

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY BOARD Overview & Scrutiny Committee Agenda

Date Tuesday 27 November 2018

Time 6.00 pm

Venue Crompton Suite, Civic Centre, Oldham, West Street, Oldham, OL1 1NL

- Notes
1. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST- If a Member requires advice on any item involving a possible declaration of interest which could affect his/her ability to speak and/or vote he/she is advised to contact Paul Entwistle or Sian Walter-Browne at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting.
 2. CONTACT OFFICER for this agenda is Sian Walter-Browne Tel. 0161 770 5151 or email sian.walter-browne@oldham.gov.uk
 3. PUBLIC QUESTIONS - Any Member of the public wishing to ask a question at the above meeting can do so only if a written copy of the question is submitted to the contact officer by 12 noon on Thursday, 22 November 2018.
 4. FILMING - The Council, members of the public and the press may record / film / photograph or broadcast this meeting when the public and the press are not lawfully excluded. Any member of the public who attends a meeting and objects to being filmed should advise the Constitutional Services Officer who will instruct that they are not included in the filming.

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY BOARD
Councillors Ball (Vice-Chair), J Larkin, Leach, McLaren (Chair), Taylor, Toor, Williamson and Curley

Item No

- 1 Apologies For Absence
- 2 Declarations of Interest

To Receive Declarations of Interest in any Contract or matter to be discussed at the meeting.

3 Urgent Business

Urgent business, if any, introduced by the Chair

4 Public Question Time

To receive Questions from the Public, in accordance with the Council's Constitution.

5 Minutes of Previous Meeting (Pages 1 - 10)

The Minutes of the meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Board held on 16th October 2018 are attached for approval.

6 Minutes of the Health Scrutiny Sub-Committee (Pages 11 - 18)

The minutes of the Health Scrutiny Sub-Committee held on 10th September 2018 are attached for noting.

7 Minutes of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) Housing, Planning and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee (Pages 19 - 26)

The minutes of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) Housing, Planning and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee meeting held on 13th September 2018 are attached for noting.

8 Minutes of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) Corporate Issues and Reform Overview and Scrutiny Committee (Pages 27 - 36)

The minutes of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) Corporate Issues and Reform Overview and Scrutiny Committee meeting held on 18th September 2018 are attached for noting

9 Minutes of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) Economy, Business Growth and Skills Scrutiny Committee (Pages 37 - 44)

The minutes of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) Economy, Business Growth and Skills Scrutiny Committee meeting held on 21st September 2018 are attached for noting.

10 Youth Justice Strategic Plan 2018/19 (Pages 45 - 80)

11 Gambling Policy Review (Pages 81 - 118)

12 Safeguarding Boards Annual Reports (LSCB/LSAB) (Pages 119 - 262)

13 Single-Use Plastics (Pages 263 - 280)

14 Thriving Communities and Place Based Integration (Pages 281 - 286)

15 Oldham Local Plan - Oldham's Monitoring Report 2017/18 (Pages 287 - 402)

16 General Exceptions and Urgent Decisions

The Board is requested to note that there were no decisions taken under Rule 16 or 17 since the last meeting.

17 Overview and Scrutiny Board Work Programme (Pages 403 - 416)

The Board is requested to comment on and note the Overview and Scrutiny Board Work Programme for the 2018/19 Municipal Year.

18 Key Decision Document (Pages 417 - 432)

The Board is requested to note the latest Key Decision Document.

19 Date and Time of Next Meeting

The date and time of the next Overview and Scrutiny Board meeting will be Tuesday, 22nd January 2019 at 6.00 p.m.

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OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY BOARD 16/10/2018 at 6.00 pm



Present: Councillor McLaren (Chair)
Councillors Ball (Vice-Chair), J Larkin, Leach, Taylor, Harkness
(Substitute) and Curley
Also in attendance:

Dami Awobajo	Head of Business Intelligence
Neil Crabtree	Head of Service for Public Protection
Paul Duffy	Complaints Manager
Andrew Moran	Assistant Director Finance
Merlin Joseph	Interim Director of Children's Services
Janet Ray	Clinical Commissioning Group Designated Officer
Katrina Stephens	Consultant in Public Health
Fabiola Fuschi	Constitutional Services Officer

1 **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Toor and Williamson. Councillor Harkness was present as a substitute for Councillor Williamson.

2 **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations of interest received.

3 **URGENT BUSINESS**

There were no items of urgent business received.

4 **PUBLIC QUESTION TIME**

There were no public questions received.

5 **MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING**

RESOLVED that the minutes of the Overview and Scrutiny Board meeting held on 4th September 2018 be approved as a correct record.

6 **MINUTES OF THE PERFORMANCE AND VALUE FOR MONEY SELECT COMMITTEE**

With regard to Item 9 – 6-8 Weeks Breastfeeding Performance Review – Members sought clarification about the first resolution recorded in the minutes. This should read: the revised target of 40% for M860 CP 2.02ii (i.e.: percentage of all infants due a 6 – 8 week check that are totally or partially breastfed) be agreed.

RESOLVED that, subject to the above amendments, the minutes of the meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Performance and Value for Money Select Committee held on 23rd August 2018 be noted.

7 **MINUTES OF THE HEALTH SCRUTINY SUB-COMMITTEE**

RESOLVED that the minutes of the Health Scrutiny Sub-Committee meeting held on 3rd July 2018 be noted.

8

MINUTES OF THE GREATER MANCHESTER COMBINED AUTHORITY (GMCA) ECONOMY, BUSINESS GROWTH AND SKILLS SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

RESOLVED that the minutes of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) Economy, Business Growth and Skills Scrutiny Committee meeting held on 17th August 2018 be noted.

9

MINUTES OF THE GREATER MANCHESTER COMBINED AUTHORITY (GMCA) CORPORATE ISSUES AND REFORM OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

RESOLVED that the minutes of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) Corporate Issues and Reform Overview and Scrutiny Committee meeting held on 21st August 2018 be noted.

10

MINUTES OF THE GREATER MANCHESTER COMBINED AUTHORITY (GMCA) HOUSING, PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

RESOLVED that the minutes of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) Housing, Planning and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee meeting held on 16th August 2018 be noted.

11

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OMBUDSMAN AND REVIEW OF COMPLAINTS SYSTEM

Consideration was given to a report of the Complaints Manager which sought to inform of the Council performance in relation to enquiries received from the Local Government Ombudsman (LGO).

The author of the report and the Assistant Director of Finance attended the meeting to present the report and to address the enquiries of the Committee.

It was explained that there had been some recent changes to how the LGO reported upheld cases, with the view to make the decisions more understandable for users and other stakeholders and to ensure that only cases that had been passed forward for an investigation, following the assessment stage, were upheld. Since 2014, the LGO had also publically reported on Local Authority complaints performance.

The number of LGO enquiries and Oldham Council complaints for 2017/18 were outlined: 1,261 complaints had been raised, 62 of these had been referred to the LGO by the complainants and eight cases had been formally investigated by the LGO. Six cases had been upheld and two not upheld. Oldham ranked as the third lowest local authority in Greater Manchester for complaints reviewed by the LGO.

In relation to the figures reported, it was explained that a low percentage of upheld complaints indicated that the Council

gave a robust consideration to the issues raised at local level. It was also highlighted that the LGO applied great attention to learning from complaints. This approach was shared by Oldham Council through its process to manage and resolve complaints. It was added that the LGO was keen to see that scrutiny members take an active role in considering the annual report.

Members sought and received clarification / commented on the following points:

- Changes to processes following a complaint – It was explained that, virtually, every case in Adult Social Care and Children’s Services would result in a change of how services were delivered; corporate complaints were less complex but the numbers were generally higher. A large amount of work took place with the LGO on these elements; they would make recommendations and many changes would take place.
- Financial cost to the Council when the LGO upheld a complaint – It was explained that this year the cost was very low. There had been two cases without financial recommendations. Ordinarily, there were no remedies of a financial nature and the LGO required an apology from the Local Authority to the complainant and/or a statement concerning the lesson learnt from each matter that was addressed.
- Signposting to the LGO – It was explained that Oldham Council operated a process that aimed to work closer with the complainants. If the Council position had been fair and reasonable but the complainant was still not satisfied, a referral would be made to the LGO. Other local authorities still used a two stage process.

The Chair of the Board pointed out that the LGO had declined the invite to attend the meeting this evening. It was explained that the annual review produced by the LGO was still very fresh and it contained several statistics and other information.

RESOLVED that the report be noted.

12

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS AND DISABILITIES (SEND) PERFORMANCE REPORT

The Board gave consideration to a report of the Director of Education and Early Years which informed of the recent Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) inspection in Oldham and the positive actions that the Council and its partners had undertaken to improve outcomes of children and young people with SEND.

The Interim Director of Children’s Services, accompanied by the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) Designated Clinical Officer, attended the meeting to present the information and to address the enquiries of the Board Members.

It was reported that, following the Ofsted inspection in October 2017, the Council and the CCG, with other stakeholders, had

been requested to develop a Written Statement of Action (WSOA). The document had been written and it outlined Oldham's vision for children and young people with SEND, the five key areas of concern that had to be addressed and the related outcomes. The WSOA had been signed off by Ofsted early this year.

It was explained that the SEND governance structure had been revised in order to strengthen joint partnership and to improve effective leadership. Staff capacity had been increased by 80%. The Department for Education (DfE) and NHS England conducted by-monthly monitoring visits to assess Oldham performance on the five key areas. The outcome of the latest review (i.e.: July 2018) had been positive; although some challenges still existed, significant progress had been made in all areas, as Red, Amber and Green (RAG) rating indicated:

- Area 1: Illegal Practice - Green
- Area 2: Leadership – Green
- Area 3: Process and Quality – Amber/Green
- Area 4: Transport - Green
- Area 5: Attainment and absenteeism - Green

It was also reported that the CCG and other Council partners were represented across the local authority at various boards. The (CCG) Designated Clinical Officer post had been created to ensure operational strategic oversight. The organisation engaged with GPs, DfE and NHS England to find innovative ways of working in Primary Care to develop outcomes for young people with SEND. CCG and the Council wanted to ensure that the Oldham Carers Forum was pivotal in this process and it continued to be involved.

Members sought and received clarification / commented on the following points:

- Review of Local Authority SEND assessment service capacity and securing additional resources – It was explained that in the WSOA, Appendix 1 of the report, this criterion was RAG (Red, Amber, Green) rated “Red” to indicate the starting position. However, improvements had been made and the staff capacity had increased significantly. Currently, it was RAG rated “Green”.
- Alternative provision, overspend and young people Out of the Area (OOA) – It was explained that a robust multi-agency system was in place to find opportunities to keep young people in the Borough. When this was not possible and their educational needs could not be met in Oldham, OOA placements had to be found.
- Extra capacity for special provision – It was explained that there was a SEND work stream led by teachers on how SEND support could be enhanced in the schools. The needs of a young person were reviewed by a Panel to identify early provision to reduce complex intervention at a later stage.
- Voice of the Child, questionnaires and other tools to catch young people's ideas – It was explained that an event

had been hosted recently at MAHDLO and over 200 families had given feedback to ensure that different tools were in place to allow young people and their carers to express their views on services. Work was taking place with the Youth Council, Breaking Barriers and schools to catch people's view via the Slido system (i.e.: audience interaction tool for meetings and conferences).

- Questionnaires and strategy to receive feedback from everybody and not just young people – it was explained that consultation with family members was necessary as they provided a valuable contribution to shaping services.
- Historic data in the report – It was explained that this was the first time that this report was presented to the Overview and Scrutiny Board and it was officers' view to give members the flavour of how the journey to improve SEND services had started.
- Barriers to reducing the time to complete the assessment process – It was explained that, following the inspection, work had been done to ensure that the infrastructure was robust to deliver plans of high quality within the right time. Additional investment had been requested and obtained to deliver this change. The SEND work force had increased significantly and a SEND assistant director had been recruited to drive the agenda forward. DfE and NHS England had looked at the Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCP) and commented how good they were compared to what they had inspected the previous year.
- EHCP assessment and child's needs and low percentage of questionnaires completed by the child / young person – It was explained that the sample size was very small and the tool itself needed to be tested.
- Waiting time to access Mental Health services – it was explained that figures would be provided at the next meeting. Work was ongoing to have an integrated approach through the Early Help service, so all referrals came through one channel and support was available immediately.
- WSOA and empowering members of staff to improve services - It was explained that many practitioners and a head of service had recently joined the SEND team which also relied on existing and very experienced workers to drive forward the SEND agenda. Significant resources had been dedicated to training and development (each member of staff had a development plan) to ensure the delivery of quality Education Health and Care Plans to provide timely and appropriate services to young people and their families.
- Area 3 - Process and Quality – “Amber” - Staffing issues and sustainability of the current position – It was explained that it had been ensured that additional funding was built in the budget to look at additional capacity, if necessary. Early Help and Intervention services had been strengthened to provide an overall system approach rather than only looking at the Education and Health Care plans. The leadership team intended to reach “Green” rating by the end of the year.

- Budget issues - The Committee was reassured that the budget issues had been addressed and regular budget monitoring meetings were taking place, as well as the use of Early Help service and other early intervention strategies to ensure that the service remained within the budget parameters.
- Oldham's Education and Health Care Plan figures in comparison to statistical neighbours – It was explained that the figures would be provided with the progress report in January 2019.
- Mental Health intervention and Whole School Approach training – It was explained that social opportunities, integration with peers (e.g.: MADHLO), volunteering and other social networks were all part of a wider inclusive strategy.

RESOLVED that:

1. The content of the report be noted;
2. A progress report be presented in January 2019. The report to include:
 - a. Information about the Voice of the Child and how this would be captured - methodology;
 - b. Early Help and Children and Adolescents Mental Health Services (CAMHS) and waiting times for intervention;
 - c. Percentage of Young People with an Education and Health Care Plans in Oldham and comparison to statistical neighbours;
 - d. If feasible, to invite a young person with his/her parent to attend the meeting of the Board in January 2019.

13

ADVERTISING 'A' BOARD AND SIGN POLICY

Consideration was given to a report of the Director of Environmental Services on the draft new policy on the placement of "A" boards and signage on the Highway, including pavements.

The Head of Service for Public Protection attended the meeting to present the information and to address the enquiries of the Committee.

It was explained that, following the resolution of Full Council in March 2017 to adopt the "Who Put That There" Street Charter for Oldham, to make the Borough more accessible for people with visual impairment, an of Overview and Scrutiny working group had been formed to progress the recommendations. The Street Charter had been embedded in all Council's services through the assurance of the Overview and Scrutiny Board. However, one of the considerations of the Street Charter was to raise awareness of the hazards that A-boards and cafe` furniture could cause and to encourage business to adopt a safe alternative. Consequently, the "A" Board and Sign policy was devised to address the need for an area to be attractive and

easy to use for all, by providing guidelines to businesses on the use of advertising structures on public land.

Members sought and received clarification / commented on the following points:

- Suitability of the Licensing regime – It was explained that no licence was required to display an advertising board.
- Impact of new policy on business revenues - It was explained that the Council had to balance the need for the accessibility of public land and the profitability of businesses. Cases had to be considered on an individual basis.
- Was there a plan to review the policy following its implementation? - It was explained that the policy would be reviewed following 12 months from its implementation (i.e.: after its ratification by Full Council in December 2018).

RESOLVED that:

1. The content of the report be noted;
2. The draft policy be endorsed;
3. The awareness raising of the policy and its implementation be endorsed.
4. The policy be reviewed by this Committee in December 2019, after 12 months from its implementation.

14

CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Consideration was given to a progress report of the Locum Consultant in Public Health on children's health in Oldham. The Consultant in Public Health attended the meeting to present the information and to address the enquiries of the Committee.

It was explained that children's health was influenced by a wide range of social and economic determinants such as education, employment, housing, transport, access to services, access to food, welfare and financial support, family context and community support.

It was widely recognised that giving every child the best start in life was the highest priority for reducing health inequalities; what a child experienced in the first four years of his/her life, had a major impact on his/her health and life chances as children and adults.

It was reported that, at national level, the Healthy Child Programme was a prevention and early intervention public health model offered to all families. The 0-5 elements of the Healthy Child Programme were a mandated public health function for all local authorities in England.

With regard to Oldham, the Child Health Profile published in June 2018 indicated that the following areas required improvement:

- Infant mortality and child mortality;
- Children with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth;
- Obesity in 10-11 year olds;

- Accident and Emergency attendances

The activities to improve performance in the above areas were listed and explained.

It was also reported that, currently, in Oldham, there were a wide range of programmes which supported babies, children, young people and families. These specifically aimed to improve health and wellbeing outcomes for children and young people. The Start Well programme, which was aligned to the Greater Manchester (GM) Children's Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018-2022, aimed to improve the health and wellbeing outcomes of 0-5 year olds in Oldham. The Start Well programme was currently focussed on delivering three of the ten GM priorities for children and young people wellbeing:

- Early Years and school readiness;
- Mental health and resilience;
- Preventing avoidable admissions particularly for long term conditions.

Oldham was taking a lead in GM in piloting an approach to reducing avoidable admissions. The pilot was being undertaken in two clusters and would be launched this month with a view to a full roll out across the whole of Oldham by April 2019.

With regard to Mental Health, local authorities and Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG) were required to work together to develop and implement the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) Transformation Plan.

From 1st April 2016, a new integrated 0-19 delivery model for Oldham had commenced called Right Start which brought together a number of services and providers into a single integrated service delivered by Bridgewater Community Healthcare NHS Trust. A key feature of the integrated delivery model was the co-location of health visitors into children's centres, to work alongside early years and education practitioners, to deliver a range of children's public health and early years' education services.

A new strategic framework for children and young people was in place in Oldham to ensure clarity of purpose and effective governance arrangements. The current improvement programmes for the Borough were listed; they all required partners working together. Whilst these programmes had outcomes for children and young people, they also focussed on the importance of support to families and carers to ensure success.

In June 2018, the Health and Wellbeing Board was asked to approve the proposal to establish the Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership Board which would provide leadership and coordination of the new strategic framework for children's health and wellbeing in Oldham.

Members sought and received clarification / commented on the following points:

- Oral Health Improvement Plan - Did every child in Oldham have a dentist? – It was explained that Oldham was doing relatively well compared to other local authorities in Greater Manchester. Figures would be provided at the next meeting.
- Smoking and use of drugs and alcohol during pregnancy and effects on the foetus' developing brain – It was explained that Positive Steps was a charity commissioned by the Council to deliver a range of targeted and integrated services for young people and families; these included information and education on substance misuse and their consequences.
- Nursing support for Sixth Forms and Colleges on sexual health or eating disorders – It was explained that Mental Health intervention planned for schools was extended to colleges and sixth forms.
- Multiple care providers and health partners in Oldham, outcome of the recent Care Quality Commission inspection and ability to deliver the children's health agenda – It was explained that Oldham Council worked closely with providers to support them with the necessary improvements.
- Prevention seemed to be the key ward in this report – It was explained that prevention was the starting point for any matter concerning Public Health and the wider determinants of health; service delivery would need to be effective in the early years of children's life.
- It was agreed that Mental Health and Obesity should be added to the work programme of the Health Scrutiny Sub-Group.

RESOLVED that:

1. The content of the report be noted;
2. The wide range of factors which influence children's health and wellbeing be noted;
3. The current services and delivery arrangements in place in the borough be noted;
4. Mental Health and Obesity be considered priority areas for the work of the Health Scrutiny Sub-Committee;
5. A progress report be presented to the Board in October 2019. The report would include:
 - a. Oral Health Improvement Plan – figures on how many children had been allocated a dentist;
 - b. Breakdown of figures on children's health at district/ward level;
 - c. Nursing support in Sixth Forms and Colleges around eating disorders and sexual health;

15

GENERAL EXCEPTIONS AND URGENT DECISIONS

There were no General Exception or Urgent Decisions to be noted.

16

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY BOARD WORK PROGRAMME

The Committee gave consideration to the Overview and Scrutiny work programme for 2018/19.

The Chair informed the Committee that the October's meeting of the Health Scrutiny Sub-Committee had been postponed to 15th November 2018 at 6pm. The Land Value joint workshop with the members of the Overview and Scrutiny Performance and Value for Money Select Committee was likely to take place on 20th or 21st November 2018; members would be notified of the exact date and time.

Members asked and received clarification on the following points:

- Children poverty statistics in Oldham – It was explained that, although this was a pressing issue, resources were limited and matters for scrutiny had to be prioritised;
- Free schools – Part C of the work programme – It was explained that this was an outstanding issue on the work programme as guidance from Central Government was expected;
- Special Educational Needs – It was explained that progress reports would be presented in January and June 2019.
- Thriving Communities and recent presentation at District Executive meetings – It was explained that the Strategic Director of Reform had clarified that there were two different strands of work about Thriving Communities.

RESOLVED that the Overview and Scrutiny Board work programme for 2018/19 be noted.

17

KEY DECISION DOCUMENT

Consideration was given to the Key Decision Document. The Committee requested to receive further information on the Oldham Monitoring Report at its next meeting on 27th November 2018.

RESOLVED that the Cabinet Member for Housing be asked to present the information concerning the Oldham Monitoring Report at the meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Board on 27th November 2018.

18

DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

RESOLVED that the next meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Board be held on Tuesday 27th November 2018 at 6pm.

The meeting started at 6.00 pm and ended at 7.50 pm

Present: Councillors McLaren and Phythian (Substitute) and Williamson

Also in Attendance:

Neil Crabtree	Head of Public Protection, Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council (OMBC)
Leanne Davis	Public Health and Wellbeing Manager, OMBC
Vicky Sugar	Strategy, Partnership and Policy Manager, OMBC
Fabiola Fuschi	Constitutional Service Officer, OMBC

1 **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Ball, Leach, Taylor and Toor. Councillor Phythian attended as a substitute for Councillor Ball.

2 **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations of interest received.

3 **URGENT BUSINESS**

There were no items of urgent business received.

4 **PUBLIC QUESTION TIME**

The following public question had been submitted by Mr. James Allen on 9th September 2018:

"Diabetes times put NHS England purposes diabetes changes (this was put on NHS England news) of which I received on the 06/07/18.

I would like this board take a look at this and ask the CCG's views on this item and bring these findings to the next Health Scrutiny.

I would like to ask:

- 1) What does this mean and what affect will there be for those who have diabetes 1 and 2 in Oldham*
- 2) After this as been done, will this board be taking this forward t GM Healt Scrutiny, to see what impact on this item as and how will it affect Oldham*
- 3) When this as been done, I would like to see this as a future item for the Health and Wellbeing board.*
- 4) I ask the chairs of health scrutiny takes this on board fully at local and GM level*

I hope we can get a good response from all levels from those who are diabetic in Oldham

Yours Faithfully
James Allen

Cllr. Jenny Harrison”

The following response was provided by Nadia Baig, Acting Director of Performance and Delivery, Oldham Cares, Health and Social Care for Oldham:



“Dear Mr Allen,

Thank you for your enquiry

The article quoted relates to proposals for changes to Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) payments to General Practitioners.

NHS England are commencing a review of these payments in the areas outlined. The approach being used is an evidence led process to ensure the best balance is found on value for money and patient outcomes across a broad range of areas, including diabetes.

QOF forms part of the General Medical Services (GMS) contract and changes are subject to negotiations. NHS England will work collaboratively to support this process, The outcomes of this review are not yet finalised.

Oldham Cares will follow the outcome of their consultation and support our residents and care providers to implement whatever changes are made in a way which is right for the people of Oldham.

Kind regards

Nadia”

5 **MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING**

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting of the Health Scrutiny Sub-Committee held on 3rd July 2018 be approved as a correct record.

6 **MINUTES OF THE HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD**

RESOLVED that the minutes of the Health and Wellbeing Board meeting held on 27th March 2018 be noted.

7 **MINUTES OF THE GREATER MANCHESTER JOINT HEALTH SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

RESOLVED that the minutes of the Greater Manchester Joint Health Scrutiny Committee meeting held on 14th March 2018 be noted.

8 **RESOLUTION AND ACTION LOG**

With regard to the Urgent Care Strategy, the Chair of the Sub-Committee agreed with the Acting Director of Performance and Delivery Oldham Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) to

organise a workshop in late September, early October to share information and experience around urgent care services in Oldham. The Chair would ask the CCG officer to deliver a joint workshop to include obesity.

RESOLVED that:

1. The resolution and action log be noted.
2. A joint workshop on obesity and the Urgent Care Strategy be arranged in late September, early October, via the Acting Director of Performance and Delivery Oldham Clinical Commissioning Group

9

MEETING OVERVIEW

RESOLVED that the meeting overview be noted.

10

AIR QUALITY

Consideration was given to a report of the Director of Environmental Services which sought to update the Sub-Committee on the latest developments on air quality in Oldham and across Greater Manchester. The Sub-Committee had previously reviewed this matter in January and July 2018.

The Head of Public Protection attended the meeting to present the report and to address the enquiries of the Sub-Committee.

It was explained that Oldham Council had been requested by the Government to undertake a feasibility study to develop a list of measures to reduce nitrogen dioxide exceedance on a stretch of Oldham's bypass, the A62, in the shortest possible time. The feasibility study had been completed and submitted to the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) at the end of July 2018. The final version of the study would be published on 5th October 2018 and it would include the work completed by other local authorities in the North West.

The shortlist of measures identified as part of the Oldham's feasibility study were outlined. However, they had been discounted on the basis of lack of deliverability. None of the measures outlined were able to achieve compliance with the required reduction in nitrogen dioxide by 2021 on the stretch of road in question. Although the measures would not be taken forward as part of the feasibility study, some of them would still be implemented locally. Other measures would be progressed by Transport for Greater Manchester (TfGM).

It was stressed that a national initiative was necessary in order to change people's behaviour and to improve air quality. Locally driven plans would naturally be very limited in their impact due to the scale of changes needed.

Some questions that had been raised previously by Members of the Health Scrutiny Sub-Committee were answered:

- It was confirmed that areas within a 50 metres radius from the road side were exposed to traffic related emissions;
- Trees and foliage had the capacity to absorb fine particulate air pollution which had an adverse effect on health.

However, position and species of trees were very important in order to reduce particulate matter.

- Air pollution reduced with height.

With regard to the approach to air quality across Greater Manchester, Members were informed that the regional feasibility study was being led by TfGM and it incorporated the Greater Manchester Air Quality Action Plan. The regional feasibility study had to be submitted by December 2018. A consultation process was currently taking place across Greater Manchester on the measures outlined in the draft regional feasibility study. A communication plan was in place to highlight the link between health and air quality and to emphasise the need for change in people's behaviour (i.e.: active travelling, cycling, use of public transport, etc.). Another proposal would be standardising taxi licenses across Greater Manchester in order to control vehicle age and gas emissions.

Members sought and received clarification / commented on the following points:

- Proposed measures to address air quality and their sustainability in the current financial climate – how could the Health Scrutiny Sub-Committee support the proposals outlined in the local and regional feasibility study? – it was explained that it was necessary to wait for TfGM's submission of the regional feasibility study, subject to the agreement of the ten local authorities in Greater Manchester.
- Clear air zones, diesel and approach taken in some European cities such as Frankfurt – It was explained that this needed to be done in conjunction with other measures so that people had choices.

RESOLVED that:

1. The summary of the outcome so far of the Oldham's local feasibility study be noted;
2. The response to the questions raised at Health Scrutiny in July 2018 in relation to the local feasibility study be noted;
3. The updates on the regional approach to air quality across Greater Manchester, being led by Transport for Greater Manchester be noted.
4. A progress report be presented in January 2019 with the view to draw the matter to the attention of the Leader of the Council and the Cabinet Members;
5. Air quality be added to the Mayor's Healthy Living Campaign with the view to have a coordinated approach to investigate the issue.

UPDATE ON TOBACCO CONTROL AND THE REVIEW OF THE COUNCIL'S SMOKING POLICY

Consideration was given to a report of the Public Health and Wellbeing Manager which sought to update the Sub-Committee on the Council's position on tobacco control. The report also outlined the proposed changes to the Council's current smoking

policy. This update followed a report that had been presented to the Sub-Committee in September 2017.

The author of the report attended the meeting to present the information and to address the enquiries of the Members.



It was reported that data released by Public Health England had indicated that from 2016 to 2017 Oldham's smoking prevalence rate had reduced. However, the accuracy of data could not be guaranteed as the population sample was very limited and the sample size for Oldham was not known.

Smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations had risen. Smoking at time of delivery rate had also increased. However, a Greater Manchester Smoking in Pregnancy Programme had recently been implemented. The programme worked to reduce the risks associated with smoking during pregnancy via specific interventions in groups of vulnerable women.

It was also reported that less people nationally accessed stop smoking services. Although the quality of service was good, the number of people who accessed it had reduced. Oldham Council commissioned Positive Steps to deliver a Stop Smoking Service. Although the service was part of a universal offer, it also targeted specific groups considered at high risk of inequalities.

With regard to the Council's smoking policy, the consultation on the proposal for a new smoke free policy had started. The trade unions had been consulted with the proposed changes. It had been resolved that e-cigarettes were to be treated the same as tobacco and not allowed on Council's properties. Site visits and further discussions had taken place with services which had a significant number of routine and manual occupations. However, it had been requested that a comprehensive communication plan be put in place leading up to the implementation date.

Members sought and received clarification / commented on the following points:

- Were resources sufficient to implement the new Council's smoking policy? – It was explained that Public Health needed an additional £5,000 to put in place a comprehensive communication plan to implement the new policy. Posters and leaflets needed to be displayed leading up to 1st December 2018 which would be the start date of the new policy.
- E-cigarettes as aid to stop smoking and new Council's policy – It was explained that there was no certainty that e-cigarettes did not harm health. The trade unions had asked that e-cigarettes be treated like tobacco and ban their use on Council's properties. However, the final decision would be taken by senior management.
- A progress report on tobacco control be presented to this Committee in September 2019.

RESOLVED that:

1. The current tobacco control position in Oldham be noted;
2. The update and current position concerning the review of the Council's smoking policy be noted;
3. The Chair of the Sub-Committee meet with the relevant portfolio holder to explore opportunities for match funding to support Public Health with the additional resources to deliver the communication plan to promote the new Council's smoke free policy. The Chair would report on the outcome of the conversation at the next meeting;
4. The Public Health and Wellbeing Manager prepare information for the Chair to explain the need for additional funding for promotion materials with the Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care;
5. The Health Scrutiny Sub-Committee support a commitment from the Council, its leaders and senior managers to act as role models to all staff, partners and local businesses by fully supporting the implementation and roll out of the Smokefree policy.

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COUNCIL MOTIONS

Council had approved a motion in July 2018 in support of the recent changes in mental health services for young people in the Borough and the introduction of a toolkit "Supporting young minds through tough times - the whole school approach to emotional health and wellbeing in Oldham".

The motion requested that the Lead Cabinet Member report to Full Council on progress made on the issue in the next 12 months.

RESOLVED that the Chair of the Health Scrutiny Sub-Committee meet with the Public Health Specialist to establish ownership of this issue at Cabinet portfolio level.

13

HEALTH SCRUTINY FORWARD PLAN

Consideration was given to the Health Scrutiny forward plan for 2018/19. The Chair of the Sub-Committee informed the other members that, following a meeting with the Consultant in Public Health, the items below would be added to the forward plan:

- Oral health in both children and older people;
- Adult mental health: including Mental Health Prevention Concordat, Connect 5 – both the training and train the trainers programme and 5 ways to wellbeing;
- Public health in primary care: including working with GP clusters on transformation pilots, NHS Health Checks;
- Social isolation and thriving communities.

The Chair also informed that, as part of his Healthy Living Campaign, the Mayor intended to set up a walking group in each of the 20 wards in Oldham. This could be linked to the Daily Mile programme that had been adopted in many schools in Oldham.

RESOLVED that:

1. The addendum to the forward plan be noted.

2. The Chair ask the Mayor how the Health Scrutiny could support the walking programme as part of the Mayor's Health Living Campaign.

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DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

It was noted that the next meeting of the Health Scrutiny Sub-Committee would take place on Tuesday 23rd October 2018 at 6 p.m.

The meeting started at 6.00 pm and ended at 7.00 pm

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Agenda Item 7

Item 4

DRAFT GREATER MANCHESTER COMBINED AUTHORITY
HOUSING, PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
13 SEPTEMBER 2018 AT 10:30AM AT THE GMCA OFFICES

Present:	Councillor Lisa Smart (Stockport) (in the Chair)
Bolton	Councillor Shamim Abdullah Councillor Andrew Morgan
Bury	Councillor Dorothy Gunther Councillor Catherine Preston
Manchester	Councillor James Wilson
Rochdale	Councillor Linda Robinson Councillor Raymond Dutton (Substitute)
Tameside	Councillor Mike Glover
Trafford Wigan	Councillor Bernard Sharpe (Substitute) Councillor Lynne Holland Councillor Fred Walker (Substitute)
In attendance: GMCA Officers	Julie Connor (Assistant Director, Governance and Scrutiny) Jamie Fallon (Senior Governance and Scrutiny Officer) Simon Nokes (Executive Director of Policy and Strategy) Anne Morgan (Assistant Director, Planning and Housing) Mark Atherton (Assistant Director, GM Environment Team) Sarah Mellor (Head of Corporate Services, Waste and Resources Team)

M90/HPE APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Paula Sadler (Manchester), James Larkin (Oldham), Laura Booth (Stockport), Stuart Dickman (Salford), Graham Whitham (Trafford), and Councillor Michael Winstanley (Wigan).

M91/HPE CHAIR’S ANNOUNCEMENTS AND URGENT BUSINESS

The Chair advised that the Waste Strategy item had been deferred due to issues beyond the GMCA’s control however, an update would be provided as part of the #PlasticFreeGM.

There was no urgent business.

M92/HPE DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declaration of interests raised.

The Chair requested that any outstanding Register of Interest Forms be completed as soon as possible and returned to Jamie Fallon.

M93/HPE MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING HELD 16 AUGUST 2018

The minutes of the last meeting dated 16 August 2018 were submitted for approval.

The Chair confirmed that the Committee had received a useful briefing explaining the legal difference between a Spatial Development Strategy (SDS) and a Joint Development Plan Document (Joint DPD) noting that she had however, requested further context relating to the issues referred to ‘which have to be checked, considered and, where necessary, resolved before the document can be converted to a SDS’. Anne Morgan, Assistant Director, Planning and Housing Team advised that clarification had been sought from the GMCA solicitor who had confirmed that the issues related to ongoing discussions with MHCLG regarding further amendments which were required to the Spatial Development Strategy Regulations (SDSR), currently before Parliament, which would ensure that if we were to move to an SDS it can lawfully do everything a Joint DPD can do. It was highlighted that the publication of an SDS is a duty imposed on the Mayor and not discretionary and so once the legal issues were resolved an SDS would be adopted. It was agreed that the Committee would receive an updated briefing and a further update would be provided at the November 2018 meeting.

A Member highlighted that the briefing circulated regarding Recycling Rates in Greater Manchester (GM) omitted the statistics for the Wigan Borough and confirmed that the rate was 54%.

The Chair advised that the Committee had requested that Northern and Network Rail provide figures regarding the amount of reinvestment required in improving services since 21 May 2018 as a result of delays and cancellations. It was reported that although some information had been provided, it was not specifically related to the request and a further request had been made.

The Chair reported that a breakdown of costs involved in repairing/replacing the escalator at Bury Interchange near to the Metrolink had not yet been provided by TfGM but would be circulated once received.

RESOLVED:

1. That the minutes of the meeting held on 16 August 2018 be approved as a correct record
2. That a further updated briefing note be received and a further GMSF update be submitted to the Committee in November 2018.

M94/HPE #PLASTICFREEGM

Sarah Mellor, Head of Corporate Services, Waste and Resources Team advised the Committee that the Waste Strategy proposals had been deferred due to central Government delaying the publication of their strategy to allow the scenarios to be changed, in addition, the road mapping work commissioned through WRAP was not yet complete. It was estimated that the outline proposals would be submitted to the next meeting with a view to releasing the consultation in the New Year or in March 2019 in line with the next Green Summit.

Consideration was given to a report that provided an overview of the #PlasticFreeGM campaign and an update on the progress to date and next steps in relation to seeking to eradicate the use of single use plastics in Greater Manchester (GM). It was highlighted that the Mayor's pledge which was agreed and launched at the Green Summit in March 2018 had generated significant interest within the campaign, so momentous that the focus had been had now been extended to cover seven work streams including Local Authorities (LA's), Higher Education Institutes (HEI's) and Businesses within GM.

In discussion, the main areas covered were:

-) A Member highlighted that in Cumbria they had introduced a plastic-based material made from recycled waste into the standard asphalt used in resurfacing roads and queried whether this was an option being considered. It was advised that many options were being trialed and introduced, however, many initiatives were unable to cope with scale of GM's plastic volumes and Government action was required to reduce the amount of polymers included within plastic which would enable technological solutions to be developed.
-) A Member asked that consideration be given to extending the Plastic Bag Law beyond the top six supermarkets. The GMCA support the campaign to increase the plastic bag charge with a long term objective of eradicating the use of all types of plastic bags (even bag for life) for an environmentally friendly option such as a 'combustible bag' which the Co-op had introduced across their stores.
-) Following discussion, the Committee agreed that a recommendation be submitted to the Waste Committee requesting that they give consideration to the policy on plastic bag usage.

-) Why were paper bags not being adopted as an alternative to plastic? It was acknowledged that paper was a better alternative but was not sustainable for supermarkets.
-) Clarification was sought as to whether consideration was being given to developing alternatives to plastic food packaging. It was advised that WRAP were leading on the conversations with supermarkets seeking to reduce the polymers within the plastic used. It was recognised that there were huge variances in the types of plastics produced, and too often they are produced, used and discarded without capture of the economic benefits of a 'circular' approach and therefore harms the environment. The GMCA took the debate to the Plastic Federation in Brussels and it was confirmed that action was being taken by both the EU and UK. It was reported that along with constantly lobbying with DEFRA for change it was envisaged that the new directive, the end producer responsive, would examine how charges or changes to the tax system could tackle the problems associated with single use plastics.
-) The Chair requested further information on how the GMCA and Waste Committee were working with Local Authorities, noting that like many other councils, Stockport had passed a motion on the use of single use plastics which included the removal of plastic cup use. It was advised that clearly the public sector needs to demonstrate visible leadership if the campaign was to have any scale and two working groups had been introduced; one involving sustainability officers and the other GM Procurement Officers seeking to identify all of the single use products which are purchased under different contracts with a view to developing a Procurement Plan to procure suitable sustainable alternatives. It was noted that by working on a collective basis cost savings could be made.
-) One Member expressed that there was a misconception concerning plastic and polyethylene's, adding that you cannot chemically do anything with plastic, but polyethylene's can be chemically recycled, producing a product which has scrap value. It was suggested that polyethylene's should be considered as an option.
-) Members queried whether the Waste Strategy would encompass developing investment opportunities to enable UK businesses to develop rapid solutions in this area. The Waste Strategy would clearly outline investment as a priority noting that McDonalds had commissioned a company in Wales to develop their paper straw.
-) Public participation was identified by Members as a key factor to ensure the campaign was successful. It was advised that a Communication's Plan was being developed noting that the team also provide an education service to schools and universities focused on raising awareness of recycling.
-) Members agreed that the Chair of the Waste Committee would be invited to the next meeting along with other Waste colleagues as appropriate.

RESOLVED:

1. That the report be noted.

2. That the Waste Committee are recommended to consider the extension of the Plastic Bag Law.
3. That the chair of the Waste Committee be invited to attend the next meeting.

M95/HPE NATURAL CAPITAL AND URBAN PIONEER UPDATE

Mark Atherton, Assistant Director, Environment Team provided a presentation on the work of the GM Natural Capital Group and the Defra Urban Pioneer and (EU Life IP funded) Natural Course Project.

The following areas were highlighted:

-) There is a need to ensure that the natural capital (quality of the environment) is sufficient enough to support greater concentrations of people and businesses and enhance the quality of life for residents. To support this, there are a number of exciting initiatives across GM which are applying a natural capital approach.
-) GM is the UK's Urban Pioneer, one of four pioneer areas in the country, testing new tools and methods for investing in and managing the environment for the UK's 25 Year Environment Plan.
-) A natural capital account has been developed for GM and its ten districts using the Mapping GM GIS system, in order to capture the current baseline of what GM's existing natural environments are doing in terms of the ecosystem services they are providing and how we can maintain and enhance it over time.
-) Over successive years the amount of funding for enhancing the natural environment has decreased so the GMCA and Natural Course have commissioned Eftec (and partners Environmental Finance and Countryside) to develop the first Natural Capital Investment Plan for the city region. The teams are working alongside stakeholders to identify priority areas and a pipeline of investment opportunities that will enhance the value of natural capital assets with a focus on local and national socio-economic priorities.
-) Over the last 12 months, there has been a targeted communications campaign 'connecting people with nature' and a new website has been launched which together the key natural environment stakeholders and their initiatives being delivered across GM. Lancashire Wildlife Trust have also launched their new campaign 'My Wild City' in March 2018, aimed at increasing green spaces and enhancing wildlife across GM.

In discussion, the main areas covered were:

-) The Chair explored whether they were working with other relevant teams within the GMCA. It was confirmed that there was work underway with a number of teams but primarily the Planning Team to ensure that the GMSF has a strong Net Gain commitment that can be delivered on the ground. A Net Gain approach will

provide significant benefits for the people of GM, ensuring new developments are having a positive environmental impact and not resulting in net loss of biodiversity (and the ecosystem services that they provide).

-) Members discussed the pressure on local planning departments to build houses and approve planning applications, noting that this was impacting on the amount of small green space in the middle of housing estates. It was recognised that green spaces in urban settings were becoming further away from where people live due to competing pressures on authorities. There is a need for these to be balanced in some way, however, this was ultimately the responsibility of local authorities to decide how they prioritise their land use.
-) A Member requested that consideration be given to the inappropriate planting of trees and the cost implications for councils; in particularly sycamore trees. It was advised that the GMCA were working with City of Trees who had successfully secured funding from the Forestry Commission, Defra and the GMCA Planning and Housing Team to develop a 'Woodland Plan' noting that the plan would give consideration to appropriate planting. The Natural Capital Investment Plan is trying to resolve these challenges so that we can afford to plant and maintain these structures in the future. It was agreed that once the proposals were developed they would be presented at a future meeting.
-) It was reported that people's front and back gardens were an important contributor to bio diversity and the good environmental health of GM, albeit there is tension in relation to the maintenance of such infrastructure.
-) The Chair requested further information relating to how canals (looked after by Canal and River Trust) feature within the plans. It was confirmed that the Canal and River Trust is engaged as part of the Natural Course Project which aims to deliver integrated water management. The project had focused on the River Irwell initially but then expanded across GM. The award winning 'Revealing River Roch' project was highlighted as an excellent example of how councils are embracing the natural environment with Rochdale now 'facing the river not turning its back on it'. It was also noted that Bolton Council were planning to reopen the river Croal along with developing a number of strategic sites to showcase it.
-) Would the title 'Natural Capital and Urban Pioneer' appeal to the public? It was acknowledged that the environment is an asset and the term Natural Capital was adopted to encourage the public to think about the natural environment in a different way. The heading was also strategic, aimed at attracting investors and reflects the link to the National Natural Capital Committee which is chaired by Peter Howell and reports directly to the Government.

-) Is the Natural Capital Group (NCG) an umbrella group? The NCG is GM's Local Nature Partnership and membership includes representatives from environment organisations, academics and the voluntary sector.
-) In relation to case studies, it was agreed that further information would be provided in relation to the project on Howard Street in Salford where a small trial is taking place on street trees which were being scientifically monitored. The trial had successfully proven that the trees acted as a natural system to clean water and reduce the risk of flooding.
-) A member queried whether there were plans to develop a combined policy to eradicate 'hog weed.' It was reported that hog weed does not affect water quality but was a recognised issue which was the responsibility of Catchment Partnerships. Challenges were highlighted in relation to funding and resources to support eradication.
-) The Committee discussed the critical importance of volunteers given the reduction in funding had removed many roles within the sector such as rangers and park keepers.

RESOLVED:

1. That the report be noted.
2. That further information relating to case studies be circulated to Committee Members
3. That a further update on the Natural Capital Investment Plan be submitted to the Committee once the proposals were developed.

M96/HPE WORK PROGRAMME

A report was presented that set out the Committee's work programme for Members noting that it had been updated following feedback received at the last meeting. Members were encouraged to suggest items for the committee to consider from February 2019.

Members were asked to contact the Statutory Scrutiny Officer with any suggested items for inclusion in the work programme.

RESOLVED:

1. That the report be noted.
2. That any further suggestions to the work programme be submitted to the Statutory Scrutiny Officer.

M88/HPE REGISTER OF KEY DECISIONS- 31 JULY -30 SEPTEMBER 2018

The Register of Key Decisions was noted.

RESOLVED:

That the Register of Key Decisions be noted.

M89/HPE DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

Thursday 11 October 2018 at 10.30 am at GMCA offices.

**GREATER MANCHESTER COMBINED AUTHORITY (GMCA)
CORPORATE ISSUES AND REFORM OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
18 SEPTEMBER 2018 AT 6.00PM AT THE GMFRS FIRE AND TRAINING CENTRE**

Present:	Councillor Nathan Evans (Trafford) (in the Chair)
Bolton:	Councillor Hamid Khurram
Bury:	Councillor Stella Smith
Manchester:	Councillor Annette Wright
Oldham:	Councillor Colin McLaren
Rochdale:	Councillor Peter Malcolm
Salford:	Councillor Tanya Burch (Substitute)
Stockport:	Councillor Yvonne Guariento
Tameside:	Councillor Gillian Peet
Trafford:	Councillor Amy Whyte (Substitute)
Wigan:	Councillor Joanne Marshall

In attendance

Salford City Council Charlotte Ramsden, Strategic Director, Salford City Council

GMCA Richard Paver, GMCA Treasurer, GMCA
 Jim Wallace, Chief Fire Officer, GMFRS
 Dawn Docx, Deputy Chief Fire Officer, GMFRS
 Leon Parkes, Assistant County Fire Officer, GMFRS
 Carlos Meakin, Area Manager, GMFRS
 Claire Norman,
 Susan Ford, Statutory Scrutiny Officer
 Jamie Fallon, Governance and Scrutiny Officer

CI25/18 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Tim Pickstone (Bury), Mary Watson (Manchester), David Jolley (Salford), Linda Holt (Stockport), John Bell (Tameside), Anne Duffield (Trafford).

CI26/18 CHAIR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS AND URGENT BUSINESS

The Chair extended thanks on behalf of the committee to colleagues from GMFRS for hosting the meeting.

No urgent business was raised.

CI27/18 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest received.

The Chair reminded Members to complete their annual GMCA Register of Interest Form and return this to the Governance and Scrutiny Officer.

A Member asked for clarity regarding whether substitutes were required to submit a Register of Interest Form for each committee. The Statutory Scrutiny Officer confirmed that only one completed form was required.

CI28/18

MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING HELD ON 21 AUGUST 2018

The minutes of the meeting held on 21 August 2018 were submitted for approval.

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the last meeting be approved as a correct record.

CI29/18

GMFRS QUARTER 1 PERFORMANCE REPORT

The Chair expressed thanks to Dawn Docx, Deputy Chief Fire Officer for her support over what had been an interesting nine months and welcomed Jim Wallace, newly appointed Chief Fire Officer (CFO). The CFO advised that he was looking forward to working with the committee to further develop the Committees scrutiny of the Fire Service.

Leon Parkes, Director of Service Support, Assistant Chief Fire Officer, presented a report which provided Members with an outline of GMFRS Quarter 1 2018/19 performance against the development and delivery goals contained within the GMFRS Corporate and Integrated Risk Management Plan 2016/20.

Key areas highlighted included:

- J The number of incidents in Quarter 1 when compared with the previous year had reduced by 9.5% however there had been an increase in false alarms.
- J The number of deliberate fires had decreased by 26.4% when compared with the previous year noting that this trend was reflected nationally.
- J In relation to high risk emergencies, the average response time to attend an emergency incident was 5 minutes 50 seconds, slightly exceeding the target of 5 minutes 45 seconds.
- J In terms of accidental dwelling fires (ADFs), there had been a decrease of 4.71% when compared to quarter 1 in the previous year, albeit, kitchen fires were a key concern noting that campaigns were being developed to actively try to reduce this.
- J Sadly during the quarter, 5 people had died as a result of accidental fire incidents, of which 4 were males, and all were over 60. It was highlighted that this was a national trend which GMFRS were actively trying to tackle by targeting vulnerable groups noting that all incidents were fully investigated and presented to the coroner.
- J The number of false alarms in the quarter was significant, with an increase of 1.6% and a strategy was being developed to try to reduce the impact of known false alarms. One proposal was that crews would not attend calls signalled from a fire alarm panel unless the call was confirmed by a 999 call that there was a fire or life risk, which would be managed by the North West Control Room. Further information on the proposal would be shared with the Committee as the consultation was rolled out.
- J Absence levels were still above the 3.7% target although sickness absence had fallen by 0.11% in the previous quarter. Musculoskeletal disorder and mental health were key issues affecting the workforce. Operational crews in particular, were being actively

encouraged to be open about their mental health and the appropriate support was being arranged, however, this had resulted in an increase.

- J In terms of the workforce, the percentage of females had increased by 0.09% when compared to the previous year. The percentage from black Asian and minority ethnic groups had increased by 0.37% noting that although the trajectory was positive GMFRS were actively continuing to encourage under-represented groups to consider a career in the Fire Service.
- J There had been an overall increase in hostilities towards GMFRS Personnel. It was noted that GMFRS would continue to work collectively with partner agencies to reduce the number of hostilities in particularly in the run up to key events such as bonfire night.
- J It was acknowledged that the performance reports had been updated to reflect the detail requested by the Committee regarding workforce diversity and staff retention.

Members raised the following questions and comments:

- J A member queried whether further information was available in relation to the increase in the number of deliberate fires in Rochdale. It was advised that local level performance was managed by Borough Managers who work with partners locally to address any trends.
- J Further clarity was sought in relation to the proposal to reduce the number of false alarms crews attend. It was confirmed that it was proposed that calls triggered by fire alarm panels would not be attended unless supported by a 999 call, however this was under consideration and was not in operation.
- J Members raised concerns regarding the potential risk to buildings and stock and discussed the approaches adopted by other parts of the country. It was confirmed that GMFRS were working with owners to ensure that the policy developed was right for GM.
- J The Chair explored whether GMFRS were able to implement a fine mechanism? It was confirmed that there was no statutory basis in which to fine people.
- J A Member sought clarity regarding whether there were other factors which had contributed to the accidental deaths reported, such as mental health or intoxication. It was confirmed that in many cases there were contributing factors as described and GMFRS were actively working in partnership with other agencies to protect vulnerable groups. All fires were investigated by a dedicated team, who work with the Police and other colleagues in order to identify the root cause.
- J What was the GM's policy regarding the retro fitting of sprinklers? It was advised that GMFRS actively promote sprinklers as it was proven that they save lives and property. GMFRS were also a statutory consultee so actively provide advice to building control regarding statutory measures, adding that retro fitting was expensive but promoted where feasible. A Member expressed their disappointment that post Grenfell this was not a legal requirement and it was agreed that the committee would receive further information on the GMFRS work in this area.
- J A Member highlighted that there had been 260 deliberate fires in Oldham which equated to an alarming three incidents per day within the quarter, and explored how these incidents could be reduced. GMFRS actively run campaigns, such as 'TREACLE' which runs up to Bonfire night and involves working with partners to raise awareness.
- J One Member highlighted the devastating incident in Walkden where a fire had been started deliberately and explored how the Fire Service could offer support to those at risk? GMFRS provide advice and can fit protective letter boxes and smoke alarms. All calls

are recorded and monitored so that the information can be shared with partners such as the Police so that they can actively respond to those at risk.

- J Members acknowledged that there was a clear correlation between anti-social behaviour and the incidents which affect the Fire Service. It was advised that GMFRS sit on a range of partnerships which seek to identify the perpetrators and continue to try and educate through schools and the training centre.
- J The Chair explored whether GMFRS were able to correlate their activity to improved performance. It was advised that it was difficult to disaggregate the impact of different variables but effective evaluation was an area that needed strengthening locally and nationally.
- J Had a pilot ever been conducted to explore which interventions do make a difference? A number of approaches had been trialled but not at scale. It was reported that the number of fires had reduced by 50% nationally and 90% of dwelling fires occur in the kitchen, caused by unclean cookers. In this instance, a national media campaign could possibly be the best intervention to make the biggest impact.
- J A Member praised the work of the Survival Academy which offers CPR training and explored how local authorities could promote this work. It was agreed that the Committee would receive promotional materials to enable them to share the message noting that they were continuing to build upon the Survival Academy noting that all Firefighters were trauma trained and actively deliver training within schools.

RESOLVED:

1. That the report be noted.
2. That the Committee receive further information regarding the GMFRS Policy on sprinklers.
3. That the Committee receive promotional materials about the Survival Academy.
4. That the Committee receive further updates on the work to reduce false alarms.

CI30/18

GMFRS HMICFRS INSPECTION UPDATE

Leon Parkes, Assistant Chief Fire Officer, introduced a report which provided an overview of the preparations undertaken ahead of the GMFRS' inspection by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary, and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS).

The following key areas were highlighted:

- J In July 2018, the HMICFRS confirmed that it would be extending its current remit to include inspection of England's FRSs, to assess and report the efficiency, effectiveness and leadership for the 45 FRSs in England.
- J GMFRS will be inspected as part of tranche two and will be inspected from 14th January 2019. The fieldwork stage will take up to two weeks in order to gather evidence against the methodology which will inform their graded judgement.
- J A self-assessment is currently being completed in order to provide HMICFRS with a transparent picture of the organisation's strengths and weaknesses. Key areas of the inspection will explore; how the service manages risk, responds to fires and other

emergencies, undertake prevention and protection activities, and how well we look after the service's employees.

- J Discovery activity will take place in November and involves HMICFRS visiting locations across GMFRS to engage with members of staff across a range of staff groups to understand how we deliver 'business as usual'. The purpose of this activity is to increase the inspection team's understanding of how GMFRS operate and the challenges that the organisation face.
- J Following the inspection of all FRSs in tranche two a moderation exercise will take place prior to making graded judgements to ensure that any judgements are graded fairly and consistently before the report is finalised. This process takes some time, resulting in a delay between the on-site inspection and receipt of the report which is likely to be received in March 2019. Following this an action plan will be developed and HMICFRS will conduct future inspections in order to identify what progress has been made.

Members raised the following comments and questions:

- J What weaknesses had been identified? A number of areas had been identified with evaluation a key area for development noting that the organisation were good at learning but don't always implement recommendations and actively evaluate them.
- J Were the 11 diagnostic questions related to the key areas highlighted? The 11 sub diagnostics were a breakdown of the key areas, along with a judgement criteria. It was agreed that the Committee would receive the list of questions and judgement criteria.
- J The report highlighted that it was unknown whether the changes being implemented across the organisation would impact on the overall grading. Given this, would it be helpful to request that the inspection be deferred? Although the service was in a period of transition it was thought that the inspectorate would deliver a fair and reasoned assessment and the outcome would be reflect the organisation's direction of travel.
- J Members discussed how the Committee could support GMFRS during this period. It was acknowledged that strong governance was needed to provide the right level of challenge without creating duplication. GMFRS were working hard to deliver the Programme for Change and it was agreed that each quarterly performance report should include a themed report which the Committee could review. The Chair requested that the Training Centre be considered as a theme at a future meeting.
- J If the inspection report highlights areas of development would this provide an opportunity to request funding from the Mayor and/ or Government? It was important to submit evidence to the Mayor noting that the Programme for Change may highlight the need for additional resources which would need to be considered within future budget submissions.
- J Given an element of the inspection was related to how GMFRS look after their people, a Member explored whether there would be an opportunity for Firefighters to attend a future meeting to provide an insight into what it was like to work for the service? Following discussion, it was agreed that it would be appropriate for this to form part of a future Task and Finish Group.
- J Would the inspection include a review of governance? The Inspectorate had advised that governance arrangements would not be explored, however, given GMFRS were the only service outside of London which was governed by a Mayoral authority it seemed appropriate that this would be considered as part of the review. The Chair advised that the Committee were happy to support GMFRS where necessary.

-) Members agreed that the committee would receive a further report following the inspection.

At the Chair's request Dawn Docx, Deputy Chief Fire Officer and Richard Paver, GMCA Treasurer provided an update regarding the implementation of the new shift duty system on 1st September which had been requested and approved by the Mayor. The following key areas were highlighted:

-) The previous system had been implemented five years ago to in an attempt to improve efficiency but firefighters were unhappy with the system as it meant that they had to be on call during their 4 days off.
-) Firefighters raised the issue with the Mayor and Deputy Mayor at their fire station visits and subsequently the Mayor requested that the system be changed.
-) £1.7m had been approved by the Mayor to implement the new system based on additional overtime but required an estimated 17 additional Firefighters to cover the additional shifts in the longer term. As recruitment was on going staff would be offered overtime.
-) It was expected that the cost would be absorbed using the under spend on recruitment with the caveat that the costs for the moorland fires was largely met by the Government under the terms of the Bellwin Scheme.

The following questions and comments were received by the Committee:

-) Would there be an ongoing cost? It was confirmed that future costs related to the additional staff required would be included within future budget submissions.

RESOLVED:

1. That the report be noted.
2. That the diagnostic questions and judgement criteria be circulated to the Committee.
3. That future quarterly performance reports also include a more in depth look at a particular theme and that the Fire Training Centre be included as one theme.
4. That firefighters be invited to attend a Task and Finish Group at an appropriate time in the future.
5. That a further report be submitted to the Committee following the inspection.

CI31/18

DfE CHILDREN'S FUNDING UPDATE

Charlotte Ramsden, Strategic Director for People, Salford City Council presented a report which provided an update on the latest position with regard to the GM Children's Services Programme following the award of £7.4m 'Targeted Innovation and Reform Fund' to the GMCA.

The following key points were highlighted:

- J A Children's Services portfolio was first established in GM in December 2015, following inclusion in GM's second devolution agreement, agreed in July 2015.
- J Whilst there was no agreement to move statutory responsibility for children's services away from local authorities to the GMCA there was a recognition that greater collaboration at GM level could improve the quality and consistency of services for children across GM along with improving the financial sustainability of services.
- J An approach was developed based on seeking optimal outcomes for children, young people and their families and following dialogue with DfE the GMCA were awarded £7.43m with the following conditions:
 - J the creation of a Care Leavers' Trust across GM, the establishment of a Standards Board across the ten local authorities, and the scale and spread of a range of successful innovation projects and a GM plan for sufficiency and quality of placements for looked after children.
 - J The continued development of a process of mutual support and challenge around children's social care performance, dialogue with GM on the broader elements of the transformation and on the implementation of DfE policies, such as the delivery of social work assessment and accreditation.
- J A total of £5.7m is proposed to be allocated to the scale and spread of existing GM innovation projects.
- J Springfield Consortium were commissioned to evaluate the innovations that were funded under round 1 of DfE's Children Social Care Innovation Fund and from this a diagnostic tool has been developed.
- J During September the Innovation Unit were working with each of the 10 authorities delivering a Partners Workshop to look at the right innovation for each authority. A full business case has been developed following this work, a programme will be developed and a report submitted to the Children's Board.
- J Each proposals will have a local authority business case which will then be signed off at a GM level and the work would take 18 months to implement.
- J A GM Children's Board has now formally been established chaired by the Leader with overall responsibility for the Children and Young People's portfolio bringing together political Lead Members and Directors of Children's Services with statutory responsibility for services for children from the ten local authorities in GM alongside the GMCA, Health and Social Care Partnership and GMP.
- J A report is due to go to the GMCA at the end of September with a request to delegate authority to allocate DfE funding to the Lead Chief Executive for Children in consultation with the Lead Portfolio holder, GMCA Treasurer and Chief Officer, GM Health and Social Care Partnership.

Members raised the following questions and comments:

- J Members felt that the report did not provide sufficient detail to appropriately brief them on the proposals relating to the allocation of the funding. The Officer apologised noting that the Committee's request had been misunderstood. It was also advised that the proposals for the scale and spread work had not yet been fully developed, adding that the activities were currently being conducted utilising existing resources as the funding had not yet been released. It was acknowledged that the report had been requested as it on the Key Decisions Register, related to a large sum of money and delegated authority was being requested, and that GM's work on children was of particular interest to the Committee.

- J How will the funding be allocated? In principle, the funding for the scale and spread work would be split equally across the ten local authorities equating to approximately £500k per authority (as a programme management office was required). Following completion of the diagnostic work a further report would be submitted to the Children's Board and then onto the GMCA. The work around the Children's Trust and looked after children was being created at a GM level.
- J Clarity was sought in relation to whether any of this funding would be used to support GM's work on school readiness, and if so would be of interest to the School Readiness Task and Finish Group. It was confirmed that the DfE had not allocated any funding for school readiness.
- J Clarity was sought in relation to paragraph 2.4 which referred to 'supporting partner authorities to adopt the named innovations. It was advised that the expertise within those local authorities which had already implemented innovations was being shared to help other local authorities learn and a diagnostic had also been developed. The funding had the attached grant conditions relating to how it should be spent:

Innovation	DfE Allocation
ACT/ Complex Safeguarding	£1.6m
No Wrong Door	£0
SHARE	£820k
Strengthening Families	£900k
Stockport Family	£820k
Children's Trust Approach	£675k
Placements for looked after children	£1.035m
Children on the Edge of Care (flexible)	£1.6m
Hub & Spoke Model	£520k

- J Were local authorities able to select a blend of the innovations? A blended approach was being developed to support the best use of resources and this would be detailed within each business case.
- J Who would be scrutinising the work of the Children's Board? It was confirmed that that the Children's Board was not a statutory body and that any recommendations would be submitted to the GMCA for approval were subject to scrutiny and call in.
- J Would each decision be a key decision? It was advised that it would be recorded on the key decisions register as a programme but it was expected that individual business cases would be submitted as one combined request.
- J A Member explored why the Committee had not received any information previously? It was confirmed that a report had not been submitted to the GMCA for over a year, however, a report regarding the delegation would be submitted in September and a further report on the proposals was expected in November 2018.

-) It was agreed that a more detailed report would be submitted to the committee in December and it was requested that this be presented by Councillor Rishi Shori.

RESOLVED:

1. That the update on be noted.
2. That a further more detailed report be submitted to the Committee in December 2018 presented by Councillor Rishi Shori.

CI32/18

GMCA DRAFT COMMUNICATIONS AND ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

Consideration was given to the draft GMCA Communications and Engagement Strategy submitted to the Committee for discussion.

Claire Norman, GMCA and GMHSC Partnership Director of Communications and Engagement highlighted the following key points:

-) The GMCA Communications and Engagement Team had a remit to look after the GMCA, Mayor and GRMFRS brands and to help deliver the vision for GM as a place.
-) A GM brand framework had been developed, which set's out the single, aligned GM story for use by all partners in the city region.
-) Along with the delivery plan, the team use a daily grid to monitor their activities. The team were currently supporting a wide range of projects from Greater Manchester Spatial Framework, Bed Every night, the Clean Air Plan, Local Industrial Strategy, and rebuild of the GMCA and GMFRS website.
-) Following the Committee's comments in February 2018 an e bulletin had been introduced, the guide had been reviewed and a prototype for a Communications and Engagement Dashboard was being developed. A final version was expected to be available in October 2018 which the team were happy to share.

The following questions and comments were received:

-) What does 93% positive coverage mean? Performance was measured in positive, negative or neutral coverage noting that this was not an exact science but routinely used in communications. It reflects how much did we put out, what percentage was picked up, and whether this reflected the story we wanted to share.
-) The Chair acknowledged that GMFRS had achieved a 97% satisfaction rate with the residents.
-) The Chair requested further information on how the public use the GMCA website? It was reported the council websites were now much more transactional but the GMCA website needed to encompass everything. It was acknowledged the GMCA website was currently largely used for committee papers but the redesign would focus on the increasing demand from people to know about the Mayor and the work of the GMCA and would focus on the key themes of work. There were plans to learn from the London.gov.uk website, including a map which displays key facts about the place. The Chair highlighted that this functionality already existed on Trafford Council's website so there was a natural feed for this kind of information. The Chair requested that a further update on the redesigned GMCA website be provided prior to the site going live.

- J Members praised the team for their successes which included extensive coverage of the moorland fires and Northern / Network Rail issues.

RESOLVED:

1. That the report be noted.
2. That the committee receive a further update on the website redesign prior to it going live.

CI33/18 WORK PROGRAMME

Susan Ford, Statutory Scrutiny Officer, introduced the work programme. Members confirmed the addition of the items proposed at the last meeting.

It was suggested that it would be helpful to partner the DfE Funding report with the School Readiness update scheduled in December 2018.

The Committee's suggestion to receive a 'GMFRS focus per performance report' would be incorporated into the work programme in consultation with policy leads.

RESOLVED:

1. That the reconfigured work programme be agreed.
2. That a DfE Funding Update be added to the work programme in December 2018.
3. That a GMFRS focussed report be added to the work programme to coincide with the quarterly updates scheduled.

CI34/18 GM PUBLIC SECTOR APPRENTICESHIP UPDATE

RESOLVED:

That the report be noted.

CI35/18 REGISTER OF KEY DECISIONS

RESOLVED:

That the report be noted.

CI36/18 DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

Tuesday 23rd October, 6pm, GMCA Boardroom, Churchgate House, Manchester, M1 6EU

GMCA ECONOMY, BUSINESS GROWTH AND SKILLS OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE 21 SEPTEMBER 2018 AT 2.00PM AT THE GMCA OFFICES

Present:	Councillor Michael Holly (Rochdale) (in the Chair)
Bolton:	Councillor Susan Haworth
Bolton	Councillor Kevin McKeon (substitute)
Bury	Councillor Robert Caserta
Oldham:	Councillor Chris Goodwin
Oldham:	Councillor Valerie Leach
Rochdale:	Councillor Daniel Meredith
Salford:	Councillor Tanya Burch (substitute)
Salford	Councillor Kate Lewis
Stockport:	Councillor Mark Hunter
Wigan:	Councillor Fred Walker (substitute)

In attendance

University of Salford	Will Swan
Growth Company	Donna Edwards, Managing Director of Business Support and Business Finance Richard Jeffrey,
GMCA	Jim Taylor, GMCA Portfolio Lead Chief Executive for Economy Helen Wilding, Head of Enterprise Policy Susan Ford, Statutory Scrutiny Officer Emma Stonier, Governance and Scrutiny Officer

E66/18 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Mary Whitby (Bury), Luke Raikes (Manchester), Karen Garrido (Salford), Jude Wells (Stockport), Barry Brotherton (Trafford), Yvonne Carley (Tameside), and Charles Rigby (Wigan)

E67/18 CHAIR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS AND URGENT BUSINESS

There were no Chair's announcements or urgent business.

E68/18 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest received.

E69/18 MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING HELD ON 17 AUGUST 2018

The minutes of the meeting held on 17 August 2018 were submitted for approval. A minor amendment to bullet point 2 on page 12 was suggested: 'However the aim of GM's work was to *make it* simpler for the private sector to invest across GM'.

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the last meeting held 17 August 2018 be approved as a correct record subject to the amendment above.

E70/18**GREATER MANCHESTER LOCAL INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY**

Jim Taylor, GMCA Portfolio Lead Chief Executive for Economy introduced the Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy report. The GM Local Industrial Strategy (LIS) is expected to be launched in March 2019 and GM is working with Government on a joint statement which will set out the process for developing the LIS and outline some early priorities. Members were informed that a priority area would be increasing productivity levels in GM, which were low compared to the national average. A panel of experts had been convened to assist with the Strategy's development and they are undertaking an evidence review to support the development of the LIS. The importance of the development of a LIS was stressed in relation to the spending review, and having a solid evidence base in place, to make it easier for resources to be allocated to the priorities of GM's industrial strategy.

