existing businesses to increase the number of good jobs in the borough</p> <p><b>3</b> Increase productivity across our whole economy</p> <p><b>12</b> Seize the economic opportunities presented as we transition to carbon neutrality by 2038</p>	<p>Increased businesses take up of advice re sustainable travel planning by TfGM / and adoption of sustainable travel practices.</p> <p>High take-up of COVID-19 recovery Government energy efficiency grants.</p> <p>Increased business take up of Growth Company energy savings reviews and grants to implement measures to reduce energy use.</p>	<p>Private sector</p> <p>GMCA</p> <p>Growth Company</p> <p>MIDAS</p> <p>HE providers</p>	<p>Waste reduction</p> <p>Health improvements from cleaner air</p>	<p>Infrastructure &amp; Environment</p>  <p>Work Skills &amp; Enterprise</p> 	<p>Business Environment</p> <p>Ideas</p>






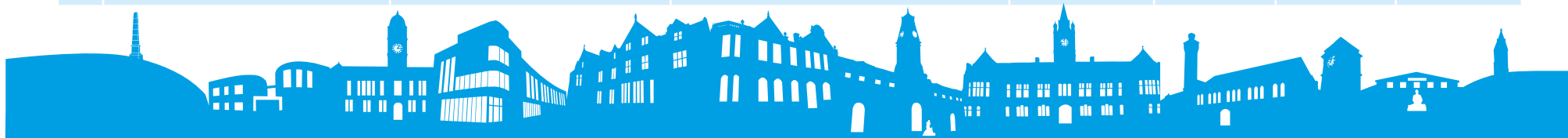
No.	Priority	Aim	Success Measure	Key known delivery partners	Inclusivity	Corporate Plan	Local Industrial Strategy Theme
7	<b>Deliver and lead employment programmes to support people to access good quality employment by progressing in their careers, returning to work, or transitioning into new opportunities, whilst fostering an enterprise culture which support residents to have the ability to expand and build their talents</b>	<p><b>2</b> Increase aspirations, employment, pay, skills and health across our whole population.</p> <p><b>11</b> Enable an inclusive digital and creative economy for people and business</p>	<p>COVID19 Employment Response delivered to enable employers and employees to access support to employment and skills services to reduce impact of recession on employment</p> <p>Increase percentage of working age in Employment from 74% to 78%</p> <p>Increase median annual income from £24,405 to £27,492</p> <p>Number of 16-17 year olds in education, employment or training from 93.14% to 95%</p> <p>Healthy life expectancy life expectancy from birth from M58.1 and F 57.6 to M 61.2 and F62.3</p> <p>Increase in working age population with a disability or mental health condition</p> <p>Scaled and successful Living Life Well Programme (Neighbourhood Mental Health Team)</p> <p>Increase opportunities for people to stay well in the community and get help before/during crisis</p> <p>Increase levels of self-care / social prescribing</p>	<p>Private Sector</p> <p>GMCA</p> <p>Welfare to work providers</p> <p>DWP</p> <p>CCG</p> <p>Pennine Care</p> <p>Voluntary Sector</p> <p>Housing providers</p>	<p>Increasing income through employment, raising skills for residents in work increasing access to new roles and higher pay</p>	<p>Work Skills &amp; Enterprise</p>  <p>Longer &amp; Healthier Lives</p> 	<p>People</p> <p>Business Environment</p>








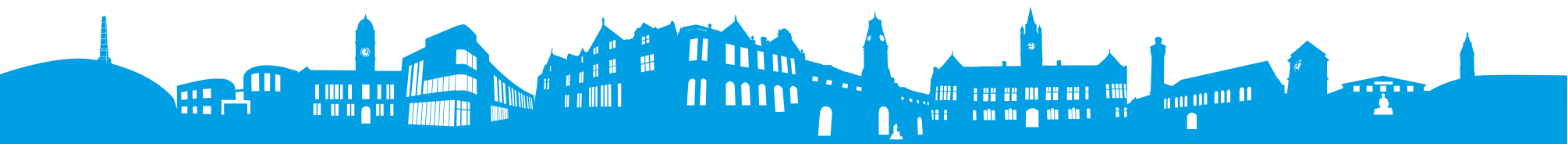


No.	Priority	Aim	Success Measure	Key known delivery partners	Inclusivity	Corporate Plan	Local Industrial Strategy Theme
8	<b>Deliver and lead quality education/skills (from early years through to adult) and careers guidance to support progression in employment or into work with a focus on empowering people through digital inclusion and aligning them with the new employment opportunities and skills demand following the COVID-19 pandemic</b>	<p><b>2</b> Increase aspirations, employment, pay, skills and health across our whole population.</p> <p><b>3</b> Increase productivity across our whole economy.</p> <p><b>11</b> Enable an inclusive digital and creative economy for people and business</p> <p><b>12</b> Seize the economic opportunities presented as we transition to carbon neutrality by 2038</p>	<p>These measures will reviewed annually as our understanding of the health and socio-economic impacts of COVID19 increases. The review of the Council's 'Growth' priorities will be informed by this understanding.</p> <p>Increase the number of people earning above the Living Wage - % earning below the rate 27% to 22%</p> <p>Percentage of population with at least level 3 skills 47.5% to 54.9%</p> <p>No. of CEIAG opportunities created with employers for young people aged between 14 and 18.</p> <p>Increase the number of Tameside residents studying for level 4 skills in the borough.</p> <p>Number of apprenticeships started 2050 to 2310</p> <p>Increase median annual income from £24,405 to £27,492</p> <p>Healthy life expectancy life expectancy from birth from M58.1 and F 57.6 to M 61.2 and F62.3</p> <p>Increase the proportion of children with good reading skills</p> <p>Children attending 'Good' and 'Outstanding' Early Years settings</p> <p>Children attending 'Good' and 'Outstanding' school</p> <p>% KS4 going into/remaining in further education from 84% to 90%</p> <p>% achieving Grade 4 or above in English &amp; Maths GCSEs from 62.9% to 70%</p>	<p>Early Years Settings</p> <p>Primary and Secondary Schools</p> <p>FE and HE Providers</p> <p>Adult Education providers</p> <p>Welfare to work providers</p> <p>Private Sector</p> <p>DWP</p> <p>CCG</p> <p>Pennine Care</p> <p>Voluntary Sector</p> <p>Housing providers</p>	<p>Increasing income through employment, raising skills for residents in work increasing access to new roles and higher pay</p>	<p>Work Skills &amp; Enterprise</p> <p>Longer &amp; Healthier Lives</p>	<p>People</p> <p>Business Environment</p>

No.	Priority	Aim	Success Measure	Key known delivery partners	Inclusivity	Corporate Plan	Local Industrial Strategy Theme
		Build Back Better from COVID19 runs through all the priorities due the encompassing nature of the Pandemic based on impact and analysis since December 2019.	These measures will reviewed annually as our understanding of the health and socio-economic impacts of COVID19 increases. The review of the Council's 'Growth' priorities will be informed by this understanding.				
			<p>% achieving a 'good' level of development from 67% to 75%</p> <p>Increase the number of people participating in pre employment training</p> <p>Tameside College Construction Skills Centre completed and contributing to local skills and businesses.</p> <p>Provide 1,500 places for 11-18 year olds to participate in digital and coding events such as HACKs</p>				
9	<b>Develop an increased Higher Education offer in Tameside through the development of Vision Tameside Campus at Tameside College Beaufort Road</b>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p>Increase aspirations, employment, pay, skills and health across our whole population.</p> <p><b>3</b></p> <p>Increase productivity across our whole economy.</p>	<p>Percentage of population with at least level 3 skills 47.5% to 54.9%</p> <p>Number of apprenticeships started 2050 to 2310</p> <p>Increase median annual income from £24,405 to £27,492</p>	<p>Tameside College</p> <p>GMCA</p> <p>HE providers</p> <p>Private sector</p>	<p>Increasing in- come through employment, raising skills for residents in work increasing access to new roles and higher pay</p>	<p>Work Skills &amp; Enterprise</p>  <p>Longer &amp; Healthier Lives</p> 	<p>People</p> <p>Business Environment</p>
10	<b>Increase the start-up rate for new businesses by effective integration and delivery of new business and self-employment support programmes</b>	<p><b>3</b></p> <p>Increase productivity across our whole economy.</p> <p><b>4</b></p> <p>Encourage, start and grow new businesses and social enterprise models</p>	<p>New enterprises (percentage of total businesses) from 12% to 19%</p> <p>Increase percentage of working age in Employment from 74% to 78%</p>	<p>Private Sector</p> <p>Growth Company</p>	<p>Raising skills for residents of the bor- ough increas- ing ability to become self employed, reducing poverty</p>	<p>Work Skills &amp; Enterprise</p> 	<p>People</p> <p>Business Environment</p>



No.	Priority	Aim	Success Measure	Key known delivery partners	Inclusivity	Corporate Plan	Local Industrial Strategy Theme
11	<b>Deliver social value outcomes through public sector procurement, land sales and by supporting businesses to deliver corporate social responsibility.</b>	<p><b>5</b> Increase local spend to support local SMEs and social enterprises grow.</p> <p><b>12</b> Seize the economic opportunities presented as we transition to carbon neutrality by 2038</p>	<p>Increase in % of Tameside Council spend going to local SMEs</p> <p>Increased CEIAG activity generated through TMBC procurement contracts.</p> <p>Increased local employment and social value, opportunities on Tameside Council procured projects.</p> <p>Increase the number of Tameside anchor institute supplier contracts awarded to Tameside businesses</p> <p>Increase engagement with Tameside social value activities by all employers in the borough and all suppliers to our anchor institutions .</p> <p>Increase the quality and size of voluntary, community, faith and social enterprise sector</p>	<p>Private Sector</p> <p>Voluntary Sector</p> <p>Tameside College</p> <p>Tameside and Glossop PCT</p>	<p>Public sector procurement budgets driving delivery of targeted social value programmes across the borough</p>	<p>Work Skills &amp; Enterprise</p>  <p>Aspirations &amp; Hope</p>  <p>Resilient Families &amp; Supportive Networks</p>  <p>Infrastructure &amp; Environment</p>  <p>Nurturing Communities</p> 	<p>Place</p> <p>People</p> <p>Business Environment</p>










No.	Priority	Aim	Success Measure	Key known delivery partners	Inclusivity	Corporate Plan	Local Industrial Strategy Theme
		Build Back Better from COVID19 runs through all the priorities due the encompassing nature of the Pandemic based on impact and analysis since December 2019.	These measures will reviewed annually as our understanding of the health and socio-economic impacts of COVID19 increases. The review of the Council's 'Growth' priorities will be informed by this understanding.				
12	<b>Deliver improved transport links throughout the borough including extending Metrolink to Stalybridge and Expanding and improving cycling and walking infrastructure in the borough</b>	<p><b>6</b></p> <p>Ensure that our transport system links our residents to jobs and services.</p> <p><b>7</b></p> <p>Deliver the digital and transport infrastructure needed to grow our economy</p> <p><b>8</b></p> <p>Make our Town Centres hubs for living, culture, employment and services supporting a sustainable retail sector.</p> <p><b>12</b></p> <p>Seize the economic opportunities presented as we transition to carbon neutrality by 2038</p>	<p>Expanded Metrolink infrastructure connecting Stalybridge to the Network</p> <p>Reformed bus services, increasing routes, reliability and passenger numbers</p> <p>7.3 Miles of Beeline cycling infrastructure delivered</p> <p>Delivery of Streets for All schemes across the borough</p> <p>Town centre walkability improvements delivered</p> <p>Bike hubs installed into town centres</p> <p>Improve air quality</p>	<p>TFGM</p> <p>Private Sector</p>	<p>Improving transport links to jobs and services, removing barriers to employment and access for residents.</p> <p>Improved health from improved sustainable transport and cleaner air.</p>	<p>Infrastructure &amp; Environment</p> <p>Work Skills &amp; Enterprise</p> <p>Nurturing Communities</p>	Infrastructure

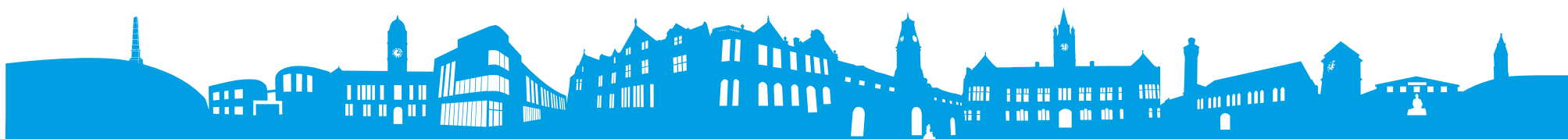


No.	Priority	Aim	Success Measure	Key known delivery partners	Inclusivity	Corporate Plan	Local Industrial Strategy Theme
13	<b>Expand the Tameside Dark Fibre Network and bring a 5G test bed project, such as eHealth and social care to the borough.</b>	<p><b>7</b></p> <p>Deliver the digital and transport infrastructure needed to grow our economy</p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p>Attract inward investment and support existing businesses to increase the number of good jobs in the borough.</p> <p><b>11</b></p> <p>Enable an inclusive digital and creative economy for people and business</p> <p><b>12</b></p> <p>Seize the economic opportunities presented as we transition to carbon neutrality by 2038</p>	<p>Tameside Digital Strategy adopted</p> <p>Percentage of homes and business premises within 200m of dark fibre increased to 80%</p> <p>Partnership established with a 5G provider and a testbed for a 5G reliant technology established.</p> <p>4G Coverage expanded to 99% coverage of the borough.</p> <p>Increase the number of people helped to live at home</p> <p>Prevention support outside the care system</p>	<p>TDIC</p> <p>Private Sector</p> <p>GMCA</p> <p>DCMS</p> <p>Health Innovation Manchester</p>	<p>Improving digital links to jobs and services, removing barriers to employment and access for residents.</p>	<p>Infrastructure &amp; Environment</p> <p>Work Skills &amp; Enterprise</p>	<p>Digital Creative and Media</p> <p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Health and Innovation</p>





No.	Priority	Aim	Success Measure	Key known delivery partners	Inclusivity	Corporate Plan	Local Industrial Strategy Theme
		Build Back Better from COVID19 runs through all the priorities due the encompassing nature of the Pandemic based on impact and analysis since December 2019.	These measures will reviewed annually as our understanding of the health and socio-economic impacts of COVID19 increases. The review of the Council's 'Growth' priorities will be informed by this understanding.				
14	<b>Deliver the Mottram Bypass</b>	<p><b>7</b></p> <p>Deliver the digital and transport infrastructure needed to grow our economy</p>	<p>Full route of the Mottram Bypass delivered</p> <p>Improve air quality</p>	<p>TFGM</p> <p>DfT</p> <p>Private Sector</p>	<p>Improving transport links to jobs and services, removing barriers to employment and access for residents.</p> <p>Improved health from cleaner air.</p>	<p>Infrastructure &amp; Environment</p> <p>Work Skills &amp; Enterprise</p> <p>Nurturing Communities</p>	Infrastructure
15	<b>Improve Railway Station Infrastructure across the borough</b>	<p><b>7</b></p> <p>Deliver the digital and transport infrastructure needed to grow our economy</p> <p><b>12</b></p> <p>Seize the economic opportunities presented as we transition to carbon neutrality by 2038</p>	<p>Improvements to Hattersley Station Delivered.</p> <p>Plans and funding streams developed for a new railway station to be built as part of Ashton Moss delivery programme.</p> <p>Increased passenger journey numbers recorded</p> <p>Improved air quality at key sites in the borough.</p>	<p>DfT</p> <p>TfGM</p> <p>Network Rail</p> <p>Private Sector</p>	<p>Improving transport links to jobs and services, removing barriers to employment and access for residents.</p> <p>Improved health from cleaner air.</p>	<p>Infrastructure &amp; Environment</p> <p>Work Skills &amp; Enterprise</p> <p>Nurturing Communities</p>	Infrastructure





No.	Priority	Aim	Success Measure	Key known delivery partners	Inclusivity	Corporate Plan	Local Industrial Strategy Theme
		Build Back Better from COVID19 runs through all the priorities due the encompassing nature of the Pandemic based on impact and analysis since December 2019.	These measures will reviewed annually as our understanding of the health and socio-economic impacts of COVID19 increases. The review of the Council's 'Growth' priorities will be informed by this understanding.				
16	Increase the amount of residential development in our town centres	<p>8</p> <p>Make our Town Centres hubs for living, culture, employment and services supporting a sustainable retail sector.</p> <p>9</p> <p>Increase quality, affordability and choice in the borough's housing offer</p> <p>12</p> <p>Seize the economic opportunities presented as we transition to carbon neutrality by 2038</p>	<p>Set by Housing Strategy</p> <p>Creating investment strategies to maximise opportunities as town centre retail uses change to re-vision the use of land and assets to create new housing opportunities</p> <p>AHousing strategy for older residents will be developed that sets out our plans to design housing and places in which people in mid and later life are economically, physically and socially active</p> <p>Increase the number of people helped to live at home using better design for new homes and technology in older properties</p>	<p>Private Sector</p> <p>Housing Associations</p> <p>Homes England</p> <p>Land Owners</p>	<p>Improved housing offer, with greater variety of choice and affordability, enabling increased economic activity, influx of skills into the borough and removal of housing related impacts on health and barriers for employment</p>	<p>Work Skills &amp; Enterprise</p>  <p>Infrastructure &amp; Environment</p> 	Place

No.	Priority	Aim	Success Measure	Key known delivery partners	Inclusivity	Corporate Plan	Local Industrial Strategy Theme
17	<b>Build on the success of the Stalybridge Town Centre Challenge Board's work, to develop clear visions and strategies for each of our town centres and diversify the offering between and within each centre</b>	<p><b>8</b></p> <p>Make our Town Centres hubs for living, culture, employment and services supporting a sustainable retail sector.</p>	<p>These measures will reviewed annually as our understanding of the health and socio-economic impacts of COVID19 increases. The review of the Council's 'Growth' priorities will be informed by this understanding.</p> <p>Clear Strategies and action plans developed for each Tameside town centre.</p> <p>Masterplans developed and adopted for each key town centre.</p> <p>Establish the Stalybridge Heritage Action Zone and deliver the outputs and outcomes of that programme</p> <p>Develop the plans and actions Hyde OPE</p> <p>Increased footfall and reduced vacant units.</p>	<p>GMCA</p> <p>Private Sector</p> <p>One Public Estate</p>	<p>Creation of jobs, requirement for skills and economic activity in wards with high rankings in IMD</p>	<p>Infrastructure &amp; Environment</p>  <p>Work Skills &amp; Enterprise</p>  <p>Nurturing Communities</p>  <p>Longer &amp; Healthier Lives</p>  <p>Independence &amp; Dignity in Older Age</p> 	Place








No.	Priority	Aim	Success Measure	Key known delivery partners	Inclusivity	Corporate Plan	Local Industrial Strategy Theme
		Build Back Better from COVID19 runs through all the priorities due the encompassing nature of the Pandemic based on impact and analysis since December 2019.					
18	Develop Tameside's Night Time economy	<p><b>8</b></p> <p>Make our Town Centres hubs for living, culture, employment and services supporting a sustainable retail sector.</p>	<p>Increased Town Centre footfall after 5pm in the evening</p> <p>Increased leisure, food and service offerings in each town centre</p>	<p>GMCA</p> <p>Private Sector</p> <p>Voluntary Sector</p>	<p>Creation of jobs, requirement for skills and economic activity in wards with high rankings in IMD</p>	<p>Infrastructure &amp; Environment</p>  <p>Work Skills &amp; Enterprise</p> 	<p>Place</p> <p>Business Environment</p>
19	Deliver Godley Green Garden Village	<p><b>9</b></p> <p>Increase quality, affordability and choice in the borough's housing offer</p> <p><b>12</b></p> <p>Seize the economic opportunities presented as we transition to carbon neutrality by 2038</p>	<p>Gain planning permission for the development</p> <p>Deliver 2350 new homes in Godley Green</p> <p>Deliver cycling, walking and public transport links connecting Godley Garden Village to Hyde town centre and broader area.</p> <p>Deliver employment space in Godley Garden Village.</p>	<p>Homes England</p> <p>MHCLG</p> <p>Private Sector</p>	<p>Creation of jobs, requirement for skills and economic activity in wards with high rankings in IMD</p>	<p>Infrastructure &amp; Environment</p>  <p>Nurturing Communities</p> 	<p>Place</p>




No.	Priority	Aim	Success Measure	Key known delivery partners	Inclusivity	Corporate Plan	Local Industrial Strategy Theme
20	<b>Continue the housing lead regeneration of Hattersley.</b>	<p><b>9</b></p> <p>Increase quality, affordability and choice in the borough's housing offer</p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p>Attract inward investment and support existing businesses to increase the number of good jobs in the borough.</p> <p><b>2</b></p> <p>Increase aspirations, employment, pay, skills and health across our whole population.</p>	<p>Deliver 370 more new homes in Hattersley.</p> <p>Public Realm improvement plans designed, consulted on and implemented, including Multi Use Games Areas completed.</p> <p>The RSK Science Campus delivered and fully occupied by knowledge intensive businesses.</p> <p>Regional Centre / retail park delivered and fully occupied</p>	<p>Homes England</p> <p>Barratts</p> <p>Onward Homes</p> <p>Private Sector</p>	<p>Creation of jobs, requirement for skills and economic activity in wards with high rankings in IMD</p>	<p>Infrastructure &amp; Environment</p>  <p>Nurturing Communities</p>  <p>Work Skills &amp; Enterprise</p>  <p>Independence &amp; Dignity in Older Age</p> 	Place



No.	Priority	Aim	Success Measure	Key known delivery partners	Inclusivity	Corporate Plan	Local Industrial Strategy Theme
		Build Back Better from COVID19 runs through all the priorities due the encompassing nature of the Pandemic based on impact and analysis since December 2019.	These measures will reviewed annually as our understanding of the health and socio-economic impacts of COVID19 increases. The review of the Council's 'Growth' priorities will be informed by this understanding.				
21	<b>Broaden and uplift the borough's housing supply.</b>	<p>9</p> <p>Increase quality, affordability and choice in the borough's housing offer</p> <p>12</p> <p>Seize the economic opportunities presented as we transition to carbon neutrality by 2038</p>	<p>Housing Strategy adopted</p> <p>Increased numbers of Council Tax Band C &amp; D housing delivered across the borough</p> <p>HMO Landlord licensing scheme established driving improved accommodation standards across the sector</p> <p>Increased number of people helped to live at home through improved design, and adoption of innovative technologies</p> <p>Increased delivery and take up of prevention support outside the care system</p>	<p>Homes England</p> <p>GMCA</p> <p>Private Sector</p> <p>Housing Sector</p>	<p>Creation of jobs, requirement for skills and economic activity in wards with high rankings in IMD</p>	<p>Infrastructure &amp; Environment</p>  <p>Nurturing Communities</p>  <p>Independence &amp; Dignity in Older Age</p> 	Place



No.	Priority	Aim	Success Measure	Key known delivery partners	Inclusivity	Corporate Plan	Local Industrial Strategy Theme
22	<b>Extend Ashton Old Baths Digital Innovation Centre and deliver Data Centre to scale our digital offer including start up and growth businesses</b>	<p><b>10</b></p> <p>Use the Public Sector Estate to support start-ups, social enterprises and charities to deliver and grow.</p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p>Attract inward investment and support existing businesses to increase the number of good jobs in the borough.</p> <p><b>11</b></p> <p>Enable an inclusive digital and creative economy for people and business</p>	<p>Phase 3 of Ashton Old Baths completed to budget, delivering a greater range of accommodation options for the sector.</p> <p>Centre occupancy returned to 95% as soon as possible and maintained at that rate .</p> <p>A place marketing campaign based around the completion of phase 3 of Ashton Old Baths and the opportunities offered by the data centre and dark fibre links to the University Corridor, developed and delivered.</p>	<p>Oxford Innovation</p> <p>MIDAS</p> <p>Co-Operative Network Infrastructure</p> <p>Data Centre Operator</p>	<p>Improving digital links to jobs and services, removing barriers to employment and access for residents.</p>	<p>Infrastructure &amp; Environment</p> <p>Work Skills &amp; Enterprise</p>	<p>Digital Creative and Media</p> <p>Ideas</p>
23	<b>Use the Strategic Asset Management Plan to help deliver Inclusive Growth across the borough, Using public sector property assets effectively to support regeneration and economic development</b>	<p><b>10</b></p> <p>Use the Public Sector Estate to support start-ups, social enterprises and charities to deliver and grow.</p> <p><b>8</b></p> <p>Make our Town Centres hubs for living, culture, employment and services supporting a sustainable retail sector.</p> <p><b>9</b></p> <p>Increase quality, affordability and choice in the borough's housing offer</p> <p><b>12</b></p> <p>Seize the economic opportunities presented as we transition to carbon neutrality by 2038</p>	<p>Measures set in Strategic Asset Management Plan</p> <p>Health Hubs delivered in 4 key Town Centre locations, bringing increased footfall to key locations.</p> <p>An innovative One Public Estate approach to public sector assets adopted to increase services in town centres raising footfall adopted.</p> <p>Opportunities to use capacity Markets, Town Halls and other public sector buildings to support start-ups and charities identified, and an offer developed.</p> <p>Key publicly owned assets deployed in assembling and delivering sites for regeneration and development</p>	<p>One Public Estate</p> <p>CCG</p> <p>DWP</p> <p>Police, Fire and Rescue</p>	<p>Creation of jobs, requirement for skills and economic activity in wards with high rankings in IMD</p>	<p>Infrastructure &amp; Environment</p> <p>Work Skills &amp; Enterprise</p> <p>Nurturing Communities</p> <p>Aspirations &amp; Hope</p>	<p>Business Environment</p> <p>Place</p>

No.	Priority	Aim	Success Measure	Key known delivery partners	Inclusivity	Corporate Plan	Local Industrial Strategy Theme
		Build Back Better from COVID19 runs through all the priorities due the encompassing nature of the Pandemic based on impact and analysis since December 2019.	These measures will reviewed annually as our understanding of the health and socio-economic impacts of COVID19 increases. The review of the Council's 'Growth' priorities will be informed by this understanding.				
24	<b>Develop a comprehensive Planning Framework which encourages employment and housing developments in sustainable and accessible locations in the borough, reflecting the strategic priorities of the Inclusive Growth Strategy, Housing Strategy and SAMP.</b>	All	Local Plan written and adopted.	GMCA  Private sector	Creation of jobs, requirement for skills and economic activity in wards with high rankings in IMD	All	Place  Infrastructure  Clean Growth
25	<b>Make our town centres and employment zones safe and secure places for all, helping to retain and attract businesses and skilled jobs.</b>	<div>1</div> <p>Attract inward investment and support existing businesses to increase the number of good jobs in the borough.</p> <div>8</div> <p>Make our Town Centres hubs for living, culture, employment and services supporting a sustainable retail sector.</p>	As per the Tameside Community Safety Strategy	Tameside Community Partnership    GMP	Reduction in crime, and exploitation, making employment areas safe and accessible for all.	Work Skills & Enterprise  Infrastructure & Environment  Nurturing Communities 	Place





**Report to:** EXECUTIVE CABINET

**Date:** 24 March 2021

**Executive Member:** Councillor Gerald Cooney - Executive Member (Housing, Planning and Employment)

**Reporting Officer:** Jayne Traverse – Director of Growth

**Subject:** INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING STATEMENT 2019-2020

**Report Summary:** Infrastructure funding statements must set out:

- a report relating to the previous financial year on the Community Infrastructure Levy;
- a report relating to the previous financial year on section 106 planning obligations;
- a report on the infrastructure projects or types of infrastructure that the authority intends to fund wholly or partly by the levy (excluding the neighbourhood portion).

Tameside Council does not operate a Community Infrastructure Levy charging schedule and, instead, utilises section 106 to secure planning obligations to fund infrastructure projects. Therefore, only a Section 106 report is required, which provides information for the period 1 April 2019 through to 31 March 2020. Information about collection, allocation, and spend of section 106 money is already published in reports on a quarterly basis to Strategic Capital and Planning Monitoring Panel.

**Recommendations:** That Executive Cabinet approve the publication of the Infrastructure Funding Statement on the Council's website.

**Corporate Plan:** Section 106 receipts and expenditure support the delivery of the Council's corporate plan.

**Policy Implications:** In line with Unitary Development Plan policies and framework.

**Financial Implications:** This report provides a summary of section 106 financial contributions received by the council in 2019/20.

(Authorised by the statutory Section 151 Officer & Chief Finance Officer)

The report includes details of the Council's internal process and monitoring arrangements for these contributions during the reporting year.

The Council held a retained section 106 contributions balance of £695,905 at 31 March 2020. In addition, the Council also held a developer contributions balance of £70,188 at this date (table 5 refers).

These balances are reported in the Council's 2019/20 Statement Of Accounts and have been carried forward to the 2020/21 financial year.

The Strategic Planning and Capital Monitoring Panel of the Council receives monitoring details relating to Section 106 Agreements and Developer Contributions during the financial year.



It is essential that contributions received are only expended within the terms of the contribution agreements, the details of which are reported to Members at the aforementioned panel.

**Legal Implications:  
(Authorised by the  
Borough Solicitor)**

The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No.2) Regulations 2019/1103 vary the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010/948 to include a requirement in Regulation 121A for a local planning authority to publish, no later than 31 December in each calendar year, an infrastructure funding statement. This must comprise a report about planning obligations, in relation to the reported year. An authority must publish its first annual infrastructure funding statement by 31 December 2020 on its website, although it is not clear why this has not been achieved it is assumed to be the effect of the pandemic.

The matters to be included in an annual infrastructure funding statement are set out in new Schedule 2 of the 2010 Regulations.

The publication of information regarding spend on highway infrastructure secured through Agreements made under section 278 of the Highways Act 1980 is optional.

Strategic Planning and Capital Monitoring Panel receives information quarterly about Section 106 Agreements and Developer Contributions. This forms part of a high-level overview, by Members of the Panel, of the Council's growth capital programme, to ensure delivery of the Council's priorities and good value for the Council.

The purpose of the requirement to publish an annual IFS is to give policy makers and communities better insight into how developer contributions are supporting new development and local infrastructure, improving monitoring practices and increasing transparency and accountability.

**Risk Management:**

Reputational risks if not published due to being a statutory requirement as set out in the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations (amended 2019).

**Access to Information:**

As contained in this report and appendices and to be published on the Council's website as required.

**Background Information:**

The background papers relating to this report can be inspected by contacting Martyn Leigh (Development Manager) on:



Telephone: 0161 342 4460



e-mail: [martyn.leigh@tameside.gov.uk](mailto:martyn.leigh@tameside.gov.uk)



## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Councils are required to publish Infrastructure Funding Statements annually on their websites setting out the years' income and expenditure relating to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and section 106 (S106) agreements. This is a requirement of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations (amended 2019).
- 1.2 Tameside Council does not operate a CIL charging schedule and, therefore, this Infrastructure Funding Statement is provided only in respect of income and expenditure in relation to Section 106 agreements.
- 1.3 Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 provides a legal mechanism to secure planning obligations to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal. These are legally binding and are entered into by a person with an interest in the land and the local planning authority. These agreements are commonly referred to as 's106 agreements' as well as 'developer contributions' when considered alongside highway contributions.
- 1.4 Planning obligations assist in mitigating the impact of otherwise unacceptable development by making it acceptable in planning terms. They may only constitute a reason for granting planning permission if they meet the relevant statutory tests set out in Regulation 122 of the Community Infrastructure Levy regulations 2010 (as amended) which require the obligation to be:
  - necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
  - directly related to the development; and,
  - fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.
- 1.5 Planning obligations are only be used where it is not possible to address unacceptable impacts through the imposition of planning conditions that can be attached to planning permissions. Furthermore, they should be compliant with the requirements of relevant policies contained within the Council's Unitary Development Plan (2004), unless material planning considerations indicate otherwise.
- 1.6 For example, new residential developments often place additional pressure on existing social, physical and economic infrastructure in the surrounding area, and planning obligations can be used to mitigate these so that additional or improved local infrastructure can be secured.
- 1.7 This report provides a summary of financial contributions secured by the Council through section 106 agreements from new developments for off-site infrastructure works and affordable housing provision. The report includes:
  - The Council's internal process relating to section 106 contributions;
  - The section 106 contributions paid to the Council in the 2019/20 monitoring period; and,
  - Projects delivered in the Borough via section 106 agreements in the 2019/20 monitoring period.
- 1.8 The Council will provide an annual report providing updates to the content of this report.

## **2. THE PROCESS FOR SECURING OFF-SITE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS VIA SECTION 106 AGREEMENTS**

- 2.1 Where it is determined to be either inappropriate or unachievable to secure on-site infrastructure and/or affordable housing the Council will request financial contributions from developers to meet these needs off-site through a section 106 agreement.

- 2.2 The Council does not currently have an adopted Supplementary Planning Document for infrastructure contributions for residential development. However, these are secured through the assessment of the applications against relevant policies in the Unitary Development Plan (2004) which provides a policy framework to secure contributions for Affordable Housing (Policy H4), Open Space Provision (Policy H5), and Education and Community Facilities (Policy H6).
- 2.3 For non-residential developments financial contributions can be secured through the requirements of other policies within the Unitary Development Plan and supporting Supplementary Planning Documents including:
- Policy E3 – Established Employment Areas - (Supported by the Employment Land Supplementary Planning Document).
- 2.4 The Council's online developer contributions calculator currently provides details of financial contributions for Green Space, Education and Highway related infrastructure. The calculator can be accessed [here](#).
- 2.5 Where planning applications are approved subject to the developer first entering into a Section 106 agreement the decision notice cannot be released until the Section 106 agreement is signed by all parties. On a case-by-case basis Planning Officers will consider the appropriate trigger points for when any financial contributions required are due and these will be documented in the Section 106 agreement. Once the planning permission is granted the Section 106 agreement is registered as a land charge. The obligations bind the land obligating any future owners until the terms are met, unless otherwise stated within the Agreement. For example, where appropriate an agreement might state that covenants and planning obligations are not binding on owners and occupiers of individual dwellings
- 2.6 Once trigger points having been reached invoices can be raised for payment from the developer unless these are paid in advance. Payments are received by the Finance Directorate of the Council and records updated. In addition, a report is produced on a quarterly basis as part of the Growth Directorate update report to the Strategic Planning and Capital Monitoring Panel, which confirms the following:
- Details of new Section 106 agreements entered into;
  - Details of 'Developer Contributions' (secured prior to 2015);
  - Details of receipts of Section 106 monies;
  - Draw down requests from relevant Service areas for spending following Executive Member approval.
- 2.7 These reports are published and available to view on the Council's website [here](#).

### **3. SECTION 106 CONTRIBUTIONS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD 1 APRIL 2019 TO 31 MARCH 2020**

- 3.1 **Table 1** below identifies the amount of money to be provided under any planning obligations which were entered into during the reported year (i.e. 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020). It also confirms, in relation to affordable housing, the total number of units which will be provided on site (i.e. non-monetary obligations). Full details for each of the obligations entered into during this monitoring period are found at **Annex 1** of this Statement.

Table 1

Application Number	Address	Public Open Space (£)	Highways (£)	Affordable Housing (£)	Education (£)	Other Contributions (£)	Financial	TOTAL (£)
17/00012/OUT	Land at Grosvenor Street, Stalybridge.	11,177	Up to 11,692 **	0  (2 units to be provided on site)	0	0		22,869
18/00487/OUT	Golden Shred Works, Williamson Lane, Droylsden.	207,334 ***	400,000	0  (17 units to be provided on site)	298,894 ***	8,850 (to fund public transport provision between Droylsden and Manchester for 3 months.		915,078
18/01102/FUL	Former Moss Tavern, 99-101 Ashton Road, Droylsden.	16,835	0	0	0	0		16,835
18/00818/FUL	Former Globe Works, Brook Street, Hyde.	17,154	31,258	0	48,937	0		97,349
19/00558/REM	Former Hartshead High School, Greenhurst Road, Ashton.	174,997	0	0  (30 units to be provided on site)	0	0		174,997
<b>TOTAL (£)</b>		427,497	442,950	0	347,831	8,850		<b>1,227,128</b>

\*\* Total contribution yet to be confirmed (through the submission of a Reserved Matters application).

\*\*\* Contribution total confirmed by finalised housing mix approved under subsequent Reserved Matters application 20/00105/REM approved 24 September 2020.

- 3.2 The total amount of money to be provided under any planning obligations which were entered into during the reported year is £1,227,128.
- 3.3 **Table 2** below provides a summary of all money received, expended and carried forward to the 2020/21 financial year for section 106 contributions.

**Table 2**

<b>Service Area</b>	<b>Opening Balance 1 April 2019 £</b>	<b>Received in year 2019/20 £</b>	<b>Expenditure in Year 2019/20 £</b>	<b>Balance at 31 March 2020 £</b>
Community services	(432,425)	(210,982)	74,544	(568,863)
Engineering Services	(36,875)	(16,327)		(53,201)
Planning Services	(1,200)	0		(1,200)
Education Services – Primary	(386,756)	(165,009)	272,422	(279,343)
Education Services – Secondary	(194,367)	(120,190)	521,259	(206,702)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,051,623)</b>	<b>(512,507)</b>	<b>868,225</b>	<b>(695,905)</b>

- 3.4 **Table 3** below provides the supporting analysis by scheme of the contributions received and values expended during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020:

**Table 3**

	<b>Received (£)</b>	<b>Expended (£)</b>	<b>Specific projects delivered / committed</b>
<b>Community Services</b>	210,982	74,544	Improvements to play areas at King George V Park and Waterloo Park, Ashton (£5,633 allocated and £0 expended);
<b>Green Space / Open Space</b>			Improvements to play area in Hyde Park (£79,059 allocated and £0 expended);  Highway tree planting and shrubbery replacements in Hyde (£12,974 allocated and £0 expended).  Bennett Street, Hyde, cycle path (£69,000 allocated and expended)  Green space infrastructure improvements (£5,544.13 expended)
<b>Education: Primary</b>	165,009	272,422	Yew Tree Primary School, Dukinfield (£69,480 allocated and £181 expended);  Discovery Academy, Hyde (£25,000 allocated and £0 expended);

			<p>Flowery Field Primary School, Hyde (£108,220 allocated and £0 expended);</p> <p>Aldwyn Primary School, Audenshaw (£189,913 allocated and expended);</p> <p>Waterloo Primary School, Ashton (£5,633 allocated and £0 expended);</p> <p>Holden Clough Primary School, Ashton (£82,328 allocated (from approved £94,148) and £82,328 expended).</p>
<b>Education: Secondary</b>	120,190	521,259	<p>Mossley Hollins High School (£16,883 allocated and expended);</p> <p>Alder Community High School (£38,450 allocated and expended);</p> <p>Denton Community College (£315,478 allocated and expended)</p> <p>Hyde Community College (£150,448 and expended).</p>
<b>Engineering Services</b>	16,326	0	
<b>Highways</b>			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>512,507</b>	<b>868,225</b>	

- 3.5 The total amount of money under any planning obligations which was received during the reported year was £512,507.
- 3.6 The total amount of money which was expended by the Council (including transferring it to another person to expend) was £868,225.
- 3.7 The total amount of money received which was allocated but not expended during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 for funding infrastructure was £288,129 which is summarised in **table 4** below:

**Table 4**

	<b>Education – Primary £</b>	<b>Education – Secondary £</b>	<b>Community Services £</b>	<b>Engineering Services £</b>	<b>Planning Services £</b>	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Received in 2019/20</b>	(166,460)	(118,739)	(210,982)	(16,326)	0	(512,507)
<b>Expenditure in 2019/20</b>	105,639	118,739	0	0	0	224,378
<b>Balance at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>(60,821)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(210,982)</b>	<b>(16,326)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(288,129)</b>

- 3.8 The total amount of money under any planning obligations which was received before 1 April 2019 which has not been allocated by the Council at 31 March 2020, was £407,776.
- 3.9 The total amount of funding (received under any planning obligations) during any year which was retained by the Council at the end of the reported year (31 March 2020) was £695,905 for section 106 contributions and £70,188 for developer contributions (secured from developments prior to the Community Infrastructure Regulations).
- 3.10 Summarised details of the two separate balances retained by the Council at 31 March 2020 are set out in table 5 below:

**Table 5**

	<b>Developer Contributions £</b>	<b>S106 £</b>
<b>Green Space Contributions</b>	48,869	568,863
<b>Community Contributions</b> <b>Education</b>	2,890	72,641
<b>Integrated Contributions</b> <b>Transport</b>	18,950	53,201
<b>Other</b>	(521)	
<b>Planning</b>		1,200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70,188</b>	<b>695,905</b>

- 3.11 The Council does not currently charge a monitoring fee for Section 106 agreements. As such £0 has been received by the Council in the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020.
- 3.12 In relation to money (received under planning obligations) which was spent by the Council during the reported year (including transferring it to another person to spend), £0 was spent on repaying money borrowed, including any interest, on the items of infrastructure which that money was used to provide.

#### **4. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 4.1 As stated on the report cover.

**ANNEX 1: Full details of new Section 106 agreements entered into during the reported year 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 (excluding deeds of variation).**

**Planning application reference number:** 17/00012/OUT

**Site address:** Amenity Area Adjacent 25 Grosvenor Street, Stalybridge.

**Proposal:** Erection of part 3, part 4 storey apartment building to accommodate up to 14 units (Outline - all matters reserved)

**Decision date:** 7 June 2019

**Reported at Strategic Capital and Planning Monitoring Panel:** November 2019

**Section 106 Obligations:**

- Highways Contribution - £347.98 1-bed units, £835.16 for others, for installation of electric vehicle charging points in car parks in Stalybridge;
- Open Space Contribution: £798.42 per unit for improvements to Cheetham's Park Playground; and,
- Provision of on-site Affordable Housing.

**Planning application reference number:** 18/00487/OUT

**Site address:** Golden Shred Works, Williamson Lane, Droylsden

**Proposal:** Proposed Redevelopment of land at Manchester Road, Ashton Hill Lane, Fitzroy Street and Williamson Lane, Droylsden for Class C3 Residential Development, Public Open Space and Means of Access (Outline Application with Means of Access not reserved)

**Decision date:** 5 August 2019

**Reported at Strategic Capital and Planning Monitoring Panel:** November 2019

**Section 106 Obligations:**

Affordable housing

On site provision of 'Affordable' housing in accordance with a scheme to be submitted requiring at least 5% of the units to meet the definition.

Education

A contribution of between £78,176.42 and £377,201.22 (depending on the housing mix) towards an extension to Aldwyn Primary School.

Open Space

£592.38 per dwelling used as follows:

- £100,000 towards recreation improvements at Sunny Bank Park, including playground and pitch improvements;

- £57,334.04 towards improvements to Copparas Fields, including improvements to footpaths, signage and new furniture;
- £50,000 towards play improvements at Floral Gardens.

#### Highway Improvements

£400,000(circa) towards highway improvements to be used as follows:

- £35,000 towards CCTV at the junction of Audenshaw Road, Manchester Road and Ashton Hill Road;
- £9,500 towards the implementation of Microprocessor Optimised Vehicle Actuation (MOVA) at the junction of Audenshaw Road, Manchester Road and Ashton Hill Road;
- £10,000 towards resurfacing the access ramp and provision of signage to the Fairfield Road towpath access;
- £5,000 towards opening up the western end of Gorsefields (at the junction of Market Street) for cycle access only to provide a connection to the canal towpath on Fairfield Road;
- £50,000 towards the provision of a zebra crossing with dropped kerbs and tactile paving across Williamson Lane adjacent to the proposed emergency access to serve the development and improvements to pedestrian and cycle connectivity between Williamson Lane and Droylsden town centre;
- £20,000 towards the provision of a zebra crossing with dropped kerbs and tactile paving across Ashton Hill Lane adjacent to the proposed emergency access to serve the development;
- £20,000 towards the provision of a pedestrian crossing across Manchester Road adjacent to the proposed access in the south eastern corner of the site;
- £60,000 towards two splitter islands on Manchester Road to improve north-south pedestrian connectivity between the junction with Audenshaw Road and Fairfield Avenue;
- £61,000 towards upgrading the footway to improve cycle access at the junction between Manchester Road and Kershawe Lane;
- £120,000 towards the provision of a toucan crossing across Droylsden Road, adjacent to the junction with Williamson Lane and connecting the entrance to Lees Park.

#### Other

- Management and maintenance surface water drainage, parking and on site open space to be undertaken by the Owner;
- Travel Card Scheme – Up to £8,850 to fund a scheme in accordance with details to be submitted for approval.

**Planning application reference number:** 18/01102/FUL



**Site address:** Former Moss Tavern, 99-101 Ashton Road, Droylsden.

**Proposal:** Development of the site of a former (demolished) public house to provide a three-storey building, including 23 residential units with associated car and cycle parking facilities.

**Decision date:** 8 October 2019

**Reported at Strategic Capital and Planning Monitoring Panel:** March 2020

**Section 106 Obligations:**

Open Space

- £16,835.85 towards upgrading the pathway network within Lees Park (immediately adjacent to the north east).

Other

- Details of the management of the surface water drainage system and public open space within the development.

**Planning application reference number:** 18/00818/FUL

**Site address:** Former Globe Works, Brook Street, Hyde

**Proposal:** Demolition of existing buildings formally occupied by Globe Works and the construction of 37 dwelling houses and 6 apartments (43 residential units) with associated car parking and landscape works.

**Decision date:** 12 February 2020

**Reported at Strategic Capital and Planning Monitoring Panel:** July 2020

**Section 106 Obligations:**

Green Space

- £17,154.21 (allocated towards Local Green Space improvements);

Education

- £48,937.40 (allocated towards the development of additional school places at Alder High School)

Highways

- £31,258.21 (allocated towards Mottram Road Junction improvements).

**Planning application reference number:** 19/00558/REM

**Site address:** Former Hartshead High School, Greenhurst Road, Ashton

**Proposal:** Application for the approval of Reserved Matters of outline planning application 17/00719/OUT (as varied by 18/01117/FUL) seeking approval of details of appearance, landscaping, layout & scale for a residential development of 195 dwellings including associated infrastructure, open space & any other associated development.

**Decision date:** 13 March 2020

**Reported at Strategic Capital and Planning Monitoring Panel:** July 2020

**Section 106 Obligations:**

Public Open Space

- £174,997.28 to be used towards improvements to infrastructure at Smallshaw Fields, Knott Hill Reservoir and Hartshead Pike

Affordable Housing

No less than 15% of dwellings to be provided as Affordable Housing Units via the following mix:

- 6no 2-bed mews houses as shared ownership;
- 18no 3-bed semidetached dwellings and mews houses as shared ownership; and,
- 6no. 1-bed units as affordable rented housing units.

<b>Report to:</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE CABINET</b>
<b>Date:</b>	24 March 2021
<b>Executive Member:</b>	<p>Cllr Leanne Feeley - Executive Member for Lifelong Learning, Equalities, Culture and Heritage.</p> <p>Cllr Bill Fairfoull - Deputy Executive Leader (Children and Families)</p>
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Richard Hancock – Director of Children’s Services
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>TAMESIDE AND STOCKPORT PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES</b>
<b>Report Summary:</b>	<p>Tameside and Stockport are neighbouring authorities with a shared ambition of excellent outcomes for the children and young people of each borough. This is centred on a place-based approach that places individuals, families and communities at the heart. Our ultimate aim is to improve outcomes for children and families by delivering the best possible services through challenging times and within diminishing resources, supported through an emphasis on collaboration and partnership.</p> <p>We believe there are opportunities to do things differently with less and share best practice across traditional boundaries and this work is designed to explore this hypothesis.</p> <p>Tameside and Stockport have a track record of working successfully together in Children’s Services over the past three years, including through the DfEs Innovation Program and as Partners in Practice.</p> <p>We believe that now is the time to more fully explore the opportunities that exist to potentially extend and accelerate this partnership. A position given further impetus as a result of the impact of the current pandemic and the wider financial pressures that Local Authorities find themselves in, not only in 2020/21, but for the foreseeable future.</p> <p>This initial scoping exercise undertaken jointly across, in the first instance both Local Authorities Education and SEND departments, will underpin the development of more detailed options appraisal (where the evidence supports this), which will in turn then be available for consideration through the due governance processes of each Authority.</p> <p>This work will be underpinned by and seek to support, three of Tameside’s Corporate Themes namely Transformation, Continuous Improvement and Commercialisation.</p> <p>It will also be informed in its development by the GM Framework for Integrated Public Service Reform and the Greater Manchester Children’s and Young People’s plan 2019-22.</p>
<b>Recommendations:</b>	<p>That Executive Cabinet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) note the content of this report and the potential opportunities that it presents</li><li>(ii) support the scoping work proposed to explore in the first instance, the opportunities related to “enhanced</li></ul>

partnership” in our Education and SEND service and the intention to scope out the opportunity and options with a view to establishing an agreed model within 9-12 months for consideration and approval by Executive Cabinet.

- (iii) approve the proposed arrangements (for an initial period of 2 years) for a single “Director of Education” position working across both Local Authorities to lead this work which will be undertaken by Tameside’s Assistant Director for Education subject to a service level agreement with Stockport to ensure that appropriate reimbursement is recovered, which will also enable any additional resources to be put in place to ensure sufficient capacity. The Assistant Director will in undertaking this role retain his current position in the Council’s structure in accordance with the Council’s current existing pay and grading framework.

**Links to Corporate Plan:**

This proposal supports three of Tameside’s Corporate Themes namely Transformation, Continuous Improvement and Commercialisation

**Policy Implications:**

It is likely that a number of Policies and associated Procedures will be impacted and those will be identified and appropriate governance completed to consider and agree any changes as may be necessary.

**Financial Implications:**

**(Authorised by the statutory Section 151 Officer & Chief Finance Officer)**

It is recommended that a joint financial baseline exercise is carried out for both Tameside and Stockport to enable the cost benefit analysis to evidence the benefit any joint working arrangement proposals.

	Gross Expenditure £000’s	Gross Income £000’s	Net Budget £000’s
Children’s Social Care	64,286	(10,288)	53,998
Education	32,898	(26,500)	6,398
Total Children’s	97,183	(36,788)	60,395

The council funded budget is currently overspending by £3,840m.

Tameside’s DSG is £212.556m which expected to overspend by £2.838m due to pressures on the High Needs allocation. Shared services and joint approach to service delivery may result in savings to support a DSG deficit recovery plan, evidenced financial implications should be explored as part of the proposed partnership approach.

The secondment arrangements would mean some financial savings in relation to the Assistant Director of Education role, which is funded from DSG grant, these funds may be needed to support any backfill arrangements.

The legal responsibility for sound financial planning and sustainability will continue to be the responsibility of the separate Section 151 Officers of the respective organisations.

**Legal Implications:**

**(Authorised by the Borough Solicitor)**

This report sets out the ambition to explore possible models of partnership working with Stockport Council to deliver quality services and deliver efficiencies.

The first step will be to undertake an options appraisal both in terms of the scope of any partnership and the model for delivery. The models to be explored will range from an informal collaborative working arrangement to a formal shared services arrangement.

These options will include an assessment of the delivery of statutory duties, forms of governance, financial implications, HR especially TUPE and legal vehicles. It will be necessary for that report to set out the methodology for the options appraisal together with a detailed business case in relation to the preferred option.

**Risk Management:**

The program will be overseen by a Program Board from both LAs including Lead Members, DCSs, finance, legal, HR and school representation. An explicit objective of this programme board will be to initially identify and firm up the areas for collaboration and in doing so quantify the risks, impact and outcomes, including the tangible savings that can be achieved within an agreed timeframe. Then steer proposals through due diligence and appropriate governance including any necessary policy changes and oversee implementation.

**Background Information:**

The background papers relating to this report can be inspected by contacting - Richard Hancock



Telephone: 0161 342 3354



e-mail: [richard.hancock@tameside.gov.uk](mailto:richard.hancock@tameside.gov.uk)

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **Summary of our proposal**

- 1.1 Tameside and Stockport are neighbouring authorities with a shared ambition of excellent outcomes for the children and young people of each borough. This is centred on a place-based approach that places individuals, families and communities at the heart. Our ultimate aim is to improve outcomes for children and families by delivering the best possible services through challenging times and within diminishing resources, supported through an emphasis on collaboration and partnership.
- 1.2 Tameside and Stockport have different areas of strength and areas for improvement and recognise that there is a mutually beneficial opportunity for us to each learn from one another to deliver whole system improvements. We strongly believe that there are opportunities to accelerate ambitious plans for transformation across both localities sitting within the Greater Manchester (GM) area, which in turn could positively influence and support the delivery of shared services more widely across the combined authority.
- 1.3 We believe there are opportunities to do things differently with less and share best practice across traditional boundaries and this work is designed to explore this hypothesis.
- 1.4 Tameside and Stockport have a track record of working successfully together in Children's Services over the past three years, including through the DfEs Innovation Program and as Partners in Practice.
- 1.5 We believe that now is the time to more fully explore the opportunities that exist to potentially extend and accelerate this partnership. A position given further impetus as a result of the impact of the current pandemic and the wider financial pressures that Local Authorities find themselves in, not only in 2020/21, but for the foreseeable future. This collaboration therefore provides an opportunity to respond to the challenges of the pandemic and to help deliver on our shared 'build back better' ambitions.
- 1.6 This initial scoping exercise undertaken jointly across, in the first instance both Local Authorities Education and SEND departments, will underpin the development of more detailed options appraisals, where the evidence supports this, which will in turn then be available for consideration through the due governance processes of each Authority.
- 1.7 This work will be underpinned by and seek to support, three of Tameside's Corporate Themes namely Transformation, Continuous Improvement and Commercialisation.
- 1.8 It will also be informed in its development by the GM Framework for Integrated Public Service Reform and the Greater Manchester Children's and Young People's plan 2019-22.

## **2. OUR PROPOSAL IS:**

- 2.1 To jointly explore the options available to deliver enhanced, improved and sustainable services, which will improve the life chances for individuals 0-25 years. This will draw on the experience and learning already gained to develop a model, which aligns with the GM Framework for Integrated Public Service Reform and the Greater Manchester Children's and Young People's plan 2019-22.
- 2.2 This initial scoping exercise undertaken jointly across, in the first instance, both Local Authorities Education / SEND departments, will underpin the development of more detailed options appraisals, where the evidence supports this, which will in turn then be available for consideration through the due governance processes of each Authority.

- 2.3 The ambition is to explore options and present these over the next 12 months, with a view to establishing an agreed model.
- 2.4 For this work to build upon the strong foundations developed between Tameside and Stockport through the Partners in Practice programme, the Innovation Program and as two of the ten local authorities making up the Greater Manchester Combined Authority.
- 2.5 For this work to support a proactive response to the porous borders between Stockport and Tameside as neighbouring local authorities with children crossing the boundaries for settings/schools and care arrangements.
- 2.6 For this initial work to indicate how it may be possible to secure significantly better outcomes for children and young people through sharing and rolling out best practice and innovation and co-creating solutions to system issues
- 2.7 For this to include potential options for economies of scale and savings.
- 2.8 To build upon the successes of the Stockport Family model, including scale and spread of What Works evaluated programmes; Team around the School (TAS), social workers in schools in Greater Manchester, (the latter of which as a result of Tameside's recently successful bid will be introduced in the Autumn term 2020 alongside an already well established TAS), and to build on the experience developed through the Partners in Practice programme of shaping service improvements across boundaries.
- 2.9 To establish the conditions for further innovation and reform.
- 2.10 That this work is supported and lead by a joint Director of Education working across both LAs which will be established under existing GM secondment arrangements/Service Level Agreement (SLA) and within existing budgets held by each LA. This position will in the interim lead the current Education/SEND services across both LAs and together with this joint senior Education/SEND team, reporting to and supported by the Program Board, also lead on this work to explore possible models of partnership working between the two LAs. Initially envisaged for a period of circa two years, which it is anticipated will cover the period of exploration, development and presentation of options (circa initial 9-12 months), the establishment of any agreed model and its implementation. This will be kept under review and should the project reach a conclusion before this point and if required, GM secondments agreement/SLA will include a standard notice period.
- 2.11 That the joint Director of Education continue to be paid their current salary with the addition of an agreed honoraria for the duration of the secondment/SLA arrangement and that these costs be split equally between Tameside and Stockport Councils. Any relevant cost of living increases that would normally apply to the current salary will be awarded as usual and the honoraria will be increased accordingly.
- 2.12 Further to this proposal it is anticipated that in parallel to this initial scoping work in relation to Education and SEND services, that preliminary work will begin to scope out for Phase 2 exploring potential wider opportunities across Children's Services. Although it is early days this is likely to include areas such as placement commissioning and sufficiency, quality assurance and independent review. These are area areas that deliver challenge, support and services to the core delivery teams within both local authorities.

### 3. KEY ELEMENTS OF THE PROGRAMME ARE:

#### **Phase 1. Education and SEND partnership opportunities.**

- 3.1 The following are the five key areas that the scoping work will initially focus on, but it is recognised that as the work progresses this list may well change and develop, informed by the joint analysis and options appraisal:
- Leadership
  - School Improvement
  - SEND sufficiency and commissioning plan
  - Technical posts
  - Traded Services
- 3.2 Areas where it is anticipated initial opportunities may exist include the High Needs Block of the Dedicated School Grant where work across both LAs to date may help identify and support opportunities for joint developments around SEND, which are key priorities within the GM Children's and Young people's plan.
- 3.3 This would include SEND commissioning strategies, external placements, SEND inclusion funding to identify opportunities for greater connectivity with funding streams across early years, education, health and social care and could help create the foundations to working towards a wider shared education, health and care plan approach including a shared quality assurance framework.
- 3.4 Delivering on these priorities requires a significant forward looking transformation plan which will likely be delivered incrementally, which provides the opportunity for the learning from this collaboration to inform later service redesign and financial remodelling.
- 3.5 It is anticipated that this partnership approach will bring a number of benefits, but these will require further exploration and evidencing through this initial phase of scoping and options appraisal.

#### **Phase 2. Children's Social Care shared quality, learning and improvement model;**

- 3.6 As outlined above, further to this proposal it is anticipated that in parallel to this initial scoping work in relation to Education and SEND services that preliminary work will also begin to scope out potential wider opportunities across Children's Services.
- 3.7 Although it is early days this is likely to include areas such as placement commissioning and sufficiency, quality assurance and independent review. These are all areas that deliver challenge, support and services to the core delivery teams within both local authorities. They are focused on improvement, regulatory and inspection requirements and shared services would potentially bring with it we believe, a number of advantages including the opportunity to do things differently with less and share best practice across traditional boundaries a hypotheses that this second phase of scoping work will be designed to explore.
- 3.8 In further exploring the potential opportunities for developments in these areas (and potentially other areas) the two local authorities will have in mind the GM Framework for Integrated Public Service Reform and the Greater Manchester Children's and Young People's plan 2019-22.

### 4 PROGRAMME PLANNING

- 4.1 The program will be overseen by a Program Board from both LAs including Lead Members, DCSSs, finance, legal, HR and school representation. An explicit objective of this programme board will be to initially identify and firm up the areas for collaboration including an appropriate options appraisal and in doing so quantify the risks, impact and outcomes, including the tangible savings that can be achieved within an agreed timeframe. Then steer proposals



through due diligence and appropriate governance including any necessary policy changes and then oversee implementation.

- 4.2 To support this and to ensure impact can be evaluated, this will be set up as a circa 2 year fixed term arrangement in the first instance, which will be subject to regular review to evidence success before committing beyond this timeframe. The programme will be phased and incremental in its development, with a strong project plan and key milestones.
- 4.3 The programme will have at its core improved outcomes across the lifespan for children and young people, pre-birth to 25, with a strong focus on learning, improvement, co-production and excellence. An outcomes framework will build, and will also be underpinned by a cost benefit analysis to support the evaluation of impact.
- 4.4 There is the potential, not yet confirmed, for Practice Improvement Partner/DfE seed funding to be available to support the set up costs e.g. Program Management and to support any agreed transition.
- 4.5 Should the above not be forthcoming though, it is anticipated that the temporary cost reduction across the two LAs of having one shared senior lead for the duration of the secondment, will be re purposed to ensure the provision of the necessary capacity to support the effective delivery of the project.

## **5. CONCLUSION**

- 5.1 The aim of this project is to explore the opportunities that we believe exist to improve outcomes for children and families by delivering the best possible services within diminishing budgets, supported through an emphasis on collaboration and partnership, doing things differently with less and a desire to share best practice across traditional boundaries. This project will fully explore and test out this hypothesis and make proposals accordingly.