Members were provided with a verbal update about the joint statement, which was with the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy for final approval and it was expected that it would be released in early October 2018.

Members had the following questions and comments:

- Whether the delay to the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) would have an impact on the timeline for developing the LIS and whether there were connections between the two, such as the allocation of land for employment? Members were informed that the GMSF and the LIS were distinct from each other and that the processes being taken to develop them were not linked to each other. However the GMSF will identify land for employment and housing and the Government has identified challenges (outlined in section 1.3 of the report) which the LIS is expected to address and respond to.
- How do the LIS and the Greater Manchester Strategy (GMS) support the other and what were the links between the two? Members were updated that it was the role of the LIS to identify areas of international competitiveness, what can be implemented to support these and what the key enablers to supporting economic growth were (two highlighted were skills and transport). It was stated that the GMS was a local document, supported by the 10 local authorities and owned by GM. The LIS was a joint document with Government which will have the same status as a White Paper and will assist in driving investment in GM.
- That there were some concerns that the approach outlined in the report was 'top-down' and that GM was developing Strategy which was aligned to central Government's priorities rather than local priorities identified by GM. GM was developing the LIS in partnership with Government and the benefits of having a strategic approach aligned

with national investment priorities was highlighted. GM has been clear that the Strategy developed will address GM priorities, as well as being aligned with national priorities. Independent academics have been commissioned to review the evidence and consultation was taking place with districts. GMCA officers have begun visits to districts and feedback from this will be incorporated into the priorities outlined in the LIS.

- That there were challenges associated with understanding how the different GM strategies linked to each other.
- Members noted that there were a number of different priorities identified and asked how success of the LIS would be measured. Priorities will be linked to other GM priorities, such as aging well and digital/technology infrastructure, and it was proposed that outcomes in the GMS would be used to measure initiatives against.
- A request was made for more information about the consultation, particularly in relation to businesses, the community and voluntary sector and the public. As part of the pre-consultation GM had spoken to a range of partners which included businesses, Greater Manchester Centre for Voluntary Organisations (GMCVO), local authorities and trade unions. Currently input from local authorities was taking place through relevant officers and GM had also offered to meet with local authority business groups and other stakeholder groups. On 15th October an event was taking place with 100 businesses/stakeholders and the online public consultation would be launched. The consultation will run for 6 weeks and will be publicised as widely as possible and consultations responses will help to inform the final document.
- That it was crucial that the LIS had clear outputs/outcomes which were measurable to ensure that delivery of the strategy could be assessed and that it added value across GM. The importance of securing additional investment to GM, as a result of having a LIS, was also highlighted as a tool to enable its success to be measured. Media City was noted as a previous successful of this. The importance of young people, with skills that would assist economic growth, remaining in GM was also highlighted.
- It was noted that the expert panel did not have representation from those with direct experience of running a business and stressed that it was important to have a broad range of voices. Members were informed that a deliberate decision had been taken to have an academic panel and that this has been agreed with Government. It was felt that an academic panel was best placed to undertake the required evidence review and that businesses would be best engaged about the Strategy rather than the quality of the evidence base underpinning it. It was also highlighted that consultation events would be taking place with businesses. The panel and business representatives would be brought together to discuss particular issues, such as low pay, when developing the Strategy. Furthermore Jürgen Meyer, CEO Siemens UK, was leading on the development of the strategy for GM's Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) and it would also be taken to the Mayor's Business Advisory Panel. Members were keen that GM made full use of Local Authority business and stakeholder groups when consulting on the Strategy
- How would the LIS impact the democratisation of the economy and the inclusive growth agenda? GM Local Authority Leaders have been sighted on the proposed approach and will have opportunity to contribute to the process at all stages to ensure that these issues are addressed.
- Concerns about funding and resourcing the production of the LIS were raised. GM was of the opinion that the associated costs would have a beneficial return. Research costs would be covered by the LEP, the Local Government Association (LGS) Improvement Network and GMCA underspends. Additionally in the LEP Review Government committed to providing £200k to each LEP to support the development of a LIS.

RESOLVED:

1. That the approach being taken to develop the GM LIS be noted.
2. That the suggestion of holding engagement roundtables/workshops with districts around the LIS be considered.
3. That the Committee be provided with information about the Panel's research findings during the course of the Prosperity Review.

E71/18**GREATER MANCHESTER BUSINESS PRODUCTIVITY PROGRAMME**

Jim Taylor presented a report which provided an update to Members on current activity and planned activity that the Growth Company, funded by the CA, was undertaking to improve Business Productivity in GM. Greater Manchester has a well-documented productivity gap with the UK average, which was itself lower than many of the G7 economies. It was noted that the LIS will also have a strong focus on tackling the productivity gap. It was highlighted that the GM Business Productivity and Inclusive Growth programme was a key part of the GMCA's response to the productivity gap.

Members had the following questions and comments:

- Clarity about the £2.5m figure quoted in Annex B was requested. It was confirmed that the figure was for module A of the programme.
- Why were GM productivity figures so poor? This was highlighted as being a longstanding challenge facing the GM economy. The higher unemployment rate in GM was also stated as a factor, as was the fact there were not enough businesses innovating in GM. The aim of this programme was to bring together resources in GM to address low productivity.
- Which businesses were being targeted for support? Members were updated that those businesses targeted were those with the greatest possibility of extending and growing. It was also highlighted that businesses who employed 10 or more people were the most likely to have the ability to grow and have an economic impact. Members asked whether this approach was inclusive. Resources are targeted towards GM priorities the programme focuses resources where the greatest impact can be made.
- The report outlined that the £45m investment would be in £150m in increased productivity to GM. Members asked whether this was judged as a good return on investment. During appraisal the programme returns had been benchmarked against other programmes and had been judged to fall in the top quartile of returns that would be expected.
- That GM manufactured a significant number of parts/components meaning that the economic benefit/outputs was registered elsewhere. This was acknowledged to be a problem with the way that GDP is calculated for all places. GDP/GVA is a way to measure items made in a location. GM's economy is 80% services, with a significant digital/tech sector, meaning it was more challenging to measure economic outputs and translate this into a dashboard indicator. GM focuses on gaining a broader understanding of the economy rather than focusing on one number.

Item 4

- How did the Growth Company decide where they were going to run workshops and activities? Members were informed that a partnership approach with local authorities and local officers was being taken, working together to identify appropriate business to support. Decisions also took into account GM priorities, businesses' leadership and businesses' ambitions.
- Whether it was intended to offer more support to areas in GM with higher levels of deprivation, to further support inclusive growth in GM. Real time data will be made available to GM local authorities to support this and work will be taking place with local authorities to drive up business engagement in their areas.
- How will programme performance be communicated to GMCA and Local Authority Scrutiny Committees? It was confirmed that reporting structures to the GMCA had been agreed for the business productivity programme and more detail could be circulated to Members.
- Was there any work underway to direct businesses/buyers towards using GM companies to assist with increasing productivity in GM? Work was taking place with buyers to encourage the use of local suppliers. Additionally the possibility of a partnership network was being assessed to assist with the development of an improved network of suppliers.
- That being able to assess performance at locality and GM level was crucial, to ensure that the added value of the programme was understood.

RESOLVED:

1. That the current and planned activity in relation to GM Business Productivity and Inclusive Growth be noted.
2. That future updates included, where available, information about performance at locality and GM level.
3. That the Regeneris green book appraisal of the Productivity Programme would be circulated to Members at their request.

E72/18

UPDATE ON THE GREATER MANCHESTER AND EAST CHESHIRE SCIENCE AND INNOVATION AUDIT

Jim Taylor introduced a report which provided an update to the Committee on the progress on the priorities identified in the 2016 Greater Manchester and East Cheshire Science and Innovation Audit.

The Committee received a presentation from Will Swan, University of Salford on Energy House, as an illustration of how GM's assets and discoveries could translate into economic benefit. Key items highlighted were:

- The trends in energy which included the electrification of heating and transport, renewables and storage, 'Smart' technology and resilience.
- Introduction of Energy House has meant products can be tested over a few weeks and can therefore reach the market much faster.
- Energy House have worked with a variety of companies, including Small, Medium, Enterprises (SMEs) and large companies, such as Siemens and Honda.

- Smart Meters lab was a UK first and the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) had visited the facility.
- Development of Energy House 2 was the next phase and would enable products for different types of housing/accommodation to be tested expanding the potential markets products could reach.
- Work with the Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) around fuel poverty.

Members had the following questions and comments:

- Whether there were any competitors undertaking similar work to that of the University of Salford? The University had received visitors from South Korea, Europe and Australia who were interested in this project. It was felt that they had built a research facility with unique capabilities.
- How was balance maintained between businesses and other stakeholders, particularly in relation to the work being undertaken around fuel poverty? It was stated that commercial research underpinned the work of the centre and highlighted that if a product worked well then the benefits from this can be extended to the consumer. The University was also working with social housing providers and had met with the CAB to attempt to ensure that consumers received benefits from new products.
- A Member raised Graphene in relation to this and the challenge around ensuring GM received economic benefit from discoveries made here. The time and challenges involved between research/discovery and taking products to market was highlighted. It was also noted that the committee had previously received a presentation on Graphene and that GM had taken a forward looking view in relation this discovery with the development of the Graphene Institute and Graphene Innovation Centre.
- Members welcomed the ambitions for the development of the University of Manchester's North Campus and queried the timescales for this development. The importance of ensuring that GM residents had the relevant skills for jobs created through this was emphasised. Officers updated that the project was in its initial stages and that they would come back to the Committee with expected timescales for this. Members also asked where the North Campus was located. It was confirmed that this was the former UMIST campus in central Manchester.
- Whether it was felt that GM was doing enough work in relation to the creation and growth of the green jobs sector and how GM compared to other areas of the UK. The Mayor's support for the green agenda was highlighted as seen in the Mayoral Green Summit held earlier this year and the development of the GM Low Emission Strategy and Air Quality Action Plan. Additionally there was a GM investment fund to support the development of green energy infrastructure. There was challenges associated with people accessing this and the development of a pipeline of projects and discussions were taking place with districts about how GM can assist with businesses accessing this fund. The GM figure for employment in the green sector was 5% compared to 4% nationally. GM was also in discussions with Government around how they could work together on the green growth agenda.
- It was requested that the next update on this topic included: what success looks like, demonstration of the value for money received from investments, update on the development of the North Campus and the actions proposed to be taken to support residents to access the future jobs created by the development of the North Campus.

RESOLVED:

1. That the key findings of the Greater Manchester and East Cheshire Science and Innovation Audit be noted.
2. That the investment activity underway to support GM's science and innovation assets and ambitions be noted.
3. That the next report to the Committee on this topic included information on what success looked like and demonstrated the value for money received from investments.
4. That an update on the development of the North Campus and actions proposed to be taken to support residents to access the future jobs created by the development of the North Campus be circulated to the Committee.

E73/18**WORK PROGRAMME**

Susan Ford, Statutory Scrutiny Officer, introduced the work programme. The Committee agreed the following amendments to the work programme:

- The addition of Skills Underspend to the October meeting.
- To defer the Employment Charter item, and the Good Employment Task and Finish Group update, scheduled for the October meeting as it is no longer being submitted to the October meeting of the GMCA (it is expected that this will go to the CA in December or January).
- The bringing forward of the Local Industrial Strategy item scheduled for April 2019 to March 2019, as the LIS is due to be published at the end of March 2019.

The Scrutiny Officer had received feedback from Members about the Women's Employability item which had supported the proposed approach.

RESOLVED:

1. That Skills Underspend would be added to the October meeting.
2. That the Employment Charter item, and the Good Employment Task and Finish Group update, scheduled for the October meeting would be deferred.
3. That the Local Industrial Strategy item scheduled for April 2019 would be brought forward to March 2019.

E74/18**DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING**

Friday 12th October, 2.00pm, Council Chamber, Level 2 Town Hall Extension, Manchester Town Hall

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Report to COUNCIL

Youth Justice Strategic Plan 2018/19

Portfolio Holders: Councillor Amanda Chadderton, Cabinet Member for Children's Services and Councillor Ateeque Ur-Rehman, Cabinet Member for Policing & Community Safety

Report Author: Paul Axon, Director Targeted Services, Positive Steps

Sign off: Steph Bolshaw, Chief Executive, Positive Steps

12th December 2018

Reason for Decision

It is a statutory duty of the Local Authority to produce an annual plan. The Youth Justice Strategic plan (Appendix A) sets out the strategy for Oldham Youth Justice Service (YJS) in 2018/19 with an outline action plan setting out how it will achieve its primary functions and key objectives.

Recommendations

Approval of the Youth Justice Strategic Plan 2018/19

Youth Justice Strategic Plan 2018/19**1 Background**

- 1.1 Oldham is one of nine YOTs in Greater Manchester within the North West region and is the only statutory Youth Justice Service (YJS) in England & Wales which is sub-contracted by the Local Authority and directly delivered by an independent charitable trust - Positive Steps (PS). PS also provides an integrated range of targeted services, including: Information, Advice & Guidance services; an 'Early Help' offer aimed at preventing young people from entering the youth justice system; the Borough's teenage pregnancy strategy; a young people's substance misuse service; sexual health services, missing from home return interviews and the young carers' support service. The Centre, through which all these services are delivered, also hosts a range of partner services including: Healthy Young Minds; a generalist nurse and assistant practitioner team; counselling services; housing advocacy and mediation services and the after-care duty team from the Council's Children's Social Care. Oldham is a medium-sized YJS, employing 29 staff and currently has 15 volunteers. The YJS is managed in an integrated way alongside other services to support children, young people and families within a Targeted Services Directorate at PS.
- 1.2 In addition the YJS benefits from a seconded police officer and a team of three health staff who assess all YJS clients and provides direct medical support or referral where needed. The Probation service seconds one full time officer. A Volunteer Coordinator is employed within Positive Steps with a strong volunteer workforce in the YJS which contributes, in the main, to the work the service undertakes with young people subject to Reparation and Referral Orders.
- 1.3 The Service is overseen by the Youth Justice Management Board which includes representatives from the Local Authority and other statutory partners. The Board holds the service to account for achieving the performance targets, provides challenge where required and endorses the strategic direction and operational delivery of the service.

2 Current Position

- 2.1 This purpose of this plan seeks to inform the strategic direction of Oldham Youth Justice Service (YJS) in 2018/19 and outline how it will achieve its primary functions and the identified key objectives and developments. The primary functions of the services are:
- The reduction in First Time Entrants (FTE) to the criminal justice system
 - The reduction in Re-Offending following both pre and post court disposals
 - The reduction in the use of Custody for offenders
 - To effectively protect the public
 - To effectively safeguard children and young people
- 2.2 2018/19 has seen continued developments in wider policy and governance. Greater Manchester has seen emerging change through the GM Children's Service Review. This work is a reflection of the devolution of power to Greater Manchester in key policy areas, including criminal justice. Oldham continues to work with all key GM decision makers and stakeholders to ensure the quality of local provision is maintained and improved. In response Oldham has taken a key role in the development and continuation of Greater Manchester priorities. Oldham holds a lead role in the development of the following areas:
- Resettlement
 - Evidence based practice

- Out of court Disposal (pilot area)
- Problem Solving courts (pilot area)

2.3 The action plan is separated into two sections, one focussing on 2018/19 priorities and service delivery to achieve the outcomes and the second focussing on development which is costed. The costed plan is a requirement of the Youth Justice Board (YJB) to reflect the decision made by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) that core funding for Youth Offending Teams must be provided by the local authority partnership. The grant provided by the MoJ via the YJB must only be used for development work. Costed Plans have to show detail of how the grant will be used to develop the provision for clients, staff and the service as a whole and has to be agreed by the YJB. All aspects have to be accounted for and an audit trail produced if requested.

3 **Option**

3.1 To approve the Youth Justice Strategic Plan 2018/19

4 **Preferred Option**

4.1 As outlined at 3.1

5 **Consultation**

5.1 Consultation has taken place with key partners, the Youth Justice Management Board and the Youth Justice Board. The Youth Justice Board has endorsed the priorities and spend outlined within the plan.

6 **Financial Implications**

6.1 The Youth Service Budget for 2018/19 which sits within the Youth Justice Strategic Plan 2018/19 (section 16) is summarised in the table below;

Agency	Total (£k)
Local authority	636
National Probation Service	5
Police and crime commissioner	90
YJB Youth Justice Grant	467
Other	29
Total	1,227

The line items Youth Justice Grant and 'Other' total £496k and are funded directly by the Youth Justice Grant.

The Local Authority budget within the plan is £636k and from an Authority perspective forms part of a larger contract with Positive Steps for a range of services, with a total anticipated value of £2,123k in 2018/19 compared to a budget of £1,997k; a potential shortfall of £126k. Funding of £60k has been identified from the Tackling Troubled Families reserve to partially fund the gap, the remaining gap of £66k that will be delivered by way of an in year reduction to the contract sum negotiated across the full range of provision.

7	Legal Services Comments
7.1	It is necessary for the Youth Justice Strategic Plan 2018/19 to be considered and approved by the Authority in order to comply with its statutory obligations in this regard. (Colin Brittain)
8.	Co-operative Agenda
8.1	The plan aims to reduce the number of young people with offending behaviours and has put in place restorative justice approaches within the community to manage young people using an asset based model.
9	Human Resources Comments
9.1	Not applicable
10	Risk Assessments
10.1	Not applicable
11	IT Implications
11.1	Not applicable
12	Property Implications
12.1	None
13	Procurement Implications
13.1	None
14	Environmental and Health & Safety Implications
14.1	None
15	Equality, community cohesion and crime implications
15.1	<p>The whole focus of the Youth Justice plan is to reduce reoffending and put appropriate support measures and services in place to prevent young people coming into the criminal justice system.</p> <p>This is being carried out by working with all key partners including the business and voluntary sectors to put into place restorative measures that will reduce the need for custody.</p>
16	Equality Impact Assessment Completed?
16.1	No
17	Key Decision
17.1	Yes
18	Key Decision Reference
18.1	

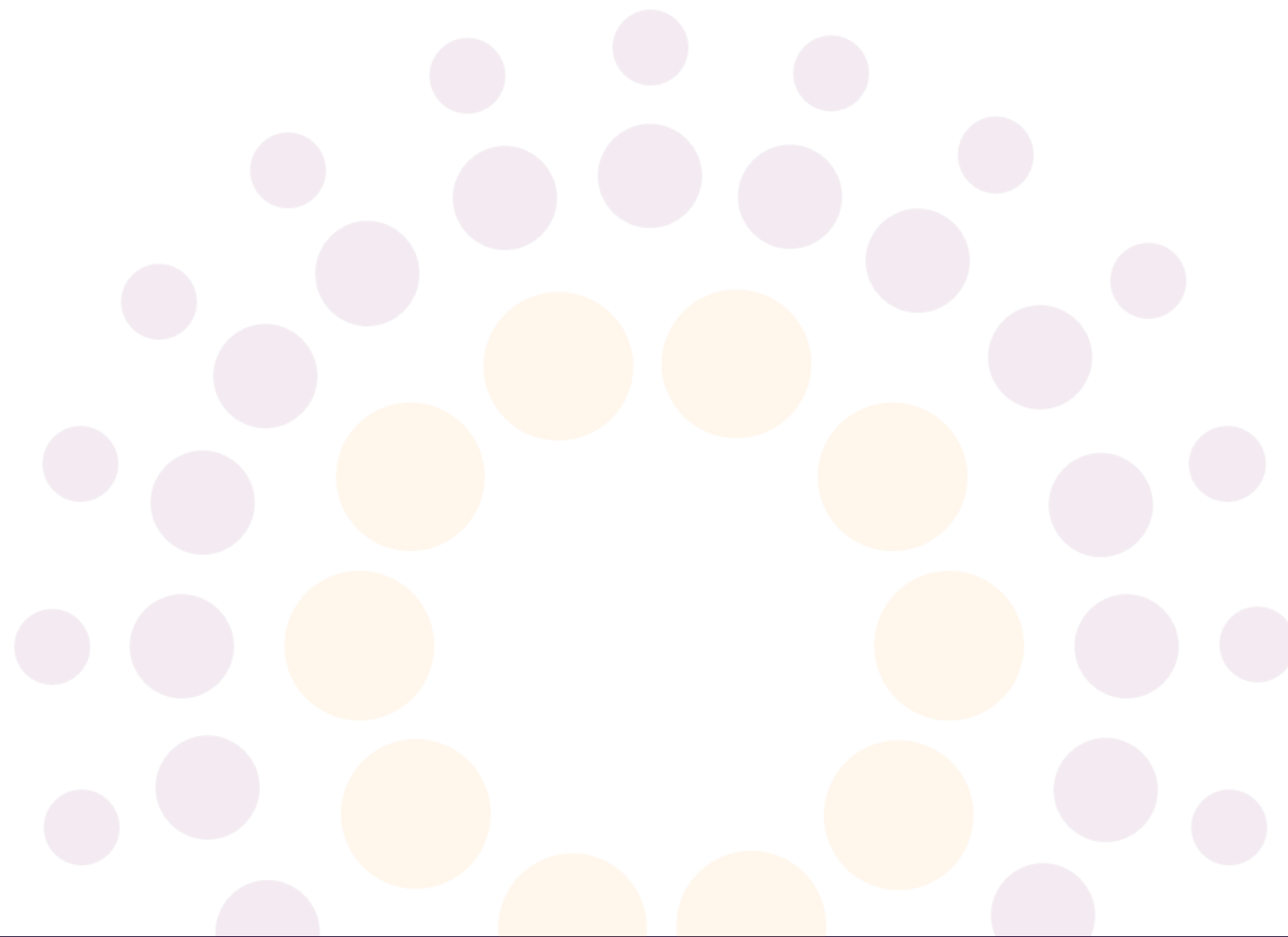
19 **Background Papers**

19.1 None

20 **Appendices**

20.1 Appendix A - Youth Justice Strategic Plan 2018/19

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YOUTH JUSTICE STRATEGIC PLAN 2018/19

July 2018



POSITIVE STEPS
Support | Challenge | Change

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2. PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

This plan seeks to inform the strategic direction of Oldham Youth Justice Service (YJS) in 2018/19 and outline how it will achieve its primary functions and the identified key objectives and developments.

The primary functions of the services are:

- The reduction in First Time Entrants (FTE) to the criminal justice system
- The reduction in Re-Offending following both pre and post court disposals
- The reduction in the use of Custody for offenders
- To effectively protect the public
- To effectively safeguard children and young people

3. INTRODUCTION (INCLUDING PARTNERSHIP ARRANGEMENTS)

Oldham is one of nine YOTs in Greater Manchester within the North West region. To the best of our knowledge, Oldham YJS is the only statutory YJS in England & Wales which is sub-contracted by the Local Authority and directly delivered by an independent charitable trust - Positive Steps (PS). PS also provides an integrated range of targeted services, including: Information, Advice & Guidance services; an 'Early Help' offer aimed at preventing young people from entering the youth justice system; the Borough's teenage pregnancy strategy; a young people's substance misuse service; sexual health services, missing from home return interviews and the young carers' support service. We also deliver a range of family based services. The Centre, through which all these services are delivered, also hosts a range of partner services including: Healthy Young Minds; a generalist nurse and assistant practitioner team; counselling services; housing advocacy and mediation services and the after-care duty team from the Council's Children's Social Care. Oldham is a medium-sized YJS, employing 29 staff and currently has 15 volunteers. The YJS is managed in an integrated way alongside other services to support children, young people and families within a Targeted Services Directorate at PS, the other services include:

- Integrated substance misuse and sexual health services delivered through the OASIS and Brook partnership
- Early Help
- CGSS for young people and adults
- Oldham Young carers
- Missing from Home Return Interview Service
- NLP Consultant providing therapeutic support to clients across the services
- Healthy Schools
- Teenage Pregnancy and Sexual Health Strategy

In addition to our directly-employed staff the YJS benefits from a seconded police officer. Bridgewater provide a team of three staff who assess all YJS clients and provides direct medical support or referral where needed. The Probation service seconds one full time officer. We employ a

Volunteer Coordinator within Positive Steps and within the YJS have a strong volunteer workforce which contributes, in the main, to the work the service undertakes with young people subject to Reparation and Referral Orders.

The Service is overseen by the Youth Justice Management Board which includes representatives from the Local Authority and other statutory partners. The Board holds the service to account for achieving the performance targets, provides challenge where required and endorses the strategic direction and operational delivery of the service.

The YJS has a strong tradition of working effectively with partners at a range of forums including:

- Oldham's Best Start in Life Board (Sub group of Health and Wellbeing)
- Greater Manchester Senior Leadership Group (GMSL)
- Community Safety and Cohesion Partnership (CSCP)
 - Reducing reoffending board
 - Operation Challenger
- Local Safeguarding Children Board including the following sub groups:
 - Child Sexual Exploitation and Missing
 - Safeguarding and Wellbeing in Education
 - Serious Case Review
 - Audit and Scrutiny
 - Policy and procedure
 - Training
- Drug and alcohol strategic forum
- Teenage Pregnancy and Sexual Health Board
- Greater Manchester Youth Justice University Partnership (GMYJUP)
- Children's Social Care Resource Panel
- Corporate parenting panel
- Integrated Offender Management Steering Group
- Greater Manchester Youth Justice Strategic Managers
- North West Resettlement Consortium

2018/19 has seen continued developments in wider policy and governance. Greater Manchester has seen emerging change through the GM Children's Service Review. This work is a reflection of the devolution of power to Greater Manchester in key policy areas, including criminal justice. Oldham continues to work with all key GM decision makers and stakeholders to ensure the quality of local provision is

maintained and improved. In response Oldham has taken a key role in the development and continuation of Greater Manchester priorities. These are outlined in **appendix 1** of this document. Oldham holds a lead role in the development of the following areas:

- Resettlement
- Evidence based practice
- Out of court Disposal (pilot area)
- Problem Solving courts (pilot area)

4. POSITIVE STEPS (PS)

As an independent charitable trust, Positive Steps Oldham (PS) is unique in England in the way it provides an integrated range of targeted support services for young people. Its charitable objectives are:

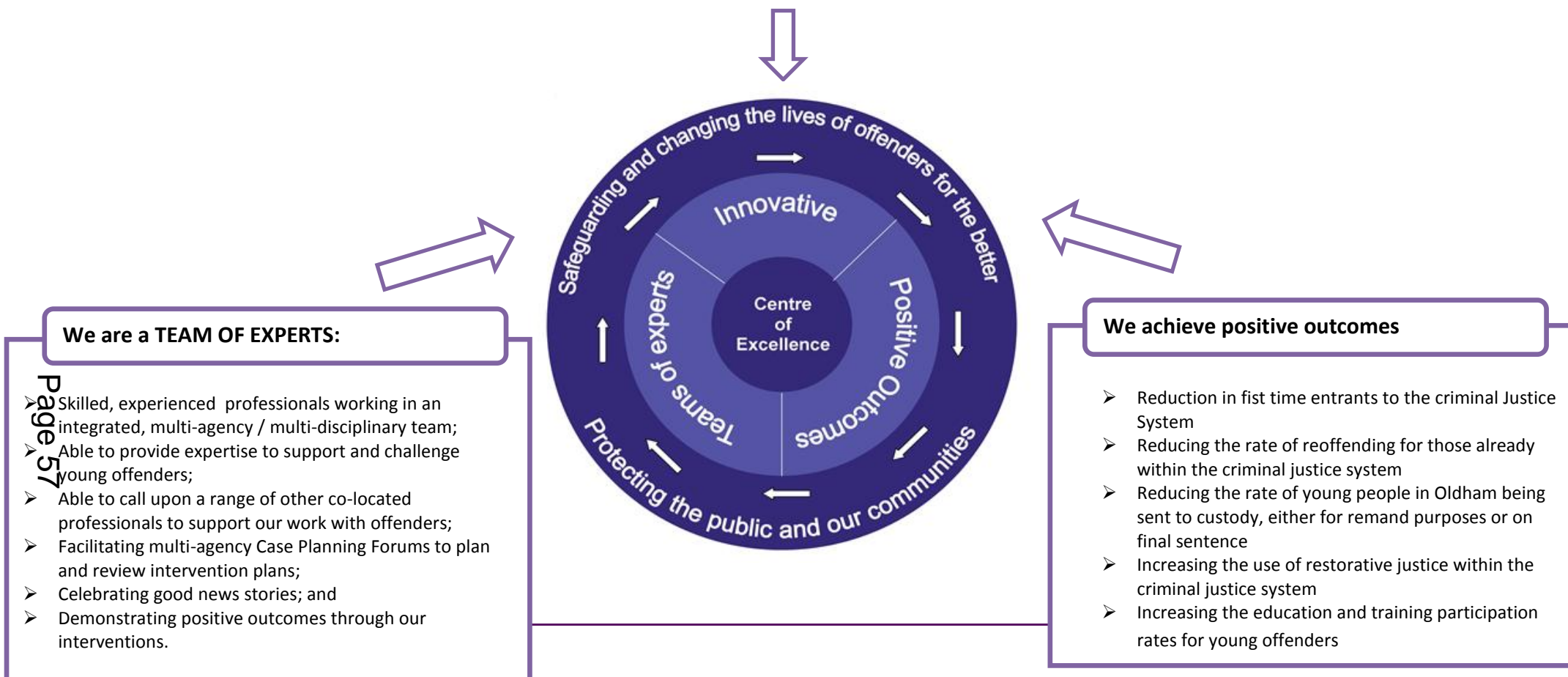
The objects for which the Company is established (“**Objects**”) are:

1. to advance the education and training of young people in order to prepare them for working and adult life;
2. the relief of unemployment for the public benefit in such ways as may be thought fits, including providing assistance to find employment;
3. the provision of recreational facilities for young people in the interests of social welfare;
4. the promotion of public safety;
5. the prevention of crime and the rehabilitation of young offenders;
6. advancing in life and helping young people by developing their skills, capacities and capabilities to enable them to participate in society as independent, mature and responsible individuals;
7. the relief of sickness and the preservation of health among people residing permanently or temporarily in such locations as the Company is commissioned to deliver services;
8. the provision of support and activities which develop their skills, capacities and capabilities to enable them to participate in society as mature and responsible individuals;
9. to assist in the treatment and care of persons suffering mental or physical illness arising from substance abuse or in need of rehabilitation as a result of such illness.

Oldham YJS Vision

We use evidence-based practice but also INNOVATE in our approach:

- Identifying what can be done more efficiently or effectively;
- Creating opportunities for learning from new ways of working both internally and externally;
- Believing that we can find the solutions; but if what we need doesn't exist, we will create it;
- Not being afraid to do something differently – if what we normally do doesn't work it has to change; and
- Extending our boundaries and embracing new thinking.



The YJS is overseen by a Youth Justice Management Board which reports to both the Children's Trust and the Community Safety and Cohesion Partnership. Quarterly meetings are held to hold the service to account and performance monitoring is well embedded within these meetings. Performance monitoring includes ensuring that terms and conditions set out in the YJB grant are maintained. The board is active and represents statutory partners but also the wider partnership essential to overcome barriers to multi agency working. The PS CEO is vice-chair of the Children's Trust Executive and the YJS Director is the CSCP Priority lead for young people.

Positive Steps Oldham – Board of Trustees

DIRECTORS/TRUSTEES**Partner Representatives****Mr Bernie Keay**

Chair

Mrs Julie Edmondson

Vice Chair

(Community Representative)

Sam Breckell

(Community Representative)

Ms Vicki Devonport

(Community Representative)

Hannah Roberts

(Community Representative)

Joanne Taylor

(Community Representative)

Phillip Pearson

(Community Representative)

Muzahid Khan

(Community Representative)

DIRECTORS/TRUSTEES**Oldham MBC****Cllr Sean Fielding****Cllr Garth Harkness****Cllr Joy Wrigglesworth****6. OLDHAM YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE - MEMBERSHIP OF YOUTH JUSTICE MANAGEMENT BOARD**

Name	Job title	Organisation
Jill Beaumont (Chair)	Director, Early Help and Social Care	Council
Steph Bolshaw	Chief Executive	Positive Steps

Paul Axon	Director (Head of YJS)	Positive Steps
Ann Marie McGinn	Supported Housing Project Manager, Housing Strategy	Council
Nisha Bakshi	Assistant Chief Officer	National Probation Service
James Faulkner	Detective Chief Inspector, Oldham Division	Greater Manchester Police
John Cotton	Head Legal Advisor	South Cluster Magistrates Court
Siobhan Ebdon	Head of Children's Services	Community Health Services
Angela Welsh	Senior Commissioning Business Partner	NHS Clinical Commissioning Group
Kay Thomas	District Manager	Bridgewater Community Healthcare
Patsy Burrows	Head of Service for Looked After Children and Children with Additional Needs	Children's Social Care
Laura Windsor-Welsh	Partnerships Service Manager	Action Together

7. OVERALL STRUCTURE

Board of Trustees

Chief Executive
Steph Bolshaw

**Director –
Career Guidance &
Support Services**
Steve Murphy

**Director –
Family Services**
Rina Dabhi

**Director –
Targeted Services**
Paul Axon

**Business Support
Services**

Young People's IAG
Services
Apprenticeship IAG
Work Programme
Employment & Skills Service
Search & Apply
Inspiring IAG

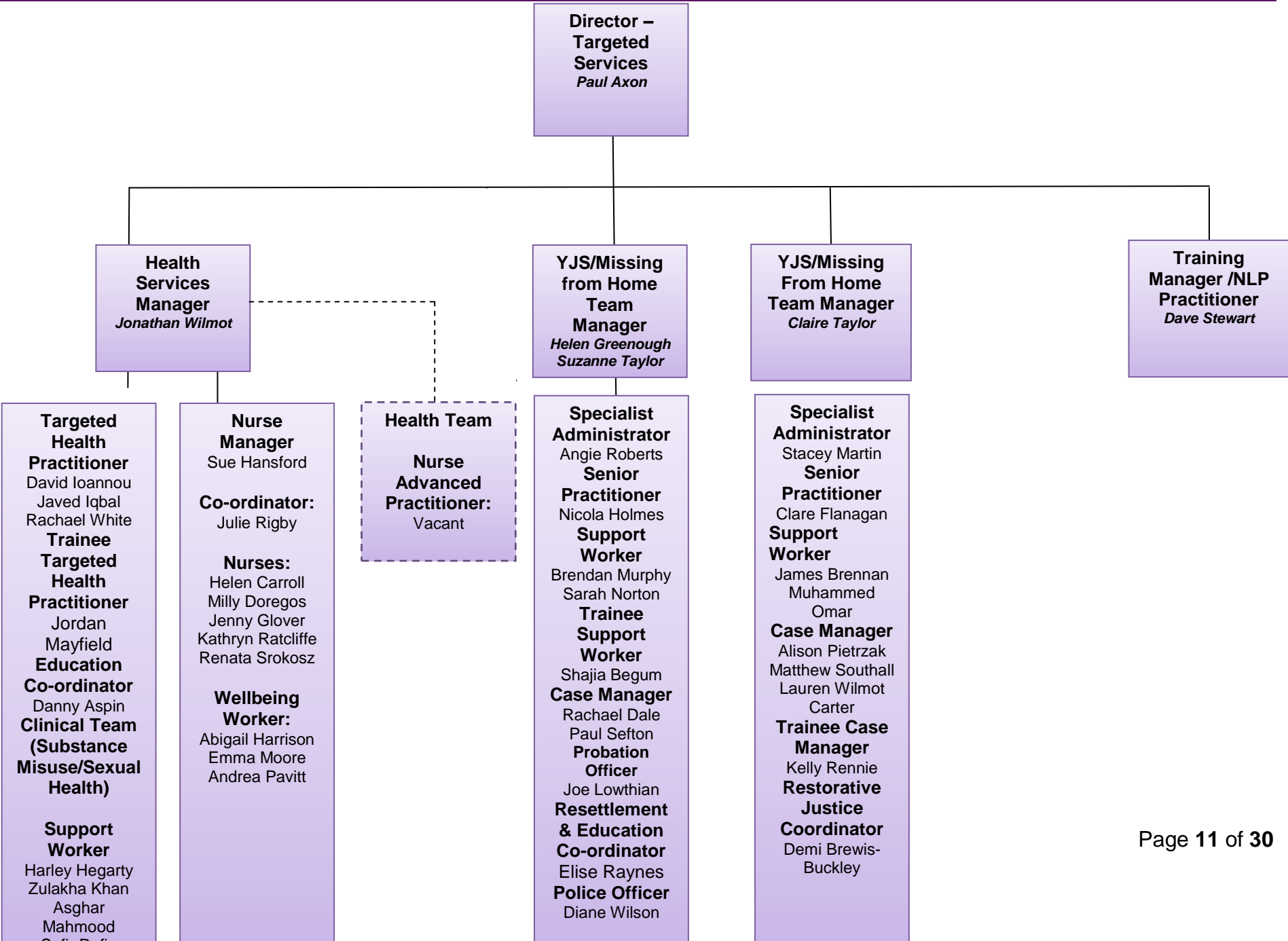
Engagement Centre
Early Help
Young Carers
Volunteers

Youth Justice Service
Integrated Health
(Substance Misuse and
Sexual Health)
Missing From Home Service
Healthy Schools
Business Development
Manager

Finance
ICT
Human Resources
& Administration
Performance

8. TARGETED SERVICES (INCLUDING YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE)

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9. PERFORMANCE REPORT

Performance reports based on the key objectives are provided quarterly to the YJMB and then on to the Children's Trust and Community Safety and Cohesion Partnership. Reports are also made to the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB). These reports are used within the YJS Management Team and are shared across staff teams.

The three main indicators are:

- Number of First Time Entrants
- Re-offending rates
- Custody rates

In addition to the National data set a number of measures are also collected locally for monitoring purposes, included in this plan are the ETE and LAC data which are only monitored locally.

We also produce local 'caseload management' and 'data checking' reports to help Managers and staff to ensure that data accuracy and client contact standards are maintained.

10. FIRST TIME ENTRANTS

First Time Entrants (FTEs) are classified as young people, resident in England and Wales, who received their first youth caution, youth conditional caution or court conviction, based on data recorded by the Police National Computer (PNC). Nationally the Youth Justice Board utilises Police National Computer (PNC) data linked to the offenders' postcodes to report retrospectively on each YOTs performance on a rolling 12 month basis. The indicator measures the rate of first time entrants to the criminal justice system per 100,000 of 10 to 17 year olds.

FTE PNC rate - September 2014 to 2017					
FTE PNC rate per 100,000 of 10-17 population (Good performance is typified by a negative percentage)	Oldham	North West	Greater Manchester	*Family comparison group	England
Oct 16 - Sep 17	301	262	272	327	304
Oct 15 - Sep 16	354	301	345	351	340
percent change from selected baseline	-15.0%	-12.8%	-21.1%	-6.8%	-10.7%
Oct 15 - Sep 16	341	298	339	279	334
Oct 14 - Sep 15	417	352	404	400	380
percent change from selected baseline	-18.1%	-15.4%	-16.2%	-30.2%	-12.0%
Oct 14 - Sep 15	418	349	397	360	376
Oct 13 - Sep 14	459	414	471	380	426
percent change from selected baseline	-8.9%	-15.8%	-15.7%	-5.3%	-11.8%

* New Family Group used for Sep 16/17 comparison

We have seen a reduction in first time entrants in Oldham, which is welcome for those young people who are at no risk of further offending or in need of wider support services. Oldham is currently piloting new ways of working with young people at prevention level, with the 'Out of Court Disposals Framework'. The framework has been designed in partnership with young people involved in the criminal justice system, through the partnership with Manchester Metropolitan University. This is at a very early stage however we have seen high levels of engagement with the new approach and a low level of reoffending to date.

There should also be a note of caution attached to the success of reducing first time entrants- although it is very welcome that young people are avoiding unnecessary criminalisation there are signs locally and nationally that some young people are in contact with the police on a repeat basis, sometimes for offences and issues that need addressing, without any consequence or support. The new framework should allow us to see more of these young people and prevent them entering the system at high tariff offence levels, as we have seen in recent incidents of serious youth violence. This response may potentially result in an increase in FTE overall but a reduction in offences and serious crimes overall.

11. RATE OF RE-OFFENDING

Nationally the rate of reoffending amongst young people is measured using data from the Police National Computer (PNC).

The rate of reoffending is presented in three ways:

A **frequency** measure of offending - the average number of re-offences per offender

A **re-offences** measure of offending - the average number of offences per young person who went on to re-offender

A **binary** measure of reoffending – the percentage of young people who re-offended

Previously young people during a 12 month period cautioned, convicted (other than custody) or released from custody were tracked for reoffending levels. However, national changes made earlier this year mean that young people in a 3 month period (rather than 12 month) are now tracked for further offences over the next 12 months.

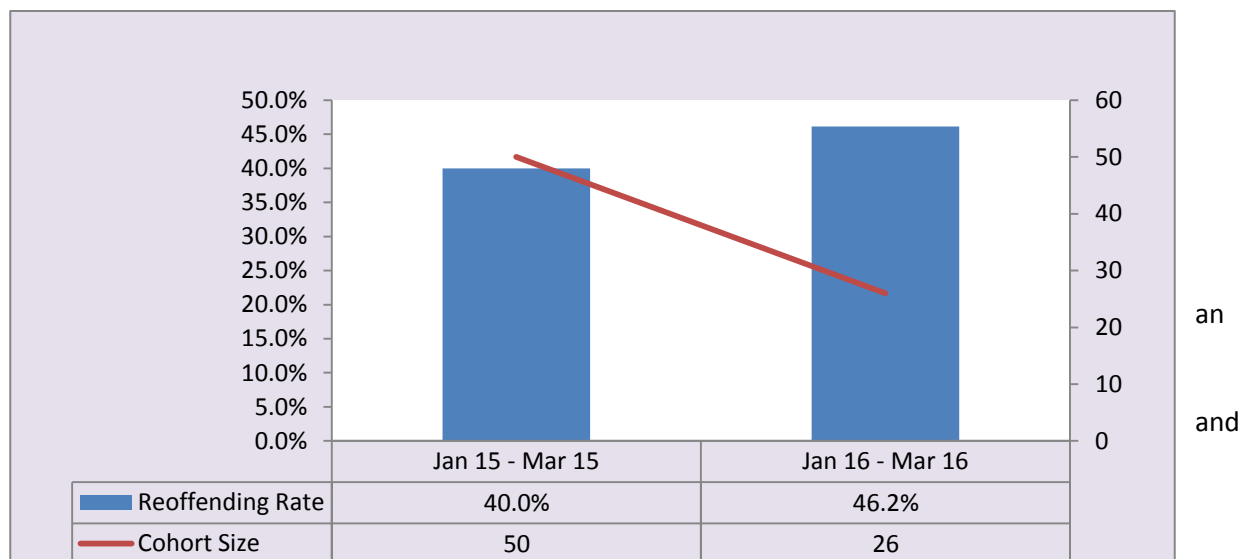
The table below compares the last 2 years reoffending rates and the newly introduced 3 month measure. Under the revised reoffending measures, Oldham's re-offending rates have been negatively impacted upon and are at the highest for some time. Historically Oldham has had low numbers of reoffenders with a small cohort of prolific offenders. As the new rates measure 3 months only, the offender cohort is now much smaller and therefore the proportion of prolific offenders magnified. The change to 3 month cohorts also means that most prolific offenders now have index offences in all four 3 month cohorts, whereas under the old measure, prolific offenders would have one index offence identified over a 12month period.

Reoffending Rates	Oldham	North West	Greater Manchester	*YOT family comparison group	England
Reoffences per reoffender Jan 16 - Mar 16 cohort (New 3 mth cohort)	8.75	4.33	4.90	3.93	3.85
Reoffences per reoffender Apr 14 - Mar 15 cohort	4.22	3.51	3.56	3.77	3.27
Reoffences per reoffender Apr 13 - Mar 14 cohort	3.86	3.47	3.69	3.51	3.13
Frequency rate per offender Jan 16 - Mar 16 cohort (New 3 mth cohort)	4.04	1.93	1.96	1.76	1.62
Frequency rate - Apr 14 - Mar 15 cohort	1.30	1.42	1.37	1.51	1.23
Frequency rate - Apr 13 - Mar 14 cohort	1.36	1.39	1.42	1.45	1.19
Binary rate - Jan 16- Mar 16 cohort (New 3 mth cohort)	46.2%	44.6%	40.1%	44.7%	42.1%
Binary rate - Apr 14 - Mar 15 cohort	30.9%	40.3%	38.4%	40.1%	37.7%
Binary rate - Apr 13 - Mar 14 cohort	35.4%	40.2%	38.5%	41.2%	37.9%
* New Family Group used for Jan - Mar 16 cohort					

Clearly it is concerning to see what appears to be increases across all reoffending rates under the revised measures. It is however worth remembering that this does not indicate an increase in actual numbers of offenders, or total offences committed.

As can be seen on the chart although Oldham's binary rate of reoffending has increased by 6% in the last quarter, the actual number of young people committing initial offence has almost halved from 50 to 26 cases.

Oldham has less young people offending, reoffending less offences committed than neighbouring Tameside (with a comparative population).



Further analysis of the numbers behind the latest rates are shown in the family comparator table on the next page. Looking at Oldham's YOT family group, it can be seen that during Jan 16 to Mar 16, Oldham not only had the lowest number of offenders and also one of the lowest number of reoffenders in our grouping. Put another way only a third of our offenders went on to reoffend, demonstrating the impact of work with the cohort as a whole and highlighting us as the second most successful service within the comparators.

As reoffending numbers are provided via records held on the Police National Computer, we are not able to verify our offender numbers against national data. However, analysis of reoffenders during Jan to March 16 broadly tallies with the national numbers and shows that a small number of prolific offenders (5 yps) committed two-thirds of all reoffences during the following 12 months. Of these 5 reoffenders, 4 have recently turned 18 years old and are no longer working with the YJS.

There does however clearly remain an issue with a small number of young people having a damaging impact on the community by committing numerous offences. Broadly speaking the offences tended to be of a low level however continued focus on prolific offenders needs to be a priority going forward, particularly engaging partnership solutions to often complex issues.

Table 2 Reoffender numbers and rates for YOT family comparative group.	Reoffending Numbers Jan 16 - Mar 16					
	Number of YP offending during the 3 month period	Number of YP in cohort reoffending	Number of offences committed by reoffenders	Reoffences per reoffender	Reoffences per offender	% Reoffending (Binary Rate)
Oldham	26	12	105	8.75	4.04	46.2%
Bradford	127	62	241	3.89	1.90	48.8%
Bury and Rochdale	74	32	148	4.63	2.00	43.2%
Kirklees	65	35	129	3.69	1.98	53.8%
Family Average	57	25	100	3.93	1.76	44.7%
Bolton	55	20	68	3.40	1.24	36.4%
Tameside	46	21	122	5.81	2.65	45.7%
Derby	45	17	57	3.35	1.27	37.8%
Newport	44	26	99	3.81	2.25	59.1%
Dudley	43	18	47	2.61	1.09	41.9%
Walsall	38	12	37	3.08	0.97	31.6%
Blackburn with Darwen	29	10	47	4.70	1.62	34.5%

12. YOUNG PEOPLE RECEIVING A CONVICTION IN COURT WHO ARE SENTENCED TO CUSTODY

The custody indicator measures the number of young people given a custodial sentence in a rolling 12 month period and is presented as a rate per 1,000 of the general 10–17 year old population. Nationally the data is collated through the Youth Justice Management Information System (YJMIS) with comparative data available from across all English YOTS.

Oldham's custody level is roughly in line with comparators, although GM and our family comparison group is significantly above the England average. Serious youth violence is a significant contributory factor to the levels of custody within Oldham. There is a significant amount of focussed work on a partnership basis, through the youth violence strategy, to improve our response to these issues.

Immediate steps have been taken in Oldham to identify potential serious youth violence at an earlier stage and develop a more robust approach. This includes the allocation of all cases (whether pre or post court) to qualified case managers for assessment, the use of the Out of Court Disposal Framework to improve engagement at an earlier level, an increased focus on 15-year-old and younger cohorts to ensure that partnership support is available and the recent employment of an educational specialist to support young people into education, training and employment throughout the cohort. There are currently 8 young people serving custodial sentences, of which half will be supervised by the YJS on release over the course of this year. 50% of the cohort have had no previous YOT involvement prior to custody. One young person was previously LAC, the majority having had lower level social services involvement.

Use of custody rate per 1,000 of 10 -17 population -Good performance is typified by a low rate	Oldham	Greater Manchester	*YOT family comparison group	England
Jan 17 - Dec 17	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.38
Jan 16 - Dec 16	0.65	0.63	0.63	0.39
change from selected baseline	-0.05	-0.06	-0.06	-0.01
Jan 16 - Dec 16	0.61	0.59	0.45	0.37
Jan 15 - Dec 15	0.77	0.70	0.63	0.43
change from selected baseline	-0.16	-0.11	-0.18	-0.07
Jan 15 - Dec 15	0.74	0.54	0.36	0.40
Jan 14 - Dec 14	0.41	0.76	0.46	0.44
change from selected baseline	0.33	-0.21	-0.10	-0.04

* New Family Group used for Jan 16 - Dec 17 comparison

13. ENGAGEMENT OF YOUNG OFFENDERS IN SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING (ETE)

The YJS has a statutory obligation to record whether young people completing community and custodial orders are actively engaged in suitable employment, education or training when their order comes to an end. Oldham YJS use this information to inform a local measure of young offender's engagement in ETE. Results are extracted using the local case management system (IYSS). Although ETE case data is also submitted centrally to the Youth Justice Management Information System (YJMIS), the Youth Justice Board does not yet offer comparative ETE data at a national level.

This is an important indicator in measuring the impact of the YJS and partner interventions when young people reach the end of their court order. The ETE outcomes for young people involved in the criminal justice system are a positive reflection of the integrated offer across Positive Steps. This has recently been reinforced by the addition of a resettlement and education co-ordinator to the team to maintain and improve outcomes.

Percentage of YP engaged with the Young Justice Service who are in suitable education, employment or training 2017/18	Outcome (cummulative total each qtr)	Year end 2009/10 (Baseline)	Change from baseline
Qtr 1	88%	77%	11%
Qtr 2	89%	77%	12%
Qtr 3	86%	77%	9%
Qtr 4	85%	77%	8%

14. LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN CONVICTED OF AN OFFENCE.

Local authorities measure the number of young people who have been continuously looked after for a 12 month period and during this time have committed an offence resulting in a court outcome or caution. The results are measured using a rolling 12 month total and presented quarterly.

During 2016/17 Oldham YJS had the target for this measure reduced from 7% to a challenging 5%. This was an ambitious target and wasn't reached. However we felt it was right to maintain the ambition due to the nature of the cohort and impact this reduction could have across the partnership. Encouragingly during the last 2 quarters of 2017/18 the target has now been met.

Rolling 12 month period	Number of 10 - 17 yr olds continuously looked after in 12 month period	Number of 10-17 yr olds convicted or subject to a Youth Caution	*Percentage of looked after children aged 10+ convicted or subject to a caution during a 12 month period
July 16 to June 17	192	12	6.25%
Oct 16 to Sept 17	204	11	5.40%
Jan 17 to Dec 17	175	8	4.57%
April 17 to March 18	232	9	3.88%

* Target measure 5%

Looking at the broader context of young people in care and involved with the YJS either pre or post court analysis of numbers show that statistically **1.5 in every 100 young people in the general population worked with the YJS as opposed to 14 in every 100 LAC cases**. This equates to young people in care being almost 9.5 times more likely to work with the YJS compared to the general population. This reflects national trends but remains a significant concern for the partnership. Positive Steps sits in a unique position relating to care homes and the integrated offer available. The staff work across disciplines and several are allocated single points of contact for children who go missing from care homes. They also carry out interventions for the youth justice service and so we are aiming to build on these links to develop a 'trusted adult' model for those young people who cut across these service areas. There is a wider piece of work, looking for funding from external sources and led by the local authority, however there are immediate actions that can be taken to build this approach.

The number of LAC/FTE is reducing, with the largest reduction from baseline in the most recent quarter's performance. We are working hard to continue to reduce this figure. We are working closely with care homes and Children's Social Care to ensure that RJ is used appropriately for offences committed within care homes. In relation to LAC who commit offences outside of the care home/foster care we continue to put in place robust multi agency support packages.

15. KEY DEVELOPMENTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- **Youth Violence**

Unfortunately, this year has seen a spike in serious youth violence, as outlined previously. Oldham YJS is working with the partnership as a lead agency in the development of a youth violence strategy. This will include reviewing the resources available to us to tackle this issue and ensuring that we are directing our interventions at those most in need. Proposed plans include the development of a post linked to Accident and Emergency to support young people admitted more quickly and further developing a mentoring activity for young people at risk of gang activity. As part of this workstream we are working with partners to develop an intelligence led youth panel which will more accurately identify those in need of support and refer them into a variety of interventions and activities.

- There will be a continued commitment in 18/19 to the effective delivery and engagement of young people and families onto the Which Way programme of intervention which focusses on diversionary activities for those at risk of criminal exploitation and those believed to be linked to known organised crime. Since the start of 2018, a total of 21 young people have been referred to The Project. The current uptake for engagement stands at 86%, with only 3 young people having not wished to take up the offer of support.

- **Peer on peer violence and pathway/Contextual Safeguarding**

Oldham have led on the development of a peer on peer pathway, working within the framework of contextual safeguarding. The pathway aims to support practitioners in improving their knowledge of safeguarding outside of the family home and is particularly important when considered in the context of increasing youth violence. We also delivered partnership training on the issue.

- **Quality Assurance**

Oldham have had three QA exercises completed with 2017/1018. These have involved:

- Peer review from a team of managers within greater Manchester services
- A small sample of cases subject to oversight as part of inspection training from HMIP
- A Local Children's Safeguarding Board inspection focussing on cases involved within the youth justice system

The results have been positive overall from each of the QA's and action plans are in place to support improvements and build on practice.

- **Restorative Justice**

A distinct post has been developed relating to restorative justice and we are seeing an increase in victim engagement and conferences as a result. In addition the work done at out of court disposal level means that problematic use of restorative justice is being challenged regularly to ensure quality, meaningful interventions are being carried out at the earliest point.

- **Resettlement/Education**

The development of the Education and Resettlement Co-ordinator post works to ensure that there is a continued commitment to the delivery of high quality resettlement practice for young people and their families from point of sentence through to release from custody, to include support with family relationships, sustaining suitable accommodation and engagement in Education Training and employment.

Work will also be carried out to increase young people's participation in appropriate Education, Training and Employment within the offending cohort both pre and post-Court by developing effective links with partner agencies. Support will be provided for young people who are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET), to co-ordinate a support package leading to a positive destination. This involves partnership working with schools, IAG, perspective employers and other relevant agencies and families.

- **Neglect Toolkit:**

It has become clear that a core issue relating to offending is neglect of children and young people. Staff have been trained in a relatively simple assessment tool to highlight signs of neglect and help facilitate pathways into relevant social care support, or at lower levels to work with families around the issue

- **Trauma Checklist:**

Similarly, Trauma is also a key characteristic of many young people's offending behaviour. There is a growing recognition that the complexity of the caseload has been rising, with heightened need relating to trauma. The trauma checklist is an evidence based tool use to identify young people's issues and highlight needs. We have worked in partnership with children's social care and healthy young minds to train staff in its use and highlight key issues. The tool as acts as leverage when referring to further specialist agency support. The pilot phase of the tool is now drawing to a close so there is some risk that this won't be available on an ongoing basis.

- **Communicate:**

The communicate project works to ensure that young people are assessed and receive interventions relating to literacy and communication skills. The programme has now been in progress for 2 years and is a key element of our offer to tackle the contributory factors of reoffending. Young people who may have missed key elements of education are trained in an accessible, targeted format to rapidly improve the core elements of communication.

- **Evidence based practice**

Oldham has led developments relating to evidence in practice. This year has seen the continuation of the ground-breaking Knowledge Transfer Partnership. The KTP is hosted by Positive Steps, working across Greater Manchester to embed evidence based practice and create innovation in youth justice.

- **Out of court disposals and Early Help**

17/18 has seen a focus on the impact of out of court disposals as a pilot area for development of the new out of court framework , aligned with the partnership work Positive Steps led within Manchester Metropolitan University. The pilot has been successful and the approach is now due to be rolled out across Greater Manchester.

- **Problem Solving Courts**

Oldham is now beginning a new pilot relating to problem solving courts. It's hoped, that in conjunction with the OOCd pilot, this will support a 'whole system' problem solving approach to improving outcomes in youth justice. This is in early stages of development and will be reported through the board during 18/19

- Oldham have continued to be fully involved in the devolution agenda and subsequent review of youth justice, both nationally and within Greater Manchester. Oldham is leading in three areas of the review; resettlement, the development of evidence based practice/innovation and the safeguarding of young people in Wetherby YOI. As with all devolution and governance transitions, there is a risk that local delivery (and performance) will be compromised, however we are working hard to engage with the agenda to mitigate these risks.
- We have worked collectively with the Oldham partnership to develop a set of interventions, under the umbrella of 'Which Way' that seek to target those within complex safeguarding cohorts and create preventative pathways away from these harmful behaviours. The approach was showcased at the Youth Justice Convention, with the chair of the board recognising Oldham's innovative approach
- There remain funding risks relating to delivery of youth justice in Oldham. Partnership contributions has gradually reduced throughout the life of the service and the supporting services have also had reduced resource to deliver. This is particularly acute in relation to prevention activity with a clear trend of demand outstripping the resource available. We continue to work with partners in early help to support pathways into other services however this is the clearest risk for continued sustained performance.

Agency	Staffing costs (£)	Payments in kind – revenue (£)	Other delegated funds (£)	Total (£)
Local authority*			<i>635,657</i>	<i>635,657</i>
Police Service				
National Probation Service			<i>5,000</i>	<i>5,000</i>
Health Service				
Police and crime commissioner**			<i>90,000</i>	<i>90,000</i>
Welsh Government				
YJB Youth Justice Grant (YRO Unpaid Work Order is included in this grant)			<i>467,033</i>	<i>467,033</i>
Other***			<i>28,864</i>	<i>28,864</i>
Total			<i>1,226,554</i>	<i>1,226,554</i>

* For multi-authority YOTs, the totality of local authority contributions should be described as one figure.

** Any money from the police and crime commissioner that has been routed through a local crime reduction partnership should be included here.

*** It should be noted that the 'Other' category is for additional funding that the YOT can use for any general youth justice activities. Accordingly, funding such as the YJB Grant for Junior Attendance Centres should not be included as there is an expectation that these streams must be used for the delivery of services as intended, only when this has been achieved can any surplus be reinvested within wider YOT service delivery.

17. RESOURCING AND VALUE FOR MONEY (ALSO SEE APPENDIX 1)

The complexities of YJS funding streams, which identify resources for specific groups of clients, have both enabled us to target resources towards clients with the greatest need, but also allowed us some flexibility with individual specialisms to enable a wider group of young people to benefit from enhanced provision.

Oldham YJS, being part of an integrated targeted services delivery model, benefits from increased value for money from many of the co-located service areas.

All organisations face the continuing challenge of maximising resources and demonstrating value for money to funders and commissioners – Positive Steps is no different. The complexities of the funding streams have both enabled us to target resources towards clients with the greatest needs whilst still allowing flexibility to ensure wider groups of clients benefit from enhanced provision. Value for money is a significant benefit of the integrated service delivery model with a wide range of co-located services enabling practitioners to provide a high quality multi-faceted service to clients. We benefit from having an internal Business Support Team providing a cost effective, timely and high quality support service across the organisation.

We've provided added value to local authorities in supporting service integration and collaboration, across all three LA areas and maintained charges to schools and colleges for traded services rather than increasing them. Additionally we have been able to be creative in how we use resources when we've been required to provide cover.

The successful Positive Steps Volunteer Strategy demonstrates value for money and offers opportunities for increased integration and mutual benefits across services. For example, the Volunteers Team provided development volunteering opportunities for clients on Family Support programme and have had 17 clients referred to the volunteering team from Positive Steps. We have had a number of clients who have gained employment who have said the volunteering experience has helped them to achieve this.

Targeted Services provides a unique service delivery model, based on the integration of statutory and voluntary support services for young people. The delivery model allows young people to seamlessly access a range of services through a one stop shop approach and creates considerable efficiencies as a result. The most recent area for development is the newly commissioned integrated substance misuse/sexual health services. Significant efficiencies have been found by integrating these inter dependant services and the model of developing integration should have potential further cost benefits.

We have faced a challenge relating to probation funding this year with a proposed 50% cut in resource. This was challenged through the board and has been successfully appealed.

Within the workforce, 18 are female, 9 male and of those five are from the BAME community. All would identify themselves as British Asian. Within the delivery staff 8 have received Restorative training. Restorative refresher and delivery training is a priority for the upcoming year, the gap is due to staff turnover . Of panel volunteers all eight have received training.

Oldham is compliant with the requirements of the crime and disorder act with a seconded police officer, probation officer, social worker (previously seconded but now employed by positive steps) access to a full team of education expertise through the integrated offer within positive steps and a health offer from Bridgewater Care providers.

18. SERVICE PRIORITIES FOR 2018/19

- a) Further reduction in first time entrants;
- b) Focussing resource on 'early help' young people who are entering the CJS at high sentencing tariffs;
- c) Reduction in re-offending;
- d) Expanding the communicate project to improve literacy and communication
- e) Continuing development of the missing from home provision and ensuring YJS cohorts benefit from this offer linking to early help offer
- f) Increasing RJ, reparation and victim work;
- g) Girls and young women;
- h) Resettlement and Positive Progression;
- i) Volunteers;
- j) Focus on LAC cohort – ensuring RJ is making a difference

Name of Chair	Role	Date	Signature
Jill Beaumont	Director: Early Help and Social Care	31/07/2018	J. Beaumont

Appendix 1

Oldham Youth Justice Service – Developing Good Practice Grant Costed Plan - 2018/19

Activity	Outcome Supported	Developing Good Practice	Costs
Strategic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in FTE • Reduction in Re-Offending • Reduction in Custody • Effective Public Protection • Effective Safeguarding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater Manchester Combined Authority/Justice devolution • Greater Manchester Youth Justice Service Managers • Manchester Metropolitan University Strategic Partnership • Unpaid Work • Development of Youth Violence Strategy • Quality Assurance outcomes from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LSCB Peer on peer violence audit ○ HMIP 'training' audit ○ GM peer review • Local Safeguarding Children Board and sub-groups • Community Safety and Cohesion Partnership • Development of out of court disposal framework and pilot • GM Resettlement Lead • Volunteer Coordination Strategy • Development of Restorative Justice approach • YJB Service Managers Conference • Attendance at other relevant conferences 	£76,315
Management time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision and support • Annual Appraisal • Representation at relevant GM forums: resettlement, court, operational managers, AIM, Asset plus development • Panel development, training and support • Oversight of GMYJUP • Volunteer coordination and supervision 	£68,129

Activity	Outcome Supported	Developing Good Practice	Costs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and delivery of internal training programme • Service response to GM developments • Recruitment and training staff and volunteers • Induction development and delivery • Development of therapeutic interventions • Management support to students 	
Practitioner time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit and peer review implementation • Restorative justice development and delivery • Neglect toolkit delivery • Trauma checklist delivery • Continued development of wrap-around court services • Implementing court changes • Continuous development of resettlement support 	£305,176
Information Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring system performance and providing reports • Working with YJS Managers to understand the MI to improve practice • Submission of statutory returns • Guidance on data protection issues • FOI requests 	£14,543
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All staff 3 days training per year • Restorative Justice Training • Training for communicate • Training around Complex Dependency • Trauma training • Neglect toolkit training • Engagement Training • Continued attendance at relevant LSCB training • QA Training for Managers 	£2,500

Activity	Outcome Supported	Developing Good Practice	Costs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going Safeguarding training 	
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HR Support Subscriptions and publications 	£370
Total			£467,033



Report to OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY BOARD

Gambling Policy Review

Portfolio Holder:

Councillor A.Shah - Cabinet Member for Neighbourhoods

Officer Contact: Deputy Chief Executive – People & Place

Report Author: John Garforth – Trading Standards & Licensing Manager

Ext. 5026

27 November 2018

Reason for the Report

The reason for this report is to update the Board of the recent review of the Council's Gambling Policy and seek views on the suggested amendments required prior to Council approval.

Recommendations

That Members consider the proposed attached Gambling Policy draft and make any suggestions for further alterations to it prior to it being placed before December Council.

Gambling Policy Review**1 Background**

- 1.1 The Gambling Act 2005 created a new system of licensing and regulation for commercial gambling in this Country. Amongst other changes it gave local authorities new and extended responsibilities for licensing premises for gambling and associated permissions.
- 1.2 In setting its local policy the Council must show how we will seek to promote the licensing objectives under the Act which are:
- Preventing gambling from being a source of crime and disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime;
 - Ensuring gambling is conducted in a fair and open way; and
 - Protecting children and other vulnerable people from being harmed or exploited by gambling.
- 1.3 The role of the licensing authority covers:
- Be responsible for the licensing of premises where gambling activities are to take place by issuing Premises Licences
 - Issue Provisional Statements
 - Regulate members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes who wish to undertake certain gaming activities via issuing Club Gaming Permits and/or Club Machine Permits
 - Issue Club Machine Permits to Commercial Clubs
 - Grant permits for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines at unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres
 - Receive notifications from alcohol licensed premises (under the Licensing Act 2003) for the use of two or fewer gaming machines
 - Issue licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits for premises licensed to sell/supply alcohol for the consumption on the licensed premises, under the Licensing Act 2003, where there are more than two machines
 - Register small society lotteries below prescribed thresholds
 - Issue Prize Gaming Permits
 - Receive and Endorse Temporary Use Notices
 - Receive Occasional Use Notices
 - Provide information to the Gambling Commission regarding details of licences issued
 - Maintain registers of the permits and licences

2 Current Position

- 2.1 The current policy was adopted in January 2016 and has to be reviewed every 3 years. Therefore, the attached proposed policy at Appendix 1 proposes amendments since it was last approved. Most gambling policies issued by Councils will use the same template issued by the Local Government Association based on best practice and to ensure a consistent approach nationally.
- 2.2 The majority of alterations to the policy since the one adopted in December 2015 are tidying up changes to references from national guidance and making certain points clearer.
- 2.3 A section has been included in the proposed Policy in relation to gambling related harm following a motion debated at Council on 12th July 2018. The motion was:

Council believes that local authorities should be regarded as ‘responsible authorities’ in supporting ‘problem’ gamblers and young people gambling, ensuring they are provided with additional safeguards. Due to an increased trend in online gambling which is carried out away from licensed premises where trained staff could intervene, it is anticipated that there will become more ‘problem’ gamblers and more young people gambling. It is the hope that this sets a recognition that gambling related harm is a public health issue and ensuring that those who are vulnerable and require support are able to get such help.

The main resolution from the Council motion was to ensure that information is displayed on the Council website to ‘signpost’ residents with a gambling ‘problem’ to the providers of relevant services, such as GambleAware, to support them with their addiction. In addition, Council have requested that all schools, colleges and youth centres in the Borough are made aware of the Gambling Toolkit produced by GambleAware, which is available online.

Furthermore, it was resolved that the Council’s Gambling Policy reflects any recommendations that result from the work done to achieve these outcomes by the time of its renewal in January 2019.

- 2.4 The work undertaken by Officers in licensing and public health has shown the Council’s commitment to support those who are suffering or likely to suffer from the effects of gambling and details areas of help and support whilst recognising that there is a problem.
- 2.5 The attached proposed policy was supported by Licensing Committee on 6 November and is being presented to Overview & Scrutiny Board today for analysis, prior to moving forward for approval to December Council.

3 Recommendations

- 3.1 Members are asked to note the report and feedback any comments on its content.

4 Preferred Option

- 4.1 N/A

5 Consultation

- 5.1 The proposed Gambling Policy Statement was drafted for the purposes of consulting in August 2018 with some amendments suggested from the current policy.

The Consultation lasted for an eight week period and copies of the consultation were circulated widely amongst licence holders and interested parties within the trade. A total of 3 responses were received.