## **6. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 6.1 As set out at the front of the report.

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<b>Report to:</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE CABINET</b>
<b>Date:</b>	24 March 2021
<b>Executive Member:</b>	Councillor Bill Fairfoull – Deputy Executive Leader (Children and Families)
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Richard Hancock – Director of Children's Services
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>CARED FOR CHILDREN FORMALISATION</b>
<b>Report Summary:</b>	Language used regarding our Cared for Children to be updated in line with the views of young people.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	That Executive Cabinet be recommended to approve the change language relating to Cared for Children. This will enable an implementation plan to be progressed.
<b>Corporate Plan:</b>	Consultations with young people are documented in the Corporate Parenting Strategy. The requested changes were approved at Corporate Parenting Board on 13 October 2020.
<b>Policy Implications:</b>	Feedback to be shared with Service leads for incorporating into service development and recovery planning.
<b>Financial Implications:</b> <b>(Authorised by the statutory Section 151 Officer &amp; Chief Finance Officer)</b>	The change in language proposed may result in some costs arising from the mapping exercise outlined in section 3. Once this exercise has been carried out then financial implications can be quantified. It is expected that any additional cost will need to be found from existing budgets.
<b>Legal Implications:</b> <b>(Authorised by the Borough Solicitor)</b>	The reasons for the requested change are set out in the main body of the report. However, it should be noted that this doesn't change the law, which is set out in the Children Act 1989 or the way described therein and to note that there may be requirements to refer to both to remove any confusion as to the categorisation. That said recognising equality issues and addressing inequalities caused as a consequence is a positive statutory duty on the local authority particularly given additional duties as statutory corporate parents.
<b>Background Information:</b>	The background papers relating to this report can be inspected by contacting Gill Guy-Edwards, Head of Cared for Children by: email: <a href="mailto:gill.guy-edwards@tameside.gov.uk">gill.guy-edwards@tameside.gov.uk</a> phone: 07562171625

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Over the past two years young people have shared their views at the Children in Care Council (CICC) and during other consultation opportunities with regards to the language that is used by professionals. They do not like the language or acronyms relating to Cared for Children. They do not want to be referred to as Looked after Children (LAC), or have LAC reviews or LAC medicals. They have co-produced the Coming into Care pack and the new pledge. This has used the language they want to see going forward.

## **2. LANGUAGE USED BY PROFESSIONALS**

- 2.1 Children and young people have voiced their views in relation to language including terminology used by professionals and carers when discussing and documenting their lives.
- 2.2 The TACT Language that Cares report 2019 [https://www.tactcare.org.uk/content/uploads/2019/03/TACT-Language-that-cares-2019\\_online.pdf](https://www.tactcare.org.uk/content/uploads/2019/03/TACT-Language-that-cares-2019_online.pdf) was shared with young people and they discussed their views in relation to the following terms:
- Contact to change to Family Time.
  - Looked after Child (LAC) to change to Cared for Child / Children.
  - Placement to change to Your Home/ Where You Live
  - Respite to change to My Other House / Home
- 2.3 A video was developed by young people in Northern Ireland which has been shared with the Children in Care Council and the Corporate Parenting Board to bring to life the impact of language on our Cared for Children: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/av/uk-northern-ireland-48466031>
- 2.4 The Children in Care Council are aware that changing the language relating to Cared for Children can take some time. They understand that there are some national documents that will still have the terminology 'Looked after Child'. They are hoping that this national approach will change over time but TMBC have an opportunity to change the language in line with our commitment to LISTENing in Tameside and the Voice of the Child Strategy which gives a commitment to co-production, inclusivity and Cared for Children's views carrying the same weight as that of adults. We must place this at the heart of everything we do.
- 2.5 We have already implemented some changes to demonstrate our commitment to changing language across services:
- The LAC Team is now known as the Cared for Children's Team
  - LAC Nurses are now known as Cared for Children Nurses
  - Aisling Bouketta (Participation Officer) has developed staff inductions with Catherine Davis (Signs of Safety Lead) to share the change of language with all new staff
  - The Children in Care Council and Care Leavers have co-lectured sessions at Manchester Metropolitan University for BA and MA students regarding the importance of language when working with Cared for Children
  - The Children in Care Council have participated in Skills to Foster, foster care preparation training to talk about the changes to language

## **3. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

- 3.1 As stated above, we have made some changes to the names of staff and teams in line with the voices of our Cared for Children. However, in order to fully implement changes to language we will have to carry out a mapping exercise across systems, LCS, forms, policies

/ procedures, HR, health, education, etc. Once processes are mapped out we will identify areas that require changes / redesign.

- 3.2 A communication and training plan will have to run in parallel to ensure that all staff understand that this is more than a simple change of language. Terminology we use relating to our Cared for Children can have a significant impact on their wellbeing, sense of belonging and self-esteem.
- 3.3 Partner agencies must replicate these changes to ensure our Cared for Children have a consistent language that we all commit to use. They will be included in the implementation plan.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

- 4.1 Language is a powerful tool for communication but as TACT highlighted in the report Language that Cares (March 2019), *"sometimes the way that it is used in social care creates stigma and barriers for understanding. Language is power, and we want children and young people to feel empowered in their care experience"*.
- 4.2 We have asked our Cared for Children about their wishes and feelings on the day to day language used with, or to talk about, or to record details of their life experiences. They have told us about how they want us to change the language that we use. It is fundamental that we demonstrate that not only do their views matter, but that they can be empowered to improve and change the services that we deliver.

#### **5. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 5.1 As set out at the front of the report.

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<b>Report to:</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE CABINET</b>
<b>Date:</b>	24 March 2021
<b>Executive Member:</b>	Cllr Bill Fairfoull – Deputy Executive Leader (Children).
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Richard Hancock – Director of Childrens Services
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>CARED FOR CHILDREN PLEDGE</b>
<b>Report Summary:</b>	<p>As a Local Authority we have responsibility to act as the “corporate parents” for all our Care for Children and Care Leavers. In Tameside we take this responsibility seriously, including our responsibility to actively and meaningfully engage with children and young people and to listen to their voice in line with our LISTENing in Tameside framework. To this end our Corporate Parenting Panel Partnership and Engagement group for young people has developed a Cared for Children’s Pledge. This was considered and endorsed by the Corporate Parenting Panel on 13 October 2020, which resolved that the ‘New Pledge’ be taken through the Council’s formal governance process for adoption by the Council.</p>
<b>Recommendations:</b>	<p>That Executive Cabinet be recommended to agree that the Cared for Childrens Pledge is agreed and actively supported and promoted across the Authority and our partners.</p>
<b>Corporate Plan:</b>	<p>This Pledge support a number of priorities across our Corporate Plan, including Very Best Start and Aspirations and Hope.</p>
<b>Policy Implications:</b>	<p>The Cared for Children’s Pledge will support and inform how we engage Cared for Children and young people in policy development</p>
<b>Financial Implications:</b> <b>(Authorised by the statutory Section 151 Officer &amp; Chief Finance Officer)</b>	<p>It is not anticipated that supporting this pledge will result in additional costs for the council, the recommendations are all practice lead listening pledges. It is therefore expected that this will be delivered from within the Children’s Services existing budget of £54m.</p>
<b>Legal Implications:</b> <b>(Authorised by the Borough Solicitor)</b>	<p>Cared for Children (legally referred to as 'Looked after Children') are the children that are subject to care orders and those who are voluntarily accommodated (they may be fostered or in residential homes or still living with their family).</p> <p>The Council is the ‘corporate parent’ for Cared for Children. This means that the Council has a collective responsibility to achieve good parenting for Cared for Children.</p> <p>In broad terms, a corporate parent should do at least what a good parent would do. Once the council has taken the profound and difficult decision to remove a child, short-term or long-term, from his or her family, it is the duty of the whole Council to ‘safeguard and promote his welfare’ (1989 Children Act). This includes the education department as well as social services, and school also have a key role to play. The responsibility of the corporate parent continues at least until the age of 21 and up to the age of 24 if the young person is still being supported in higher education or training.</p>

It is understood that the pledge has been prepared with the involvement of our Cared For Children and should embody the cornerstone principles of the care the council will provide them.

**Risk Management:**

It is not anticipated that this pledge raises any significant risk. Although challenge could arise if it was agreed and then seen not to have been delivered. Its implementation will be kept under review by the Corporate Parenting Panel.

**Background Information:**

The background papers relating to this report can be inspected by contacting - Richard Hancock, Director of Children's Services by:



Telephone: 0161 342 3354



e-mail: [richard.hancock@tameside.gov.uk](mailto:richard.hancock@tameside.gov.uk)



## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 The Children and Social Work Act 2017 introduced corporate parenting principles, which comprise of seven needs that local authorities in England must have regard to whenever they exercise a function in relation to looked-after children or care leavers.
- 1.2 In order to thrive, children and young people have certain key needs that good parents generally meet. The corporate parenting principles set out seven principles that local authorities must have regard to when exercising their functions in relation to looked after children and young people, as follows:
- to act in the best interests, and promote the physical and mental health and wellbeing, of those children and young people
  - to encourage those children and young people to express their views, wishes and feelings
  - to take into account the views, wishes and feelings of those children and young people
  - to help those children and young people gain access to, and make the best use of, services provided by the local authority and its relevant partners
  - to promote high aspirations, and seek to secure the best outcomes, for those children and young people
  - for those children and young people to be safe, and for stability in their home lives, relationships and education or work; and
  - to prepare those children and young people for adulthood

## **2. OUR PLEDGE**

- 2.1 In Tameside we have a now well established Corporate Parenting Panel which as part of wide and active oversight and engagement with many aspects of our Care for Childrens Services, encompassing the above principles, also hears regularly from the Partnership and Engagement group for young people supported and facilitated by our engagement officer.
- 2.2 In Tameside we take seriously our responsibility to actively and meaningfully engage with children and young people and to listen to their voice in line with our LISTENing in Tameside framework. To this end our Corporate Parenting Panel Partnership and Engagement group for young people has developed a Cared for Children's Pledge.
- 2.3 This was considered and endorsed by the Corporate Parenting Panel on 13<sup>th</sup> October 2020, which resolved that: that the content of the report be noted and that the 'New Pledge' be taken through the Council's formal governance process for adoption by the Council.
- 2.3 Attached at Appendix 1 is the Cared for Childrens Pledge which encapsulates the thinking of our Cared for Children
- 2.4 Our Pledge to all our Cared for Children is that we will :
- Prioritise your health and wellbeing
  - Listen to what you say and take your views seriously
  - Help you understand your journey and what's happening in your life
  - Provide a place for you to live that make you feel safe
  - Make a plan with you that will explain how we will look after you
  - Ask you what you think you need
  - Act on what you have told us and get back to you quickly
  - Help you to participate in having your voice heard and in doing so help us make our services better for you
  - Provide opportunities to meet other young people

- Recruit permanent staff with you so that we are choosing the best workforce for our young people
- Expect all professionals who work with you such as social workers, support workers and Independent reviewing officers to give you the time you need to build relationships with them

### **3 CONCLUSION**

- 3.1 Endorsing and actively promoting this Pledge will help and support engagement with our Cared for Children and enhance the delivery of our Corporate Parenting responsibilities.

### **4 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 4.1 As set out at the front of this report.



The Tameside pledge was co-produced with young people who are equal partners in designing our pledge for Cared for young people. We strongly believe that those who use our services are best placed to design it.

While you are in care we are your corporate parents. In Tameside we take this responsibility seriously and we will only promise you things we believe we can do

## Our Pledge to all our Cared for Children is that we will:

- Prioritise your health and wellbeing
- Listen to what you say and take your views seriously
- Help you understand your journey and what's happening in your life
  - Provide a place for you to live that make you feel safe
  - Make a plan with you that will explain how we will look after you
    - Ask you what you think you need
  - Act on what you have told us and get back to you quickly
- Help you to participate in having your voice heard and in doing so help us make our services better for you
  - Provide opportunities to meet other young people
- Recruit permanent staff with you so that we are choosing the best workforce for our young people
- Expect all professionals who work with you such as social workers, support workers and Independent reviewing officers to give you the time you need to build relationships with them

Cllr Brenda Warrington, Executive Leader, Tameside Council

Cllr Bill Fairfoull, Deputy Executive Leader (Children and Families)



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<b>Report to:</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE CABINET</b>
<b>Date:</b>	24 March 2021
<b>Executive Member:</b>	Cllr Leanne Feeley – Executive Member, Lifelong Learning, Equalities, Culture and Heritage
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Richard Hancock – Director of Children’s Services
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>HOLIDAY ACTIVITY AND FOOD FUNDING GRANT (HAF)</b>
<b>Report Summary:</b>	The report sets out proposals for spending the HAF Grant, which has been allocated to the Local Authority from the DFE to fund local coordination of free holiday activities and healthy food for disadvantaged children during 2021 (covering Easter, Summer and Christmas holidays)
<b>Recommendations:</b>	<p>That Executive Cabinet be recommended to agree that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) The HAF grant be spent on supporting vulnerable families who are eligible for ‘free school meals’ in the holiday period.</li><li>(ii) A HAF coordinator be appointed to oversee the project and coordinate activity and planning for Summer and Christmas.</li><li>(iii) Active Tameside be commissioned to deliver the Easter holiday programme to be funded by the 2020/21 grant of £116,860;</li><li>(iv) The remaining allocation for 2021/2022 of £1,045,170 be spent on HAF project over the summer and Christmas period 2021 as outlined within the HAF grant conditions.</li><li>(v) The HAF coordinator role to lead on mapping and scoping out a financial spend and procurement delivery plan for 2021/2022 to be agreed by Executive Cabinet in June and delivered through the HAF partnership steering group</li><li>(vi) It be agreed to develop a preferred provider list for delivery of the programme Summer 2021 and Christmas 2021.</li></ul>
<b>Corporate Plan:</b>	Supporting low income households, particularly low income families with children links to all of the priorities within the Corporate Plan which are impacted upon by Covid.
<b>Policy Implications:</b>	The proposal aligns to the Councils key policies in supporting the most vulnerable families in our community
<b>Financial Implications:</b> <b>(Authorised by the statutory Section 151 Officer &amp; Chief Finance Officer)</b>	<p>The Department for Education sent a Grant Determination letter to the Council on 8 February 2021 for the Holiday Activities and Food Programme.</p> <p>Within the letter it set out maximum funding allocations for the 2020/21 financial year of £116,860 with a further £1,045,170 for 2021/22, making a total of £1,162,030. The 2020/21 allocation is to cover the Easter holiday with the 2021/22 allocation to cover the Summer and Christmas holidays in 2021/22.</p> <p>There are no funding announcements beyond this, so it is unclear as to the future status of the programme, which restrict the longer-term procurement or commissioning options.</p> <p>The short-term nature of the funding allocation means that in order to provide the holiday activities to the Council’s most vulnerable</p>

children it will need to call on existing arrangements with its delivery partner Active Tameside for the Easter holiday programme.

It is proposed that a more comprehensive analysis of provision available across the borough is undertaken for the delivery of the summer and Christmas holiday periods by inviting other local suppliers and community groups to apply for funding and provide places during these holidays. This selection and due diligence process is expected to take 2-3 weeks and be ready in time for the summer holidays.

In order to undertake this significant piece of work it is proposed that some of the 2021/22 funding is allocated to employing a dedicated HAF coordinator role to manage the process. Due to timescales it is proposed that this role is a secondment from within the Council or from one of our third sector partners, with the individual starting immediately in the new financial year.

**Legal Implications:**  
**(Authorised by the Borough Solicitor)**

It is clear that the council needs to move at pace on this project to ensure that those in need benefit from this funding.

As such advice should be sought from STAR in relation to the most effective and compliant route to market.

Members also need to be content that the proposals represent good value and the best use of the available funding. This will probably mean needing to look for the resources internally to coordinate this given short and temporary timescales.

**Risk Management:**

The risk is that timescales for delivery are short, particularly for the Easter delivery and the grant allocation will be withdrawn or not paid if we do not deliver

**Background Information:**

The background papers relating to this report can be inspected by contacting Lorraine Hopkins, Head of Early Help and Early Years



Telephone: 0161 342 5197



e-mail: [lorraine.hopkins@tameside.gov.uk](mailto:lorraine.hopkins@tameside.gov.uk)

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 On 8 November 2020, the government announced that the Holiday Activity and Food programme, which has provided healthy food and enriching activities to disadvantaged children since 2018 will be expanded across the whole of England in 2021
- 1.2 Local Authorities were invited to submit an expression of interest December 2021, following the expression submission Tameside was invited to attend a DfE briefing 20 January 2021
- 1.3 Tameside received a Grant determination letter 11 February informing of the total maximum amount payable of £1,162,030
- 1.4 A delivery report was submitted 19 February 2021 to HAF programme outlining the proposal of delivery and how Tameside will build upon the delivery from Summer 2020
- 1.5 The programme will cover one week at Easter, 4 weeks over summer and one week at Christmas holidays in 2021
- 1.6 All children in receipt of benefits related Free School Meals are eligible

## **2. CONDITION OF GRANT**

- 2.1 Payments will be made by the Department for Education at the following milestones
  - March 2021- **£116,880**; upon satisfactory receipt of a delivery plan from the Authority by 19 February 2021 setting out the intended scale and reach of their programme for Easter 2021
  - June 2021 (up to 50% of the 2021-22 allocation), upon satisfactory receipt of a report by 14 May 2021 detailing the delivery of their programme at Easter 2021 along with a delivery plan for Summer 2021
  - November 2021 (up to 30% of the 2021-22 allocation), upon satisfactory receipt of a report by 15 October detailing the delivery of the programme at Summer 2021 along with a delivery plan for Christmas 2021;
  - February 2022 (up to 20% of the 2021-22 allocation), upon satisfactory receipt of a report by 29 January detailing the delivery of the programme at Christmas 2021 along with final report for the whole 2021 programme and a certificate of expenditure.
- 2.2 DfE specify that the holiday club places will be available for the equivalent of at least 4 hours a day, 4 days a week, 6 weeks a year. This covers four weeks in the summer, plus a week's worth of provision in each of the Easter and Christmas holidays.
- 2.3 Local authorities have flexibility about how they spend this grant and deliver this provision to best serve the needs of the children and families in their areas
- 2.4 DfE recognise and greatly value the important role that community, voluntary organisations have played in the delivery of support for families over COVID, and holidays and the DfE encourage all local authorities to work with a wide range of partners in the delivery of the programme.
- 2.5 Where LAs work with community and voluntary organisations whether as a coordinator or as a delivery partner, the DfE expect this to be done on a cost recovery basis so that these organisations are fully funded for the work they undertake.
- 2.6 The clubs should meet our programme standards (as set out in our published guidance) will meet the following core aims and objectives:

- **Healthy meals:** holiday clubs must provide at least one healthy meal a day and must meet the School Food Standards throughout the day.
- **Enriching activities:** holiday clubs must provide fun and enriching activities that provide children with opportunities to develop or consolidate skills or knowledge, to consolidate existing skills and knowledge. Clubs must also provide physical activities which meet the Physical Activity Guidelines on a daily basis.
- **Nutritional education:** holiday clubs must improve children's knowledge and awareness of healthy eating and offer advice and training to parents on how to source, prepare and cook nutritious and low-cost food.
- **Signposting and referrals:** clubs must be able to provide information, signposting or referrals to other services and support that would benefit the children who attend their provision and their families.
- **Policies and procedures:** clubs must be able to demonstrate and explain their safeguarding arrangements and have relevant and appropriate policies and procedures in place in relation to: safeguarding, health and safety, insurance, accessibility and inclusiveness. Where appropriate, clubs must also be compliant with the Ofsted requirements for working with children.

2.7 The Local Authority can spend up to 10% of its funding on its administration costs for the local coordination of the Programme. At least 90% of the funding must be spent on the provision of free holiday club places & nutritional support for eligible children.

2.8 The DFE recognise that due to the limited timescales Local Authorities are taking various approaches across Greater Manchester and England in how they plan to deliver on the HAF programme.

### 3. PROPOSED TAMESIDE OFFER

3.1 In Tameside we have established a multi- agency steering group to oversee and support the implementation of the HAF programme.

3.2 To enable a robust plan for summer and Christmas we will appoint a HAF coordinator through a secondment to Tameside. The HAF coordinator will work with schools and providers across Tameside to develop a plan to enable the full delivery of the programme to all eligible families.

3.3 Due to timescales and the need to deliver the targets for the holiday provision, a Full Time coordinator; Grade E is necessary. This will be a cost of approximately £32,000 with on-costs.

3.4 This for a FT post which is essential to ensure that a full mapping exercise can be undertaken on current provision, build relationships with schools and develop a robust delivery plan that ensures Tameside can meet the requirements of the HAF conditions, accountability and sustainability.

3.5 In addition, the post will need to identify gaps within workforce development, put a plan in place to ensure the activities become embedded and sustainable going forward.

3.6 They will need to have existing understanding of Tameside offer and relationships with partners and school due to the timescales of delivery. Therefore we are looking to recruit from across the partnership via a secondment opportunity to enable deliverables to be met

3.7 There is currently no capacity within existing service to fulfill this role internally, to ensure we have a fully embedded offer across the partnership and ownership, it is intended that the role



is offered across the partnership for recruitment. This will ensure capacity for a FT coordinator with the experience and skills to develop the programme with partners and build upon existing provision

- 3.8 Active Tameside are already commissioned by the Council to deliver holiday activity provision for a broad range of vulnerable children. Given the short timescales given by the DFE to deliver Easter provision and because of Active Tameside's existing track record in delivery, it is proposed that via an amendment to their existing arrangements, the Local Authority will allocate £116,880 from the HAF grant for Active Tameside to build upon the previous school holiday provision, nutritional food and support offered throughout COVID for vulnerable families. This will ensure we meet all targets for the programme at Easter.
- 3.9 The HAF coordinator will work with STAR procurement to develop a preferred provider list that meets all aspects of the criteria to enable the Local Authority to purchase free places for children and young people for Summer and Christmas holidays
- 3.10 This approach will allow us to deliver an enhanced offer that will reach all eligible families in a short time frame and provide Tameside with a robust plan for Summer and Christmas. This will also allow us to work around sustainability longer term for vulnerable families
- 3.11 The coordinator will be responsible for the data collection and report requirements of the funding alongside the named responsible officer within the Local Authority



## **4 RISKS & MITIGATION**

- 4.2 A number of risks sit around the distribution of the grant within the timeframes given:
- Sufficiency of places
    - We will be working in partnership with schools, community clubs and faith organisations to support the capacity and delivery across the Borough. Targeting identified areas following the mapping
  - All eligible families accessing the support
    - There will be a coproduction to develop varied accessible offer across the Borough; Games bags, videos, nutritional foods and holiday provision across the age span
  - Sustainability
    - As part of the project planning there will be additional 'in kind' contributions from Active Tameside, Youth services and Early help to support sustainability of delivery (approximately £250,000)
    - We are looking to develop a training and development opportunity for a number of KS4 young people to be the workforce of the future
  - Procurement
    - We will work with STAR procurement to establish a Preferred Provider list of suitable quality providers that can deliver across Tameside against the HAF criteria

## **5 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 5.1 As set out on the front of this report

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<b>Report to:</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE CABINET</b>
<b>Date:</b>	24 March 2021
<b>Executive Member:</b>	Cllr Gerald Cooney – Executive Member (Housing, Planning and Employment)
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Jayne Traverse – Director of Growth
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK AND NATIONAL MODEL DESIGN CODE (GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION)</b>
<b>Report Summary:</b>	This report details the Council's proposed response to the Governments' consultation on National Planning Policy Framework and National Model Design Code. The consultation period closes on 27 March 2021.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	That Executive Cabinet be recommended to agree to the submission of the response at <b>Appendix 1</b> as the Council's response to the Government's consultation "National Planning Policy Framework and National Model Design Code: consultation proposals".
<b>Corporate Plan:</b>	Responding to the consultation, helps to support the Council's Corporate Plan across the starting well, living well and ageing well themes by ensuring the Council is able to support sustainable development.
<b>Policy Implications:</b>	None. The consultation is in relation to proposed changes to National policy.
<b>Financial Implications:</b> (Authorised by the statutory Section 151 Officer & Chief Finance Officer)	There are no direct financial implications arising from this report.
<b>Legal Implications:</b> (Authorised by the Borough Solicitor)	The Government is not proposing an entire review of the NPPF at this time; a fuller review can be expected in due course. The opportunity for the Council to comment on the proposed changes is welcome. A response to the consultation is not due until 27 March 2021, giving Members the opportunity to consider the proposed planning policy changes and agree the Council's response to the questions posed by the Government consultation, in accordance with the Constitution.
<b>Risk Management:</b>	To not consider and respond to the government's consultation would miss the potential opportunity to influence and inform.
<b>Background Information:</b>	The background papers relating to this report can be inspected by contacting Martyn Leigh / Graham Holland  Telephone: 0161 342 4460  e-mail: martyn.leigh@tameside.gov.uk

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Government's consultation seeks views on proposed changes to the National Planning Policy Framework. The text has been revised to implement policy changes in response to the Building Better Building Beautiful Commission "Living with Beauty" Report and is intended to promote quality of design of new development. The Building Better, Building Beautiful Commission is an independent body set up to advise government on how to promote and increase the use of high-quality design for new build homes and neighbourhoods. The "Living with Beauty" report sets out the Commission's recommendations to government which proposed three overall aims: ask for beauty, refuse ugliness and promote stewardship and made 45 detailed policy propositions. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/living-with-beauty-report-of-the-building-better-building-beautiful-commission>
- 1.2 Other changes to the text in the Framework are also proposed although the Government makes it clear that it is not proposing a review of it in its entirety at this time. A fuller review of the Framework is likely to be required in due course, depending on the implementation of the government's proposals for wider reform of the planning system.
- 1.3 The consultation also seeks view on the draft National Model Design Code, which provides details guidance on the production of design codes, guides and policies to promote successful design. The government expects this to be used to inform the production of local design guides, codes and policies and want to ensure it is as effective as possible.
- 1.4 Scope of consultation: The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government is consulting on the draft text of the revised National Planning Policy Framework and seeking views on the draft National Model Design Code. In responding to this consultation, the government would appreciate comments on any potential impacts under the Public Sector Equality Duty. The draft text of the revised NPPF (shown as tracked changes) can be found here: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/961769/Draft\\_NPPF\\_for\\_consultation.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/961769/Draft_NPPF_for_consultation.pdf)
- 1.5 Through a series of focussed questions, it provides the opportunity for comments to be submitted by 27 March 2021, and the proposed responses from the Council are set out in the attached **Appendix 1**.
- 1.6 A link to the consultation, including summaries of the proposals which are being commented on, can be found here:
- 1.7 National Planning Policy Framework and National Model Design Code: consultation proposals - GOV.UK ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)) <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/national-planning-policy-framework-and-national-model-design-code-consultation-proposals/national-planning-policy-framework-and-national-model-design-code-consultation-proposals>

## 2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 As set out at the front of the report.

# APPENDIX 1

## RESPONSES TO CONSULTATION QUESTIONS

The consultation on proposed changes to the National Planning Policy Framework and National Model Design Code contain a number of focussed technical questions and the Council's proposed response to each is set out below:

### AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

#### CHAPTER 2: Achieving sustainable development

**The revised text reflects the government's response to the Building Better Building Beautiful Commission, and makes a small number of other minor changes:**

The wording in paragraph 7 has been amended to incorporate the 17 Global Goals for Sustainable Development which are a widely-recognised statement of sustainable development objectives, to which the UK has subscribed.

Paragraph 8(b) has been amended in response to the Building Better Building Beautiful Commission recommendations to emphasise the importance of well-designed, beautiful and safe places in achieving social objectives of sustainable development.

The wording in paragraph 8(c) has been strengthened to emphasise the role of planning in protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment.

The wording of the presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 11(a)) has been amended to broaden the high-level objective for plans to make express reference to the importance of both infrastructure and climate change.

The final sentence in footnote 8 (referred to in paragraph 11(d)) has been removed as the transitional arrangements for the Housing Delivery Test no longer apply.

#### **Question 1: Do you agree with the changes proposed in Chapter 2?**

*TMBC Response: YES*

*The proposed amendments to paragraphs 7 and 8 are considered minor and positive changes that strengthen the social and environmental objectives of the planning process in securing sustainable development. Equally, the proposed amendments to paragraph 11 provides clearer direction and focus on how sustainable development should be achieved as part of the plan making process.*

#### CHAPTER 3: Plan-making

**The revised text reflects the government's response to the Building Better Building Beautiful Commission, and recent legal cases:**

In response to the Building Better Building Beautiful Commission recommendations, paragraph 20 has been amended to require strategic policies to set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and design quality of places.

Paragraph 22 has also been amended in response to the Building Better Building Beautiful Commission recommendations to clarify that councils who wish to plan for new settlements and major urban extensions will need to look over a longer time frame, of at least 30 years, to take into account the likely timescale for delivery.

Paragraph 35(d) has been amended to highlight that local plans and spatial development strategies are 'sound' if they are consistent with national policy – enabling the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the Framework, and other statements of national planning policy where relevant. This ensures that the most up to date national policies (for example, Written Ministerial Statements) can be taken into account.

**Question 2: Do you agree with the changes proposed in Chapter 3?**

*TMBC Response: NO*

*Amendment to paragraph 20 is a positive but subtle change in moving from strategic policies needing to concern themselves with 'development' to give a greater focus on design but importantly 'places'.*

*Amendments to Paragraph 22 gives rise to concern that a looking ahead over 30 years is intrinsically difficult. Particularly in terms of visioning and timescales for delivery being reliant on other bodies and agencies preparing policies, plans, strategies over a similar period to align with infrastructure investment, facilities and genuine choice of transport modes in line with Paragraph 72 (73). A 30-year vision and delivery plan is unlikely to be reactive to changes in housing need/market or the economy. Further clarity would be welcomed as to what is considered to constitute 'larger scale development such as new settlements'. Is the requirement only applicable to sites beyond a certain scale, or where they are distinctly separate from the existing urban area? For instance.*

*Amended Paragraph 35(d) should be less ambiguous. The Framework already provides the primary document with which Local Plans should be prepared in consistency with and statements such as Written Ministerial Statements are material considerations. It would be a concern that a plan could be found un-sound due to a recent announcement that it would be unreasonable to have expected the Local Planning Authority to have foreseen during the preparation of its plan. This may be prove to be counter productive to ambitions to ensure that plans are in place by 2023.*

**CHAPTER 4: Decision making**

In order to ensure Article 4 directions can only be used to remove national permitted development rights allowing changes of use to residential where they are targeted and fully justified, we propose amending Paragraph 53, and ask for views on two different options.

We also propose clarifying our policy that Article 4 directions should be restricted to the smallest geographical area possible. Together these amendments would encourage the appropriate and proportionate use of Article 4 directions.

**Option 1**

"The use of Article 4 directions to remove national permitted development rights should:

- where they relate to change of use to residential, be limited to situations where this is essential to avoid wholly unacceptable adverse impacts
- where they do not relate to change of use to residential, be limited to situations where this is necessary to protect local amenity or the well-being of the area (this could include the use of Article 4 directions to require planning permission for the demolition of local facilities)
- in all cases apply to the smallest geographical area possible."

**Option 2:**

“The use of Article 4 directions to remove national permitted development rights should:

- where they relate to change of use to residential, be limited to situations where this is necessary in order to protect an interest of national significance.
- where they do not relate to change of use to residential, be limited to situations where this is necessary to protect local amenity or the well-being of the area (this could include the use of Article 4 directions to require planning permission for the demolition of local facilities)
- in all cases apply to the smallest geographical area possible.”

**Question 3: Do you agree with the changes proposed in Chapter 4? Which option relating to change of use to residential do you prefer and why?**

*TMBC Response: YES.*

*Tameside Council favours the use of option 1 which is clearer to apply, interpret, and use as guidance to determine when it would be appropriate and justifiable to use Article 4 directions. It is agreed that in each case any Article 4 Direction should apply to the smallest geographical area which would be assessed on a case-by-case basis.*

## **CHAPTER 5: Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes**

**The revised text aims to clarify the existing policy and reflects the government’s response to the Building Better Building Beautiful Commission and recent legal cases:**

Paragraph 64 has been amended to clarify that, where major development involving the provision of housing is proposed, planning policies and decisions should expect at least 10% of the total number of homes to be available for affordable home ownership. This is to address confusion as to whether the 10% requirement applies to all units or the affordable housing contribution.

Paragraph 69 has been amended to remove any suggestion that neighbourhood plans can only allocate small or medium sites. This was not the policy intention, so the wording has therefore been amended to clarify that neighbourhood planning groups should also give particular consideration to the opportunities for allocating small and medium-sized sites (of a size consistent with paragraph 68a) suitable for housing in their area.

Paragraph 72 has been amended to reflect Chapter 9: “Promoting sustainable transport” in ensuring that larger scale developments are supported by the necessary infrastructure and facilities including a genuine choice of transport modes. Paragraph 72(c) has also been amended in response to the Building Better Building Beautiful Commission’s recommendations to clarify that when planning for larger scale development, strategic policy making authorities should set clear expectations for the quality of the places to be created and how this can be maintained (such as by following Garden City principles) and ensure that masterplans and codes are used to secure a variety of well-designed and beautiful homes to meet the needs of different groups in the community.

Footnote 40 (referred to in paragraph 73(c)) has been updated to reflect that the Housing Delivery Test has now come into effect.

Paragraph 79(d) has been amended in response to legal cases in order to clarify that the curtilage does not fall within the scope of this policy.

Paragraph 79 (e) has been amended in response to the Building Better, Building Beautiful Commission’s policy proposition 1 e) that it opens a loophole for designs that are not

outstanding, but that are in some way innovative, and that the words 'or innovative' should be removed. This change is not proposed to rule out innovative homes, rather that it will ensure that outstanding quality can always be demanded, even if an innovative approach is taken.

**Question 4: Do you agree with the changes proposed in Chapter 5?**

*TMBC Response: YES*

*The proposed amendments to paragraphs 64, 69, 72, and 79 are considered minor in nature and provide greater clarification in each case.*

*The amendment proposed to paragraph 64 removes ambiguity and clarifies that major development for housing requires at least 10% of the total number of homes provided to be available for affordable home ownership and removes the uncertainty and grounds for challenge based on the current wording in the Framework.*

*The proposed minor amendment to paragraph 69 provides a greater focus for neighbourhood planning groups on allocating small and medium-sized sites without excluding their ability to allocate larger sites.*

*The proposed amendments to paragraphs 72 clarify that securing homes with necessary infrastructure and facilities includes providing a genuine choice of transport modes. This amendment focusses on supporting the delivery of sustainable development. Other proposed changes include a greater focus on quality of places created and that masterplans and design codes are used to secure a variety of well-designed and beautiful homes. These are considered positive changes that provide stronger guidance on how design quality can be better secured through the planning process.*

*The proposed amendments to paragraph 79 are considered minor in nature and reduces the scope for isolated homes being provided in the countryside.*

**CHAPTER 8: Promoting healthy and safe communities**

Paragraph 91(b) includes minor changes to help to clarify Government's expectations for attractive pedestrian and cycle routes. This supports the Building Better Building Beautiful Commission's recommendations on supporting walkable neighbourhoods.

Paragraph 96 has been amended to emphasise that access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities, and can deliver wider benefits for nature and efforts to address climate change.

**Question 5: Do you agree with the changes proposed in Chapter 8?**

*TMBC Response: YES*

*The proposed amendment to paragraph 91 is considered minor in nature and expands upon the example given as to how safe and accessible places can be created by provision of attractive pedestrian and cycle routes (with cycle routes being a new addition).*

*The proposed amendment to paragraph 96 integrates reference to nature and climate change within the existing text which recognises the important benefits to communities of high quality open spaces.*

**CHAPTER 9: Promoting sustainable transport**

The revised text reflects the government's response to the Building Better Building Beautiful Commission:



Paragraph 104(d) has been amended to support the Building Better, Building Beautiful Commission's recommendations on encouraging walking and cycling.

Paragraph 108(c) and supporting footnote 45 has been amended to prevent continuing reliance by some authorities on outdated highways guidance. Our amended wording states that in assessing sites that may be allocated for development in plans, or specific applications for development, it should be ensured that the design of schemes and standards applied reflects current national guidance, including the National Design Guide and National Model Design Code.

**Question 6: Do you agree with the changes proposed in Chapter 9?**

*TMBC Response: YES*

*The proposed amendments to paragraph 104 is a minor change requiring that planning policies, insofar as walking and cycling networks are concerned, are not only high quality but are also well designed. The reference to the provision of cycle parking facilities has been amended to require these to be secure cycle parking facilities. The reference to the National Design Guide and National Model Design Code in relation to the designing of streets and parking areas etc. is welcome in providing a consistent approach and updates references to historical design bulletins.*

**CHAPTER 11: Making effective use of land**

**The revised text reflects the government's response to the Building Better Building Beautiful Commission:**

Paragraph 123 has been amended to include an emphasis on the role that area-based character assessments, codes and masterplans can play in helping to ensure that land is used efficiently while also creating beautiful and sustainable places.

**Question 7: Do you agree with the changes proposed in Chapter 11?**

*TMBC Response: YES*

*The proposed amendment to paragraph 123, which seeks to avoid homes being built at low densities where there is an existing or anticipated shortage of land for meeting identified housing needs, introduces reference to character assessments, codes and masterplans being helpful in achieving this objective whilst creating beautiful and sustainable places.*

**CHAPTER 12: Achieving well-designed places**

**The revised text reflects the government's response to the Building Better Building Beautiful Commission:**

Paragraphs 124 and 126 have been amended to include the term "beautiful" in response to the Building Better Building Beautiful Commission's findings. This supports the Building Better Building Beautiful Commission's recommendation for an overt focus on beauty in planning policy to ensure the planning system can both encourage beautiful buildings and places and help to prevent ugliness when preparing local plans and taking decisions on planning applications

Paragraph 125 has been amended to clarify the role that neighbourhood planning groups can have in relation to design policies.

Paragraph 126 has been amended to emphasise that all local planning authorities should prepare design guides or codes consistent with the principles set out in the National Design

Guide and National Model Design Code and which reflect local character and design preferences.

A new paragraph 127 has been added in response to the Building Better Building Beautiful Commission's recommendations and our manifesto commitment to give communities greater say in the design standards set for their area. This reflects the Government's proposals for a National Model Design Code, which will include a model community engagement process, and will create a framework for local authorities and communities to develop a more consistent approach which reflects the character of each place and local design preferences. It also clarifies that the National Design Guide and the National Model Design Code should also be used to guide decisions on planning applications in the absence of locally produced guides or codes.

A new paragraph 129 has been added to reflect the findings of the Building Better Building Beautiful Commission and the Government's ambition to ensure that all new streets are tree-lined, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible.

New paragraph 131 and footnote 50 have been updated to refer to Building for a Healthy Life.

New paragraph 132 responds to the Building Better Building Beautiful Commission's recommendations to make clear that development that is not well designed should be refused, especially where it fails to reflect local design policies and government guidance on design. In addition, it clarifies that significant weight should be given to development which reflects local design policies and government guidance on design.

**Question 8: Do you agree with the changes proposed in Chapter 12?**

*TMBC Response: YES*

*The proposed amendments to paragraphs 124 and 126 to include reference to "beautiful" helps to provide focus on high quality development that not only functions correctly but is also attractive in appearance.*

*The proposed amendments to paragraph 125 seeks to stress the importance of the input of the community through neighbourhood planning groups, through engagement in the production of design policies, guidance and codes by local planning authorities, and through the development of their own plans. This is not considered to materially alter the current NPPF guidance but the amendments stress the importance of the ability of neighbourhood groups to identify the defining characteristics of an area and local aspirations.*

*The proposed amendments to paragraph 126 reflect a change in position towards the use of design guides or codes that align with the National Design Guide and National Model Design Code and which reflect local character and design preferences. This is a move away from advising that plans or supplementary planning documents use visual tools such as design guides and codes to provide distinctive places with high quality design.*

*The proposed addition of paragraph 127 would require weight to be given to design guides and codes in decision making and that in the absence of locally-produced guides or codes the National Design Guide and National Model Design Code should guide such decisions. This approach does suggest a more prescriptive approach to assessing design potentially removing the scope for flexibility in assessing applications on a case-by-case basis. As such, there are some reservations about the approach but the Council agrees that guides and codes form an important basis for informing design.*

*The proposed addition of paragraph 130 emphasises the importance that trees can make to the character of urban environments with associated benefits in respect of climate change. The suggestion that policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree lined, that*

*existing trees are retained where possible, and that new trees are planted elsewhere in developments, is supported in principle. However, it is not clear why the exception for new streets to be tree lined is included in a newly proposed footnote rather than within the main text. It is noted that the exception is also a three limbed gateway test. The Council does not disagree with the proposed approach however it should be recognised that requesting all streets be tree lined may not accord with a highway hierarchy which delineated between different types of street based on the presence of trees. Equally the inclusion of street trees on all new streets may give rise to an overall reduction in development densities as streets become wider to accommodate green infrastructure.*

*The proposed amendments to paragraph 131 and new footnote 50 which have been updated to refer to Building for a Healthy Life represents a minor change, raising no concerns by the Council and represents the updated name of the guidance.*

*The proposed addition of paragraph 132 places a very strong emphasis on design standards in development requiring proposals to be refused if not well designed especially where it fails to reflect local policy or national guidance. However, the wording proposed also requires significant weight to be given to outstanding or innovative design which promote high levels of sustainability or help to raise the standard of design more generally in an area, so long as they fit in with the overall form and layout of their surroundings. Given that the proposed amendments to paragraph 80 of the NPPF includes removing "innovative" from the definition of "exceptional quality" this would appear to be an inconsistent approach to defining design quality even with the additional requirement that it must fit in with the overall form and layout of the surroundings.*

## **CHAPTER 13: Protecting the Green Belt**

### **The revised text seeks to clarify existing policy:**

New paragraph 148(f) has been amended slightly to set out that development, including buildings, brought forward under a Community Right to Build Order or Neighbourhood Development Order, is not inappropriate in the Green Belt provided it preserves its openness and does not conflict with the purposes of including land within it.

### **Question 9: Do you agree with the changes proposed in Chapter 13?**

*TMBC Response: YES*

*This minor change proposed to paragraph 148 extends the scope of one of the existing listed exceptions to inappropriate development in the Green Belt by widening the scope to include buildings. It is not considered that this materially changes the existing position.*

## **CHAPTER 14: Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change**

### **The revised text seeks to strengthen environmental policies, including clarifying some aspects of policy concerning planning and flood risk:**

The changes proposed are in part, an initial response to the emergent findings of our joint review with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) of planning policy for flood risk. The government's Policy Statement on flood and coastal erosion risk management sets out a number of actions to maintain and enhance the existing safeguards concerning flood risk in the planning system. Informed by this, we will consider what further measures may be required in the longer term to strengthen planning policy and guidance for proposed development in areas at risk of flooding from all sources when our review concludes.

On planning and flood risk, new paragraphs 159 and 160 have been amended to clarify that the policy applies to all sources of flood risk.

New paragraph 159(c) has been amended to clarify that plans should manage any residual flood risk by using opportunities provided by new development and improvements in green and other infrastructure to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding (making as much use as possible of natural flood management techniques as part of an integrated approach to flood risk management).

The Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification has been moved from planning guidance into national planning policy (set out in Annex 3 and referred to in paragraph 161). It is considered that this classification is a key tool and should be contained in national policy.

New paragraph 162 has been amended to clarify the criteria that need to be demonstrated to pass the exception test.

New paragraph 165(b) has been expanded to define what is meant by “resilient”.

**Question 10: Do you agree with the changes proposed in Chapter 14?**

*TMBC Response: YES*

*The proposed amendments set out as paragraphs 159 and 160 require that plans should take into account flood risk from all sources which is supported in principle. In addition the new paragraph 159(c), which is amendment to existing wording in the NPPF, adds a requirement that plans seek to use opportunities for green and other infrastructure to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding using natural flood management techniques as part of an integrated approach to flood risk management.*

*No objections are raised to moving the Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification from planning guidance into national planning policy.*

*The proposed amendment to clarify that the exception test needs to be passed in order for it to apply provides clarity which is supported by the Council.*

*The proposed amendments to the exception test for allowing development in areas at risk of flooding would bolster an existing exception which applies where development is appropriately flood resistant and resilient by adding a requirement that in the event of a flood it could be quickly brought back into use without significant refurbishment. This adds weight to the use of the exception and would require additional evidence to be supplied by developers to demonstrate this exception would apply and therefore the Council is supportive of this approach.*

**CHAPTER 15: Conserving and enhancing the natural environment**

New paragraph 174 has been amended in response to the Glover Review of protected landscapes, to clarify that the scale and extent of development within the settings of National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty should be sensitively located and designed so as to avoid adverse impacts on the designated landscapes.

New paragraph 175 has been separated from the preceding paragraph to clarify that this policy applies at the development management stage only.

New paragraph 178(d) has been amended to clarify that development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around other developments should be pursued as an integral part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity and enhance public access to nature.

**Question 11: Do you agree with the changes proposed in Chapter 15?**

*TMBC Response: Yes*

*The proposed amendments in chapter 15 raises the importance of conserving and enhancing the landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The existing wording applies to development within such areas and the amendments would introduce a requirement for development within the setting of such areas to be sensitively located and designed. The proposed amendments to integrate biodiversity improvements and links to enhancements to public access to nature is a welcomed approach.*

**CHAPTER 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment**

**The revised text seeks to reflect a change made to national planning policy by a Written Ministerial Statement on protecting our nation's heritage dated 18 January 2021:**

New paragraph 196 has been added to clarify that authorities should have regard to the need to retain historic statues, plaques or memorials, with a focus on explaining their historic and social context rather than removal, where appropriate.

**Question 12: Do you agree with the changes proposed in Chapter 16?**

*TMBC Response: No.*

*This proposed addition is supported in principle in terms of its objective to retain historic statues, plaques or memorials. However, the latter part of the addition, which requires local planning authorities to explain their historic and social context rather than removal, is ambiguous. It is assumed that this explanation is to be provided when refusing an application for the removal of such statues, plaques or memorials, and if this is the case, it needs to be stated in such terms.*

**CHAPTER 17: Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals**

**Minor changes have been made to clarify existing policy:**

New paragraph 207(c) has been amended to refer to Mineral Consultation Areas in order to clarify that this is an important mechanism to safeguard minerals particularly in two tier areas, and to reflect better in policy what is already defined in Planning Practice Guidance.

New paragraph 208(f) has been amended to reflect that some stone extraction sites will be large and serve distant markets.

**Question 13: Do you agree with the changes proposed in Chapter 17?**

*TMBC Response: YES*

*The proposed changes to Chapter 17 are minor and do not give cause for concern.*

**Annex 1: Implementation**

Minor changes have been made to update the position on transitional arrangements, and on the Housing Delivery Test.

**Annex 2: Glossary**

The definition of "green infrastructure" has been updated to better reflect practice, as already set out in Planning Practice Guidance, published evidence reviews and the new national framework of green infrastructure standards.

The definition of the “Housing Delivery Test” has been amended to reflect the rulebook. This clarifies that the test measures homes delivered in a local authority area against the homes required, using national statistics and local authority data.

The definition of “minerals resources of local and national importance” has been amended to include coal derived fly ash in single use deposits.

Definitions of “mineral consultation area”, “recycled aggregates” and “secondary aggregates” have been added to reflect the changes in chapter 17.

**Question 14: Do you have any comments on the changes to the glossary?**

*TMBC Response: YES*

*The proposed amendments to the definition of “green infrastructure” to add reference to blue spaces is likely to be unclear to those unfamiliar with such terms. However, the amendment does recognise that provision of green and blue spaces does not only provide environmental benefits, but would reference the economic, health and wellbeing benefits for nature, climate, local and wider communities and prosperity.*

*The proposed amendment to the definition of the “Housing Delivery Test” is noted.*

*The proposed amendment to the definition to “Minerals resources of local and national importance” is noted which now includes coal derived fly ash in single use deposits.*

*The proposed definitions of “minerals consultation area”, “recycled aggregates” and “secondary aggregates” are understood to be reflective of the changes to Chapter 17 to which the Council supports.*

## **2. NATIONAL MODEL DESIGN CODE**

**Question 15: We would be grateful for your views on the National Model Design Code, in terms of:**

**(a) The content of this guidance**

*Useful tool to develop both a vision and framework to support plan making and decision taking particularly in terms of meeting aims of sustainable development, efficient use of land and achieving well-designed places outlined in the NPPF and planning practise guidance. The content on the whole is easy to navigate and logically set out. The matrix provided on page 7 of the guide could be clearer to use. Both symbols used to denote the difference between, issues that you would expect to be covered in a code, vs those that may be covered elsewhere are very similar.*

**(b) The application and use of the guidance**

*It is noted that this model is a starting point for discussion and interpretation and should be tailored to local circumstances including vernacular and the scale of change proposed as part of plan making and decision taking. The model has the potential to lay the framework for developing both vision and design code/s to assist urban regeneration and the development of major sites and new settlements. Tameside also recognise that the application of this model at local level will assist with the preservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment through the development of design codes within management plans and contribute positively towards tackling climate change and meeting net zero carbon targets. It is also recognised, that as referenced within the guide the level of detail which codes are able to go into will vary depending on whether the authority or developer is preparing it. Content provided in relation to parking provision is welcomed, as this, alongside refuse collection are perhaps some of the most fundamental detailed design challenges. And perhaps on the latter the guidance could go into more detail.*

**(c) The approach to community engagement**

*By preparing design codes based on this model, local planning authorities can avoid ambiguity and seek to develop positive relationships with landowners, developers and members of the community as development proposals come forward. Developing a vision and design code through public consultation will ensure that plans and future development meet the needs of the local community. The guidance can also be a tool for communities who are developing vision and design codes within neighbourhood plans and securing community buy in, management plans and article 4 designations. It is noted that the guide suggests a three step process to consultation at the analysis, vision and coding stages. Consultation is a positive process as outlined above, however if LGA guidance, which advises as best practice that between six and twelve weeks is programmed for consultation exercises, this will clearly drive timescales for implementing codes as much as preparing their technical content.*

**PUBLIC SECTOR EQUALITY DUTY**

**Question 16: We would be grateful for your comments on any potential impacts under the Public Sector Equality Duty.**

*No observations.*

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<b>Report to:</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE CABINET</b>
<b>Date:</b>	24 March 2021
<b>Executive Member:</b>	Councillor Allison Gwynne, Executive Member (Neighbourhoods, Community Safety and Environment)
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Debbie Watson – Assistant Director of Population Health Tom Wilkinson, Assistant Director of Finance
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>IMPACT OF COVID - FUTURE DELIVERY AND RESOURCING OF SPORT AND LEISURE – 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR</b>
<b>Report Summary:</b>	<p>The report updates on the plans for short term financial sustainability of the Council's Sport and Leisure facilities provided by Active Tameside, as the sector recovers from the worldwide pandemic and national lockdown measures.</p> <p>It outlines the short term financial support required to allow key sports and leisure facilities to be successfully re-opened to the local community and Tameside residents.</p> <p>The Covid Pandemic has had a huge impact on the finances of the Council's leisure provider, Active Tameside and is likely to continue throughout 2021/22 as the nation recovers from the pandemic.</p> <p>The pandemic has proven that those who are fit and healthy have been least affected by the impact of catching the virus. A sustainable leisure offer for Council residents is key to reducing health inequalities and improving the health resilience of the borough's population.</p> <p>A separate Sport and Leisure review is being undertaken across the leisure estate over the next six months that sets out the long term requirements of the Council to ensure the long term future sustainability of provision for our residents. This is currently being consulted on and was reported to Executive Cabinet in February 2021.</p>
<b>Recommendations:</b>	<p>It is recommended that Executive Cabinet:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Approve a supplementary management fee of £0.77m to Active Tameside for the 2021/22 financial year, to be drawn down on an open book basis, if, as and when the cash is required and that this supplementary management fee is repayable if any additional government support is received and/or there are additional funds received by Active Tameside by way of insurance settlements.</li><li>2. Agree that any decision around the treatment of the prudential borrowing debt will be subject to an additional report once all other funding routes have been exhausted and the broader insurance claim has been settled.</li><li>3. Agree that any further support by way of the 2022/23 management fee is agreed as part of the 2022/23 budget process.</li><li>4. Agree that a contingency of £0.5m is set aside from carried forward Covid grants as support in case of the delayed relaxation of restrictions or subsequent additional national restrictions being imposed by the Government.</li></ol>

**Corporate Plan:**

Living well

**Policy Implications:**

Local authorities have a central role to play when it comes to the provision of community sport and recreation facilities and are responsible for the health outcomes for their populations – specified in the as specified in the Public Health Outcomes Framework.

As part of the health reforms brought in by the Health and Social Care Act 2012, local authorities have a duty to take such steps as they consider appropriate for improving the health of the people in their area. The steps listed in legislation include:

- Providing information and advice
- Providing services or facilities designed to promote healthy living
- Providing services or facilities for the prevention, diagnosis or treatment of illness
- Providing assistance to help individuals to minimise any risks to health arising from their accommodation or environment

Making any other services or facilities available

**Financial Implications:  
(Authorised by the  
statutory Section 151  
Officer & Chief Finance  
Officer)**

The subject of the report is to set out the options to allow the short term sustainability of Active Tameside as set out in sections 5 and 6, which involves short term support for the 2021/22 financial year and the treatment of the outstanding borrowing that is owed to the Council. This takes the form of a supplementary management fee of £0.77m, the setting aside of a contingency from surplus carried forward covid grants. A provision in relation to the outstanding prudential borrowing has already been made and reported as part of the monthly budget monitoring as required under accounting regulations.

**Legal Implications:  
(Authorised by the  
Borough Solicitor)**

As set out in the main body of the report the intention of these proposals is to address the short term sustainability but this also needs to be considered in the context that the contract is due to expire in 2024.

The council has addressed the issue of the short term sustainability of Active Tameside from the perspective as a commissioner of the service, quasi parent company and also from the broader local authority perspective as promoter of leisure in both a health and social context.

Members need to be content that this proposal represents good value for money for the council and the residents of Tameside by reviewing the details set out in this report.

These proposals also have to be considered in the post brexit landscape of state aid. Brexit has fundamentally changed state aid with is now referred to as 'Subsidy Control' by virtue of The State Aid (Revocations and Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 passed on 1 January 2021.

As a result of these regulations the State Aid restrictions which we have currently operated within are no longer recognised as domestic law.

However the UK remains subject to “anti-subsidy” obligations under World Trade Organisation Rules, but these have a more limited effect with regard to major subsidies, rather than the very detailed and precise regime applying before 31 December 2020.

Under the Trade and Co-operation Agreement (TCA) signed between the UK and EU, the UK Government is obliged to create a new State Aid Regime in order to prevent unlawful competition between the UK and other European Countries. This regime is currently being developed by centre government but it is anticipated that the key principles will be:

- subsidies should pursue a public policy objective
- subsidies should be proportionate in terms of what is necessary to achieve the objective
- subsidies are necessary to bring about a change in behaviour
- the beneficiary would not have funded the project otherwise
- the objective could not have been achieved through other means
- the positives of the subsidy outweigh the negative

Therefore Members need to be content that the short term proposals are compatible with these key principles. Members need to balance the cost that the Council will invest in preventing ill health compared with the cost of dealing with the effects of poor health including obesity and lack of fitness particularly in those individuals who find it difficult to access commercial venues generally owing to disabilities or other access issues.

**Risk Management:**

Active Tameside have risk management and business continuity plans in place. Any additional risks identified as a result of the review will be noted and action taken to mitigate these.

**Background Information:**

For background papers relating to this report can be inspected by contacting Debbie Watson, Assistant Director of Population Health on 0161 342 3358, or at [debbie.watson@tameside.gov.uk](mailto:debbie.watson@tameside.gov.uk) or Tom Wilkinson, Assistant Director of Finance [tom.wilkinson@tameside.gov.uk](mailto:tom.wilkinson@tameside.gov.uk)

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Executive Cabinet considered a report in February 2021 that set out the long term plans for the Council's Sport and Leisure facilities, currently provided for by Active Tameside. This included proposals to reduce the number of facilities operated by the Leisure Trust to allow the Council to reduce its annual management fee over the medium and long term.
- 1.2 That report also stated that a further report, that outlined the short term measures required to sustain facilities operated on behalf of the Council during 2021/22 financial year as the Country recovers from the pandemic.
- 1.3 The COVID-19 pandemic led to the temporary closure of all facilities across Greater Manchester. As a result of this closure, the leisure operating sector has become under threat of insolvency as income streams have effectively ceased, whilst operators continue to incur costs relating to the maintenance of the facilities during closure and the need to retain a skeleton staffing structure.
- 1.4 Under normal circumstances, external leisure providers operate with low margins and are reliant on ongoing income from customers and members to operate, with management fee payments either to or from the local authority based on the balance between income and expenditure.
- 1.5 Before COVID-19 c.£95 million or 86% of the costs of operating public leisure facilities and services across GM was recovered from trading activities, with local authorities providing £15.3 million or 14% in management fees, service grants and other commissions. In most cases within Greater Manchester, leisure providers had limited or no unrestricted cash reserves and little or no income to meet the ongoing costs of closure. As a result, leisure providers across GM have needed to seek financial support from their local authority partners to help meet retained closure costs and provide ongoing financial support during the recovery period.
- 1.6 The Council has worked together with Active Tameside, using an open book approach to mitigate the financial impact of facility closures, and maximise the benefits from the Provider's business resilience insurance, National Leisure Recovery Fund and national business rate support and furlough of staff.

## **2. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 Tameside established the Tameside Sports Trust (known as Active Tameside) in 1999, and to which it awarded a 25 year concession to operate from its Sports and Leisure facilities. Active Tameside as a registered charity, does not distribute profit and instead reinvests operating surpluses into the provision of quality leisure and culture services and facilities.
- 2.2 In addition to this, Active Tameside have also sought to invest in the facilities and equipment at the centres and have taken out a series of loans from the Council which they are repaying, with all borrowing due to be repaid by the end of the concession in March 2024. As at 31 March 2020 the outstanding borrowing was £3.557m.
- 2.3 Active Tameside, prior to the pandemic had turnover of around £11m a year and were receiving an annual management fee from the Council of £1.077m. The turnover is made up mainly from fees charged to users and services provided to vulnerable residents commissioned by the Council and Health providers. Part of this turnover is used to repay the prudential borrowing at £0.788m per annum.

- 2.4 Prior to the Pandemic and with the opening of the new Denton facility and enhancement of the pool at Active Hyde, Active Tameside were budgeting for a surplus for the first time in a number of years and negotiations were taking place around a further potential reduction in the management fee. The pandemic has had a major impact on this and with a proposed road map out of lockdown that will be gradual, 2021/22 will inevitably be focused on the stabilisation of the business and starting to build back, rebuilding its membership base to create a sound footing for the start of the 2022/23 financial year. Following financial modelling, It is unlikely that Active Tameside will fully recover to 2019/20 levels until 2022/23 at the earliest.
- 2.5 The temporary closure of large parts of the leisure portfolio during lockdown highlighted the essential role of sport and leisure to deliver physical and mental wellbeing benefits to local resident's lives, and how it uniquely brings our communities together. Every £1 spent on community sport and physical activity generates nearly £4 for the economy and society. The investment the Council makes in increasing sport and leisure opportunities creates a return across health and social care, improves wellbeing, builds stronger communities and develops skills in the economy. The Council continues to advocate for healthier populations and a reduction in health inequalities to ensure that people are as resilient as our health and social care systems must be to contain COVID-19.
- 2.6 Active Tameside has continued to deliver services throughout the pandemic showing high levels of commitment towards working collaboratively to chart a path back to recovery. Recent achievements include:
- Continuing to deliver the PE curriculum in 50 Tameside primary schools for the children of key workers and the boroughs most vulnerable children (full timetable).
  - Ongoing support for Tameside sports club and physical activity groups including the brokering of external funding totalling circa £90k.
  - Delivery of the national UK Active disability and inclusion award winning Everybody Can/SEND and vulnerable children/key worker camps supporting programme supporting 1,513 children and young people
  - Adult Day Service – 276 attendees per week
  - Live Active 993 members with long term conditions supported
  - Facilities re-purposed as vaccination and testing sites

### **3. FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO ACTIVE TAMESIDE DURING THE PANDEMIC**

- 3.1 In March 2020 Executive Cabinet agreed to pay the 2020/21 management fee in advance on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 and agreed that Active Tameside could defer the repayment of the 2019/20 prudential borrowing tranche due to the pandemic, in order to support their cashflow.
- 3.2 Subsequent cashflow support has also been provided, with Executive Cabinet agreeing to an advanced cash payment of £1.445m towards services commissioned by and paid for the Council to the end of the next financial year.
- 3.3 Finally in November 2020 Executive Cabinet agreed to make available a £1.8m loan facility in lieu of an insurance claim on its business resilience policy. This has helped Active Tameside to remain cash positive. The insurance claim has been successful and the initial draw down of the Council loan of £0.5m will be repaid by the end of the financial year. Therefore Active Tameside will have not utilised any of the £1.8m loan facility agreed in 20/21.
- 3.4 The lockdown and subsequent closure of all leisure facilities to the general public for 40 of the last 52 weeks, has had an unprecedented impact on the income and operational business model of Active Tameside.