The responses were fairly generic suggesting minor amendments in relation to the wording of paragraphs to ensure consistency.

6 Financial Implications

- 6.1 None

7 Legal Services Comments

- 7.1 The Gambling Policy Statement sets out the principles the Council proposes to apply in exercising its functions under the Gambling Act during the three year period covered by the Statement. Under section 153 of the Gambling Act, the Council should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as the Council think it in accordance with the

Gambling Policy Statement, any relevant code of practice or guidance issued by the Gambling Commission and it is reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. (A Evans)

8. Co-operative Agenda

8.1 Not applicable

9 Human Resources Comments

9.1 Not applicable

10 Risk Assessments

10.1 Not applicable

11 IT Implications

11.1 None

12 Property Implications

12.1 None

13 Procurement Implications

13.1 None

14 Environmental and Health & Safety Implications

14.1 None

15 Equality, community cohesion and crime implications

15.1 None

16 Equality Impact Assessment Completed?

16.1 Yes

17 Key Decision

17.1 No

18 Key Decision Reference

18.1 N/A

19 Background Papers

19.1 None

20 Appendices

20.1 Appendix 1 – Gambling Policy Statement (draft) 2019

Gambling Policy Statement (draft)

January 2019

POLICY STATEMENT

Under Section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005

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Introduction

This statement of Policy in relation to the Gambling functions that this Authority regulates sets out the approach that will be taken when dealing with permissions it grants and enforces thereafter.

It also identifies how the Authority will seek to promote the licensing objectives under the Act, namely:-

- **Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime and disorder or being used to support crime.**
- **Ensuring gambling is conducted in a fair and open way.**
- **Protecting children and other vulnerable people from being harmed or exploited by gambling.**

Partnerships are important to us and with this in mind we will be working closely with the Gambling Commission, the Police and the other responsible authorities named within the Act. We will also provide guidance and support, where possible, to the trade, residents and businesses.

In this policy this Council has inserted a section in relation to Public Health and gambling harm. We hope this sets out our recognition that gambling related harm is a public health issue and contribution we wish to make to ensuring that those who are vulnerable and needing support get such help.

All decisions that are made in relation to gambling will be made having taken into account the three objectives and each application will be dealt with on its merits.

This policy will come into effect on the 7th January 2019 and will be reviewed no later than the 31st January 2022.

In carrying out its gambling functions this Authority will have regard to its Policy and the Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission.

An equalities impact assessment has been conducted in relation to this Policy and is available upon request.

Policy Statement

PART 1

1.0 The Licensing Objectives

- 1.1 In exercising most of their functions under the Gambling Act 2005, licensing authorities must have regard to the licensing objectives as set out in section 1 of the Act. The licensing objectives are:
- Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime
 - Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way
 - Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling
- 1.2 This licensing authority is aware that, as per Section 153, in making decisions about premises licences and temporary use notices it should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it thinks it is:
- in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission
 - in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission
 - reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
 - in accordance with the authority's statement of licensing policy

2.0 Preparing a Gambling Policy

- 2.1 Licensing authorities are required by s349 Gambling Act 2005 to publish a statement of the principles which they proposed to apply when exercising their functions under the Act. This statement must be published at least every three years. The statement must also be reviewed from "time to time" and any amended parts re-consulted upon. The statement must be then re-published.
- 2.2 The Authority consulted upon this Policy before finalising at a full Council meeting held on the 12th December 2018.
- 2.3 The Gambling Act requires that the following parties are consulted by Licensing Authorities:
- The Chief Officer of Police;
 - One or more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interests of persons carrying on gambling businesses in the authority's area;
 - One or more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interests of persons who are likely to be affected by the exercise of the authority's functions under the Gambling Act 2005.
- 2.4 It should be noted that this policy statement will not override the right of any person to make an application, make representations about an application, or apply for a review of a licence, as each will be considered on its own merits and according to the statutory requirements of the Gambling Act 2005.
- 2.5 The authority is one of the 10 Metropolitan Districts of Greater Manchester. The Borough of Oldham occupies an area of 56 square miles to the North East of Manchester. About one third of the Borough consists of the area occupied by the majority of the towns 224,900 residents (2011 census). Another third of the Borough

consists of moorland, which is largely uninhabited. The final third consists of small rural towns and villages.

- 2.6 Oldham currently offers a range of premises that offer gambling facilities, which include 1 Bingo Hall, 31 Betting Offices and 5 Adult Gaming Centres. In addition to this there are various permits and permissions granted to alcohol licensed premises and private members clubs.

3.0 Declaration

- 3.1 In producing the final statement, this licensing authority declares that it has had regard to the licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005, the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, and any responses from those consulted on the statement.

4.0 Responsible Authorities

Responsible authorities are public bodies that must be notified of application and are entitled to make representations to the council in relation to applications for, and in relation to, premises licences.

- 4.1 The licensing authority is required by regulations to state the principles it will apply in exercising its powers under Section 157(h) of the Act to designate, in writing, a body which is competent to advise the authority about the protection of children from harm. The principles are:
- the need for the body to be responsible for an area covering the whole of the licensing authority's area; and
 - the need for the body to be answerable to democratically elected persons, rather than any particular vested interest group.
- 4.2 In accordance with the suggestion in the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities, this authority designates the Local Safeguarding Children Board for this purpose.
- 4.3 The details of all the Responsible Authorities under the Gambling Act 2005 are available at **Appendix A**.

5.0 Interested parties

- 5.1 Interested parties can make representations about licence applications, or apply for a review of an existing licence. These parties are defined in the Gambling Act 2005 as follows:

"For the purposes of this Part a person is an interested party in relation to an application for or in respect of a premises licence if, in the opinion of the licensing authority which issues the licence or to which the applications is made, the person-

- a) lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities,
- b) has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities, or
- c) represents persons who satisfy paragraph (a) or (b)"

- 5.2 The licensing authority is required by regulations to state the principles it will apply in exercising its powers under the Gambling Act 2005 to determine whether a person is an interested party.

The factors that the Council will take into account when determining what “sufficiently close to the premises” means (in each case) might include:

- the size of the premises
- the nature of the premises
- the distance of the premises from the location of the person making the representation
- the potential impact of the premises (number of customers, routes likely to be taken by those visiting the establishment); and
- the circumstances of the complaint. This is not the personal characteristics of the complainant, but the interests of the complainant which may be relevant to the distance from the premises.

The factors that are likely to be relevant to “persons with business interests” and which the council will take into account include:

- the size of the premises
- the ‘catchment’ area of the premises (i.e. how far people travel to visit); and
- whether the person making the representation has business interests in that catchment area that might be affected.

- 5.3 Each case will be decided upon its merits. This authority will not apply a rigid rule to its decision making. It will consider the examples of considerations provided in the Gambling Commission’s Guidance for local authorities at 8.11 and 8.18. It will also consider the Gambling Commission’s Guidance that “has business interests” should be given the widest possible interpretation and include partnerships, charities, faith groups and medical practices. If in the particular circumstances of the application the licensing authority departs from the guidance it will explain its reasons for doing so.
- 5.4 The Gambling Commission recommended in its guidance that the licensing authority states that interested parties include trade associations and trade unions, and residents’ and tenants’ associations although it is noted that the Commission have now stated this was a mistake which will be rectified in future guidance. However, this authority emphasises that it will not generally view these bodies as interested parties unless they have a member who can be classed as an interested person under the terms of the Gambling Act 2005 i.e. lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the activities being applied for.
- 5.5 Interested parties can be persons who are democratically elected such as councillors and MP’s. No specific evidence of being asked to represent an interested person will be required as long as the councillor / MP represents the ward likely to be affected. Likewise, parish councils likely to be affected, will be considered to be interested parties. Other than these however, this authority will generally require written evidence that a person/body (e.g. an advocate / relative) ‘represents’ someone who either lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities and/or has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities. A letter from one of these persons, requesting the representation is sufficient.

- 5.6 If individuals wish to approach councillors to ask them to represent their views then care should be taken that the councillors are not part of the Licensing Committee dealing with the licence application. If there are any doubts then please contact the Licensing Section.

6.0 Exchange of Information

- 6.1 Licensing authorities are required to include in their statements the principles to be applied by the authority in exercising the functions under sections 29 and 30 of the Act with respect to the exchange of information between it and the Gambling Commission, and the functions under section 350 of the Act with the respect to the exchange of information between it and the other persons listed in Schedule 6 to the Act.
- 6.2 The principle that this licensing authority applies is that it will act in accordance with the provisions of the Gambling Act 2005 in its exchange of information which includes the provision that the Data Protection Act 2018 will not be contravened. The licensing authority will also have regard to any Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission to local authorities on this matter when it is published, as well as any relevant regulations issued by the Secretary of State under the powers provided in the Gambling Act 2005.
- 6.3 Should any protocols be established as regards information exchange with other bodies then they will be made available.

7.0 Enforcement

- 7.1 Licensing authorities are required by regulation under the Gambling Act 2005 to state the principles to be applied by the authority in exercising the functions under Part 15 of the Act with respect to the inspection of premises; and the powers under section 346 of the Act to institute criminal proceedings in respect of the offences specified.
- 7.2 This licensing authority's principles are that:
- It will be guided by the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities and will endeavour to be:
- Proportionate: regulators should only intervene when necessary: remedies should be appropriate to the risk posed, and costs identified and minimised;
 - Accountable: regulators must be able to justify decisions, and be subject to public scrutiny;
 - Consistent: rules and standards must be joined up and implemented fairly;
 - Transparent: regulators should be open, and keep regulations simple and user friendly; and
 - Targeted: regulation should be focused on the problem, and minimise side effects.
- 7.3 This authority generally inspects all premises annually and, where necessary, revisits premises as appropriate.
- 7.4 As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities this licensing authority will endeavour to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible.

- 7.5 The main enforcement and compliance role for this licensing authority in terms of the Gambling Act 2005 will be to ensure compliance with the premises licences and other permissions which it authorises. The Gambling Commission will be the enforcement body for the operating and personal licences. It is also worth noting that concerns about manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines will not be dealt with by the licensing authority but will be notified to the Gambling Commission.
- 7.6 This licensing authority will have regard to guidance, including the Regulator's Code, issued by relevant Government departments in its consideration of its regulatory functions.
- 7.7 Bearing in mind the principle of transparency, this licensing authority's enforcement/compliance protocols/written agreements will be available upon request to the Licensing Section. Our risk methodology will also be available upon request.
- 7.8 Reference should also be made to Oldham Metropolitan Borough's Enforcement Policy when considering enforcement action. The Council will take into account any published Enforcement Concordat issued by the Gambling Commission.
- 7.9 The Council will take account of the Gambling Commissions guidance document issued in February 2015 (or any subsequent amendments) 'Approach to Test Purchasing' when considering making test purchases at gambling premises. The Council will also follow its own policies and procedures regarding the use of underage test purchasers.
- 7.10 Where there is a Primary Authority scheme in place, the Council will seek guidance from the Primary Authority before taking any enforcement action.
- Further information, including an index of all Primary Authority arrangements can be found at:

<https://primaryauthorityregister.info/par/index.php/home>

8.0 Licensing Authority functions

- 8.1 Licensing Authorities are required under the Act to:
- Be responsible for the licensing of premises where gambling activities are to take place by issuing Premises Licences
 - Issue Provisional Statements
 - Regulate members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes who wish to undertake certain gaming activities via issuing Club Gaming Permits and/or Club Machine Permits
 - Issue Club Machine Permits to Commercial Clubs
 - Grant permits for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines at unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres
 - Receive notifications from alcohol licensed premises (under the Licensing Act 2003) for the use of two or fewer gaming machines
 - Issue Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits for premises licensed to sell/supply alcohol for consumption on the licensed premises, under the Licensing Act 2003, where there are more than two machines
 - Register small society lotteries below prescribed thresholds
 - Issue Prize Gaming Permits
 - Receive and Endorse Temporary Use Notices
 - Receive Occasional Use Notices

- Provide information to the Gambling Commission regarding details of licences issued (see section above on ‘information exchange’)
- Maintain registers of the permits and licences that are issued under these functions

PART 2 PREMISES LICENCES

9.0 General Principles

- 9.1 Premises licences will be subject to the requirements set-out in the Gambling Act 2005 and regulations, as well as specific mandatory and default conditions which will be detailed in regulations issued by the Secretary of State. Licensing authorities are able to exclude default conditions and also attach others, where it is believed to be appropriate. The conditions in addition to the mandatory and default conditions will only be imposed where there is evidence of a risk to the licensing objectives in the circumstances of a particular case.
- 9.2 This licensing authority is aware that in making decisions about premises licences it should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it thinks it:
- in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
 - in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission ;
 - reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
 - in accordance with the authority’s statement of licensing policy.
- 9.3 It is appreciated that as per the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities "moral objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for premises licences" and also that unmet demand is not a criterion for a licensing authority. Further it is a under duty not to take other irrelevant matters into consideration, e.g. the likelihood of an applicant obtaining Planning permission.
- 9.4 The Licence Conditions and Code of Practice (LCCP) issued by the Gambling Commission places further onus on premises to complete a risk assessment based on code 8, the social responsibility code which will come into force on 6 April 2016.
- The council will have regard to this code when considering applications. This is covered in detail in Part 4 of this statement.
- 9.5 Definition of “premises” - Premises is defined in the Act as “any place”. Different premises licences cannot apply in respect of a single premises at different times. However, it is possible for a single building to be subject to more than one premises licence, provided they are for different parts of the building and the different parts of the building can be reasonably regarded as being different premises. Whether different parts of a building can properly be regarded as being separate premises will always be a question of fact in the circumstances. However, the Gambling Commission does not consider that areas of a building that are artificially or temporarily separated, for example, by ropes or moveable partitions, can be properly regarded as different premises.
- 9.6 The Gambling Commission states in the fifth edition of its Guidance to Licensing Authorities that “In most cases the expectation is that a single building / plot will be

the subject of an application for a licence, for example, 32 High Street. But, that does not mean 32 High Street cannot be the subject of separate premises licences for the basement and ground floor, if they are configured acceptably. Whether different parts of a building can properly be regarded as being separate premises will depend on the circumstances. The location of the premises will clearly be an important consideration and the suitability of the division is likely to be a matter for discussion between the operator and the licensing authority. However, the commission does not consider that the areas of a building that are artificially or temporarily separated, for example by ropes or moveable partitions, can properly be regarded as different premises”.

9.7 This licensing authority takes particular note of the Gambling Commission’s Guidance to licensing authorities which states that: licensing authorities should take particular care in considering applications for multiple licences for a building and those relating to a discrete part of a building used for other (non-gambling) purposes. In particular they should be aware of the following:

- The third licensing objective seeks to protect children from being harmed by gambling. In practice that means not only preventing them from taking part in gambling, but also preventing them from being in close proximity to gambling. Therefore premises should be configured so that children are not invited to participate in, have accidental access to or closely observe gambling where they are prohibited from participating.
- Entrances to and exits from parts of a building covered by one or more premises licences should be separate and identifiable so that the separation of different premises is not compromised and people do not “drift” into a gambling area. In this context it should normally be possible to access the premises without going through another licensed premises or premises with a permit.
- Customers should be able to participate in the activity names on the premises licence.

The Guidance also gives a list of factors which the licensing authority should be aware of, which may include:

- Do the premises have a separate registration for business rates
- Is the premises’ neighbouring premises owned by the same person or someone else?
- Can each of the premises be accessed from the street or a public passageway?
- Can the premises only be accessed from any other gambling premises?

This authority will consider these and other relevant factors in making its decision, depending on all the circumstances of the case.

The Gambling Commission’s relevant access provisions for each premises type are reproduced below:

Casinos

- The principal access entrance to the premises must be from a street (as defined at 7.23 of the Guidance)
- No entrance to a casino must be from premises that are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons
- No customer must be able to enter a casino directly from any other premises

which holds a gambling premises licence

Adult Gaming Centre

- No customer must be able to access the premises directly from any other licensed gambling premises

Betting Shops

- Access must be from a street (as per para 7.23 Guidance to Licensing Authorities) or from another premises with a betting premises licence
- No direct access from a betting shop to another premises used for the retail sale of merchandise or services. In effect there cannot be an entrance to a betting shop from a shop of any kind unless that shop is itself a licensed betting premise.

Tracks

- No customer should be able to access the premises directly from:
 - a casino
 - an adult gaming centre

Bingo Premises

- No customer must be able to access the premise directly from:
 - a casino
 - an adult gaming centre
 - a betting premises, other than a track
 -

Family Entertainment Centre

- No customer must be able to access the premises directly from:
 - a casino
 - an adult gaming centre
 - a betting premises, other than a track

Part 7 of the Gambling Commission's Guidance to licensing authorities contains further guidance on this issue, which this authority will also take into account in its decision-making.

9.8 Premises "ready for gambling"

The Guidance states that a licence to use premises for gambling should only be issued in relation to premises that the licensing authority can be satisfied are going to be ready to be used for gambling in the reasonably near future, consistent with the scale of building or alterations required before the premises are brought into use.

In deciding whether a premises licence can be granted where there are outstanding construction or alteration works at a premises, this authority will determine applications on their merits, applying a two stage consideration process:-

- First, whether the premises ought to be permitted to be used for gambling

- Second, whether appropriate conditions can be put in place to cater for the situation that the premises are not yet in the state in which they ought to be before gambling takes place.

Applicants should note that this authority is entitled to decide that it is appropriate to grant a licence subject to conditions, but it is not obliged to grant such a licence.

More detailed examples of the circumstances in which such a licence may be granted can be found at paragraphs 7.58-7.65 of the Guidance.

9.9 It should also be noted that an applicant cannot obtain a full premises licence until the premises in which it is proposed to offer the gambling are constructed. The Gambling Commission has advised that reference to "the premises" are to the premises in which gambling may now take place. Thus a licence to use premises for gambling will only be issued in relation to premises that are ready to be used for gambling. This authority agrees with the Gambling Commission that it is a question of fact and degree whether premises are finished to a degree that they can be considered for a premises licence. The Gambling Commission emphasises that requiring the building to be complete ensure that the authority can, if necessary, inspect it fully, as can other responsible authorities with inspection rights.

9.10 **Location** - This licensing authority is aware that demand issues cannot be considered with regard to the location of premises but that considerations in terms of the licensing objectives can. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities, this authority will pay particular attention to the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling, as well as issues of crime and disorder. This policy does not preclude any application being made and each application will be decided on its merits, with the onus upon the applicant showing how potential concerns can be overcome.

9.11 **Planning**

The licensing authority will have regard to the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission on Planning and Building Regulations and requests that applicants have the same regard.

9.12 **Duplication with other regulatory regimes** - This licensing authority seeks to avoid any duplication with other statutory / regulatory systems where possible, including planning. This authority will not consider whether a licence application is likely to be awarded planning permission or building regulations approval, in its consideration of it. It will though, listen to, and consider carefully, any concerns about conditions which are not able to be met by licensees due to planning restrictions, should such a situation arise.

When dealing with a premises licence application for finished buildings, this authority will not take into account whether those buildings have to comply with the necessary planning or building consents. Fire or health and safety risks will not be taken into account, as these matters are dealt with under relevant planning control, building and other regulations and must not form part of the consideration for the premises licence.

The licensing authority will, however, maintain close links with all regulatory bodies to ensure clear and open communication relating to licensed premises.

9.13 **Licensing objectives** - Premises licences granted must be reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. With regard to these objectives, this licensing authority

has considered the Gambling Commission's Guidance to local authorities and some comments are made below.

- 9.14 **Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime** - This licensing authority is aware that the Gambling Commission will be taking a leading role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime. The Gambling Commission's Guidance does however envisage that licensing authorities should pay attention to the proposed location of gambling premises in terms of this licensing objective. Thus, where an area has known high levels of organised crime this authority will consider carefully whether gambling premises are suitable to be located there and whether conditions may be suitable such as the provision of door supervisors. This licensing authority is aware of the distinction between disorder and nuisance and will consider factors such as whether police assistance was required and how threatening the behaviour was to those who could see it, so as to make that distinction. Issues of nuisance cannot be addressed via the Gambling Act provisions.
- 9.15 **Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way** - This licensing authority has noted that the Gambling Commission has stated that it would generally not expect licensing authorities to become concerned with ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way as this will be addressed via operating and personal licences. There is however, more of a role with regard to tracks which is explained in more detail in the 'tracks' section.
- 9.16 **Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling** - This licensing authority has noted the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities states that this objective means preventing children from taking part in gambling (as well as restriction of advertising so that gambling products are not aimed at or are, particularly attractive to children). The licensing authority will therefore consider, as suggested in the Gambling Commission's Guidance, whether specific measures are required at particular premises, with regard to this licensing objective. Appropriate measures may include supervision of entrances / machines, segregation of areas etc.
- 9.17 This licensing authority will also make itself aware of the Codes of Practice which the Gambling Commission issues as regards this licensing objective, in relation to specific premises.
- 9.18 Section 7 of the Gambling Commission Guidance to Local Authorities sets out considerations that an operator must make in order to protect children and young people from accessing gambling premises.

The Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) issued in April 2018 prescribe how operators must prevent children from using age restricted gaming or gambling activities, particularly where gaming machines are licensed.

In particular operators must ensure;

- all staff are trained,
- that all customers are supervised when on gambling premises
- that they must have procedures for identifying customers who are at risk of gambling related harm.

- 9.19 The Council will expect all operators to have policies and procedures in place as required by the LCCP codes on social responsibility to cover all aspects of the code, in particular staff training records and self-exclusion records.
- 9.20 Further provisions with regard to self-exclusion and marketing are included in the social responsibility code. The council will take all conditions and codes into account when considering applications or performing enforcement activities.
- See Part 4 of this policy statement for further details and on the council's requirements in relation to the LCCP.
- 9.21 As regards the term "vulnerable persons" it is noted that the Gambling Commission is not seeking to offer a definition but states that "it will for regulatory purposes assume that this group includes people who gamble more than they want to; people who gamble beyond their means; and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to a mental impairment, alcohol or drugs." This licensing authority will consider this licensing objective on a case by case basis. Should a practical definition prove possible in future then this policy statement will be updated with it, by way of a revision.
- 9.22 **Conditions** - Any conditions attached to licences will be proportionate and will be:
- relevant to the need to make the proposed building suitable as a gambling facility;
 - directly related to the premises and the type of licence applied for;
 - fairly and reasonably related to the scale and type of premises; and
 - reasonable in all other respects.
 - Consistent with those attached to the Operator's Licences.
- The conditions in addition to the mandatory and default conditions will only be imposed where there is evidence of a risk to the licensing objectives.
- 9.23 Decisions upon individual conditions will be made on a case by case basis, although there will be a number of measures this licensing authority will consider utilising should there be a perceived need, such as the use of supervisors, appropriate signage for adult only areas etc. There are specific comments made in this regard under some of the licence types below. This licensing authority will also expect the licence applicant to offer his/her own suggestions as to the way in which the licensing objectives can be met effectively.
- 9.24 This licensing authority will also consider specific measures which may be required for buildings which are subject to multiple premises licences. Such measures may include the supervision of entrances; segregation of gambling from non-gambling areas frequented by children; and the supervision of gaming machines in non-adult gambling specific premises in order to pursue the licensing objectives. These matters are in accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance.
- 9.25 This authority will also ensure that where category C or above machines are on offer in premises to which children are admitted:
- all such machines are located in an area of the premises which is separated from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance;
 - only adults are admitted to the area where these machines are located;
 - access to the area where the machines are located is supervised;
 - the area where these machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by the staff or the licence holder; and

- at the entrance to and inside any such areas there are prominently displayed notices indicating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18.
 - physical barriers to segregate areas should not impede the escape routes from that or other areas.
- 9.26 These considerations will apply to premises including buildings where multiple premises licences are applicable.
- 9.27 This licensing authority is aware that tracks may be subject to one or more than one premises licence, provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance, this licensing authority will consider the impact upon the third licensing objective and the need to ensure that entrances to each type of premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.
- 9.28 It is noted that there are conditions which the licensing authority cannot attach to premises licences which are:
- any condition on the premises licence which makes it impossible to comply with an operating licence condition;
 - conditions relating to gaming machine categories, numbers, or method of operation;
 - conditions which provide that membership of a club or body be required (the Gambling Act 2005 specifically removes the membership requirement for casino and bingo clubs and this provision prevents it being reinstated); and
 - conditions in relation to stakes, fees, winning or prizes.

All premises licences shall by virtue of section 183 of the Act be subject to the condition that premises shall not be used to provide facilities for gambling on Christmas Day.

- 9.29 Door Supervisors - The Gambling Commission advises in its Guidance for local authorities that licensing authorities may consider whether there is a need for door supervisors in terms of the licensing objectives of protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling, and also in terms of preventing premises becoming a source of crime. It is noted though that the door supervisors at casinos or bingo premises need not be licensed by the Security Industry Authority (SIA) if directly employed by the premises. In all other circumstances the staff must be SIA registered.

10.0 Adult Gaming Centres

Adult gaming centres (AGCs) are premises able to make category B, C and D gaming machines available to their customers. Persons operating an AGC must hold a gaming machines general operating licence from the Commission as well as a premises licence from the Council.

- 10.1 This licensing authority will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority that there will be sufficient measures to, for example, ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the premises.
- 10.2 Where gambling facilities are provided at premises as a supplementary activity to the main purpose of the premises; e.g. motorway service areas and shopping malls. The council will expect the gambling area to be clearly defined to ensure that customers

are fully aware that they are making a choice to enter into the gambling premises and that the premises is adequately supervised at all times.

- 10.3 This licensing authority may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives such as:

- Proof of age schemes
- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances / machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Location of entry
- Notices / signage
- Specific opening hours
- Self-exclusion schemes
- Provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

11.0 (Licensed) Family Entertainment Centres

The Act creates two classes of family entertainment centre (FEC). Licensed FEC's provide category C and D machines and require a premises licence. Unlicensed FEC's provide category D machines only are regulated through FEC gaming machine permits.

- 11.1 This licensing authority will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority, for example, that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machine areas. Operators should ensure that a proof of age scheme is in force.

- 11.2 This licensing authority may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives however appropriate measures / licence conditions may cover issues such as:

- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances / machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Location of entry
- Notices / signage
- Specific opening hours
- Self-exclusion schemes
- Provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.
- Measures / training for staff on how to deal with suspected truant school children on the premises

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

- 11.3 This licensing authority will, as per the Gambling Commission's guidance, refer to the Commission's website to see any conditions that apply to operating licences covering the way in which the area containing the category C machines should be delineated.

This licensing authority will also make itself aware of any mandatory or default conditions on these premises licences, when they have been published.

12.0 Casinos

Section 7 (1) of the Act states that “a casino is an arrangement whereby people are given an opportunity to participate in one or more casino games.” Casino games are a game of chance which is not equal chance gaming. Equal chance gaming is gaming which does not involve playing or staking against a bank, where the chances are equally favourable to all participants.

- 12.1 *No Casinos resolution* - This licensing authority has not passed a ‘no casino’ resolution under Section 166 of the Gambling Act 2005, but is aware that it has the power to do so. Should this licensing authority decide in the future to pass such a resolution, it will update this policy statement with details of that resolution. Any such decision will be made by the Full Council.

13.0 Bingo premises

The Gambling Act 2005 does not contain a definition of Bingo. It is to have its ordinary and natural meaning and the Act does stipulate that “bingo” means any version of that game, irrespective of how it is described. Two types of bingo may be offered:

- Cash bingo, where the stakes panel made up the cash prize that’s won; or
- Prize bingo, where various forms of prizes is won, not directly relating to the stakes panel

Under the Act, the holder of a bingo operating licence will be able to offer any type of bingo game, whether cash or prize. Therefore, a premises with a bingo premises licence, or a casino premises licence (where the operator holds bingo as well as a casino operating licence) will be able to offer bingo in all its forms. It is acknowledged that gaming machines are permitted in Bingo premises.

This licensing authority notes that the Gambling Commission’s Guidance states:

[18.5] Licensing authorities need to satisfy themselves that bingo can be played in any bingo premises for which they issue a premises licence. An operator may choose to vary their licence to exclude a previously licensed area of that premises, and then apply for a new premises licence, or multiple new premises licences, with the aim of creating separate premises in that area. Essentially providing multiple licensed premises within a single building or site. Before issuing additional bingo premises licences, licensing authorities need to consider whether bingo can be played at each of those new premises.

Subject to the rules of individual operators, children and young people are allowed into bingo premises. However they are not permitted to participate in the bingo and if category B or C machines are made available for use these must be separated from areas where children and young people are allowed.

- 13.1 This licensing authority may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives however appropriate measures / licence conditions may cover issues such as:
- CCTV
 - Supervision of entrances / machine areas
 - Physical separation of areas

- Location of entry
- Notices / signage
- Specific opening hours
- Self-exclusion schemes
- Provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.
- Measures / training for staff on how to deal with suspected truant school children on the premises

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

13.2 This licensing authority notes that the Gambling Commission's Guidance states:

[18.4] Licensing authorities will need to satisfy themselves that bingo can be played in any bingo premises for which they issue a premises licence. This will be a relevant consideration where the operator of an existing bingo premises applies to vary their licence to exclude an area of the existing premises from its ambit and then applies for a new premises licence, or multiple licences, for that or those excluded areas.

[18.6] Children and young people are allowed into bingo premises; however they are not permitted to participate in the bingo and if category B or C machines are made available for use these must be separated from areas where children and young people are allowed.

Details of the Code of Practice for Equal Chance Gaming in Pubs and Clubs can be found on the Gambling Commission website. This details maximum stakes and prizes without the need for a commercial Bingo Operators Licence.

14.0 Betting premises

The Act contains a single class of licence for betting premises. However, without this single class of licence, there are different types of premises which require licensing, for instance – off course betting (i.e.: licensed betting offices) and betting offices on tracks. It is acknowledged that gaming machines are permitted in Betting premises.

The Council specifically have a regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority, for example that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the premises.

14.1 Betting machines - This licensing authority will, as per the Gambling Commission's Guidance, take into account the size of the premises, the number of counter positions available for person-to-person transactions, and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people, when considering the number/nature/circumstances of betting machines an operator wants to offer. It is noted that that children are not able to go into premises with the benefit of a Betting Premises Licence.

14.2 This licensing authority may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives however appropriate measures / licence conditions may cover issues such as:

- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances / machine areas
- Physical separation of areas

- Location of entry
- Notices / signage
- Specific opening hours
- Self-exclusion schemes
- Provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.
- Measures / training for staff on how to deal with suspected truant school children on the premises

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

- 14.3 The authority has discretion as to the number, nature and circumstances of use of betting machines, there is no evidence that such machines give rise to regulatory concerns. This authority will consider limiting the number of machines only where there is clear evidence that such machines have been or are likely to be used in breach of the licensing objectives. Where there is such evidence, this authority may consider, when reviewing the licence, the ability of staff to monitor the use of such machines from the counter
- 14.4 There is no evidence that the operation of betting offices has required door supervisors for the protection of the public. The authority will make a door supervision requirement only if there is clear evidence from the history of trading at the premises that the premises cannot be adequately supervised from the counter and that door supervision is both necessary and proportionate
- 14.5 This authority recognises that certain bookmakers have a number of premises within its area. In order to ensure that any compliance issues are recognised and resolved at the earliest stage, operators are requested to give the authority a single named point of contact, who should be a senior individual, and whom the authority will contact first should any compliance queries or issues arise.”

15.0 Tracks

Tracks are sites (including horse racecourses and dog tracks) where races or other sporting events take place. Betting is a major gambling activity on tracks, both in the form of pool betting (i.e.: “totalisator” or “tote”) and also general betting (i.e: “fixed odds” betting).

- 15.1 This licensing authority is aware that tracks may be subject to one or more than one premises licence, provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance, this licensing authority will especially consider the impact upon the third licensing objective (i.e. the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling) and the need to ensure that entrances to each type of premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.
- 15.2 This authority will therefore expect the premises licence applicant to demonstrate suitable measures to ensure that children do not have access to adult only gaming facilities. It is noted that children and young persons will be permitted to enter track areas where facilities for betting are provided on days when dog-racing and/or horse racing takes place, but that they are still prevented from entering areas where gaming machines (other than category D machines) are provided.
- 15.3 This licensing authority may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives such as:

- Proof of age schemes
- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances / machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Location of entry
- Notices / signage
- Specific opening hours
- Self-exclusion schemes
- Provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare
- This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is shown as an example.

15.4 Gaming machines - Where the applicant holds a pool betting operating licence and is going to use the entitlement to four gaming machines, machines (other than category D machines) should be located in areas from which children are excluded.

15.5 Betting machines - This licensing authority will, as per Part 6 of the Gambling Commission's Guidance, take into account the size of the premises and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people, when considering the number/nature/circumstances of betting machines an operator proposes to offer.

Conditions on rules being displayed – The Council will attach a condition to track premises licences requiring the track operator to ensure that the rules are prominently displayed in or near the betting areas, or that other measures are taken to ensure that they are made available to the public. For example, the rules could be printed in the race-card or made available in a leaflet from the track office.

15.6 **Applications and plans**

The Gambling Act (s51) requires applicants to submit plans of the premises with their application, in order to ensure that the licensing authority has the necessary information to make an informed judgement about whether the premises are fit for gambling. The plan will also be used for the licensing authority to plan future premises inspection activity. (See Guidance to licensing authorities, Para 20.28).

15.7 Plans for tracks do not need to be in a particular scale, but should be drawn to scale and should be sufficiently detailed to include the information required by regulations. (See Guidance to licensing authorities, para 20.29).

15.8 Some tracks may be situated on agricultural land where the perimeter is not defined by virtue of an outer wall or fence, such as point-to-point racetracks. In such instances, where an entry fee is levied, track premises licence holders may erect temporary structures to restrict access to premises (See Guidance to licensing authorities, para 20.31).

15.9 In the rare cases where the outer perimeter cannot be defined, it is likely that the track in question will not be specifically designed for the frequent holding of sporting events or races. In such cases betting facilities may be better provided through occasional use notices where the boundary premises do not need to be defined. (See Guidance to licensing authorities, para 20.32).

15.10 This authority appreciates that it is sometimes difficult to define the precise location of betting areas on tracks. The precise location of where betting facilities are

provided is not required to be shown on track plans, both by virtue of the fact that betting is permitted anywhere on the premises and because of the difficulties associated with pinpointing exact locations for some types of track. Applicants should provide sufficient information that this authority can satisfy itself that the plan indicates the main areas where betting might take place. For racecourses in particular, any betting areas subject to the “five times rule” (commonly known as betting rings) must be indicated on the plan. (See Guidance to licensing authorities, para 20.33).

16.0 Travelling Fairs

The Act defines a travelling fair as “wholly or principally” providing amusements and they must be on a site that has been used for fairs for no more than 27 days per calendar year.

It will fall to this licensing authority to decide whether, where category D machines and / or equal chance prize gaming without a permit is to be made available for use at travelling fairs, the statutory requirement that the facilities for gambling amount to no more than an ancillary amusement at the fair is met.

- 16.1 The licensing authority will also consider whether the applicant falls within the statutory definition of a travelling fair.
- 16.2 It has been noted that the 27-day statutory maximum for the land being used as a fair, is per calendar year, and that it applies to the piece of land on which the fairs are held, regardless of whether it is the same or different travelling fairs occupying the land. This licensing authority will work with its neighbouring authorities to ensure that land which crosses our boundaries is monitored so that the statutory limits are not exceeded. In any event neighbouring authorities will be consulted to ensure best practice and consistency is applied.

17.0 Provisional Statements

- 17.1 In terms of representations about premises licence applications, following the grant of a provisional statement, no further representations from relevant authorities or interested parties can be taken into account unless they concern matters which could not have been addressed at the provisional statement stage, or they reflect a change in the applicant’s circumstances. In addition, the authority may refuse the premises licence (or grant it on terms different to those attached to the provisional statement) only by reference to matters:
 - (a) which could not have been raised by objectors at the provisional licence stage; or
 - (b) which in the authority’s opinion reflect a change in the operator’s circumstances.
- 17.2 This authority has noted the Gambling Commission’s Guidance that “A licensing authority should not take into account irrelevant matters.... One example of an irrelevant matter would be the likelihood of the applicant obtaining planning permission or building regulations approval for the proposal.”

18.0 Reviews:

- 18.1 Requests for a review of a premises licence can be made by interested parties or responsible authorities, however, it is for the licensing authority to decide whether the review is to be carried-out. This will be on the basis of whether the request for the

review is relevant to the matters listed below, as well as consideration as to whether the request is frivolous, vexatious, will certainly not cause this authority to wish to alter/revoke/suspend the licence, or whether it is substantially the same as previous representations or requests for review.

- in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
- in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
- reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
- in accordance with the authority's statement of licensing policy.

- 18.2 The licensing authority can also initiate a review of a licence on the basis of any reason which it thinks is appropriate.
- 18.3 Once a valid application for a review has been received by the licensing authority, representations can be made by responsible authorities and interested parties during a 28 day period. This period begins 7 days after the application was received by the licensing authority, who will publish notice of the application within 7 days of receipt.
- 18.4 The licensing authority must carry out the review as soon as possible after the 28 day period for making representations has passed.
- 18.5 The purpose of the review will be to determine whether the licensing authority should take any action in relation to the licence. If action is justified, the options open to the licensing authority are:-
- (a) add, remove or amend a licence condition imposed by the licensing authority;
 - (b) exclude a default condition imposed by the Secretary of state or Scottish Ministers (e.g. opening hours) or remove or amend such an exclusion;
 - (c) suspend the premises licence for a period not exceeding three months; and
 - (d) revoke the premises licence.
- 18.6 In determining what action, if any, should be taken following a review, the licensing authority must have regard to the principles set out in section 153 of the Act, as well as any relevant representations.
- 18.7 In particular, the licensing authority may also initiate a review of a premises licence on the grounds that a premises licence holder has not provided facilities for gambling at the premises. This is to prevent people from applying for licences in a speculative manner without intending to use them.
- 18.8 Once the review has been completed, the licensing authority must, as soon as possible, notify its decision to:
- the licence holder
 - the applicant for review (if any)
 - the Commission
 - any person who made representations
 - the Chief Officer of police or Chief constable; and
 - Her Majesty's Commissioners for Revenue and Customs

PART 3

Permits / Temporary & Occasional Use Notice

19.0 Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre gaming machine permits (Statement of Principles on Permits - Schedule 10 paragraph 7)

Unlicensed family entertainment centres (FEC's) will perhaps be most commonly located at places such as seaside resorts, in airports and at motorway service centres, and will cater for families, including unaccompanied children and young persons. Unlicensed FEC's will be able to offer only category D machines in reliance on a gaming machine permit.

- 19.1 Where a premises does not hold a premises licence but wishes to provide gaming machines, it may apply to the licensing authority for this permit. It should be noted that the applicant must show that the premises will be wholly or mainly used for making gaming machines available for use (Section 238).
- 19.2 The Gambling Act 2005 states that a licensing authority may prepare a *statement of principles* that they propose to consider in determining the suitability of an applicant for a permit and in preparing this statement, and/or considering applications, it need not (but may) have regard to the licensing objectives and shall have regard to any relevant guidance issued by the Commission under section 25. The Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities also states: "In their three year licensing policy statement, licensing authorities may include a statement of principles that they propose to apply when exercising their functions in considering applications for permits, licensing authorities will want to give weight to child protection issues." (24.6)
- 19.3 **Statement of Principles** - This licensing authority will expect the applicant to show that there are policies and procedures in place to ensure that children and vulnerable adults are not harmed or exploited by gambling. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations. The efficiency of such policies and procedures will each be considered on their merits, however, they may include appropriate measures such as training for staff as regards knowledge of organisation such as GamCare who can help problem gamblers, training on suspected truant school children on the premises, measures / training covering how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises, or children causing perceived problems on / around the premises. This licensing authority will also expect, as per Gambling Commission Guidance, that applicants demonstrate a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FECs; that the applicant has no relevant convictions (those that are set out in Schedule 7 of the Act); and that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes.
- 19.4 Guidance also states: "...An application for a permit may be granted only if the licensing authority is satisfied that the premises will be used as an unlicensed FEC, and if the chief officer of police has been consulted on the application....Licensing authorities might wish to consider asking applicants to demonstrate:
- a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FECs;
 - that the applicant has no relevant convictions (those that are set out in Schedule 7 of the Act; and
 - that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes. (24.7)

It should be noted that a licensing authority cannot attach conditions to this type of permit.

20.0 (Alcohol) Licensed premises gaming machine permits - (Schedule 13 paragraph 4(1))

20.1 There is provision in the Act for premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises, to automatically have 2 gaming machines, of categories C and/or D. The premises merely need to notify the licensing authority. The licensing authority can remove the automatic authorisation in respect of any particular premises if:

- provision of the machines is not reasonably consistent with the pursuit of the licensing objectives;
- gaming has taken place on the premises that breaches a condition of section 282 of the Gambling Act (i.e. that written notice has been provided to the licensing authority, that a fee has been provided and that any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission about the location and operation of the machine has been complied with);
- the premises are mainly used for gaming; or
- an offence under the Gambling Act has been committed on the premises.

It is important that Operators are aware of the rules concerning exempt gaming on their premises. A clear understanding of limits on stakes and prizes and record keeping together with age verification and supervision can be found via the Gambling Commissions Code of Practice for Equal Chance Gaming.

20.2 If a premises wishes to have more than 2 machines, then it needs to apply for a permit and the licensing authority must consider that application based upon the licensing objectives, any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission issued under Section 25 of the Gambling Act 2005, and “*such matters as they think relevant.*” This licensing authority considers that “such matters” will be decided on a case by case basis but generally there will be regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machines. Measures which will satisfy the authority that there will be no access may include the adult machines being in sight of the bar, or in the sight of staff who will monitor that the machines are not being used by those under 18. Notices and signage may also be a help. As regards the protection of vulnerable persons applicants may wish to consider the provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare. Where premises are applying for additional machines these would normally be granted where the premises comply with the Gambling Commission’s Code of Practice. An application for a permit for up to four machines would normally be considered by Officers without the need for a hearing.

20.3 It is recognised that some alcohol licensed premises may apply for a premises licence for their non-alcohol licensed areas. Any such application would most likely need to be applied for, and dealt with as an Adult Gaming Centre premises licence.

20.4 It should be noted that the licensing authority can decide to grant the application with a smaller number of machines and/or a different category of machines than that applied for. Conditions (other than these) cannot be attached.

20.5 It should also be noted that the holder of a permit must comply with any Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission about the location and operation of the machine.

21.0 Prize Gaming Permits - (Statement of Principles on Permits - Schedule 14 paragraph 8 (3))

A prize gaming permit is a permit issued by the Council to authorise the provision of facilities for gaming with prizes on specified premises.

21.1 The Gambling Act 2005 states that a licensing authority may “prepare a statement of principles that they propose to apply in exercising their functions under this Schedule” which “may, in particular, specify matters that the licensing authority propose to consider in determining the suitability of the applicant for a permit”.

21.2 This licensing authority has prepared a Statement of Principles which is that the applicant should set out the types of gaming that he or she is intending to offer and that the applicant should be able to demonstrate:

- that they understand the limits to stakes and prizes that are set out in Regulations;
- and that the gaming offered is within the law.
- clear policies that outline the steps to be taken to protect children from harm

21.3 In making its decision on an application for this permit the licensing authority does not need to have regard to the licensing objectives but must have regard to any Gambling Commission guidance.

21.4 It should be noted that there are conditions in the Gambling Act 2005 by which the permit holder must comply, but that the licensing authority cannot attach conditions. The conditions in the Act are:

- the limits on participation fees, as set out in regulations, must be complied with;
- all chances to participate in the gaming must be allocated on the premises on which the gaming is taking place and on one day; the game must be played and completed on the day the chances are allocated; and the result of the game must be made public in the premises on the day that it is played;
- the prize for which the game is played must not exceed the amount set out in regulations (if a money prize), or the prescribed value (if non-monetary prize); and
- participation in the gaming must not entitle the player to take part in any other gambling.

22.0 Club Gaming and Club Machines Permits

22.1 Members Clubs and Miners’ welfare institutes (but not Commercial Clubs) may apply for a Club Gaming Permit or a Clubs Gaming machines permit. The Club Gaming Permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D), equal chance gaming and games of chance as set-out in forthcoming regulations. A Club Gaming machine permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D). Guidance will be referred to when considering all permit applications.

22.2 This licensing authority notes that the Gambling Commission’s Guidance states at paragraph 25.46: The licensing authority has to satisfy itself that the club meets the requirements of the Act to obtain a club gaming permit. In doing so it will take into

account a number of matters as outlined in section 25.47 – 25.49 of the Gambling Commissions Guidance. These include the constitution of the club, the frequency of gaming, and ensuring that there are more than 25 members.

The club must be conducted 'wholly or mainly' for purposes other than gaming, unless the gaming is permitted by separate regulations. The Secretary of State has made regulations and these cover bridge and whist clubs.

22.3 The Commission Guidance also notes that "licensing authorities may only refuse an application on the grounds that:

- (a) the applicant does not fulfil the requirements for a members' or commercial club or miners' welfare institute and therefore is not entitled to receive the type of permit for which it has applied;
- (b) the applicant's premises are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons;
- (c) an offence under the Act or a breach of a permit has been committed by the applicant while providing gaming facilities;
- (d) a permit held by the applicant has been cancelled in the previous ten years; or
- (e) an objection has been lodged by the Commission or the police.

22.4 There is also a 'fast-track' procedure available under the Act for premises which hold a Club Premises Certificate under the Licensing Act 2003 (Schedule 12 paragraph 10). Commercial clubs cannot hold club premises certificates under the Licensing Act 2003 and so cannot use the fast track procedure. As the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities states: "Under the fast-track procedure there is no opportunity for objections to be made by the Commission or the police, and the ground upon which an authority can refuse a permit are reduced." and "The grounds on which an application under the process may be refused are:

- (a) that the club is established primarily for gaming, other than gaming prescribed under schedule 12;
- (b) that in addition to the prescribed gaming, the applicant provides facilities for other gaming; or
- (c) that a club gaming permit or club machine permit issued to the applicant in the last ten years has been cancelled."

22.5 There are statutory conditions on club gaming permits that no child uses a category B or C machine on the premises and that the holder complies with any relevant provision of a code of practice about the location and operation of gaming machines.

23.0 Temporary Use Notices

23.1 Temporary Use Notices allow the use of premises for gambling where there is no premises licence but where a gambling operator wishes to use the premises temporarily for providing facilities for gambling. Premises that might be suitable for a Temporary Use Notice, according to the Gambling Commission, would include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues.

23.2 The licensing authority can only grant a Temporary Use Notice to a person or company holding a relevant operating licence, i.e. a non-remote casino operating licence.

23.3 The Secretary of State has the power to determine what form of gambling can be authorised by Temporary Use Notices, and at the time of writing this Statement the

relevant regulations (SI no 3157: The Gambling Act 2005 (Temporary Use Notices) Regulations 2007) state that Temporary Use Notices can only be used to permit the provision of facilities or equal chance gaming, where the gaming is intended to produce a single winner, which in practice means poker tournaments.

- 23.4 There are a number of statutory limits as regards Temporary Use Notices. The meaning of "premises" in Part 8 of the Act is discussed in Part 7 of the Gambling Commission Guidance to licensing authorities. As with "premises", the definition of "a set of premises" will be a question of fact in the particular circumstances of each notice that is given. In the Act "premises" is defined as including "any place". In considering whether a place falls within the definition of "a set of premises", the licensing authority needs to look at, amongst other things, the ownership/occupation and control of the premises.
- 23.5 This licensing authority expects to object to notices where it appears that their effect would be to permit regular gambling in a place that could be described as one set of premises, as recommended in the Gambling Commission's Guidance to licensing authorities.

24.0 Occasional Use Notices

The intention behind occasional use notices is to permit licensed betting operators (with appropriate permission from the Gambling Commission) to use tracks for short periods for conducting betting where the event upon which the betting is to take place is of a temporary, infrequent nature. The occasional use notice dispenses with the need for betting premises licences for the track in these circumstances.

- 24.1 The licensing authority has very little discretion as regards these notices aside from ensuring that the statutory limit of 8 days in a calendar year is not exceeded. This licensing authority will though consider the definition of a 'track' and whether the applicant is permitted to avail him/herself of the notice. The licensing authority will also ensure that no more than 8 OUNs are issued in one calendar year in respect of any venue.

25.0 Small Society Lotteries

These are lotteries operated by non-commercial societies, as defined in Section 19, which states that a society is non-commercial if it is established and conducted:

- For charitable purposes;
- For the purpose of enabling participation in, or of supporting, sport, athletics or a cultural activity; or
- For any other non-commercial purpose other than private gain.

It must not be possible for the purchaser of a ticket in a small society lottery to win by virtue of that ticket (whether in money, money's worth, or partly the one and partly the other) more than £25,000.

The promoting society of a small society lottery must, throughout the period during which the lottery is promoted, be registered with a licensing authority. The licensing authority with which a small society lottery is required to register must be in the area where their principal office is located. If the Authority believes that a society's principal office is situated in another area, it will inform the society and the other relevant authority as soon as possible.

- 25.1 This licensing authority will adopt a risk based approach towards its enforcement responsibilities for small society lotteries. This authority considers that the following list, although not exclusive, could affect the risk status of the operator:
- Submission of late returns (returns must be submitted no later than three months after the date on which the lottery draw was held).
 - Submission of incomplete or incorrect returns
 - Breaches of the limits for small society lotteries
- 25.2 Non commercial gaming is permitted if it takes place at a non-commercial event as an incidental or principal activity at the event. Events are non-commercial if no part of the proceeds are for private profit or gain. The proceeds of such events may benefit one or more individuals if the activity is organised:
- By or on behalf of a charity or for charitable purposes;
 - To enable participation in or support of, sporting, athletic or cultural activities

PART 4

Licence Conditions & Codes of Practice (LCCP)

- 26.0 The Gambling Commission released an updated version of LCCP in April 2018. The code strengthened the social responsibility code (SR) requirements. Details regarding the LCCP and SR code can be accessed via the Gambling Commission website at www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk

The code requires operators;

- To supervise customers effectively on gambling premises and identify customers who are at risk of gambling related harm.
- To have in place schemes to allow customers to self-exclude themselves from all operators of a similar type in the area where they live and work.
- To have a range of measures with regard to marketing to ensure social responsibility that are transparent and not misleading.
- To produce a risk assessment on individual premises, and have policies and procedures and control measures in place to mitigate local risks to the licensing objectives.

27.0 Risk Assessments

- 27.1 Such risk assessments are required from new applicants, and from existing premises licensees seeking to vary a licence and are to be presented to the licensing authority upon application. The code requires all operators of; Casino's, AGC's, Bingo Premises, FEC's and Betting shops to assess local risks to the licensing objectives, and to have policies, procedures and control measures in place to mitigate those risks posed by the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises.
- 27.2 Operators should note that via the Ordinary Code they should make the risk assessment available when an application is submitted either for new premises licence or variation of a premises licence, or otherwise on request, and this will form part of the council's inspection regime and may be requested when officers are investigating complaints.

- 27.3 The code requires the Council to set out matters they expect the operator to take account of in the risk assessment in its statement of policy and this council expects the following matters to be considered by operators when making their risk assessment.
- Information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions and incidences of underage gambling,
 - Arrangement for localised exchange of information regarding self-exclusions and gaming trends.
 - Urban setting such as proximity to schools, commercial environment, factors affecting footfall

- 27.4 The Council expects the following matters to be considered by operators when making their risk assessment.

Matters relating to children and young persons, including;

- Institutions, places or areas where presence of children and young persons should be expected such as schools, youth clubs, parks, playgrounds and entertainment venues such as bowling allies, cinemas etc.
- Recorded incidents of attempted underage gambling

Matters relating to vulnerable adults, including;

- Information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions and incidences of underage gambling,
- Arrangement for localised exchange of information regarding self exclusions and gaming trends.
- Proximity of premises which may be frequented by vulnerable people such as hospitals, residential care homes, medical facilities, doctor's surgeries, Council housing offices, addiction clinics or help centres, places where alcohol or drug dependant people may congregate, etc.

28.0 Local Area Profile

The Council has considered the local area profile and feels the main issues will be covered by the risk assessments required under the LCCP.

PART 5

GAMBLING-RELATED HARM

Introduction

Between 61 and 73 percent of British adults gamble to some extent each year. For the majority of these people, gambling is a harmless and sociable activity. However, between 0.4 and 1.1 percent of British adults are estimated to be 'problem gamblers' who experience harm as a consequence of their gambling. A further 4 percent are estimated to be 'at-risk gamblers' who may go on to become problem gamblers.¹

Problem gambling has been defined as "gambling to a degree that compromises, disrupts or damages family, personal or recreational pursuits"². Males are 5 times more likely than females to be problem gamblers. Problem gambling also varies by age with young people aged 16-24 the most likely to be affected. Problem gambling disproportionately affects people on low incomes and those from ethnic minorities. Individuals of Asian/Asian British heritage and Black/Black British heritage are more likely to be problem gamblers than people who identify as White/White British³.

For problem gamblers, harms can include higher levels of physical and mental illness, debt problems, relationship breakdown and criminality. Problem gambling is also associated with domestic violence and substance misuse. Harms from gambling affect far more people than just the problem gambler: it is estimated that for every harmful gambler, between 6 and 10 additional people are directly affected (such as friends, family or colleagues)⁴. Problem gambling also has a significant impact on public finances due to increased costs to the welfare, housing, health and criminal justice sectors. For these reasons, gambling-related harm is increasingly recognised as a public health issue.

¹ Institute for Public Policy and Research (2016). Cards on the table. The cost to government associated with people who are problem gamblers in Britain.

² Lesieur, H. R. & Rosenthal, M. D. (1991). Pathological gambling: A review of the literature (prepared for the American Psychiatric Association Task Force on DSM-IV Committee on disorders of impulse control not elsewhere classified). *Journal of Gambling Studies*, 7 (1), 5-40.

³ See 1 above.

⁴ Local Government Association and Public Health England (2018). Tackling gambling related harm A whole council approach.

Gambling in Oldham

There are a range of premises that offer gambling facilities in Oldham. These include 1 bingo hall, 31 betting offices and 5 adult gaming centres. In line with national trends, it is likely that many more people are now gambling online. While the Authority does not regulate online gambling, it is still recognised as a potential source of harm.

The overall prevalence of gambling and problem gambling is currently unknown in Oldham. However, there is evidence to indicate that online gambling activity is higher in Oldham than the England average and that activity is higher in more deprived areas of the borough.

Support and advice

The National Gambling Helpline provides confidential advice, information and emotional support to anyone experiencing problems with gambling. The helpline number is 0808 8020 133.

Residents who are experiencing gambling-related harm can also seek advice and support from a number of local agencies. Contact details for these organisations can be found on the Oldham Council website: <https://www.oldham.gov.uk/gamblinghelp>.

The role of the Authority

In July 2018, the Local Government Association and Public Health England published guidance which sets out a 'whole council approach' to tackling gambling-related harm⁵. The Authority will work with local partners to implement recommendations from the guidance. These include measures to raise awareness of problem gambling among the public and professionals; education activities for children and young people; and treatment and support for people experiencing gambling-related harm.

⁵ See 4 above.

APPENDIX A

RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES

Any application **must** be sent to :-

Trading Standards & Licensing Manager
Oldham Council
Sir Robert Peacock House
Vulcan Street,
Oldham, OL1 4LA

Notice of the application **must** also be sent to the following Responsible Authorities on the prescribed form:

The Fire Safety Team Greater Manchester Fire & Rescue Oldham Command Headquarters, Broadway Chadderton Oldham, OL9 0JX	HM Revenue & Customs Excise Processing Teams BX9 1GL United Kingdom
Safeguarding Children Board Oldham Council Rock Street Centre Rock Street Oldham, OL1 3UJ	Planning Section Oldham Council Level 3 Civic Centre West Street, Oldham, OL1 1UQ
Greater Manchester Police Police Licensing Officer Sir Robert Peacock House Vulcan Street Oldham, OL1 4LA	Environmental Health Oldham Council Chadderton Town Hall Middleton Road, Chadderton Oldham, OL9 6PP
Gambling Commission	

Victoria Square House Victoria Square Birmingham, B2 4BP	
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Report to OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY BOARD

Adult Safeguarding Annual Report

Portfolio Holder:

Cllr Zahid Chauhan, Cabinet Member for Health & Social Care

Officer Contact: Mark Warren, Managing Director, Community Health & Adult Social Care

Report Author: Helen Ramsden, Interim Assistant Director of Joint Commissioning and Safeguarding
Ext. 6451

27th November 2018

Further to the report to Overview and Scrutiny Board on 4th September 2018, explaining the reasons for the delay in completing the Safeguarding Adults Board Annual Report for 2017/18, this report is now submitted.

The report was signed off on 14th November 2018 at the Safeguarding Adults Board, and will be published on the safeguarding pages of the Council's website.

It sets out:

- The achievements of the sub-groups of the Safeguarding Adults Board, linked to the priorities identified in the action plan
- The benefits of undertaking a peer review with Stockport Safeguarding Adults Board, and how the outcomes of this will feed into the development of the business plan for 2019/20
- The activity data relating to Safeguarding and to the Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards for the year
- Reports from the partner agencies on their challenges, achievements and ambitions
- Priorities for the Safeguarding Adults Board for 2018/19 and beyond, as set out in the 2018/19 business plan, and 2018-2021 three year strategy.

Overview and Scrutiny Board are requested to acknowledge the report.

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Safeguarding Adults

Annual Report 2017-18

November 2018



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Foreword – Independent Chair

Welcome to the Oldham Safeguarding Adults Board's annual report for 2017-18. This is the second annual report that I have overseen since becoming independent chair of the Board in January 2017 and it also marks the end of the Board's first three year statement of strategy. Both aspects merit introductory comment.

With respect to the latest 12 month period, key advances have been made in some of the core requirements for effective safeguarding practise.

- Revised safeguarding policies and procedures have been successfully implemented within partner agencies and are influencing operational practice and performance monitoring
- Priority groups of vulnerable adults have begun to be identified within the Borough and successfully engaged with
- Revised structures introduced into the Board to more effectively manage and progress the Board's business have bedded in
- Awareness of the Safeguarding Board and the vulnerable adults it seeks to prioritise has risen

All of this is now in the process of being transformed in the context of integrated health and social care services within community "clusters", and we anticipate growing on the ground awareness of issues of vulnerable adults and their safeguarding needs. The current initiative of a peer review will shortly give us key messages which will need to heed if we are to ensure the effectiveness of our strategies and approaches in the immediate future.

With respect to the conclusion of the Board's first three year strategy the following should be noted:

- The Local Safeguarding Adults Board has become an established champion for safeguarding in the Borough
- A strong partnership has evolved across the key local players (both statutory and non-statutory) with a role and responsibility for adult safeguarding
- Safeguarding vulnerable adults has become a public profile issue in the Borough with a growing public profile
- The priorities for promoting well-being and preventing safeguarding needs are being identified and addressed in a business-like manner with clear expectations placed on the roles and responsibilities of key partners within the Board

The new strategic statement of the Board for 2018-21 continues these developments and provides new goals to be attained for the well-being and safety of adults in

Oldham. The 2018-19 business plan provides the first round of priorities to attain these goals and will be reported upon in the next annual report.

Dr Henri Giller

Independent Chair, Oldham Safeguarding Adults Board.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This is the Annual Report of Oldham Safeguarding Adults Board (OSAB) for the year April 2017-March 2018. It reflects on the past twelve month's strategic development and safeguarding activity, and looks forward to the year ahead.

2. The Board

- 2.1 As defined in the Care Act, the Board has representation from the three statutory partner organisations:

- Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council
- NHS Oldham Clinical Commissioning Group
- Greater Manchester Police

- 2.2 Other partner organisations represented at the Board are:

- Pennine Care NHS Foundation Trust
- Pennine Acute Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
- Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service
- National Probation Service
- Probation North West
- Turning Point
- Positive Steps
- Age UK Oldham
- Healthwatch Oldham
- Oldham Inter-faith Forum
- Oldham care at home and care home provider representatives
- First Choice Homes Oldham

- 2.3 Elected Members are represented on the Board by Councillor Zahid Chauhan Harrison, Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care.

- 2.4 The Safeguarding Adults Board is responsible for determining overall policy, coordinating activity between agencies, promoting joint learning and the implementation of best practice and monitoring, and reviewing the effectiveness of the policies, procedures and guidance for the safeguarding of adults in Oldham. The Board works to promote the wellbeing, security and safety of vulnerable people recognising their rights, capacity and personal responsibility in order to help prevent abuse wherever possible.

3. Safeguarding Principles

- 3.1 The work of the Board and its individual member organisations is driven by the key safeguarding principles:
- **Empowerment** -Presumption of person led decisions and informed consent.
 - **Protection** -Support and representation for those in greatest need.
 - **Prevention** -It is better to take action before harm occurs.
 - **Proportionality** -Proportionate and least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented.
 - **Partnership** -Local solutions through services working with their communities. Communities have a part to play in preventing, detecting and reporting neglect and abuse.
 - **Accountability** - Accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding. In order to effectively implement these guiding principles it is of paramount importance that at all times, the adult subject to the safeguarding concern and/or their representatives are fully supported to engage in the process.

4. Making Safeguarding Personal

- 4.1 Oldham Safeguarding Adults Board is committed to Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP) which originated as a sector led initiative, and now forms part of the Care Act Code of Practice. It aims to develop an outcomes focus to safeguarding work, and a range of responses to support people to improve or resolve their circumstances. It is about engaging with people about the outcomes they want at the beginning and middle of working with them, and then ascertaining the extent to which those outcomes were realised at the end.
- 4.2 Evidenced through performance data, it is apparent that tensions exist between adopting an MSP approach and robustly evidencing that safeguarding activity is being undertaken in accordance with local policy and procedure, reducing risk and achieving outcomes. Whilst there is assurance that people at risk are being appropriately safeguarded, there is a need to ensure that safeguarding activity is accurately evidenced. Therefore, this will continue to be a focus of the business of the Safeguarding Adults Board throughout 2018/19.
- 4.3 In June 2016, the Association of Directors of Adult Social Services (ADASS), published Making Safeguarding Personal Temperature Check, following research undertaken across the country on the extent to which MSP had been incorporated into safeguarding approaches. The report made a number of recommendations, which can support Oldham in embedding MSP in practice across all partner organisations. A summary of the recommendations can be found at Appendix 1.

5. Priorities and Sub-Group Work

5.1 The SAB Business Plan for 2017/18 identified ten key priorities for delivery through sub-groups of the Board. These areas were determined through the consideration of performance data, known emerging priorities across the partners and business plan activity in the preceding twelve months. These are:

- Integration and Joint Working
- Transitions
- Prevent
- Domestic Violence
- Mental Capacity
- Common Thresholds
- Workforce Development
- Performance Management
- Quality Assurance and Audit
- PR and Comms

5.2 A summary of the achievements of each of these priority areas during 2017/18, and ambitions for 2018/19 is set out in the table below:

Table 1: Priorities and Sub-Group Work

Priority Area	Achievements during 2017/18	Ambitions for 2018/19
<p>Page 129</p> <p>Integration and joint working</p>	<p>In preparation for the move to five integrated health and social care clusters, Adult Social Care and Pennine Care introduced an early integrated adopter cluster; Cluster West in April 2017. Safeguarding Adults has been central to practice within the early adopter cluster, ensuring there is a streamlined approach to safeguarding into the cluster from other teams including; MASH and the Integrated Discharge team.</p> <p>The early adopter cluster has strived to reduce the number of safeguarding enquires through an integrated approach using a preventative way of working. To date the team have worked jointly with 41% of Oldham residents, sharing information in a more timely manner than previously to prevent a crisis situation.</p> <p>In addition during 2017/18, Adult Social Care and Pennine Care have established an integrated learning disability team under single line management arrangements.</p> <p>In relation to Commissioning, Quality Assurance and Strategic Safeguarding, the Adults Social Care Service co-located with NHS Oldham CCG at the end of March 2018. The co-location supports the identification of early priorities for joint working and joint commissioning; care at home, care homes, mental health, learning disabilities and safeguarding.</p>	<p>During 2018/19, Adult Social Care and Pennine Care will come together through integrated ways of working across 5 clusters. The focus of the clusters is to ensure Oldham residents are supported in the community with a reduction on people being admitted into hospital admissions. Therefore as a provider we will ensure prevention and well-being are central to practice.</p> <p>We will work together with partners to support social prescribing. We will be exploring new ways of working including asset based approaches, the 3 conversations model as well as health and well-being teams.</p> <p>The integrated health and social care teams will continue to work in accordance with making safeguarding personal.</p> <p>The links between the clusters and MASH will be further developed as the cluster teams evolve.</p> <p>In relation to Commissioning, Quality Assurance and Strategic Safeguarding, the ambition for 2018/19 is to</p>

		<p>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• redesign and recommission care at home services along a cluster based approach• review the safeguarding service and opportunities for more integrated working with CCG colleagues• review the approach to quality assurance, quality monitoring and quality improvement, and make the most of the opportunities arising from co-location to join up processes, and develop a joint quality assurance framework• implement a Provider Quality Improvement Programme with care homes (PQulP), to increase), to increase the CQC ratings of providers and reduce the number of providers rated “requires improvement”. The target for the percentage of providers rated Outstanding or Good by the end of March 2019 is 75%.
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Transitions	<p>As part of the SEND inspection, improvements were identified through a written statement of action. Although Transitions was not part of the written statement it was acknowledged as an area of development.</p> <p>A “Preparation for Adult hood” task and finish group has been convened, chaired by a lead from education though incorporating partners from social care, health, voluntary sector and parent and carer forums to develop a protocol and what is provided on the “local offer”. In this forum examples of good practice from other areas has been shared and the aim is for this protocol to be co-produced. It is hoped this protocol and Local Offer will be in place by Sept 2019. In addition to this group a social care group has been convened to consider the transition from children’s to adult social care and training needs have been identified in relation to the Care Act and the Mental Capacity Act.</p>	<p>The ambition for 2018/19 is to support a small team connecting the children with disabilities team and adult social care teams more effectively moving forward. This will involve robust connections with the integrated clusters and the community learning disability teams.</p> <p>Work will continue through the Preparation for Adulthood forum, on the development of a protocol to support transitions.</p>
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In response to the Manchester Arena bombings, the Greater Manchester Mayor established a commission around Tackling Violent Extremism and Promoting Social Cohesion. This included consideration of how Prevent operates across Greater Manchester, and community engagement in challenging extremism. Oldham's Prevent Steering Group contributed to this, and also facilitated a consultation event with voluntary, community and faith groups. The Commission's report was published in August 2018. Responding to the findings, including in relation to Prevent safeguarding will be part of the action plan for 2018/19.

During 2017/18 Oldham's Channel arrangements (safeguarding against involvement in terrorism or extremism leading to terrorism) were subject to a Greater Manchester Peer Review. The Panel included officers from other districts involved in Prevent, the North West Counter-Terrorism Unit, the chair of Oldham's Safeguarding Boards and an academic who researches Prevent. The findings were positive, and Oldham's commitment to securing the engagement of those referred and their families was highlighted, as was Oldham's model of embedding Channel within the processes of the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub and alignment with mainstream safeguarding processes for children and young people and vulnerable adults.

Since September 2016, Oldham has been part of a Home Office pilot (Operation Dovetail) which transfers the lead role in Channel from police to the local authority. The pilot was evaluated during 2017/18 by the Home Office, and this is now being rolled out nationally on a phased basis. The North West is one of three regions piloting this wider rollout. Work on the planning of this commenced during 2017/18. Oldham's experience in the initial pilot is informing this. Prevent awareness training with professionals has continued during 2017 / 2018 with the Council delivering 17 Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP) sessions to a total of over 500 attendees across the partnership. In addition there has been training delivered within organisations – particularly within the health sector.