- 3.5 In addition to Council cashflow support, Active Tameside have been proactive in accessing Government support, around business rates, have furloughed the majority of their staff and, in conjunction with the Council have successfully applied for £0.55m from the National Leisure Recovery Fund that covers the last quarter of the 2020/21 financial year.
- 3.6 Active Tameside will continue to seek external support and exploit any sustainability funding and government support as it becomes available.

#### **4. FINANCIAL OUTTURN 2020/21**

- 4.1 Although the outturn for Active Tameside for 2020/21 has yet to be finalised, it is likely to post a gross trading loss of £4.1m. This is reduced by £2m furlough support, £0.2m business grant support, £2.5m of insurance and £0.55m of NLRF grant. After all this additional support is considered, Active Tameside is likely to break even for 2020/21. This underlines the collapse in revenue caused by the pandemic. The loss of revenue in 20/21 will equate to around £7m. A key component of this is the annual and monthly membership revenue. In March 2020 before Covid, Active Tameside had approximately 16,200 gym, swim and gymnastics members generating £0.305m per month income. As of 1 March 2021, the membership had dropped to 11,200 and would have resulted in a collection of £0.179m a month if a collection had been made. This equates to a drop of 30% in membership against an industry average closer to 45%.
- 4.2 Currently, Active Tameside has insurance cover through a “non-damage business interruption” clause, limited to a cap of £2.5m of which £1m has been received with a further £0.9m agreed to be paid by 10 March 2021. The Insurers, Royal Sun Alliance, believe this cap refers to the entire claim, under the principle of “aggregation”, where all the individually affected sites are aggregated into one claim. Both Active Tameside and their brokers, Marsh, (the largest insurance Broker in the World) believe this is incorrect and that each site is insured separately under this clause. Marsh have indicated to Active Tameside that there is an appetite to challenge this stance through the courts if necessary. The Supreme Court issued a detailed judgement on 15 January 2021 and this is still being reviewed in detail by lawyers. Active Tameside have been assured that nothing in their current claim will prevent them pursuing further claims at a later date. Upon renewal, Active Tameside give insurers turnover and staff costs for each site on the understanding that each site is insured as a separate entity. Should this claim be successful Active Tameside would be entitled to claim up to £2.5m loss incurred for each site for 3 years from 20 March 2020. This is likely to be the subject of further lengthy legal proceedings, but if this part of the claim is successful would negate the need for any further Council support and allow the repayment of the deferred prudential borrowing.
- 4.3 The Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) announced in the autumn of last year a support package of £100m for the Sports Centre sector called the National Leisure Recovery Fund. The application procedure has recently concluded. Active Tameside were successful and have been awarded a grant of £0.55m. As part of the application procedure, a lot of focus was placed on forecasting losses for 21/22 and setting up systems to monitor usage in 21/22. The implication is that further support may be forthcoming but no announcement has yet been made

#### **5. ESTIMATED FINANCIAL OUTLOOK TO 2023/24**

- 5.1 The Council’s budget process for 2021/22, supported by a series of reports around the future options for Active Tameside, sought to set the long term direction of the Council’s sport and leisure facilities, and proposed a reduction to the core management fee of £0.15m through the permanent closure of a number of peripheral centres. This had the effect of reducing this

core management fee from £1.077m to £0.927m in 2021/22 with a further £0.15m reduction scheduled for 2022/23.

- 5.2 The contractual arrangement with Active Tameside runs through until 31 March 2024. This leaves 3 financial years covering 2021/22, 2022/23 and 2023/24, during which time there will need to be a reprocurement of the contract. The following three years are vital to Tameside Council in ensuring that there is a viable leisure offer to its residents. It is in the best interests of the Council to have a viable leisure services provider going into the procurement process to provide a competitive re-procurement process.
- 5.3 With the announcement that lockdown will start to be cautiously eased, it is expected that sport and leisure venues can start to reopen on 12 April 2021 for individuals and households, and gradually relax to allow normal operations from mid-summer.
- 5.4 The Trust (as with all Leisure providers) has missed the January and February period where the majority of membership commence or are renewed, which is crucial to boosting memberships for the year. A gradual easing of lockdown restrictions and reopening of the full facilities will therefore mean a slower recovery for most providers in the market.
- 5.5 Active Tameside have modelled the following 3 financial years, assuming an unwinding of lockdown as planned, and the budgeted reductions in the core management fee as outlined in paragraph 5.1. This is illustrated in Table 1.

**Table 1 – Estimated Trading Position 2021/22 to 2023/23**

	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>2023/24</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Estimated Trading Deficit	-3,317	-797	-510
<u>Supported by:</u>			
Cash Reserve	770		
Insurance	850		
Core Management Fee	927	777	777
Supplementary (Covid) Management Fee*	770	20	0
<b>Balance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>267</b>
Contingency	500	250	0

\* repayable if the financial position improves

- 5.6 The estimated trading deficit is before any management fee and assumes that there are no prudential borrowing repayments made.
- 5.7 The 2021/22 financial year is expected to see a slow return to health, but result in a trading deficit of £3.317m (compared to the gross trading deficit for 2020/21 of £4.1m.), largely because of a reduction the level of furlough support and other government support.
- 5.8 The success of the insurance claim means that an estimated cash surplus of £0.77m can be brought forward into 2021/22, with a further insurance payment of £0.85m, the agreed core management fee is £0.927m, which will mean that further support of £0.77m will be required to balance the budget and a further £0.02m in 2022/23.

- 5.9 It is proposed that this shortfall is funded through a supplementary management fee that is drawn down on an open book basis, if and when the cash is required by Active Tameside, and is repayable if additional external financial support is received and/or there are further insurance pay outs as a result of the challenge to the “aggregation” aspect of the policy. It is also suggested that the Council make available a contingency loan sum of £0.5m in 2021/22. The contingency sum suggested for 2022/23 will be reviewed as part of the 2022/23 budget setting process..

## **6. OUTSTANDING PRUDENTIAL BORROWING**

- 6.1 Since the start of the concession, Active Tameside have sought to invest in the facilities it operates, and the Council has supported over £7.5m of investment by way of lending the funds to Active Tameside, which were to be repaid over the remainder of the contract period. All borrowing was due to be repaid by 2024/25.
- 6.2 The financial assumptions outlined in Table 1 are predicated on there being no repayment of the outstanding prudential borrowing amounts. The outstanding level of borrowing as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 was £3.557m. To date Executive Cabinet have agreed the deferral of the March 2020 and the March 2021 repayments, totalling £1.576m. The Council has calculated the loss of interest, which should be added to the loan which takes the outstanding balance to £3.676m.
- 6.3 As outlined above, Active Tameside are still to settle the insurance claim and are disputing the “aggregation” approach that the insurers are currently willing to settle on. If Active Tameside win their claim then they should be in the position to settle the remaining outstanding borrowing. However, if the claim is not settled per facility, it is clear that under the current circumstances, caused by the pandemic, that Active Tameside would be unlikely to be able to repay the outstanding borrowing owed to the Council. If this arises the Council will therefore have to consider options to recover the debt, which could include writing it off. Therefore, under accounting regulations, at the current time the Council is compelled to make a provision for the non-repayment of this outstanding debt. This has already been reported as part of the ongoing budget monitoring reports received by Executive Cabinet. It is proposed that the provision remains until the outcome of the insurance claim is known. Any decision to write off the debt will be subject to separate governance once the outcome of the insurance claim is known.
- 6.4 The lease of the sport and leisure facilities operated by Active Tameside is co-terminus with the contract and will also come to an end in March 2024, meaning that the Council assets leased to Active Tameside will revert back to Council control. The improvements made in relation to the refurbishments paid for by the Trust are currently owned by the Trust. Any assets currently owned by the Trust or purchased by the Trust before the end of contract will need to be considered at contract end as part of the procurement process.

## **7. CONCLUSION**

- 7.1 Active Tameside, like all sport and leisure providers has been hit hard by the pandemic. A robust insurance policy and government support has enabled losses to be limited, but the recovery is likely to be slow.
- 7.2 It is in the interests of the Council to retain its leisure offer for its community, as it recovers from the health pandemic, so that appropriate facilities are in place to enable and encourage its residents to become healthier. The Council wishes Active Tameside to reopen the majority of its facilities as soon as permitted to do so to encourage inclusion and participation – our unique model of sport and leisure commissioning – focused around community



wellness. Given the drop of membership it acknowledges that support will be required through a supplementary management fee to enable this to happen.

## **8. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 8.1 As set out at the front of the report.

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<b>Report to :</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE CABINET</b>
<b>Date :</b>	24 March 2020
<b>Executive Member/ Reporting Officers:</b>	Cllr Brenda Warrington – Executive Leader Sarah Dobson – Assistant Director Policy, Performance and Communications (Governance and Pensions)
<b>Subject :</b>	<b>COVID WINTER GRANT</b>
<b>Report Summary :</b>	<p>The report sets out proposals for spending the extended ‘Covid Winter Grant’ before the 31 March 2021 to support families who are struggling to access food and warmth. The council is committed to ensuring that all of the available Winter Covid Grant goes to effectively supporting our most vulnerable families and households to access food and warmth during a challenging time. This proposal enables us to target those who are likely to experience difficulty accessing food and warmth. The report also provides an update on the organisations which have been funded to support those struggling to access food and essentials through the Winter Covid Grant (original grant)</p>
<b>Recommendations :</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) The Covid Winter grant be spent on supporting vulnerable families and individuals as set out at <b>appendix 1</b>.</li><li>(ii) A voucher scheme for children eligible for free school meals is established. This scheme will enable children eligible for free school meals to receive two £15 a week food vouchers for the Easter Holiday period.</li><li>(iii) Any families who are not eligible for FSM but are in need to support online contact the Early Help Access Point for help, support and advice.</li><li>(iv) That this voucher scheme is extended out to Care Leavers for the Christmas period (to a value of £30).</li><li>(v) That this scheme is further extended to low income sixth form and college students (to a value to £30). Administration of grants to students via the colleges will be formalised by letter to the colleges containing any appropriate conditions in relation to the administration of the grants on behalf of the Council</li><li>(vi) That an amount of money is invested in welfare rights and Willow Wood to provide food vouchers to those who are in financial need (120 vouchers in total)</li><li>(vii) To work with the following supermarkets to distribute vouchers, Tesco, Sainsbury’s, Morrisons and Asda, we will have written terms and conditions attached to the purchase order.</li></ul>
<b>Finance Implications:</b> <b>(Authorised by Section 151 Officer)</b>	<p>The terms of the grant are that it should be used to support vulnerable families who are struggling to access food and warmth. Under the terms of the scheme, the grant is permitted to be used to provide free school meals to those children who are currently eligible for Free School Meals. Further additional support can be provided to other vulnerable individuals under the terms of the grant.</p> <p>The Tameside Council proposal is to use the majority of the grant to fund the issuing of supermarket vouchers via the schools prior</p>

to the end of term to those children currently in receipt of free school meals. The procurement of the vouchers will be through a direct award to an appropriate supermarket with proximity to the school which the eligible child attends. An exemption from procurement regulations will therefore be required for transparency purposes.

**Legal Comments:**

**(Authorised by Borough Solicitor)**

The Covid Winter Grant Scheme is intended to support most vulnerable and be run by councils in England. The funding is ring-fenced, with at least 80% earmarked to support with food and bills. It is intended to enable councils to directly help the hardest-hit families and individuals, as well as provide food for children who need it over the holidays. It has been provided to Local councils on the basis they *'understand which groups need support, and are best placed to ensure appropriate holiday support is provided – which is why they will distribute the funds, rather than schools, who will continue providing meals for disadvantaged children during term-time.'* Moreover, by giving to Councils it can easily be recovered if not spend or targeted properly. There is a balance to be achieved by coming up with a perfect scheme which may risk losing the funding as too late or complex as against a simple expedient scheme that runs the risk of there being insufficient funding or some duplication of payment as individuals meet the criteria in more than one category. This risk is mitigated by the use of food vouchers with low values.

**Links to Corporate Plan:**

Supporting low income households, particularly low income families with children links to all of the priorities within the Corporate Plan which are impacted upon by Covid.

**Policy Implications :**

The proposed spending framework fits with the Council's key policies around supporting the most vulnerable in our communities.

**Risk Management :**

There is a risk that if the spending framework proposed is not rolled out effectively MHCLG will claw back some or all of the grant funding.

**Access to Information :**

The background papers relating to this report can be inspected by contacting Sarah Threlfall.



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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **Background**

- 1.1 The government has announced an extension to the COVID Winter Grant Scheme, which will be made available at the beginning of December, will see new funding to County Councils and Unitary Authorities (including Metropolitan Council's and London Boroughs), to support those most in need across England with the cost of food, energy and water bills and other associated costs.
- 1.2 The Winter Grant Scheme will enable us to provide support to families with children, other vulnerable households and individuals up to the period 17 April.
- 1.3 Tameside has been allocated **£311,000** Funding will be ring fenced and cover period until 17 April 2021 COVID Winter Grant Scheme payments will be made to Tameside into the same bank account as Housing Benefit Subsidy payments.

## **2. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (MI) RETURN**

- 2.1 There will be a requirement to provide DWP with MI to help them understand which groups have benefited from grants, the administrative costs and payment assurance.
- 2.2 Authorities are required to make two management information (MI) returns. There is an interim return that covers the months of December 2020 and January 2021 which has been returned and a final return that covers the full period of the scheme from December 2020 to 17 April 2021.

## **3. ELIGIBILITY FRAMEWORK**

- 3.1 It is for each individual LA to determine eligibility in their area and target support within the scope of the following conditions:
  - At least 80% of the total funding will be ring-fenced to support families with children, with up to 20% of the total funding to other types of households, including individuals.
  - At least 80% of the total funding will be ring fenced to provide support with food, energy and water bills (including sewerage), with up to 20% on other items.
  - Where an eligible child lives on his or her own, they are a household that includes a child covered in the 80% allocation for households with children.
  - Vulnerable households which include a person aged 19 to 25 with special educational needs and disability (SEND) and/or care leavers in accordance with the Children and Families Act 2014 may still be eligible for grant support however that support falls within the 20% allocation to households without children.

## **4. CATEGORIES OF SPEND**

- 4.1 The eligibility criteria sets out separate categories of spend:
  - One relates to household composition
  - One relates to the type of support being provided, in other words, food, energy, water and other.
- 4.2 LAs will be asked to report and manage spend in relation to both these areas. For example, if a £100 award is made to a family with children for food, you would allocate £100 to the 'family and children' pot and £100 to the 'food' pot.

## **5. CONSIDERATIONS FOR TAMESIDE'S SCHEME**

- 5.1 Given the short amount of time to have a scheme in place and the MI requirements by the DWP careful consideration has been given to what is put into place keeping any schemes as clear and simple as possible for both administration and spend.
- 5.2 The DWP have made it clear that the grant funding is not intended to replace the FSM scheme during the holidays.

## **6. PROPOSED SCHEME**

- 6.1 Local Authorities are taking various approaches across Greater Manchester and England in how they plan to support vulnerable households throughout the winter months.
- 6.2 In Tameside we have a wealth of data that identifies families who are on a low income and in receipt of Free School Meals, we also work with a number of partners and organisations which support families and individuals on low incomes.
- 6.3 We propose to continue to allocate funding to the provision of food vouchers for major supermarkets to pay for food for key cohorts including, all children attending schools in Tameside who are eligible for FSM, all college students eligible for FSM or bursaries, all 2, 3 and 4 year olds entitled to free child care, all Care Leavers and low income families receiving treatment from Willow Wood Hospice.
- 6.4 This approach allows us to deliver an enhanced offer that will reach a large number of families in a short time frame and provides targeted support in time for Christmas, and will allow us to easily report outcome requirements to the DWP.
- 6.5 Going forward the identified families will receive support for the 2 scheduled school holiday weeks to 17 April 2021 (The Easter Break):
- 6.6 It should be noted that not all LAs have been allocated sufficient funding to cover FSM's through the winter school holidays, this was raised with the DWP during the dial-in call as public expectation is high that funding is being provided to LAs for this purpose, however the DWP are clear that the funding allocation is not intended to replace the FSM offer.
- 6.7 For the purposes of distribution of funding we are proposing to allocate on the basis of children attending Tameside schools. All other GM authorities agree this in principle (potentially with the exception of Wigan).

## **7. UPDATE ON FUNDING TO COMMUNITY GROUPS**

- 7.1 The following groups have received funding through the Covid Winter Grant or Clinically Extremely Vulnerable Funding to provide food and basic essentials to the most vulnerable.
- 7.2 Organisations are identified through the food group established by Action Together.

Organisation	Amount	Fund
Smallshaw Hurst Foodbank. Food for vulnerable families	9500	Winter Covid Grant
Newlife. To provide a breakfast club, emergency food packs, emergency heat packs.	5000	Winter Covid Grant
Rueben's retreat- food packages for families supported by Rueben's retreat	4320	Winter Covid Grant
Our Kids Eyes. Food parcels and health and wellbeing packages for parents/families with children with disabilities	5000	Winter Covid Grant
Friends of Waterloo Park. To provide emergency meals, bedding, clothing and winter essentials.	7350	Winter Covid Grant
Arc of Hope. To deliver a hot meal service for people living in poverty	4260	Winter Covid Grant
Tameside Women's Centre. Support packages for families. Winter packages. Gas/Elec and winter clothes to support vulnerable families	5000	Winter Covid Grant
Tameside South and Longdendale Food Bank. Food supplies	5,500	Winter Covid Grant
Citizens Advice Bureau. Energy support	6132	Winter Covid Grant
Barty's Food Pantry. Food and supplies	2000	Winter Covid Grant
St Barnabus Hattersley Community Cooking Project.	5000	Winter Covid Grant
St Georges Soup Kitchen. Ridgehill. Community Lunches	5000	Winter Covid Grant
Indian Community Association- culturally appropriate food bank	750	Winter Covid Grant
Willow Wood. Food for clinically extremely vulnerable individuals receiving treatment at Willow Wood.	10,000	Clinically Extremely Vulnerable Funding
Covid Emergency Food Group (supported by Syria Relief)	10,000	Clinically Extremely Vulnerable Funding

## 8. RISKS

8.1 A number of risks sit around the distribution of this grant, exacerbated by the timescales given to allocate the spend and the restrictions around categories of spend.

- That individuals could be eligible for more than one grant, if they meet the criteria in more than one cohort. It is felt that should this be the case, for example should a care leaver be attending college and eligible for FSM at college it would be appropriate that they receive both payments reflecting the level of potential need. Some families will also receive support through the holiday activities scheme (HAS) and the Winter Covid Scheme (Supermarket Vouchers)
- That there may be individuals who do not fall into one of the identified cohorts but are in significant need. Should this be the case these individuals may be eligible for discretionary allocation either through identification by schools and the early help team or through welfare rights.

## 9. RECOMMENDATION

9.1 As set out at the front of the report.

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<b>Report to:</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE CABINET</b>
<b>Date:</b>	24 March 2021
<b>Executive Member:</b>	Councillor Oliver Ryan, Executive Member for Finance and Growth
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Jayne Traverse, Director of Growth
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>RE-OPENING HIGH STREETS FUND</b>
<b>Report Summary:</b>	This report updates on the governments Re-Opening High Streets Fund and changes by central government to programme delivery timescales and eligibility criteria, which has resulted in the council having to update its Re-Opening High Streets Fund Delivery Plan ( <b>Appendix 1</b> ),
<b>Recommendations:</b>	<p>That Executive Cabinet be recommended to approve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) the Grant Action Plan at <b>appendix 1</b>.</li><li>(ii) any necessary funding variances on the activity detailed in the Grant Action Plan (<b>Appendix 1</b>), within the funding envelope of £0.201m, to ensure all the funding is spent before 30 June 2021.</li><li>(iii) Entering into the necessary contracts to deliver the works detailed in the Grant Action Plan (<b>Appendix 1</b>).</li></ul>
<b>Corporate Plan:</b>	<p>The funding purpose aligns with the following Corporate Plan objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. A sustainable environment that works for all;</li><li>2. Nurturing our communities;</li><li>3. Living healthier lives.</li></ul>
<b>Policy Implications:</b>	Whilst measures resulting from this fund will be temporary, they will support delivery of the Council's Draft Inclusive Growth Strategy and is in line with the Tameside Unitary Development Plan as identified under <i>(S1) Town Centre Improvement</i> in identifying and implementing improvements where necessary.
<b>Financial Implications:</b>	<p>The report sets out details of the proposed expenditure via the Council's Re-Opening the High Street Safely funding allocation of £0.201m (table 2 refers). The deadline for the related expenditure via this grant has been recently extended to 30 June 2021.</p> <p>The proposed expenditure also includes a contingency sum of £0.017m. Consideration should be given to the proposed use of this funding as it currently represents 8.5% of the grant allocation.</p> <p>It is essential that the proposed expenditure complies with the related grant conditions and is claimed in a timely manner. In addition it is also essential that appropriate advice is sought from STAR where appropriate to ensure compliance with procurement regulations and that value for money is achieved.</p>

**(Authorised by the Section 151 Officer)**

## **Legal Implications**

**(authorised by the Borough Solicitor)**

Members will recall that Cabinet that it has already considered the reopening of the high street fund and passed a number of resolutions in relation to the spending of the same.

However as set out in the main body of the report the criteria for the spending of the funding has changed.

As such the project officers wanted to return this matter to Cabinet in order to update Members and ensure that Cabinet are content with the change in focus.

As with all funding it is important that it is spent in accordance with the terms of the grant offer which can be achieved by robust contract management.

In addition whilst this is grant funding the requirement for Members to be content that the spend represents best value by considering the financial implications and the plans to spend the funding.

## **Risk Management:**

The main risk to the project is to not agree a Grant Funding Agreement within the new timescale set by Government and therefore not receiving or delivering the funding to enable the delivery of the project.

## **Background Information:**

Appendix 1	Opening Highstreets Safely Fund Grant Action Plan.
Appendix 2	COVID Ambassador guidance

The background papers relating to this report can be inspected by contacting Anne Heath, Economic Development Officer



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## 1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Tameside MBC was allocated £200,741 to re-open the high street safely (RHSS) in May 2020 by the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG). This report sets out Tameside MBC's revised plan to meet amended eligibility criteria and utilise all funding by 30 June 2021.
- 1.2 At the time of announcing the RHSS Programme, central government encouraged Council's to get on with drafting their delivery plans and accordingly, proposals were considered by Tameside Council's Executive Cabinet in August 2020. However in late September 2020, MHCLG appointed Contract Managers to liaise with Council's on their programmes and to provide advice on expenditure. The MHCLG Contract Manager was available from October 2020 and Councils' were advised they must prepare a formal Grant Action Plan (GAP), to be agreed by MHCLG. Once agreed, the GAP informs a Grant Funding Agreement (GFA) between Tameside MBC and MHCLG. In addition, throughout the remainder of 2020 and early 2021, central government has continued to make changes to eligibility criteria, which dictates what the funding can be spent on. This has meant most Councils' in England have not been able to spend the funding to date given the significant risk of incurring expenditure on activity later deemed by MHCLG to be ineligible for funding. In recognition of the delays the government's changes have had on Councils' formalising a compliant GAP, the government has extended the programme deadline from 31 March 2021 to 30 June 2021.
- 1.3 The Government Guidance for the funding originally covered four areas of eligible activity:
- a) Support to develop an action plan for how the local authority may begin to safely reopen their local economies;
  - b) Communications and public information activity to ensure that reopening of local economies can be managed successfully and safely;
  - c) Business-facing awareness raising activities to ensure that reopening of local economies can be managed successfully and safely;
  - d) Temporary public realm changes to ensure that reopening of local economies can be managed successfully and safely.
- 1.4 There are also three main categories where activities cannot be supported:
- a) **Activity that provides no additionally** - This funding is intended to be additional funding on top of that existing activity;
  - b) **Capital expenditure** – This funding is intended to help local authorities address the short-term issue of re-opening their local economies. It can support some temporary changes to the physical environment, but those changes should not be anticipated to last beyond 12 months, or until no longer required for social distancing;
  - c) **Grants to businesses** – Funding cannot provide direct financial support to businesses to make adaptations to premises, purchase PPE, purchase goods or equipment or offset wages or other operating costs.
- 1.5 A public consultation was undertaken virtually to provide the opportunity for residents and businesses to provide views on the programme. The consultation also provided an opportunity for the community to assist in highlighting 'pinch points' that may require temporary alterations in order to allow social distancing to take place and none were raised. The consultation ran from the 3 August for 6 weeks ending on the 11 September 2020 and was accessed through the authority's website and had dedicated communications running alongside to raise awareness. In total, 278 responses were received. Table 1 sets out the findings and council responses.

Table 1 Consultation Feedback	
Finding	How we intend to respond
Overall view on town centre safety - 44% of those who responded thought that there was not enough signage and messaging in local town centres, whilst 40% thought there was enough.	Increased <b>communication activity</b> would support messaging around safety to reassure public on how to prevent the spread of Covid19 while utilising Town Centres. <b>Ambassadors</b> would provide ongoing dialogue and reassurance with the public and businesses.
Overall view on town centre safety - 16% were either not sure or had not been to a local town centre recently.	Increased <b>communication activity</b> would support messaging around safety to reassure public on how to prevent the spread of Covid19 while utilising Town Centres. This would aim to increase footfall.
Primary reason for residents not visiting town centres - Non adherence to guidance, lack of social distancing and non-use of face masks	<b>Ambassadors</b> would provide ongoing dialogue and reassurance with the public and businesses. Ambassadors could also provide additional intelligence for enforcement officers to combat non adherence to guidance.
Secondary reason for residents not visiting town centres - The appearance of no enforcement of the regulations in the town centres	<b>Ambassadors</b> would provide ongoing dialogue and reassurance with the public and businesses. Ambassadors could also provide additional intelligence for enforcement officers to combat non adherence to guidance.

- 1.6 Consultation has also taken place with local business owners including shopping centre management to inform of the allocation and to ensure that a co-ordinated approach could be undertaken. Members and the Chairs of the town teams were also contacted by the Executive Member for Finance and Economic Growth to brief them about the allocation, restrictions of the ERDF funding and the public consultation.
- 1.7 The Council has spent £2,723 to-date which is on communications activity, which is deemed eligible activity under the programme.
- 1.8 Section 2 sets out the governments changing parameters since the launch of the programme in 2020.

## 2. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT CHANGES TO THE RHSS PROGRAMME

- 2.1 At the time of the August 2020 Cabinet report, Covid 'Marshalls' and 'Ambassadors' were deemed ineligible for RHSS funding by MHCLG. That advice has recently changed and Ambassadors are now eligible for expenditure. Whilst Ambassadors cannot have enforcement powers this is a positive and welcomed additional resource and accordingly this activity has been added to the Council's GAP. Under current guidance, the Council can only appoint and pay any Ambassadors until 30 June 2021. It is proposed that 16 Ambassadors are employed on short term contracts, two in each of the six towns (Ashton, Hyde, Stalybridge, Denton, Droylsden and Mossley) and four available to be targeted flexibly based on intelligence and responding to need. The inclusion of the Ambassadors within the eligible costs of the allocation offers the opportunity to provide a tangible intervention when our high streets re-open fully and would potentially support the short term employment and skills development of 16 unemployed Tameside or Greater Manchester residents (the posts

must be new roles as per MHCLG guidance). A tailored recruitment with the Covid19 GM JETS programme delivered by Ingeus would be implemented, which supports rapid re-employment of those impacted by the recession. The Ambassadors would be trained and integrated into the Enforcement team in Operations and Neighbourhood to enable them to be deployed quickly within an existing operational structure. The Government has provided Guidelines on Ambassadors funded under the RHSS programme (Appendix 2.).

- 2.2 Footfall data and the associated cost were also not included in the original August Cabinet report due to lack of clarity from central government on eligibility under RHSS programme. MHCLG has now confirmed this can be included and government considers that they will provide effective monitoring, which will be a mandatory requirement in the Grant Funding Agreement. They will also help support Tameside's long term economic recovery by providing intelligence on footfall in town centres. It is proposed to install one counter in each of the six town locations (Ashton, Hyde, Stalybridge, Denton, Droylsden and Mossley).
- 2.3 The initial spend profile approved by Executive Cabinet in August 2020 included a small works programme of interventions in our towns to alleviate pinch points and help with social distancing. TMBC Engineers consider that these are no longer required due to 'pinch points' not occurring and based on our ongoing understanding of how the Pandemic has impacted our town centres. The public consultation also failed to identify any specific 'pinch points'. This area of spend has been removed from the proposals approved in August 2020.
- 2.4 The communication activity set out in 26 August 2020 Cabinet report remain the same, with the exception of high banners.

### 3. DELIVERY

- 3.1 Table 2 sets out the current areas of expenditure contained in the GAP (Appendix 1) and being actively worked on through constant dialogue with MHCLG. These areas of expenditure will form the Grant Funding Agreement between MHCLG and the council.

**Table 2**

Work areas		Cost (£)
1.	Public communications programme including local press inserts around latest guidance, banners around RHSS areas in town centres, floor stickers, boosted social media and radio slots. To inform and guide public on guidelines and legislation.	19,970
2.	Business Communications - leaflet on guidance and safety to all businesses at the end of current national lockdown	4,600
3.	Provision of 16 Ambassadors across the 6 towns covered by RHSS for 2.5 months. Costs based at grade F (SCP 17) including on-costs	106,130
4.	Footfall Counters 6 towns at £7,100 per town	42,600
5.	4% allowed staff cost allocation	7,720
6.	Already committed	2,723
7.	Contingency (related to all areas of spend)	16,998
<b>Total</b>		<b>200,741</b>

- 3.2 Table 3 sets out the timeline for the project based as we focus on agreeing, approving and delivering our allocated spend before the 30 June 2021 deadline. To meet deadlines we will need to put pre-work in place and agree the first draft GFA simultaneously to our Governance

process. No spend will be committed until Cabinet have approved the approach and the GFA has been received and completed.