There will be an ongoing programme of Prevent awareness training to ensure that professionals have an understanding of Prevent, and what they should do if they have concerns. A training needs analysis is being undertaken to identify organisational gaps in training.

As part of the response to the GM Commission on Tackling Violent Extremism and Promoting Social Cohesion the multi-agency Prevent Steering Group is being reconstituted with a wider remit. This will strengthen its involvement in tackling some of the antecedent causes of involvement in terrorism and extremism, and promoting good community relations, as well as work on Prevent safeguarding.

A key challenge during 2018/19 will be to implement the new arrangements for Operation Dovetail, ensuring operational continuity during the transition process. Rather than having a separate Channel Co-ordinator, Oldham's work on Channel under the new arrangements will be supported by a member of a Greater Manchester team hosted by Manchester City Council. There is significant work in completing this change and developing a consistent approach to Prevent safeguarding across Greater Manchester. Oldham will play a key role in this as it has been the only district in Greater Manchester involved in the initial pilot.

The GM Commission highlighted a concern about community distrust and suspicion around Prevent. A priority during the year will be to create opportunities to address this, and to build trust and community confidence. This is important in ensuring that people have the confidence to report Prevent safeguarding concerns.

Domestic Violence	<p>The Domestic Violence Partnership Board (DVPB) has continued to develop and strengthen the multi-agency partnership in order to collectively enhance services to support victims of domestic abuse as well as trying to reduce the domestic abuse incidents. There has been one Domestic Homicide Review completed during 2017/2018 and one review has started during 2017/2018. The learning from the reviews will be monitored through the DVPB.</p>	
Mental Capacity	<p>Ensuring the Mental Capacity is embedded into practice across the multi-agency partnership has remained a priority for the Safeguarding Adults Board throughout 2017/2018. The Multi-Agency Mental Capacity Act policy was completed and ratified by the board. The Policy and Procedure subgroup (now Operational subgroup) has continued to discuss MCA as a standing agenda item, looking at learning from incidents/reviews and how we can publicise the Act, particularly raising awareness of the principles.</p> <p>Each agency continues to deliver MCA training, with the aim of educating staff and increasing confidence to follow the principles. The multi-agency MCA training has continued throughout 2017/2018, which is having a positive impact on knowledge and relationships. There is going to continue throughout 2018/2019 also.</p>	<p>Adherence to the Mental Capacity Act remains questionable at times, therefore the Quality Assurance and Audit subgroup plan to audit practice around the MCA in 2018/2019. The Operational subgroup have also had various discussions about raising the profile of the MCA with the use of materials and merchandise, this will continue throughout 2018/2019.</p> <p>The Government has introduced the Mental Capacity (Amendment) Bill to the House of Lords as it seeks to replace the 'Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards' (DoLS). The Bill contains a new system based mainly on proposals from the Law Commission and known as 'Liberty Protection Safeguards' (LPS). Work will commence during 2018/19 to better understand the potential workforce, system and financial implications of the proposed changes.</p>

<p>Common Thresholds and Operational Sub-group</p>	<p>The Operational Subgroup discusses and reviews any issues or topics that may have an impact on the safeguarding practice within Oldham. The Operational Subgroup will take direction from other subgroups if there is an area of safeguarding that requires particular focus, e.g. if the performance subgroup highlights an issue around compliance with the MCA, the Operational Subgroup will discuss this and make suggestions for development across the Oldham borough.</p> <p>Throughout 2017/2018, the Policy and Procedure subgroup reviewed the Multi-agency Safeguarding Policies and Procedures and also devised a Multi-agency Mental Capacity Act policy. The subgroup has reviewed the Person In a Position Of Trust (PIPOT) policy devised by ADASS and is in the process of devising a procedure that would provide guidance for practitioners alongside the policy.</p> <p>Since the development of the Operational Subgroup in 2018, there has been one meeting within the timescale of this report. The aims of the subgroup were discussed and received positively by all partner agencies.</p>	<p>The aims for 2018/2019 are for the Operational subgroup to continue to develop and strengthen, there has been limited engagement across the multi-agency partnership, and therefore the terms of reference will be reviewed.</p> <p>There is a requirement for the policies and procedures of the Safeguarding Adult Board to continue to be devised and reviewed annually; this includes a review of the Multi-agency Safeguarding and MCA policy and procedures as well as the completion of the PIPOT policy and procedures.</p> <p>The subgroup will continue to review and discuss emerging safeguarding topics and how we can ensure safeguarding practice across the multi-agency partnership is safe and effective.</p>
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	<p>The SA WD subgroup have developed the following during 2017/18:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Multi-agency WD strategy has been reviewed and refreshed. The process for dissemination to all partners needs to be agreed. • The National Competency Framework for Safeguarding Adults has been agreed as a good practice model for all partners. The process for dissemination to all partners needs to be agreed. • The commissioning process is underway to secure a trainer to undertake SAM and Enquiry Officer training to partners. • The WD subgroup have commenced a quality assurance process for Basic Awareness SA training to ensure the content is up-to-date and legally correct. • Commenced developing bite-size sessions related to current SA themes. MCA sessions have been arranged to commence autumn 2018. • To develop a quality assurance model for all safeguarding adults learning and development activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise the profile of Making Safeguarding Personal. • To raise the Public Profile of Adult Safeguarding. <p>In relation to the WD subgroup, the primary challenge is to agree funding arrangements for multi-agency safeguarding adults training.</p>
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<p>Quality Assurance and Audit</p>	<p>At the outset of the year the decision was made to split the Performance and Quality Assurance and Audit Sub Groups. This was intended to ensure a more robust focus on both activities, while areas of interest or concern as highlighted within performance analysis continue to be prioritised within the Quality Assurance and Audit programme. The focus of the year was to establish a way of working across the partnership that would facilitate the assurance of the Board that partners understood and undertook their individual adult safeguarding responsibilities as per the Care Act 2014. Terms of reference were established and a process agreed, with a thematic focus of Domestic Violence (DV) safeguarding identified for the first audit round, and further areas identified for future audits.</p> <p>The decision to split the sub-groups has led to more capacity and focus for both quantitative and qualitative assurance activity.</p>	<p>While the DV audit was initiated within 2017/2018, its conclusion and findings were not finalised until 2018/2019, when it is intended the group will review the Terms of Reference and process in light of the first audit experience, adjust as required, and deliver the remainder of the agreed programme.</p>
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<p>sumo pue R age 138</p>	<p>The development of a joint (supporting both the Adults and Children's Safeguarding Boards) PR & Communications sub group was a priority for the 2017/2018 year. This sub group was launched with the aim of delivering a safeguarding conference in association with the Workforce Development sub group, which was successfully held in June 2017.</p> <p>The conference had broad attendance, and featured presentations and workshops covering a range of topics, including complex safeguarding, linkages to the GMP Project Phoenix, and an overview of the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub and its processes.</p> <p>In addition, a review of the website and linked branding was initiated by the sub group, with a range of options identified for progression in the coming year. Awareness raising of safeguarding amongst the public is a priority for the Board and the sub group, and one example of a clear success within the year is the development of a business card design for use by Fire & Rescue Service officers undertaking community work. The card features a succinct message on the reverse asking: Are you are concerned about a child or adult? If you're worried about them, or someone else's behaviour towards them, contact: Tel: 0161 770 7777 E-mail: child.mash@oldham.gov.uk or adult.mash@oldham.gov.uk</p>	<p>The ambition for 2018/19 is to progress the development of the website and branding for the board.</p>
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6. Safeguarding Adult Reviews

- 6.1 Section 44 of the Care Act (2014) requires Local Safeguarding Adult Boards to arrange a Safeguarding Adult Review (SAR) when an adult in its area dies as a result of abuse or neglect, whether known or suspected, and there is concern that partner agencies could have worked more effectively to protect the person at risk. A SAR can also be conducted when a person has not died but it is known or suspected that they have experienced serious abuse/neglect, sustained potentially life threatening injury, serious sexual abuse or serious/permanent impairment of health or development. It places a duty on all Board members to contribute in undertaking the review, sharing information and applying the lessons learnt. The SAR brings together and analyses the findings from individual agencies involved, in order to make recommendations for future practice where this is necessary.
- 6.2 The focus for Oldham Safeguarding Adults Board in 2017/2018 has been to ensure that there is a clear, robust process with the statutory partners involved, which is Care Act compliant to give the necessary assurance that there are effective mechanisms in place to conduct safeguarding adult reviews. It is essential that we learn from situations where the outcome has been less favourable and where areas for improvement relating to multi and single agency practice can be identified and used to inform practice, policy and process development for the future.
- 6.3 A Safeguarding Adult Review which commenced in 2015 has remained ongoing throughout 2017/2018. The aim is to complete this review early into 2018/2019. There were specific issues that caused this significant delay, and measures have now been put in place to ensure such a delay cannot occur in future reviews. Throughout 2017/2018, the Safeguarding Adult Review subgroup received six referrals for consideration for a Safeguarding Adult Review. The SAR subgroup came to a decision that there should be a Safeguarding Adult Review in two of the six cases, also recommended that a further two cases required a learning review and two cases did not meet the criteria for a SAR.
- 6.4 The plan moving forward into 2018/19 is to embed the SAR sub group as a functional sub group of the Board. Membership has been reviewed and will be chaired by the Designated Nurse Safeguarding Adults at Oldham CCG and has representation from Adult Social Care, Greater Manchester Police and Age UK as the key members with additional membership from NHS trusts, probation and turning point.
- 6.5 The subgroup will provide a bimonthly report to the Safeguarding Adult Board and will be held to account for sharing learning, promoting improved outcomes and ensuring Care Act compliance.
- 6.6 The aims for 2018/2019 are for the Safeguarding Adult Review subgroup to continue to develop and strengthen, raising awareness of the process for reviews as well as cascading the learning of completed reviews.

- 6.7 There is a requirement for the SAR protocol to be reviewed and updated. The protocol should include detail of SAR's as well as learning reviews and how each agency will be expected to participate openly to ensure effective learning can be achieved.

7. Peer Review

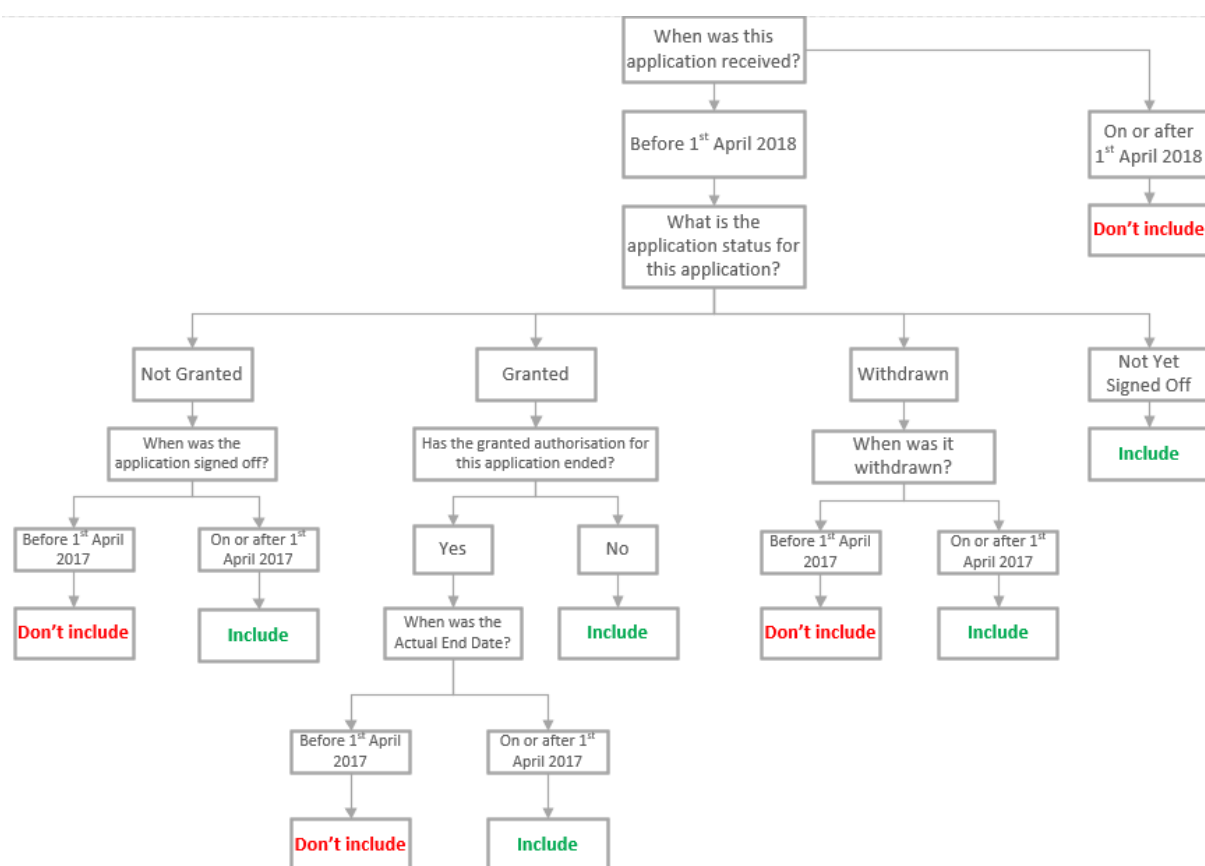
- 7.1 In September 2017, the Safeguarding Adults Board agreed that it would be helpful to progress the ADASS Sector Led Improvement process and commission a peer review with another safeguarding adults board. The purpose of the challenge process is to undertake an audit and seek strengths and areas for improvement from a critical friend perspective.
- 7.2 Further to initial agreement to undertake a safeguarding peer review with the Stockport partnership, and following a guidance session delivered by the NW ADASS team, the planning and initiation of delivery of the exercise was undertaken (completion expected in 2018/2019).
- 7.3 While the NW ADASS team provide a range of templates for peer review, the first step undertaken was to tailor this to ensure a clear alignment to the partnership's purpose and responsibilities in relation to the safeguarding of vulnerable adults. This focused on the definition of what constitutes and demonstrates statutory safeguarding and Care Act compliance across eight key thematic areas: outcomes for people; participation; vision, strategy & leadership; working together; resource & workforce management; service delivery & effective practice; commissioning; improvement & innovation.
- 7.4 The peer review involves a number of key steps: completion of a self-assessment, followed by a site visit, and the production of a findings report by our 'peer' colleagues, which is used to inform an action plan responding to points raised and learning as required. The exercise is reciprocal, with insight from our peer's self-assessment and a visit to their site also informing responses. A Peer Review sub group was drawn together, including representatives from Adult Social Care, NHS Oldham Clinical Commissioning Group, Pennine Care NHS Foundation Trust, Pennine Acute NHS Hospitals Trust, Greater Manchester Police, and Healthwatch Oldham.
- 7.5 The Oldham self-assessment was developed using submissions and contributions from agencies across the partnership, including adult social care provider representatives, and was completed at the end of the year (March 2018). The Oldham site visit is scheduled to take place in May 2018, with completion of the report and action plan expected to conclude the exercise by the autumn. Receipt of the Stockport self-assessment, and the undertaking of the return site visit followed by the completion of their report is also expected to take place within this timeframe.

- 7.6 The outcome of the peer review will feature in the SAB annual report for 2018/19, and the learning will be incorporated into an action plan, as part of the business plan of the SAB.

8. Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards and the Mental Capacity Act

- 8.1 The Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) aim to protect people who lack mental capacity, but who need to be legally deprived of liberty so they can be given care and treatment in a hospital or care home. If a person's right to liberty needs to be infringed in other settings, an authorisation must be obtained from the Court of Protection.
- 8.2 In March 2017, the Law Commission published its report proposing the Liberty of Protection Safeguards as a replacement for the Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards and how changes to current legislation might look in relation to people who are deprived of their liberty. The Law Commission proposes that the Liberty Protection Safeguards (LPS) take Court of Protection and Deprivation of Liberty Safeguarding factors into account and will provide safeguards for vulnerable adults who need it without unnecessary assessment duplications from health and social care professionals. The proposed Liberty Protection Safeguards would apply in all settings whereas the current DoLS regime only applies to registered care homes and hospitals. Anyone who lives outside of these settings such as their own home or supported living would need an order from the Court of Protection to be deprived of their liberty. The LPS would apply to anyone over the age of 16. This would bring it in line with other aspects of the Mental Capacity Act which applies to anyone over the age of 16. The current DoLS only applies to people aged 18 or over.
- 8.3 On the 14th March 2018, it was announced that Ministers broadly accept Liberty of Protection Safeguards and has agreed to legislate to replace the DoLS with a new system to authorise the confinement of people in care arrangements when they lack capacity. However, legislation to replace DoLS is not imminent and will be implemented when parliamentary time allows.
- 8.4 A welcomed change will be as the process commences. Currently, assessments under the DoLS are often made and authorisation is sought after a person has moved into a care home and into circumstances that already amounts to a deprivation of liberty. Under LPS, an authorisation to deprive someone of their liberty would be decided at the planning stage and will seek to ensure that a full analysis of all available options is undertaken before anything is finalised.

- 8.5 The current DoLS regime simply authorises a deprivation of liberty whilst LPS would authorise particular care arrangements regardless of where they are provided. This would potentially reduce the number of assessments required because a new assessment wouldn't be required if someone living at home moved into a respite placement or was admitted into hospital providing the care arrangements were similar.
- 8.6 The new safeguards also propose that there will be no need for a Supervisory Body (currently a Local Authority) to authorise all deprivation of liberty under the DoLS scheme. This would be replaced by those responsible for arranging the care authorising it. So for instance, a person being discharged from the hospital, the Responsible Body will be the NHS Trust. Similarly, if someone is receiving Continuing Healthcare Funding the Responsible Body will be the Clinical Commissioning Group. And for others, the Responsible Body will be the Local Authority commissioning their care. The general rule will be that the Responsible Body will be the authority responsible for meeting a person's needs under the Care Act 2014.
- 8.7 Finally, one other main difference between DoLS and LPS will be around the role of the Best Interest Assessor. Under LPS a new role of Approved Mental Capacity Professional (AMCP) will be introduced. The AMCP will provide a layer of scrutiny to the proposed arrangements in cases where there is a higher level of complexity such as where someone is objecting to arrangements.
- 8.8 Whilst the government has announced that it 'broadly accepts' the recommendations from the Law Commission, the Minister for Social Care, Caroline Dineage, has advised that the department will continue to work with the health and social care sector on the recommendations from the Law Commission and engage further with stakeholders. At present, timescales for this further engagement and progression towards new legislation is unclear.
- 8.9 **The Annual Data Return for DoLS in Oldham for 2017/18**
- 8.9.1 On an annual basis Oldham, along with every local authority in England, submits a Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) Return. The DoLS data collection gathers information on all DoLS applications in England on an annual basis.
- 8.9.2 Information collected in the return will provide an estimate of the number of individuals subject to a DoLS authorisation as well as the number of active DoLS cases in England for the 2017-18 reporting year. A case is defined as active from the moment the DoLS request is received by the council.
- 8.9.3 The return collects data on all DoLS applications active at any stage between 1st April 2017 and 31st March 2018 (see flowchart below):



Key Findings

- 8.9.4 In 2017/18 there was a total of 729 new DoLS applications received between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018; this is an increase in comparison to 2016/17, when a total of 647 new applications were received.
- 8.9.5 There were 443 DoLS applications received between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017 that were still active during this reporting year, meaning that a total of 1,172 applications are included on the DoLS return.
- 8.9.6 The number of applications not completed as at 31 March 2018 has significantly increased to 584 compared to 31 March 2017 where there were a total of 318 not completed.
- 8.9.7 There was a slight reduction in the number of applications granted during 2017/18 with a total of 296 applications, compared to 330 applications granted in 2016/17.
- 8.9.8 In 2017/18 there were a total of 235 urgent applications received, which is an increase on 2016/17 when a total of 197 urgent applications were received.

- 8.9.9 A total of 729 new DoLS applications were received between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018 which is up from the 647 applications received in 2016/17.

Table 2: Applications received

New DoLS Applications Received	2016-17	2017-18
April	58	45
May	42	49
June	49	59
July	44	32
August	69	73
September	29	86
October	51	70
November	65	61
December	31	59
January	85	90
February	69	70
March	55	35
Total Received in Year	647	729

Table 3: Applications not completed as at 31 March 2018

	2016-17	2017-18
Applications not completed as at 31 March – not yet signed off	318	584

- 8.9.10 The number of applications not completed as at 31 March 2018 has significantly increased to 584 in comparison to 31 March 2017 where there were a total of 318 not completed.

Table 4: Applications Granted

DoLS Applications Granted	2016-17	2017-18
April	5	18
May	12	23
June	15	19
July	40	29
August	61	22
September	4	41
October	34	32
November	20	21
December	23	19
January	24	21
February	60	28
March	32	23
Total Applications Granted in Year	330	296

8.9.11 There were a fewer applications granted during 2017/18 with a total of 296 DoLS granted in comparison to 2016/17 where there were 330 granted.

Table 5: Urgent Applications Received

	2016-17	2017-18
Urgent Applications received	197	235

8.9.12 In 2017/18 235 DoLS applications were urgent applications, an increase on the previous year which had 197 urgent applications.

Table 6: Gender of Granted Applications

	2017/18
Male	104
Female	192
Total Applications Granted	296

8.9.13 In 2017/18 there were a higher number of females that were granted a DoLS application with a total of 192 applications compared to 104 males.

Table 7: Ethnic Origin of Granted Applications

	2017/18
White	283
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups	2
Asian/Asian British	2
Black/Black British	3
Other Ethnic Origin	4
Undeclared/Not Known	2
Total Applications Granted	296

8.9.14 In 2017/18 the highest numbers of granted applications for service users were from a White ethnic origin. The lowest numbers were from a Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups and Other Ethnic Origin.

8.10 Challenges

8.10.1 There have been a number of challenges that have contributed to the DoLS position during 2017/18. These have related to the process undertaken to complete and authorise applications in the context of an increase in volume, and a review is under way to improve this process and increase the number of authorised signatories.







9. Partner Organisations Reports


This section contains the partner organisations reports for 2017-18 and takes the form of responses to nine key areas:

National and local developments for your organisation in respect of Safeguarding Adults during 2017/18	
Greater Manchester Fire & Rescue Service (GMFRS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ GMFRS transferred to GMCA on the 8th May 2017 as part of Greater Manchester Devolution ➤ The Mayor (Andy Burnham) will lead the Combined Authority (made up of the Heads of the 10 Local Authorities in GM) these bodies will be serviced by the GMCA Chief Exec, and leadership team. ➤ Beverley Hughes, Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime. Oversees the fire and rescue service on behalf of the Mayor, ➤ On November 16, 2017 GMFRS announced the appointment of Dawn Docx Deputy Chief Fire Officer. ➤ New Chief Fire Officer, Jim Wallace, will take on the role from September 2018 <div>    </div> <p>Vulnerable people who have no place in a custody cell are now to receive the right support, in the right place, at the right time, thanks to a service officially launched in Greater Manchester.</p> <p>Providing the detainee has given them consent, staff screen and assess the individual, sharing relevant information with criminal justice agencies to inform charging and sentencing decisions. The person is also helped to access appropriate services, such as mental and physical health care, social care, substance misuse services and safeguarding support. Commissioned in February 2017 and developed over the last year, the Healthcare in Custody and Wider Liaison and Diversion Service is now fully operational.</p>

	<p>Baroness Beverley Hughes, the Deputy Mayor for Policing, Fire and Crime, said: “While keeping the public safe is the number one priority, it’s clear that a custody cell or prison is not always the right place for vulnerable people, such as veterans, homeless people, or people with learning disabilities.</p>
<p>NHS Oldham Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)</p>	<p>Throughout 2017/2018 there have been further developments within the NHS to strengthen and embed safeguarding. NHS England, alongside the Royal Colleges are in the process of developing an intercollegiate document that will provide standards of training, knowledge and skills expected of each staff group within the NHS.</p> <p>Within Greater Manchester, there has been a desire to standardise quality assurance across all NHS funded providers. The Safeguarding Standard’s tool has been updated and this now includes Prevent. This has now been embedded into all NHS funded contracts for 2017/2018 in order to gain further assurance about the care being provided.</p> <p>There continues to be concerns raised locally and nationally about the understanding and organisational implementation of the Mental Capacity Act. This has been identified particularly within the LeDeR programme (learning disability mortality review programme). As a result, NHS England are leading a national pilot to review the use of the Mental Capacity Act within acute hospital settings in first instance. This pilot will progress throughout 2018/2019.</p>
<p>Greater Manchester Police (GMP)</p>	<p>Greater Manchester Police have, in this time period, returned the investigation of public protection (PP) matters to the local districts, from the centralised Public Protection Division (PPD). This has seen specialist PP detectives return to district policing and all PP investigations carried out locally.</p> <p>Whilst the PPD still exists and continues to manage crime and safeguarding issues that cross multiple district boundaries (sex offender management, internet based crime etc.) the Investigation and Safeguarding Review (ISR) undertaken by GMP which saw this transition has also informed other fundamental changes. Of relevance to Oldham is that as part of the ISR, a review of the police MASH triage function has been completed. Consequently, decisions on triage are now made jointly with representatives from both Adult and Children’s services. Alongside this, the introduction of a daily risk management meeting within the MASH has seen the high risk matters identified through the triage being discussed with MASH managers and work tasked to relevant</p>

	<p>agencies to ensure today's business is dealt with today. This has seen a reduction in the PP incident triage queues and risk is being managed far more effectively.</p> <p>With the return of PP work to districts, GMP Oldham have commenced a series of Continuous Professional Development days to upskill and train staff from mainstream CID in PP matters and vice-versa. This work is intended to produce omniscient detectives, able to deal with all serious and complex crime. Whilst not a perfect solution to replace experience gained working as either a CID or PP specialist, it is an adequate one and in time, officers will receive commensurate training as required – augmented by a training needs analysis for all affected staff.</p> <p>With the review of the MASH triage, it is anticipated (and beginning to realise) that demand into the detective's office will reduce, allowing them to focus on the most serious matters as required. The triage process also allows specialist neighbourhood beat officers to deal with vulnerable adult incidents / concerns on their areas.</p> <p>Further enhancements the ISR will bring include the introduction of a case management team, to work within the MASH. Anticipated to start late January 2019, the team will assist in the triage of cases, attend the risk management meetings, attend case conferences and strategy meetings and take over ownership of MARAC. With the embedded police officers working in the MASH, they will be the go-to team for all safeguarding matters in the first instance.</p> <p>Through Challenger, a new pathway has been established to help identify, refer and deal with issues of criminal exploitation. Challenger Oldham has made the exploitation of vulnerable people one its five priorities for the year and the new referral pathway has assisted in tackling this emerging issue. Human trafficking and modern slavery also feature as priority areas and a problem profile is to be commissioned to allow policy makers to see the true picture of these crime types in the borough.</p>
National Probation Service (NPS)	Please see section below.
Pennine Care NHS Foundation Trust	<p>Development and delivery of a 'Train the Trainer' training package - Assessing Mental Capacity which was initially delivered to Adult Community Nursing team senior staff.</p> <p>Development and delivery of Adult Safeguarding Level 3 and the Association of Safeguarding to Pressure ulcers</p>

	<p>training – delivered to over one hundred community practitioners.</p> <p>Identification of ‘Safeguarding Leads’ (Champions) in teams, in Mental Health, Dental and some Community Nursing teams.</p> <p>Reintroduction of quarterly Safeguarding FORUMS for the ‘Safeguarding Leads’ to provide updates, education and safeguarding supervision.</p> <p>Following the CQC inspection in May 2017, it was identified that the staff within mental health inpatient units might benefit from a higher level of visibility from the safeguarding teams. The Safeguarding Families teams there developed a package of training and a “toolkit” to enable staff to identify and respond to safeguarding concerns and access support from the teams.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Adult Safeguarding Briefing.pptx</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Adult Safeguarding Flowchart_.docx</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>7 minute briefing - Adult Safeguarding S</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>6 Principles - Final.pdf</p> </div> </div> <p>The trust safeguarding leaflet and Prevent leaflet has been updated and reprinted, has been distributed around services and is given to staff on staff induction.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>5304 Prevent leaflet reprint v3 - July 2017</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>5305 Safeguarding children adults and fa</p> </div> </div> <p>The safeguarding teams now cover a stall in the “marketplace” on trust induction, ensuring that from the outset of employment with Pennine Care, staff know how to access their local teams.</p> <p>The safeguarding team produced its first newsletter in October 2018, which introduced the Named Nurses for each team and explained the structure of the safeguarding teams in Pennine Care. It outlined plans for the coming year and again highlighted how to contact safeguarding teams. Another newsletter will be planned for</p>
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	<p>April 2018.</p> <p> Safeguarding Newsletter.docx</p> <p>All incidents on incident reporting system “Ulysses” are now overseen by the Safeguarding Families Teams, with advice offered to staff inputting incidents.</p> <p>A “message of the month” has been published and covers a different topic each month. Since April 2017 some of the topics covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trafficking • Respectful challenge • Perinatal Care and Fathers • Safeguarding/CSE in Sport – Greater Manchester procedures • Mental Capacity and safeguarding • Disguised compliance • Self-Neglect • Organised Crime • Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children • Financial Abuse • “Think family”
OMBC Adult Social Care	<p>Throughout 2017/18 we have undertaken additional safeguarding training locally for all Social Care staff. This training has provided staff with the skills and abilities to undertake safeguarding enquires in accordance with the safeguarding policy. A significant amount of time has been invested to ensure Adult Social Care is implementing the safeguarding adult policy consistently across the service. This is essential with the local developments in</p>

	<p>relation to the integrated care organisation and the formation of 5 cluster areas.</p> <p>In preparation for the move to 5 integrated health and social care clusters in April 2017 we introduced an early integrated adopter cluster; Cluster West. Safeguarding Adults has been central to practice within the early adopter cluster, ensuring there is a streamlined approach to safeguarding into the cluster from other teams including; MASH and the Integrated Discharge team.</p> <p>The early adopter cluster has strived to reduce the number of safeguarding enquires through an integrated approach using a preventative way of working. To date the team have worked jointly with 41% of Oldham residents, sharing information in a more timely manner than previous to prevent a crisis situation.</p> <p>Since the last report the council has had a SEND inspection.</p> <p>As part of the action plan we have arranged a task and finish group re Transition / Preparing for Adult Hood protocol. In addition meetings have taken place between adults and children's social care to support smoother processes.</p>
Age UK Oldham	<p>Age UK Oldham continues to challenge poor practice in care and to support those people who are most vulnerable to make sure their views and wishes are kept central to any decisions made for them to achieve outcomes which matter to them in their life.</p> <p>As a high profile voluntary sector and a respected service provider in Oldham as well as a member of the Oldham Multi Agency Safeguarding Partnership it is an organisational priority that our Trustees, staff and volunteers have a clear understanding of the statutory Multi-Agency Policy and Procedures together with a clear understanding of the six safeguarding principles which underpins all adult safeguarding processes. All our personnel receive mandatory training in line with the Care Act 2014 and have clear directives via our organisation link safeguarding policy in relation to reporting, recording and documenting all issues or concerns raised by staff and / or volunteers. In addition to these developments our organisation undertakes the ISO 9001 Quality System which underpins the quality, management structure and recording of all the services we deliver.</p> <p>We have invested considerable time and resources to carry out a full audit of all our staff and volunteers' understanding and level of experience of the Mental Capacity Act using the MCA Competency Framework to</p>

	<p>ensure that the correct level of training is identified at a level which supports the work and responsibility that individual staff and volunteers have to their specific client group. The training programme will be implemented during Autumn 2018.</p> <p>Our organisation took part in the Safeguarding Peer Review process between OMBC and Stockport Council earlier this year. Senior staff attended a workshop and completed the required contributor paperwork to assist this process to inform the wider level of safeguarding support to residents of Oldham on a range of levels which our organisation promotes and specifically focusses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcomes for people • Participation • Working together <p>The organisational safeguarding lead contributed to the work stream led by the OMBC Adult Safeguarding Manager earlier this year looking at partner agencies' experience of working with the OMBC Adult Safeguarding Teams. This provided the opportunity to feedback not only our staff / volunteer's experience when working with OMBC but also the general public's views and experience when contacting the team for support / assistance.</p>
Pennine Acute Hospitals NHS Trust	<p>Through 2017 / 18 Pennine Acute Hospitals NHS Trust has commenced integration with Salford Royal Hospital NHS Foundation Trust to form the Northern Care Alliance (NCA). As a corporate service the two safeguarding teams for Pennine Acute and SRFT have integrated and now serve the whole of the Northern Care Alliance. The integrated safeguarding structure continues to develop, bringing together skills and experience from across the North East Sector of Greater Manchester.</p> <p>The executive lead for safeguarding at NCA board level is the Chief Nurse. Strategic and operational safeguarding arrangements are delivered and supported by the Corporate Safeguarding Team across the NCA. There is a robust governance structure for adult safeguarding which is monitored by the existing SRFT and Pennine acute safeguarding committees. Assurance is provided to the Trust Boards with accountability to the Local Safeguarding Boards (LSB's) and Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG).</p> <p>This is a significant organisational change which aims to raise safeguarding standards across the Northern Care</p>

	Alliance whilst providing and improving the assurance to the boards of continued improvement.
Healthwatch Oldham	<p>Healthwatch Oldham (HWO) is the consumer champion for health and social care services. It represents the voice of service users within the Oldham area in relation to their experiences of safeguarding practice. HWO carries out 4 key roles that support the safeguarding agenda. These are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the voices and experiences of service users are heard and fed into the planning of services • Help shape the design and delivery of health and social care services • Hold services to account • Support the resolution of any NHS complaints and ensure lessons are learnt <p>During 2017/18 HWO reviewed the safeguarding cases identified through its Information service and NHS Advocacy Complaints work. Healthwatch Oldham also reviewed its policies and working practices relating to the reporting, recording and monitoring of safeguarding concerns and incidents and uses case studies to show how lessons learnt are reshaping services.</p> <p>HWO staff are trained in safeguarding and the MCA in line with the Care Act 2014 and clear processes are in place to ensure safeguarding cases are subject to wider scrutiny by senior staff and where appropriate escalated to statutory partners.</p> <p>HWO adopts a person-centred approach as part of its care home visits, ward 'Walk Abouts' and service reviews to understand how safeguarding is managed in a range of operational settings. Along with our network of Healthwatch volunteers we work closely with patients/service users and their families to identify any possible safeguarding issues or preventative measures that will help to improve the experiences of service users and meet safeguarding needs for those at risk.</p>
First Choice Homes Oldham	<p>All First Choice Homes' staff are provided with mandatory safeguarding training. This includes a large section specifically relating to Safeguarding Adults at Risk.</p> <p>During 2017/18 this training was revised, quality assured and approved by the SAB Training sub-group.</p>

	<p>Training is refreshed every three years, again for all staff. Following the refresher training staff are assessed and, should they not meet the standard required to pass the assessment (100%) they are required to attend the full safeguarding training again, to ensure that safeguarding adults is embedded across the business.</p> <p>During 2017/18 the Domestic Abuse section of the mandatory training has also been enhanced and lengthened.</p> <p>First Choice Homes have Designated Safeguarding Officers (DSO's) in all areas of the business. DSO's are a point of contact for the organisation to discuss and record concerns. They offer support to members of staff, facilitate the contact with the relevant social care agency / police and support colleagues to complete 'safeguarding alert form' where appropriate. DSO's also log all concerns on a central database, accessible only to DSO's, highlight any issues or training gaps at the First Choice Homes' Safeguarding Group meeting and promote the safeguarding agenda within their teams. There are currently 21 DSO's across the business, with the aim to increase this during the forthcoming year.</p> <p>During 2017/18, First Choice Homes also developed 'Safeguarding Champions' across the business. The role of the champions is to continually revise processes and to act as a point of support for Designated Safeguarding Officers. There are currently 21 DSO's across the business including four Safeguarding Champions, with the aim to increase these numbers during the forthcoming year.</p> <p>First Choice Homes have also revised the way in which safeguarding alerts are logged, creating 'triggers' for follow up action required and to ensure colleague accountability. This is due to be rolled out across the business from October 2018 onwards, with training to be provided for all staff.</p>
Care at Home representative	<p>Workforce Development: Training for care staff has been ongoing in line with the 3 year refresh cycle. Managers have also sourced additional specialist training which includes forced marriage, sexual exploitation, domestic violence and prevent which has supported staff in understanding and responding to a service users individual needs and associated risks.</p> <p>Comms and publicity: In June 2018, we appointed a Communications and Engagement Officer who will work with service users, carers and service users. In the coming months he will be supporting the organisation with a Whistleblowing Campaign.</p> <p>Transitions: The Shared Lives Team have been working with Children's Services to plan and implement processes to ensure a smooth transition into an adult social care and a Shared Lives Placement. The team have</p>

	been reviewing their Statement of Purpose and CQC Registration with a view to changing their regulated activity to include those who are 16+
OMBC Public Health (as advisors to the Board)	<p>Infection prevention and Control is one of the key elements of safe care in health and social care settings.</p> <p>Care homes are monitored by the Care Quality Commission (CQC) who hold them to account using section 8 of the essential standards and takes in to account the Health and Social Care Act 2008: Code of practice on the prevention and control of infections and related guidance, a document that is commonly referred to as the hygiene code.</p> <p>The hygiene code requires the home to have somebody responsible for infection prevention and control (IP&C and Flu Link worker) to act as a source of authority to set and monitor practice standards. This includes each Care provider achieving the IP&C Certificate of Excellence award which includes meeting the following criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP&C Care Home Audit completed and must achieve 92% and above; • Evidence of IP&C Annual Update/training for all Care Home staff (includes. Essential Steps evidence, Dental Audit, Annual statement. • Hand Hygiene audit completed for all staff with evidence of hand hygiene training and assessments; • Up to date IP&C notice board displayed for staff and general public; • IP&C lead person to attend the IP&C leads care home workshops every quarter (must attend 3 meetings a year and evidence of cascading this to their care home. <p>When Care providers are ready and have met the above criteria, a Health Protection Nurse visits and validate the assessment and issue the Certificate of Excellence (CoE).</p> <p>To date the CoE workshops have been well attended and information disseminated and implemented especially the oral health workshop which has driven up standards with frontline staff.</p> <p>Therefore, the CoE award has improved quality standards in all areas of IP&C and has made a direct impact on IP&C practices ensuring that residents in care homes are continually being safeguarded against healthcare</p>

	associated Infections and outbreaks.
Turning Point	<p>Turning Point has been commissioned to provide an integrated treatment service called Rochdale and Oldham Active Recovery Service (ROAR) across Rochdale and Oldham from 1st April 2018.</p> <p>The aim of this service is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the substance-related harm to individuals, families and communities and support the building of individual recovery. • To be a single integrated specialist substance misuse service, providing specialist drug and alcohol services for adults. <p>Key elements and principles of the service model are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One integrated service – two boroughs coming together • Flexible and dynamic – responding to diversity of need • Consistency and quality of delivery across both areas • Greater flexibility in access to treatment for service user – in location and method. • Single point of entry through multiple channels • Clear and defined treatment pathways through the service and into sustained recovery <p>The new service model will comprise the following teams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access and Engagement Team – leading on screening, assessment, managing lower level users' e.g. non-dependent drug and alcohol, with specialist digital workers. • Partnership Team –comprising, homelessness prevention, tenancy support, Community Development, harm reduction, peer mentoring and volunteers, assertive linkage to mutual aid, support for social

	<p>enterprise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical Team – single clinical team approach, integrated with delivery teams. OST prescribing, BBV vaccinations/ testing, health checks, wound care, community detoxification. Specialist leads, development of INP/NMP roles, Priority on safety, changes made with a planned approach. • PSI Team – specialist PSI interventions, training for staff, coordination and facilitation of groups. Emphasis on groups as primary modality of intervention and delivery of psychosocial interventions. • Locality Teams –In Rochdale and Oldham; engagement, harm reduction, brief advice, PSI, clinical and health interventions. Recovery co-ordination, prescription management, recovery planning, group facilitation, transition work with YP service, and shared care. • Performance and Administration Team – The Performance and Administration team comprise a range of posts including Performance Lead, Data Analyst and a team of Administrators. The Administrator team will be based in Rochdale but work across the adult treatment hubs, and will also provide support to the clinical and partnership teams and as well as supplementary cover across teams
<p>Developments post Winterbourne View and the progress your organisation has made in respect of working towards supporting the Learning Disability Transformation agenda (including fast track) during 2017/18</p>	
<p>Greater Manchester Fire & Rescue Service (GMFRS)</p>	<p>GMFRS's core purpose is to 'protect and improve the quality of life of the people in Greater Manchester'. Our Safeguarding Policy outlines GMFRS' commitment to the safeguarding and protection of children, young people and adults from abuse and neglect.</p> <p>All of our safeguarding activity will promote the safety, dignity and wellbeing of those individuals we are safeguarding and take into account their wishes, beliefs and personal circumstances.</p> <p>GMFRS has a broad remit and delivers a range of activities. During all of this activity, and through the implementation of our Safeguarding Policy, GMFRS will ensure that all of its employees, volunteers and those who undertake work on behalf of the service, maintain a proper focus on safeguarding and that this is reflected both in sound individual practice and internal policies, procedures, guidance and training.</p>

	<p>Thematic safeguarding concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence • Hoarding & Animal Hoarding • Living Conditions / Self Neglect • Mental Health / Depression • Drugs & Alcohol • Falls/Mobility • Deliberate Fire Setting/Aggressive Behaviour
NHS Oldham Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)	<p>Oldham CCG is on track against the GM Transforming Care discharge trajectory, however there are still a high number of people in secure placements compared to other boroughs in GM and work is on-going to ensure that appropriate community provision is in place for patients who will be discharged in the future. This can be a lengthy and complicated process as CCG and Local Authority ensure that the right package of care is in place for people who have complex needs and challenging behaviour. It is important to ensure that the appropriate step-down provision, such as supported living, is in place for the discharge to be successful.</p> <p>Complex Case Forum and 'At Risk' Register</p> <p>The CCG, LA and PCFT (CLDT) meet monthly to review clients who are deemed 'at risk' – this would mainly be at risk of admission, however could include risk of family or placement breakdown, criminal activity etc. The purpose of the review is to identify ways to support clients with the most complex needs to prevent potential deterioration and possible admission. The register includes children and young people with a learning disability and/or autism who are either in hospital or at risk of admission.</p> <p>LD Health Checks</p> <p>Oldham CCG primary care team have undertaken an audit to validate LD registers held within each practice. The CCG is proposing to include LD annual health checks in the updated primary care quality scheme, due to go live</p>

	in October 2018. Resource tools for GP practices have been developed, including easy read documents, which have been designed with the support of Pennine Care NHS FT.
Greater Manchester Police (GMP)	<p>Many of the learning lessons that fell out of the Winterbourne View scandal are not directly relevant to the police. That said, Greater Manchester Police now works directly with specialist NHS staff in the control rooms to assist first responders when dealing with apparent mental health, learning disability or autism issues. All staff within the organisation have had to complete E-learning packages on mental capacity and all staff are aware that when incidents are reported to police, they are to be believed and investigated. To further support frontline staff, a Vulnerability Support Unit has been established within the police control rooms – their role is to provide the responder with accurate background information about the people they are dealing with and detail key professionals involved in their care where applicable. This helps to ensure appropriate referrals are made in a timely fashion. With the addition of the multi-agency MASH triage function and subsequent daily risk management meeting, it is hoped that no cases “slip through the net” and that the right professionals are involved at an early stage.</p> <p>As always, GMP remains committed to the SCR process and will always cooperate with any such review, implementing lessons learned or changing policy accordingly.</p>
Pennine Care NHS Foundation Trust	<p>The Oldham Learning Disability Team has been closely linked in with the National and GM wide View Transforming Care Agenda. The Team has worked closely with our colleagues in social care and commissioning to support discharge planning for the small cohort of people who remain in secure settings. The Team has also supported the development of the Dynamic Risk Register in Oldham. This register identifies all of the people with learning disabilities who are currently inpatients and those who are felt to be at risk of admission to hospital. The Learning Disability Team has contributed to ensuring that the DRR is maintained and updated at monthly meetings of the Complex Cases Forum. This enable the wider MDT to ensure that urgent cases are allocated, that resources are used effectively and that, wherever possible, admission is avoided. The Team has also attended the GM Learning Disability Leads meetings and has provided training to provider services as part of our commitment to the GM Joint Training Partnership. The Learning Disability Team has worked closely around hospital discharges and the DRR with the newly commissioned GM Specialist Support Team. The Team co-located with our social colleagues in October 2017 and will be integrated under a single line management structure. This will enable us to provide an even more effective response to the Transforming Care agenda and more coordinated support and monitoring post-discharge.</p>

OMBC Adult Social Care	<p>Adult Social Care have an integrated learning disability team now under single line management. The team are working together to support safe discharges of people from long stay hospitals.</p> <p>Oldham Council attend the CCG dynamic risk register meeting on monthly basis where transforming care cases and people at risk of admission are discussed and actions to support d/c or prevent admission are agreed. We are also continuing to review out of borough placements to support return to borough or close to borough wherever possible.</p>
Age UK Oldham	<p>In line with the Care Act 2014 Age UK Oldham have developed and redesigned their in- house policies and procedures which underpin their commitment to promote the safety and improve the quality of care for 'all people who use our services'. With changes to the social care climate and our organisational constitution we have broadened our scope of services on offer as the age group of people with whom we now come into contact with is diverse.</p> <p>One example is our George Street Chapel which provides school age children with the opportunity to experience life in Oldham during Victorian times. We ensure that all staff who are taking part in this intergenerational / school tour work have access and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • designated organisational Children's Safeguarding Lead • Clearer policies and procedures to follow • correct guidance provided by skilled senior managers • appropriate level of training for their specific role. <p>Our front line services come into contact with people from all backgrounds and ages and staff are often working with families or older people. With the diagnosis of early onset dementia, their family unit usually includes elderly parents and young adults under the age of 18. Other staff working on AUKO Information & Advice, Care & Support Services, Prevention Services and in our shops often come across complicated family or carer arrangements which, on occasions, necessitate sensitive handling and the intervention of experienced and knowledgeable staff trained in spotting the signs of potential abuse with an awareness and aware of both the OMBC adult and children's safeguarding policies and procedures.</p> <p>AUKO continues to work closely with partners within the OMBC consortium Multi-agency working and has benefited greatly from the shared experiences and different perspectives which are discussed at the safeguarding</p>

	<p>sub groups. Managers attending the sub groups have been able to cascade their learning of other disabilities, ages and ethnicity to other staff.</p> <p>As part of the Accessible Information Standard (AIS) and ISO Quality System all our projects and services are adding questions to their client referral forms to determine - the formats in which people need information presenting to them in order to communicate with them effectively. We will ensure that we are complying with the AIS to meet all our client's / customer preferences via the ISO system. All our Information & Advice AUK fact sheets / information guides can be ordered in large print, audio and easy read versions to address some of the communication issues.</p>
Pennine Acute Hospitals NHS Trust	<p>The Transforming Care programme is all about improving health and care services so that more people can move out of specialist secure hospitals and live in the community, with the right support, and close to home. It aims to improve the lives of children, young people and adults with a learning disability and/or autism who display behaviours that challenge, including those with a mental health condition. The programme has three key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve quality of care for people with a learning disability and/or autism • To improve quality of life for people with a learning disability and/or autism • To enhance community capacity, thereby reducing inappropriate hospital admissions and length of stay <p>The national service model specifications are aimed at supporting health and social care commissioners to develop their own, locally-specific service specifications which support implementation of the national service model.</p> <p>The NCA does however have a key aim to improve the quality of care for people with learning disabilities and/or autism and the following are in place;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Learning Disability and Autism Strategy • A Learning Disability and Autism Pathway Good Practice Guidance. • A Learning Disability and Autism Care Plan which includes the Traffic Light Hospital Passport to identify

	<p>reasonable adjustments needed in hospital and to ensure compliance with the Equality Act 2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NCA has 2 Learning Disability specialist nurses (part of the Safeguarding Team) who work closely with patients, carers and staff offering bespoke advice and support. They have strong links with community partners in health and social care services including the local Learning Disability Partnership and LeDeR Boards and Steering groups. They also work alongside and consult closely with other providers including the charity sector such as advocacy groups eg. Mencap and the current Treat me Well campaign. • Learning disability and Autism awareness training sessions are available to staff with plans for this to become part of mandatory training. <p>There are comprehensive Learning Disability and Autism intranet and internet pages on the PAT website which provide accessible information/advice and support.</p>
Care at Home representative	<p>Work continues to ensure smooth and safe transitions from out of borough placements, new placements and moves internally within the current service provision. Service user needs are reviewed regularly and where it is deemed appropriate service users may be moved, with agreement, to a different property or service which may give them more support (for example within older peoples services) or give them increased independence (for example within supported living)</p> <p>Having robust transition processes and practices in place is supporting the organisation in preparing for the new supported living property (SHALD) in 2019.</p>
First Choice Homes Oldham	<p>A Disability Living Service is in place to support individuals/households with learning or physical disabilities in terms of allocations.</p> <p>First Choice Homes has an 'Independence Service' which provides weekly contact to those customers requiring additional support to manage their tenancies – this includes customers with learning disabilities. This service was previously specifically for First Choice Homes customers only, however during 2017/18 First Choice Homes extended this service to the wider community and it is now available for any Oldham resident, regardless of tenure. The Independence Service is designed to offer advice and assistance to help customers to stay living independently, and to provide help as and when it is needed. Customers are given a named member of staff who they can contact directly with any enquiries. The service assists customers with issues such as reporting repairs, caretaking, dealing with rent, benefit issues or any letters or forms they may need help with and can also signpost customers to any other services which may benefit them.</p>

	<p>First Choice Homes also offer a tenancy support service to customers requiring additional support within their tenancies. Customers may be assessed as requiring this support prior to sign-up, or can be referred to the service at any time during their tenancy, either by other service areas, or by self-referral. This service also offers a drop-in three times per week, which customers can access for one off issues of support, from which they can access the full support service should this benefit them.</p> <p>In addition to the above, First Choice Homes also operates the Central Access Point – the referral gateway for supported accommodation and for Keyring Floating Support.</p> <p>Keyring Floating Support is a flexible service where a support worker can meet people in their own homes or a neutral place to support individuals with difficulties affecting their housing.</p> <p>Supported accommodation provides accommodation and staff support. This service is provided in collaboration with DePaul and Threshold.</p>
National Probation Service	<p>Over 2017/2018, the Communication Tool has been further embedded into practice for those with learning disabilities or difficulties, allowing for adapted engagement strategies to be implemented. Better engagement with this group has also been a focus, with the introduction of guidance on the writing and delivery of enforcement warnings, to ensure complete understanding of the content of these in respect to consequences of their actions. This continues to be an area of development as the intention over 18/19 is that there is increased use of psychologically informed approaches to work with the NPS cohort.</p>
The safeguarding adults focus of your organisation during 2017/18	
Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service (GMFRS)	<p>Strengthening Partnership Working.</p> <p>GMFRS recognises that by working in partnership in the wider health and wellbeing context, fire and rescue services can help to enhance and improve shared outcomes beyond what could be achieved in isolation. As part of our offer to work with localities there are a number of areas where closer working would improve the opportunity for more collaboration and improved outcomes.</p>

	<p>Our focus this year have been co-designing an agreement with Oldham Integrated Care Organisation. Delivering training to the West Cluster integrated team with regards to reducing Fire Risk, referral pathways and closer working.</p> <p>Diversity</p> <p>Our Safeguarding policy and procedure and the guidance that supports it, will take account of diversity and will be delivered in ways that ensure that our services are equitable regardless of the communities involved.</p> <p>GMFRS will safeguard those communities and individuals whose cultural practices require different approaches to deal with sensitive matters relating to abuse and neglect.</p> <p>Empowerment</p> <p>GMFRS staff, where possible and appropriate, will support and encourage people to make their own decisions and give informed consent.</p>
NHS Oldham Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)	<p>Oldham CCG takes a “Whole Family” approach to safeguarding children, young people and adults at risk. This is delivered through the Quality and Safeguarding Team and provides strategic leadership for safeguarding children, looked after children and adults at risk of harm across the Oldham health economy. The Designated roles provide leadership, quality assurance, training, supervision and specialist clinical advice on safeguarding to the CCG, the Local Authority and the provider organisations.</p> <p>Oldham CCG continues to work alongside partner agencies to develop the model for integration of services within Oldham. There is a clear vision to achieve the highest standards of quality and safety and to embed safeguarding principles across the Borough.</p> <p>The focus for safeguarding adults within the CCG throughout 2017/2018 has been to continue to drive forward the safeguarding agenda by improving the effectiveness of the SAB subgroups and ensure the multi-agency policies and procedures are utilised appropriately. The CCG Safeguarding team continue to invest considerable resource into the Safeguarding Adult’s Board, demonstrating commitment as well as the desire to enhance practice.</p> <p>Safeguarding supervision has been a priority for the CCG throughout 2017/2018. The safeguarding team continue to deliver safeguarding supervision to integrated health and social care staff. This has improved knowledge and understanding around safeguarding procedures within the team and enhanced confidence of staff</p>

	<p>when safeguarding concerns arise. The safeguarding team continue to co-ordinate and chair the safeguarding forum for care home and care at home providers. This also has increased the understanding of safeguarding procedures and also provides a forum for debate about safeguarding as well as time for reflection for provider managers. The safeguarding GP leads forum has been established during 2017/2018, with the aim of sharing information/updates about safeguarding with primary care leads and also to have that forum again whereby we facilitate debate and reflection upon incidents with the aim of improving practice standards. The CCG safeguarding team have also established a forum for Named and Designated nurses and doctors to meet, share information about developments, gain assurance about practice and also acts as informal peer supervision. This forum facilitates the Designated nurses providing an update to the Named nurses/doctors from the OSCB/SAB, as well as the Named nurses/doctors updating the Designated nurses about internal safeguarding developments with the NHS trusts.</p>
Greater Manchester Police (GMP)	<p>The predominant focus for Oldham police for 2017/18 has been the transition from PPD to district governance for all PP matters, as part of the ISR (as above).</p> <p>In addition to the ongoing ISR work, Oldham has also been at the forefront of national thinking on domestic abuse and in particular, perpetrator management. Having successfully bid for Home Office funding, Project Reframe was devised and set up to manage high risk perpetrators and working with them and their victims / partners, seek to change behaviour. Adopting an enforce or engage approach, the work is led through the Integrated Offender Management team (Spotlight) and uses staff from GMP, Cheshire and Greater Manchester Community Rehabilitation Company and New Charter. Referrals go via the MASH and a risk identifier is used (the Priority Perpetrator Identification Tool developed by Cardiff University) to score the risk of that individual. Once scored, MASH research is completed before submission to the team for work to commence. Between June 2017 and March 2018, 117 referrals were received and a cohort of 28 of the highest risk perpetrators engaged, with a further 22 pending. Initial research suggests significant savings are being realised across the partnership but most importantly, victims are being safeguarded and protected from harm. Having proved the concept, the work is to be extended to cover Rochdale for 2018/19 and a full academic research evaluation is to be completed by Manchester University.</p>
Pennine Care NHS Foundation Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MASH practitioner – partnership working and attendance at safeguarding board sub groups. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Oldham Specialist Practitioner for Adult Safeguarding is based within the MASH team and plays an integral part in partnership working, through information sharing, screening adult safeguarding referrals & advising and liaising with colleagues from PCFT and other agencies.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The practitioner is the Pennine Care representative at the Oldham Adult Safeguarding Board sub groups, strategy meetings including next steps, Channel strategy meetings, Challenger – weekly police update, Missing from Home, Integrated Health and Social Care Provider Governance Group, Care Home Steering Group, NE Sector Safeguarding Adults Professionals Network, DV partnership, MASH triage, SAR triage & PREVENT steering group. • The practitioner also facilitates Adult Safeguarding Level 3 training for PCFT staff, MARAC training in partnership with the LSCB for PCFT & partners, bespoke pressure ulcer development in association with safeguarding training for adult community staff as part of an SUI action plan, induction/development training and has recently introduced bespoke mental capacity assessment training for adult community staff as well as introducing a safeguarding forum (involving updates, education and safeguarding supervision), which will be rolled out to all services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Safeguarding links/champions have been developed within Community Nursing teams. ○ Pressure Ulcer training has been delivered to community teams across Oldham, with a focus on safeguarding. ○ Clinical visits to wards and teams in mental health teams
OMBC Adult Social Care	<p>The focus of the organisation during 2017/18 has been to ensure all staff have received training in relation to the safeguarding adults policy.</p> <p>Safeguarding case discussions in terms of good practice have been taken place in the wider team meeting as well as during 1:1 supervisions.</p> <p>Making safeguarding personal has been a clear focus of all social care teams.</p> <p>The link between the MASH and Cluster West has been an area that Adult Social Care have focused on to inform good practice and identify areas where improvements can be made across the system as the cluster teams are formed.</p>

Pennine Acute Hospitals NHS Trust	<p>To promote appropriate safeguarding referrals Level 3 safeguarding adult training emphasises the adult at risk definition in The Care Act as a basis for referrals and continues to embed MSP within the training to support patient autonomy and proportionality.</p> <p>The Safeguarding Team liaise closely with local authorities and other partner agencies to support safeguarding enquiries in order to provide a suitable outcome for the person based on the their needs and wants.</p> <p>Staff are encouraged to ensure, wherever possible, patient and carer participation in the Best Interest process.</p> <p>Consent is sought, wherever possible, for referrals to be made so that service users and families where appropriate, are involved in the process from the outset of the safeguarding process.</p> <p>Service users and families are encouraged to participate in best interest decisions; care planning, including advanced care planning; completion of hospital passport, reasonable adjustments and 'This is Me' documents.</p> <p>For the purposes of monitoring and assurance, the safeguarding team produce quarterly reports and also carry out record keeping audits regularly. Notes audits are undertaken to assess documentation in relation to MCA & DoLS and findings fed back at divisional and ward level.</p>
Age UK Oldham	<p>Our focus is always to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all staff / volunteers have received the correct level of training and senior management support which is relevant to their individual roles and duties. • Continue to increase our staff / volunteers confidence using the '<i>something just doesn't feel right</i>' as a starting point for alerting a safeguarding concern. • Continue to increase awareness of safeguarding, not just with our staff and volunteers but with the wider community including older people and their carers to increase knowledge and confidence when they feel in a situation where they feel 'something is not right'. • Provide relevant information regarding safeguarding and help the general public using our services to follow the correct process for reporting their concerns to OMBC.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete a full audit with all staff and volunteers on their experience and understanding of the MCA and identify the necessary training requirements for individual roles and responsibilities. • Embed the MCA Competency Framework into our mandatory training requirements. • Improve AUKO in-house reporting and recording safeguarding processes / procedures in line with our developments for the ISO 201/2015 accreditation in process. • Our wider remit to continue with to strengthen our partnership working in Oldham continue build closer links with our partners sharing experiences and representing people from all groups and create greater understanding of both statutory and voluntary sector services and providers and ultimately improves outcomes for local people. • Ensure our organisational leads are fully briefed with the ongoing health and social care integration taking place in Oldham. • Encourage AUKO senior managers to attend, contribute and support the OMBC Safeguarding Board and related Sub Groups: • Continue to research and source innovative dementia training opportunities which build knowledge, skills and confidence into our workforce. We are keen to share good practice and promote training opportunities with multi-agency partners and service providers in the borough. • Ensure that Safeguarding is an embedded agenda item for all AUKO staff and managers meetings.
Care at Home representative	<p>QA and Audit: The Quality, Performance and Compliance Team have defined robust and streamlined systems and processes for auditing services throughout the organisation ensuring that all employees understand and adhere to their roles and responsibilities in relation to safeguarding and whistleblowing.</p> <p>The team have also started to gather and report data from all services in relation to accidents, incidents and safeguarding concerns and reports are shared with various audiences including managers and board members to ensure that themes and trends are identified, challenge is taking place as appropriate and that actions are agreed</p>

	and monitored.
Healthwatch Oldham	<p>Healthwatch Oldham has a remit to support the health and wellbeing of adults in Oldham. This includes the prevention and identification of safeguarding issues and service reviews to ensure they offer robust and person-centred approaches to safeguarding.</p> <p>HWO supports adult safeguarding by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listening to people, especially the most vulnerable, to understand their experiences and what matters most to them, and involving people in the commissioning and scrutiny of health and social care services • Influencing those who have the power to change services so that they meet people's needs, including safeguarding needs • Enabling people to monitor and review the commissioning and provision of care services • Providing an independent and confidential advice and signposting service • Working with a network of volunteers and service users to improve services and to empower local people • Providing an independent complaints service
First Choice Homes Oldham	<p>Safeguarding is high on the agenda for First Choice Homes and is embedded across service areas. During 2017/18 First Choice Homes colleagues shared 144 reports/safeguarding alerts with partner agencies.</p> <p>The mandatory Safeguarding Adults training, which First Choice Homes' delivers to all staff, was reviewed and quality assured by the Safeguarding Adults Board training sub-group, which approved and praised the training. This is constantly reviewed to ensure it is in line with current best practice and legislation.</p> <p>First Choice Homes recognises that keeping comprehensive records is fundamental to good safeguarding practice and as a result, processes for logging safeguarding alerts were reviewed. This is ongoing and a new system is shortly to be introduced as a result.</p>
National Probation	As part of the NPS North West Business plan 2017/2018, 2 key objectives were identified in relation to adult

Service (NPS)	<p>safeguarding;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the health and wellbeing of Vulnerable Adults as an organisational objective, with at least 70% of staff expected to undertake a range of training relating to mental health including Personality Disorder training, and all staff with Greater Manchester undertaking the Connect 5 Multi agency training. • Improving service provisions for those with care needs, in particular elderly offenders, as well as those with mental health problems including personality disorders. <p>Plans for 17/18 included implementation of the NPS National Suicide Prevention Plan and greater NPS engagement with each local authority suicide prevention panel. The North West have been leading on a project and contributing to national developments in the area of recalls to custody. This was particularly relevant to the Suicide Prevention Strategy due to the disproportionate representation of recalled prisoners who take their own lives following a return to custody.</p>
Turning Point	<p>Turning Point ROAR has a dedicated FT safeguarding lead to assist in delivering Turning Point's Substance Misuse strategy. This post holder assists the Senior Operations Manager and wider staff team in leading, developing and coordinating Children and Adult Safeguarding practices across Rochdale and Oldham Active Recovery, to ensure the delivery of high quality, innovative and effective care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inducting new staff using the Safeguarding Lead Checklist • Chairing Safeguarding Meetings • Management & review of the service safeguarding log using a Multi-Disciplinary Team approach • Oversight and management of the service Safeguarding Audit and Safeguarding specific action-plan • Strategic oversight of Safeguarding Pathways including agreeing information sharing protocols and developing process diagrams • Liaising with local and Children and Adult Safeguarding Boards

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering Safeguarding coaching and training for all staff and when required to external partners • Oversee Safeguarding related written reports • Liaison with maternity services to provide pre-birth plans • Monthly reviews of clients with specific safeguarding needs and concerns • Working closely with Risk & Assurance, HR and Learning and Development departments to ensure safeguarding issues are managed appropriately within services and staff members are competent and confident to follow policies and procedures in relation to safeguarding. • Facilitating occasional best practice developments forums, ensuring that learning is shared. • Ensure that safeguarding processes are implemented and used in accordance with stated policies, procedures and regulations so that the service achieves its compliance obligation.
The progress your organisation has made in respect of safeguarding during 2017/18	
Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service (GMFRS)	<p>We have recently updated our Safeguarding Policy to align to national and local developments.</p> <p>This has been shared throughout the organisation.</p> <p>GMFRS will align its approach to safeguarding with relevant legislation. The Care Act 2014 makes provision about safeguarding adults from abuse or neglect in sections 42-46. The Act is supported by the Care Act Statutory Guidance and chapter 14 of the guidance replaces the previous department of health guidance, 'No Secrets'.</p> <p>The Children Acts of 1989 and 2004 include specific duties in relation to children suffering or likely to suffer significant harm regardless of where they are found. The Acts are supported by Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015 and Keeping Children Safe in Education 2015.</p> <p>Other relevant legislation includes:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental Capacity Act 2005 • Sexual Offences Act 2003 • Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 <p>Partnership</p> <p>GMFRS will work jointly with partners and the relevant authorities to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, young people and adults and, where necessary, to help bring to justice the perpetrators of abuse or neglect.</p> <p>GMFRS will be represented at, or have links into, Safeguarding Adult Boards and Safeguarding Children's Boards across the 10 boroughs of Greater Manchester. GMFRS will share all relevant information with the respective statutory protection agencies without delay and within protocols agreed by safeguarding boards.</p>
NHS Oldham Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)	<p>The role of the Designated Nurse is a strategic role, with oversight of the Oldham health economy in regards to adults at risk within the area. As a commissioning organisation, NHS Oldham CCG is required to ensure that all health providers from whom it commissions services (both the public and independent sector) provide high quality, safe and effective services and have comprehensive policies and procedures in place to support and protect adults at risk of abuse.</p> <p>The CCG safeguarding team chair two of the SAB subgroups and provides support to the remaining SAB subgroups. Throughout 2017/2018, the Safeguarding Adult Review (SAR) subgroup has continued to develop, the protocol has been updated and SAR subgroup is reviewing referrals. Within 2017/2018 one SAR was commissioned by the SAB, for which the CCG Safeguarding team assisted with the allocation of independent chair and the organisation of the review.</p> <p>Quality Assurance - A safeguarding assurance tool, designed by the Greater Manchester Safeguarding Collaborative, was inserted into all contracts for 2016/2017. As a result the CCG Safeguarding team continue to review and monitor the completed self-assessment's from nursing homes and Primary Care services, as well as the NHS trusts within Oldham. The CCG Safeguarding and Quality team are reviewing assurance processes for all NHS commissioned services, including those for services out of the Oldham borough.</p> <p>Learning Disabilities - The Learning Disability mortality review pilot (LeDeR) began in February 2017 across</p>

	<p>Greater Manchester. The Learning Disability Mortality Review (LeDeR) programme has been set up to improve the quality of health and social care for people with learning disabilities. It will do this by local areas carrying out reviews of the deaths of people with learning disabilities. The process will draw attention both to good practice and to potentially avoidable aspects of care and treatment which contributed to a death. Any resulting recommendations will be put into practice. Oldham CCG is the dedicated lead locally for the LeDeR programme. Throughout 2017/2018, Oldham CCG had received 10 notifications of deaths of people with learning disabilities within Oldham, with the support and engagement of the multi-agency partnership, these reviews have now been completed. A LeDeR panel has been established in order to review the information gathered by the reviewer. The panel will then identify any best practice and lessons to be learnt from. The panel will then make recommendations for practice which is shared with the LeDeR steering group, the Learning Disability Partnership Board and the SAB. A LeDeR steering group has been established to review and monitor the process as well as the learning/recommendations from the reviews.</p> <p>Mental Capacity - The Designated Nurse Safeguarding Adults is the lead on various initiatives to support the embedding of the MCA into practice. These include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCA/DoLS is a standard agenda item on the Safeguarding and quality forums for care homes, • Providing expert advice to providers in managing complex case work, • Commissioned targeted MCA training for health practitioners, • Support with the development of the multi-agency MCA policy, • Working with IT services to have MCA assessment forms and best interests forms added to the primary care EMIS system. <p>Domestic Abuse - The CCG Safeguarding team are members of the multi-agency Domestic Violence Partnership Board (DVPB) which brings together agencies to review and develop domestic abuse services within Oldham.</p> <p>Within the timescale of this report, a Domestic Homicide Review was completed and has been submitted to the Home Office and a second review had been commissioned in February 2018. The Designated Nurses wish to ensure that the CCG's are learning organisations; as themes of concern are highlighted and lessons learnt</p>
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	<p>extracted, the Designated Nurses will collate and share these with the local providers. Learning from the Domestic Homicide Review highlighted the requirement for a multi-agency policy including the local processes and mapping of services. This has been an agreed action for 2018/2019.</p> <p>Prevent - The CCG is represented at the NHS England regional Prevent subgroup and the Oldham Prevent steering group. Oldham CCG is dedicated to ensuring that the health economy is working in partnership with statutory services to protect vulnerable people who may be susceptible to radicalisation by violent extremists or terrorists. The aim is for Prevent to be embedded into training programmes, contractual monitoring and policy and procedure for all health providers as it currently is for NHS trusts. NHS England have developed a level 3 e-learning training package for health providers, this has been cascaded to all NHS funded providers.</p> <p>The Designated Nurse Safeguarding Adults attends the newly formed Greater Manchester Pressure Ulcer Forum. The aim of this forum is to discuss prevalence, prevention of pressure ulcer and share good practice across Greater Manchester.</p> <p>The partnership working with probation services has strengthened and Oldham CCG are now invited to level 2 and level 3 Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA) meetings. The aim of MAPPA is to ensure that all relevant agencies work together effectively and information is shared as appropriate in order to manage the risks identified with each individual.</p>
Greater Manchester Police (GMP)	<p>As above – the de-centralisation of public protection investigation has taken place and Oldham has been an early adopter of a new way of working. This has seen an increase in the number of detectives available to investigate vulnerability and public protection matters. Linked to the police triage changes within the MASH, the result is a far more refined risk assessment process with greater multi-agency input. Work is now ongoing to recruit the case management team and ensure they are ready to operate in January 2019, with all case conferences, strategy meetings and MARACs being managed by them.</p> <p>In addition to the ISR, Operation ERGO has seen fundamental change to the police working practices in Oldham. The emphasis of ERGO has been on team, leadership and geographically aligned patrol officers. Complementing this, has been the re-introduction of neighbourhood beat officers and neighbourhood inspectors. Consequently, through the MASH process, cases involving vulnerable adults are now directed towards either detective resources (where criminal investigation is required) or to the NBOs. It is felt that the NBO teams</p>

	provide much better consistency for dealing with VA cases.
Pennine Care NHS Foundation Trust	<p>Success of pilot Cluster site and integrated working.</p> <p>Improved training offer for Adult Practitioners in respect of enhanced Safeguarding Adult training to include MCA/DoLS,</p> <p>Maintained compliance with Adult Safeguarding Level 1 e-learning throughout the year.</p> <p>Mental Health practitioner contribution to the weekly MASH triage meetings</p> <p>Mental Health practitioner contribution to MARAC meetings</p>
OMBC Adult Social Care	<p>All staff now have a good understanding of the safeguarding adults policy and how to apply the policy to practice.</p> <p>Partnership working across the system has improved significantly this has ensured that information gathering, strategy meetings, enquires and case conferences have taken place in a more timely manner.</p>
Pennine Acute Hospitals NHS Trust	<p>Continued engagement with partner organisations including safeguarding Boards and Trust is aware that more work needs to be done in regards to supporting Board sub-groups</p> <p>Integration with Salford safeguarding team</p> <p>Team visibility internally and externally</p> <p>Focus on improving work on complex safeguarding e.g. Domestic Abuse/Prevent/Modern Slavery/Trafficking/FGM</p> <p>Increase in recognition and authorisation of DoLS across the Care Organisations</p> <p>Development of flagging system for Domestic Abuse victims</p>
Age UK Oldham	<p>Reducing Fuel Poverty in Oldham.</p> <p>AUKO Information and Advice and The Handyvan Service have successfully worked with the energy provider EON to carry out home visits / monitor equipment provide benefit checks for vulnerable older people who are at</p>

	<p>risk. Poor heating and Fuel poverty is the major influence on personal health and well-being and tackling these issues has been a successful approach to help older people to maximise their income and have the correct heating in place, to improve their overall health and well-being. Our services work directly with OMBC, Warm Homes Oldham and make referrals where necessary to our wider partners across the borough.</p> <p>Training</p> <p>As an organisation we continue to source training / equipment which can support all our staff in their specific roles. With changes to the social care climate and the local authority eligibility criteria, the clients referred to our care services / prevention services / day services are often complex and mostly have a primary diagnosis of dementia with other comorbidities. In a response to this, AUKO are consistently seeking to provide innovative and individual personal centred approaches to caring for people.</p> <p>Other continuing initiatives</p> <p>AUKO have continued to improve their focus regarding safeguarding throughout the year and have continued to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and link AUKO in house policies / procedures with the OMBC Multi-Agency Policy to improve safeguarding awareness, alerting and reporting. • Strengthen our links with the integrated health and social care staff across the borough. • Deliver a high quality Care Home Review Service and support the care homes across the borough to upskill their staff and improve practice. During the course of annual reviews, concerns regarding individual residents are addressed with providers to explore solutions and prevent escalation of specific issues. We also highlight within the review paperwork any actions which are to be carried out as a result of the review and determine who is responsible for carrying out the action and set a required timescale for action to be completed. • Embed the six principles of safeguarding within our organisation. • Liaise closely with the local authority and other partner agencies to support safeguarding enquires. • Encourage our service users and their families to participate in best interest decisions, care planning and
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	<p>advanced care planning whenever possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a full audit of all staff's experience and ability regarding the Mental Capacity Training Framework. As we have a diverse as range of staff teams, all roles necessitate MCA training at different levels. All our staff's training requirements have now been identified and we have looked at specific levels of training / support for individual roles which will take place in the Autumn 2018. • In addition to our existing policies and procedures AUKO are currently undertaking the ISO Quality Management System to further strengthen our in house systems for recording, reporting and putting management processes in place, including safeguarding.
Care at Home representative	As detailed above
Healthwatch Oldham	<p>Healthwatch has reviewed and updated its safeguarding policy and all staff have attended mandatory safeguarding and MCA training.</p> <p>HWO has joined the OSAB and actively supports both the Prevention and Wellbeing and Making Safeguarding Personal workstreams and has supported ASC with care home reviews to help manage any concerns over working practices or safeguarding issues.</p>
First Choice Homes Oldham	<p>First Choice Homes is now represented at a number of Safeguarding Adult Board sub-groups and this is continually reviewed.</p> <p>First Choice Homes' Safeguarding and Domestic Abuse Policy was reviewed in June 2017.</p> <p>FCHO regularly monitor and review our services to ensure continuous improvement with regard to dealing with safeguarding and domestic abuse. This information is used to inform further service and policy development, training and raising awareness of safeguarding and domestic abuse.</p> <p>FCHO provides the quarterly statutory homelessness outcomes to Oldham Council on the number of homeless prevention and homeless assessment cases where the customer has cited domestic abuse as being the primary reason for them seeking assistance.</p> <p>Key performance indicators for safeguarding are reviewed and monitored on a monthly basis through assurance</p>

	frameworks and also recorded, including the number of safeguarding referrals received and number of safeguarding referrals actioned by MASH so that we can review and act upon any trends identified, identify any training gaps, share best practice and with the aim to continually improve best practice across the business.
National Probation Service	<p>The NPS Policy Statement “Safeguarding Adults at Risk” was implemented from May 2017. Through the policy statement, there is formal acknowledgement of the NPS’ responsibility for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of adults at risk. The NPS recognise the importance of people and organisations working together to prevent and stop both risk and the experience of abuse and neglect, whilst at the same time making sure that an individual’s well-being is promoted with due regard to their views, wishes feelings and beliefs. The NPS contributes to the early identification of care and support needs for an offender in the community, as well as cases where an offender who is a carer, needs support themselves.</p> <p>It was hoped that the Adult Safeguarding Audit Tool would have been available as a practice quality assurance tool. However, this continues to be under development.</p> <p>There are 16 Approved Premises (APs) in the North West, 2 of which are for female offenders. 3 of the Approved Premises are Psychologically Informed Planned Environments with psychologists based within. Wilton Place, the Approved Premises in Oldham as recently been granted accreditation for Enabling Environment status.</p>
Turning Point	<p>Focusing on workforce development in particular but across most of these themes:</p> <p>Turning Point has reviewed and updated its safeguarding for managers and safeguarding training for frontline staff.</p> <p>Turning Point also has a designated Safeguarding lead in each service- with links to other safeguarding leads in other services.</p> <p>Turning Point has a Prevent lead organisationally and we plan to raise the profile of Prevent across substance misuse services following some very positive involvement with Channel in other areas.</p> <p>We have specific MCA training for substance misuse services</p>

	<p>We have safeguarding logs for each service and review meetings which provide organisational QA systems with review/audit from R+A as well; this covers performance management too.</p> <p>Locally we have established strong and consistent links to MARAC and we ensure fortnightly attendance at MARAC across Rochdale and Oldham.</p>
Your organisational achievements in respect of safeguarding adults during 2017/18	
Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service (GMFRS)	<p>Safe and Well visits continue to have an impact in local communities.</p> <p>Many causes of poor health outcomes are the same as the factors that increase the risk of fire: Poor mental and physical health, Substance misuse, Smoking, Alcohol, Social isolation, lack of mobility, poor living conditions and financial isolation.</p> <p>By tackling these factors GMFRS will not only improve health & wellbeing outcomes, but will reduce fire incidents, injuries and deaths amongst those communities who are most at risk.</p> <p>Referrals from partners continue to increase, as we work closer together across Oldham, increasing awareness of our offer.</p> <p>In 2017/18 Prevention staff and Operational Crews completed the following:</p> <p>171 Priority Safe & Well Visits. (Completed within 24 hours)</p> <p>334 People at increased risk of Fire interventions (Vulnerable Adults, in need of risk reduction equipment, some of which we can supply, or we will signpost onto to specialist services with consent)</p> <p>781 Safe & Well Visits in the home</p> <p>333 Defective alarms replaced</p> <p>25 Fire smart interventions with young fire setters</p> <p>2535 targeted letters posted promoting Safe & Well visits in areas effected by fire incidents, or harder to reach.</p>

	<p>Greater Manchester Fire & Rescue Service is committed to keeping people safe from fire in the home, but did you know that we also help and signpost people to advice on a wider range of issues, including health and crime prevention?</p> <p>One way of doing this is by carrying out Safe & Well visits in the home, with the aim of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying & making you aware of the <i>potential</i> fire risks in your home • Helping you put together an escape plan in case fire breaks out in the future • Ensuring you have working smoke alarms • Talking to you about the health and wellbeing of everyone in your home • Signposting you to services that may be able to help you make changes and improvements to your wellbeing.
NHS Oldham Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)	Oldham CCG have developed a process for the completion of LeDeR reviews as well as sharing any learning identified. This encompassed the recruitment of four independent reviewers, who review multi-agency records as well as gathering information from the family. Oldham CCG with assistance from the multi-agency partnership, have completed 10 LeDeR reviews throughout 2017/2018.
Greater Manchester Police (GMP)	Please see above section.
National Probation Service (NPS)	Please see above section.
OMBC Adult Social Care	Safeguarding policy being applied consistently across the Adult Social care provider.
Pennine Care NHS Foundation Trust	<p>Maintained compliance with Adult Safeguarding Level 1 e-learning throughout the year.</p> <p>Good progress in relation to the enhanced face to face Safeguarding Adult training</p> <p>Partnership working within the MASH and multi-agency partnership meetings</p> <p>Higher visibility, advice and consultation with mental health practitioners.</p>

	Improved training offer for Adult Practitioners in respect of enhanced Safeguarding Adult training to include MCA/DoLs, management pressure ulcer
Age UK Oldham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home visitors and frontline staff / volunteers have continued to deliver AUKO services within service users own homes – this has always been a good way to carry out ‘safe and well checks’ whilst delivering our own particular services. • Our AUKO shop staff and volunteers have increased their knowledge and awareness e.g. staff are now more aware of customers shopping habits. How regular customers present on a day to day basis helps us to organise when customers may be under duress. Staff have become much more aware of the safeguarding issues which may affect customers. • Our presence in the homes continues to ensure people are safe whilst delivering effective services. • We have embedded the MCA Framework into our mandatory training model. • We ensure that safeguarding is a set agenda item dealt with at all staff and managers monthly meetings. • We have redesigned our in house policies / procedures in line with the Care Act 2014 and our ISO Quality Management System to improve reporting and recording procedures. • We continue to carry out benefit checks / safe and well checks and ensure people are claiming their full benefit entitlement helping to reduce fuel poverty and promote health and well-being. • Where we identify people at risk we work with partners to provide an appropriate service. • Completed the MCA Competency Framework with all staff. • Have MCA training scheduled for Autumn 2018. • Improved our engagement with partner organisations including attending and taking part in OMBC Safeguarding Board meetings and sub groups. • Taken part in the OMBC peer to peer safeguarding assessment process. • Taken part in various provider and statutory health and social care meetings including a networking care provider forum to discuss safeguarding and quality initiatives and encourage reflective practice.
First Choice Homes Oldham	<p>During 2017/18, First Choice Homes developed ‘Safeguarding Champions’ across the business. The role of the champions is to continually revise processes and to act as a point of support for Designated Safeguarding Officers.</p> <p>First Choice Homes have also revised the way in which safeguarding alerts are logged, creating ‘triggers’ for follow up action required and to ensure colleague accountability. This is due to be rolled out across the business</p>

	<p>imminently with training to be provided for all staff.</p> <p>Mandatory safeguarding training for all First Choice Homes staff has been enhanced and continues to be delivered to all new staff members in a timely manner once their employment starts.</p> <p>First Choice Homes were represented at the Safeguarding Adults Conference in late 2017.</p> <p>Praise was received for First Choice Homes' ongoing safeguarding campaign 'Something Not Right...?' by the SAB Training sub group and there are plans for this to be re-launched in the forthcoming year.</p>
Pennine Acute Hospitals NHS Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This year we have expanded the safeguarding and cognitive impairment team successfully recruiting an additional specialist nurse adult safeguarding, three further alcohol practitioners, two falls nurses and a further learning disabilities nurse to support the delivery of the safeguarding agenda across the Care Organisations. • With increased capacity across the safeguarding adults and children's team we have been able to attend and contribute to the MARAC for Oldham. • The Named Nurses for adult safeguarding have redesigned the level 3 adult safeguarding training for the Northern Care Alliance and in line with the intercollegiate document for adult safeguarding (NHS England) provides 6hrs of safeguarding training. • We have continued to work with staff to embed the Mental Capacity Act in clinical practice and increase awareness of the Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards. • Team visibility internally and externally • Integration with Salford safeguarding team
Turning Point	<p>Turning Point has reviewed and updated our safeguarding for managers and the training for frontline staff.</p> <p>Turning Point also has a designated Safeguarding lead in each service- with links to other safeguarding leads in other services.</p> <p>Turning Point has a Prevent lead organisationally and we plan to raise the profile of Prevent across substance misuse services following some very positive involvement with Channel in other areas.</p> <p>We have specific MCA training for substance misuse services</p>

	<p>We have safeguarding logs for each service and review meetings which provide organisational QA systems with review/audit from Risk Assurance as well; this covers performance management.</p> <p>Locally we have established strong and consistent links to MARAC and we ensure fortnightly active engagement and attendance at MARAC across Rochdale and Oldham</p>
<p>What internal training/information sharing have you delivered in respect of Safeguarding Adults, MCA and DoLS (if applicable) during 2017/18</p>	
<p>Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service (GMFRS)</p>	<p><u>Safeguarding Training</u></p> <p>All GMFRS employees and volunteers must complete the organisation's safeguarding E-learning package.</p> <p>Staff can also access additional internal workshops and lunch and learn sessions as well as locally provided safeguarding training in agreement with their line manager.</p> <p><u>Workshops to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP)</u></p> <p>The WRAP course is an interactive facilitated workshop which provides an introduction to Prevent. The sessions look at objective two of the Prevent strategy - supporting vulnerable people. It has been developed to raise awareness of and explain Prevent within the wider safeguarding context. The WRAP product provides case studies from an Islamist extremist and a far right perspective from people that have been through the Prevent process, and those that have made referrals into Prevent. Modules include vulnerabilities, radicalisation, what to do, referrals and interventions. The courses were offered to all GMFRS employees.</p> <p><u>Domestic abuse training</u></p> <p>This one day training course is delivered by Women's Aid. It raises awareness of domestic violence by exploring different behaviours, new legislation and safeguarding processes to enable all staff and volunteers to understand, identify and respond effectively to domestic abuse.</p> <p>There were a number of dates available to book on to, accessible to all employees. All sessions took place at</p>


	<p>Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service's Training and Development Centre.</p> <p>Local Crews and Prevention Staff have also had workshops with Oldham IDVA Service within the early help team in partnership with GMFRS to launch the "Get up and Go" scheme. Supporting clients escaping domestic abuse in Oldham: as part of a planned escape, clients are allocated a bag, in which to leave items they may need when changing location.</p> <p><u>Prevention Staff Training</u></p> <p>Community Safety Advisors have now completed the following training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal GMFRS on line Safeguarding training • Child Sexual Exploitation Training. • Referrals, Case Conferences & Core Groups for Multi Agency Child • Dementia Workshop completed • 3 day First Aid Course. • Child L – Safeguarding Review (Rochdale Child Safeguarding Board) • Neglect • Extremism & Radicalisation • Toxic Trio • Prevent Training • LGBT inclusion & awareness training
NHS Oldham Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)	<p>Oldham CCG has developed a training strategy for the CCG (including primary care) to provide a comprehensive programme of training to support primary care with all aspects of safeguarding practice.</p> <p>The CCG safeguarding team have combined children's and adult safeguarding training in order to promote the "think family" approach from practitioners. This has been received positively and has developed the skills of the practitioners to consider the whole family when delivering care.</p> <p>The CCG safeguarding team also delivered masterclass sessions to primary care staff throughout 2017/2018. These sessions were designed to be shortened sessions that were topic focussed. The CCG safeguarding team delivered training on Mental Capacity Act, Safeguarding procedures, consent and confidentiality as well as domestic abuse. There were identified pressures making it challenging for staff to attend training, therefore the</p>

	<p>CCG Safeguarding team reviewed the approach to training and will be delivered slightly differently throughout 2018/2019 with the aim of meeting the needs of primary care staff and the capacity of the Safeguarding team.</p> <p>The CCG commissioned barrister Neil Allen to deliver training on the Mental Capacity Act in 2017/2018. These training sessions were specifically aimed for health staff as the focus was on consent and the Mental Capacity Act, although social care staff were invited to attend also. The evaluations of the training were extremely positive; as a result further Mental Capacity Act training is planned for 2018/2019.</p>
Greater Manchester Police (GMP)	<p>Approximately 50 detective constables, 15 detective sergeants and four detective inspectors have received training in readiness for ISR. This training has included safeguarding adults. In addition, five detective inspectors and one detective chief inspector have attended training delivered by senior HM Coroners from across GM, which included inputs around DoLS.</p>
National Probation Service (NPS)	<p>All staff are required to undertake mandatory Safeguarding Adults Training and Domestic Abuse and Safeguarding Children training. Attendance is monitored and to date, over 80% of staff across the Bury, Rochdale and Oldham cluster have completed Safeguarding Adults training. Over 85% of staff have completed the Personality Disorder and Connect 5 training.</p> <p>Care leavers are a service user group who are assessed as having their own complex set of needs. A 7 minute briefing was developed by the National Effective Practice Team to develop staff knowledge of who care leavers are, their developmental needs as they progress through transition without emotional, financial and personal support from their parents or family, and how to help improve their outcomes. This is in addition to a number of resources available on line for review including the process for Youth Offending Service transfers and a maturity guide. These allow for more effective engagement strategies to be adopted with this group. The NPS second Probation Officers into Youth Offending Services and the management of transitions cases is undertaken by specialist Probation staff.</p> <p>In addition to the mandatory Adult Safeguarding training, briefing events have been developed locally in relation to Oldham Safeguarding Adults Policy and Procedures. This briefing has been delivered to NPS staff based in Oldham Probation Office.</p> <p>New Extremism Training has been launched, which focuses on identifying and preventing radicalisation as well as increasing understanding of the provision of effective interventions. Within Greater Manchester, all cases</p>

	<p>convicted of extremism offences, or under the provisions of the Terrorism Act, are managed within a centralised specialist NPS Unit. Plans to expand this model across the North West Division are currently under consideration. Specialist staff are additionally supported by the North West Counter Terrorism Unit and the NPS have staff and managers seconded into this Unit.</p> <p>There is ongoing engagement with PREVENT/CHANNEL (This is support for those at risk of radicalisation).; MARAC (risk conferences linked to high risk domestic violence cases) and the NPS maintain a local lead on Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements. Training has been undertaken in Oldham for Duty to Co-operate agencies and MAPPA Chair Training for GMP colleagues who are a Responsible Authority, has also been undertaken.</p>
Pennine Care NHS Foundation Trust	<p>Development and delivery of a 'Train the Trainer' training package - Assessing Mental Capacity which was initially delivered to Adult Community Nursing team senior staff.</p> <p>Development and delivery of Adult Safeguarding Level 3 and the Association of Safeguarding to Pressure ulcers training – delivered to over one hundred community practitioners.</p> <p>Mental Health Act (MCA) and Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DOLS) training is available for all staff. MCA and DOLs training is also incorporated into the Mental Health Law Training, Level 3 adult training.</p>
OMBC Adult Social Care	<p>The following face to face training has been delivered by Oldham Council during 2017/18:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCA – Basic awareness. • MCA – Putting theory into practice. • Safeguarding Adults – Basic awareness. • Safeguarding Adults training for Enquiry Officers. • Safeguarding Adults training for SAMs. • ELearning training on Safeguarding Adults, MCA and DoLS.
Age UK Oldham	<p>During 2017 /18 all staff and volunteers attending safeguarding training / awareness which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changes in legislation • Care Act 2014 awareness

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognising types of abuse • Mental Capacity Act 2005 • Six principles of safeguarding • Making safeguarding personal <p>Real life scenarios were used in the training to ensure that staff and volunteers could work together and share the training experience which most participants rated as an excellent way to develop knowledge in this area.</p> <p>Spring 2018 AUKO used the Mental Capacity Competency Framework to map and scope all our staff / volunteer training requirements in this area. All staff and volunteers took part with their designated manager. Training is now scheduled for Autumn 2018.</p> <p>At all AUKO staff and senior management team meetings our CEO and other senior managers share relevant feedback and information from the Safeguarding Board and sub group Meeting.</p> <p>AUKO Care Home Review Team – a statutory service which OMBC contracts out to AUKO. When carrying out statutory annual reviews our review officers highlight where a Deprivation of Liberty Safeguard (DoLS) will be required providing the care home understands the relevant directives and application process. This information is now incorporated into the review template to ensure that this is brought to their attention and informs them where a DoLS will be necessary.</p>
Pennine Acute Hospitals NHS Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During 2017/2018 the Named Nurses adult safeguarding delivered 91 MCA/DoLS training sessions across the 4 Care Organisations in addition to level 3 adult safeguarding training. • MCA/DoLS ward packs were developed and shared with clinical areas which include sample forms, flow charts or processes and pre-printed assessment tools to facilitate recording and identification. • Credit card sized MCA guidance has been printed and shared with staff for use in clinical areas. • The safeguarding adults intranet pages continue to be updated on a regular basis to provide up to date information and tools for staff. • The use of the NHS Deciding Right, MCA app has been promoted in training for staff to access and support with MCA decision making.
Care at Home representative	As detailed above in question 1: Workforce Development

	We are also planning Level 2 Accredited Safeguarding Training for all Managers.
First Choice Homes Oldham	<p>Safeguarding adults training, including reference to the Mental Capacity Act, is given to all First Choice Homes staff. All new staff members receive the mandatory training shortly after they begin their employment with the organisation. This is refreshed every three years.</p> <p>Staff are also supported by Designated Safeguarding Officers who are in place across the organisation. In turn Designated Safeguarding Officers are supported by Safeguarding Champions and the Safeguarding Lead for the business.</p>
Turning Point	<p>Turning Point has delivered a range of safeguarding specific training for staff since 1st April 2018, including face to face training on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty of Care and Handling Incidents Awareness • Equality and diversity Awareness • Handling Information Awareness Inc. GDPR • MCA Awareness • Safeguarding Awareness • Safeguarding Workshop Level 2
Challenge of DoLS requirements (where applicable) during 2017/18	
OMBC Adult Social Care	DOLS continues to be a challenge in terms of capacity and demand as well as complexity of cases. There is also a challenge for community deprivations and supporting applications to the COP.
Pennine Care NHS Foundation	From the 1 st April to 31 st March 2018 a total of 6 applications were made by ROH for a standard authorisation. In all cases the urgent authorisation had expired before the assessors could come out to determine the outcome of

Trust	<p>the standard authorisation. Out of the 6 applications one patient was made subject to s3 of the MHA. One patient regained capacity so was ineligible for DoLS. Three patients transferred to another provider, and one patient died before the assessors came out. Staff follow the attached guidance when deciding when patients should become subject to the MHA or DoLS.</p> <p> MHA-or-DoLS-chart-April-2018.pdf</p>
Pennine Acute Hospitals NHS Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As awareness and training of MCA/DoLS has increased across the Trust we have seen a significant increase (452% for the same period 2016/2017) in the number of authorisations identified and completed by staff. Review planned of forthcoming changes to DoLS process and implications for Northern Care Alliance to allow for planning and application.
Care at Home representative	<p>As the majority of our service users reside in their own homes we do not have high numbers of DoLS.</p> <p>We have some work to do in the near future to implement DoLICs which will be a learning curve for the organisation and may present some challenges along the way. We will work with colleagues and partners to address any future challenges as they arise.</p>
Age UK Oldham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the main challenges of DoLS within the care home sector is staff and managers from care homes understanding the process and making timely applications. Care homes report still taking considerable time – some applications pending. Although there had been extensive training in the past for care home staff at the time of the Cheshire West Ruling this was some time ago and there is a high staff turnover in some of the care homes in Oldham. From an AUKO perspective we ensure that we follow directives when carrying out annual reviews and

	where appropriate request that care home managers complete the necessary application for the residents who reach the qualifying criteria. We ensure that we record the request as an outstanding action for the care home to complete with a timescale for the application to be made.
What are the key areas of challenge you see as an organisation going forward during 2018/19, linked to the SAB Business Plan priorities	
Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service (GMFRS)	<p>The ongoing impact of austerity and an internal review “Programme for change” will bring new opportunities and new challenges to the way prevention work is delivered across Greater Manchester. Once the review is complete, consultation is scheduled to be shared in December 2018.</p> <p>The vision for Place-Based Integration is to develop neighborhood delivery models that effectively respond to and reduce demand through a contextual understanding of people and place, in an integrated, citizen-centered way that builds on the assets of the community. GMFRS are now part of place-based integration, which is being rolled out across each of the 10 districts. In each area, an early adopter site has been identified and integrated teams have been developed to take a problem solving approach to supporting individuals, families and communities and from this understand the system change that needs to take place to make this way of working business as usual. We are part of the Oldham team, to evaluate the role of GMFRS employees as part of integration, going forward. This approach will support the local integration of the range of reform activity as well as supporting alignment with Health and Social Care reform detailed in locality plans. Our challenge is the day to day capacity of the workforce, to ensure visibility and integration, across the ten boroughs.</p> <p>Responding to Abuse and Neglect</p> <p>Wherever risks of abuse and neglect are identified, those working for GMFRS must highlight them and seek to ensure that appropriate steps are taken to safeguard the children, young people or adults concerned. Our Safeguarding Policy describes the different types of abuse and neglect and some of the common indicators.</p> <p>GMFRS does not <i>investigate</i> individual safeguarding concerns and is not the statutory agency responsible for investigations or enquiries. However, GMFRS staff could be called upon to assist with an enquiry. All allegations or suspicions of abuse or neglect should be reported to the relevant agency that is authorised to act. This will usually be the local authority children's services and adult services directorates, or the police.</p>

	<p>All personnel must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise, identify and respond to signs of abuse, neglect and other safeguarding concerns, involving children, young people and adults with care and support needs • Respond in line with the policy and procedure, to disclosure of abuse/neglect from members of the public, arising in the course of their work • Read the associated guidance listed in the 'Related Documents' section of this policy and procedure, because some complex safeguarding matters require a different referral process to the one described in the procedure section of this document. <p>Consent</p> <p>With regard to children and young people, in all cases, safeguarding concerns can and must be raised and referred to Children's Services, the police or the appropriate agency, even if consent has not been sought or given by the child, young person, parent or guardian in question.</p> <p>With regard to adults, safeguarding duties apply to an adult who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs) and; • is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect; and • as a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect. <p>We will continue to promote good practice, which is to seek the consent of the adult considered to be at risk if staff are going to make a safeguarding referral. However, in some cases it may not be possible or safe to ask for or gain consent. Staff can use the Caldecott principles (reflected in the Data Protection Act) to guide them in decision making about sharing information without consent of the individual. These are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justify the purpose(s). • Don't use personal confidential data unless it is absolutely necessary. • Use the minimum personal confidential data necessary for purpose.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to personal confidential data should be on a strict need-to-know basis. • Everyone with access to personal confidential data should be aware of their responsibilities. • Comply with the law. • The duty to share information can be as important as the duty to protect patient confidentiality. <p>We will seek further advice by contacting Adult Services, a GMFRS DSO or a line manager.</p> <p>Complex Safeguarding</p> <p>GMFRS recognises that some Safeguarding matters are complex and require particular understanding and approaches. This includes child sexual exploitation, serious and organised crime and gangs, modern slavery including sham marriages, female genital mutilation and honour-based violence and violent extremism and radicalisation. The organisation will work with its partners to improve organisational understanding of all safeguarding matters and will develop guidance for its workforce to address these risks within our communities.</p>
NHS Oldham Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)	<p>Learning Disabilities – The learning disability mortality reviews (LeDeR) pilot began in February 2017 and is now standard practice. There are local processes in place with a steering group and panel established however it has been recognised that there are resource implications across the multi-agency partnership.</p> <p>Mental Capacity – Lessons learnt from the Safeguarding Adult Review and from safeguarding enquiries/serious incidents identified that the Mental Capacity Act (2005) is not firmly embedded into practice or culture across all agencies. The multi-agency policy MCA policy was devised in 2017/2018, as a result, there is a plan for the quality assurance and audit subgroup to review the implementation of the MCA in practice in 2018/2019.</p> <p>Learning from the Safeguarding Adult Reviews and enquiries has highlighted there is a requirement for the development of a clear process and guidance for situations whereby adults whom have mental capacity to make decisions, who are choosing not to engage with the multi-agency partnership. This is an action for the Operational subgroup for 2018/2019.</p>
Greater Manchester Police (GMP)	<p>The development of a joint (supporting both the Adults and Children's Safeguarding Boards) PR & Communications sub group was a priority for the 2017/2018 year. This sub group was launched with the aim of delivering a safeguarding conference in association with the Workforce Development sub group, which was</p>

	<p>successfully held in June 2017. In addition, a review of the website and linked branding was initiated by the sub group, with a range of options identified for progression in the following year.</p> <p>A key identified issue with the sub group related to resource and capacity – from administering meetings, to following-up and delivering key actions. An Apprentice from GMP (a contribution of approximately £12,767) to the Oldham Children’s and Adults Safeguarding Boards has been committed to this group. It is acknowledged the Apprentice will pick up some other police related work, but this will be their primary role for 12 months. This is to compliment the 0.5 FTE who will have the primary role to develop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a joint (between Children’s and Adults) safeguarding communications and engagement strategy based on the three-year strategies, identifying key stakeholder groups, communication priorities, and identifying preferred communication channels (of which, online is expected be one). This will include scope to respond to communications needs that emerge throughout the period, from the Board and sub groups • Develop joint safeguarding board branding based on the values and vision etc outlined in the Strategies • Develop a joint website, using the branding, and structured to facilitate the communications priorities outlined in the strategy • Explore potential for linking a public site with a portal arrangement for specified members to access shared resources • Incorporate web analytics into the site design, to enable tracking of access and use of site pages, and review as required
Pennine Care NHS Foundation Trust	<p>To assist facilitation of the adult safeguarding agenda with the integrated teams</p> <p>To assist with understanding the common processes of Safeguarding Adult policy for Oldham.</p> <p>Work with the Board and practitioners to improve “Making Safeguarding Personal” agenda</p> <p>Compliance with the new Safeguarding Adults Intercollegiate document 2018.</p>

OMBC Adult Social Care	Workforce recruitment and retention issues are a challenge. Within the newly formed clusters we have tried to ensure we have the right staff in the right place with the right skill mix. However recruiting experienced Social Workers to undertake complex safeguarding investigations is a challenge. This workforce challenge is reflected across Greater Manchester and further work will be undertaken attached to the Greater Manchester living well at home framework to address the challenges of recruitment.
Pennine Acute Hospitals NHS Trust	Please see above sections.
Age UK Oldham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting safeguarding to the general public – still an area where much needs to be cascaded down. General public need to know more about how to raise a safeguarding alert. • Make sure that all front line staff have been given the correct statutory care and support directives and information to support clients – changes made in staff or directives may not have been circulated. • Integration agenda – partners outside of the local authority and the CCG need a shared understanding of changes made as a result of the integration. • Levels of harm recording in the care homes – needs to be more accessible for other multi-agency partners. • Changes in OMBC Safeguarding team staff structure during the year resulted in inconsistent approach regarding care home case conferences / enquiries.
Care at Home representative	Prevention and wellbeing: as the majority of our service users are supported within the community and assessed to have full capacity we are sometimes limited as to how much we can influence their decision making which may lead to them taking risks that we would ideally like to prevent.
Healthwatch Oldham	<p>Expected challenges will come from the growing number of complex NHS complaint cases brought by vulnerable adults. Often in these cases we find the issue is one of safeguarding rather than a complaint which end up requiring a great deal of officer time and support due to the challenging nature of the client and the issues.</p> <p>HWO is also planning a review of Care Homes with a particular focus on choice and control for residents living in a care home setting and identifying potential safeguarding issues will form part of the review.</p>

First Choice Homes Oldham	<p>GDPR brings challenges in terms of sharing information cross agency. This should not, however, be detrimental to the safeguarding needs of customers. When information is shared the reason for this should be clearly outlined and any information shared be secure.</p> <p>All First Choice Homes staff have received training in respect of new GDPR guidelines and are well versed with the above. Designated Safeguarding Officers triage any safeguarding alerts to ensure that information shared is done so appropriately.</p>
National Probation Service (NPS)	<p>There continues to be a growth in the number of elderly offenders and work is progressing to develop streamlined approaches for care provision to elderly offenders who continue to pose risk to others. Increased joint working between prisons, NPS and community provision is a focus for 18/19.</p>
Turning Point	<p>Prevention and wellbeing - developing and embedding substance misuse preventative work in early help services across ROAR in partnership with early help services</p> <p>Transitions- full participation in SAB + LSCB work stream on transitions and contribution to work with this sub-group. Turning Point have appointed a full time transitions worker to take this work forward across ROAR with early help and young people's services (Early Break and OASIS) in both authorities.</p> <p>Making Safeguarding Personal – Training and development as a continuing need and challenge in making safeguarding personal.</p> <p>The key challenge for us will be to ensure a personalised approach that enables safeguarding to be done with, not to, people.</p> <p>Embedding MSP into staff and recovery workers mainstream work and achieving better outcomes for people needing care + support who have experienced abuse or neglect</p> <p>Ensure our practice focuses on achieving meaningful improvement to people's circumstances rather than just on 'investigation' and 'conclusion'.</p> <p>Implementing a full range of recovery groups and psycho-social programmes utilising specialist substance misuse intervention skills rather than just 'putting people through a process' and these will include</p>

	<p>An approach that enables practitioners, families, teams and SABs to know what difference has been made via performance reporting and case studies.</p> <p>Domestic Abuse- ongoing specialist training for recovery workers and embedding DA work in all case work.</p> <p>Prevent- improving identification and reporting where appropriate and further prevent training for substance misuse staff.</p> <p>Turning Point has a Prevent lead organisationally and we plan to raise the profile of Prevent across substance misuse services following some very positive involvement.</p>
What are the main priorities for your organisation with regard to safeguarding adults during 2018/19, linked to the SAB Business Plan Priorities?	
Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service (GMFRS)	<p>Prevention and Wellbeing.</p> <p>Once agreement have been signed with key services. The development of bespoke actions plans will include training teams across Oldham's Integrated Care, Public Health Commissioned Services, inclusive of Drug and Alcohol Services (ROAR), Stop Smoking Services, and other Public Health Teams that have close working relationships with vulnerable adults and children across Oldham.</p> <p>GMFRS will continue to support the work of the Safeguarding boards. Ensuring staff are regularly updated, attending events and campaigns to increase awareness and help reduce risk across Oldham.</p> <p>We will continue to identify opportunities to co-design partnerships. Listening to the people of Oldham, ensuring they are at the heart of the services we provide across Oldham neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Protect and improve the quality of life of the people in Greater Manchester.</p> <p>Our Community Resilience Strategy 2017-2020 sets out what we propose to do over the next three years to realise the opportunities arising from devolution, place based working, the transformation of health and social care and the transition to the Greater Manchester Combined Authority. This will see new ways of working that will</p>

	<p>enhance our risk reduction activities regards to vulnerable adults and children.</p> <p>The Strategy is underpinned by nine principles to ensure that everything that we say we will deliver will maximise the benefits to us, partners and most importantly to our communities, the principles include; Ensuring public value, Working with partners, Delivering public service reform, Promoting independence, Helping our communities start well, live well, and age well, Safeguarding, Making every contact count, Reducing the Impact of Fires, Road Traffic Collisions and Other Emergencies, Learning and evaluating.</p> <p>There are three arenas in which we propose to focus our attention to ensure that we are able to support all of our communities wherever our engagement with them might take place; In the Home, In our Communities, and with our Businesses.</p>
NHS Oldham Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)	<p>Prevention and Wellbeing – The CCG has decided to continue to invest in the Quality and Safeguarding team in order to enhance the provision of services further. This will allow the team to develop assurances processes further for all health providers. Oldham CCG’s safeguarding team is reviewing assurance processes for all NHS funded providers.</p> <p>Integration and Safeguarding – Oldham CCG will continue to work alongside partner agencies to ensure safeguarding is a key component for the integration of health and social care services.</p> <p>Transitions – Oldham CCG is aware that there is a requirement for adult services to play a bigger role with children transitioning to adulthood.</p> <p>Prevent – The Duty Guidance for Prevent outlines the legal duty of NHS trusts to consider the Prevent strategy when delivering their services. The NHS standard contract also includes the requirement to identify a Prevent Lead and to embed Prevent duties into the delivery of services. Prevent is being discussed within the Think Family training sessions currently as well as raising awareness of the Prevent e-learning package for NHS funded care providers.</p> <p>Making Safeguarding Personal – Oldham CCG aims to ensure the highest quality, safe and effective health services are commissioned. In order to achieve this, the patient’s views and experiences need to be heard and be central to all activity.</p> <p>Mental Capacity Act - A multi-agency audit and review of practice in line with the Mental Capacity Act (2005) will be completed, with themes and findings disseminated across all health providers. MCA training will continue with</p>

	<p>the aim of making sure the legislation is embedded into all aspects of care.</p> <p>Domestic Abuse - Domestic Abuse is an adult and children's safeguarding priority. NHS Oldham CCG aims to develop the contribution of primary care. Oldham CCG's Safeguarding team plan to implement a pilot within primary care which will be aimed at routine enquiry by primary care practitioners. Oldham CCG is currently reviewing the current contribution from the health economy towards domestic abuse processes, particularly around information sharing and engagement with the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC).</p> <p>Workforce Development – Oldham CCG is committed to developing the workforce and enhancing safeguarding practice across the health economy. A safeguarding training programme has been developed for 2018/2019.</p>
Greater Manchester Police (GMP)	<p>The divisional priorities for 2018 / 19 have yet to be formally agreed however where applicable, they will reflect the priorities of the OSAB.</p> <p>In summary, though, the ISR work will continue into 2019, as will Project Reframe. We will also be deploying three Police Now graduates to the district, one of whom will have overall responsibility for Royal Oldham Hospital – their role will be to problem solve their assigned areas and reduce demand. Insofar as the ROH is concerned, much of the work will focus on the vulnerable adults who subsequently go missing from the hospital; working in partnership with both the hospital and the trust to ensure the ROH is a safe place to be and that those who need help, get it.</p>
National Probation Service (NPS)	<p>Work on Suicide Prevention has been gathering pace and the NPS have 2 forensic psychologists who lead on this across the North West and are members of the HMPPS National Suicide Prevention Group and GM Suicide Prevention Strategy Executive Group. The NPS National Suicide Prevention Implementation Plan is currently being developed but is not yet fully implemented. However, aspects of this plan are currently being implemented nationally and the document is being used as a framework. This includes Approved Premises staff training including a 2 day National Suicide/Self-Harm training package which has recently started to roll out in the North West with the first course having been delivered in April 2018.</p> <p>A thematic review was undertaken as part of the aforementioned North West Recalls Project and gaps in mental health service provision was identified as a critical issue.</p> <p>This has led to the development of a Greater Manchester wide multi organisational meeting with senior managers representing each of the health providers across Greater Manchester, North West Safer Custody</p>

	<p>Lead, Samaritans, The Big Life</p> <p>Group, Diversion Teams, NPS Approved Premises and the Personality Disorder Insight Team. The purpose of the meeting is to consider how best to manage individuals in the probation service, especially in Approved Premises who present as a high risk to themselves (e.g. suicidal ideation, severe and frequent self-harming behaviours). The aims of this group are for public and private sector services to work better together in order to meet unaddressed need. An example of an initiative from this group is the current pilot project in 2 Greater Manchester Approved Premises in partnership with The Samaritans. This involves Samaritans making referred calls to residents within 48 hours of departure from the Approved Premises.</p> <p>In order to increase our engagement with each of the Local Authority Suicide Prevention Panels, practitioners are being identified in each of the Oldham, Rochdale and Oldham Offices as Suicide Prevention single points of contact. The intention is that the named practitioners will attend each of the Suicide Prevention Panels and liaise with the NPS Suicide Prevention leads in order that national, divisional and local priorities are achieved.</p>
Pennine Care NHS Foundation Trust	<p>Development of awareness, training and supervision in relation to Adult Safeguarding will be a priority following the publication of the adult intercollegiate document in order to support this in ensuring that all staff working with vulnerable adults are competent and confident in recognising and responding to safeguarding issues.</p> <p>Improve understanding actions and outcomes of Safeguarding Adults common processes within teams.</p> <p>Roll out of Cluster based integrated working.</p>
OMBC Adult Social Care	<p>During 2018/19 Adult Social Care and Pennine Care will come together through integrated ways of working across 5 clusters. The focus of the clusters is to ensure Oldham residents are supported in the community with a reduction on people being admitted into hospital admissions. Therefore as a provider we will ensure prevention and well-being are central to practice.</p> <p>We will work together with partners to support social prescribing. We will be exploring new ways of working including asset based approaches, the 3 conversations model as well as health and well-being teams.</p> <p>The integrated health and social care teams will continue to work in accordance with making safeguarding personal.</p>

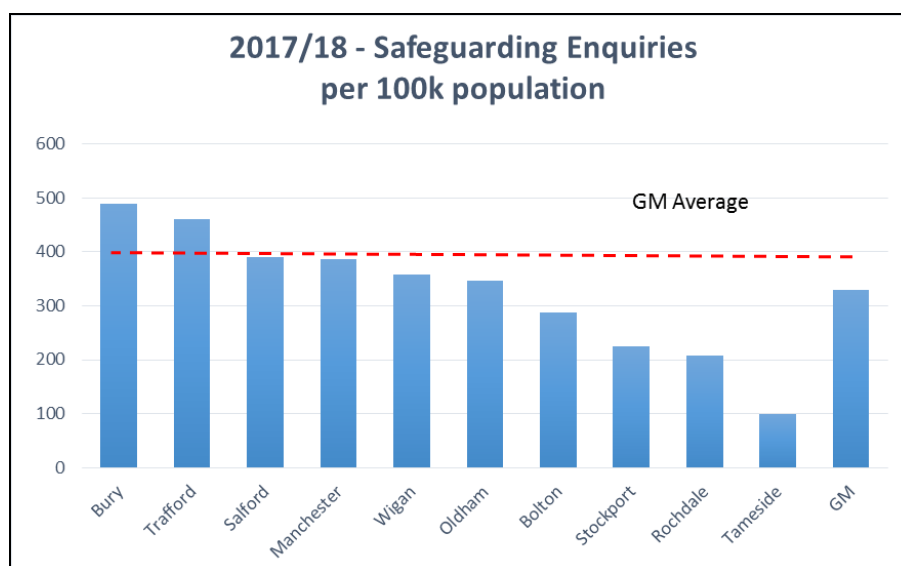
	<p>The links between the clusters and MASH will be further developed as the cluster teams evolve.</p> <p>Auditing of work will take place to ensure safeguarding policies and procedures are being adhered to. This piece of work will be led by a newly appointed Principal Social Worker, whose role will be dedicated to improving quality across the Adult Social Care workforce.</p> <p>Developing an agreed Transitions protocol and smooth processes for CYP to adults.</p>
Age UK Oldham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making safeguarding personal is key priority and the ethos of all our work at AUKO. As a third sector voluntary organisations we feel we continue to have a vital role to play as our staff and volunteers are often the first line of contact when older people and their carers are experiencing difficult situations and facing distress in their life. We encourage our staff and volunteers to question the issues which can address the small details that can make a difference between good and poor practice. AUKO continue to feel that a real challenge is how our organisation can address issues responsibility and continue to work with multi-agency partners to bring about real change / improvement for those people are have been affected by abuse of any kind. • Fully embed the MCA Competency Framework into our mandatory training requirements for all staff and volunteers – and provide the training relevant to their role and responsibility. • To ensure that all our day to day practice reflects our policies and procedures and that these are fully embedded in all our staff / volunteers day to day work practice. • To incorporate safeguarding data into our ISO Management System including recording, reporting and outcomes achieved. • To continue to audit and evaluate our processes for safeguarding. • To continue to develop our relationships and work collaboratively with the Integrated Health & Social Care Teams.
Healthwatch Oldham	<p>Prevention and Wellbeing: This will be a key focus for HWO and form part of the quarterly Health Forums to raise awareness and promote ways people can prevent safeguarding incidents.</p> <p>Making Safeguarding Personal: Ensuring that all the HWO service reviews we undertake gather the first hand views and experiences of service users, patients and families in to identify any adult safeguarding issues.</p>

First Choice Homes Oldham	<p>During 2018/9 First Choice Homes aim to further improve the links with partner agencies with regard to safeguarding, by way of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking to implement a 'complex case panel' for those cases where complex safeguarding issues have been identified. The aim of this is that agencies work together to resolve difficult and cross-agency issues and to bring about best outcomes for customers. • Continuing to attend Safeguarding Adult Board sub-groups and review membership to ensure First Choice Homes are represented appropriately. • Enhance our internal training offer, providing further training for Designated Safeguarding Officers, in liaison with the Safeguarding Adults Board. • Enhancing the way in which we identify those customers with additional vulnerabilities, to ensure additional needs are taken into consideration and the appropriate level of support provided, in liaison with partner agencies.
Pennine Acute Hospitals NHS Trust	Please see above sections
Care at Home representative	<p>Prevention and wellbeing: implementation of DoLICs as appropriate to reduce the risks to people who are assessed to have some capacity and live in the community.</p> <p>Making safeguarding personal: further, higher level training for employees with management responsibilities and increasing knowledge and confidence in Whistleblowing.</p> <p>Integration and safeguarding: progression to include integrated and partnership working within Oldham Cares.</p>
Turning Point	<p>As in section above plus the addition of the development of family interventions across ROAR</p> <p>Developing provision for family interventions across ROAR Family and Carer offer/ pathway.</p> <p>5 step family intervention and other family/carers offer identified</p> <p>5 Step training for identified ROAR Recovery Worker's, Volunteers and PSI Staff delivered via Lorna Templeton Nov-December for delivery</p>

10. Safeguarding Adults Activity Data for Oldham 2017/18

- 10.1 This section of the Safeguarding Adults Board Annual Report highlights the main findings of the 2017/18 Adult Safeguarding (SAC) Return for Oldham. The safeguarding data collection gathers information on all safeguarding concerns and enquires on an annual basis. A safeguarding concern is where a council is notified about a risk of abuse, which instigates an investigation (enquiry) under the local safeguarding procedures.
- 10.2 This year has seen significant increases in both the number of safeguarding concerns and safeguarding enquiries. It is considered that the increase in activity is as a result of the significant amount of effort that has been put into improving the level, consistency and quality of recording.
- 10.3 Whilst the number of adult safeguarding concerns and enquiries has increased within Oldham, the numbers per 100,000 populations are comparable with the Greater Manchester average as seen in the chart below.

Graph 1: Safeguarding Enquiries per 100k population



- 10.4 In 2017/18 there were **820** individuals involved in safeguarding concerns compared to **572** in 2016/17, an increase of 43%. Most of the concerns in 2017/18 were in the 18-64 age band (40%), similar to 2016/17.
- 10.5 The number of individuals involved in section 42 safeguarding enquiries has similarly increased compared to 2016/17 from **273 to 493**. There has been an

increase in all age bands in 2017/18, with the greatest increase in numbers terms within the 18-64 age group, with an increase of 76 individuals.

- 10.6 The number of individuals involved in other safeguarding enquiries has increased from **30 to 107** and the increase is replicated across all age bands. A few individuals have been recorded in the 'Not Known' age band, as there was no date of birth or age recorded.

Table 8: Individuals by Age

Age Band	Individuals Involved in Safeguarding Concerns		Individuals Involved in Section 42 Safeguarding Enquiries		Individuals Involved in Other Safeguarding Enquiries	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
18-64	255 (45%)	325 (40%)	122 (45%)	198 (40%)	18 (60%)	37 (35%)
65-74	68 (12%)	107 (13%)	29 (11%)	61 (12%)	4 (13%)	13 (12%)
75-84	122 (21%)	190 (23%)	56 (20%)	113 (23%)	5 (17%)	30 (28%)
85-94	102 (18%)	168 (20%)	52 (19%)	106 (22%)	3 (10%)	22 (21%)
95+	23 (4%)	27 (3%)	13 (5%)	14 (3%)	0	5 (5%)
Not Known	2 (0.3%)	3 (0.4%)	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.2%)	0	0
Total	572	820	273	493	30	107

- 10.7 In 2017/18 there has been a small increase compared to 2016/17 in the percentage of males involved in safeguarding concerns (37% to 40%), section 42 safeguarding enquiries (40% to 41%) and other safeguarding enquiries (40% to 41%).

Table 9: Individuals by gender

Gender	2016-17		2017-18	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Individuals Involved in Safeguarding Concerns	209 (37%)	363 (63%)	330 (40%)	484 (60%)
Individuals Involved in Section 42 Safeguarding Enquiries	108 (40%)	165 (60%)	203 (41%)	286 (59%)
Individuals Involved in Other Safeguarding Enquiries	12 (40%)	18 (60%)	44 (41%)	62 (59%)

10.8 In 2017/18 there has been little change in the ethnic makeup of individuals involved in safeguarding concerns and enquiries. However, there has been a small increase in the proportion of those who are White, which contrasts with the demographics of the Borough, which is becoming more diverse with time.

Table 10: Individuals by ethnicity

Ethnicity	Individuals Involved in Safeguarding Concerns		Individuals Involved in Section 42 Safeguarding Enquiries		Individuals Involved in Other Safeguarding Enquiries	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
White	482 (84%)	695 (85%)	224 (82%)	426 (86%)	21 (70%)	92 (86%)
Mixed / Multiple	7 (1%)	6 (1%)	3 (1%)	3 (1%)	1 (3%)	1 (1%)
Asian / Asian British	35 (6%)	58 (7%)	16 (6%)	31 (6%)	7 (23%)	9 (8%)
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	4 (0.7%)	10 (1%)	1 (0.4%)	4 (1%)	0	2 (2%)
Other Ethnic Group	1 (0.2%)	4 (0.5%)	0	2 (0.4%)	0	0
Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undeclared / Not Known	43 (8%)	47 (6%)	29 (11%)	27 (6%)	1 (3%)	3 (3%)
Total	572	820	273	493	30	107

10.9 In 2017/18 the highest number of individuals involved in safeguarding concerns, section 42 and other safeguarding enquiries had a primary support reason of Physical Support. Learning Disability Support was the second highest.

Table 11: Individuals by primary support reason

Primary Support Reasons	Individuals Involved in Safeguarding Concerns		Individuals Involved in Section 42 Safeguarding Enquiries		Individuals Involved in Other Safeguarding Enquiries	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
Physical Support	302	473	121	264	16	62
Sensory Support	19	14	11	4	1	4
Support with Memory & Cognition	20	34	6	20	1	6
Learning Disability Support	78	146	39	106	6	9
Mental Health Support	97	112	39	56	4	9
Social Support	5	13	4	7	0	1
No Support Reason	30	32	11	10	0	8
Not Known	109	167	65	83	6	15
Total	660	991	296	550	34	114

10.10 The total number of safeguarding concern cases during 2017/18 was 991, an increase from 660 cases in 2016-17. This equates to an increase of 50%. There have also been increases in total section 42 enquires (84%) and other safeguarding enquiries (235%).

Table 12: Safeguarding Cases

Safeguarding Cases	2016-17	2017-18
Total Number of Safeguarding Concerns	660	991
Total Number of Section 42 Safeguarding Enquiries	296	550
Total Number of Other Safeguarding Enquiries	34	114

10.11 In 2017/18 the highest number of concluded section 42 enquiries for type of risk was for Neglect and Acts of Omission, Financial or Material Abuse and Physical Abuse, which have seen significant increases over the year. This is different to the previous year where Organisational Abuse, Financial or Material Abuse and Physical Abuse were the most common. In 2017/18 for the other concluded enquiries the highest number for type of risk was for Financial or Material Abuse, Neglect and Acts of Omission and Physical Abuse, mirroring the increases seen in section 42 Enquiries.

Table 13: Concluded Section 42 enquiries

Type and Source of Risk	2016-17 Concluded Section 42 Enquiries				2017-18 Concluded Section 42 Enquiries			
	Service Provider	Other – Known to Individual	Other – Unknown to Individual	Total	Service Provider	Other – Known to Individual	Other – Unknown to Individual	Total
Physical Abuse	13	17	13	43	32	69	5	106
Sexual Abuse	1	3	5	9	3	17	2	22
Psychological Abuse	3	13	4	20	20	52	4	76
Financial or Material Abuse	5	25	14	44	13	110	9	132
Discriminatory Abuse	0	1	0	1	3	5	2	10

Organisational Abuse	43	1	3	47	23	2	0	25
Neglect and Acts of Omission	27	9	5	41	125	23	2	150
Domestic Abuse	0	23	0	23	0	29	0	29
Sexual Exploitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Modern Slavery	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
Self-Neglect	0	1	0	1	0	13	0	13

Table 14: Other concluded enquiries

Type and Source of Risk	2016-17 Other Concluded Enquiries				2017-18 Other Concluded Enquiries			
	Service Provider	Other – Known to Individual	Other – Unknown to Individual	Total	Service Provider	Other – Known to Individual	Other – Unknown to Individual	Total
Physical Abuse	1	0	1	2	3	11	1	15
Sexual Abuse	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Psychological Abuse	0	2	1	3	0	7	1	8
Financial or Material Abuse	0	3	2	5	4	14	1	19
Discriminatory Abuse	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Organisational Abuse	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1

Neglect and Acts of Omission	6	1	1	8	12	6	0	18
Domestic Abuse	0	3	1	4	0	1	0	1
Sexual Exploitation	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Modern Slavery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Self-Neglect	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	3	0	3

10.12 In 2017/18, for concluded section 42 enquiries an individual's own home was most frequently recorded as the location of risk, followed by a residential care home. This is in line with 2016/17 whereby both of these locations have the highest number of recorded cases. In 2017/18, for other concluded enquiries an individual's own home was most frequently recorded as the location of risk, followed by a residential care home. This is in line with 2016/17 whereby both of these locations have the highest number of recorded cases.

Table 15: Location and source of risk – Concluded Section 42 enquiries

Location and Source of Risk	2016-17 Concluded Section 42 Enquiries				2017-18 Concluded Section 42 Enquiries			
	Service Provider	Other – Known to Individual	Other – Unknown to Individual	Total	Service Provider	Other – Known to Individual	Other – Unknown to Individual	Total
Own Home	20	69	26	115	63	147	8	218
In the Community (excluding community services)	2	1	4	7	4	8	3	15
In a Community service	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4

Care Home - Nursing	12	3	6	21	23	4	2	29
Care Home - Residential	57	8	8	73	65	15	0	80
Hospital – Acute	0	1	0	1	5	1	0	6
Hospital – Mental Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hospital – Community	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Other	2	11	9	22	6	37	4	47

Table 16: Location and source of risk – Concluded Section 42 enquiries

Location and Source of Risk	2016-17 Other Concluded Enquiries				2017-18 Other Concluded Enquiries			
	Service Provider	Other – Known to Individual	Other – Unknown to Individual	Total	Service Provider	Other – Known to Individual	Other – Unknown to Individual	Total
Own Home	3	8	5	16	10	24	2	36
In the Community (excluding community services)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
In a Community service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Care Home - Nursing	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2

Care Home - Residential	3	3	1	7	4	0	0	4
Hospital – Acute	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Hospital – Mental Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hospital – Community	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	2	3	0	5	0	5

10.13 In 2017-18 there was a small decrease in the percentage of risks that remained (8%) for the concluded Section 42 enquiries compared to 2016-17 (9%). In addition, a reduction in the percentage of Enquiries concluding where the risk is removed has resulted in an increase of those where the risk is reduced. A similar profile of change can also be seen in the Other Concluded Enquiries.

Table 17: Risk outcomes of concluded Section 42 enquiries

Risk Outcomes	2016-17 Concluded Section 42 Enquiries				2017-18 Concluded Section 42 Enquiries			
	Service Provider	Other – Known to Individual	Other – Unknown to Individual	Total	Service Provider	Other – Known to Individual	Other – Unknown to Individual	Total
Risk Remained	1	8	3	12 (9%)	3	18	5	26 (8%)
Risk Reduced	16	30	26	72 (53%)	65	133	12	210 (61%)
Risk Removed	27	17	7	51 (38%)	68	36	3	107 (31%)

Table 18: Risk outcomes of other concluded enquiries

Risk Outcomes	2016-17 Other Concluded Enquiries				2017-18 Other Concluded Enquiries			
	Service Provider	Other – Known to Individual	Other – Unknown to Individual	Total	Service Provider	Other – Known to Individual	Other – Unknown to Individual	Total
Risk Remained	2	1	2	5 (29%)	0	1	0	1 (2%)
Risk Reduced	0	1	2	3 (18%)	5	15	2	22 (59%)
Risk Removed	5	3	1	9 (53%)	7	7	0	14 (38%)

10.14 In 2017/18 there was only one Safeguarding Adult Review completed, which is in line with 2016/17 where there was only one completed.

Table 19: Safeguarding Adult Reviews completed

Safeguarding Adult Reviews (SAR)	2016-17	2017-18
SARs where one or more individual died	1	1
SARs where no individuals died	0	0
Total	1	1

11. Summary

11.1 This report demonstrates that a significant amount of progress has been made during 2017/18 in relation to safeguarding adults, by the board and by individual partner organisations.

11.2 2017/18 Priorities

11.2.1 The main priorities for 2017/18 included:

- Establishing a shared understanding of the integration agenda, and the scope and reach of the various initiatives
- Maintaining oversight of the transitions, prevent, channel and domestic abuse agendas
- Increasing awareness of mental capacity across the partnership and the wider community
- Implementing and embed the MCA policy and competency framework across partner organisations.
- Ensuring that revised multi-agency safeguarding policies and procedures incorporated into individual approaches to safeguarding, including performance reporting
- Reviewing the training strategy and competency framework in comparison to individual partners workforce development strategies and plans, to ensure compliance and identify unmet training need
- Ensuring robust, timely and accurate performance management data in respect of safeguarding activity across the partnership.
- Assessing the extent to which there is continuous improvement of safeguarding approaches as a result of learning from completed enquiries, Safeguarding Adult Reviews, Domestic Homicide Reviews and Learning Disability Mortality Reviews, and ensure there is a feedback loop to improve practice.
- Arranging a peer review with Stockport Safeguarding Adult Board.

11.3 Three Year Strategy 2015-2018

11.3.1 The year 2017/18 also brought to a conclusion the previous three year strategy of the board, which focused on addressing a number of key areas:

- Putting in place strong and clear governance and accountability arrangements
- Working to an annual work programme supported through an effective infrastructure
- Working effectively in partnership with other key strategic partnerships
- Maintaining a strategic and assurance role as a primary focus

11.3.2 The development of the board over that three year period has sought to address these areas, through:

- the refinement of board governance arrangements, including the board executive, sub-groups and strengthened links to pre-existing partnerships.
- the development of performance dashboards, and the utilisation of performance data to inform quality assurance and audit activity
- the development and delivery of annual business plans

11.4 2018/19 Priorities

11.4.1 2018/19 sees the development of a new three year strategy and the articulation of a vision for the board:

“The people of Oldham have a right to live safely, free from abuse and neglect, and are supported to do so by co-operative communities and organisations which:

- Do not tolerate abuse and neglect.
- Champion making safeguarding personal.
- Work preventatively through early identification of new safeguarding issues.
- Deliver excellent practice as the norm.
- Share Information effectively.
- Ensure that the public feel confident that adults are protected.

And where board partners:

- Prioritise their commitment to the board.
- Hold one another to account effectively.
- Promote and embed learning.”

11.4.2 Oldham Safeguarding Adults Board identified its strategic objectives for 2018 – 2021 at the board’s development day in January 2018. These are:

- Focus on safety and wellbeing, supporting Oldham to define how it will prevent the abuse and neglect of adults.
- Seek assurance that effective leadership and partnership working is in place to prevent abuse and neglect and respond to adults who are at risk of or experiencing abuse and neglect.
- Raise the profile of the Making Safeguarding Personal approach and lead culture change for safeguarding adults in Oldham.
- Promote participation, listening to and engaging with people who have experienced abuse or neglect, gaining the perspectives of stakeholders, and seeking assurance that individualised, empowering outcomes are being achieved.
- Promote safeguarding adults to the public through effective communication, including benchmarking the local perceptions of confidence that the public has in our safeguarding efforts.
- Ensure that safeguarding adults is actively recognised, considered and responded to as a key part of the integration agenda for health and social care in Oldham.

11.4.3 These priorities are reflected in the business plan of the board for 2018/19, and will be monitored via the SAB executive and the board.

ADASS Making Safeguarding Personal Temperature Check

Recommendations

National level

The current MSP toolkit should be reviewed to include: any new tools being used to achieve resolution and recovery; evidenced improvements in practice and feedback from practitioners and managers on using tools; and a critique of the current set of tools.

The relative effectiveness of IT systems currently in use to support MSP should be reviewed to look at the merits of different systems and also consider how they are being used and modified to improve practice.

National materials should be developed and circulated to raise awareness of MSP among other organisations, service users, special interest groups and the wider public. Examples might include downloadable leaflets, easy-read documents, press release templates, PowerPoint presentations, etc.

Develop tools/guidance on what MSP looks like in partner organisations, how MSP principles can be translated into different settings and how the MSP approach to safeguarding can be implemented, particularly for acute hospital trusts; primary care services, ambulance services and the police.

Work should be carried out with NHS England and CCGs on guidance for commissioners on how to build in MSP into their commissioning practice.

Building on the regional and local developments in evaluating outcome-based performance, an ideal type of outcomes measurement and reporting framework should be agreed, that can be offered as a template and a means for local authorities to measure MSP progress and compare themselves to each other (see 8).

Regional level

Opportunities for practitioners should be created so that they can share their experiences of MSP at local and regional levels. In particular, there should be a focus on reflective supervision; family-based work; positive risk-taking; balancing user wishes against duty to others.

Developments in reporting on outcome measures should be shared and pooled at a regional level in the drive to answer the question 'have we supported people to be any safer?'

Commissioners and CQC should work together to ensure that MSP is fully built into regulatory work so that it supports provider staff to make their own judgements, take managed risks, filter out safeguarding issues before referral into the Local Authority safeguarding services and ensure people's rights are respected.

Where Safeguarding Adult Review repositories are being developed at a regional (or national) level, these should be enhanced to include reflective opportunities from MSP practice and users' views.

Local level

Local organisations should improve ways of managing the increase in safeguarding alerts and referrals by considering integration of front doors either through MASH or a jointly staffed Single Point of Access.

Local organisations (Safeguarding Adults Boards) should develop a means of gaining a picture of what happens to safeguarding alerts that do not progress to a s.42 enquiry.

Directors of Adult Social Services should take stock of where their service stands on the road to full implementation of MSP (using the road map if they find that helpful) and then reflect on their current plans using the evidence in this temperature check.

Adult Social Care departments should consider how they can get greater corporate council buy-in to MSP and ensure local authority councillors are aware of MSP and are supportive of the changes required to implement it, particularly the need to promote personal empowerment and positive risk management.

Local training commissioners should ensure that staff training providers review their materials to modify and update them according to evidence of effective practice and blockages in shifting the culture to embed MSP values.

All organisations and SABs need to do more to meaningfully engage service users in planning and shaping safeguarding services. This report gives examples of where and how this is being achieved and we would encourage organisations to share their approaches. See appendix 1 for more specific recommendations.

Statutory organisations should enhance prevention of abuse by building a pathway from alerts and referrals into voluntary and community assets for lower levels of safeguarding intervention.

Local adult social care and health commissioners need to work more closely with independent care providers to link and embed MSP into good service quality.

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Report to OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY BOARD

Local Safeguarding Children's Board Annual Report 2017-18

Portfolio Holder: Cllr Amanda Chadderton

Officer Contact: Lisa Morris – LSCB Business Manager

Report Author: Lisa Morris – LSCB Business Manager
Ext. 1524

Date: 27 November 2018

Background:

The Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB) has a statutory responsibility under Section 14 of the Children's Act 2004 to co-ordinate the safeguarding activity of agencies within the local area and to ensure the effectiveness of this activity for the purposes of promoting the safety and wellbeing of children and young people.

Working Together 2015 requires that LSCBs must publish an annual report which provides an assessment of the performance and effectiveness of local services in their safeguarding activity.

The accompanying report covers the period from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.

Requirement from Overview and Scrutiny Board:

To note the report and provide appropriate challenge where required.

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OLDHAM LOCAL SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD ANNUAL REPORT 2017-18



This Annual Report is a public document.

It can be accessed on the website of Oldham Local Safeguarding Children Board:

https://www.oldham.gov.uk/lscb/info/1/about_the_board

Approved by Oldham LSCB on 25 October 2018

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Date of publication:

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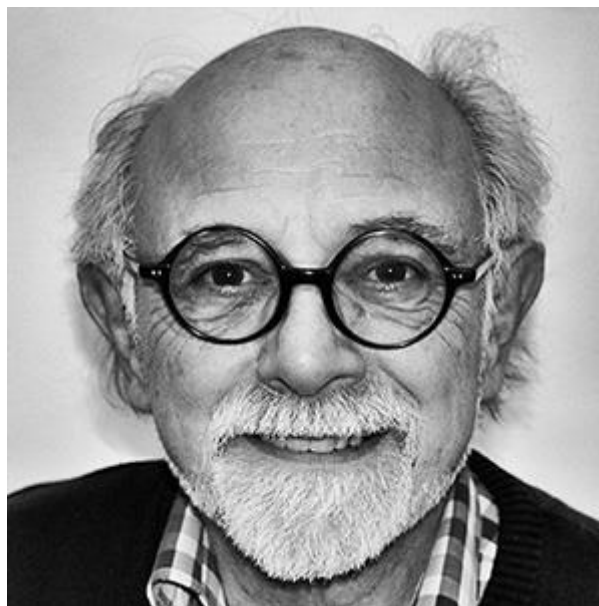
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Foreword

Welcome to the 2017-18 annual report from the Oldham Local Safeguarding Children Board. The report overviews the activities of the Partnership over the 12 month period and also marks the end of the three year business strategy of the Board which has been progressed since 2015. Both aspects merit comment.