**Table 3**

Timeline for delivery		
Date	Governance	Other Activity
February 2021	SLT 23 February 2021	GAP dialogue continued with MHCLG Pre-work on procurement with STAR Pre-work with HR on recruitment
March 2021	Living with COVID Board 17 March 2021 Exec Cabinet 24 March 2021 GFA sealed (end of March)	GAP endorsed and approved by all parties GFA received and approved by all parties Launch recruitment of Ambassadors Launch procurement of footfall counters
April 2021	Statutory Officers Panel end March 2021.	Ambassadors in post Mid April 2021.
May 2021	STAR / Director sign off April 2021	Footfall counters procured mid May 2021.
June 2021		30 June 2021 project ends no more spend eligible.

#### 4. RISKS

4.1 Table 4 sets out the risks for this project and the mitigations in place.

**Table 4**

Project Risks			
Risk	Impact	Rating	Mitigation
1. The GFA is not agreed in time with MHCLG to deliver the identified areas of spend. The authority does not currently have the GFA that will be informed from by the GAP. Procurement and recruitment will need to be undertaken once a GFA is in place before spend can be incurred.	The project ends on 30 June 2021, not spending the allocation would be detrimental to our re-opening town centres approach and would cause reputational damage to the Local Authority.	Medium	Officers' are pursuing the completion of the GAP and GFA simultaneously to this updated report to enable maximum amount of time to deliver.
2. Local authorities can spend money on eligible activities from 1 <sup>st</sup> June 2020 and claim it back from MHCLG in arrears. All work has to be carried out at risk the funding agreement offers some protection but, grant applications submitted have to agree expenditure before reimbursement still have to be agreed and work could still be deemed ineligible if guidance	The authority will have to incur expenditure and then claim back. Any expenditure deemed ineligible by MHCLG would have to be paid for by the authority.	Medium	Advice has been sought from MHCLG on any items of expenditure where eligibility clarification is needed, therefore minimising the risk to the authority. The GFA provides formal clarity by MHCLG on eligible local spend once issued to the council.

changes			
3. All procurement should be awarded in line with the Public Contracts Regulations. In addition, all procurement exercises should therefore be carried out in an open and transparent way, an audit trail of the routes followed, and the process will need to be retained. Consideration should also be given to the latest CCS guidance notes in direct response to the COVID-19 crisis.	Procurement/recruitment rules are stringent as the funding is sourced through ERDF and the process can take 4 to 6 weeks to put in place this could prove a challenge given the time restraints currently in place	Medium	The risks and conditions of the procurement process will be carried out following STAR guidance and the quickest, compliant route to market used.
4. A number of records are required, under the terms of the project to be retained through the life of the project and for the relevant retention period. These include payroll records, bank statements and accounting records.	If evidence cannot be supplied in the requested format the expenditure may be deemed ineligible	Medium	Officers' will ensure no expenditure will be incurred which cannot be evidenced adequately. Officers' will work with MHCLG to seek on-going advice regarding evidence.
5. The use of the ERDF logo, which includes the emblem and reference to the Fund, and the requirements set on colour use, sizing, visibility and positioning must be followed. All electronic and print publication materials used for information and communications supported by the Fund including items connected with recruitment. Materials produced, project documentation, procurement materials and social media tools.	Failure to use correct logo's etc. will result in that activity becoming ineligible.	Low	All staff are aware of the regulations around the use of the ERDF logo etc. and all items procured, displayed, any social media used and recruitment documentation information will have the required logo's.

## 5 MONITORING REGULATORY REQUIREMENT & REPORTING

5.1 MHCLG will monitor the Council. This will include as a minimum some or all of the following measures:

- Checks on Local Authority systems and processes for retaining an audit trail;
- Spot checks on expenditure items included in claims.

5.2 Given the bespoke nature of this project there will be a need to provide some additional reporting requirements to evidence the outputs and outcomes of the investments being made. Prior to undertaking any actions, a baseline data set for future measurement should be acquired, in particular relating to the current footfall in the high streets. The costs of acquiring this baseline data, assuming it is not already available, can be covered as part of the costs associated with developing an action plan and is included in the GAP.

## **6 CONCLUSION**

6.1 The RHSS programme will help with costs associated with the opening the high streets in line with current and future guidance on the Covid19 pandemic and help to 'build back better' Tameside's economic recovery following national and local lock-downs.

## **7 RECOMMENDATIONS**

7.1 As set out at the front of the report.





# Reopening High Streets Safely Fund

## Grant Action Plan

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Local Authority Name	Name of Lead Contact	Anne Heath
	Telephone Number	0161 342 3499
	Email Address	<a href="mailto:Anne.heath@tameside.gov.uk">Anne.heath@tameside.gov.uk</a>
	Name of Deputy Contact	David Berry
	Telephone Number	0161 342 2246

	Email Address	<a href="mailto:David.berry@tameside.gov.uk">David.berry@tameside.gov.uk</a>
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**1. Proposed Activity:**

**A) Please complete the table below to reflect the activities you propose to use the RHSS Fund for.**

No.	Area of Scope	Using bullet points briefly set out the specific activities you will undertake	Briefly set out how the activity does not duplicate existing activity	Total Indicative Budget £ per item Gross
1	Support to develop an action plan for how the local authority may begin to safely reopen their local economies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of a full re-opening the high street safely action plan in order to identify measures.</li> <li>• Creation of a communications plan in respect of work to be undertaken as part of the funding</li> <li>• Creation of small physical works programme in respect of the work to be undertaken as part of the funding.</li> <li>• Installation of 6 footfall counters in each of the town centres to provide mandatory footfall information. It has been confirmed that as the contracts are annual so long as invoices are paid before 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 the full years costs can be claimed.</li> </ul>	<p>All this work was done specifically for the purpose of the funding and would not have been undertaken otherwise.</p> <p>NB: The proposals are still draft and subject to Cabinet approval, together with terms and conditions of the grant agreement</p>	<p>Staff time will be claimed against the 4%</p> <p>£42,600 (£7100 per town centre based on provisional indication from Springboard))</p>
2	Communications and public information activity to ensure that reopening of local economies can be managed successfully and safely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full page Advert About Tameside (local mag)</li> <li>• Half Page Advert Tameside Correspondent</li> <li>• Full Page Ad Tameside Correspondent</li> <li>• Probash Bangla Online TV Advertising</li> </ul>	<p>a. Utilise GM branding and assets available and adapt to Tameside specific messaging</p> <p>b. Use mostly visual means to put the message out and ensure any</p>	<p>£235.00</p> <p>£245.00</p> <p>£450.00</p> <p>£480.00</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tameside Radio 4 adverts a day over a 4 week period</li> <li>• 30 railing banners (3000mm x 600mm) general call to action to visit website for info</li> <li>• 300 A4 posters and 20 A1</li> <li>• Poster production around mask safety</li> </ul>	wording is jargon free and understandable	£550.00
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 billboards and 7 adshells</li> <li>• Full page ad Reporter</li> <li>• Boosted Facebook posts</li> <li>• Half page ad MEN Tameside</li> <li>• Photographer</li> <li>• 30 bus backs</li> <li>• Motorway screens/other commercial signage</li> <li>• Advertising on Reporter website (homepage takeover)</li> <li>• Producing a promotional video</li> <li>• 400 floor stickers</li> </ul>	<p>c. Draw on civic pride to add a sense of community which is missing from national messaging.</p> <p>d. Use communications channels as below to share messaging ensuring a broad range of online, print and broadcast so that the messaging is accessible</p> <p>e. Vary voice/tone/pitch depending on target audience</p> <p>f. Use consistent, clear messaging to build confidence in a safe GM and safe Tameside</p> <p>g. Use active community members and stakeholders to support getting the message out</p> <p>h. Run the campaign in a set of tranches for different seasons, which will have different aims. This includes a campaign around Christmas time and a campaign when the roads are busier and we can expect a different set of customers in our town centres</p> <p>i. Make the campaign highly visible in and around the 6 shopping town centres</p> <p><b>NB: The proposals are still draft and subject to Cabinet approval, together with terms and conditions of the grant agreement</b></p>	<p>£1860</p> <p>£100</p> <p>£500</p> <p>£1275</p> <p>£575</p> <p>£500.00</p> <p>£1000.00</p> <p>£350.00</p> <p>£3500.00</p> <p>£3600.00</p> <p>£750.00</p> <p>£1000</p> <p>£2000</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translation services</li> <li>• We will utilise campaign materials and messages developed/delivered/supported by GM partners: the Growth Company, GMCA, LEP, LAs, TfGM, business organisations, Marketing Manchester and health bodies. We will adapt these to any specific Tameside messaging to ensure a joined up approach and consistent message</li> <li>• The campaign will focus on three areas: workplace, travel and public realm and will work towards the underpinning ethos of building back better.</li> <li>• The campaign will also target different times of year as we recognise there will various times to remind people of the messages and in different ways. This would include a campaign around Easter time and promotional efforts Spring following lifting of Current Covid restrictions.</li> <li>• 16 nr. Temporary covid ambassadors in all of the authorities town centres to assist the public with social distancing, mask wearing and</li> </ul>	<p>To ensure all members of the community and businesses are included.</p>	<p>£1000</p> <p>£106,130</p>
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		<p>other regulations that will enable them to shop safely</p> <p>on the High street. 16 ambassador's officers @grade F SCP 17 for 2.5 months £106,130</p>		
3	<p>Business-facing awareness raising activities to ensure that reopening of local economies can be managed successfully and safely.</p>	<p>Leaflet print and distribution to all businesses x2</p> <p><b>The communications plan has been designed as a joint public and business-facing plan as it was felt this would provide the most coverage.</b></p>	<p><b>As above</b></p> <p><b>NB: The proposals are still draft and subject to Cabinet approval, together with terms and conditions of the grant agreement.</b></p>	£2300x 2 =£4600
4	<p>Temporary public realm changes to ensure that reopening of local economies can be managed successfully and safely.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>The authority's engineers have undertaken a number of site surveys within the town centres and surrounding areas in order to identify problem areas. This may be narrow pavements, street furniture that impede social distancing requirements under current guidelines and pinch points.</b></li> <li><b>These initial surveys have provided the information to put together a programme of temporary eligible works as per the guidance supplied from MHCLG</b></li> </ul> <p><b>NB No work has been undertaken and is unlikely at this late stage in the programme to be completed as there have been no pinch points or areas of concern highlighted during the period June to December.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To assist business owners, staff and customers to follow government guidelines whilst moving and queuing around the town centre.</li> <li>To will help improve consumer confidence and increase, safely, the number of active consumers.</li> <li>To enable the safe movement around the town centres enabling customers to shop safely and responsibly.</li> <li>To ensure that public spaces that are next to businesses are as safe as possible, temporary changes will need to be made to the physical environment.</li> </ul>	<b>Nil cost</b>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure consistency of approach across individual and multiple public spaces including high streets.</li> </ul> <p><b>NB: The proposals are still draft and subject to Cabinet approval, together with terms and conditions of the grant agreement</b></p>	
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### B) At Risk Expenditure

<p><b>Indicative amount of eligible expenditure you intend to incur between 01/06/20 and the date of the Funding Agreement with CLGU</b></p> <p><b>Approx. £2722.52 plus staff time accrued but not yet quantified that will be claimed from the 4%</b></p> <p><b>Please lists the costs you are incurring at risk before the signing of the Funding Agreement</b></p> <p>Photography for art work to be produced in connection with communications plan £350.00  Translation services for work in connection with communications plan £180.00  Staff time for meetings, pre project work and administration from 1/6/20 not yet quantified  Putting up of banners in town centres £450.00  Delivery of banners £60.00  Banner production £1201.00  Mask information poster £481.52  Costs for the running of the public consultation still to be quantified</p>
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### C) Alignment with COVID-19 Plans

**Please describe how the above planned activity contributes to a national, regional or local COVID-19 plan and provide a copy of the plan.**

**The authority's local outbreak control plan** is an iterative plan, which will continue to be informed by local circumstances, intelligence, evidence and on-going engagement with our communities.

The key aims of the plan are;

- To prevent spread of Covid-19 and contain and suppress outbreaks.
- The Early identification of and management of outbreaks.
- To define governance, roles and responsibilities and command and control arrangements relating to Covid-19 management.
- Set out communications and engagement arrangements with partner organisations and residents.
- Outline how the impact of outbreaks will be mitigated for residents.
- Outline the approach to surveillance using data and other sources of information to monitor the extent and impact of Covid-19 infection across Tameside.
- Where possible incorporate Covid-19 response into existing structures and ways of working.

The planned activity to be undertaken from this allocation aims through a strong communications plan to prevent outbreaks by informing both businesses and the public through a series of detailed campaigns. The authority has always recognised that the high street is key to a healthy local economy and in order to aid recovery the planned activity is aimed at assisting the public feel safe and informed and encourage them to start revisiting their high streets. The programme will also assist businesses by providing the latest information at appropriate times and ensuring that public areas are managed to provide a safe environment for both them and their customers.

The authority is also working in partnership with the GMCA at a regional level through the regional economic recovery plan so that a consistent message is relayed across all the regions.

#### **D) Locations of activity**

**Please list the High Street (and Neighbourhood Shopping Area) locations that you intend to support with this activity and give details of which strand of activity will be implemented at each location. *Insert more rows if required.***

Type	Name of location	Postcode(s)
High Street / Neighbourhood Shopping Area		
High Street strands 1,2,3 and 4	Fletcher Street Ashton	OL6 6BY
High Street strands 1,2,3 and 4	George Street Ashton	OL6 6AQ
High Street strands 1,2,3 and 4	Bow Street Ashton	OL6 6BU
High Street strands 1,2,3 and 4	Warrington Street Ashton	OL6 6BU

High Street strands 1,2,3 and 4	Old Street Ashton	OL6 7ST, OL6 6LB
High Street strands 1,2,3 and 4	Stamford Street Ashton	OL6 7QB, OL6 6XW
High Street strands 1,2,3 and 4	Stockport Road Denton	M34 6AZ
High Street strands 1,2,3 and 4	Manchester Road Denton	M34 3JU
High Street strands 1,2,3 and 4	Ashton Road Droylsden	M43 7BW
High Street strands 1,2,3 and 4	Market Street Droylsden	M43 7AA
High Street strands 1,2,3 and 4	Melbourne Street Stalybridge	SK15 2JJ
High street strands 1,2,3 and 4	Market Street Stalybridge	SK15 2AJ
High Street strands 1,2,3 and 4	Stamford Street Mossley	OL5 0HR
High Street strands 1,2,3 and 4	Manchester Road Mossley	OL5 9AB
High street strands 1,2,3 and 4	Market Place Hyde	SK14 2LX
High Street strands 1,2,3 and 4	Market Street Hyde	SK14 1ES, SK14 1HF, SK14 1HF
High Street strands 1,2,3 and 4	Clarendon Place Hyde	SK14 1HL, SK14 1HE
High Streets strands 1,2,3 and 4	Clarendon Street Hyde	SK14 2EL
Public communication plan strand 2	Borough wide	As above

#### E) Permissions

Please confirm that you will have all the necessary permissions in order to carry out the temporary public realm changes and that you will be able to evidence this upon request. Tick to confirm: ☒

#### 2. Stakeholder Engagement

Briefly set out how you have engaged with business organisations, Local Highway and Transport Authorities, lower tier authorities such as parish councils, and other relevant stakeholders when considering how to use the RHSS funding.

<b>A) Please list which organisations and sectors you have engaged with?</b>
GM partners: the Growth Company, GMCA, LEP, LAs, TfGM, business organisations, Marketing Manchester, health bodies, highways engineer, local shopping centre management, local authority communications section and the local authority legal section. The public will also be able to contribute via the electronic consultation that will be undertaken.



<b>B) Please provide details of the engagement activities these stakeholders have been involved with?</b>
<p>A consultation will be undertaken electronically to run for approx. 6 weeks to engage with local businesses, public and town centre stakeholders. It is hoped that the survey will provide information on hot spots and issues across the borough that are causing concern.</p> <p>GM partners: the Growth Company, GMCA, LEP, LAs, TfGM, business organisations, Marketing Manchester, health bodies TFGM, GMCA and local shopping centre management have been consulted around providing a consistent approach so that messaging doesn't become confused. Local authority highways engineers and communications section were used to produce action plans around communications and the small physical works.</p>

**C) Delivery Partners**

See Grant Action Plan Guidance for details on the role of Delivery Partners and their associated requirements.

- i. Do you intend to include any other tier of local government as a Delivery Partner(s)? No
- ii. If yes, please complete the following table:

Name of Delivery Partner (please insert rows as required)	What RHSS project activity will they deliver?	Why are they the most appropriate body to deliver the activity?

- iii. For each Delivery Partner you are required to secure a Service Level Agreement for their RHSS Fund activity.

Name of Delivery Partner (please insert rows as required)	Please confirm that you have a signed SLA with each Delivery Partner	
	Yes – Submit with Grant Action Plan	No – provide date when SLA will be submitted

### 3. Outputs

Please indicate the volume for each output your activity will address.

	Output	Number of outputs
<b>P14</b>	Number of CV-19 Action Plan	<b>Currently 3</b>
<b>P15</b>	Number of CV-19 Public Information Campaigns	<b>Currently 16</b>
<b>P16</b>	Number of CV-19 Business Facing Campaigns	<b>Currently 3</b>
<b>P17</b>	Number of CV-19 Communication Officers	<b>Currently 16</b>
<b>P18</b>	Number of High Streets with Temporary CV-19 Adaptations	<b>n/a</b>
<b>P19</b>	Number of Neighbourhood Shopping Areas with Temporary CV-19 Adaptations	<b>n/a</b>

#### 4. Claims

i. Please complete the table with the start and end date for the expenditure associated with the RHSS Fund activity.

<b>Start Date</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> June 2020
<b>End Date</b>	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2021

ii. Please select the claim quarter(s) in which you plan to submit a grant claim and insert a forecast value for each claim.

Claim	Claim Submission Period	Tick to indicate a claim submission in this period	Claim Forecast Value £ (Gross)
20Q3	July 2020 – September 2020		
20Q4	October 2020 – December 2020		
21Q1	January 2021 – March 2021		
21Q2	March 2021 – May 2021(end of the project after June 2021)	x	£176,023 £7,720 4% based on spend £16,998 contingency sum <b>£200,741 Total allocation</b>

<b>Yes</b>	x
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- iii. Please indicate whether you plan to claim the 4% Management and Admin from within your grant allocation

No	
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- iv. If you propose to claim staff costs in line with the RHSS Fund Guidance, please complete the table below

Area of Scope	Role Title	Salary	Cost to be Claimed
Administration	Project lead		
Communications	Communications lead		
Highways	Small physical works lead		
Governance	Director of Growth, legal services and financial services		
			£8030 max

5. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Please indicate all of the monitoring methods you will utilise to demonstrate the impact of the project activities.

Monitoring Method	Tick to confirm	Brief description
Footfall counts	x	This will be sourced from an external provider and funded from the contingency sum included in the action plan
Businesses reopening	x	This will be sourced from the local authority business rates section.
Businesses closed	x	This will be sourced from the local authority business rates section
Other		

## 6. Financial Management and Control

i.

**Describe the financial management and control procedures for the project; including the process for compiling, authorising and ensuring only eligible and defrayed expenditure is included in RHSS claims**

The project lead will receive copies of all orders, invoices and evidence in order to monitor expenditure in line with guidance criteria to ensure eligibility and then collate individual grant claims. Local authority finance officers will check and verify each grant claim before submission. An individual cost centre has been set up within the authorities system specifically for the expenditure and income of the project.

**Please describe the document management system for the project and how the audit trail will be maintained and accessible for the period required under the terms of the Funding Agreement, this includes retrieving original invoices and ensuring evidence of costs incurred is available.**

An electronic filing system is in place for the project. All orders, invoices, timesheets, artwork and evidence will be held by the project lead in this file. All orders and invoices will be processed through the authorities Agresso system and will be recoverable as a backup if required. A grant file document will be held that contains the grant claim and all evidence relating to that claim. All items will be retained under the terms of the funding agreement and will be available if required. Any hard copies will be held by the project lead.

ii. Please indicate whether or not the RHSS funded activities will result in any **Fixed and or Major Assets** NO

iii. If Yes you are required to list the potential assets, and describe the system(s) in place to record asset details in compliance with ERDF Guidance

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- iv. **VAT** – Please advise whether or not the project budget includes any VAT you cannot recover from HMRC (recoverable VAT).  
Note we may need confirmation of this by way of a letter from the council's finance department. NO
- v. **VAT** – If irrecoverable VAT will be claimed, please describe how this is captured through the claims procedure and how your financial processes will ensure that it is not being claimed as part of the normal VAT return.

**7. Procurement:** Please provide details of all the procurements you have and/or will undertake in relation to RHSS eligible expenditure.

**Applicants should note that procurements will be tested in detail in the lifetime of a project and by different independent bodies. In the event of non - compliance/irregularity financial penalty will be imposed in line with EU guidance. This can be up to 100% of the procurement expenditure.**

**It remains the responsibility of the Local Authority to ensure all procurements are compliant.**

Anticipated value of the contract	Brief description of works, supplies or services that will be provided under the contract	What procurement process do you anticipate using to select the supplier? (Please tick)				Procurement status (Please tick)	
		OJEU	Advertised	Three Quotes	Direct Award	Procurement in progress/ to be started	Procurement completed
	All work will be procured within the authorities procurement regulations (this can be provided if necessary)						

Currently £22,693 public comms(includes committed) £4600,00 Bus Comms £94,240 covid ambassadors Total £106,130	Public and business communications plan any items over the £2500 threshold would go out to the market (see section2/3 above). The marshalls would be an appointment rather than procurement but would be advertised.			x	x	TBS	
Currently £42,600	Footfall Counters 6 towns at £7100 per town)		x			TBS	

**8. State Aid:** This section MUST be completed in conjunction with section 8 of the accompanying Grant Action Plan Guidance.

CLGU has conducted its own analysis of the State Aid position of the RHSS project and concluded that there is no State Aid due to the nature of the RHSS eligible activities. This position has been set out in Annex A of the accompanying Grant Action Plan Guidance.

However, it is the responsibility of each Local Authority in receipt of RHSS funding to ensure that they are compliant with State Aid law.

- i. Have you read and understood CLGU's State Aid position as set out in Annex A of the Grant Action Plan Guidance? YES
- ii. Have you completed your own State Aid analysis? YES
- iii. Does your State Aid analysis agree with CLGU's position that there is no State Aid associated with RHSS funded activity?

- iv. If yes, and you will deliver the project such that there is no State Aid:

**Describe how you will ensure that there is no State Aid**

- v. If you have conducted your own State Aid analysis and concluded that there *would be* State Aid, you must complete **Annex A State Aid Analysis** below.

#### 9. Policies and Documents

- i. It remains the responsibility of the Council to ensure that the policies are fit for purpose. RHSS Fund will not provide formal approval of policies.

Policies and Documents Required	Tick to confirm you have attached	Policies and Documents Required	Tick to confirm you have attached
Counter Fraud Policy	x	Sustainable Development(Corporate plan)	x
Conflict of Interest Policy and Register (register can be provided if required)	x	Document Retention	x
Equal Opportunities	x	Risk Register	x

The authority is currently developing an inclusive growth strategy that will incorporate sustainable development elements this will replace the existing 2012 – 2026 Economic Masterplan. (The Economic masterplan can be provided if required)

- ii. Please confirm that you have read and understood the ERDF Guidance including but not limited to Eligibility, State Aid, Branding and Publicity and Procurement and that you will deliver the project in compliance with the requirements.

Select to confirm: ☒



## Declaration & Signature

I declare that I have the authority to represent Tameside MBC in submitting the Grant Action Plan.

I understand that RHSS Fund acceptance of this Grant Action Plan does not in any way signify that the proposed activity described above is eligible and compliant with the requirements of the RHSS Fund.

On behalf of TAMESIDE MBC and having carried out full and proper inquiry, I confirm to the RHSS Fund:

- That the information provided in this application is accurate.
- I am not aware of any relevant information, which has not been included in the application, but which if included is likely to affect the eligibility and compliance of the activity.

I confirm to the RHSS Fund:

- That I shall inform the RHSS Fund if, prior to any RHSS funding being legally committed to Tameside MBC, I become aware of any further information which might reasonably be considered as material to the RHSS Fund in deciding whether to enter into a Funding Agreement.
- I am aware that if the information given in this application turns out to be false or misleading, the Reopening High Streets Safely Fund may demand the repayment of funding and/or terminate the RHSS funding agreement.

I confirm that I am aware that checks can be made to the relevant authorities to verify this declaration and any person who knowingly or recklessly makes any false statement for the purpose of obtaining grant or for the purpose of assisting any person to obtain grant is liable to be prosecuted. A false or misleading statement will also mean that approval may be revoked, and any grant may be withheld or recovered with interest.

**Local Authorities should be aware that any expenditure incurred before the signing of an RHSS Grant Funding Agreement is entirely at their own risk and may render the project ineligible for support.**

<b>Signed</b>	<b>Anne Heath</b>	<b>Name (print)</b>	<b>Anne Heath</b>
<b>Position</b>	<b>Project Lead</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>26.1.21</b>

## Annex A – State Aid Analysis

State Aid Law	
i.	Please list all the organisations (if known) which may benefit from the funding of the project. If they are not known, list the types of organisations that might benefit from the funding.
Companies that may print, install and deliver parts of both the public and business communications plans due to limited internal resources.	
ii.	<p>For each organisation or type of organisation that may benefit from the project, (including the Local Authority and any Delivery Partners) identify whether they meet the State Aid test. If you believe an organisation or type/ group of organisations is outside the scope of State Aid, please provide the reasons.</p> <p>Local Authorities may wish to refer to the European Commission's "Notion of State Aid" guidance and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's European Regional Development Fund guidance on State Aid law available at <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/european-structural-and-investment-funds-state-aid-documents">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/european-structural-and-investment-funds-state-aid-documents</a>.</p>
All the companies that may be employed by the authority in section i will be outside the scope as they will not benefit from the funding it will just be a procurement exercise.	

iii. For each beneficiary and or type of beneficiary that the Local Authority regards as being in receipt of State Aid, identify which exemption(s) they will be using to provide the aid in accordance with State Aid law<sup>1</sup>.

Name of beneficiary or type of beneficiaries	Name of Exemption	Scheme reference number

Where a project is funded under an exemption based on the General Block Exemption Regulations (651/2014), the Local Authority is required to either (a) confirm that the project falls within the scope of Regulation 6(5) or (b) to submit a separate document to demonstrate incentive effect in line with Regulation 6(2) containing the following information:

- (a) the applicant undertaking's name and size
- (b) a brief description of the project, including start and end dates
- (c) the location of the project
- (d) a full list of the project costs used to determine the allowable level of funding
- (e) the form of the aid
- (f) the amount of public money needed for the project.

<sup>1</sup> For notified schemes the answer should include the full name of the scheme and the Commission reference number.

iv.	If you intend to use exemption(s) to deliver the Project, have you read the terms of the scheme and meet all the relevant terms.
N/A	
v.	If you intend to use De Minimis, please outline what work has been undertaken to ensure that this is the most appropriate mechanism.
N/A	
vi.	Are you subject to an outstanding recovery order in respect of State Aid?
No	
vii.	Describe the system in place for collecting and recording the required information for audits and returns?
<p>The project lead will request all information required to evidence expenditure attached to individual grant claims will be stored electronically in individual grant claim folders. This evidence will include orders, invoices, quotations, evidence of communications campaigns, press releases etc.</p> <p>The information will be retained for the period specified in the funding agreement for audit purposes.</p>	

**Updated Guidance under Strand 2 of RHSSF**

***High Street Ambassadors/ Wardens***

- Following a review, we have concluded that the provision of 'High Street Ambassadors/ Wardens' is eligible under strand 2 of the RHSSF: *Communications and public information activity to ensure that reopening of local economies can be managed successfully and safely.*
- This role is to provide information to the public on the High Street or Neighbourhood Shopping Area (NSA) on the measures in place to ensure the safe reopening. This could include:
  - advising the public on COVID-19 regulations such as social distancing and wearing a face covering;
  - directing the public to hygiene stations;
  - leafleting; advertising walker; verbal messaging
  - ensuring the public are aware of any temporary public realm changes in place to support the safe reopening of their high street/ NSA.
- A High Street Ambassador must be a new, paid, full-time equivalent (FTE) job on a fixed term contract.
- In claiming for the role, you will be required to provide evidence of the role and its purpose, this includes written confirmation of the post, start date, duration, and the number of hours per week. The letter must state the role is funding by ERDF as RHSSF activity and include both the HMG and ERDF logo.
- **RHSSF High Street Ambassadors are not COVID-19 Marshalls** and have no enforcement powers. However, they may be used to in addition to provide information to the public in the High Street or Neighbourhood Shopping area on the measures in place to ensure the safe reopening of these areas.
- Necessary materials and tools needed for the role are eligible under the fund. Please ensure you follow ERDF regulations for this expenditure to be eligible.
- A Communication/ Information Officer, which is already eligible under the RHSSF, remit may be expanded to include the role of a High Street Ambassador.
- You should ensure you continue to follow ERDF regulations in relation to branding and publicity. This is set out on page 9 of the RHSSF guidance.