With respect to the 12 month period, clearly the Partnership has been fully occupied progressing a range of key and current safeguarding issues, reaching into the diverse communities in Oldham to communicate the message of the importance of safeguarding children. The reach of the Partnership now clearly extends far beyond the traditional focus of protecting children within intra-familial settings and is exceedingly active in what is termed contextual safeguarding - ie in issues relating to sexual exploitation, peer on peer abuse and the engagement in criminal activity. The ability of the Partnership to be agile in its response to emerging forms of child exploitation will be an important dimension of effective practice in the future



A key characteristic of the partnership's work over the past 12 months has been its ability and willingness to challenge current practice and transparently evaluate its effectiveness. In several critical areas this has led to the Partnership determining that change is required and has put in place processes to change and improve on present performance. On issues such as assessment of safeguarding need, learning from serious case reviews, children missing education and children whose needs will endure through the transition to adulthood work is now on-going to seek significant improvements in performance.

With respect to the impact of the board's three year strategy, clearly the Partnership has matured over time and now has a major role in shaping the safeguarding agenda of its constituent agencies. The changes introduced to the structure of the Board by the strategy – the Executive and the various sub-groups of the Board – have enabled the Board's business priorities to be discharged more effectively and to review and revise safeguarding priorities as new needs emerge.

As the report comments, the future shape of the governance of safeguarding children in Oldham will be the subject of a review during the business year 2018-19. We do not as yet know what that structure will look like or how it will discharge its responsibilities. The current Partners, however, are committed to transparent and participative partnership working across their membership and the continuation of working relationships which effectively safeguard the children and young people of Oldham.



Dr Henri Giller

Independent Chair of Oldham Local Safeguarding Children Board

1 Purpose of the annual report

The purpose of the annual report is to evaluate the effectiveness of the safeguarding arrangements for children and young people in Oldham. This report, which covers the period from April 2017 to March 2018, sets out the effectiveness of the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) in carrying out its statutory core functions and the progress made against its three year strategy (2015-2018).

Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015 states that,

“The Chair must publish an annual report on the effectiveness of child safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the local area.....The report should provide a rigorous and transparent assessment of the performance and effectiveness of local services. It should identify areas of weakness, the causes of those weaknesses and the action being taken to address them as well as other proposals for action. The report should include lessons from reviews undertaken within the reporting period.....The report should be submitted to the Chief Executive, Leader of the Council, the local police and crime commissioner and the Chair of the health and well-being board.”

1.1 LSCB Statutory Responsibilities

Section 14 of the Children Act 2004 sets out the objectives of LSCBs, which are:

- (a) to coordinate what is done by each person or body represented on the Board for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the area; and
- (b) to ensure the effectiveness of what is done by each such person or body for those purposes.

1.2 Oldham LSCB

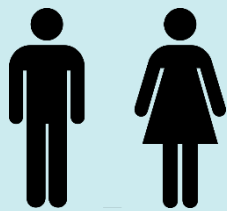
The Board effectively executes its role by working in partnership with both statutory and non-statutory organisations, all of whom have a role to play in safeguarding children and young people. The Board delivers the following core functions, in addition to key priorities that are identified within the three yearly strategic plan and reviewed on an annual basis:

- Policy and Procedures
- Serious Case Reviews
- Audit and Scrutiny
- Multi Agency Training
- Managing allegations against professionals
- Private Fostering

2 Oldham's Context

If Oldham had 100 Children and Young People

51 would be boys, 49 would be girls



56 would be White British and Irish.
19 would be Pakistani Asian and 14 would be Bangladeshi Asian. 1 child would be Black, at least one of whom would be Black African.

4 would be Children in Need.
Less than 1 would be Looked After and less than 1 would be subject to a Child Protection Plan

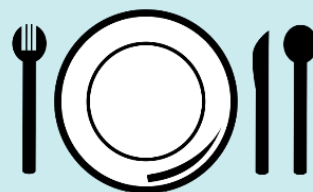
Less than 1 would be at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation.

27 would be living in poverty, even before any housing costs are taken into consideration.

20 would be living in workless households.

15 would have a special educational need. 3 would have an Education, Health and Care plan, most probably for Speech, Language and Communications Needs.

18 would be eligible for free school meals



Out of 10 children in reception, 1 would be obese and 2 would be overweight.
Out of 10 children in Year 6, 2 would be obese and 3 would be overweight.

Out of 5 five year olds, 1 would have one or more decayed, filled or missing teeth.

3 National and Regional Context

Working Together and new safeguarding arrangements

Following Alan's Wood review of Local Safeguarding Children's Boards (May 2016), the Children and Social Work Act 2017 includes the following recommendations arising from the review:

- A new model of accountability for safeguarding children, placing equitable responsibility on three safeguarding partners: Local Authority, Police and Health. This including a duty on these partners to work together and with any relevant agencies identified with a role in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children
- A new system of local and national reviews which will replace Serious Case Reviews
- Transfer of responsibility for child death policy from Department for Education to Department of Health.

Oldham LSCB took part in the national consultation in relation to the new Working Together guidance, which is due to be published in Spring 2018 and have started discussions locally and across Greater Manchester about the new safeguarding arrangements for Oldham.

The proposed arrangements and subsequent implementation will be a key focus for the Board in 2018/19.

Police and Crime Plan

In May 2017 Greater Manchester elected Andy Burnham as the Mayor with responsibility for the work of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA). The Mayor also supports the work deputy mayor for policing and crime who in June 2017 was announced as Baroness Beverley Hughes.

Following the broadcast of the "Three Girls" documentary in July 2017 which documented the story of child sexual exploitation in Rochdale the Mayor's office commissioned an independent review into Greater Manchester's response to Child Sexual Exploitation. Oldham LSCB is involved in this assurance exercise alongside other Greater Manchester LSCBs.

The Police and Crime Plan, "Standing Together" was launched in March 2018 and identifies three key priorities: 1. Keeping people safe, 2. Reducing harm and offending and 3. Strengthening communities and places. Priority 1 identifies safeguarding children as a key area of focus for 2018, and specifically transitions, complex safeguarding, missing children, female genital mutilation and so called honour based abuse.

All of these areas are echoed as priority areas for Oldham LSCB over the next three years.

4 LSCB Core Business

4.1 Policies and procedures

Oldham LSCB continues to support the development and revision of Greater Manchester Safeguarding policy and procedures which are reviewed by the Greater Manchester policy and procedures subgroup three times per year. These can be accessed via the LSCB website. The chair of Oldham's policy and procedures subgroup along with the LSCB business manager are members of the Greater Manchester subgroup ensuring that professionals in Oldham are instrumental in the refresh of policies and procedures. Oldham's policy and procedures subgroup has also agreed to lead on the review of the Greater Manchester pre-birth assessment policy following learning obtained locally from Serious Case Reviews.

Within Working Together 2015 it states that,

“Local authorities, with their partners, should develop and publish local protocols for assessment. A local protocol should set out clear arrangements for how cases will be managed once a child is referred into local authority children's social care and be consistent with the requirements of this statutory guidance.”

The policy and procedures subgroup of the LSCB lead on the refresh on Oldham's local assessment protocol during 2017-18 ensuring that the document offers clarity for both practitioners and members of the public. The refreshed document is available on the LSCB website.

A key area for improvement identified within a number of serious case reviews and multi-agency audits has been a lack of professional challenge and escalation from partner agencies. In order to strengthen this partner responsibility the group updated and recirculated the escalation policy, tightening the timescales and providing clarity about the requirements at each stage of an escalation. This is being supported by the development of multi-agency training which is being developed by the Board's training subgroup. In order to evaluate the impact of the refreshed policy and newly developed training the Board manager has created an escalations spreadsheet which will allow the LSCB Executive Board to review the number and type of escalations being raised by agencies in Oldham.

Following the completion of the Thematic Review by the Serious Case Review Subgroup (more detail of which can be found in Section 4.2.1) it was noted that

recurrently assessments lacked professional curiosity and were not holistic in their approach. As a result the group developed a recommendation for the Board that a multi-agency model of assessment needed to be explored. The policy and procedures subgroup agreed to lead on this piece of work which coincided with Children's Social Care's exploration of a new social work model. An options analysis of different models was presented to the group by the Principle Social Worker and Signs of Safety was

agreed as the preferred model. The group are supporting the introduction of Signs of Safety to ensure that there is multi agency buy in from an early stage.

What impact has this work had?

- ❖ There has been a notable increase in the number of escalations from partner agencies, all of which have been resolved before requiring the Board's intervention.
- ❖ An escalation relating to Fabricated or Induced Illness lead to a review of local procedures by Children's Social Care and Clinical Commissioning Group.
- ❖ The multi-agency approach to the introduction of Signs of Safety will ensure that partners are fully engaged in this approach leading better co-ordinated, more holistic responses to children and families.

4.2 Learning and Improvement

This is a key function of the LSCB and Oldham perform this statutory duty in the following ways:

- Serious Case Reviews
- Multi Agency Concise Reviews
- Multi Agency Training
- Child Death Reviews (Child Death Overview Panel)

4.2.1 Serious Case Reviews

During 2017-18 Oldham LSCB published two Serious Case Reviews on Child G and Child H. Both reports can be found on the LSCB website.

Child G

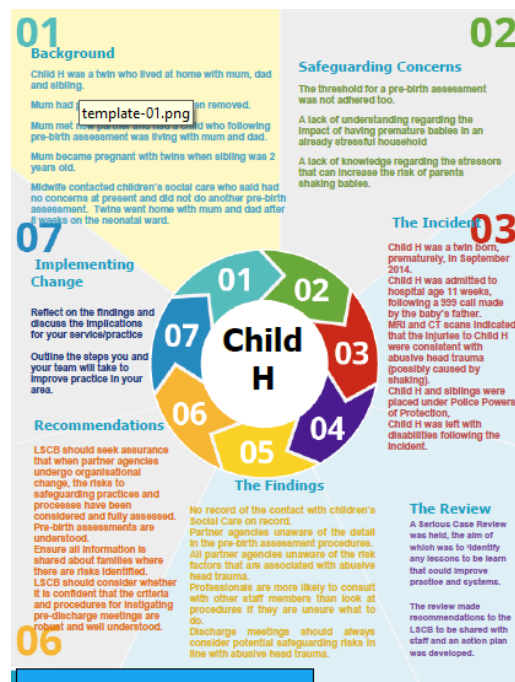


The review into Child G found that his voice was unheard by a range of professionals and that the threshold criteria for Section 47 was not applied. This meant that a comprehensive assessment, considering other agency information, historical risk factors and the male within the family home, was not completed. The review noted that information wasn't shared appropriately between health and social care colleagues leading to safeguarding concerns not being followed up. The reviewer did find that the paediatrician pursued the referral until she received a satisfactory outcome however also noted that other agencies failed to challenge or escalate their concerns relating to Children's Social Care decision making.

The recommendations arising from the review into Child G resulted in the following actions:

- An audit was undertaken into the application of thresholds by Children's Social Care, which found that from 83 cases audited at random only one was deemed to have been closed early when it was clear that the threshold for assessment had been met. A further 7% of the cases that had been identified as requiring further assessment could have been stepped down to Early Help at the front door meaning that the right support would have been offered to the family at an earlier stage. Training has been provided to staff in the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) and ongoing audits of thresholds continue to be undertaken by the Service Manager.
- A section has been added to the LSCB's multi agency case evaluation template to ensure that the voice of the child is audited during the Board's audit work.
- Training has been provided to GPs and Pennine Acute professionals to reflect on the need to share information appropriately, follow up on safeguarding concerns and to take definitive action where concerns remain unresolved.
- Multi Agency training has been updated to reinforce the need for professionals to consider males within the family when undertaking an assessment.
- The Board's escalation policy has been reviewed and relaunched amongst professionals. The Board manager has introduced a process to monitor escalations and report directly into the LSCB Executive Board regarding emerging themes.
- Multiagency workshops on Voice of the child and lived experience have been delivered.

Child H



The review into Child H found that there was a lack of understanding amongst professionals about the stressors that can increase the risk of parents shaking their babies, particularly within an already stressful household. Pre-birth assessment procedures were not followed despite the fact the threshold had been met and the reviewed identified that the procedures were not fully understood by professionals.

Practitioners admitted that they would often consult colleagues if they were unsure of a procedure rather than accessing the Greater Manchester Policies and Procedures, resulting in incorrect or out of date guidance being provided.

The incident took place during a period of significant organisational change for Children's Social Care which had resulted in a number of contacts in relation to this case not being recorded on the case management system meaning that historical information was not considered in professional's decision making.

Finally the reviewer noted that a pre-discharge meeting was not held prior to the child being returned home which meant that the only plan in place was a referral to neo-natal outreach services.

As a result of the recommendations arising from this case:

- Workshops and audits have been undertaken to improve the knowledge and application of pre-birth assessment procedures.
- All agencies have been asked to provide assurance that staff are signed up to receive notifications relating to GM policy and procedures.
- An appropriate system has been established for Health and Social Care to record if a child has been subject to a child protection plan previously

- The LSCB continued to receive regular updates relating to the implementation of the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) in order to ensure that any implications for safeguarding were able to be considered in a multi-agency forum.
- Partner agencies will now submit reports to the LSCB when undergoing any organisational change that may impact on safeguarding arrangements and practice.
- Special Circumstances Forms have been reviewed and confirmed to be robust in terms of highlighting the need for early help processes
- The Importance of discharge planning & SCR findings has been fed back to Midwifery, Neonates & Paediatric staff and Lessons Learned Bulletin circulated
- The Board has received a presentation from the Assistant Director of nursing and agreed to support a pilot project relating to Abusive Head Trauma alongside other Greater Manchester LSCBs.

What impact has this work had?

- ❖ Evidence from the multi-agency case evaluations has indicated that agency's reflections of the child's voice is improving.
- ❖ There has been an increase in the number of escalations being raised by professionals evidencing improved challenge across the partnership
- ❖ Development of safeguarding supervision across Midwifery and Neonatal teams

A workshop to cascade the learning from both reviews was held in April 2017.

Thematic action plan

The Serious Case Review subgroup also undertook a thematic review of six previous serious case reviews, two multi agency concise reviews and two multi agency case evaluations in order to identify recurrent learning themes and recommendations. The group highlighted the following themes that were consistent in most, if not all of the above documents:

1. **Domestic Abuse:** Six of the eight reviews had domestic abuse as a significant feature. Presenting issues related to information sharing and management of notifications of domestic abuse; unclear and inconsistent pathways for the multiagency management of domestic abuse. The SCR subgroup identified the need to develop a clear pathway for children and families experiencing domestic abuse.
2. **Voice of the child:** In all cases the child's voice and lived experience was not strong. Failing to incorporate and triangulate all information available in a meaningful way to meet the needs of children. The SCR subgroup identified the

need to strengthen the voice of the child and their lived experience in assessments in order to develop plans that recognise and meet their needs.

3. **Application of thresholds:** Several cases identified inappropriate application of thresholds at the “front door” to social care, followed by lack of challenge and appropriate escalation from partner agencies. The SCR subgroup identified the need to confirm appropriated thresholds are being applied to referrals and all agencies are confident to challenge and escalate concerns if they feel thresholds are not being applied correctly.
4. **Vulnerabilities in pregnancy:** In four out of the six Serious Case Reviews babies under one year of age sustained serious non accidental injuries. The SCR panel identified that vulnerabilities during pregnancy are not being fully recognised in order to plan to reduce risk of harm to the baby when born.
5. **Professional curiosity:** Assessments lacked professional curiosity, thereby missing information on household members and wider community issues, and consequently did not always recognise escalating risk. The SCR panel identified that new approaches and contributions to holistic assessments is needed.
6. **Workforce competency:** The review identified on occasions the skills/competency of the workforce did not always match the complexity and needs of the families they worked with. The SCR panel identified that there needs to be competency and supervision frameworks to support frontline practitioners.

The review led to the development of the thematic review action plan which is overseen by the LSCB Executive Board. Actions have been tasked to relevant subgroups of the Board.

4.2.2 Multi Agency Concise Reviews

The Board also concluded two Multi Agency Concise Reviews which were commissioned following two serious incidents of peer on peer violence.

Both reviews were undertaken independently but identified significant similarities in relation to the perpetrators in these cases. These included a history of domestic abuse, an association with criminality either within the family or the community, displays of harmful attitudes and behaviours and a disturbed school history including multiple exclusions.

One of the reviews identified that whilst parents were aware of some of the behaviours; their influence over the children’s behaviour was eclipsed by the influence of their peers. Furthermore reviewers noted that, in the case of the victim who was bullied over a two year period, his behaviour wasn’t attributed to being the response to being bullied.

These two reviews were instrumental in Oldham’s consideration of the multi-agency understanding and response to Contextual Safeguarding and led to the introduction of

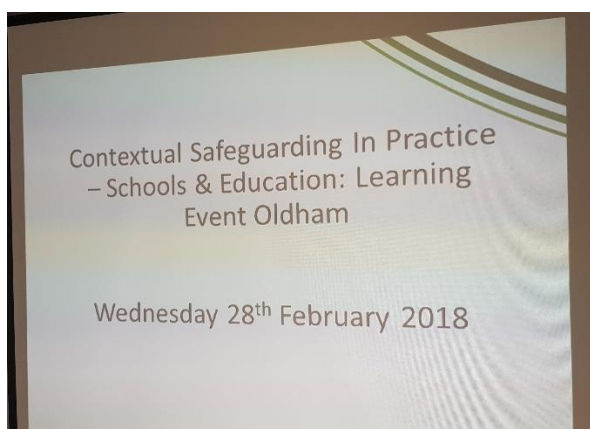
a peer on peer abuse task group to support the implementation of the reviews' recommendations.

As a result of the reviews the following work has been undertaken:

- Mandatory Board member training relating to Contextual Safeguarding was delivered by Dr Carlene Firmin from the University of Bedfordshire
- Missing from Education guidance has been reviewed to ensure that bullying is a consideration when undertaking an assessment regarding truancy and disengagement with education
- Mapping exercise has been undertaken to identify services for troubled teens
- A peer on peer pathway has been developed to support the identification and information sharing of young people involved in peer on peer abuse and to ensure that any assessments of this kind of abuse consider the contextual factors associated with it.
- Development of a domestic abuse training framework for professionals to ensure that staff are receiving the right level of training for the function and level of involvement

As a result of the work that Oldham LSCB has been undertaking in this area of Safeguarding the Board were asked to host the Contextual Safeguarding Network's "Contextual Safeguarding in Schools" conference in February 2018 which was a launch of the Network's "Beyond Referrals" toolkit. The event was well attended by Oldham schools, academies and colleges as well as professionals from other local and national organisations.

Following on from this event three schools within Oldham agreed to pilot the Harmful Sexual Behaviours audit tool, supported by the LSCB team.



What impact has this work had?

- ❖ Agencies have an greater understanding of peer on peer abuse
- ❖ A clearer pathway for agencies to address concerns relating to contextual safeguarding at the earliest opportunity

4.2.3 Multi Agency training

The multi-agency training calendar is refreshed on an annual basis by the training subgroup of the Board. The calendar is underpinned by learning from reviews and case evaluations and continues to offer a diverse menu of safeguarding topics to support practitioners in achieving excellent practice.

During 2017-18 the LSCB delivered extensive training to 1040 professionals across a range of statutory and voluntary sector organisations. Feedback from training courses indicates that the training is very highly regarded and appears to provide clear evidence of learning transfer which is reflected in practice and outcomes for children and families. The training subgroup has developed qualitative means of evaluating the impact of training which will be applied to three courses, chosen by the subgroup each year. The group have piloted the process with the “Domestic Violence and the impact on children” course, from which there is evidence from both practitioners and managers that the course built confidence and knowledge amongst front line practitioners, improved engagement with victims and families and improved referral pathways into specialist services.

Comments from evaluators included:

“There is clear evidence that attending this training has helped to enhance peoples working practice, clients have benefited from participants referring vulnerable children and victims onto appropriate services, and these include children social care and the IDVA service post course attendance.”

“Children have benefited by people using appropriate tools/techniques to hear and support them. This has led to two disclosures and subsequent appropriate referrals.”

During 2017-18 the subgroup introduced short briefing sessions to complement the courses already available. The briefing sessions, which are between one to two hours in length are intended to pick up on emerging themes from audits and reviews, providing a targeted input to a larger number of professionals. The first of the briefings focused on the “Voice of the Child” was delivered in December 2017 and repeated in February 2018. Four sessions in total were delivered to over 150 professionals from a range of partner agencies. A second briefing relating to “Improving the life chances of looked after children” is planned for May 2018.

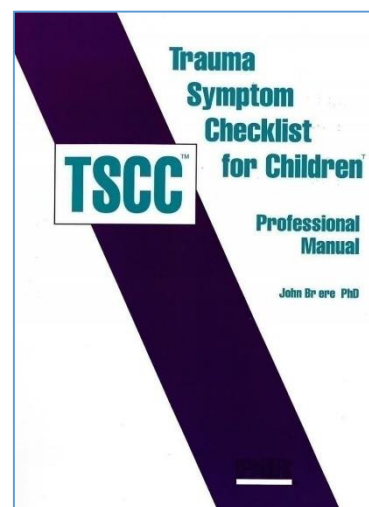
The LSCB training consultant has begun to develop training frameworks in order to ensure that professionals are able to access the correct level of training for their job requirements. The first framework will focus on Domestic Abuse and will signpost professionals to the courses within the Multi Agency calendar that have been identified as required to support their specific professional development. It is also intended to

develop similar frameworks relating to neglect, peer on peer violence and engagement with families.

The training subgroup are leading on a pilot project of the Trauma Symptoms Checklist for Children (TSCC).

The Trauma Symptoms Checklist for Children (TSCC) developed by **Briere, 1996** is a 54-item self-report scale intended for use in assessing trauma related symptoms and has six clinical scales (anxiety, depression, anger, post-traumatic stress, dissociation sexual concerns).

The checklist is designed to be used with children and young people who have experienced traumatic events, including childhood physical and sexual abuse, victimisation by peers (i.e. physical and sexual assault), major losses, the witnessing of violence done to others and natural disasters.



The child is presented with a list of thoughts, feelings and behaviours and is asked to mark how often each thing happens to him/her. Items are rated on a 4 point scale (from 0-never to 3 almost all the time).

Analysed by a clinical psychologist the outcome of the checklist provides professionals with a tailored approach in which to work with and engage a child or young person.

The training subgroup successfully led on a pilot of the TSCC which saw professionals from Children's Social Care, Healthy Young Minds and Youth Justice Service trained to undertake the TSCC with children and young people aged between 8 and 12 years of age who had experienced high levels of trauma.

During the pilot 33 children and young people (10 girls and 23 boys) completed the TSCC.

All staff who undertook the training and completed TSCCs with children and young people unanimously agreed that using a standardised tool helped them to better understand the children's experiences of trauma or distress. The tool enabled them to better advocate for children and by doing this the child's lived experience /voice was heard and validated.

Staff reported an increase in confidence attributed to using the tool and some felt the checklist influenced decision making. This resulted in more appropriate services/responses and smarter planning being offered.

As supervision is a key element in staff development, effective practice and reflection, staff reported that the use of the TSCC enabled them to have a stronger focus on the direct work they were undertaking with children and young people. It enabled cohesive dialogue focused on the child's needs and provided a positive outcome in terms of next steps and appropriate interventions. This coupled with the clinical supervision received provided a framework for professional challenge and development.

Following a presentation to the LSCB in September 2017 partners agreed to a further roll out of the TSCC once discussions had taken place with commissioning colleagues

to understand the current therapeutic offer to children and young people in order to ensure that services can meet assessed needs and there is capacity to meet demand.

What impact has this work had?

- Improved means of engagement with children and young people
- Greater understanding of children's needs in relation to trauma
- Improved supervision and management oversight with these cases

4.2.4 Training for schools and education establishments

In addition to accessing the Multi Agency training calendar, maintained schools, academy and college staff also accessed:

- ❖ Four Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) sessions
- ❖ Whole School Training – 42 sessions across 36 schools and academies
- ❖ Three Governor Safeguarding Training sessions

The LSCB also delivers safeguarding sessions to pupils in primary, secondary and further education establishments on topics including consent, radicalisation and online safety.

During 2017-18 the LSCB training officer delivered:

	Primary	Secondary	Further education
Online safety	2640	1350	5750
Radicalisation	625	2775	2500
Sexual consent	-	2850	5750

Utilising funding from the Community Safety Partnership the Training Officer also worked alongside a local third sector organisation, Keeping Our Girls Safe (KOGS) to provide follow up support to pupils after a consent assembly had been delivered. The impact of this will be evaluated during summer 2018.

4.2.5 Child Death Reviews (CDOP)

Oldham continues to work under a tripartite arrangement with Rochdale and Bury to undertake child death reviews.

In Bury, Oldham and Rochdale (BRO) in 2016/17, a total of 69 child deaths were notified and 71 cases were closed across the tripartite. Of these, 22 child deaths notified and 31 cases closed were from Oldham. For the tripartite, this is a 39% increase of the total number of cases closed compared to 2016/17. The number of cases closed is not reflective of the date of death. Cases cannot be closed to CDOP

until all other investigations e.g. Criminal/Coronial/Serious Case Review are concluded.

For Bury, Rochdale and Oldham, 46% of cases closed in 2017/18 included modifiable factors. For Oldham, 35% of cases closed included modifiable factors.

Consanguinity is a recurring theme in a number of deaths across the tripartite. For Oldham, 23% of 31 cases closed showed consanguinity as a feature. This is considerably higher than Rochdale (8% of 26 cases closed) and Bury (14% of 11 cases closed).

In terms of ethnicity, 42% of cases closed in Oldham were White British. 55% of cases closed were BME and 3% of cases were not known.

Within the Greater Manchester CDOP Annual Report, smoking in the household/pregnancy is analysed in depth and it is likely that this will be addressed in the local report. The table below shows the number of cases where smoking is identified as a factor that may have or did contribute to the deaths of infants under 1 year old.

Local Authority	Smoking identified as a factor that may have or did contribute to the death (2 & 3)	Smoking at time of delivery %
Bury	22%	11.6
Oldham	18%	13.3
Rochdale	29%	16.3

Rates of obesity are rising nationally and across GM and so data regarding maternal BMI continue to be gathered from all CDOP's. Again, this is analysed within the Greater Manchester Annual Report for CDOP's and will likely be analysed in local reports. For Oldham, the table below shows the breakdown of maternal BMI categories for cases closed.

BMI Category	Number	Percentage
Underweight (>18.5)	4	13%
Healthy (18.5-24.9)	9	29%
Overweight (25-29.9)	6	19%
Obese (30-39.9)	5	16%
BMI Not Input	7	23%

All trends are explored further through the Greater Manchester Annual Report which will be available on the LSCB website.

Genetic Counselling pilot project

In order to address Child Death concerns as a result of consanguinity Oldham receives services from Manchester Regional Genetics Service, which is clinical in nature rather than delivered within communities. As such, the provision of additional community focused support was identified as having the potential to improve access to services and outcomes in Oldham. A need for additional resource was identified in Oldham because of its high population of families from South Asian Heritage, in particular of Pakistani origin where there is a tradition of consanguineous marriage.

The pilot project, which ran from January 2016 to March 2018, was designed to provide a genetic counselling service for at risk families in Oldham, training and development for health and social care professionals to provide advice and information to clients. It also sought to increase the uptake of universal services and raise knowledge in communities affected by consanguinity about the associated risks, including the adoption of available communication tools for professionals working with affected families and communities.

An evaluation of the project in November 2017 highlighted:

- Increase in referrals between April 2016 and June 2017;
 - 36 families referred into the outreach service through community agencies
 - 12 families referred into the genetics counselling service
- Almost 100% attendance reported at the genetics counselling service, previously those not attending appointments (DNAs) could be as high as 50% - the improvement is attributed to the introduction of a telephone support and reminder system.
- Eighteen training sessions delivered to front line staff totalling 177 people trained.
- 143 multi-agency partners working to improve awareness.
- Twenty four families receiving ongoing support post genetic counselling (this includes families rolled over from previous year).
- Outreach is targeted in areas with populations at high risk of inherited illness. Fortnightly drop-ins are established in Werneth and Glodwick Primary Care Centres which consist of 13 GP practices and community services situated within the South Asian Community.

The evaluation noted that there still remain some sensitivity within the local community and work is needed with key community leaders to enlist their support to reassure the community that this service is not a challenge to tradition or religious beliefs or cultural practices.

The Interim Director of Public Health has concluded that eighteen months is not a long enough period of time to quantify the benefits from this type of outreach service, however a clear need has been identified, and the service has demonstrated its ability to respond to this need and achieve some positive outcomes. Further funding has been identified to continue with the project.

4.3 Audit and Challenge

4.3.1 Multi Agency Case Evaluations

The LSCB revised and strengthened its case audit process by adopting the methodology used in the Joint Area Targeted Inspection (JTAI) framework to assess thematic areas of multi-agency safeguarding practice.

During 2017-18 the Audit and Scrutiny subgroup of the Board undertook multi agency case evaluations into Children living with neglect and Children at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE). Under each theme 20 cases were identified from Children's Social Care child level data and cross referenced with agency information to identify seven cases with the most multi agency involvement. The seven cases under each theme were then subject to full case evaluation and scrutiny by the Board's audit and scrutiny panel.

Children living with neglect

The case evaluation highlighted the following themes:

- There were missed opportunities to use the neglect toolkit
- Poor historical practice and application of thresholds by Children's Social Care
- Need for more effective multi agency information sharing
- Inconsistent use of pre-proceedings protocol (Public Law Outline)
- Weak scrutiny and challenge by Independent Reviewing Officers (IRO) in the main although evidence that this is beginning to improve
- Lack of partner agency challenge
- Handover processes at the point of step down to Early Help requires clarity in terms of responsibilities.

Following the evaluation the Audit and Scrutiny panel the following work has been undertaken:

- Development of the Signs of Safety proposal to support a common approach to sharing information
- Development of a seven minute briefing regarding the neglect toolkit including a link to the multi-agency training for neglect
- Delivery of four multi agency briefing sessions relating to voice of the child
- Dispute resolution protocol has been written by the Safeguarding Unit and distributed across the service area
- All IRO's, Team managers, Service managers and Heads of Service within Children's Social Care have been trained by the QA Service Manager
- Training session has been developed by the North West LSCB trainers group on professional challenge. This will be added to the LSCB training calendar for 2018-19.

Children at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

The case evaluation highlighted the following themes:

- Majority of cases were rated as good or outstanding in respect of the child's voice
- Social workers need to be clear that case responsibility sits with them and not with specialist teams such as Phoenix
- Weaknesses in planning and assessment, in particular the lack of an overarching plan for the child
- Lack of rigour in the CIN process
- Arrangements for children who became missing from education and their subsequent vulnerabilities were not challenged
- Issues relating to differing perceptions of risk between boys and girls
- One of the cases evaluated was subsequently referred to the Serious Case Review panel and is currently the subject of a review.

As a result of the evaluation the following work has been undertaken:

- The establishment of a Safeguarding and Wellbeing in Education subgroup of the LSCB to progress this agenda, in particular the safeguarding concerns in relation to children missing from education
- Commission of a specialist CSE nurse to work across the health economy
- Review of the Children's Social Care element of the Phoenix team and the development of a CSE action plan
- A review of CSE training to ensure that it reflects the risks associated with boys as well as girls

Both evaluations were subject to independent review by a commissioned external person. The reviewer noted that the Multi Agency Case Evaluation process had demonstrated its ability to reach valid judgements in relation to the quality and impact of multi-agency working and was successful due to engagement and commitment from a wide range of agencies to the process.

The new approach to case audits has been positively received by agencies and is being replicated by other Boards in the Greater Manchester area.

What impact has this had?

- ❖ Recognition of the gap in service provision for children and young people at risk of Child Criminal Exploitation (“County Lines”)
- ❖ Devised a risk screening tool for Child Criminal Exploitation - the only area in Greater Manchester to have done so and possibly only one in the country
- ❖ Recognised and addressed a gap relating to dedicated CSE nurse based within the Phoenix Team
- ❖ Introduced an escalation policy for Phoenix decision making to ensure management oversight
- ❖ Good evidence of multi-agency working and escalation in relation to children at risk of exploitation
- ❖ Introduced a dedicated Missing from Home officer who is based in the Phoenix Team to further the link between Missing from Home / Missing from Education and CSE
- ❖ Improved identification of young people at risk of CSE in Primary Care
- ❖ Improvement in capturing the child’s voice
- ❖ Increase in escalations within Children Social Care from Safeguarding Unit

4.3.2 Section 11 Audit

The LSCB undertakes Section 11 audits with agencies every two years in order to measure their compliance with Section 11 duties under the Children’s Act 2004.

Whilst the most recent audits began with agencies in 2016, timeliness of completions was slow with most agencies finalising their audits in November 2017. Fourteen agencies completed the Section 11 audit during this period and analysis of their responses indicated that the top three strengths were:

- Organisations have written policies, and where applicable a procedure, for safeguarding and protecting children that is accessible to all staff
- There are clear procedures for recording and reporting concerns or suspicions of abuse of children which all staff are aware of. All have access to a copy of ‘what to do if you are worried a child is being abused’ (DfES, 2015)
- There is clear guidance on how to respond to a disclosure of abuse from children, which includes a confidentiality policy and procedure

The top three areas for improvement included:

- Employees involved in the recruitment of staff to work with children have received training as part of a ‘safer recruitment’ training programme

- All staff who work with children receive regular refresher safeguarding training at least once every 3 years
- Outcomes and findings from reviews & inspections are disseminated to appropriate staff and volunteers

The three areas requiring improvement are being addressed by the Training subgroup and the Serious Case Review subgroup respectively.

The Audit and Scrutiny subgroup of the Board also considered a request from educational establishments to revise the Section 11 audit tool for them to bring it in line with requirements under Keeping Children Safe in Education 2015. The Safeguarding lead for education worked with five schools (maintained, academies and independent) to trial a new audit for schools. The response was positive and the new audit tool will be rolled out to all education establishments in 2018-19.

Oldham Safeguarding Snapshot 2017/18



58802 children live in Oldham

25% of total population

27.2% of children are living in poverty (before housing costs)

11,111 are living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit or Universal Credit (all dependent children under 20)



Approximately **17.6%** of children in receipt of free school meals

81% of Oldham pupils in good or outstanding schools

33 Children and young people open to the Phoenix Team, the CSE system

838 incidents of children and young people going missing from care

4470 referrals of which **835** were re-referrals

4691 assessments completed

34.4 days - average timelines of assessments

560 children with a child protection plan as of March 2018

1802 open children in need cases as of March 2018

256 Child in Need cases with a disability as of March 2018

553 children and young people looked after as of March 2018

1547 children identified with a risk of domestic violence within the household

22.5 rate of domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police per 1,000 population

244 allegations against staff working with children and young people

5 private fostering arrangements as of March 2018

47.7% of 5 year olds have one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth

183 admitted to hospital for an extraction of one or more teeth

29.9% of households are single parent families



A key priority for the Board during 2017-18 was the development of performance data to ensure that it was reflective of partnership activity. Significant work has been undertaken to identify and gather key performance data from other agencies in particular Police, Health and Education.

By the end of quarter four the data set was updated to include indicators relating to schools absenteeism and exclusions, Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) information, Children involved in the Criminal Justice System including those who are looked after and Mental Health admissions broken down by reason for admission.

A review of the Early Help indicators was also undertaken and a revised set of indicators was agreed that would be more indicative of volume of work undertaken.

Deep dives

In addition to the revised data set the Performance Management subgroup introduced a deep dive process to allow further scrutiny to be given to areas of performance that were causing concern. The first of these deep dives focused on the timeliness of Initial Child Protection Conferences.

In April 2017 the timeliness of Initial Child Protection Conferences dropped to 7.7% that were convened within the statutory timescales. This was attributed to an increase in the number of cases requiring a S47 assessment and subsequent capacity issues within the Safeguarding Unit. The Board sought immediate reassurance from the Executive Director of Children Services (DCS) about the measures being put in place by Children's Social Care.

Daily performance meetings were introduced, led by the Director for Children's Social Care and Early Help and attended by Heads of Service, Service Managers and Performance officers. Investment was made into the Safeguarding Unit to increase the capacity and robust processes were embedded to ensure conferences were progressed.

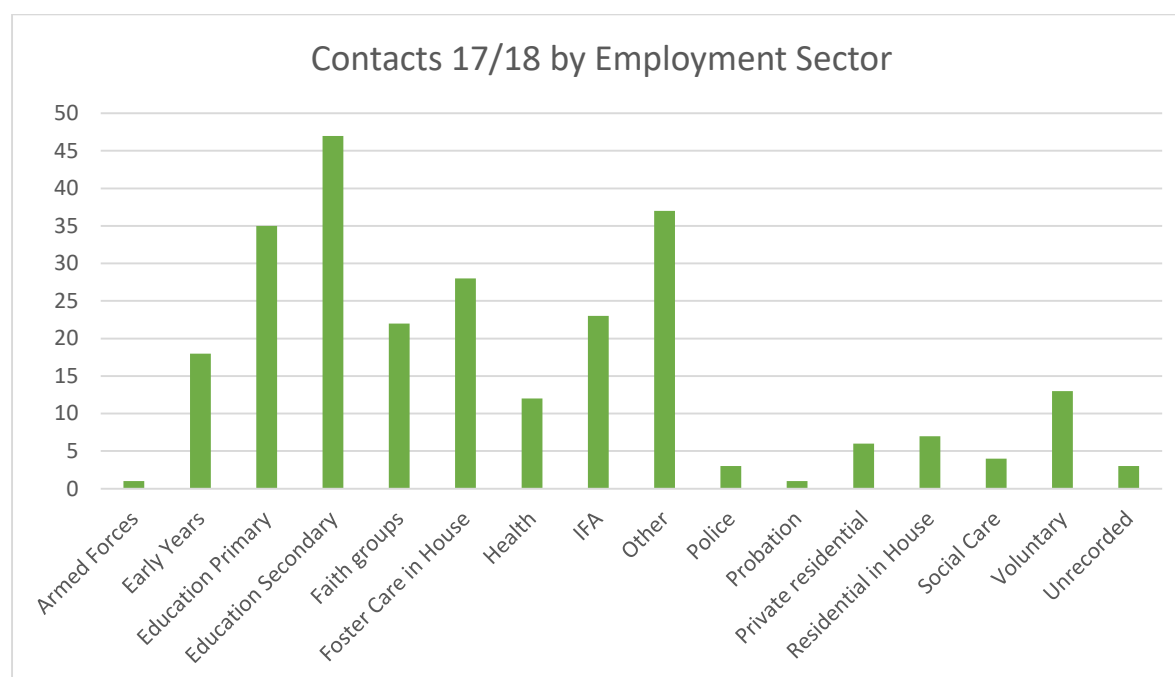
As a result of the measures taken rapid improvement was seen and by the end of Quarter 1 timeliness was up to 42.3% and had improved further to 86.5% by the end of Quarter 2. Between Quarter 2 and Quarter 4 the rate of ICPC held in time remain consistent between 86.5% and 84%.

The second deep dive is planned for 2018-19 focusing on children missing from education data including children who are electively home educated, following the concerns highlighted in the two Multi Agency Concise Reviews into peer on peer abuse and the Multi Agency Case Evaluation into children at risk of CSE.

4.5 Allegations against Professionals

There were 277 allegations in the 17/18 period with 112 of these leading to an Allegations Management Meeting (AMM).

The Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) noted that this is the first year where a spread across employment sections has been evident suggesting that the role of the LADO is much better understood compared to previous years.



The majority of allegations continue to relate to physical harm (40%) or risk of harm (38%) however this year also saw an increase in emotional harm and neglect being referred to the LADO.

The LADO consistently received referrals relating to mosques and madrassas. In an attempt to reduce these incidents of physical harm the LSCB worked closely with Oldham Mosque Council to provide two training sessions for both male and female madrassa teachers covering safeguarding and dealing with challenging behaviours. On 29 March the teachers were invited to attend a celebration event during which they were presented with a certificate from the Mayor of Oldham for the completion of their training.



4.6 Private Fostering

During 2017/2018 there were five cases open as Private Fostering. One of these cases closed due to a move out of borough. Most of the children were known to Children's Social Care prior to being privately fostered. Three below the age of seven, two children aged 14 plus.

The private fostering subgroup met during this period however there was a delay in the action plan being progressed following the nominated Social Care lead leaving the authority and a new lead being identified.

First Choice Homes Oldham developed a training presentation for use with staff to ensure that they were fully aware of Private Fostering and how to notify it to the Local Authority. Similarly Private Fostering awareness was included in all Whole School and Designated Safeguarding Lead training delivered during this period.

The corporate version of the Children in Care Council/Youth Service's YouTube video about Private Fostering was re-produced and placed on the LSCB website



(https://www.oldham.gov.uk/lscb/info/14/parents_and_carers).

4.7 Communications

A refresh of the LSCB website was agreed as it was noted that professionals find it difficult to navigate and as a result don't often use it to access safeguarding information as evidenced during the Serious Case Review for Child H.

A web designer has been commissioned and the website is currently being redesigned in consultation with the Youth Council and Children in Care Council.

5 Are we making a difference?

This section outlines the progress made against the Board's priority areas for 2017-18.

5.1 Missing From Home and Child Sexual Exploitation

Oldham's shared key strategic priorities for 2017-2018 in this thematic area were:

- Prevention;
- Safeguarding;
- Bringing offenders to justice;
- Scrutiny and Governance of Services;
- Identifying emerging trends and issues.



Profile and data analysis

In 2017/2018, the specialist CSE Phoenix team and/or Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) received 113 referrals concerning 103 young people. 32 of the 103 young people who were referred to MASH/the Phoenix Team in this period, had been known to the Phoenix Team before; the re-referral rate was therefore, 31%. Further work is required to understand the reasons behind why almost a third of the young people for whom there were concerns about CSE, have been involved with the Phoenix Team previously.

The majority of the referrals to the MASH/Phoenix Team, in respect of CSE concerns, were made by social workers (52), equating to 46% of all referrals. The Police Service were the second highest referrer, accounting for 13% of all new referrals in this period.

When exploring why referrals from a number of partner agencies are low, it is suggested that informative, relative and up to date daily governance ensures timely information sharing between the Police Service and the Phoenix Team, enabling the ability to recognise and respond to concerns about potential CSE, at the earliest opportunity.

The majority of young people referred to the MASH, or directly to the Phoenix Team, in 2017/2018 are White British (68%), which is reflective of the current demographic of Oldham. Similarly, the majority of young people within this group of children are female (87% during 2017/2018); there continues to be concerns that the sexual exploitation of young males remains unreported. However it should be noted that Oldham has a higher percentage of open cases that are male compared to most other phoenix teams, as a direct result of having a dedicated male family support worker.

During 2017/2018, there were referrals in respect of children as young as 10 years and 11 years old being vulnerable to CSE; although the majority of the young people

referred to the MASH/directly to the Phoenix Team for CSE concerns this year have been between 13 and 17 years old, accounting for 86% of referrals. It is evident from the content of many referrals received in respect of younger children that earlier and easier access to smart phones poses a serious risk of them being exploited online, via social media or by the use of various apps.

The majority of young people for whom there were concerns about CSE lived at home (72%). Of the young people who were deemed, by the referrer, vulnerable to exploitation, 12% were subject to child protection plans, and 12% were subject to child in need plans; 6% were subject to Child and Family Assessments. 28% of children were looked after by Oldham Council. The highest cohort of children who repeatedly go missing however, are looked after children.

Peers and associates were identified as a risk factor in 18% of all young people for whom there were CSE concerns in 2017/2018, either in terms of their associations with other vulnerable young people, or risky associates. Substance misuse was a concern in 22% of cases, either in terms of alcohol misuse, drug misuse, or both, and mental health a significant concern in 13% of all cases. 20% of the young people Phoenix worked with alleged having been sexually assaulted either during this period, or historically.

45% of all young people for whom there were concerns about CSE during the 2017/2018 period had been missing from home/care, and for the majority of these young people, these missing episodes were multiple. There is further work to be done in respect of young people who go missing, certainly in respect of the requirement to understand their lives and intervene at the earliest opportunity, in order to prevent escalation.

Partnership activity during 2017-18:

The Phoenix team has:

- Spoken to all hotels in respect of being alert to the indicators of CSE in customers using their hotel;
- Approached all takeaways during the week of action in 2017 with leaflets given in respect of CSE;
- Maintained good links with licensing and all taxi ranks in Oldham have been approached in relation to being alert to the indicators of CSE;
- Attended two Foster Carer Forums, both in March 2017 and March 2018;
- Attended one interfaith forum, where information in respect of CSE was delivered to thirty Imams;
- Met with Neighbourhood Police Officers in respect of indicators of CSE;
- Attended two Home Watch meetings, in order to educate the wider community about the signs of CSE to be alert to;

- Reached out to pharmacies, who may well have contact with young people seeking emergency contraception, however only one pharmacy opted to participate in CSE training;
- Provided refresher training to the majority of social work teams, with only the After Care Service remaining outstanding;
- Provided training to the Army Cadets, Air Cadets, Sea Cadets and the Boys Brigade;
- Delivered CSE and Missing from Home training to fourteen local children's residential homes.

Keeping Our Girls Safe (KOGS) is a registered charity, established in 2011, working with children and young people to educate them about unhealthy relationships, child sexual exploitation (CSE), grooming and risks; to empower them to have confidence and self-esteem; and inspire them to make positive life choices (www.kogs.org.uk). In the period between 01.04.2017 and 31.03.2018, KOGS had referrals for 136 young people. This number was made up of six 12-week group programmes, two ongoing group programmes, and 25 one-to-one therapeutic interventions. There is currently no similar intervention for young males.

The Youth Justice Service have worked with 24 cases whereby there has been a risk of CSE identified, following which they would make a referral directly to the MASH, unless the Phoenix Team are already involved with the young person. In terms of themes identified by this service, they have noted a significant reduction over recent years in relation to young people known to the Phoenix Team (females in particular) entering the Criminal Justice System, which is positive; however, those that have come through recently have been for serious violent offences as opposed to petty low level offences which has been their experience previously.

Between 01.04.2017 and 31.03.2018, the National Probation Service worked with a total of six offenders who are flagged as CSE perpetrators. Three of these are alleged perpetrators and work has been undertaken following Police intelligence in each of these instances re concerns pertaining to CSE, one individual having been issued with an abduction notice. One of these 3 is known for sexual offences against an adult female, the other two are known for non-sexual offending (violence, driving and acquisitive matters). There is no evidence of engagement in organised criminality within these cases. 1-1 work has focused on risks associated with CSE. In terms of ethnicity, four self-identify as Asian males (1 Bangladeshi; 1 Pakistani; 2 British); the other 2 are white males. 1 is subject to potential deportation. They vary in age from 20-65, with no significant pattern to this, nor - with the exception of 2 a pattern to the way in which they have groomed their victims. All victims in these instances were white British teenage girls (12-15 years).

It has been difficult for the National Probation Service to identify themes, and consider these to be significant, with such a small sample. However, given the very specific definition of CSE, the National Probation Service will be undertaking a review of all cases of sexual offending against children to see if they fit the definition but have not been flagged; once this has occurred, the National Probation Service would be more confident with any localised patterns.

It is becoming increasingly more frequent that younger children are engaging in inappropriate image sharing due to their access to smart phones; training has been provided to primary schools via the LSCB (see 4.2.4).

During the 2017/2018 period, it was identified that the work undertaken in respect of missing from home/care, was reactive, rather than pro-active, and there was insufficient capacity within the Phoenix Team to ensure that Tier 1, Tier 2 and Strategy Meetings were being held within appropriate timeframes, that missing episodes were being recorded appropriately, and that there was a clear analysis of the information collated from the Police Service and from Positive Steps in terms of young people who go missing, enabling identification of themes. As such, a business plan was proposed, and agreed; there is now a Senior Practitioner within the Phoenix Team responsible for missing from home/care, and the Police Service are sourcing a PSCO for this work too. The scope of this practitioner will include children missing from education, and will consider children who are electively home educated; this was highlighted as a vulnerability within the CSE Multi Agency Case Evaluation.

In addition, it was identified that the Local Authority did not have a strategy or a service to respond to County Lines, which is often closely linked with missing episodes and potentially, CSE; similarly, there was no assessment tool or dedicated practitioner to undertake assessments of young people possibly engaged in County Lines. As such, the risks were not being formally identified and responded to, to reduce the risk of escalation into further exploitation and the criminal justice system. As such, this was included within the business proposal, and will form part of the role for the Senior Practitioner, who is now in post.

During 2017/2018, the Phoenix Team took ten young people who were difficult to engage, on a residential trip which included numerous outdoor activities; some very positive relationships were built between the young people, the Police personnel and the Social Care personnel, and a similar excursion is planned for July 2018.

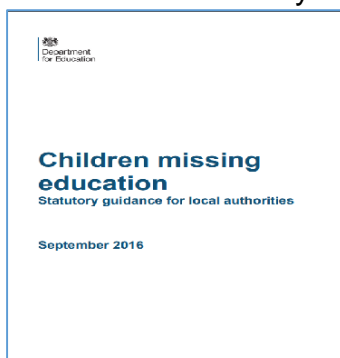


What impact has this work had?

- ❖ There is clear evidence of Phoenix Team personnel (both Social Care and Police Service staff) having formed excellent relationships with the young people they work with, and that young people benefit from having a stable and consistent professional support network in their lives.
- ❖ Increased awareness of the indicators of CSE, particularly regarding the vulnerability of young males

5.2 Missing from Education

Following an update of the Statutory DfE guidance relating to children missing education, a local protocol was drafted that sought to define children missing from education and clearly outline the responsibilities of schools and other education



establishments when responding to absences and behaviour management. The ongoing implementation of this guidance is being overseen by the new Safeguarding and Wellbeing in Education Partnership which has clear links to the Behaviour and Attendance Partnership, thus ensuring that any safeguarding concerns arising from children being missing from education are appropriately addressed.

Further work is underway with the Local Authority's inclusion team to support the implementation of the Inclusion policy and to work with schools to consider any wider safeguarding implications of exclusions, part-time tables and elective home education.

5.3 Peer on Peer abuse

This task group was established to support the multi-agency concise reviews into the two incidents of peer on peer violence and to lead on the implementation of any recommendations arising from the reviews. See 4.2.2 for details. Ongoing work relating to peer on peer violence has been incorporated into the action plan for the Safeguarding and Wellbeing in Education Partnership, where appropriate.

5.4 Domestic Abuse

Responsibility for domestic abuse is devolved from the LSCB to the Domestic Violence Partnership (DVP), whose governance lies with the Community Safety Partnership.

Secondary reporting into the LSCB occurs via the LSCB Executive Board on a bi-monthly basis by the chair of the DVP.

During 2017-18 the DV strategy, "Changing Hearts and Minds" was refreshed and identified seven key priorities:

- Protecting children and young people from harm
- Early help, intervention and support
- Developing healthy relationships
- So called honour based violence and abuse, forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- Exploitation (CSE, human trafficking, modern slavery and sham marriages)
- The impact of DV on health and wellbeing
- Training, governance and collaborative working

Domestic abuse continues to be a significant factor in families known to social care with 2506 notifications being made to social care by police for incidents of domestic abuse where a child is living in the home. The number of repeat incidents, however has seen a decrease from 41 repeat addresses to 15 (reduction of 63.4%) and a decrease in incidents at those addresses from 96 to 37 (reduction of 61.4%).

The implementation of Operation Encompass, a project that seeks to inform schools when an incident of domestic abuse has taken place so that appropriate support can be offered to any children involved, has been a key priority for the DVP during 17-18. Schools are welcoming of the project however issues relating to the most effective means of delivery had resulted in some delays. This has now been resolved and the project is expected to be rolled out fully during the 18-19 year.

A mapping exercise has begun to understand the support offer to victims, children and perpetrators across Oldham. This was a key recommendation arising from the LSCB's Thematic Review. The Victim's Services Co-ordinator from GMP is leading this piece of work on behalf of the partnership.

The original Operation STRIVE pilot in Oldham was not formally commissioned for 17/18 as the Police Innovation funding period expired, however the local delivery continued with a committed police resource, pending a decision from the GM Mayor's Office about the future model of working, with the Officer working in partnership with colleagues from other services within the MASH. In addition the referrals to INSPIRE following the Victims Champion Network model continued, complimented by funding for the Community Connectors Project from the Community Safety Fund.

Following the GM evaluation of STRIVE the GM Mayor's Office committed funding for a three year period, with a potential further funding extension, in order to rollout a single cluster model for the future delivery of STRIVE based upon the learning from the successful volunteer re-visit model adopted in Trafford. A single GM provider is being commissioned and Oldham will be in the 2nd rollout cluster.

5.5 Transitions

The focus of the Transitions subgroup during 17-18 was to provide reassurance to the Board that the transitions arrangements for the following three areas of business were robust and effective:

- Youth Justice
- Substance Misuse
- Mental Health

The group found that arrangements were robust and that services were clear about their responsibilities with regard to safeguarding and processes to be taken if safeguarding was identified as an issue in day to day practice. It was noted that the response from the After Care Team was to be commended with the flexibility and young person focus with their work and the fact that they work hard to ensure a wraparound approach to young people that present to them. The Positive Steps Oldham model with its range of services aims to bolster this.

However there were major concerns and vulnerabilities resting with young people not connected with services that tend to present in crisis. It can be difficult to effectively engage and support young people who do not have a framework of support around them and to generally have the need to react in crisis. A wide range of issues is likely to confront them and in the absence of effective housing, family or structure within an education or training placement, their vulnerability to offending, substance misuse and mental health difficulties are far greater. Linked to that is a theme that the preventative arm of services have been reduced in recent years which can impact upon early identification and intervention to support or deflect the presenting issues.

Furthermore work is needed and ongoing regarding children and young people with a disability. It is to be hoped that this will also bring a focus upon young people with a diagnosis of autism.

The recommendations arising from the subgroup's review will be fed into existing work plans for health and social care transitions groups with regular reporting being presented to the LSCB.

5.6 Early Help

Oldham's Early Help offer commenced in 2015 with delivery being shared across the Local Authority and Positive Step Oldham.



A review of the current all age offer was undertaken by Red Quadrant in May 2017 and found that:

- It's a good model in terms of aspiration, design and (for the most part) performance. There appears to be increasing demand for work with single adults or childless households. Some service improvements can be made which will enhance delivery
- There are known financial risks from 18/19 onwards relating to ongoing education contributions and whether or not to continue to deliver health checks and smoking cessation as part of the offer. The current cost of the service is around £3 million. Highlighted lack of partner contribution in spite of positive impact across a number of issues benefitting Oldham as a whole.
- Since the Early Help offer commenced the landscape has changed with the development of the Thriving Communities approach and the roll out of place based working as well as the proposal to establish a Wellness Service. This presents opportunities to expand Oldham's Early Help approach
- The 'two provider' model may no longer be the best option as services have evolved

The reviewers were highly impressed with the Positive Steps delivery and recognised effective resource management with evidence of good use of volunteers and VCS partners.

In order to address the findings from the review a new Early Help and MASH subgroup has been introduced. It is proposed that services will remain the same for the 2018-19 year whilst a wider review is undertaken to establish a revised Early Help vision for Oldham.

6.Future priorities for 2018-19

In addition to the Board’s focus on the development and implementation of new safeguarding arrangements by September 2019 the following areas have been identified by Board members as the key strategic business aims over the next three years:

1. Excellent practice is the norm across all practitioners in Oldham
2. Partner agencies hold one another to account effectively
3. There is early identification of new safeguarding issues
4. Learning is promoted and embedded
5. Information is shared effectively
6. The public feel confident that children are protected

The Safeguarding priorities for 2018-2021 will be:

Domestic Abuse:

To have a competent and confident workforce who are able to recognise and appropriately respond to the needs of children affected by domestic abuse. This will be led by a clear domestic violence and abuse strategy that is fully reflective of children’s safeguarding priorities.

Complex and Contextual Safeguarding:

To have a clear understanding of the scale of complex and contextual safeguarding within Oldham, with a clear multi- agency response to raising awareness with children and young people, assessing their needs and providing appropriate support

Children missing from education including elective home education:

All children in Oldham are accessing suitable education and where children are electively home educated that this provision is of a suitable standard.

Child’s lived experience

To be confident that all professionals recognise and fully reflect the child’s lived experience, including those who are non- verbal and that all children and young people have the opportunity to be involved in the work of the board and its partners

Transitions:

To have a clear transitions process from children’s services to adult services that ensures that that agencies work together to develop a transition plan that begins at an early stage, involves the young person and their family/carers and ensures that appropriate safeguarding information is shared.

Understanding the impact of trauma on children and young people:

To have professionals appropriately trained to utilise a continuum of tools including the ACES toolkit and the TSCC in order to fully assess the impact of trauma on children and young people and to commission appropriate support to meet the needs identified.

Appendices

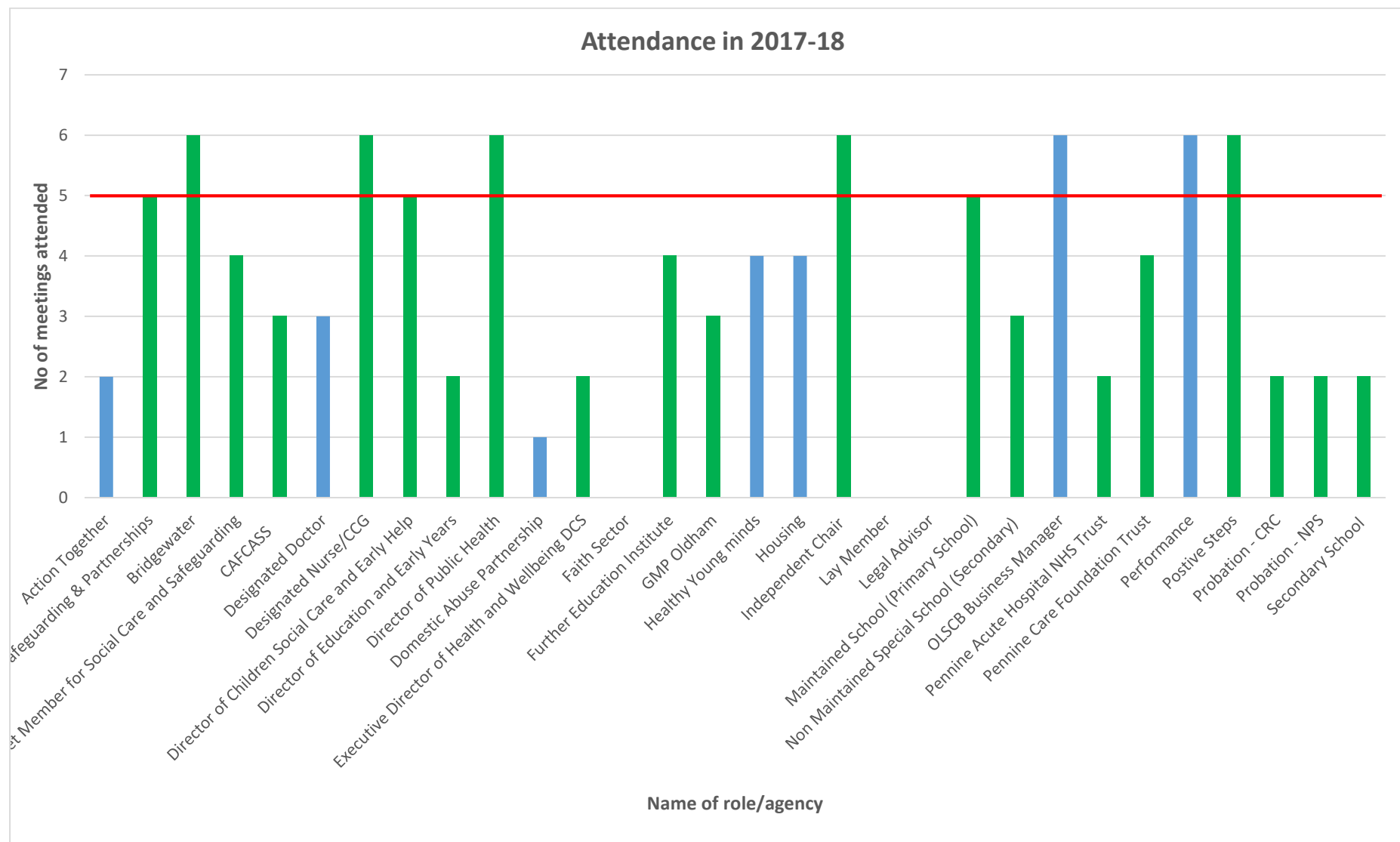
1. Governance and Accountability

1.1 Membership

Role	Agency	Membership
Independent Chair		
Cabinet Member for Social Care and Safeguarding	Oldham Council	Full member
Executive Director for Health and Wellbeing (DCS)	Oldham Council	Full member
Director of Children's Social Care and Early Help	Oldham Council	Full member
Director of Education and Early Years	Oldham Council	Full member
Head teacher	Primary school	Full member
Director of Community Health Services	Pennine Care NHS Foundation Trust	Full member
Executive /Designated Nurse	Oldham CCG	Full member
Superintendent	GMP	Full member
Assistant Director of Safeguarding and Partnerships	Oldham Council	Full member
Imam	Oldham Inter-faith forum	Full member
Service Manager	CAFCASS	Full member
Head teacher	Non maintained special school	Full member
Director of Public Health	Oldham Council	Full member
Associate Directorate Manager	Healthy Young Minds	Full member
Women and Children's divisional nurse director	Pennine Acute Hospitals NHS Trust	Full member
Public Health Manager	Oldham Council	Full member
Associate Director for safeguarding	Bridgewater Community Health NHS Foundation Trust	Full member
Head teacher	Secondary school	Full member
Assistant Chief Executive	National Probation Service (NPS)	Full member
Chief Executive	Positive Steps	Full member
Community Director	Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC)	Full member

Deputy Principle	Oldham College	Full member
Lay member		Full member
Lay member		Full member
Designated Doctor	Pennine Care NHS Trust	Advisory member
Oldham Housing Investment Partnership Manager	Oldham Housing Investment Partnership	Advisory member
Domestic Abuse Partnership chair	GMP	Advisory member
Legal Advisor	Oldham Council	Advisory member
Chief Executive	Action Together	Advisory member
LSCB Business Manager	Oldham Council	Advisory member

1.2 Member attendance

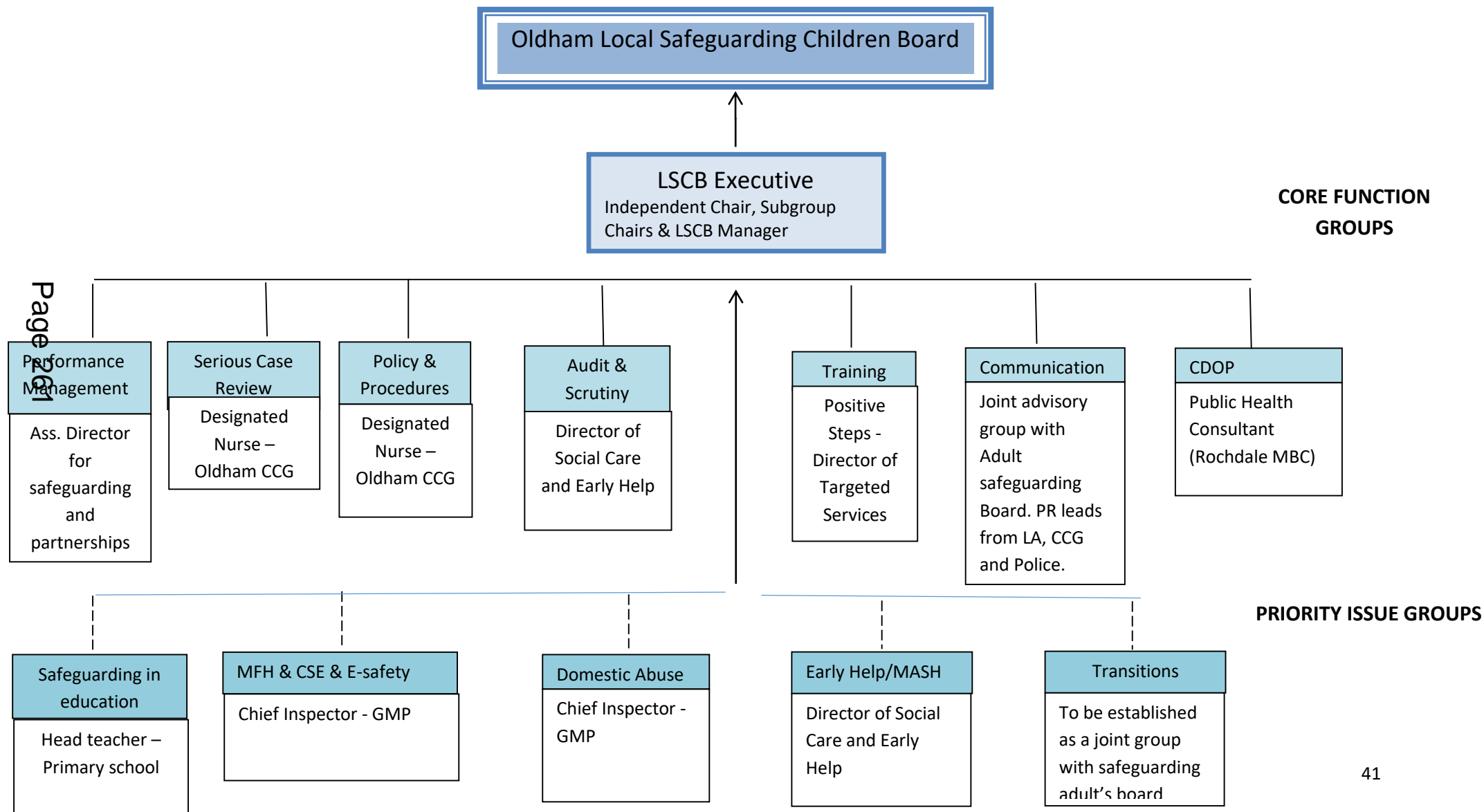


Core members of the Board are indicated in green on the above chart. Those in blue are advisory members. The agreed attendance target for core members is 85% (as indicated by the red line). As the chart indicates only 40% of core members attended for the target number of meetings. In May 2018 the Independent Chair of the Board wrote to all members to ask them to reflect on their present position and, if necessary, take measures to ensure that their agency would be able to meet the requirements of Board participation for the next business year 2018-19.

The position of lay members was advertised on two occasions with little interest. Further work is to be done during 2018-19 period to identify a lay member for the Board.