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<b>Report to:</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE CABINET</b>
<b>Date:</b>	24 March 2021
<b>Executive Member</b>	Councillor Allison Gwynne – Executive Member (Neighbourhoods, Community Safety and Environment)
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Emma Varnam – Assistant Director (Operations and Neighbourhoods)
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>LICENSING POLICY EXTENSION</b>
<b>Report Summary:</b>	The report recommends the restatement of the current Statement of Licensing Policy for one year and for a full review and consultation being conducted in 2021/2022. This approach will enable the full review to take into account the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic on licensed businesses.
<b>Recommendations:</b>	That the Executive Cabinet RECOMMENDS to Council the re-instatement of the current Statement of Licensing Policy for one year, subject to a full review and consultation process being conducted in 2021/2022. This approach will enable the updated Policy to take into account the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic on the licensed sector.
<b>Corporate Plan:</b>	The Licensing Policy is an integral part of the Council's role in promoting a safer borough by ensuring businesses adhere to regulatory compliance.
<b>Policy Implications:</b>	The proposals concern the Council's Statement of Licensing Policy under the Licensing Act 2003.
<b>Financial Implications:</b> <b>(Authorised by the statutory Section 151 Officer &amp; Chief Finance Officer)</b>	There are no direct financial implications arising from this report. However, Members should note that the various annual licence fee levels are approved by the Council within the Council's annual budget report. The licence fee levels for the 2021/22 financial year were approved on 23 February 2021 and are provided within Appendix 22 of the aforementioned report.
<b>Legal Implications:</b> <b>(Authorised by the Borough Solicitor)</b>	<p>Under LA 2003, licensing authorities are required to prepare and consult on a statement of licensing policy (SLP), setting out their strategic approach to local licensing, every five years. A number of councils' policies are due to be reviewed this year to ensure they comply with the five-year cycle, including Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council's.</p> <p>The current emergency position has hindered physical meetings and has had an effect on the licensing authority's ability to progress the review and comply with the statutory requirements on consultation with stakeholders.</p> <p>If an Authority is concerned about its ability to carry out an effective review of policy at this point in time, they may wish to consider consulting on the retention of the existing policy (with any obvious amendments) in the short term, and then subsequently conduct a more detailed review if necessary within the 3 or 5 year cycle.</p> <p>This report is proposing this, with an extension of one year of the current policy at <b>appendix 1</b>; so that a detailed review can be</p>

progressed and comply with the statutory requirements on consultation with stakeholders.

The Local Government Association has flagged to the Home Office that this should be acceptable, assuming work is progressed once some level of normality has returned.

The licensing policy will be a material consideration when the Council is considering applications and reviewing licenses under the statutory code.

Failure to extend the current licensing policy would leave the Authority vulnerable to challenge and would prohibit the Licensing committee making any decisions. The Authority would also have failed to comply with the duty imposed on it by Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003.

**Risk Management:**

The Council has a statutory duty to have a Licensing Policy in place. By re-instating the current policy for a year, it is expected that the impact of Covid-19 on licensed industries can then be better assessed to enable a thorough review of the Licensing Policy.

**Background Information:**

The background papers relating to this report can be inspected by contacting Sharon Smith, Head of Public Protection and Regulatory Services:



Telephone: 0161 342 2277



e-mail: [sharon.smith@tameside.gov.uk](mailto:sharon.smith@tameside.gov.uk)



## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 requires Tameside Council to review its Licensing Policy every 5 years. The Council's previous policy was approved at Full Council on 21 January 2016.
- 1.2 Ordinarily a revised policy statement would be prepared, approved for consultation and a 12-week public consultation be carried out in advance of a final revised policy being approved.
- 1.3 Due to the extraordinary impact of the Coronavirus pandemic in 2020, this full review has not been able to take place.
- 1.4 The Government have clarified that primary legislation would not be amended to delay the requirement for Councils to review statements of licensing policy.
- 1.5 Therefore, it is proposed to carry over the current policy subject to a full review being carried out in 2021/2022.
- 1.6 Responsible authorities and licensed trade networks have been informally consulted on this proposed approach.

## **2. REASONS FOR THIS APPROACH**

- 2.1 The impact of the Coronavirus pandemic on licensed premises and night time economy has been severe. Several licensed premises have closed due to the pandemic and venues such as nightclubs have been unable to open since March 2020 and it is not clear what the lasting impacts on the sector will be.
- 2.2 The revised policy will need to effectively reflect the situation post-Covid as we move beyond the pandemic.

## **3. UPDATES TO POLICY**

- 3.1 Only the foreword of the policy has been updated. A copy is provided at **Appendix 1**.

## **4. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 4.1 As set out at the front of the report.

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# **TAMESIDE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL**

## **Statement of Licensing Policy 2021 - 2022**

## **Foreword from Cllr Allison Gwynne, Executive Member for Environmental Services**



This is the Council's fourth statement of licensing policy and covers the period from February 2016 to February 2021. It provides an opportunity to develop the Council's approach to administering the Licensing Act 2003, taking into account other related policies and strategies.

The policy reflects the increasingly innovative approach taken by Tameside Council in addressing issues related to licensable activities and in particular the sale, supply and consumption of alcohol.

The council recognises that Tameside is nationally ranked very highly as an area which suffers from alcohol related harm, especially health-related harms and crime & disorder. This policy reflects the work already being carried out by the council in building partnerships with other agencies and working collectively to tackle alcohol-related harms.

It also demonstrates that the council is willing to work creatively and innovatively by making full use of all available powers and legislation in its approach to administering licences and licensed premises within the borough.

In addition, the policy is also designed to encourage operators and licence holders to remain compliant and to run businesses which make a positive contribution to the local area and towards improving the lives of Tameside residents.

This statement of licensing policy not only outlines how the Licensing Authority will act to promote the four current licensing objectives, but it also demonstrates how it will promote the protection and improvement of public health across the borough, as well as supporting Tameside Council's vision:

To maximise the wellbeing of the people of the borough by:

- Supporting economic growth and opportunity
- Increasing self-sufficiency and resilience of individuals and families
- Protecting the most vulnerable.

**Updated Foreword from Cllr Allison Gwynne, Executive Member for Neighbourhoods,  
Community Safety and Environment.**

**February 2021**

Due to the ongoing impact of the Coronavirus pandemic, it has not been appropriate for the Council to conduct the full review and consultation process to update the Licensing Policy in 2020 as originally anticipated.

In these extraordinary times the Government have clarified that primary legislation would not be amended to delay the requirement for Council's to review statements of licensing policy.

The current Licensing Policy is therefore to be re-instated for a further year, subject to a full review and consultation process to take place in 2021/2022. This will enable the Council to assess further the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic on the licensed sector and ensure the updated Policy reflects this impact.

That said, the objectives of the Licensing Policy explained in the original foreword above, and detailed in the Policy below, continue to remain important objectives and promote a safer Tameside.

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## **Background to this Statement of Licensing Policy**

- 1.1 Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 requires each licensing authority to publish a statement of its licensing policy at least every five years. The previous statement of licensing policy was approved by Tameside Council on 22 February 2011. This statement is a completely new policy designed to reflect the significant changes which have taken place in the last five years in respect of the Licensing Act 2003 and the way in which Tameside Council undertakes its licensing functions. It is also designed to set out the council's ambitions, strategies and policies relating to licensing for the next five years.
- 1.2 The previous statement of licensing policy set out the procedures in which the council would consider applications for licences. This new statement of licensing policy also covers applications for licences, but in addition, sets out the council's requirements and expectations for existing licence holders and licensed businesses and the actions it expects such businesses to take in order to promote the licensing objectives. It also sets out the council's approaches to ensuring such businesses remain compliant with their licences and the action it will take – in partnership with other organisations and responsible authorities – when licensing and other legislation is breached.
- 1.3 The policy also recognises that public health – and the effect of alcohol consumption on public health – is of serious concern and that Tameside is ranked very highly, both regionally and nationally, in terms of alcohol-related health harms. Although public health is not currently a licensing objective, the policy recognises the recent introduction of public health bodies as a responsible authority, and outlines the positive steps it expects the holders of premises licences to undertake in order to promote public health.

### **1.4 Licensable Activities**

For the purpose of the 2003 Act, and therefore for the purposes of this statement of licensing policy, the following are licensable activities:

- The sale by retail of alcohol;
- The supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to, or to the order of, a member of the club;
- The provision of regulated entertainment; and
- The provision of late night refreshment.

## 1.5 Authorisations or permissions

The 2003 Act provides for four different types of authorisation or permission, to which this statement of licensing policy also relates, as follows:

- Premises licence – to use premises for licensable activities;
- Club premises certificate – to allow a qualifying club to engage in qualifying club activities as set out in section 1 of the Act;
- Temporary event notice – to carry out licensable activities at a temporary event; and
- Personal licence – to sell or authorise the sale of alcohol from premises in respect of which there is a premises licence.

## 1.6 In addition, two further permissions are to be introduced following the commencement of the licensing provisions of the Deregulation Act 2014. These two new permissions are:

- Community event notice; and
- Ancillary business sales notice

Once these new provisions have been enacted, this policy will relate to these notices in the same way it relates to all current licences and notices.

## 1.7 Licensing Objectives

In exercising its functions, the licensing authority will have regard to the licensing objectives as set out in section 4 of the Act, and will carry out its functions under the Act with a view to promoting these objectives. The licensing objectives are:

**The prevention of crime and disorder**

**Public safety**

**The prevention of public nuisance**

**The protection of children from harm**

## 1.8 In addition to these four existing licensing objectives, the licensing authority also expects holders of premises licences or other permissions which allow the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on or off the premises to carry out their activities with a view to promoting:



## **The Protection and Improvement of Public Health**

### **1.9 Home Office Guidance**

The statement of licensing policy takes into account guidelines issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003.

### **1.10 Corporate Objectives**

The statement of licensing policy is designed to support Tameside Council's vision, as described in the corporate plan:

**To maximise the wellbeing of the people of the borough by:**

- *Supporting economic growth and opportunity*
- *Increasing self-sufficiency and resilience of individuals and families*
- *Protecting the most vulnerable.*

### **1.11 Functions within the Council**

The Council has a number of different functions under the Act, including acting as both the Licensing Authority and as a number of different responsible bodies. For this reason, the Licensing Policy refers to the Council as the Licensing Authority and individual responsible bodies by their departmental names, notwithstanding they are also part of the same Council.

1.12 A summary of the scheme of delegation is attached at **Appendix 1** on page 28.

### **1.13 Limitations of the Statement of Licensing Policy**

This statement of policy does not undermine the right of any person to apply under the terms of the 2003 Act for a variety of permissions and to have any such application considered on its individual merits.

1.14 In addition, the statement of policy does not override the right of any person to make representations on an application or to seek a review of a licence or certificate where provision has been made for them to do so in the 2003 Act.

1.15 The council is clear that licensing law is not the primary mechanism for the general control of nuisance and anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are away from a licensed premise and, therefore, beyond the direct control of the individual, club or business holding the licence, certificate or authorisation concerned. Nonetheless, it is a key aspect of such control and licensing law will always be part of a holistic approach to the management of the evening and night-time economy in town centres.

### **1.16 Conditions**

The council accepts that licensing is about regulating licensable activities on licensed premises, by qualifying clubs and at temporary events within the terms of the 2003 Act; and conditions attached to various authorisations will be focused on matters which are

within the control of individual licence holders and others with relevant authorisations, i.e. the premises and its vicinity.

**1.17 Planning etc.**

Planning permission, building control approval and licensing regimes are properly separated to avoid duplication and inefficiency. Planning and licensing regimes involve consideration of different (albeit related) matters. The council's Speaker's panel (Liquor Licensing) is not bound by decisions made by the Speaker's panel (Planning), and vice versa.

- 1.18 There are circumstances when as a condition of planning permission, a terminal hour has been set for the use of premises for commercial purposes. Where these hours are different to the licensing hours, the applicant or licence holder must observe the earlier closing time. Premises operating in breach of their planning permission would be liable to prosecution under planning law. The council's planning function is, however, a responsible authority under the Licensing Act and by working in partnership with officers from the Licensing Department, the council will aim to ensure that the planning and licensing regimes avoid any possible conflict between the two regulatory regimes.

**1.19 Promotion of Equality**

It is recognised that the Equality Act 2010 places a legal obligation on public authorities to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; to advance equality of opportunity; and to foster good relations, between persons with different protected characteristics.

- 1.20 The protected characteristics are age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.

- 1.21 In order to ensure compliance with this legislation, an equality impact assessment will be conducted.

**1.22 Partnership Working**

The Council is keen to work closely with existing partner agencies and to build working relationships with new partners with a view to promoting the licensing objectives.

- 1.23 Regular meetings are held with partners to ensure that any problem premises or other emerging issues are identified early and to enable strategies to be implemented quickly to prevent issues from developing.

**1.24 Enforcement & Compliance**

The Council is working closely with all 9 other Greater Manchester authorities to develop a joint enforcement and compliance guide. This guide will outline all available enforcement and compliance options available to local authorities and will ensure a consistent approach to these issues across Greater Manchester.

- 1.25 As such, this statement of licensing policy does not outline in detail the council's approach to enforcement and compliance issues. When the joint guide is complete, it will be included as an appendix to this policy.

## 1.26 **Late Night Levy / Early Morning Restriction Orders**

In April 2012, the Licensing Act 2003 was amended by the Police reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. There were a number of changes included in the amendments, including the opportunity for Local Authorities to introduce Early Morning Restriction Orders (EMROs) and a Late Night Levy.

1.27 Both of these options were considered by the council and although it was felt that an EMROs were not currently suitable for Tameside, the Council took the decision to consult on the question of introducing a Late Night Levy.

1.28 The Levy is a financial contribution towards policing the night-time economy from those alcohol licensed premises which are licensed until the early hours of the morning. The amount paid depends on the rateable value of the premise. Those paying the lowest level of business rates would pay £299 per year, whereas the largest businesses would pay around £1500 per year.

1.29 Following a full public consultation, the question as to whether the Council should introduce a levy was put to the full Council on 16 September 2014. The decision of the Council was that it would not introduce a Late Night Levy in Tameside at that time, but the Council did resolve that:

*“The Council would introduce a late night levy if the legislation allowed us to confine it to town centres rather than having to have a blanket policy across the whole borough”*

## 1.30 **Alcohol Delivery Services**

There are considerable risks associated with the provision of “to the door” alcohol delivery services and these types of businesses are particularly difficult to regulate.

1.31 The Licensing Authority recognises that alcohol can be delivered safely and appropriately to households as part of a wider grocery delivery or similar service. Equally, however, the Authority also recognises that businesses which operate solely with the intention of delivering alcohol to home addresses, often at unsocial hours or at times when other alcohol retail outlets are closed, bring with them a significant risk of undermining the licensing objectives.

1.32 As such, any applications for premises licences which would allow the home delivery of alcohol will be scrutinised very closely by the licensing authority and must contain sufficient measures within the operating schedule to satisfy the authority that the business will operate fully within the conditions of their licence, and in a way which promotes the licensing objectives.

1.33 In particular, the policy of the council will be to refuse any applications for “alcohol only” delivery services (and services whereby a limited supply of other goods is available alongside alcohol). Such businesses are extremely difficult to regulate and the authority takes the view that – unless the applicant can demonstrate to a very high degree that their business will actively promote the licensing objectives – the general policy will be to refuse such applications.

## **Prevention of Crime & Disorder**

### **2.1 Introduction & Partnership Working**

The licensing authority looks to the police as the main source of advice on crime and disorder, but where appropriate, we will also seek to involve the local Community Safety Partnership (CSP). Tameside Licensing Department has built close links with Greater Manchester Police and other partner organisations such as HMRC and the Home Office Immigration Authority. We will continue to build on these existing partnerships, and to forge new partnerships in order to ensure that all available compliance and enforcement powers are used where appropriate, and to ensure that all relevant information from partner organisations and responsible authorities are taken into account when making licensing decisions.

### **2.2 The Security Industry Authority**

In the exercise of its functions, the licensing authority seeks to co-operate with the Security Industry Authority ("SIA") as far as possible and will consider adding relevant conditions to licences where appropriate. The SIA also plays an important role in preventing crime and disorder by ensuring that door supervisors are properly licensed and, in partnership with police and other agencies, that security companies are not being used as fronts for serious and organised criminal activity. This may include making specific enquiries or visiting premises through intelligence led operations in conjunction with the police, local authorities and other partner agencies. Similarly, the provision of requirements for door supervision may be appropriate to ensure that people who are drunk, drug dealers or people carrying firearms do not enter the premises and ensuring that the police are kept informed.

### **2.3 Conditions**

Conditions will be targeted on deterrence and preventing crime and disorder. For example, where there is good reason to suppose that crime or disorder may take place, the presence of closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras both inside and immediately outside the premises can actively deter disorder, nuisance, anti-social behaviour and crime generally. Some licence holders may wish to have cameras on their premises for the prevention of crime directed against the business itself, its staff, or its customers. But any condition may require a broader approach, and it may be appropriate to ensure that the precise location of cameras is set out on plans to ensure that certain areas are properly covered and there is no subsequent dispute over the terms of the condition.

- 2.4 When addressing crime and disorder, an applicant for a premise licence should initially identify any particular issues (having regard to their particular type of premises and/or activities), which are likely to adversely affect the promotion of the crime and disorder objective. Such steps, as are required to deal with these identified issues, should be included within the applicant's Operating Schedule, and will be translated into appropriate, enforceable conditions by the licensing officer.

2.5 A comprehensive list of potential conditions is attached at **Appendix 2**.

## 2.6 **CCTV**

In partnership with Greater Manchester Police, Tameside Council has developed a comprehensive and detailed CCTV condition which will ensure, where appropriate, that any CCTV system installed at a licensed premise will provide sufficient coverage and provide images of a suitable quality. The condition also ensures that footage is stored for an appropriate time period, that the CCTV system is regularly tested and that footage can be provided – immediately if necessary – to police and other responsible authorities on request. This CCTV condition can be viewed at **Appendix 2** on page 30.

2.7 Although it is not the policy of the Council to impose blanket conditions on all licensed premises, the benefits of good CCTV systems in licensed premises are clear and such systems have proved invaluable in both preventing crime and disorder, and in helping to detect crimes, ranging from minor shoplifting through to murder. All applicants for new premises licences to allow the sale or supply of alcohol by retail for consumption on or off the premises are therefore encouraged to consider installing a CCTV system and where appropriate, such applicants will be encouraged to add the Council's CCTV condition to their licence.

2.8 In addition, where incidents of crime and/or disorder have occurred at licensed premises, the Licensing Department, together with Greater Manchester Police and other partners, may request a premises licence holder to amend their premises licence by way of a minor variation to add the CCTV condition if it is felt it is appropriate. The use of minor variation as an alternative to a review of a premises licence will be offered in some circumstances where officers from responsible authorities have sufficient evidence to apply for a review of the premises licence, but the premises licence holder is willing to negotiate an appropriate outcome such as the addition of conditions to the licence, reduction of licensed hours etc.

## 2.9 **Door Supervision**

Conditions relating to the provision of door supervisors and security teams are valuable in town centre locations and premises operating after 9.00pm in:

- preventing the admission and ensuring the departure from the premises of the drunk and disorderly, without causing further disorder;
- keeping out excluded individuals (subject to court bans or imposed by the licence holder or local Pubwatch scheme);
- searching and excluding those suspected of carrying illegal drugs, or carrying offensive weapons; and
- maintaining orderly queuing outside of venues prone to such queuing.

2.10 Where door supervisors conducting security activities are to be a condition of a licence, conditions may also need to deal with the number of such supervisors, the displaying

of name badges, the carrying of proof of registration, where and at what times they should be stationed on the premises, and whether at least one female supervisor should be available (for example, if female customers are to be the subject of body searches). Door supervisors also have a role to play in ensuring public safety.

#### **2.11 Glass Control**

Glass can be a major factor in disturbances around licensed premises and the Council may impose special conditions on certain types of venue in relation to glass control both within the premises, at disposal points and through unauthorised removal of glass from the premises.

2.12 In particular, the Authority may consider it appropriate to ensure licensed premises have regular glass collection services in certain types of venue and keep control of waste bottles & glasses.

2.13 It should be noted that the use of plastic, polycarbonate or paper drinks containers and toughened glass may also be relevant as measures appropriate to promote the reduction of crime and disorder and public safety.

#### **2.14 Pubwatch**

Tameside Council recognises that voluntary schemes can be an effective alternative method of reducing crime and disorder and improving the collective licensed trade within particular localities.

2.15 Pubwatch schemes have been introduced in several Tameside towns and they continue to grow in popularity and attendance. The licensed trade in Droylsden in particular have developed an extremely well-attended and effective Pubwatch scheme which has helped to dramatically reduce crime and disorder, helped to effectively tackle organised crime groups and drug dealing and generally improve the image of the licensed trade within Droylsden.

2.16 The Council will continue to actively encourage holders of premises licences and designated premises supervisors to attend their local Pubwatch groups, and to set up such groups where they do not currently exist. Members are encouraged to take a “barred from one, barred from all” approach in dealing with disruptive customers. Pubwatch members will also be encouraged to subscribe to the Pubwatch online service which allows members to share photographs and information about barred members whilst remaining compliant with data protection legislation.

#### **2.17 Drugs**

All Licensed premises within Tameside are expected to adopt a “zero tolerance” policy in respect of the sale, supply and use of illegal drugs. Operators of premises which are licensed to sell or supply alcohol for consumption on the premise are expected to be aware of any drug activity which may be taking place within their premises and to take appropriate action to stop such activity, and prevent it from taking place.

- 2.18 Steps which licensees are expected to take include regular checks of the toilet areas, monitoring of suspicious behaviour and the display signage which makes clear that drug use will not be tolerated within the premises.
- 2.19 Operators of premises which are licensed to sell or supply alcohol for consumption off the premises must also adopt a zero tolerance approach towards the sale, supply and use of illegal drugs. In particular, the Council does not expect any licensed premises to sell, supply or advertise any drug-related paraphernalia such as bong pipes, grinders and small plastic “snap” bags commonly used for the supply of drugs.
- 2.20 Premises licence holders, designated premises supervisors and any other staff employed at licensed premises within Tameside are expected to report any instances of drug supply or use within or in the vicinity of their premise to the police or the local authority as soon as practicable.

#### 2.21 **New Psychoactive Substances (Legal Highs)**

Section 10.25 of the guidance issued under s182 of the Licensing Act 2003 states:

*New psychoactive substances (NPS) mimic the effects of illegal drugs (like cocaine, cannabis and ecstasy) while being designed to evade controls. The sale of new psychoactive substances (NPS) – so called “legal highs” – is not regulated under the 2003 Act. However, licensing authorities may wish to consider whether conditions are appropriate to prevent the sale of such products alongside the sale of alcohol at a licensed premises, including at off-licences, or, for example, for on-trade premises to impose a door policy. Some NPS products may contain controlled drugs, and therefore be illegal, in which case the licensing authority should involve the police and consider applying for a review of the premises licence on crime and disorder grounds. But some NPS are not illegal. There is evidence that such NPS products can cause harms, particularly if taken in combination with alcohol.*

- 2.22 Although the Government is in the process of developing new legislation to ban all new psychoactive substances, the Council’s policy is that no licensed premises will be allowed to sell, supply, advertise or keep as stock any type of “new psychoactive substances” (NPS) commonly known as “legal highs”. This includes any substance which mimics the effects of illegal drugs, irrespective of whether the substance is labelled as “not for human consumption” and also includes nitrous oxide in any form.
- 2.23 In addition, any other substance, item or other thing which may, from time-to-time be identified as having an intoxicating effect by the police or local authority must not be sold, supplied, advertised or kept in stock at any licensed premise. Where appropriate, conditions in respect of NPS will be attached to premises licences.

#### 2.24 **Supply of Illegal, Illicit, Smuggled or Counterfeit Alcohol**

The supply of illegal, illicit, smuggled and counterfeit alcohol puts the public at risk of serious harm and is linked to serious and organised criminal gangs. The Council expects the holders of premises licences which permit the sale and supply of alcohol by retail to have strong policies and procedures in place to prevent such activity.



- 2.25 In particular, premises licence holders, designated premises supervisors and anyone else employed at licensed premises must ensure that alcohol sold or supplied to the public has only been obtained from legitimate sources.
- 2.26 As a minimum, the council expects such stock to only be purchased from legitimate and recognised suppliers, and for premises to keep a record of where they have obtained the stock and to retain all receipts for such stock and produce them for inspection by any responsible authority on request.
- 2.27 Stock must not be purchased from any unidentified individuals travelling from premise-to-premise selling alcohol from a vehicle.
- 2.28 Where appropriate, conditions in respect of such activity will be attached to premises licences.
- 2.29 **Employment of illegal immigrants**

The Council expects holders of premises licences, designated premises supervisors and anyone else associated with the management of licensed premises to have sufficient policies and procedures in place to ensure that no person who is unlawfully in the UK, or who cannot lawfully be employed as a result of a condition on their leave to enter, is employed at a licensed premise.



## **Public Safety**

### **3.1 Fire Safety**

Fire precautions and means of escape from licensed premises are particularly important. Large numbers of people, some of whom may be under the influence of alcohol, must be safely contained, managed and, if necessary, evacuated from premises. The attachment of conditions to a premises licence or club premises certificate will not in any way relieve employers of the statutory duty to comply with the requirements of other legislation including the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, associated regulations and especially the requirements under the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 and the Regulatory Reform Fire Safety Order 2005 to undertake risk assessments. Employers should assess the risks, including risks from fire, and take measures necessary to avoid and control these risks.

### **3.2** Consideration should be given to conditions which deal with Living accommodation attached to or accessed via Licensed Premises, such as:

- ensuring that sufficient fire safety arrangements are in place to detect and warn occupants and all other relevant persons
- ensuring adequate fire separation and means of escape is provided between the mixed use premises.

### **3.3 Risk Assessments**

When addressing public safety, an applicant or licence holder should initially identify any particular issues (having regard to their particular type of premises and/or activities), which are likely to adversely affect the promotion of the public safety objective. Such steps as are required to deal with these identified issues should be included within the applicant's Operating Schedule.

### **3.4** It is also recognised that special issues may arise in connection with outdoor and large scale events. Risk assessment must be used to assess whether any measures are necessary in the individual circumstances of any premises.

### **3.5 Disability**

Consideration should be given to conditions that ensure that:

- when disabled people are present, adequate arrangements exist to enable their safe evacuation in the event of an emergency; and
- disabled people on the premises are made aware of those arrangements.

### **3.6 Special Effects**

The use of special effects in venues of all kinds being used for regulated entertainment is increasingly common and can present significant risks. Any special effects or

mechanical installation should be arranged and stored so as to minimise any risk to the safety of the audience, the performers and staff. Special effects which should be considered include:

- dry ice machines and cryogenic fog;
- smoke machines and fog generators;
- pyrotechnics, including fireworks;
- real flames;
- firearms;
- motor vehicles;
- strobe lighting;
- lasers (see HSE Guide The Radiation Safety of lasers used for display purposes [HS(G)95] and BS EN 60825: Safety of laser products), and;
- explosives and highly flammable substances.

3.7 It may be appropriate to require that certain special effects are only used with the prior notification of the licensing authority or the fire authority.

### 3.8 **Transport**

Consideration should be given to conditions that deal with:

- the adequacy of transportation arrangements to ensure customers are able to travel safely to and from the premises (including procedures for preventing people from consuming excess alcohol and driving);
- ensuring that any arrangements or advertising of taxis and private hire vehicles only relate to such vehicles licensed by the Authority;

### 3.9 **Hypnotism**

If an applicant or licence holder wishes to host any performance of stage hypnotism at any time this should be detailed in the Operating Schedule. In the event of any performance of stage hypnotism the council will normally require written request for consent in accordance with section 1 of the Hypnotism Act 1952. Where consent is given for this type of entertainment the council will impose specific licence conditions.

# The Prevention of Public Nuisance

## 4.1 Introduction

The Licensing Act 2003 covers a wide variety of premises which require licences, including cinemas, concert halls, theatres, nightclubs, public houses, cafes, restaurants, fast food outlets and takeaways. Each of these premises presents a mixture of risks, with many common to most premises and others unique to specific operations. It is important that premises are constructed or adapted and maintained so as to acknowledge and safeguard occupants and neighbours against these risks as far as is practicable.

- 4.2 When addressing public nuisance an applicant should initially identify any particular issues (having regard to their particular type of premises and/or activities), which are likely to adversely affect the promotion of the public nuisance objective. Such steps as are required to deal with these identified issues should be included within the applicant's Operating Schedule.
- 4.3 If relevant representations are received, the Authority may impose conditions to prevent nuisance, noise, disturbance, light pollution, noxious smells, vermin and pest infestations and accumulations of rubbish and litter.
- 4.4 A comprehensive list of potential conditions is attached at **Appendix 2**
- 4.5 The following options should be considered as measures which, if appropriate, would promote the prevention of public nuisance.
- 4.6 Noise or vibration should not emanate from the premises so as to cause a nuisance to nearby properties. This might be achieved by a simple requirement to keep doors and windows at the premises closed, or to use noise limiters on amplification equipment used at the premises.
- 4.7 Prominent, clear and legible notices should be displayed at all exits requesting the public to respect the needs of local residents and to leave the premises and the area quietly.
- 4.8 The use of explosives, pyrotechnics and fireworks of a similar nature which could cause disturbance in surrounding areas are restricted (particularly ensuring that firework parties are not managed by persons consuming alcohol), that adequate safety precautions are in place, that fireworks are not set off between 2300hrs and 0700hrs (except on 31st December/1st January).
- 4.9 Conditions may include restrictions on the times when music or other licensable activities may take place and may include technical restrictions on sound levels at the premises.
- 4.10 The council is particularly keen to encourage responsible business owners to deal with waste and litter effectively and responsibly. In particular, it expects that the responsible

person ensures that the areas outside of premises are kept clean, tidy and free from litter and the premise provides sufficient litter/cigarette bins.

- 4.11 In addition, holders of premises licences and club premise certificates are expected to fully comply with all legal requirements in relation to the disposal of their trade waste and to ensure they have an appropriate trade waste contract with an approved disposal company.

## **Protection of Children from Harm**

### **5.1 Introduction**

The protection of children from harm is a key licensing objective and one which Tameside Council seeks to promote rigorously. Holders of premises licences, club premises certificates and other permissions under the licensing act are expected to ensure that their activities are always carried out with the intention of protecting children from harm.

### **5.2 The council particularly expects licensed businesses to work actively to prevent:**

- Child sexual exploitation;
- The sale or supply of alcohol to persons under the age of 18;
- The sale or supply of alcohol to adults seeking to purchase on behalf of persons under the age of 18;
- The sale or supply of any other age restricted products to underage persons;
- Access by children to gambling activities;
- Access by children to any entertainment of a sexual nature.

### **5.3 Child Sexual Exploitation**

Child sexual exploitation involves children being groomed and then sexually abused. Tameside Council recognises that child sexual exploitation is a major child protection issue both locally and across the UK.