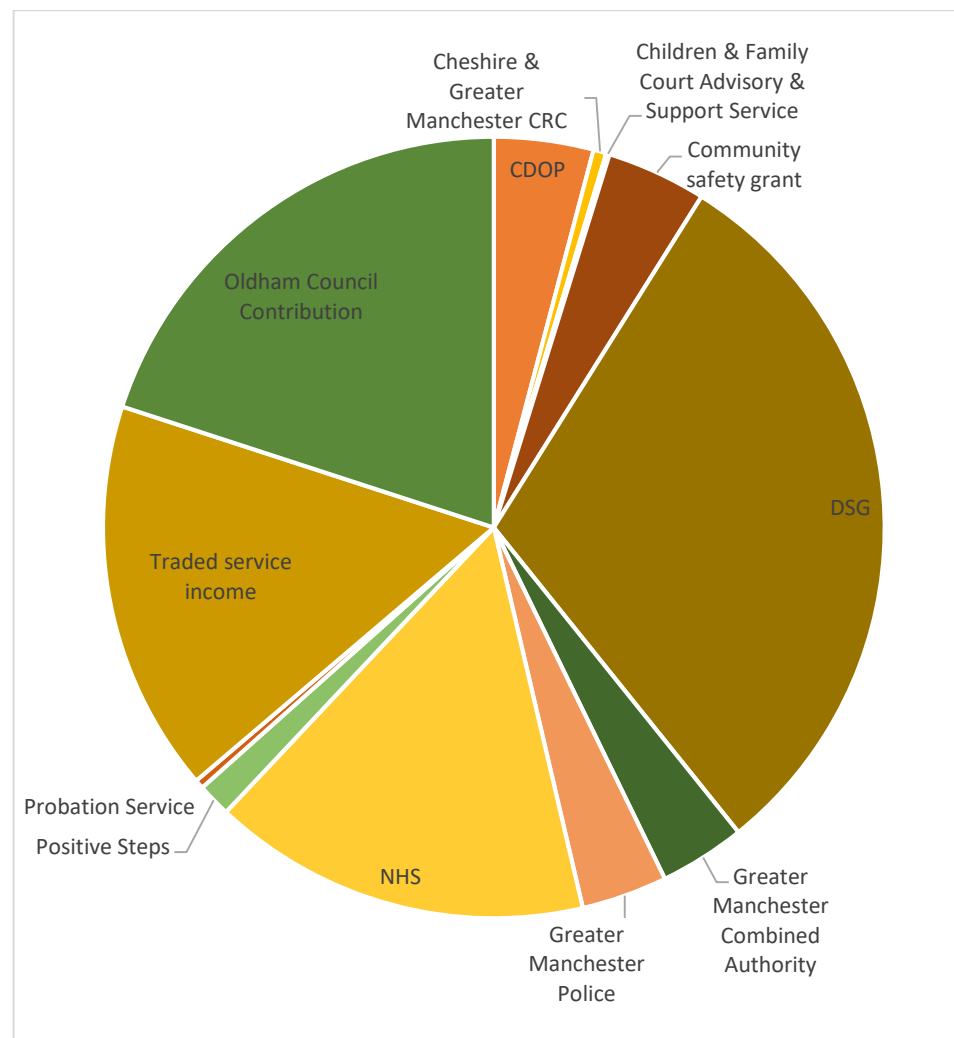
At the time of writing the report there has been a notably improvement in attendance. Furthermore a new lay member has been invited to join the Board. The lay member will also represent the local faith communities via links with Oldham Interfaith forum.

1.3 Structure



1.4 Budget 2017-18

2017/18 Outturn	
Expenditure	
Description	Amount (£)
Employee Costs	221,416
Room Hire	2,060
Transport and Travel	1,038
Supplies and Services	39,632
Support Services	98,750
Total Expenditure	362,897
Income	
Description	Amount (£)
CDOP	14,921
Cheshire & Greater Manchester CRC	1,944
Children & Family Court Advisory & Support Service	505
Community safety grant	15,000
Designated Schools Grant	110,000
Greater Manchester Combined Authority	12,900
Greater Manchester Police	12,900
NHS	56,890
Positive Steps	5,050
Probation Service	1,345
Traded service income	58,901
Oldham Council Contribution	72,541
Total Income	362,897





Report to OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY BOARD

Single-Use Plastics

Portfolio Holder:

Cllr Sean Fielding, Cabinet Member for Economy and Enterprise
Cllr Arooj Shah, Cabinet Member for Neighbourhood Services

Officer Contact: Rebekah Sutcliffe, Strategic Director of Reform

Report Author: Justine Addy, Principal Policy Officer
Ext. 3439

27th November 2018

Purpose of the Report

To present the draft Strategy in respect of responding to a full Council motion on single-use plastics.

Executive Summary

At a meeting of full Council on 28 March, 2018 the following motion was referred to Overview and Scrutiny Board:

“Council notes that:

- The introduction of the 5p bag charge has already seen use of single-use plastic bags drop by 85%.
- However, most families still throw away about 40kg of plastic per year, which could otherwise be recycled.
- The amount of plastic waste generated annually in the UK is estimated to be nearly 5 million tonnes, which has a catastrophic effect on our environment, particularly our marine environment

Council welcomes the commitment of some major businesses to reduce their use of plastic packaging and encourages all local businesses to respond positively to the Government's recent call for evidence on reducing plastic waste.

However, Council recognises that it is only in eliminating single-use plastic materials that we can achieve a significant reduction in plastic waste.

Council therefore resolves to ask the Cabinet to:

- Develop a robust strategy to make Oldham a 'single-use plastic-free' authority by the end of 2018 and encourage the Borough's institutions, businesses and citizens to adopt similar measures;
- End the sale and provision of single use plastic products such as bottles, cups, cutlery and drinking straws in council buildings, or council supported venues, wherever possible; promoting the use of non-plastic recyclable alternatives e.g. paper straws to ensure our venues remain accessible to those with additional needs.
- Encourage traders across the Borough to sell re-usable containers and invite customers to bring their own.
- Consider the merits and practicalities of introducing a 'window sticker' scheme to accredit local businesses that are committed to reducing plastic waste through, for example, offering free water bottle refills.
- Investigate the possibility of requiring pop-up food and drink vendors at council supported events to avoid single use plastics as a condition of their contract; with a view to phasing out all single use plastics at markets and events in the Borough by the end of 2018.
- Work with tenants in commercial properties owned by Oldham Council to encourage them to phase out single use plastic cups, bottles, cutlery and straws."

This report sets a draft strategy and supporting action plan to address the Council motion.

Recommendation

The views of the Board are sought on the draft Strategy and Action Plan.

Single-Use Plastics

1 Background

- 1.1 As referred to above, at a meeting of full Council on 28 March passed a motion in respect of a strategy for a 'single-use plastic free' authority to be developed by the end of 2018. The strategy would not only ask that the Council adopts new practices but also challenge other organisations, businesses and citizens to adopt similar measures.

2 Current Position

- 2.1 An officer project team has been established with representatives from the following teams and services:

- Corporate Policy;
- Waste Management;
- Public Health;
- District Partnerships;
- Corporate Landlord & Facilities Management;
- Property Management;
- Marketing & Communications;
- Procurement; and
- Town Centre Management

- 2.2 Since the broadcast of the BBC's Blue Planet programme highlighting the effect of plastic pollution in seas, oceans and on beaches this has become a much-debated topic with high levels of public interest. The issue of single-use plastics and how to reduce, reuse and recycle them has been very much a part of the Authority's work around waste reduction over many years.

- 2.3 Across Council sites, single-use plastics are used for a variety of reasons and occasions. Types of plastic include: bags; bottles; cups; straws; stirrers; plates; bowls; cutlery; milk cartons; individual tea bags; sachets of coffee and cling film. To fully inform the project, an audit has been undertaken to gather information and understand why different types of single-use plastics are procured by services. The following sites and services were audited:

- Civic Centre – council offices with a high number of staff on-site;
- Choices - catering service based at the Civic Centre;
- QE Hall – large function hall regularly used by council staff and external parties;
- Oldham Library – high number of users visit six days a week; and
- Shaw Lifelong Learning Centre – variety of training sessions and community events delivered throughout the day.

Based on this information and early engagement, the project team has now developed a draft strategy for the Authority and also opportunities for the Council to engage and leverage change through its processes, partners and relationships with both businesses and residents.

There are some key issues identified from this Audit and the wider work of the project group in respect of procurement, recycling and communications all of which require further work in order to develop a strategy and informed action plan.

-
- 2.3 There has been direct engagement with, and support for, reducing single-use plastics across a number of services as below:

Oldham Community Leisure sites
QE Hall
Council sites, including markets

- 2.4 Communication to inform our workforce, residents and businesses is key and forms an important strand of the draft action plan. Some promotion has already started as the issue of single-use plastics and importance of reducing usage has been highlighted in the Green Oldham campaign; which is a year-long campaign launched in June, 2018.
- 2.5 Desktop research and good practice has been identified and drawn upon to inform the development of the draft Strategy and Action Plan, and is referenced in Section 6.

3 **Key Issues for Overview and Scrutiny to Discuss**

- 3.1 How prescriptive should the draft Strategy and Action Plan be in terms of specific products to use?

How should the draft Strategy account for the rapidly developing and changing market for single-use plastic replacement products?

4 **Key Questions for Overview and Scrutiny to Consider**

- 4.1 Does the draft Strategy and Action Plan address all of the issues raised in the original Council motion?

5. **Links to Corporate Outcomes**

- 5.1 Links to key areas in the council's Environmental Policy -

Through our cooperative approach, taking the lead whilst encouraging and influencing others to do their bit so that the whole community can realise the benefits of excellent environmental stewardship.

To maximise waste management performance through the continued implementation of viable waste reduction, reuse and recycling initiatives. Preventing pollution at source through training, measurement and good management.

Working co-operatively with our volunteer Eco Champions, employees, key partners and the community, to inform and enhance what we do.

6 **Additional Supporting Information**

- 6.1 <https://www.plasticfreegm.com/> - launched in March, 2018 the GM Mayor, Andy Burnham, aiming to make Greater Manchester the first UK-region to ditch single use plastics by 2020.

<https://www.plasticfreepledge.com/> - Mission is to
Put an end to the senseless waste that is single use plastic
We have created an incredibly versatile and durable material, so why use it for products used only once?
And even worse, why allow it to pollute our oceans?
Through campaigning, education and political lobbying, we can create institutional change and put an end to this growing problem.

<https://www.penzancetowncouncil.co.uk/community-information/plastic-free-penzance> - first town to achieve Surfers Against Sewage – Plastic Free Coastline status, Penzance had to demonstrate achievement against five targets:

- **Strategic.** The Town Council committing to tackling single use plastics at a strategic level
- **Business.** Lobbying and encouraging local businesses to ban single use plastics or switch to sustainable alternatives
- **Communities.** Engaging with and encouraging other communities, groups and organisations to take action on single use plastics.
- **Education.** Rolling out 'Plastic Free Schools' across our town
- **Positive action.** Holding beach cleans, fundraisers and other awareness raising events.

(NB – this approach has been referenced by Rochdale in its work to become a SUP-free Borough).

<http://www.plasticpollutioncoalition.org/> - Plastic Pollution Coalition is a growing global alliance of individuals, organisations, businesses and policymakers working toward a world free of plastic pollution and its toxic impacts on humans, animals, waterways and oceans, and the environment. This site also include information on plastic free schools.

.7 **Consultation**

- 7.1 Initial consultation with officers from the Single-Use project team, officers from Civic Centre ie Civic Reception; Organisational Development; Choices; QE Hall; Oldham Library and Shaw Lifelong Learning Centre and Stuart Lockwood (OCLL).

8 **Appendices**

- 8.1 Single-use plastics strategy 2019-2022

Single-use Plastics Strategy

2019 – 2022

Contents

1. Executive Summary
2. Introduction
3. Objectives
4. How the strategy has been developed
5. Action Plan

1. Executive Summary

In March 2018, at a meeting of full Council, members passed a motion for the development of a strategy by the end of 2018 for Oldham to be a 'single-use plastic free' authority. The strategy would not only include actions for the Council but challenge partners, businesses, community groups and residents to adopt similar measures.

Since the introduction of a 5p charge for plastic bags there has been a drop in use of single-use plastic bags by 85%. However, most families still throw away about 40kg of plastic per year which could otherwise be recycled. The amount of plastic waste generated annually in the UK is estimated to be nearly 5 million tonnes and, when not disposed of properly, has an effect on our environment: blighting streets; spoiling the countryside; and damaging wildlife, seas and the coastline.

Oldham Council recognises that by eliminating single-use plastic materials we can achieve a significant reduction in plastic waste across our sites. The council has developed this strategy and action plan in line with the ambition and wider plan of Greater Manchester Combined Authority to be the first UK city-region to drive down single-use plastics.

The strategy identifies opportunities for Oldham Council to reduce its reliance on single-use plastics by:

- Ending the sale and provision of single use plastic products such as bottles, cups, cutlery and drinking straws in council buildings, or council supported venues, wherever possible; promoting the use of non-plastic recyclable alternatives e.g. paper straws to ensure our venues remain accessible to those with additional needs.
- Encouraging traders across the Borough to sell re-usable containers and invite customers to bring their own.
- Considering the merits and practicalities of introducing a 'window sticker' scheme to accredit local businesses that are committed to reducing plastic waste through, for example, offering free water bottle refills.
- Investigating the possibility of requiring pop-up food and drink vendors at council supported events to avoid single use plastics as a condition of their contract; with a view to phasing out all single use plastics at markets and events in the Borough.
- Work with tenants in commercial properties owned by Oldham Council to encourage them to support this campaign.

The UK Government has identified several single-use plastic items that require more urgent action by banning or restricting their sale, i.e. plastic-stemmed cotton buds, plastic coffee stirrers and plastic straws, and on 22 October 2018 it was confirmed that a number of policies will be introduced, aimed at banning the sale and distribution of these items by 2020. A ban on the distribution and sale of the items will help to eliminate the 4.7 billion plastic straws, 316 million plastic stirrers and 1.8 billion plastic-stemmed cotton buds from the nation's waste streams.

The Council will also continue to promote the established Greater Manchester plastic bottle recycling scheme to manage this plastic waste effectively.

2. Introduction

Since the broadcast of the BBC's Blue Planet programme highlighting the effect of plastic pollution in seas, oceans and on beaches, this has become a much-debated topic with high levels of public interest. The issue of single-use plastics and how to reduce, reuse and recycle them has already been very much a part of the Authority's work around waste reduction over many years.

At a meeting of full Council on 28 March 2018, a motion was passed in respect of a strategy for a 'single-use plastic free' authority to be developed by December 2018. The strategy would not only ask that the Council adopts new practices but also challenge other organisations, businesses, community groups and residents to adopt similar measures.

This strategy and action plan has been developed incorporating ideas and opportunities from a number of sites and services to reduce our reliance on non-essential, non-recyclable single-use plastics.

3. Objectives

From the Council motion, four objectives have been identified for this strategy:-

- a) **Reduce Council use of single use plastics** – Oldham Council committing to reducing our reliance on single-use plastics where practicably possible. Identifying sites and service areas where significant improvements can be made. Working with the Association of Greater Manchester Authorities on identifying all single-use plastic products purchased through the variety of public sector contracts. Communicating to staff, building users and visitors the role they have to play to ensure the success of the strategy.
- b) **Engage strategic partners and businesses** – Encouraging partners on the Oldham Leadership Board and businesses across the borough to also Do Their Bit on reducing single-use plastics. Disseminating the council's strategy and engaging with businesses to provide strategic leadership on how they can develop their own actions. Promoting the Greater Manchester Plastics Pledge and initiatives such as the Manchester bee paper straw.
- c) **Engage schools and community groups** – Getting schools and young people on board with this agenda. Supporting schools that are tackling single-use plastics through their eco-councils or the Oldham Pledge and working with members of Oldham Youth Council with engaging young people. Also assisting community groups e.g. people who manage allotments on raising awareness with members of the public who they engage with.
- d) **Engage residents** – Engaging with residents through the Green Oldham campaign, our webpage, social media, case studies, press releases, Borough Life and Family Life and identifying how they can contribute and Do Their Bit. Suggesting simple changes that can be made to daily routines that'll help save money, improve health and help the planet.

The Action Plan (Section 5) has actions for each of these objectives, including specific actions on communications for each objective which form an overall communications plan.

4. How the strategy has been developed to address the Council motion

To fully inform the project, audits have been undertaken to gather information and understand why different types of single-use plastics are procured by services. A mix of sites and services i.e. The Civic Centre; Choices (internal catering provision); Queen Elizabeth Hall; Oldham Library and Shaw Lifelong Learning Centre were audited to understand the scale of the challenge.

Across Council sites, a number of single-use plastic products are used for a variety of reasons and occasions. Types of plastic include: bags; bottles; cups; straws; stirrers; plates; bowls; cutlery; milk cartons; individual tea bags; sachets of coffee and cling film.

Staff are aware of the impact plastic pollution has on our planet and sites and services are already taking action to reduce their reliance on plastics - for example, since September 2018, Shaw Lifelong Learning Centre has been encouraging learners to bring a reusable drinks bottle to classes, and staff at Queen Elizabeth Hall have invested in 600 cups and saucers, replaced plastic straws with paper ones, and are now using metal spoons and biodegradable cups.

It should be noted that there will be circumstances when plastic cups will still be used, e.g. as part of the licence agreement for Queen Elizabeth Hall, the council's Licencing Team in conjunction with GM Police have stipulated specific occasions when glass and polycarbonate cannot be used for health and safety reasons.

Where alternative products are available to replace single use plastics, it may be that these products have a higher cost per unit. As the market for these sustainable products develops, it is expected that the price will fall. However, by way of mitigation of any extra cost to the Council, staff and Members will be encouraged in the first instance to bring their own water bottles or cups, thus reducing the quantity of single-use cups required and hence the total cost of these items to the Council.

Where actions are proposed in the Action Plan to replace single-use plastic products with alternatives, it should be noted that these are 'snapshots' and it is anticipated that the market and costs associated with these replacement products will change rapidly, so the exact details in the Action Plan are likely to be obsolete in a short space of time. The principle of selecting better product options will however continue.

As part of the original motion it was suggested that a 'window sticker scheme' be established to recognise and acknowledge those businesses that have signed up to reducing single-use plastics. The Project Steering Group discussed the idea and agreed that a window sticker scheme might be complex and difficult to manage and enforce in terms of compliance and capacity, as well as requiring a plastic sticker for the scheme itself. The Group settled on a potentially more worthwhile and deliverable idea – namely, a compostable carrier bag available to local businesses and market stall holders. The bag would not only be supplied for carrying goods and produce home but could also be used to line the user's food caddy bin. Discussions are taking place with GMCA and GMWDA around the potential to use a generic dual-use compostable bag, possibly badged with the Manchester bee, which will be available across Greater Manchester including Oldham.

This is on the back of previously launched products e.g. the paper drinking straw with the Manchester bee.

At the Greater Manchester Green Summit on 21 March 2018, a campaign was launched encouraging Greater Manchester businesses and residents to make the shift away from single-use plastics to sustainable alternatives. One early benefit from this initiative is that businesses from the tourism and hospitality sectors who sign up to a pledge to stop using plastic straws have the ability to procure paper straws with the Manchester bee emblem on them, and these straws will also be available to Oldham businesses.

Council officers have raised our single-use plastics initiative with the Oldham Leadership Board. Partners have been asked if they have considered the issue of single-use plastics across their sites and services and whether their organisation would be willing to match the Council's commitment to producing a strategy and action plan.

Since July 2018 the Project Steering Group has discussed the challenge of engaging with tenants in commercial properties owned by Oldham Council to encourage them to phase out single use plastic cups, bottles, cutlery and straws. The group decided that the best way to do this would be to promote the Council's own waste service collection to tenants, highlighting the fact that the Council's grey waste bin collection, where the majority of single use plastics apart bottles must go, is taken to an energy recovery facility for thermal recovery i.e. the heat captured is used to create steam, which drives turbines to produce electricity. With private waste collections there is no guarantee that this will happen, with the possibility of waste ending up in landfill.

There may be opportunities to engage with specific tenants providing catering services to encourage them to follow the Council's lead in phasing out single-use plastics.

Since the original Council motion, the Council's Overview and Scrutiny Committee had the opportunity to discuss the development of this strategy on 4 September 2018, and a question was asked at that meeting as to how the Council will engage with schools. Subsequently, liaison with schools, colleges, members of the Youth Council and community groups is taking place to ensure full engagement with all members of the community on the single-use plastics agenda.

One opportunity to work with schools is through the Oldham Pledge commitment, in particular Pledge no. 12: "Contribute to Environmental Sustainability".

5. Action Plan

Action	Service Area / Responsible Officer	Timescale/deadline	Cost/ Resources
Objective a): Reduce Council use of single use plastics.			
Stop procuring plastic cups for water machines used by visitors to council buildings. Procure a small quantity of paper cups (lined with polyethylene) instead.	Corporate Property / Peter Wood	April 2019.	Single-use plastic cups cost £34.95 for 1,000; white paper cup with plastic film - £40.00 for 1,000.
Procure paper cups (lined with polyethylene) for hot drink machines looking for an alternative when becomes available.	Corporate Property / Peter Wood	April 2019.	Single-use plastic cups cost £45.00 for 1,000. Sturdy paper cup with plastic film -£63.11 for a box of 1,000.
Paper cups (lined with polyethylene) dispensed from vending machines.	Corporate Property / Peter Wood	When contracts are due for renewal.	TBC
Crockery including cups and saucers to be used by Choices (internal catering provider).	Corporate Property / Peter Wood	April 2019.	Within existing budget
Stainless steel cutlery (or alternative reusable material) to be used by Choices.	Corporate Property / Peter Wood	April 2019.	Within existing budget
Internal and external caterers to stop using cling film to cover food and use an alternative ie tin foil	Corporate Property / Strategy, Partnerships and Policy Team	April 2019.	Within existing budget
Internal and external caterers to stop providing tea and coffee in individual plastic sachets.	Corporate Property / Strategy, Partnerships and Policy Team	April 2019.	Within existing budget
Internal and external caterers to stop providing milk in individual cartons.	Corporate Property / Strategy, Partnerships and Policy Team	April 2019.	Within existing budget
Paper plates, bowls and wooden cutlery used by external caterers. If not adhered to a waste fee is applied to cover waste collection costs.	Strategy, Partnerships and Policy Team	April 2019.	TBC
Promotion of the current recycling scheme across council sites to all staff	Jamie Whitehouse	April 2019.	£300.00 - design and printing.
Engagement with Recycle4GM to hold recycling awareness sessions for staff	Strategy, Partnerships and Policy Team	April 2019.	Officer time
Internal – Promotion of the new Choices crockery and cutlery provision and	Jamie Whitehouse	April 2019	Officer time

requirements when using external caterers.			
Internal - Staff Matters - two articles on 'Plastic isn't so fantastic' and 'Have you got the bottle?'	Jamie Whitehouse	September 2018	Officer time
Staff prevented from procuring plastic plates; bowls; cutlery; individually wrapped tea, coffee, milk and stirrers.	Mohammad Sharif	April 2019	Officer time
The Association of Greater Manchester Authorities is working to identify all single-use plastic products purchased under different contracts within the public sector.	AGMA	TBC	Officer time
Lobby Crown Commercial Services to update the 'Environmental Issues' section of the standard Invitation to Tender template to prompt all suppliers to think about reducing their use of single use plastics explicitly.	Mohammad Sharif	April 2019	Officer time
Update the Sustainable Procurement Impact Assessment Tool to include an explicit reference to plastic.	Mohammad Sharif	April 2019	Officer time
Raise awareness of plastic issues with the Procurement Leads.	Mohammad Sharif	April 2019	Officer time
Ensure plastic cups are not supplied in hot drinks vending machines when the tender is renewed.	Peter Wood	When contracts are due for renewal.	TBC

Objective b): Engage strategic partners and businesses			
Action	Service Area / Responsible Officer	Timescale/deadline	Cost/ Resources
Raise awareness at an Oldham Leadership Board meeting challenging them to do their bit.	Strategy, Partnerships and Policy Team	September 2018 plus follow-up	Officer time
Individual meetings with Oldham businesses on their action plans.	Strategy, Partnerships and Policy Team	September 2018 onwards	Officer time / potential for funded project contracted out for business engagement (TBC)
Roll-out of a generic dual-use compostable bag, possibly badged with the Manchester bee available across GM.	Mark Husdan/Town Centre/Markets Team	April 2019	TBC
Promotion of a Manchester bee paper straw to bars, pubs and restaurants in the borough. NB Businesses need to sign up to the GM plastics pledge first.	Jamie Whitehouse	January 2019	Officer time
Promote cafes, bars and coffee shops that offer to refill water bottles for free. Costa Coffee has been offering this service since March 2018.	Strategy, Partnerships and Policy Team	January 2019	Officer time

Objective c): Engage schools and community groups			
Action	Service Area / Responsible Officer	Timescale/deadline	Cost/ Resources
Engagement with primary and secondary schools	Strategy, Partnerships and Policy Team	January 2019	Officer time
Engagement with colleges in the borough	Strategy, Partnerships and Policy Team	January 2019	Officer time
Council's Waste Education Officer promoting and encouraging 'Reduce, reuse and recycle' across schools.	Waste Team	On-going	
Engagement with members of the Youth Council	Strategy, Partnerships and Policy Team	January 2019	Officer time
Engagement with the Study Support Manager on the Oldham Pledge and Pledge 12: Contribute to Environmental Sustainability.	Strategy, Partnerships and Policy Team	January 2019	Officer time
Bid to Recycle4GM to fund an engagement programme for schools and community groups	Strategy, Partnerships and Policy Team	January 2019	Officer time

Objective d): Residents - Engage residents.			
Action	Service Area / Responsible Officer	Timescale/deadline	Cost/ Resources
Promotion of the current recycling scheme to residents	Jamie Whitehouse	As per existing Action Plan	
Explore the potential for an Oldham-badged water bottle	Strategy, Partnerships and Policy Team	January 2019	TBC
Promotional channels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borough Life and Family Life; Webpage – promoted on the Green Oldham webpage; Social media updates (Facebook and twitter); Press release – promotion of the scheme and how people can get involved; Case studies – videos of residents, businesses and stakeholders who have got involved in the campaign. These can then be shared on social media and embedded on the webpage; and Waste calendar promotion 	Jamie Whitehouse	New Year April 2019 On-going April 2019 On-going Winter 2018/19	£300
Raise awareness and hold discussion sessions for community groups, people who manage allotments, etc. focussing on raising awareness with members of the public who they engage with.	Anne Fleming/Strategy, Partnerships and Policy Team/Jamie Whitehouse	Spring/Summer 2019	Officer time

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Report to OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY BOARD

Thriving Communities and Place Based Integration

Date: 27th November 2018

Portfolio holder: Cllr Sean Fielding, Leader of the Council

Officer Contact: Rebekah Sutcliffe, Strategic Director of Reform

Summary of the issue

Oldham is a place that has enormous assets in terms of its people and community and we can build on these strength's to help meet the challenges we have to improve the health and wellbeing of our residents with a focus on;

- Loneliness, social exclusion and loss of confidence / purpose
- Physical and Mental health
- Reacting to place issues in a joined-up way

Thriving Communities and Place Based Integration are about igniting whole system change and putting early intervention and prevention at heart of everything we do – using the strengths and ingredients for change that are already within our communities and wider system and linking people in with the right kind of support for earlier in the care pathway. The work is highly innovative and receiving positive press nationally and interest from other councils as best practice.

Recommendations

Overview and Scrutiny is asked to;

1. Understand the two programmes of work
2. Support and engage as the programmes grow

1. Background: The Oldham Model

The Council, and its partners, are committed to a co-operative future for Oldham where 'everyone does their bit and everybody benefits' and the Partnership's Oldham Plan 2017-22 sets out the Oldham Model for delivering tangible and sustained change through an integrated focus on inclusive economy, thriving communities and co-operative services.

Fig 1 - The Oldham model graphic

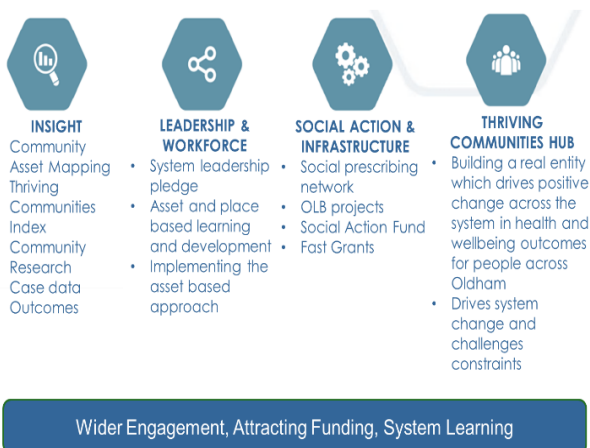


2. Thriving Communities

The programme focuses on building upon our community strengths and support groups to help people earlier in the care pathway and shift the emphasis to earlier intervention and prevention by helping Oldham residents make better life choices and not progress into higher levels of need. The programme will deliver £9m+ of reduced demand in the health and care system in the establishment of Oldham Cares.

Figs 2 and 3 - Thriving Communities Programme/Projects & Social Prescribing Leaflet

The Thriving Communities Programme



Points of Note

More than medical support - We estimate there are more than 500 community groups and activities across Oldham delivering close to 1000 activities and events – by growing this we can help our residents to make better life choices and this ‘more than medical’ care is now positively changing people’s lives and the programme will change the commissioning balance to make more of this.

The Social Prescribing network is live in Oldham West is building on the network which bridges the gap between medical care and the community, by having community connectors in each cluster that activity engage primary care (and other care forms such as acute, mental health etc) then support people into the right community support. It’s been live in Oldham West since Jan and has supported 65+ people. Now undergoing commissioning for to establish the rest of the network via an Innovation Partnership. Rollout to other clusters at the start of 2019.

The Fast Grants are now live – They are now delivering £60k each year into grassroots community groups without the red tape. Launched at the end of September and 30+ applications received. Grants range from £50 to £500. Initial grants have funded initiatives such as; a Nintendo Wii for a residential care home; a dementia support group to create a memory song book, as well as creating a wheelchair friendly path for grandparents to watch their children play football at Waterhead sports club.

Figs 4 & 5 – Fast grants and Social Action Fund Marketing

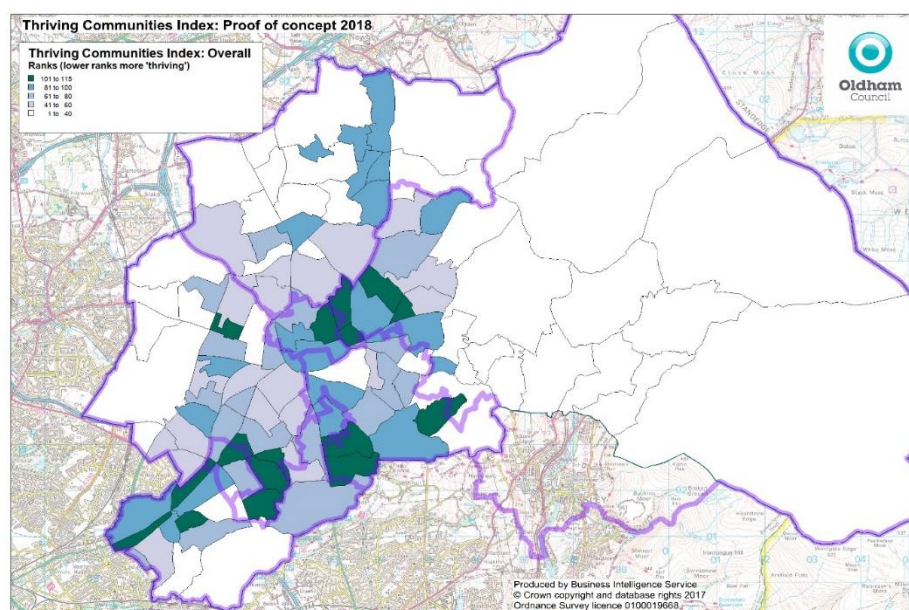


The Social Action Fund –10% of all people at all ages in Oldham self-identify as being lonely and a 30% of all households in Oldham are single occupancy. The fund will use £850k over 3 years to commission 2-4 medium sized projects to tackle loneliness head on for Oldham as well as physical and mental health.

Workforce Development – This will develop a common Oldham way to enable our people to work across organisational boundaries, become more place and asset based, then empower the people who reach our most vulnerable residents to become connectors – the hairdressers, take away workers, off licences, taxi drivers, nail bar staff.

A stronger focus on evidence and evaluation with the Thriving Communities Index – The Thriving Communities Index segments Oldham into and pulls in 26 indicators in categories of Place, Resident and Reactive Demand – to give us deeper insight into where our positive and negative norms lay within the borough. Also this is underpinned by external evaluation by the Centre for Local Economic Strategies. Dr Foster (one of the UKs leading analytics companies recently wrote an article about this work

Fig - The Thriving Communities Index Map



Case Study - Rani Singh – supported by the Thriving Communities Social Prescribing Network¹

Rani is 27 years old. She has a one year old daughter and lives with her extended family after migrating from India three years ago. She has recently been bereaved. Rani is pregnant, and finding it a difficult experience without her husband. She was referred to social prescribing by her GP. She was supported by the Thriving Communities Social Prescribing network and our connector Asia, her community connector spoke to her about the support available.

When speaking to Asia, Rani expressed that she likes to sew clothes and spend time with her daughter. She was lonely and wanted to get out of the house, spend some time for herself and meet other people. She also hoped to enrol on course in nursing or professional sewing. She wanted to be able to take her daughter somewhere to meet other children as they both spent a lot of time at home.

Now she has attended a variety of community activities such as Knit and Knatter, mental health support, and is also engaging with lifelong learning to begin preparation for re-entry into the workplace.

“The social prescribing service is excellent, five stars! I am really happy and I have enjoyed going to the sewing classes and the mental health support. I feel like they will really help me. I really like Asia, she has been very helpful, remembering me and made me feel like someone is looking out for me. I will be continuing to attend the activities.”

3. Place Based Working

Oldham’s multi-agency place based teams are radically transforming public service delivery – testing and developing a single approach to building resilience informed by insight into what is driving demand and shaping behaviour in our communities.

¹ Name changed for client protection but consent gained for sharing the story and audio interview also

Earlier approaches focussed on specific organisations, issues, programmes or funding – for example, Troubled Families, HMR or NDC. But what's different now is that we have the agreement, commitment and mechanisms needed to deliver lasting change.

Oldham's approach is radically different – not just in what it does, but how it does it.

- It is creating a single front door: literally an old shop front on the street
- It is working in a truly integrated way across agencies: including the community and voluntary sector, and through a 'key worker' model
- It is getting to the root causes of problems for people and communities - working with residents and having challenging conversations that prompt change and find solutions.
- It is understanding what is driving demand and identifying community assets that can help unlock problems.
- It is using an evidence base - our Thriving Index, which is a first in the country – providing insight at a granular level, including explaining social norms, plus reactive and non-reactive demand.
- It is challenging and changing how the system operates – for example, how it is sharing data, allocating social housing or excluding children from school.

We now have four sites based in some of our most deprived communities and involving 14 services and agencies: - Holts and Lees; Limehurst and Hollinwood; Westwood and North Chadderton and Hathershaw.

The Chadderton and Westwood site is currently making great progress and has already uncovered place based issues which were initially thought of as fly tipping but which led to identification of organised crime.

We currently have more PBI sites than anywhere else in GM.

We are now working on developing a definitive model for PBI for not only the focussed model but the 30,000-55,000 footprint which will be fed back into GM and will look to become part of the definitive model for PBI rolled out across GM.

The most developed is in Holts and Lees which has been operating for two years and delivering notable outcomes for people, communities, workforces and public services. The team has nine full/part time officers from housing, Police, Council, health, probation and the community and voluntary sector.

These significant outcomes showcase the Oldham Model in action:

Inclusive Economy – Improved financial situations in 44 per cent of cases for individuals and families. With some better off by up to £16k per year, 70 per cent of these costs will be released year-on-year.

Thriving Communities – In 20 per cent of cases people have got involved in activity to tackle social isolation and loneliness. This major public health issue is proven to be as damaging as smoking 14 cigarettes a day, and costs more than £600 per person in public services each year.

Co-operative Services - The team have moved 80 per cent of cases from 'not coping' to 'adapted' - thus from higher cost services into universal services. Better outcomes for people

and changing demand and costs means that systems savings amount to £3 million against a £350,000 investment.

What people are telling us:-

- *"I engage with the team who are helping me and I benefit from their help. Without that, I am uncertain as to where I would be in my life"*
- *"I can't thank you enough. I would be dead within the year if I was still homeless"*
- *"I would have been locked up (sectioned) if it wasn't for this team"*
- *"I like the fact that I see the same people all the time so I don't have to keep telling different people my story like I have in the past. And I don't feel judged by anyone in the new team"*

Case study – Hilary (H)

The story - H has a history of offending and has spent various periods of time in prison. She is known to burgle shops and business premises on a regular basis with her partner A to support their addictions. H and A burgled a pharmacy earlier this year, when the police went to the premises they found A dead as a result of an overdose. The team began working with H both to support her with the loss of her partner but also to manage the consequences of her subsequent arrest. The risk was potential custodial sentence for burglary. Addiction to class A drugs.

What we did differently - The team engaged with H and rather than seeing her as an offender, worked with her as an individual with a range of issues. She was supported to attend drug and alcohol services. The team accompanied her to Court where with the support of the

The impact - H continues to engage with the team and has also connected to her local community by becoming involved in events within the team. She is compliant with her court order. GMP are no longer called to the property on a regular basis as she is no longer engaging in criminal activity.

Figs 4 & 5 – Outcomes and improvements from the Holts and Lees site



Next Steps – Two more sites will be mobilised this year. The model is now being developed to enable Place Based working to take place all over the borough and work in a strength based way around the assets that already there but with more coordination around place issues.



Report to OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY BOARD

Oldham Local Plan – Oldham’s Monitoring Report 2017/18

Portfolio Holder:

Councillor Roberts, Cabinet Member for Housing

Officer Contact: Helen Lockwood, Executive Director Economy, Skills and Neighbourhoods.

Report Author: Clare Davison, Senior Planning Officer
Ext. 4139

27th November 2018

Purpose of the Report

Oldham’s Monitoring Report has been requested by Overview and Scrutiny Board Members.

Executive Summary

Under Regulation 34 and 35 of The Town and Country (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 local planning authorities must make monitoring information available for inspection as soon as possible after the information becomes available. The Monitoring Report covers the previous financial year that is 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018. In terms of housing land supply, the Monitoring Report also presents the position as at 1 April 2018. Oldham’s Monitoring Report is attached as Appendix 1.

In line with the Regulations the Monitoring Report provides details on whether the council is meeting the milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) for preparing the various Local Plan documents. Performance is monitored against the LDS that was in place at the start of the monitoring period. The Monitoring Report also monitors a range of planning indicators, such as housing, employment and biodiversity, which seek to assess the effectiveness of the council’s land-use planning policies, and whether they are achieving their objectives and delivering sustainable development. This is our fourteenth Monitoring Report.

Recommendations

To note the findings of the Monitoring Report 2017/18.

Oldham Local Plan – Oldham’s Monitoring Report 2017/18**1 Background**

- 1.1 Under Regulation 34 and 35 of The Town and Country (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 local planning authorities must make monitoring information available for inspection as soon as possible after the information becomes available. The Monitoring Report covers the previous financial year that is 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018. In terms of housing land supply, the Monitoring Report presents the position as at 1 April 2018. The Monitoring Report is attached as Appendix 1.
- 1.2 In line with the Regulations the Monitoring Report provides details on whether the council is meeting the milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) for preparing the various Local Plan documents. Performance is monitored against the LDS that was in force at the start of the monitoring period. The Monitoring Report also monitors a range of planning indicators, such as housing, employment and biodiversity, which seek to assess the effectiveness of the council’s land-use planning policies and whether they are achieving their objectives and delivering sustainable development. This is our fourteenth Monitoring Report.

2 Current Position**2.1 Key Indicator Results from Oldham’s Monitoring Report**

- Employment – 13,416 sqm of industrial and commercial floorspace was completed. All of this development was on previously developed land.
- Heritage – Whilst there were no applications for the loss of listed buildings in their entirety, there were three applications granted for the part demolition of listed buildings.
- There has been one Site of Biological Importance (SBIs) deleted during the monitoring period (Royton Moss) and one Regionally Important Geodiversity Site (RIGS) adopted (Glodwick Brickpit) in 2017/18.
- Renewable Energy – 7 out of 26 relevant major applications were granted planning permission during 2017/18 with a condition attached requiring applicants to meet Policy 18 ‘Energy’. This represents 27% of applications.

2.2 Housing Land Availability

The key findings for housing land availability are summarised below:

- Over the period 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018, net housing completions totaled 313 dwellings.
- 73% of completions during 2017/18 took place on previously developed land.
- The proportion of completions consisting of three or more bedrooms was 75% in 2017/18.
- As of 1 April 2018 the borough’s five-year housing land supply contains sufficient land to accommodate 2,725 dwellings. This represents 6.65 year supply of deliverable housing and provides us with an additional 20% buffer against the borough’s housing requirement set out in the Local Plan. The borough’s housing land supply therefore provides sufficient flexibility to take account of any changes in circumstances that may arise and ensures choice and competition in the market for land, as required by National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This commentary compares the housing land supply against the housing requirement set out in the Joint DPD, adopted 2011. It is acknowledged that the current five year housing land supply would not meet proposed housing requirements in the

draft GMSF (published November 2016) or that set out in the Government's "Technical consultation on updates to national planning policy and guidance" which is currently out for consultation.

3 Key Issues for Overview and Scrutiny to Discuss

3.1 The board have requested to see the report.

4 Key Questions for Overview and Scrutiny to Consider

4.1 The board have requested to see the report.

5. Links to Corporate Outcomes

5.1 The Monitoring Report monitors a range of planning indicators which seek to assess the effectiveness of the council's land-use planning policies and as such links to the council's priorities and objectives under the Cooperative Agenda.

6 Additional Supporting Information

6.1 None.

7 Consultation

7.1 No specific consultation has been undertaken on the Monitoring Report as it is only reporting on the performance of the council's planning policies.

8 Appendices

8.1 Appendix 1: Oldhams Monitoring Report 2017/18

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Oldham

Local

Plan

Oldham's Monitoring Report April 2017 to March 2018

December 2018



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Abbreviations

The following is a list of abbreviations used in this report:

AGMA - Association of Greater Manchester Authorities

AMR – Authorities Monitoring Report

BME – Black and Minority Ethnic

CIL - Community Infrastructure Levy

DCLG –Department for Communities and Local Government

DEFRA - Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

DPD – Development Plan Document

FRA - Flood Risk Assessment

GMCA - Greater Manchester Combined Authority

GMMWPU - Greater Manchester Minerals and Waste Planning Unit

GMSF - Greater Manchester Spatial Framework

Ha - Hectares

HMR - Housing Market Renewal

JMDPD – Joint Minerals Development Plan Document for Greater Manchester

JNCC - Joint Nature Conservation Committee

JWDPD – Joint Waste Development Plan Document for Greater Manchester

LDD – Local Development Document

LDS – Local Development Scheme

LLFA - Lead Local Flood Authority

LPA - Local Planning Authority

NDO - Neighbourhood Development Order

NDP - Neighbourhood Development Plan

NPPF - National Planning Policy Framework

OPOL - Other Protected Open Land

PDL - Previously Developed Land

PPS – Planning Policy Statement

RAWP – Regional Aggregate Working Party

SAC - Special Area of Conservation

SCI – Statement of Community Involvement

SBI – Sites of Biological Importance

SPA - Special Protection Area

SPD – Supplementary Planning Document

SSSI - Sites of Special Scientific Interest

SUDS - Sustainable Urban Drainage System

Sqm - Square metres

UDP – Unitary Development Plan

Availability of Document

If you would like to receive this information in another format, such as large print, Braille, audio or alternative languages, please call us on 0161 770 4061.

Executive Summary

Local Development Scheme Progress

The Local Development Scheme (LDS) in place at the start of the monitoring period was "Issue 9" (approved in July 2016) and can be viewed on the council's website www.oldham.gov.uk.

i) Performance on the LDS milestones between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018 were as follows:

- Local Plan Review: Regulation 18 Notification - In July and August 2017, the council consulted on a Regulation 18 Notification, seeking views on what the Local Plan should contain, what the key planning issues for Oldham are and what should be the main aims of the Local Plan. This was accompanied by a Scoping Report which is Stage A of the Integrated Assessment (IA) process.

Key Indicator Results

ii) Employment

- 13,416 sqm (gross) of industrial and commercial floorspace was completed. All of this development was on previously developed land.
- Land developed for business and industry was 5.26 ha (gross).
- The total amount of employment land available for industrial and commercial use (Use Classes Order B1, B2 and B8) was 72.07 ha. The total consists of 44.41 ha of Business and Industry, Mixed Use, Major Developed Site in the Green Belt, saved UDP Allocations and 22.26 ha of sites that are not allocations but have planning permission for employment uses and are either unimplemented or under construction.

iii) Housing

- As of 1 April 2018, the borough's five-year housing land supply contains sufficient land to accommodate 2,725 dwellings. This equates to a 6.65 year supply of deliverable housing land against the current housing requirement set out in the Joint DPD, with 74% on previously developed land.
- An update of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) also demonstrates that there is sufficient potential housing land supply (11,233 dwellings) to meet the borough's housing requirements over the plan period.
- In 2017/18 there were 313 gross completions and two dwellings cleared (although one directly replaced by another dwelling and 1 dwelling lost through change of use from residential to another use).
- 73% of completions during 2017/18 took place on previously developed land.

iv) **Transport** - Eight travel plans have been secured as a condition of planning permission.

vi) **Heritage** - Whilst there were no applications granted for the loss of listed buildings in their entirety, there were three applications granted for the part demolition of assets in relation to listed buildings and / or their settings in the borough.

vii) **Biodiversity** – There has been one site in Oldham deleted from the Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs) record by the Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU). This decision was approved outside the monitoring period in May 2018. In addition, there has been a Regionally Important Geodiversity Site (RIGS) adopted at Glodwick Brickpit (although this fell outside of the Monitoring period - May 2018).

viii) **Renewable Energy** – 7 out of 26 relevant major applications were granted permission with a condition attached requiring applicants to meet Policy 18. This represents 27% of all relevant applications.

Key Actions

xi) **Collection** - The Monitoring Report identifies a number of key actions designed to improve data collection and the ability of the council to monitor progress against indicators. These actions include working with the council's Development Management section to continue to develop ICT-based monitoring systems.

xii) **Timetables** - The LDS in place at the start of the monitoring period was "Issue 9" (approved in July 2016) and can be viewed on the council's website www.oldham.gov.uk. However, the preparation of the GMSF and its timetable has had implications for the Council's Local Plan review, so a revised LDS will be published in due course.

1 Introduction and Context

Oldham's Monitoring Report

- 1.1** Oldham's Monitoring Report (AMR) covers the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 and sets out the five-year housing land position as at 1 April 2018.
- 1.2** The Monitoring Report is the main mechanism for assessing the Local Plan's performance and effects.
- 1.3** The requirement to produce monitoring reports is contained within Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by para 113 of the Localism Act 2011). The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 - Part 8 Regulation 34 also outlines what should be included within a Monitoring Report. In summary these are as follows:
- Review actual progress against the Local Development Scheme (LDS) timetable.
 - List any adopted or approved Local Plan or Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) that were listed in the LDS;
 - Where policies are not being implemented, explain why and set out the steps (if any) to be taken to implement the policy;
 - Specify the number of net additional dwellings (including affordable dwellings) delivered during the report period and since the policy began in any part of the area as relevant;
 - Detail any Neighbourhood Development Orders (NDO) or Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDP) made;
 - Report on financial information relating to Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) receipts as required under Reg 62(4) CIL Regulations 2012; and
 - Detail action taken under Duty to Co-operate requirements during the report period.
- 1.4 Context**
- 1.5** Oldham is situated in the north east of the Greater Manchester conurbation, four miles from Manchester City Centre and covers an area of 55 square miles. Oldham has a mix of high-density urban areas, suburbs, semi-rural locations and is in a pivotal position between the cities of Manchester and Leeds. It is made up of the districts of Shaw, Royton, Lees, Failsworth, Saddleworth, Chadderton and the town of Oldham itself. It contains a residential population of approximately 232,724 and 96,001 households⁽¹⁾. Around half the borough is open countryside and the south east corner of the borough falls within the Peak District National Park, providing a unique and high quality rural / semi-rural aspect to the borough.
- 1.6** The borough is one of contrasts, with significant levels of deprivation but also areas of prosperity. Oldham is home to an increasing, young population with a continuing upward trend in educational attainment. It also has a rich and diverse community with 22.5%⁽²⁾ of the population being from black and minority ethnic (BME) groups, mainly of Pakistani and Bangladeshi heritage.

1 2017 Mid-year Estimates, ONS

2 Census 2011

Map showing the borough in its sub-regional setting



- 1.7 Regeneration, in all its forms - physical, social and economic - plays a huge part in the recent history and future development of the borough. There are still significant challenges that the borough faces on a range of issues including: housing conditions; health; educational attainment; strengthening the economy; raising incomes and tackling pockets of high unemployment.
- 1.8 Oldham is home to a number of high quality higher and further educational facilities including University Campus Oldham, Oldham College, Oldham 6th Form College and the Regional Science Centre Oldham.
- 1.9 There are over 6,200 ⁽³⁾ businesses in Oldham, spanning key sectors including advanced manufacturing, health, construction, digital and creative and financial and professional services. Manufacturing remains an important element of the local economy, including high-technology sectors such as electronic, electrical and instrument engineering. The borough is home to a number of well known and high profile businesses including Trinity Mirror Group, Diodes Incorporated, Ferranti Technologies, Park Cake Bakeries, Innovative Technologies, Ambassador Textiles, and Nov Mono Pumps.
- 1.10 Oldham Town Centre lies at the heart of the borough and is the focus for commercial, retail and education activity, whilst the borough's other centres also contribute to the economic, social and environmental fabric of the borough. The council's ambitions for Oldham Town Centre aim to create a more vibrant, revitalised centre that plays a greater role in Greater Manchester. As

part of this, the restoration of the Old Town Hall, a Grade II Listed Building, into a new 805-seat Odeon cinema with restaurants opened in November 2016, and a new £15 million flagship leisure facility was completed in November 2015.

- 1.11** A number of key green spaces have been subject to significant investment, including Crossley Playing Fields and Churchill Playing Fields, with plans also in the pipeline for Granby Playing Fields.
- 1.12** Building on the success of these key developments the Council launched a consultation for an ambitious Oldham Town Centre Masterplan in September 2017. The Masterplan is an exciting redevelopment proposal centering on significant areas of publicly owned land in the town centre where much of the sites are under-utilised or contain buildings coming to the end of their economic life.
- 1.13** The Masterplan aims to build upon the significant investment by the council and other partners in recent years including the Old Town Hall, the planned Heritage and Arts Centre and the new leisure centre. The Masterplan proposes a significant redevelopment of the area over 10 to 15 years which potentially may include:
- New and refurbished employment space;
 - New residential units;
 - A new multi-storey car park;
 - An improved Tommyfield Market;
 - A new 120 bed full service hotel; and
 - Improved linkages and public realm improvements.
- 1.14** There are three corporate objectives that underpin the delivery of the ambition:
- An inclusive economy where people and enterprise thrive;
 - Thriving communities where everyone is empowered to do their bit; and
 - Co-operative services with people and social value at their heart.
- 1.15** The Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) and the ten local planning authorities (LPA's) are working together to produce a joint plan to manage the supply of land for jobs and new homes across GM. The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) will ensure that we have the right land in the right places to deliver the homes and jobs we need up to 2035. It will be an overarching development plan within which GM's ten local planning authorities can identify more detailed sites for jobs and homes in their own area. As such, the GMSF will not cover everything that a local plan would cover and individual districts will continue to provide their own local plans. Further details regarding the GMSF can be found on GMCA's website at www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk. A revised LDS was published in July 2016, setting out the timetable for preparing the Local Plan review as well as details of the GMSF.
- 1.16** These are very ambitious plans that can transform the quality of life enjoyed by those who live, work and visit the borough. The Local Plan is fundamental in the development and delivery of these plans.

2 Implementation of the Local Development Scheme

- 2.1** The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 ("the Act") requires LPA's to prepare and publish a Local Development Scheme (LDS), which is a project plan listing all the planning documents that the council proposes to prepare and details their content and timescale for production.
- 2.2** This section of the Monitoring Report therefore examines the progress that the council has made in preparing the Local Plan documents as set out in the LDS project plan covering the monitoring period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 inclusive. It addresses the questions:
- Have the timetables and milestones for Local Development Document preparation set out in the LDS been met?
 - Is progress being made towards them?
 - If not, what are the reasons and what action is being taken to address them?
- 2.3** The assessment of timetables and milestones is undertaken against the LDS that was in force at the start of this monitoring period, which was "Issue 8". The report also looks at 'Issue 9' (approved June 2016) and an update is also included within this Monitoring Report on progress of Local Plan preparation from April to November 2018.

Performance in Preparing Local Development Documents, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.

Local Development Scheme

- 2.4** The LDS in place at the start of the monitoring period was "Issue 8" (approved in December 2013). Following consideration of the implications of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) a timetable (LDS Issue 9) for the Local Plan review and GMSF was published. This LDS was published in July 2016 and can be viewed on the council's website www.oldham.gov.uk.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs)

Local Plan Review / Site Allocations DPD

- 2.5** Regulation 18 Notification consultation was carried out between 10 July to 21 August 2017 to seek views on what the Local Plan should contain. The timetable for this was not included within "Issue 8" of the LDS. The profile is included in "Issue 9", however the timescales for this have fallen behind, due to delays in the preparation of the GMSF. A revised LDS, with an updated timescale for the preparation of the Local Plan, will be published in due course.

Other Local Plan Documents

Neighbourhood Plan

- 2.6** Following an application for the designation of the Saddleworth Parish Council boundary as a neighbourhood planning area in the last monitoring period, the Saddleworth Neighbourhood Area was designated in November 2016 and informal consultation has taken place within the monitoring period.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- 2.7** Further work on CIL has been put on hold.

3 The effects of the Local Plan

3.1 This section of the Monitoring Report examines the effects that Oldham's planning policies are having by measuring a series of indicators. It covers the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018. The indicators relate to the Joint DPD.

3.2 Key questions to address in this section are:

1. What impact are the policies having on national targets and any other targets identified in LDD's?
2. What significant effects are implementing the policies having on the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainability is defined and are these effects as intended?

IMPACTS ON TARGETS AND OBJECTIVES

BUSINESS, INDUSTRY AND THE LOCAL ECONOMY

Indicators

Business, Industry and the Local Economy
Total amount of additional floorspace by type (Joint DPD Indicator 3)
Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by providing employment land which is fit for the 21st century for existing and new businesses (SO3b).
Target: N/A.
Oldham Position: The total floorspace completed during 2017/18 for industrial and commercial uses (use classes B1, B2 and B8) was 13,416 sqm (gross). Of this: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 165 sqm was developed for B1 uses;• 1,843 sqm was developed for B2 uses;• 6,854 sqm was developed for B8 uses; and• 4,554 sqm was developed for a mix of B1, B2 and B8 uses. The total floorspace completed in previous years was as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2016/17: 3,565.5 sqm• 2015/16: 2,676 sqm• 2014/15: 8,976 sqm

Business, Industry and the Local Economy
Total amount of additional floorspace by type (Joint DPD Indicator 3)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2013/14: 1,643 sqm 2012/13: 11,716 sqm
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.
Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy
Total Amount of employment floorspace (gross) on previously developed land by type (Joint DPD Indicator 4).
Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by ensuring the effective and efficient use of land and buildings (SO1c).
Target: N/A.
<p>Oldham Position: The floorspace developed for employment on previously developed land in 2016/17 was 13,416 sqm (gross), representing 100% of the total developed floorspace.</p> <p>The total floorspace developed for employment on previously developed land has been 100% for the past five years.</p>
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.
Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy
Employment land available by type (Joint DPD Indicator 5).
Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by providing employment land which is fit for the 21st century for existing and new businesses (SO3b).
Target: N/A.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy

Employment land available by type (Joint DPD Indicator 5).

Oldham Position: The total amount of employment land available for industrial and commercial use (Use Classes Order B1, B2 and B8) as at 31 March 2018 was 72.07 ha. The total consists of 44.41 ha of Business and Industry, Mixed Use and Major Developed Site in the Green Belt, saved UDP allocations and 22.26 ha of sites that are not allocations but have planning permission for employment uses and are either unimplemented or under construction.

This year we have changed the way we measure this indicator so it is not comparable to previous years.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy

Employment land lost to other uses (Joint DPD Indicator 6)

Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by providing employment land which is fit for the 21st century for existing and new businesses (SO3b).

Target: N/A.

Oldham Position: Failsworth Mill is a known loss of employment land in 2017/18. The mill was demolished in 2014. With outline and reserved matters planning permission granted for residential development in 2015 and 2016 respectively. Work started on the site in June 2017 so therefore the site has now been 'lost' from employment use. The site was 0.88ha and the mill had 18,581 sqm of floor space.

The loss of the employment site, complied with Policy 14 in the Joint DPD as it was determined when approving the planning application that the site was unviable for continued employment uses.

Action needed: The Strategic Planning and Information section will work further with Development Management to improve the monitoring of this indicator, resources permitting.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy
Land developed for business and industry (Joint DPD Indicator 7)
Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by providing employment land which is fit for the 21st century for existing and new businesses (SO3b).
Target: N/A.
<p>Oldham Position: 5.26 ha of land was developed for business and industrial uses in 2017/18. Of this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.45 ha was developed for B1 uses; • 0.30 ha was developed for B2 uses; • 2.91 ha was developed for B8 uses; and • 1.60 ha was developed for a mix of B1, B2 and B8 uses. <p>The total land completed in previous years was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016/17: 1.73 ha • 2015/16: 0.74 ha • 2014/15: 2.15 ha • 2013/14: 0.46 ha • 2012/13: 4.31 ha
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.
Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy
New business registration rate (Joint DPD Indicator 8)
Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by addressing the worklessness agenda, tackling deprivation and creating skilled and accessible jobs for local residents (SO3a).
Target: N/A.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy

New business registration rate (Joint DPD Indicator 8)

Oldham Position: In 2016 1,500 new businesses were formed in Oldham. This is the latest information available.

In previous years business formation was:

- 2015: 940
- 2014: 865
- 2013: 965
- 2012: 695

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.

Source: Oldham Council.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy

Overall employment rate (Joint DPD Indicator 9)

Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by addressing the worklessness agenda, tackling deprivation and creating skilled and accessible jobs for local residents (SO3a).

Target: N/A.

Oldham Position: Oldham's employment rate for ages 16 - 64 was 68.1% as at March 2018.

In previous years the rate was:

- 2017: 67.5%
- 2016: 68.6%
- 2015: 63.3%
- 2014: 63.6%
- 2013: 64.7%
- 2012: 64%

Business, Industry and the Local Economy
Overall employment rate (Joint DPD Indicator 9)
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.
Source: Oldham Council.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy
Foxdenton developed as a premium employment site (Joint DPD Indicator 46)
Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by encouraging and facilitating the development of new and emerging industries (such as high technology, knowledge based, innovative, environmental technologies and creative industries) in appropriate locations (such as Foxdenton, Hollinwood Business District and Chadderton Technology Park) (SO3d).
Target: N/A.
Oldham Position: In the year 2017/18 the first third of the link road from Foxdenton Lane to Broadway has been constructed and Redrow Homes are on site building the first residential phase (97 homes).
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.
Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key issues

- 3.3** There has been a significant increase in employment land developed this year. The systems in place for monitoring employment land losses needs to be developed, resources permitting. This is important to provide sufficient evidence for the Council to take development management decisions 'in the round' where it is proposed to release employment land for other uses, typically housing.

Future Actions

- 3.4** Further develop monitoring systems particularly for loss of employment land, to ensure that the policies within the Joint DPD actively promote and enhance the needs of the local economy.

Housing

- 3.5** Some of the indicators and text in this section relate to the five-year housing land supply. The five-year housing land supply is forward looking and covers the period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2023. In previous years the five-year housing land supply position was rolled forward by 12 months. However, in order to align monitoring processes with the work being carried out on the GM-wide housing land supply, since 2015/16 the supply figure has not been rolled forward. The five-year housing land supply presented in this Monitoring Report is therefore the position as at 1 April 2018.

Housing		
Plan period and housing targets; Net additional dwellings – in previous years; Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year; Net additional dwellings – in future years; and Managed delivery target (Joint DPD Indicator 11)		
Joint DPD Objective: To provide sufficient housing to meet the needs and demands of the borough's urban and rural communities, including affordable, low cost and high value market housing (SO2 (b)).		
Target: Annual average of 289 net additional dwellings (UDP) / At least 289 dwellings per year, net of clearance, on average over the Local Plan period up to 2026 (Joint DPD).		
Oldham Position: The total housing provision for Oldham over the 18 year period 2003 to 2021 is 5,200 dwellings net of clearance, increasing to 6,647 dwellings when covering the plan period set out in the Joint DPD up to 2026. This equates to an annual average of 289 dwellings to be delivered per year net of clearance.		
The table below shows the number of net completions over the last 14 years compared to the annual average of at least 289 dwellings.		
Year	Completed (Net)	Variance
2003/04	270	-19
2004/05	135	-154
2005/06	132	-157
2006/07	315	26
2007/08	399	110
2008/09	401	112
2009/10	-80	-369
2010/11	63	-226
2011/12	8	-281
2012/13	252	-37

Housing

Plan period and housing targets; Net additional dwellings – in previous years; Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year; Net additional dwellings – in future years; and Managed delivery target (Joint DPD Indicator 11)

Year	Completed (Net)	Variance
2013/14	351	62
2014/15	562	273
2015/16	276	-13
2016/17	357	68
2017/18	313	24
Total	3,754	-581

The number of net completions has fluctuated over the last fifteen years. During 2017/18 313 dwellings were completed. After falling in 2015/16, completions increased again from 2016/17 as a number of larger sites began construction. The fluctuations have largely been as a result of the high levels of clearance that took place as a result of regeneration activity during 2003/04 to 2012/13, along with the changing economic conditions witnessed since 2008/09. However, over the last five years, completions have improved, with an average of 373 dwellings being completed annually. A chart showing dwellings completed and cleared since 2003/04 can be found in Appendix 1.

The number of completions, net of clearance, for 2017/18 was 313. This brings the total number of completions for 2003/04 to 2017/18 to 3,754 dwellings and leaves a residual amount of 581 dwellings to be delivered over the remainder of the plan period.

Taking this residual into account, 3,474 dwellings need to be delivered over the remaining plan period (6,647 minus 3,754 + residual of 581 = 3,474).

The housing trajectory shows the position regarding the borough's potential housing land supply and is made up of four elements:

1. Completions that have taken place during 2003/04 to 2017/18;
2. The five-year deliverable housing land supply from 2018/19 to 2022/23. This is shown as net additional dwellings over the period and has taken into account projected clearance over the period, of 5 dwellings per annum; and
3. For the period beyond 2022/23, projected dwellings are based on the post five year supply contained within the borough's potential housing land supply. An update of the post five-year supply has been carried out to inform this through a full review of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and this will inform future housing land supply figures. The net additional dwellings have taken into account projected clearance over the period, which is 5 dwellings per annum; and
4. The annualised net supply which shows that current housing land supply spread out evenly across the period.

Housing

Plan period and housing targets; Net additional dwellings – in previous years; Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year; Net additional dwellings – in future years; and Managed delivery target (Joint DPD Indicator 11)

The housing trajectory shows that there is sufficient potential housing land supply identified to deliver 11,233 dwellings (taking into account a small sites allowance, minus projected clearances - see SHLAA for details) and meet the borough's housing requirement over the remainder of the plan period and beyond. This is based on the borough's five-year housing land supply and the update of the SHLAA. The SHLAA can be viewed here⁽¹⁾.

Action needed: Continue to update the borough's five year housing land supply annually and update the council's SHLAA.