### **5.4 The council takes a strict “zero tolerance” approach in respect of child sexual exploitation and expects licensed businesses to do the same. Applicants for premises licences and other permissions are expected to make reference to child sexual exploitation in their operating schedules and to adopt licence conditions protect children from abuse and grooming.**

### **5.5 Measures designed to prevent underage sales and other harmful activities will have the secondary effect of preventing child sexual exploitation by reducing or removing opportunities for abusers to groom children for sexual purposes.**

### **5.6 Underage Sales & Age Verification**

The council expects licenced businesses to work rigorously to prevent the sale or supply of alcohol to children. The mandatory licence conditions include a condition which requires all premises which are licensed to sell or supply alcohol to adopt an age verification policy whereby those who appear to be under 18 will be asked to provide photographic i.d. to prove their age before selling or supplying them with alcohol.

- 5.7 The council requires licensed businesses to go further than the requirements of the mandatory conditions and expects premises which are licensed for the sale or supply of alcohol to adopt the voluntary “challenge 25” scheme. This scheme requires members of staff who carry out sales of alcohol to request photographic i.d. from anyone who appears to be under the age of 25 years. This does not preclude anyone over the age of 18 from purchasing alcohol, but does provide a much clearer framework for staff members in deciding when to ask for i.d.
- 5.8 Applicants for premises licences or other permissions to sell or supply alcohol are expected to include the challenge 25 scheme within their operating schedules and it will be included as a condition where appropriate.
- 5.9 Holders of premises licences and other permissions to sell or supply alcohol and their designated premises supervisors must ensure that all staff employed at their premises receive regular training. Training must include child protection issues and the prevention of underage sales and proxy sales. Where appropriate this policy will be added as a condition to premises licences or other permissions.
- 5.10 When asking for photographic i.d. the council expects licensed businesses and their staff to only accept the following forms of identification:
- Passport;
  - Photocard driving licence, or;
  - PASS accreditation system, which aims to approve and accredit various ‘proof of age’ schemes which are in existence

**5.11 Access to Premises by Children**

Under the Licensing Act, a wide variety of licensable activities can take place at various types of premises and at different times of the day and night. Whilst it may be appropriate to allow children unrestricted access at particular times and when certain activities are not taking place, the council will consider a range of conditions which can be tailored to a particular premises where appropriate. These could include:

- The times during which age restrictions should and should not apply. For example, the fact that adult entertainment may be presented at premises after 8.00pm does not mean that it would be necessary to impose age restrictions for earlier parts of the day;
- Types of event or activity in respect of which no age restrictions may be needed, for example family entertainment or non-alcohol events for young age groups, such as under 18s dances;
- Similarly, types of event or activity, which give rise to a more acute need for age restrictions than normal, for example; during “Happy Hours” or on drinks promotion nights.

#### 5.12 **Display of Films etc.**

In the case of premises giving film exhibitions, the licensing authority expects the holders of premises licences or other permissions to include in their operating schedules arrangements for restricting children from viewing age-restricted films classified according to the recommendations of the British Board of Film Classification or the licensing authority itself.

## **The Protection and Improvement of Public Health**

### **6.1 Introduction**

Tameside Council recognises that the instances of alcohol-related health harms across the borough are disproportionately high and that Tameside ranks very highly both regionally and nationally in respect of alcohol-related health harms.

6.2 Since the adoption of the previous statement of licensing policy, the Police Reform and Social responsibility Act 2011 amended the Licensing Act by adding local directors of public health to the list of responsible authorities, meaning that local public health bodies are now consulted in respect of every licensing application processed by the local authority.

6.3 Although the Government did not go as far as introducing a 5<sup>th</sup> licensing objective of “promoting public health”, the introduction of public health as a responsible authority went some way towards starting to reduce alcohol-related health harms through use of licensing legislation.

### **6.4 Promotion of Public health**

In view of the extremely high levels of alcohol-related health harms across the borough, Tameside Council expects applicants for premises licences (and other permissions which allow the sale or supply of alcohol) to include statements in their operating schedules as to how they will actively promote the protection and improvement of public health.

6.5 Current holders of premises licences and other permissions which allow the sale or supply of alcohol are also expected to promote the protection and improvement of public health.

### **6.6 Possible Measures**

Some of the possible measures which licensed businesses should consider are listed below:

### **6.7 Reducing the Strength or Responsible Retailing of High Strength Products**

The council recognises the significant harm caused by the sale of very cheap, very strong alcoholic drinks – specifically high strength lagers and ciders with an abv (alcohol by volume) over 6.5%.

6.8 Holders of premises licences and other permissions which allow the sale or supply of alcohol are asked to consider implementing the principles of the “reduce the strength” campaign by removing from sale lagers and ciders with an abv of 6.5% and above, and stopping selling these products.



6.9 Where licence holders choose to continue selling such products, the council encourages them to take a responsible approach to how these items are displayed and sold. For example, they should consider reducing the size of their display for these items and possibly place them out of reach to the general public, so that they can only be purchased by asking a member of staff.

6.10 **Intervention and Brief Advice**

Applicants and Licensed businesses should consider obtaining training for their staff in “intervention and brief advice”. This training – usually available free of charge from local public health bodies – teaches staff members how to recognise when people may have a drinking problem, and how to give them brief advice.

6.11 **Voluntary Self Exclusion**

Where a voluntary self-exclusion scheme is in operation, licensed businesses are encouraged to participate in accordance with any advice or instructions given to them by the local authority or police.

## **Cumulative Impact**

### **7.1 Introduction**

Cumulative impact is a term used to describe the potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives where there are significant numbers of licensed premises concentrated in one area.

7.2 Licensing Authorities can adopt special policies in relation to cumulative impact where evidence is produced by one or more responsible authorities that the impact of a number of licensed premises in a specific geographical area is having an adverse effect on the promotion of the licensing objectives.

7.3 The effect of a special policy is to reverse the rebuttable presumption that the licensing authority will grant a premises licence or other permission for the sale or supply of alcohol. If a responsible authority submits a representation in which they provide evidence that the granting of a licence or permission (or an application to vary a licence or permission to allow longer hours for the sale/supply of alcohol) is likely to add to the existing cumulative impact of licensed premises, then the Licensing Authority will refuse that application unless the applicant can demonstrate that they will not add to the cumulative impact.

7.4 In simple terms, applicants must submit applications to a very high standard with sufficient measures in place to demonstrate that their premise will not add to the existing problems in that area.

### **7.5 Existing Cumulative Impact Policies**

In its previous statement of licensing policy, Tameside Council adopted two cumulative impact policies in Stalybridge town centre and Ashton-under-Lyne town centre.

7.6 For the purposes of this statement of licensing policy, these existing cumulative impact policies will remain as per the previous policy.

7.7 Tameside Council is committed to ensuring that the issue of cumulative impact is addressed appropriately in accordance with up-to-date statistics, particularly in relation to crime and disorder and public health. As such, the existing cumulative impact policies will be reviewed to ensure that they remain fit for purpose and relevant to the local area. The review of these policies will be carried out separately and the statement of licensing policy will be updated once this separate review has been carried out.

7.8 The existing special policies in relation to cumulative impact are reproduced below:

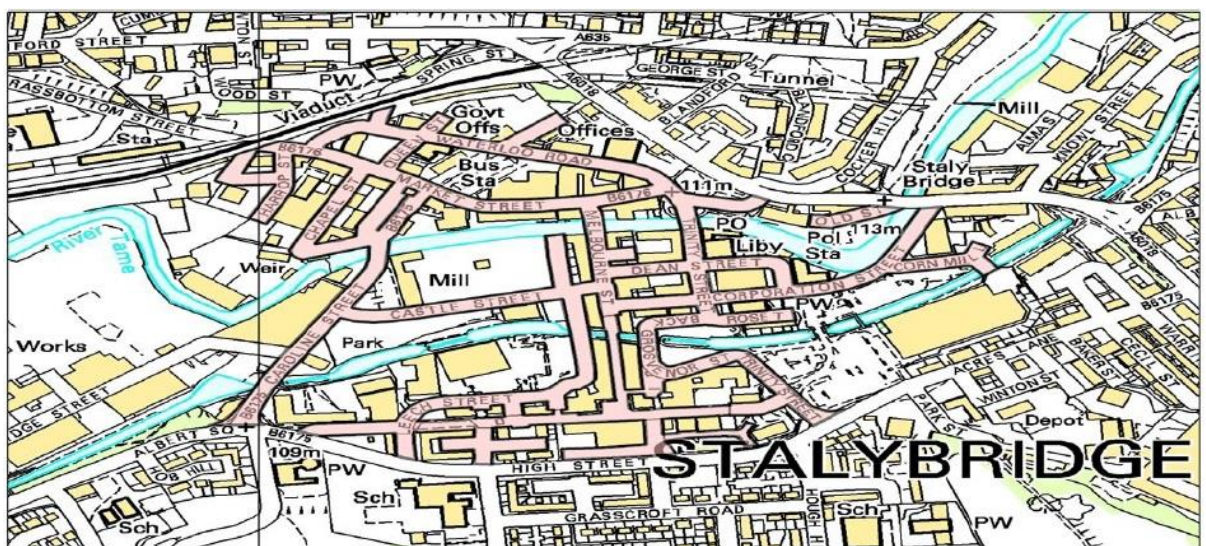
#### **4.51 CUMULATIVE IMPACT**

#### **4.52 Background information**

- 4.53 *Cumulative impact statement or saturation policy is a term used to describe the potential impact on the promotion of the four licensing objectives where there are significant numbers of licensed premises concentrated in one area. If there are large numbers of premises in an area then disorder and nuisance may arise when customers leave licensed premises either to go onto a venue with later licensing hours, or to congregate at takeaways or taxi ranks or walk home past residential properties. The impact of their behaviour is likely to be greater than when in the individual premises particularly as they may not be as aware of how loud or rowdy their behaviour is.*
- 4.54 *Paragraph 13.33 of the statutory guidance advises it would not be normally be justifiable to adopt a special policy on the basis of concentration of shops, stores or supermarkets selling alcohol for consumption off the premises. Section 4 of the Licensing Act provides that 'a licensing authority should have regard to guidance issued by the Secretary of State under S182 guidance' however the guidance states in section 1 it is permissible for the 'licensing authority to depart from the guidance provided they have reason to do so and are able to provide full reasons'.*
- 4.55 *The process of introducing a statement of cumulative impact begins with receiving representations from a responsible authority or an interested party accompanied with evidence that the addition of premises would produce the suggested negative impacts on the licensing objectives. This approach has been made by Greater Manchester Police G Division to look at the feasibility of introducing a cumulative impact policy for licensed premises in Stalybridge and Ashton Town Centres. .*
- 4.56 *The following steps must be taken when considering the adoption of a special policy on cumulative impact;*
- 4.56.1 *Identification of concerns about crime and disorder and public nuisance.*
- 4.56.2 *Consideration whether there is good evidence that crime and disorder or impact is imminent*
- 4.56.3 *Identification of the boundaries of the area where problems are occurring*
- 4.56.4 *Consult with those specified in section 5(3) of the 2003 Act, and subject to the outcome of the consultation*
- 4.57.5 *Amend licensing policy statement to include details of special policy*

#### **4.57 Policy – On Licence premises**

- 4.58 *The cumulative impact policy adopted is to refuse applications for new premises licences, club premises certificates or variations which increase late night opening [for the supply of alcohol] in the centre of Stalybridge or the centre of Ashton-under-Lyne where a representation against granting the application has been made on the grounds granting it will or is likely to add to the existing cumulative impact. This policy will be strictly applied, but all cases will be considered on their merits. If the application can be granted in such a way so that the application would have demonstrable positive or neutral impact on the four licensing objectives then it will be granted,*
- 4.59 *The Council has a duty to consider section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act and the impact on Crime and Disorder of each application.*
- 4.60 *The Council recognises that a minority of consumers behave badly. The Licensing Policy is not the only tool that can be used to address anti-social behaviour; it is part of a framework of measures listed in paragraph 1.39 of statutory guidance. LICENSING POLICY 2011 26*
- 4.61 *Examples of circumstances where it may be appropriate to grant an exemption include an application from a restaurant with reduced hours for sale of alcohol or an application which seeks to bring family entertainment or a type of entertainment with broad appeal to the area. This list is not exhaustive and there will be other examples.*
- 4.62 *The Council consider it is necessary for the cumulative impact policy to apply to streets in Stalybridge town centre as shown in the map below highlighted in pink;*



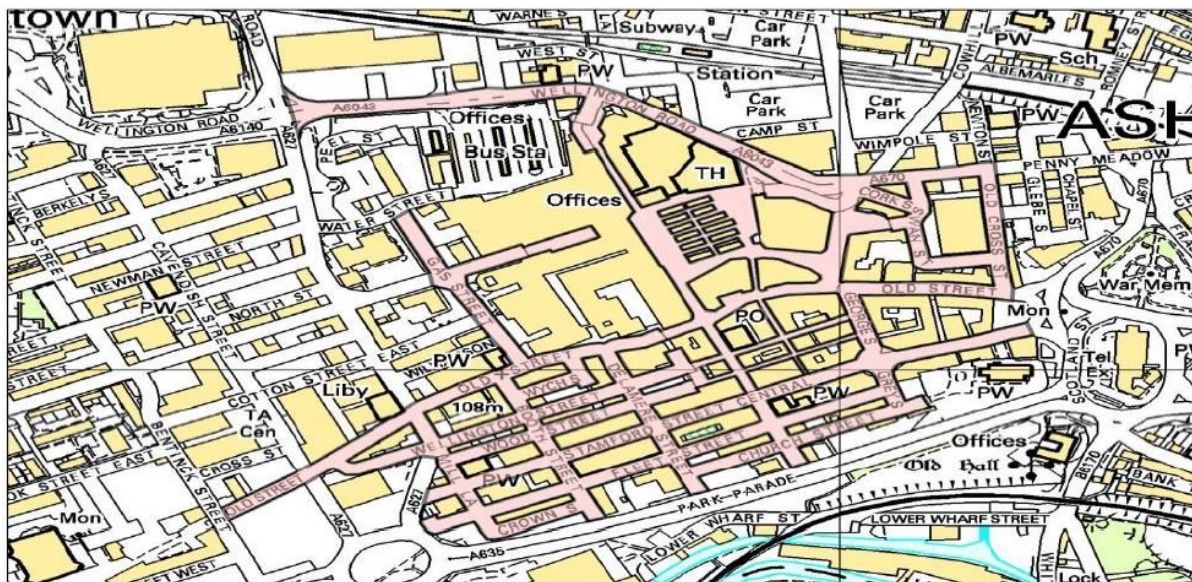
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- 4.63 *For the purposes of this policy, premises are in Central Stalybridge if they have a frontage onto the parts of Caroline St, Castle St, Leech street, Trinity*



St, Back Grosvenor St, Melbourne St, Melbourne St, Dean St, Corporation St, Chapel St, Market St, Queen St, Waterloo Rd, Queen St and Harrop St as shown in the area marked on the plan.

- 4.64 This cumulative impact policy will also apply to Ashton Town Centre as shown in the map below:



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- 4.65 For the avoidance of doubt the premises which have a frontage to the parts of the roads/streets listed below and highlighted in pink on the map. These are Stamford Street Central, Old Street, George St, Cork St, Swan St, Old Cross St, Grey St, Church St, Crown St, Bow St, Mill Lane, Penny Meadow, Delamere St, Crown St, Fleet Street, Booth St, Warrington St, Wych St, Wood Street, Gas Street and Wellington Rd.

#### 4.66 Reason

- 4.67 The Council are of the view the concentration of licensed premises in Stalybridge town centre particularly those licensed to trade beyond 2am contribute to an unacceptable level of crime and disorder and public nuisance in and around the Market Street area. The pattern of customers arriving into Stalybridge town centre has stretched later and later into the night with the effect the town does not get busy until after 23:00 or later. People appear to arrive into the town showing signs of intoxication. As the larger venues do not close until 3am – 4am it appears people are content to pre-load and then come out much later. The area is under stress because of the cumulative impact of the concentration licensed premises with late trading hours leading to crime and disorder and public nuisance.
- 4.68 The majority of licensed premises in Stalybridge offer the same type of entertainment which is predominately recorded music. They compete for the same clientele with the added pressure of declining footfall at night. A large

*number of the premises do not open during the day and do little to attract people into this part of the town during the day.*

- 4.69 Evidence for this special policy has been obtained from Analysis of crime reports using the Simple2Start methodology and also analytical reports commissioned from GMAC (Greater Manchester against Crime) analysts. The analysis shows a trend of incidents of crime and disorder occurring later and later into the night and early morning particularly in and around the Market Street area. Premises in the town centre are located in close proximity to each other and the cumulative impact of the premises does put the area under stress. Residents suffer from the alcohol related ASB, criminal damage etc from people leaving the area at the same time.*
- 4.70 The late night economy in Ashton town centre has suffered from a range of incidents of crime and disorder. Three premises have been subject to review proceedings leading to 2 revocations and one modification of the premises licence. This policy will support the aims stated in the Ashton town centre strategy supplementary planning document.*
- 4.71 In Ashton under Lyne a large number of premises have ceased trading in the last 4-5 years but these premises have mainly retained their premises licence. There are many reasons why the late night economy declined with rapid haste. The important point to focus on is there is now an opportunity to rebuild the night time economy by setting out the expectations of council and partners to operators. The experience of the council is that whilst in theory granting late hours to premises may stagger closing times and encourage gradual dispersal, the experience in Tameside has been that once one premises applies for a post 2am terminal hour competitors do the same. This leads to people consuming alcohol over a longer period of time leading to an increase in alcohol related ASB, criminal damage, assaults etc. So the police and local residents continue to experience the effects of everyone leaving at the same time but this happens later on.*
- 4.72 The 'cumulative impact' of the granting of a new premises licence or variation to an existing licence on the promotion of the Licensing Objective to prevent crime and disorder is a proper matter for the Council to consider under this policy.*
- 4.73 It is hoped introducing this policy will encourage operators to provide a different style of premises that will appeal to a broader market.*

Delegation of Functions		
Application	Speakers Panel (Liquor Licensing) Sub-Committee	Officers
Application for personal licence	If objection notice submitted	If no objection notice submitted
Application for personal licence with relevant unspent convictions	All cases	
Request to be removed as designated premises supervisor		All cases
Application for transfer of premises licence	If police objection submitted	If no police objection submitted
Application for new premises licence or club premises certificate	If relevant representation(s) submitted	If no relevant representations submitted
Application for a provisional statement	If relevant representation(s) submitted	If no relevant representations submitted
Application for a full variation of a premises licence or club premises certificate	If relevant representation(s) submitted	If no relevant representations submitted
Application to change a designated premises supervisor	If police objection submitted	If no police objection submitted
Application for an interim authority notice	If police objection submitted	If no police objection submitted
Application for a review of a premises licence or club premises certificate	All cases	
Decisions on the relevance and validity of representations or applications for review		All cases
Determination of a representation in relation to a standard temporary event notice	All cases	
Determination of a representation in relation to a late temporary event notice		All cases
Application for a minor variation of a premises licence or club premises certificate		All cases

Application for a community event notice*	If relevant representation(s) submitted	If no relevant representations submitted
Application for an ancillary business sales notice*	If relevant representation(s) submitted	If no relevant representations submitted



## **List of Potential Conditions to be Considered by Applicants for Premises Licences and Other Permissions Associated With the Licensing Act 2003**

### **1. Crime & Disorder**

#### **1. CCTV**

A tamper-proof digital colour CCTV system must be installed and maintained at the premises to the satisfaction of Greater Manchester Police.

The system must run and record continuously for 24 hours a day, 7 days per week and recorded footage must be stored for a minimum of 28 days.

The system must provide a clear head and shoulders view to an evidential quality on every entry/exit route and within any other vulnerable areas as identified by Greater Manchester Police.

Recorded footage must be provided to a representative of any responsible authority on request. Such footage must be provided in an immediately viewable format and must include any software etc. which is required to view the footage. Any discs, portable drives or other storage media onto which footage is transferred must be provided by the premises and sufficient stock of such storage media must be kept on the premises at all times.

A member of staff who is trained to operate the system and supply footage must be present at the premises at all times when licensable activities are taking place.

The Designated Premises Supervisor must ensure that the CCTV system is checked at least once every week by a suitably trained member of staff. This check must include the operation of the cameras, the recording facilities, the facilities for providing footage and the accuracy of the time & date. A written record of these checks must be kept, including a signature of the person carrying out the check. This written record must be kept on the premises at all times and made available to a representative of any responsible authority on request.

Suitable signage informing customers that a CCTV system is in operation must be placed in prominent positions within the premises, including information on the Data Protection Act and the Human Rights act.

## **2. Door Staff**

A minimum of 2 SIA registered door supervisors shall be employed at the premises on Friday and Saturday nights and also New Years Eve from 9.00 pm until 20 minutes after the premises closes. Door supervisors will wear high visibility armbands.

## **3. Door Staff Policy**

The management shall produce and implement a Door Supervisor Policy which includes details of disciplinary procedures, and the management's expectations as to the behaviour and professionalism of the door staff. This policy will be submitted to GMP and the Licensing Manager on first implementation and following any subsequent changes to the policy.

## **4. Door Staff Log**

A Door Supervisor Log shall be correctly maintained at the premises. This will include the following details:

- (i) The door staff names, dates of birth and home addresses;
- (ii) Full details, name, address and contact number of employment agency used

And for each individual period of trading:

- (iii) The name of the individual member of door staff
- (iv) His/Her Security Industry Authority licence number
- (v) The time and date He/She starts and finishes duty
- (vi) The time of any breaks taken whilst on duty
- (vii) Each entry shall be signed by the door supervisor, DPS or nominated person

## **5. Incident Book**

An incident book (with the pages numbered sequentially) must be kept on the premises and be made available for inspection by responsible authorities. The incident book must be used to record the following:

- (i) Any incident of violence or disorder on or immediately outside the premises
- (ii) Any incident involving controlled drugs (supply/possession/influence) on the premises
- (iii) Any other crime or criminal activity on the premises
- (iv) Any refusal to serve alcohol to persons who are drunk (On sale and off sale premises only)
- (v) Any refusal to serve alcohol to under 18's or anyone who appears to be under 18
- (vi) Any call for police assistance to the premises
- (vii) Any ejection from the premises
- (viii) Any first aid/other care given to a customer

## **6. Drug Policy**

The management of the premises must introduce a strict “zero tolerance” policy in respect of the use and/or supply of illegal drugs on the premises. The policy to include checks of the toilet areas every half-hour whilst the premises are open and suitable signage to be placed in prominent areas within the premises.

## **7. Use of Polycarbonate Glassware**

All glassware used in the premises must be of Polycarbonate type. Any drinks served in bottles must be in plastic bottles only. All drinks from glass bottles to be decanted into polycarbonate containers.

## **8. Nitenet Radio**

Where available, the premises must subscribe to the Nitenet Radio Service.

## **9. Last Entry to Premise**

There shall be no new entries to the premises by members of the public between 3am and 11am daily.

## **10. Legal Highs**

The premise must not sell, supply, advertise or keep as stock any type of “new psychoactive substances” (NPS) commonly known as “legal highs”. This includes any substance which mimics the effects of illegal drugs, irrespective of whether the substance is labelled as “not for human consumption” and also includes nitrous oxide in any form.

In addition, any other substance, item or other thing which may, from time-to-time be identified as having an intoxicating effect by the police or local authority must not be sold, supplied, advertised or kept in stock.

## **11. Paraphernalia**

The premise must not sell, supply, advertise or keep as stock any drug or NPS paraphernalia, including grinders, bong pipes, pipes, or any other item which is designed to assist with the use, consumption or production of illegal drugs or NPS.

## **2. Public Safety**

### **1. Occupancy Limit**

The total occupancy of the premises must not exceed \*\*\* persons, including staff.

### **2. Event Management Plan**

An Event Management Plan must be produced and forwarded to the Licensing Office for circulation to the responsible authorities a minimum of 21 days before the date of the activity.

### **3. Use of Polycarbonate Glassware**

All glassware used in the premises must be of Polycarbonate type. Any drinks served in bottles must be in plastic bottles only. All drinks from glass bottles to be decanted into polycarbonate containers.

### **4. Glass Collection**

In order to minimise the risk of persons becoming injured by broken glass, the designated premises supervisor must ensure that empty glasses, bottles and other containers are collected and disposed of regularly and at least every half-hour whilst the premise is open.

### **3. Prevention of Public Nuisance**

#### **1. Noise Limiter**

A noise limiting device must be installed, fitted and maintained in such a manner as to control all sources of amplified music at the premises. The noise limiting device must be set and maintained at a level to be agreed with Tameside MBC.

#### **2. Doors & Windows**

To prevent noise nuisance, all windows and doors at the premise must be kept closed at any time when regulated entertainment, live music (amplified or unamplified), recorded music or any other type of entertainment (amplified or unamplified) is being performed at the premise, except to allow people to enter or exit.

#### **3. Entertainment to be Inaudible**

Noise generated by regulated entertainment, live music (amplified or unamplified), recorded music or any other type of entertainment (amplified or unamplified) must be inaudible at the nearest noise sensitive location.

#### **4. Perimeter Inspections**

The Designated Premises Supervisor must ensure that perimeter inspections are undertaken every hour when regulated entertainment, live music (amplified or unamplified), recorded music or any other type of entertainment (amplified or unamplified) is taking place. These inspections must be recorded in a book which must be made available for inspection to Local Authority Officers and Greater Manchester Police on request.

#### **5. Notices to Customers**

Notices requesting customers to leave quietly must be displayed in a prominent position next to each entrance/exit. The Designated Premises Supervisor must ensure that customers are encouraged to keep noise to a minimum when leaving the premise.

#### **6. Litter Control**

The Designated Premises Supervisor must ensure that a member of staff collects all litter from the curtilage of the premises every day at the conclusion of trading. A written log must be kept of the areas checked and made available to responsible authorities for inspection on request.

#### **7. No Drinks Outside**

The Designated Premises Supervisor must ensure that no drinks are taken or consumed outside the premises nor glasses/bottles removed from the premises by patrons when leaving.

## **4. Protection of Children from Harm**

### **1. Challenge 25**

The premises must operate a “Challenge 25” scheme at the premise in relation to age verification for alcohol sales and other age-restricted products. Signs and/or posters must be displayed in prominent positions inside the premise to inform customers of this condition.

### **2. Refusals Book**

A refusals book must be kept at the premises and must be used to record all refusals to sell alcohol for any reason. Where other age restricted products are sold at the premise, any refusals to sell such items to underage persons or persons who appear underage must be recorded. The details to be recorded must be as follows:

- (i) Time, day & date of refusal
- (ii) Item refused
- (iii) Name & address of customer (if given)
- (iv) Description of customer
- (v) Details of i.d. offered (if shown)

The refusals book must be made available for inspection by responsible authorities on request.

### **3. List of Agreed Products**

A list of all items not to be offered for sale will be agreed with the Premises Licence Holder and the responsible authorities, including Trading Standards, and Greater Manchester Police. This list can be subject to further amendment and agreement between the parties. Once the list is agreed, items on the list must not be sold or supplied by the premises.

### **4. Proxy Notices**

The premise must display, in a prominent position, a notice or notices explaining that it is an offence for adults to purchase alcohol and then supply it to persons under 18.

### **5. Door Age Policy**

No persons under the age of 18/21/25 to be allowed entry to the premises at any time when it is open and operating/after \*\*: \*\*hrs.

## **5. All 4 Licensing Objectives**

### **1. Staff Training**

Any staff employed at the premises will receive training by the Designated Premises Supervisor on first appointment and at least every three months thereafter. Training will include input on preventing underage sales, sales of alcohol to people who are drunk, application of the drugs policy and any other relevant matters. A written record will be kept of all training carried out. This record must be kept on the premises and made available for inspection by any responsible authority.

### **2. Personal Licence Holder to be on Premise at All Times**

A Personal Licence Holder must be present at the premises at all times licensable activities, live music (amplified or unamplified), recorded music or any other types of entertainment (amplified or unamplified) are taking place.

### **3. List of Authorised Persons**

The Designated Premises Supervisor must maintain a written record of all members of staff who are authorised to sell alcohol. This record must include a photograph of the relevant members of staff to be kept on the premises at all times and be made available to a representative of any responsible authority on request.

### **4. Pubwatch**

Where such a scheme is in operation, the Designated Premises Supervisor must be an active member of a local Pubwatch scheme or equivalent.

### **5. Purchasing policy**

A purchasing of alcohol and tobacco policy must be implemented at the premises by the designated premises supervisor.

### **6. Purchasing records to be kept.**

All purchases of alcohol and tobacco products must be made from reputable wholesalers and all purchases must be recorded. These records must be made available on request to the police or authorised officer

## List of Responsible Authorities

Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council  
Licensing Department  
Tame Street Depot  
Stalybridge  
SK15 1ST



[licensing@tameside.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@tameside.gov.uk)

Chief Superintendent  
Greater Manchester Police  
Licensing - 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Police Station  
Manchester Road  
Ashton-under-Lyne  
OL7 0BQ



[g.licensing@gmp.police.uk](mailto:g.licensing@gmp.police.uk)

Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council  
Trading Standards  
Tame Street Depot  
Tame Street  
Stalybridge  
SK15 1ST



[publicprotection-es@tameside.gov.uk](mailto:publicprotection-es@tameside.gov.uk)

Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council  
Environmental Protection  
Tame Street Depot  
Tame Street  
Stalybridge  
SK15 1ST



[publicprotection-es@tameside.gov.uk](mailto:publicprotection-es@tameside.gov.uk)

Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council  
Head of Planning  
PO Box 304  
Ashton-under-Lyne  
OL6 0GA



[planningmail@tameside.gov.uk](mailto:planningmail@tameside.gov.uk)

Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council  
Social Services  
Conference and Review Section  
Union Street  
Hyde  
SK14 1ND



[Conference&Review@tameside.gov.uk](mailto:Conference&Review@tameside.gov.uk)

Public Health  
Level 3  
Tameside One  
Market Place  
Ashton-under-Lyne  
OL6 6BH



[publichealth.enquiries@tameside.gov.uk](mailto:publichealth.enquiries@tameside.gov.uk)

Watch Commander Fire Protection  
Tameside Borough HQ  
Hyde Fire Station  
Railway Street  
Hyde  
SK14 1DF



[FireSafetyStockportTameside@manchesterfire.gov.uk](mailto:FireSafetyStockportTameside@manchesterfire.gov.uk)