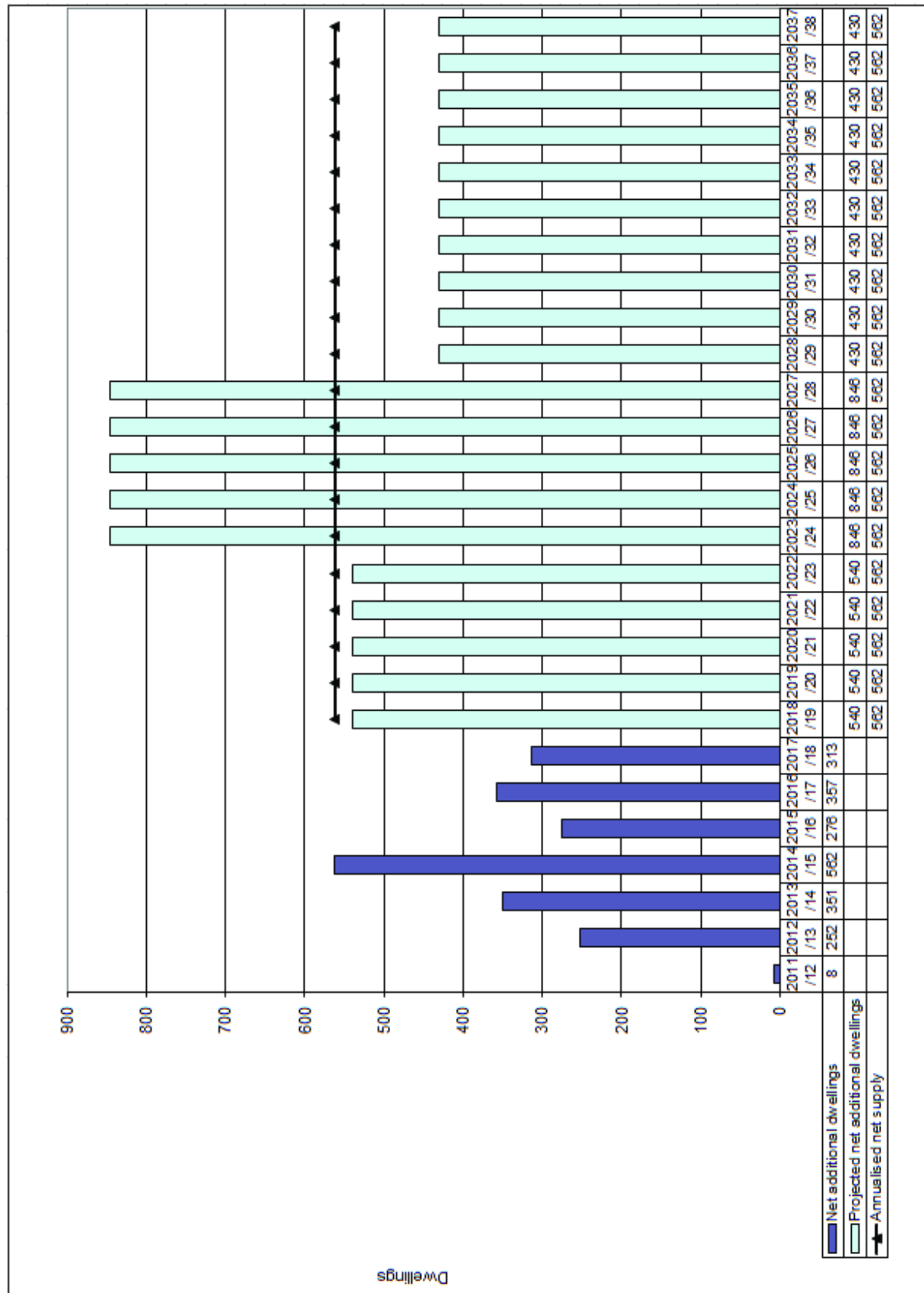
Aside from an annual small sites allowance, the council does not set out a specific windfall allowance in the Joint DPD. Based on the target set out in the Joint DPD there are sufficient dwellings identified in the borough's potential housing land supply to meet the borough's current housing requirement. However, consideration will be given to the need to make an allowance for larger windfall sites as part of future reviews of the council's SHLAA and five-year supply in line with national planning guidance.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3, 11.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

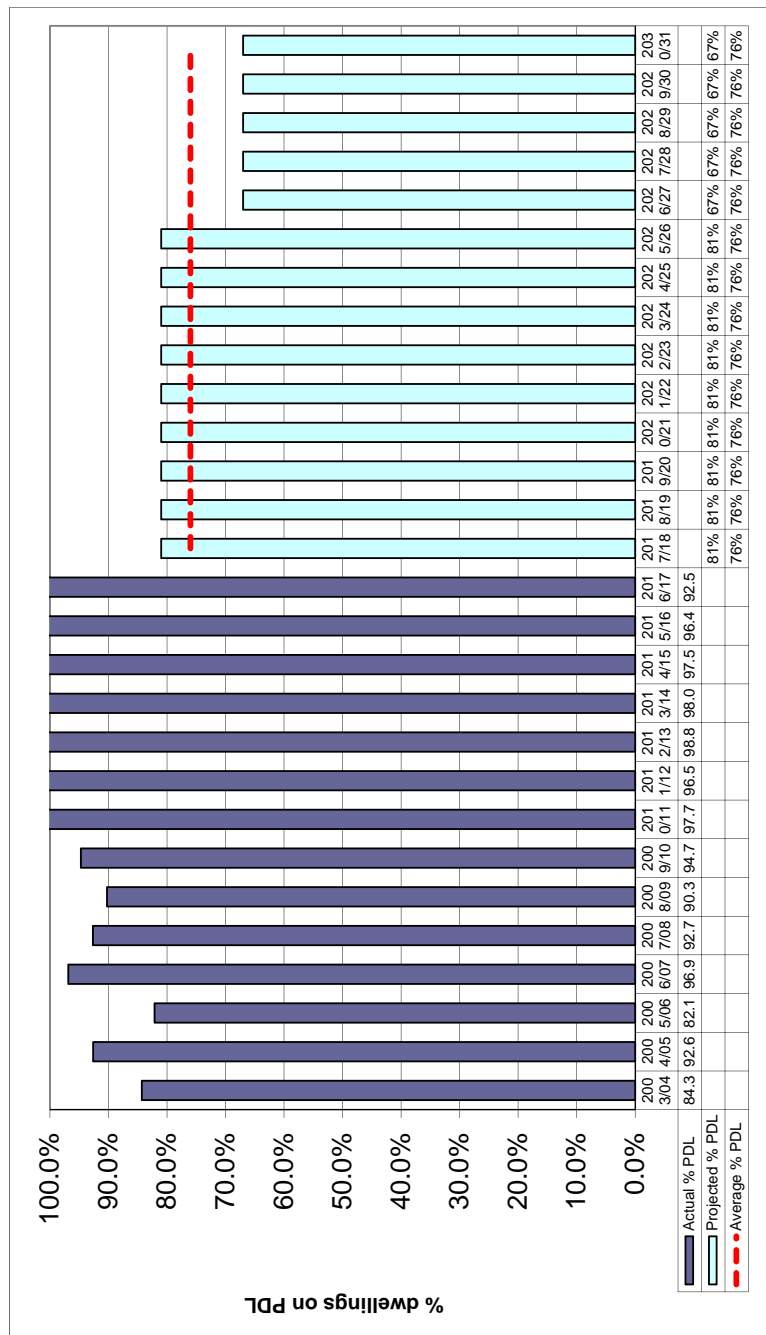
1 www.oldham.gov.uk/info/200709/documents_in_the_local_plan/2134/strategic_housing_land_availability_assessment

2017/18 Housing Trajectory



Housing
New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land (Joint DPD Indicator 13)
Joint DPD Objective: Ensure over the lifetime of the Local Plan up to 2026 that at least 80% of new homes are built on previously developed land across the borough as a whole (SO2(g)).
Target: The Joint DPD sets out a requirement for at least 80% of new dwellings in the borough to be built on previously developed land.
<p>Oldham Position:</p> <p>In 2017/18, 73% of new and converted dwellings were completed on previously developed land in Oldham.</p> <p>The previously developed land (PDL) trajectory shows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 93% of all completions during 2003/04 to 2017/18 were on PDL; 2. Projections for the next five years (2018/19 to 2022/23) are based upon sites within the five-year housing land supply. The trajectory shows that 74% of the five-year supply is on PDL; and 3. Overall an average of 74% of all dwellings identified as part of the borough's potential housing land supply (i.e. post five-year supply) are on PDL. <p>The projections relating to the five-year housing land supply and post five-year supply do not include dwellings to be delivered on sites where there is a mix of greenfield and previously developed land.</p>
Action needed: Continue to encourage new residential development on previously developed land in line with the Joint DPD.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3, 11.
Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

2017/18 Previously Developed Land Trajectory



Housing
Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) (Joint DPD Indicator 16)
Joint DPD Objective: To provide sufficient housing to meet the needs and demands of the borough's urban and rural communities, including affordable, low cost and high value market housing (SO2 (b)).
Target: N/A
Oldham Position: The number of net additional pitches for 2017/18 is zero, as no pitches were constructed or lost.
Action needed: The Local Plan review will identify a pitch requirement and sites for gypsy and traveller provision as appropriate if there is a clear and demonstrable need based on up to date evidence, in line with the Joint DPD Policy 12.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3, 12.
Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Housing
Gross Affordable housing completions (Joint DPD Indicator 15.i)
Joint DPD Objective: Provide sufficient housing to meet the needs and demands of the borough's urban and rural communities, including affordable, low cost and high value market housing (SO2(b)); and Achieve the right quantity of affordable housing to meet local needs and demands (SO2(c)).
Target: 7.5% of the total development sales value to go towards the delivery of affordable housing where viable in line with Policy 10 of the Joint DPD.
Oldham Position: This indicator continues the approach adopted in the 2011 Monitoring Report and presents information on the gross affordable units completed. Figures quoted below are therefore not comparable with those quoted in previous Monitoring Reports up to 2010. In 2017/18, 42 new affordable homes were completed. Since 2008/09 there have been 999 affordable homes delivered and the table below shows the trends since 2011:
Action: To support delivery of the council's Affordable Housing Strategy, supporting action plan and the affordable homes delivery programme.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3, 10.
Source: Oldham Council Housing Strategy Delivery Team

Housing
Development density in schemes of 5 dwellings or more (Joint DPD Indicator 14)
<p>Joint DPD Objective: Provide sufficient housing to meet the needs and demands of the borough's urban and rural communities, including affordable, low cost and high value market housing (SO2(b)); and</p> <p>Make the best use of, and continuing to raise the quality of, our new and existing housing stock (SO2(d)).</p>
Target: N/A
<p>Oldham Position: Out of 313 dwellings completed during 2017/18, there were 239 dwellings on sites with a capacity of 5 dwellings or more, representing 76% of the total completions.</p> <p>Densities achieved on these sites were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 30 dwellings per hectare = 23.8% (57 dwellings out of 239) • 30 to 50 dwellings per hectare = 63.2% (151 dwellings out of 239) • Over 50 dwellings per hectare = 13% (31 dwellings out of 239) <p>These figures show that land is continuing to be being used efficiently in Oldham. A graph showing the trends for the indicator can be found in Appendix 1.</p>
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1,3, 11.
Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Housing
Housing completions by size and type (Local Indicator)
<p>Joint DPD Objective: Provide sufficient housing to meet the needs and demands of the borough's urban and rural communities, including affordable, low cost and high value market housing (SO2(b)).</p>
Target: N/A.
<p>Oldham Position: The breakdown of dwellings completed in 2017/18 by house type is shown below:</p> <p>Detached - 90 (29%) Semi-detached - 94 (30%) Terraced - 93 (30%)</p>

Housing

Housing completions by size and type (Local Indicator)

Flats - 36 (11%)

The breakdown of dwellings completed in 2017/18 by size is shown below:

1 bedroom - 16 (5%)

2 bedrooms - 61 (20%)

3 bedrooms - 133 (42%)

4 or more bedrooms - 103 (33%)

This shows that 59% of dwellings completed are detached or semi-detached and 75% have 3 or more bedrooms.

Graphs showing completions by house type and by size since 2012/13 can be found in Appendix 1.

Action needed: Continue to encourage the provision of larger family (three/four plus bed) accommodation as part of the mix of new residential developments. Utilise local evidence, including both the Greater Manchester and Oldham's Strategic Housing Market Assessments, to ensure that housing delivered meets the needs of the local community.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3, 11.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Housing

Supply of ready to develop housing sites - (Joint DPD Indicator 12)

Joint DPD Objective: Provide sufficient housing to meet the needs and demands of the borough's urban and rural communities, including affordable, low cost and high value market housing (SO2(b)); and

Focus new homes on regeneration areas (including Oldham Town Centre and the former HMR area), also areas within and accessible to the borough's other centres (of Chadderton, Failsworth, Hill Stores, Lees, Royton, Shaw and Uppermill), and rural settlements (such as the Saddleworth villages (SO2(e)); and

Ensure over the lifetime of the Local Plan up to 2026 that approximately 60% of new homes are built in East and West Oldham, with approximately 10% of new homes built in Chadderton, and in Failsworth and Hollinwood, and in Royton, Shaw and Crompton, and in Saddleworth and Lees (SO2(f)).

Target: Five year supply can accommodate borough's housing requirement (to accommodate at least 289 dwellings per year, net of clearance, on average over the Local Plan period up to 2026).

Housing

Supply of ready to develop housing sites - (Joint DPD Indicator 12)

Oldham Position: NPPF requires local planning authorities to demonstrate that they have a five-year supply of deliverable housing land. It also requires an additional buffer of 5% to 20% depending upon housing delivery, to ensure choice and competition in the market for land.

As of 1 April 2018 the five-year supply contains sufficient land to accommodate 2,725 dwellings (before projected clearance).

A schedule of sites forming the 5 year housing land supply can be found in Appendix 2.

In order to determine if this five-year supply of land for housing is adequate, it needs to be compared to the level of housing provision required. This is broken down as follows:

Level of housing provision over plan period (based on Joint DPD)

Housing requirement for the period 2003/04 to 2017/18 (289*15)	4,335
Net completions for the period 2003/04 to 2017/18	3,754
Performance against housing requirement up to 2017/18	-581
Housing requirement for remainder of plan period 2018/19 to 2025/26 (289*8)	2,312
Residual to be delivered over remainder of plan period (2,312+508)	2,893
Estimated clearance up to 2025/26	40
Total housing requirement for the remainder of plan period (2,893+40)	2,933
Annual housing requirement up to 2025/26 (2,933/8)	367

Level of housing provision over five years

Housing requirement for the period 2018/19 to 2022/23	1,445
Performance against housing requirement up to 2017/18	-581
Estimated clearance up to 2022/23	25
Total housing requirement for period 2018/19 to 2022/23	2,051
Housing requirement per annum for period 2018/19 to 2022/23	410

Housing

Supply of ready to develop housing sites - (Joint DPD Indicator 12)

In relation to the housing requirement set out in the Joint DPD, the five-year supply as at 1 April 2018 contains more dwellings (2,725) compared to the level of housing provision required across the period (2,051). This difference can be expressed in a number of ways:

As of 1 April 2018, the five-year supply represented 133% of the dwellings planned ($2725/2051 \times 100$); or

As of 1 April 2018, there is a 6.65 year supply of deliverable housing land in the borough ($2725/410$).

The five-year deliverable housing land supply provides sufficient flexibility to take account of the additional 5% to 20% housing requirement set out in NPPF and includes sites moved from later in the plan period (years 6 to 10 in the SHLAA).

The above commentary compares the housing land supply against the housing requirement set out in the Joint DPD, adopted 2011. It is acknowledged that the current five year housing land supply would not meet proposed housing requirements in the draft GMSF (published November 2016) or that set out in the Government's "Planning for the Right Homes in the Right Places" which has recently been consulted upon.

Finally, NPPF requires the Monitoring Reports to show how many sites have been delivered from the five-year supply. This can only be demonstrated retrospectively. The five year supply published in the 2016/17 Monitoring Report contained 283 sites, comprising 2,743 dwellings. During 2017/18, 18 of these sites were fully completed and 313 dwellings in total were delivered.

Action needed: Sufficient deliverable five-year housing land supply is identified (against the housing requirement set out in the Joint DPD).

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Housing

Dwellings cleared (Joint DPD Indicator 17)

Joint DPD Objective: Integrate the Oldham Rochdale Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder's and the council's housing objectives, policies, programmes, masterplans and initiatives (SO2(a)).

Target: N/A

Oldham Position: During 2017/18 three dwellings were lost. Two of these were demolished (although directly replaced by another dwelling) and one was lost through change of use from residential to another use.

Since 2006/07 there have been 1,499 dwellings demolished/ lost. This is an average of around 136 dwellings per annum.

Housing

Dwellings cleared (Joint DPD Indicator 17)

Clearance levels have been high in previous years, reaching their highest in 2010/11 due to the regeneration activity that has taken place within the borough.

Levels of clearance are expected to continue at a marginal rate in coming years, reflecting the fact that there is very little clearance planned through regeneration activity.

A chart showing dwellings completed and cleared since 2003/04 can be found in Appendix 1.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3, 11.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Housing

Reduction in the vacancy rate (Joint DPD Indicator 18)

Joint DPD Objective: Make the best use of, and continuing to raise the quality of, our new and existing housing stock (SO2(d)).

Target: 3% vacancy rate.

Oldham Position: This indicator is now being monitored annually from 1st October to 30th September, to align vacancy rate monitoring with other departments in the council. The figures for October 2011 onwards are therefore not comparable with those quoted in previous Monitoring Reports. The latest figures are:

- Total stock as at 2018 = 96,366
- Total vacant as at 1st October 2018 = 2,180
- % Vacant as at 1st October 2018 = 2.26%
- Total stock as at 1st October 2017 = 96,007
- Total vacant as at 1st October 2017 = 2,150
- % Vacant as at 1st October 2017 = 2.24%

There has been a very small increase in the percentage of long term vacancies from 2017 to 2018.

A chart showing trends in this indicator since 2011/12 can be found in Appendix 1.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3.

Housing

Reduction in the vacancy rate (Joint DPD Indicator 18)

Source: Oldham Council Housing Strategy Delivery Team.

Housing

Number of properties added to stock which have 3+bedrooms in HMR area (Joint DPD Indicator 19)

Joint DPD Objective: Integrate the Oldham Rochdale Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder's and the council's housing objectives, policies, programmes, masterplans and initiatives (SO2(a)); and

Focus new homes on regeneration areas (including Oldham Town Centre and the former HMR area), also areas within and accessible to the borough's other centres (of Chadderton, Failsworth, Hill Stores, Lees, Royton, Shaw and Uppermill), and rural settlements (such as the Saddleworth villages (SO2(e))

Target: at least 70% of properties completed to have 3+ bedrooms to be in a HMR area

Oldham Position: Whilst HMR no longer exists it is still considered important to monitor the number of 3+ bedrooms coming forward, particularly in terms of illustrating how we are delivering a mix of housing.

Within the former HMR areas, there were 31 dwellings completed in 2017/18 with 3+ bedrooms (94% of a total of 33 dwellings completed in these areas), representing 9.9% of all completions. Across the borough, 75% of new dwellings completed in 2017/18 had 3 or more bedrooms (as shown in the 'Housing completions by size and type' indicator above).

A graph showing trends in this indicator since 2011/12 can be found in Appendix 1. It should be noted that as the HMR no longer exists and much of the planned development relating to it has already taken place, there is much less house building activity in these areas.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3 and 11

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

- 3.6** A total of 316 dwellings were completed over the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018. There was no clearance carried out in this period. As a result the net gain within the borough for 2017/18 was 313 dwellings.
- 3.7** Performance against the housing requirement from 2003/04 to 2017/18 has resulted in a residual of 581 dwellings to be delivered over the remaining plan period along with the borough's annual housing requirement of 289 dwellings a year. This residual is largely due to the high levels of clearance that has taken of place as result of regeneration activity across the borough. This

clearance has now largely finished and sites prepared for development are being developed. This is reflected in the increase of net additional dwellings over the past five years, with an average of 372 dwellings per year being completed over this period. It is anticipated that housing delivery will continue to increase over the remainder of the plan period to meet the borough's housing requirements. The council is working with developers and key partners to bring sites forward and facilitate housing delivery and housing growth.

- 3.8** As of 1 April 2018, the borough's five-year supply contains sufficient land to accommodate 2,725 dwellings. This represents a 6.65 year supply of deliverable housing against the Joint DPD housing requirement and provides us with an additional 20% buffer against the borough's housing requirement. The borough's housing land supply provides sufficient flexibility to take account of any changes in circumstances that may arise and ensures choice and competition in the market for land, as required by NPPF.
- 3.9** The Council recognises that as part of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) and recently published consultation from central Government, the borough's housing requirement may increase. However, for the purposes of this monitoring report the current housing requirement as set out in the adopted Local Plan has been used.
- 3.10** 73% of completions during 2017/18 were on PDL. The focus for new residential development will remain on previously developed land in line with the requirement set out in the Joint DPD.
- 3.11** Although the proportion of detached and semi-detached properties being built has decreased slightly from the year before (59% of all completions were detached or semi-detached in 2017/18, down from 64.2% in 2016/17), the number has increased significantly since 2014/15 (when only 49% were detached or semi-detached). The proportion of terraced properties has increased from last year (30% in 2017/18 and 22.6% in 2016/17). The proportion of three and four bedroomed plus properties has increased to 75% of all completions (from 71.8% in 2016/17). The need for larger family accommodation continues, along with the need to encourage development of higher value aspirational housing that will provide opportunities for existing residents and attract new residents to the borough. The supply and delivery of new houses and apartments in the borough will continue to be monitored.

Future Action

- Continue to update the council's five-year deliverable housing land supply annually in line with NPPF and regularly update the council's SHLAA to inform the preparation of the GMSF and the emerging Local Plan review.
- Whilst each application will be treated on its planning merits, proposals for residential development on greenfield sites will (whether new proposals or where the renewal of planning permission is sought) continue to be resisted unless there are other relevant material considerations.
- Planning applications for the conversion and change of use of agricultural buildings to residential use and which are technically classified as greenfield developments (because agricultural buildings are not regarded as "previously developed land") continue to be treated on their planning merits.
- The Local Plan will identify sites for gypsy and traveller provision, as appropriate, if there is a clear and demonstrable need based on up to date evidence in line with the Joint DPD Policy 12.

- Encourage the provision of larger family (three/four plus bed) accommodation and higher value, aspirational, housing as part of the mix of new residential developments.
- Utilise local evidence, including both the Greater Manchester and Oldham's Strategic Housing Market Assessments, to ensure that housing delivered meets the needs of the local community.

3.12 In past years key actions have been that 'Saved' UDP Phase 2 Housing Allocations are not brought forward and released for development and that preparation of the SPD on the "Release of UDP Phase 2 Housing Allocations" will be rolled forward twelve months (with its preparation subject to the conclusions of the next Monitoring Report). These actions have, however, been superseded now that work is progressing on the GMSF, and the emerging Local Plan review, which will include site allocations where appropriate.

Transport

Indicators

Transport
Number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission (Joint DPD Indicator 26).
Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by reducing the need to travel and encouraging walking, cycling and the use of public transport (SO1e).
Target: N/A.
Oldham Position: Eight travel plans were secured as a condition of planning permissions in 2017/18. The number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permissions in previous years were: 2016/17: 7 2015/16: 8 2014/15: 8 2013/14: 11 2012/13: 6
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 5, 17.
Sources: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

3.13 There are currently no issues linked with this indicator. There was only one less travel plan requested compared to last year.

Access to services
i) Number of minor⁽²⁾ residential developments with access to at least 2 key services (Joint DPD Indicator 23i)
ii) Number of major⁽³⁾ residential developments with access to at least 3 key services (Joint DPD Indicator 23ii).
Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by guiding development to the most accessible and sustainable locations (SO1d).
Target: N/A.
Oldham Position: 67% of minor residential developments in 2017/18 had access to at least two key services. 60% of major residential developments in 2017/18 had access to at least three key services. Previous years: 2016/17: 66% minor and 80% major 2015/16: 72% minor and 95% major 2014/15: 66% minor and 98% major 2013/14: 69% minor and 78% major 2012/13: 90% minor and 91% major
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 5, 16, 17.
Sources: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

² The definition of minor development can be found in Policy 5 of the Joint DPD

³ The definition of major development can be found in Policy 5 of the Joint DPD

Key Issues

- 3.14** The percentage of major residential developments with access to three or more key services has varied since 2012/13. There is a need to continue to ensure that new residential developments have access to key services.

Future Action

- 3.15** The council will continue to raise awareness of the importance of accessibility to key services for new residential developments.
- 3.16** The policies within the Joint DPD aim to ensure that new developments are in the most accessible locations with good transport links and make use of travel plans in major new developments.

LOCAL SERVICES

Town Centre Uses

Indicators

Local Services – Town Centre Uses
Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses' (Joint DPD Indicator 10)
Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by facilitating appropriate developments in Oldham Town Centre, the centres of Chadderton, Failsworth, Hill Stores, Lees, Royton, Shaw and Uppermill, and along transport corridors (SO3e).
Target: N/A.
Oldham Position: In 2017/18 a new system was implemented to monitor the 'town centre' uses. A database has been compiled of approved 'town centre use' applications in 2017/18 of over 500sqm. This year there were no completions from the database, however as the database grows and the developments start, this is expected to change in future years.
Action needed: Processes to be put in place to ensure future monitoring of indicator.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 15.
Sources: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

- 3.17** There is a continued need to locate 'town centre uses' in or near to centres.

Future Action

- 3.18** Processes are to be put in place to ensure future monitoring of the indicator improves as appropriate.

MINERALS

Indicators

Minerals – Primary Land Won Aggregates
Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority (Joint DPD Indicator 32 and Joint Minerals DPD Indicator M1).
Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by promoting the sustainable management of minerals through the prudent use, recycling, conservation and safeguarding of mineral resources. Developments will have regard to the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals DPD (SO1j).
Target: N/A
Oldham Position: The Greater Manchester Minerals and Waste Planning Unit (GMMWPU) has provided an aggregated figure for Greater Manchester, Halton, Warrington and Merseyside for 2016.
Aggregate crushed rock landbank as at 31 December 2016:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Permitted reserves: 19.59 million tonnesAnnual apportionment requirement 2005-2020: 1.32 million tonnesLandbank: 14.84 years
Aggregate land-won sand and gravel landbank as at 31 December 2016:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Permitted reserves: confidential this year.Annual apportionment requirement 2005-2020: 0.43 million tonnesLandbank: confidential this year but is below 7 years.
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 8.
Source: Greater Manchester Mineral and Waste Planning Unit.

Minerals – Secondary/Recycled Aggregates
Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority (Joint DPD Indicator 33 and Joint Minerals DPD Indicator M2)
<p>Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by promoting the sustainable management of minerals through the prudent use, recycling, conservation and safeguarding of mineral resources. Developments will have regard to the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals DPD (SO1j).</p>
<p>Target: N/A.</p>
<p>Oldham Position:</p> <p>2016 (million tonnes):</p> <p>Crushed rock sales: 0.87</p> <p>Crushed rock reserves: 19.59</p> <p>Sand and gravel sales: confidential this year.</p> <p>Sand and gravel reserves: confidential this year.</p> <p>The GMMWPU has provided further information on this indicator. Please see Section 7 'Greater Manchester Development Plan Documents'.</p>
<p>Action needed: None.</p>
<p>Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 8.</p>
<p>Source: Greater Manchester Minerals and Waste Planning Unit.</p>

Key Issues

- 3.19** Oldham is dependent on the GMMWPU and the Regional Aggregate Working Party's (RAWP) annual monitoring and the DCLG for aggregate figures. These figures provide an aggregated figure for Greater Manchester, Halton, Warrington and Merseyside. They cannot be assigned to individual boroughs for confidentiality reasons.
- 3.20** The Joint Minerals DPD was adopted on 17 April 2013. The Joint Minerals DPD contained a number of additional indicators to monitor the effectiveness of the plan policies. These indicators are contained Section 7 'Greater Manchester Development Plan Documents'.

Future Action

- 3.21** The JMDPD and Oldham's Joint DPD policies state that the council will promote the sustainable management of minerals through the prudent use, recycling, conservation and safeguarding of mineral resources.

WASTE

Indicators

Waste
Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority (Joint DPD Indicator 35).
Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by promoting sustainable waste management through the waste hierarchy. Developments will have regard to the Greater Manchester Joint Waste DPD (SO1k).
Target: N/A
Oldham Position: During 2016/17 there were no planning permissions granted for new waste management facilities.
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 7.
Sources: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Waste
Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority (Joint DPD Indicator 34).
Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by promoting sustainable waste management through the waste hierarchy. Developments will have regard to the Greater Manchester Joint Waste DPD (SO1k).
Target: 33% of household waste managed by recycling and composting.
Oldham Position: All figures reported are for Household Waste only. All figures come from Waste Data Flow which is verified by the Environment Agency and DEFRA.
Total Amount of Household Waste Arisings 2017/18: 66,746 tonnes.
Of the total household waste 29,828 tonnes was managed by recycling and composting.
Total amount of household waste managed by landfill: 0 tonnes. 36,917 tonnes now incinerated.

Waste

Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority (Joint DPD Indicator 34).

The overall recycling rate in Oldham for 2017/18 was 44.69%.

In previous years the recycling rate was:

2016/17: 42.53%

2015/16: 39%

2014/15: 38%

2013/14: 37%

2012/13: 36.76%

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 7.

Sources: Oldham Council.

Key Issues

3.22 There are currently no issues linked with this indicator. The overall recycling rate has improved since the 2013/13 Monitoring Report.

Future Action

3.23 The policies within the Joint DPD and the JWDPD continue to recognise the importance of sustainable waste management.

FLOOD PROTECTION AND WATER QUALITY

Indicators

Flood Protection and Water Quality

Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds (Joint DPD Indicator 28i).

Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by avoiding development within areas of flood risk and where necessary controlling and mitigating the impact and residual risks. Developments will have regard to the findings of the Oldham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SO1h).

Flood Protection and Water Quality

Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds (Joint DPD Indicator 28i).

Target: None

Oldham Position 2017/18: There were no Environment Agency objections on the basis of water quality.

Since 2012/13 (the full monitoring year following adoption of the Joint DPD) there have been no objections on water quality grounds from the Environment Agency (EA).

There were nine planning applications which received EA objections on the basis of flood risk. Of this nine, five applications were related to the same street - with applicants wishing to extend their gardens. Four of the five applications were refused on flood risk grounds and one application was withdrawn. One application for employment was also refused on flood risk grounds. One application was for Oldham Wastewater Treatment works. An amended Flood Risk Assessment and Hydraulic Modelling Report was submitted. The EA withdrew their objection and a condition was attached to the decision to mitigate flood risk. The other two planning applications are still ongoing. However both planning applications have had the objections relating to flood risk withdrawn.

Since 2012/13 there have been EA objections on flood risk grounds each year, however no applications have been granted contrary to the advice of the EA, with the exception of last year where one application was approved where a EA objection was received. However this was for an allotment including a shed which fell outside of Flood Zone 2.

Action needed: Continue to ensure that Environment Agency and Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA) advice is addressed.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 19.

Source: Environment Agency and Oldham Council Development Management.

Key Issues

- 3.24** There were no planning applications granted contrary to the advice from the EA. This is the case for previous years with the exception of last year where one application was approved where a Environment Agency objection was received.

Flood Protection and Water Quality

Number of new developments where agreed with the council incorporated Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) (Joint DPD Indicator 28ii).

Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by avoiding development within areas of flood risk and where necessary controlling and mitigating the impact and residual risks. Developments will have regard to the findings of the Oldham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SO1h).

Target: 100% of developments (where agreed with the council)

Oldham Position 2017/18:

There were 41 planning applications checked for use of SUDS. 15 of these used SUDS in their development scheme.

SUDs consents approved in previous years:

- 2016/17: 33 applications checked for SUDS. Five of these used SUDS in their development scheme.
- 2015/16: 31 applications checked for SUDS. Six of these used SUDS in their development schemes.
- 2014/15: 32 applications checked for SUDS. Six of these used SUDS in their development schemes.
- 2013/14: 33 applications checked for SUDS. Sixteen of these used SUDS in their development schemes.
- 2012/13: Three developments used SUDS in their schemes.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 19.

Source: Oldham Council, Highway Assets and Network

Key Issues

- 3.25** Previous monitoring reports have noted the number of applications checked for SUDS only. This years monitoring report sets out the number of applications checked for SUDS and the actual number of SUDS schemes to be implemented. There has been a large increase in the number of schemes incorporating SUDS compared with the previous three years. There is a need to encourage more SUDS to address surface water flood risk, particularly as part of Green Infrastructure and promote wider multi-functional benefits.

Future Action

3.26 The Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA) is now a statutory consultee on major planning applications and will address surface water flood risk and SUDS.

BIODIVERSITY

Indicators

Biodiversity

i) Change in areas of biodiversity importance (Joint DPD Indicator 38i); and

ii) Improved local biodiversity (Joint DPD Indicator 38ii).

Joint DPD Objective: To improve and value the borough's environment by protecting, conserving and enhancing the character and quality of the borough's landscapes and townscapes, its natural assets and heritage, green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity, and its built heritage and historic environment, including their wider settings (SO4b).

Target: N/A

Oldham Position: There has been one site deleted from the Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs) record by the Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU) (see Appendix 2). This decision was approved outside the monitoring period in May 2018.

Royton Moss was a Grade B SBI measuring 2.3 hectares and was originally surveyed in 1986 and has since had 5 revisions. The previous survey undertaken in 2007 identified Royton Moss as an area of former mossland with Lowland Bog, UK Biodiversity Priority Habitat present as well as water horsetail and localised bottle sedge. The undulating topography of the old tipped ground is colonised by a mosaic of neutral and marshy grassland. The drainage channel alongside the railway line provides breeding habitat for stickleback. This survey noted that recent tipping activity to the north outside the SBI had led to some local changes in hydrology.

GMEU surveyed the site in 2017. The SBI deletion form reports that the Royton Moss SBI has now been deleted as the sustained tipping of significant quantities of inert materials over a long period of time and the re-direction of the course of the River Beal, together with consequent changes to landforms and topography has resulted in significant losses to the semi-natural vegetation formerly present.

The report states that there is negligible prospect of restoring the original nature conservation interest of the site. There may be an opportunity to restore some (different) semi-natural habitats on this site through new landscaping, although changes to underlying substrates preclude the restoration of marshland.

Previous years:

2016/17: no changes reported.

2015/16: extent of SBI's increased by 2.3 hectares.

2014/15: extent of SBI's increased by 3.6 hectares.

Biodiversity

i) Change in areas of biodiversity importance (Joint DPD Indicator 38i); and

li) Improved local biodiversity (Joint DPD Indicator 38ii).

2013/14: extent of SBI's decreased by 0.1 hectares.

2012/13: extent of SBI's increased by 43.2 hectares.

However, there has been a Regionally Important Geodiversity Site (RIGS) adopted at Glodwick Brickpit (although this fell outside of the Monitoring period - May 2018) (Appendix 2). Glodwick Brickpit is a disused quarry (1.4h) that has been landscaped and planted as a Local Nature Reserve (Glodwick Lows LNR). It also forms the same boundary as the Site of Special Scientific Interest (Lowside Brickworks SSSI). The site is important for understanding the morphological variation of significant fossils. There is no previous monitoring data on RIGS in Oldham.

Defra publishes data on the 'Single data list 160-00 Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented'. The latest figures were supplied to Defra in 2018 by Oldham Council and show that in Oldham, 100% of local sites (41) are under positive conservation management. This year we have been doing a lot of work around woodland management and habitat creation. Creating understory for cover and at the same time introducing pollinators and fruiting plants, as well as leaving deadwood on site. We have done some significant moorland restoration from Moor grass back to Sphagnum Moss.

Previous years:

2016/17: 100% of sites (41) under positive conservation management.

2015/16: 100% of sites (41) under positive conservation management.

2014/15: 100% of SBIs under positive conservation management.

2013/14: no data.

2012/13: 100% of sites (9 SBIs) under positive conservation management.

The Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) UK reports changes to Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA). In 2017/18 there were no changes reported to SACs/SPA. Since 2013/13 there have been qualitative changes to the SACs/SPA.

There have been no changes to SSSIs. Since 2013/13 there have been qualitative changes to the SSSI.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 6, 21.

Source: Defra, Natural England and Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Key Issues

- 3.27** Biodiversity and habitat management runs through everything we do across our countryside estate, and so from non/limited intervention to major schemes/projects all sites are positively managed in relation to conservation and biodiversity.
- 3.28** Since 2012/13 there has been a significant increase in the extent of Sites of Biological Importance and the borough has gained a Regionally Important Geodiversity Site.

Future Action

- 3.29** Ensure that biodiversity is enhanced through the implementation of the Local Plan and preparation of the Local Plan review.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Renewable Energy
Renewable energy generation installed (Joint DPD Indicator 31)
Local Indicator: Percentage of large developments incorporating low carbon generation.
Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by supporting carbon neutral developments by following the principles of the zero carbon hierarchy (SO1a).
Target: N/A.
<p>Oldham position: Joint DPD Policy 18 requires major developments to meet energy targets over and above Part L Building Regulations. In 2017/18, 7 out of 26 relevant major applications were granted permission with a condition attached or details included within the application requiring applicants to meet Policy 18. This represents 27% of applications.</p> <p>Previous years:</p> <p>2016/17: 65%</p> <p>2015/16: 60%</p> <p>2014/15: 81%</p> <p>2013/14: 86%</p> <p>2012/13: 71%</p> <p>Over the past year there have been 13 major developments completed or partially completed (housing schemes) which were required to meet energy reduction targets (two were implemented under UDP Policy NR3.3 requiring 10% of energy from renewable sources and eleven were developed under DPD Policy 18).</p> <p>For the schemes where information is available, the following technologies were stated to be installed:</p>

Renewable Energy

Renewable energy generation installed (Joint DPD Indicator 31)

Non-Residential development:

- Bee Mill, Shaw Road - decided condition did not need to be implemented as building unheated.
- Victoria Trading Estate - Report states 36 PV Panels have been installed on the roof of Unit 1A.
- Housing Units Head Office Extension - target to be achieved (15.01%) through fabric improvements and PV panels.
- Napier Business Centre - retail - 10.28% improvement to be achieved through the use of a Refrigeration Heat Recovery System.

Housing development completed:

- Former Parkfield House, 580 Ripponden Road: 5 houses completed. Scheme is providing 15% improvement over Building Regulations Part L through fabric first approach.
- Land at London Road, Derker: two houses completed - target (18.96%) to be exceeded through the use of fabric improvements.
- Failsworth Mill: one house completed - over 15% reduction to be achieved through fabric first approach and solar PV panels.
- Land at Haven Lane: 28 houses completed - original report stated target to be achieved through PV panels.
- Land at Ward Lane: one house completed - target to be met through a fabric first approach and PV panels.
- Former St. Augustine of Canterbury Royal Catholic High School, Grange Avenue: 16 houses completed - target to be achieved through fabric improvements.
- Land at former Lumb Mill, Delph: 9 houses completed - target to be met through solar panels.
- Marian Walker House, Frederick Street: one house completed - log burning stoves in each dwelling to provide secondary heat to each dwelling. Micro combined heat and power units also used.
- Primrose Bank Estate (Magnolia Gardens): one house completed - proposed target to be achieved through fabric improvements and solar thermal energy.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 18.

Renewable Energy

Renewable energy generation installed (Joint DPD Indicator 31)

Source: Oldham Council, Strategic Planning. Ofgem.

Key Issues

3.30 The percentage of applications with a condition attached requiring development to meet Policy 18 is 27%. This is significantly lower than previous years. There has been confusion around whether the policy had been superseded at a national level due to the Government's previous intention to introduce zero carbon homes. Strategic Planning is working with Development Management to clarify the policy position.

Future Action

3.31 Ensure the policy is applied until superseded.

GREEN BELT AND OPEN LAND

Green Belt

Number and type of developments in the Green Belt (Joint DPD Indicator 36)

Joint DPD Objectives: To improve and value the borough's environment by ensuring appropriate land management in the open countryside and Green Belt that has regard to the needs of the rural economy (SO4d); and

To improve and value the borough's environment by maintaining Green Belt boundaries, and permitting only appropriate developments (SO4e).

Target: N/A.

Oldham Position: There were 84 applications approved in the Green Belt during 2017/18. These included:

- Householder developments: 34
- Minor other: 19
- Minor dwellings: 7
- Change of use: 7
- Certificate of Lawfulness: 7
- Listed building consent: 8

Green Belt

Number and type of developments in the Green Belt (Joint DPD Indicator 36)

- Advertisement: 1
- Other householder: 1

Four of the applications approved were for the same development. They each had both Listed Building Consent and a planning application covering the same proposed works. Taking this into account it could be said that there were 80 applications approved in the Green Belt in 2017/18.

Previous years (number of applications approved in the Green Belt):

2016/17: 79, including one major residential application.

2015/16: 97

2014/15: 105, including one major residential application.

2013/14: 84, including one major retail, distribution and servicing application.

2012/13: 105.

Action needed: None

Relevant Joint DPD Policy: 1, 22.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

3.32 The number of applications granted is slightly higher than last year (79 applications granted in 2017) but lower than the previous two years (105 applications in 2015 and 97 applications in 2016). There were no major developments in the Green Belt permitted last year.

3.33 Generally applications approved in the Green Belt are minor in nature.

Future Action

3.34 The council should continue to protect Green Belt in line with policies of the NPPF and the Local Plan.

Other Protected Open Land

Number and type of developments in Other Protected Open Land (Joint DPD Indicator 39i)

Joint DPD Objective: To improve and value the borough's environment by identifying 'Other Protected Open Land' and 'Land Reserved for Future Development' (SO4f).

Other Protected Open Land
Number and type of developments in Other Protected Open Land (Joint DPD Indicator 39i)
Target: N/A.
<p>Oldham Position: A search for applications within Other Protected Open Land (OPOL) in 2017/18 highlighted that there were five applications granted on sites including OPOL.</p> <p>The applications include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three Householder applications: extensions considered not to have an unacceptable impact on the openness of the OPOL and/or they were considered small scale. • One Listed Building application: the issue considered was in relation to the internal and external alternations of a listed building and its setting. • One 'Other Major' application: This was for works to Oldham Wastewater Works. The Officer's report stated that the works will primarily result in some alteration to the topography of the site and it will retain its open character, with landscaping mounds and extensive woodland plantations proposed. As such the OPOL would not be compromised by the proposed works. <p>Number of planning applications granted on OPOL in previous years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016/17: 3. • 2015/16: 5. • 2014/13: 8. • 2013/14: 6. • 2012/13: 3.
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policy: 1, 22.
Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

- 3.35** Over the years the number of planning applications has fluctuated but has been fewer than ten each year showing that OPOL policy is resisting large scale development. The developments granted above were all considered to be acceptable.

Future Action

- 3.36** The council should protect designated OPOL from development unless the proposed development is appropriate, small scale or ancillary development close to existing buildings within the OPOL, which does not affect openness, local distinctiveness or visual amenity in line with the Local Plan policy.

Land Reserved for Future Development

Number and type of developments in Land Reserved for Future Development (Joint DPD Indicator 39ii)

Joint DPD Objective: To improve and value the borough's environment by identifying 'Other Protected Open Land' and 'Land Reserved for Future Development' (SO4f).

Target: N/A.

Oldham Position: There were no applications within Land Reserved for Future Development (LRFD) in 2017/18.

There have been no applications within LRFD since 2012/13.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 22.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

- 3.37** There are no issues linked with this indicator. There is one LRFD site at Bullcote Lane, Shaw allocated within the Joint DPD. There have been no applications granted on the allocation since the Joint DPD was adopted.

Future Action

- 3.38** The council should ensure that any development on LRFD is only granted where it would be acceptable in the Green Belt and not prejudice the later development of LRFD beyond the life of the LDF.

Landscape Character

Number of planning applications refused on landscape character grounds (Joint DPD Indicator 27)

Joint DPD Objective: To improve and value the borough's environment by protecting, conserving and enhancing the character and quality of the borough's landscapes and townscapes, its natural assets and heritage, green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity, and its built heritage and historic environment, including their wider settings (SO4b).

Landscape Character
Number of planning applications refused on landscape character grounds (Joint DPD Indicator 27)
Target: 100% of planning applications that do not protect and / or enhance landscape character, where appropriate, should be refused.
<p>Oldham Position:</p> <p>During 2017/18 there were no planning applications refused on matters relating to landscape character.</p> <p>Previous years:</p> <p>2016/17: 4.</p> <p>2015/16: 6.</p> <p>2014/15: 4.</p> <p>2013/14: 5.</p> <p>2012/13: 2.</p> <p>2011/12: 2.</p>
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policy: 21
Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

3.39 Monitoring shows that proposals have been refused on matters relating to landscape character in the past. However this year there were no applications refused on landscape grounds. Most applications were refused on design, amenity and highway issues.

Future Action

3.40 The Joint DPD will ensure that the borough's landscape is conserved and enhanced when assessing planning applications.

CONSERVATION

<p>Conservation</p> <p>i) Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register' (Joint DPD 22i)</p> <p>ii) Number/extent of Conservation Areas (Joint DPD 22ii)</p> <p>iii) Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in conservation areas lost through new development proposals (Joint DPD Indicator 22iii).</p>
<p>Joint DPD Objective: To improve and value the borough's environment by protecting, conserving and enhancing the character and quality of the borough's landscapes and townscapes, its natural assets and heritage, green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity, and its built heritage and historic environment, including their wider settings (SO4b).</p>
<p>Target: No loss</p>
<p>Oldham Position in 2017/18:</p> <p>i) There are ten buildings in the borough on the Historic England at Risk Register. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Church of St. Mark with Christchurch, Glodwick Road, Glodwick - The church is generally in very bad condition with the roof and high level stonework of particular concern; 2. Church of St. Margaret, Chapel Road, Hollinwood - The south slate roofs need replacing and problems associated with rot and plaster remain to be resolved; 3. Church of St Chad, Church Lane, Saddleworth - There is a significant fault with the east window, where the tracery has bowed due to presence of rusting iron dowels within the joint positions; 4. Christ Church, Friezland, Church Road, Saddleworth (Grade II) - Extensive areas of damp noted, especially to the base of the tower. Extensive paint and plaster loss with high risk of wet and dry rot to roof timbers; 5. Foxdenton Hall, Foxdenton Lane, Chadderton - Discussions are ongoing with Oldham Council regarding the schedule of repair works and finding a long-term use for the building. 6. 1-5 Hollins Road, Oldham - At risk due to poor condition of the roof. 7. Union Street United Reformed and Methodist Church, Union Street, Oldham - The tracery to the south window onto Union Street is in very bad condition. The stone is badly eroded and 1980s cement based repairs are failing. A grant has been awarded to carry out works; 8. Church of St Stephen and All Martyrs, St Stephen's Street, Oldham - Further work is needed on the interior;

Conservation

i) Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register' (Joint DPD 22i)

ii) Number/extent of Conservation Areas (Joint DPD 22ii)

iii) Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in conservation areas lost through new development proposals (Joint DPD Indicator 22iii).

9. Church of St John, Oldham Road, Failsworth - Slate roofs to the nave and aisles remain in a vulnerable condition; and
10. St Paul's Methodist Church, Rochdale Road, Shaw and Crompton - Vacant church and condition is declining.

Church of St Chad, Foxdenton Hall and 1 – 5 Hollins Road are Grade II* listed and the remaining are Grade II. The Church of the Holy Trinity, Church Street, Oldham was removed from the register.

In previous years the number of listed buildings on the heritage at risk register has been:

2016/17: 9 buildings

2015/16: 10 buildings

2014/15: 7 buildings

2013/14: 6 buildings

2012/13: 6 buildings

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the borough on the Historic England at Risk Register. This has remained the same since the Joint DPD was adopted.

ii) There are 36 conservation areas in the borough covering 250.79 ha. This has not changed since last year. However, 'Oldham Town Centre' conservation area is now on the 'Heritage at Risk' list. This has remained the same since the Joint DPD was adopted.

iii) An assessment of the planning applications approved for 2017/18 shows:

Loss of listed buildings:

- There were no applications granted for the loss of listed buildings in their entirety. There were three applications granted for the part demolition of assets in relation to listed buildings and / or their settings in the borough.
- There were two applications for Bluecoat School, which included the removal of site main gates and railings which affected the setting of the listed lodge and to a lesser extent the main school building. This was determined to enhance the setting of the listed buildings. There was also an application for the demolition of internal stone walls. It was considered the the proposal

Conservation

i) Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register' (Joint DPD 22i)

ii) Number/extent of Conservation Areas (Joint DPD 22ii)

iii) Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in conservation areas lost through new development proposals (Joint DPD Indicator 22iii).

would result in the loss or alteration of elements of the site which have contributed to the setting of the building for many years. These are sufficiently detached however, and their impact would allow the essential character of the site to be maintained.

- Brownhill Bridge Mill - demolition of single storey side extension and outbuildings. It was considered that this application presented an opportunity to remove the later lean-to extensions and restore the main mill building, bringing it back into active use and securing its survival and future maintenance.

There were no applications for demolition of buildings in conservation areas.

Previous years (for both part demolitions of listed buildings and/or their settings and demolition in conservation areas):

- 2016/17: Listed buildings- four applications; conservation areas - two applications;
- 2015/16: Listed buildings - two applications; conservation areas - one application;
- 2014/15: Listed buildings - six applications; conservation areas - three applications; and
- 2013/14: Listed buildings - two applications; conservation areas - eight applications.

Action needed: None. Policy 24 of the Joint DPD states that the council will protect, conserve and enhance heritage assets and their settings.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 24.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

3.41 The number of buildings on the at risk register has increased since last year by one church, despite one church being removed. The number of listed buildings at risk has increased since 2012 by four buildings. There is a need for a positive strategy to promote the use of heritage assets and to support their repair, restoration and enhancement. A Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan has been commissioned for Oldham Town Centre which should help to remove the Town Centre from the at risk register.

- 3.42** The number of demolitions approved relating to listed buildings and their settings and buildings within conservation areas is lower than last year. However, generally the number of applications fluctuates but remains fewer than 10 applications each year for listed buildings and conservation areas. The demolitions approved were all positive in terms of enhancing the listed buildings and their settings.

Future Action

- 3.43** Continue to ensure that the policies within the Joint DPD protect, conserve and enhance the borough's heritage assets.

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND COMMUNITIES

Health
Number of health and well-being centres started and/or completed (Joint DPD Indicator 40).
Joint DPD Objective: To create safer and stronger inclusive communities by improving the health and well-being of the borough's population by facilitating programmes such as the new health and well-being centres and facilities in accessible locations (SO5h).
Target: Number determined by Primary Care Trust Programme.
Oldham Position: A planning application was granted in June 2016 for the refurbishment and extension of the former Royton Youth Centre to provide a medical centre. This was under construction in the monitoring year 2017/18.
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 2.
Source: Oldham Council.

Health
Adult participation in sport (Joint DPD Indicator 41i).
ii) Children and young people's participation in high-quality PE and sport (Joint DPD Indicator 41ii).
Joint DPD Objective: To create safer and stronger inclusive communities by improving the health and well-being of the borough's population through the provision of quality and accessible open spaces, sport and recreation facilities (SO5g).

Health

Adult participation in sport (Joint DPD Indicator 41i).

ii) Children and young people's participation in high-quality PE and sport (Joint DPD Indicator 41ii).

Target: i) The council target for this indicator is 20%.

Oldham Position:

i) Information on Sport and Physical Activity levels for Oldham's population (Adults 16+) are now available through Sport England's Active Lives Survey. The latest results (2016/2017) are as follows:

- 29.7% of Oldham's population do less than 30 minutes of physical activity per week - classed as 'inactive'. No significant change since 2016/17.
- 12.7% of Oldham's population do 30-149 minutes of physical activity per week - classed as 'fairly active'. No significant change since 2016/17.
- 57.6% of Oldham's population do 150+ minutes of physical activity per week - classed as 'active'. No significant change since 2016/17.

Source: Sport England's Active Lives Survey 2015/16 (Data update: Table 4 Levels of Activity November 2016- November 2017).

ii) There is no information regarding children and young people's participation in high quality PE and sport for the year 2017/18.

Action needed: N/A

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 2, 6, 23.

Source: Oldham Council.

Previous indicator data by year:

Oldham's position 2016-2017:

The Active People Participation Survey 2014/16, which provided information for this indicator last year, no longer exists. Therefore, comparable data on adult participation in sports and recreation and children/young people's participation in high quality sports and PE is not available this year.

Information on Sport and Physical Activity levels for Oldham's population (Adults 16+) are now available through Sport England's Active Lives Survey 2015/16. The latest results are as follows:

i) Adult participation in sport and recreation:

- 25.6% of Oldham's population do less than 30 minutes of physical activity per week - classed as 'inactive';

Health

Adult participation in sport (Joint DPD Indicator 41i).

ii) Children and young people's participation in high-quality PE and sport (Joint DPD Indicator 41ii).

- 14.7% of Oldham's population do between 30-149 minutes of physical activity per week - classed as 'fairly active'; and
- 60.7% of Oldham's population do 150+ minutes of physical activity per week - classed as 'active'.

Source: Sport England's Active Lives Survey 2015/16.

ii) There is no information regarding children and young people's participation in high quality PE and sport for the year 2016-17.

Oldham's position 2015/2016:

i) Adult participation (aged 16 and over) in sports and recreation three times a week for 2015/16: 18.9%

Source: Active People Survey Participation Survey 2014/16.

ii) There is no information regarding children/young people's participation in high quality sports and PE for the year 2015/16.

Oldham's position 2014/2015:

i) Adult participation (aged 16 and over) in sports and recreation three times a week for 2014/15: 17.5%

Source: Adult Participation Survey 2014.

ii) There is no information regarding children/young people's participation in high quality sports and PE for the year 2014/15.

Oldham's position 2013/2014:

i) Adult participation (aged 16 and over) in sport and recreation (3 x 30 minutes per week): 22.3%.

Source: Adult Participation Survey 2014.

ii) There is no information regarding children/young people's participation in high quality sports and PE for the year 2013/14.

Oldham's position 2012/2013:

i) Adult participation in sport and recreation (3x30 minutes per week): 17.6% of the population aged 16 and over.

Source: Oldham Council.

Health

Adult participation in sport (Joint DPD Indicator 41i).

ii) Children and young people's participation in high-quality PE and sport (Joint DPD Indicator 41ii).

ii) There is no information regarding children/ young people's participation in high quality sports and PE for the year 2012/13.

Action needed: N/A

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 2, 6, 23.

Source: Oldham Council.

Key Issues

- 3.44** In the monitoring year, the percentage of Oldham's adults (aged 16+) doing more than 150 minutes of activity per week and classed as 'active' is the 2nd lowest in Greater Manchester. In the year 2015/2016 Oldham was the third highest in Greater Manchester. At 57.6% (2017/18) it is also below the Greater Manchester average of 61.7%. Therefore, there has been a significant change in Oldham's position in Greater Manchester in terms of the percentage of the population classed as 'active' by Sport England since 2015/2016.
- 3.45** However, as the new indicator data source has only been used for this monitoring period and the previous period, it would not be possible to fully identify trends for this indicator related to adult participation in sport and recreation. Therefore, further monitoring periods are needed to be able to identify and comment on trends occurring in Oldham for this indicator.
- 3.46** As explained above comparable data beyond the monitoring period of 2016-17 is not available for this indicator because the method of gathering data related to this indicator ceased. As the new source of information for this indicator measures activity in a different context the indicator data prior to 2016/17 cannot be directly compared to the position now. However, prior to 2016/17 the amount of adults participating in sport and recreation per week, was fairly consistent across four monitoring periods.

Future Action

- 3.47** The council should continue to apply Local Plan policies 1, 2, 6 and 23 to protect existing indoor and outdoor sports provision and to support the development of new sports provision as appropriate.

Health
Healthy life expectancy at 65 (Joint DPD Indicator 42).
Joint DPD Objective: To create safer and stronger inclusive communities by improving the health and well-being of the borough's population through the provision of quality and accessible open spaces, sport and recreation facilities and improving the health and well-being of the borough's population by facilitating programmes such as the new health and well-being centres and facilities in accessible locations (SO5g).
Target: N/A
<p>Oldham Position:</p> <p>Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) remaining at 65:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male: 9.1 years (2014-2016). Previous figures - 9.2 years (2013-2015) and 9.8 years (2012-2014). Female: 10.7 years (2014-2016). Previous figures - 8.3 years (2013-2015) and 8.6 years (2012-2014). <p>(ONS Health State Life Expectancies)</p> <p>Life Expectancy at Birth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male: 77.0 years (2014-2016). Previous figures - 77.2 years (2013-2015) and 77.3 years (2012-2014). Female: 80.5 years (2014-2016). Previous figures - 80.7 years (2013-2015) and 80.7 years (2012-2014). <p>(Public Health Outcomes Framework)</p>
Action needed: N/A
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 2, 6, 23.
Source: Oldham Council, ONS, Public Health Outcomes Framework

Key Issues

- 3.48** HLE for males and life expectancy at birth for males is lower than the previous years' figures and both have decreased each year since 2012. HLE has decreased slightly for females since the previous year, but varies little since 2012. Life expectancy at birth for females has increased since the previous monitoring year.

- 3.49** HLE is calculated from mortality data and from annual population survey that includes self-reported health status / limiting illness and so are in part subjective as responses are based on people's perceptions and expectations regarding their health (at a particular point in time). Secondly, the period spent in 'not healthy' would occur more towards the end of life, therefore where there is more of the ageing population (compared to previous years) and not improving access to health services and care, there would be more people with limiting long term illness and reporting poor health. Area deprivation and socio- economic factors also impact on HLE.
- 3.50** It should be noted that the figures for HLE and Life Expectancy at Birth are averages and mask the differences and inequalities across population groups and areas in the borough.
- 3.51** Future Action:
- 3.52** There is the need to ensure that developments are located close to key services and good public transport networks and access to open space and leisure centres to encourage people to use active modes of travel and have access to sports and recreation and GPs and also to reduce air pollution. There is also a need to reduce deprivation so that people have more disposable income to access healthy food. Access to quality housing is also important.

Education

Number of education related developments started and/or completed (Joint DPD Indicator 43).

Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by supporting the borough's transforming education agenda to improve education and skills: by i) facilitating improvements to the borough's schools through programmes such as the Primary Capital Programme. ii) facilitating higher and further education proposals such as those of the University Campus Oldham, the Oldham College and the Oldham Sixth Form College including the development of the Regional Science Centre Oldham in Oldham Town Centre (SO3g).

Target: Number determined by Local Education Authority.

Oldham Position:

There was one education related development under construction in the monitoring year 2017/18:

- Royton and Crompton School - Construction of a new (relocated replacement) main school building; car parking and landscaping; new substation; demolition of the existing main school building; provision of replacement sports pitches.

There have also been two education related developments granted planning permission in the monitoring year 2017/18:

- Greenfield CP School - Demolition of existing primary school; proposed new primary school on existing school playing field; creation of new playing field and changing block; other associated works and car park.
- Holy Trinity C of E School, Delph - Single storey extension to existing school building to provide additional facilities.

Education
Number of education related developments started and/or completed (Joint DPD Indicator 43).
Action needed: N/A
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 2.
Source: Oldham Council.

Key Issues

3.53 There are no key issues related to this indicator.

Future Action

3.54 The council should support proposals for education related development in line with Policy 2 and other relevant policies in the Joint DPD.

Communities
Number of people who are engaged in the Local Plan consultation process (Joint DPD Indicator 1).
Joint DPD Objective: To create safer and stronger inclusive communities by promoting community cohesion (SO5a).
Target: To engage as many people and organisations in the Local Plan consultation process in line with the council's adopted Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)
Oldham Position: There are 1,609 people, agencies and organisations on the Local Plan mailing list and therefore engaged in the Local Plan consultation process.
2016/17: 1,609
2015/16: 1,578
2014/15: 1,545
2013/14: 1,299
2012/13: 1,218
Action needed: Council to continue to encourage people, agencies and organisations to subscribe to the Local Plan mailing list.

Communities

Number of people who are engaged in the Local Plan consultation process (Joint DPD Indicator 1).

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: All policies.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

3.55 There are no key issues related to this indicator.

AIR QUALITY AND DEVELOPMENT

Air Quality and Development

Number of days of Air Pollution (Joint DPD Indicator 30)

Annual Average Nitrogen Dioxide

Joint DPD Objective: SO1 To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by minimising the impact of motorised traffic on the global climate and on local air quality (SO1g); and

To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by promoting the prudent use, appropriate reclamation where necessary and sustainable management of natural resources (land, soil, air and water) and man-made resources (SO1I).

Target: Annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) target = 40 microgrammes per cubic metre (ugm³).

Oldham Position:

Number of Days in Greater Manchester where pollution was moderate or higher

Air Quality Band	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Low	353	355	349	344	348	334	332
Moderate	10	11	14	14	12	26	31
High	0	0	2	6	4	5	1
Very High	2	0	0	1	1	1	1
Total number of days where pollution was moderate or higher	12	11	16	21	17	32	33

Air Quality and Development

Number of days of Air Pollution (Joint DPD Indicator 30)

Annual Average Nitrogen Dioxide

The overall air pollution index is determined by the highest concentration of 5 pollutants in the area. These are nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, ozone, particles <2.5 ug in diameter, and particles <10 ug.

The above figures are based on actual monitoring data from the Greater Manchester area, including the monitoring station in Oldham at Shaw, Crompton Way. Health advice is given for people who are at risk from elevated levels of air pollution, for example adults and children with lung or heart problems. Defra produce daily air pollution forecast tweets from @DefraUKAir so that people who may be affected by poor air quality can take relevant action. More information on pollution bands is available on the Defra website www.uk-air.defra.gov.uk/air-pollution/daq

The monitoring station at Crompton Way recorded an average of 32 ug/m3 in 2017, a modest decrease from the 34 ug/m3 recorded in 2016.

The annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration measured using diffusion tubes across 13 sites in Oldham was 36 ug/m3 in 2017.

Previous year's annual mean Nitrogen Dioxide levels were:

- 2016: 29.0 ug/mg (average across seventeen sites)
- 2015: 34.6 ug/m3 (average across ten sites)
- 2014: 32.4 ug/m3 (average across seven sites)
- 2013: 30.07 ug/m3 (average across seven sites)
- 2012: 31.8 ug/m3 (average across seven sites)
- 2011: 32.3 ug/m3 (average across nine sites. Three sites did not have a recording). This year's recording was not comparable with previous years due to a change in monitoring processes
- 2010: 33.3 ug/m3 (average across 10 sites. Two sites did not have a recording)
- 2009: 46.5 ug/m3 (average across 10 sites. Two sites did not have a recording)
- 2008: 42.5 ug/m3 (average across 12 sites)
- 2007: 41.3 ug/m3 (average across 12 sites)

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 9.

Source: Oldham Council Environmental Health.

Key Issues

- 3.56** The level of Nitrogen Dioxide is higher than last year although there have been fluctuations over the years (the number of sites where readings are taken has changed from year to year). Since 2007, however, there has been a gradual decrease in annual mean level of Nitrogen Dioxide.
- 3.57** The number of days in Greater Manchester where pollution was moderate or higher is marginally higher than last year, however this figure has gradually come down since 2011.
- 3.58** The number of days where pollution is moderate or higher is affected primarily by meteorological conditions that allow pollution concentrations to build up. An example would be when there are dry still days, particularly if there is a temperature inversion, which means that the pollution can't disperse. There are even some occasions when pollution is brought in from far away (e.g. Saharan dust which can contribute to elevated pollution concentrations - <http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/learning/learn-about-the-weather/weather-phenomena/sahara-dust>).

Future Action

- 3.59** Ensure that new development minimises motorised traffic and the impact on air quality and encourage developments to be energy efficient and use low carbon energy. The policies within the Joint DPD aim to protect and improve local environmental quality.

Air Quality and Development

Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors (previously NI186) (Joint DPD Indicator 44)

Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by supporting carbon neutral developments by following the principles of the zero carbon hierarchy (SO1a);

To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by minimising the impact of motorised traffic on the global climate and on local air quality (SO1g); and

To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by promoting the prudent use, appropriate reclamation where necessary and sustainable management of natural resources (land, soil, air and water) and man-made resources (SO1i).

Target: 48% reduction in emissions on the 1990 baseline (750.36kt CO₂)

Oldham Position: The latest information is for 2016 when there were 3.5 tonnes of per capita emissions.

The sources of this were:

Commercial – 331.8 kilotonnes (kt)

Domestic – 242.8 kt

Transport – 249.6 kt

Air Quality and Development

Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors (previously NI186) (Joint DPD Indicator 44)

Grand total - 823.2 kt

Previous years (tonnes per capita):

- 2015: 3.7 tonnes
- 2014: 3.9 tonnes
- 2013: 4.4 tonnes
- 2012: 4.6 tonnes
- 2011: 4.2 tonnes
- 2010: 4.8 tonnes
- 2009: 4.6 tonnes
- 2008: 5.1 tonnes
- 2007: 5.3 tonnes
- 2006: 5.5 tonnes

Action needed: None

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 9, 18.

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change July 2017

Key Issues

3.60 The figures for 2016 give a 43% reduction on the 1990 baseline, which for the fifth year running gives us significant progress and keeps us on track to meet the target of a 48% cut by 2020.

3.61 Future Action

3.62 The policies within the Joint DPD guide development to the most accessible locations, and promote and encourage the use of public transport, walking and cycling and low carbon energy. There is the need to continue to reduce emissions.

CONTAMINATED LAND

Contaminated Land
Number of sites remediated as a result of planning permission (Joint DPD Indicator 29)
Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by promoting the prudent use, appropriate reclamation where necessary and sustainable management of natural resources (land, soil, air and water) and man-made resources (SO1i).
Target: N/A.
<p>Oldham Position:</p> <p>39 sites were remediated through planning permissions in 2017/18.</p> <p>Number of sites remediated in previous years:</p> <p>2016/17: 24</p> <p>2015/16: 35</p> <p>2014/15: 8</p> <p>2013/14: 5</p>
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 9.
Source: Oldham Council Environmental Health section.

Key Issues

3.63 There are no issues linked with this indicator. There were more sites that have been remediated in the past year compared to the previous year. There has generally been a significant increase in sites remediated since 2013.

Future Action

3.64 The policies within the Joint DPD will help protect and improve local environmental quality.

DESIGN

Urban Design
Number and percentage of major planning applications refused on poor design grounds. (Joint DPD Indicator 21)
Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change and to promote sustainable development in the borough by ensuring the sustainable and high quality design and construction of all new developments (SO1b).
Target: 100% of applications with poor design quality should be refused.
Oldham Position: There were two major planning applications refused on design grounds in 2017/18. Number of applications refused on design grounds in previous years: 2016/17: 2 2015/16: 3 2014/15: 1 2013/14: 0 2012/13: 1
Action needed: Continue to encourage high quality design in developments.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 20.
Source: Oldham Council.

Key Issues

3.65 The number of major planning applications refused on design grounds has remained relatively low, indicating that most major planning applications are achieving acceptable design. This demonstrates that developments are being refused on design grounds and the majority of developments are meeting design expectations.

Indicators that are no longer monitored

3.66 The Joint DPD was adopted in November 2011. The Monitoring Report monitors indicators from the Joint DPD, Joint Waste DPD and the Joint Minerals DPD only. For information, the indicators that were monitored previously are:

- Windfall completions (housing);
- Public transport accessibility of new residential development to key services (Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, GP's, hospitals, employment areas and major retail centres);

- Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag award standard;
- Net change in the extent of protected open space;
- Number of Air Quality Management Areas;
- Number of quality bus corridors;
- Number of potentially contaminated sites in the borough;
- Number of applications relating to contaminated sites;
- Extent of derelict and underused land;
- Number of Local Nature Reserves and Country Parks;
- Number of domestic burglaries per 1,000 households;
- Percentage of vehicle crimes per 1,000 population;
- Number of cyclists involved in road accidents;
- Number of pedestrians involved in road accidents;
- Extent of cycleway and footpath provision;
- Number of wind turbine applications granted and refused planning permission; and
- Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years (Joint DPD Indicator 2)

3.67 In addition, this year the following indicators have not been possible to monitor due to the necessary information not being available, lack of resources and changes in monitoring processes:

- Amount of completed non-residential development within Use Classes A, B and D complying with car parking standards set out in the local plan. (Joint DPD Indicator 25);
- Building for Life Assessments (Joint DPD Indicator 20);
- Local Services - Open Space: i) Extent of protected (Joint DPD Indicator 37i); and ii) Percentage of quality and accessible open spaces meeting local standards (Joint DPD Indicator 37ii); and
- Improved street and environmental cleanliness (Joint DPD Indicator 45).

3.68 These indicators will be re-visited each year in case circumstances change and an update provided in future Monitoring Reports as appropriate.

3.69 Finally, Joint DPD Indicator 24 'Extension of Greater Manchester's light rail network, 'Metrolink', to the borough', has been removed as the Metrolink extension was completed in 2014.

4 Implementation of the Statement of Community Involvement

Analysis of responses to Local Plan consultations

- 4.1** The latest Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted in March 2016. The SCI sets out how the council will involve the community and stakeholders in the preparation of the Local Plan and in the consideration of planning applications.
- 4.2** Section 10 of the SCI (Review and Monitoring) explains that the council will monitor the SCI to see how effective it is in terms of involving the community in the preparation of the Local Plan. The table below looks at the Local Plan consultations undertaken during the monitoring period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018. It also includes any consultation that has taken place from April to November 2018 (outside the monitoring period).
- 4.3** The table sets out the consultation techniques used for each document, the number of people/organisations consulted, the response rate and an analysis of the equalities monitoring. (Note: The number of people consulted can vary for each consultation - this is because the Local Plan Mailing List is an evolving list with new people added and others removed throughout the year at consultee requests). It identifies any problems or issues and sets out any further actions required in order to improve our engagement and consultation with the community and stakeholders.

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Local Plan Document Consultation dates	Consultation Techniques Used	Number people / organisations consulted	Response Rate	Equalities Breakdown	Effective / problems identified / any change required
Local Plan Review: Regulation 18 Notification (10 July to 21 August 2017)	Letter/Email to Statutory Consultees, Councillors, individuals or organisations on the Local Plan mailing list and other Oldham Council officers. A Public Notice was issued in local newspapers. A press release was issued. Documents were available on the council website, at public libraries and at the Planning Reception.	There were 1,609 people, agencies and organisations on the Local Plan Mailing List and therefore engaged in the consultation (as at July 2017).	141 individual / organisations responded.	There were no formal comments forms for this consultation, therefore there were no equalities forms.	None raised.

Local Plan Document / Consultation dates	Consultation Techniques Used	Number people / organisations consulted	Response Rate	Equalities Breakdown	Effective / problems identified / any change required
Local Plan Review: Regulation 18 Notification Integrated Assessment Scoping Report (10 July to 21 August 2017)	Statutory Consultees, Councillors, individuals or organisations on the Local Plan mailing list and other Oldham Council officers. A Public Notice was issued in local newspapers. A press release was issued. Documents were available on the council website, at public libraries and at the Planning Reception.	There were 1,609 people, agencies and organisations on the Local Plan Mailing List and therefore engaged in the consultation (as at July 2017).	162 respondents.	There were no formal comments forms for this consultation, therefore there were no equalities forms.	None raised.
Draft Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) (13 September - 25 October 2017)	Statutory Consultees, Councillors, individuals or organisations on the Local Plan mailing list and other Oldham Council officers. A Public Notice was issued in local newspapers. A press release was issued. Documents were available on the council website, at public libraries and at the Planning Reception. Social Media was used to publicise the consultation via the council's Twitter account.	There were 285 people, agencies and organisations on the Local Plan Mailing List and therefore engaged in the consultation (as at September 2018).	3 respondents.	There were no formal comments forms for this consultation, therefore there were no equalities forms.	None raised.

5 Effects on social, environmental and economic objectives

5.1 The council developed a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) toolkit for the Local Plan which identified 35 sustainability objectives under the following four aims:

- Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
- Effective protection of the environment;
- Prudent use of natural resources; and
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

5.2 It is considered that these four themes provide an appropriate means of assessing the effects of the above policies, objectives and targets.

Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone

5.3 Key objectives under this heading include the need:

- To promote community cohesion in the borough.
- To promote mixed, balanced and inclusive sustainable communities.
- To improve the health of the borough's population.

5.4 The indicators show that:

- As at July 2017 the number of people, agencies and organisations on the Local Plan Mailing List was 1,609; and
- The proportion of completions consisting of three or more bedrooms was 75% during 2017/18.

Effective protection of the environment

5.5 Key objectives under this heading include the need:

- To ensure the effective and efficient use of all types of land and buildings in the most sustainable locations.
- To protect and improve the borough's green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity.
- To minimise the impact of, and mitigate against flooding.
- To contribute to reducing the effects of climate change.

5.6 The indicators show that:

- 100% of industrial and commercial floor space developed over the last year involved the reuse of previously developed land;
- 73% of residential development developed over the last year involved the reuse of previously developed land;
- There were no applications approved that the Environment Agency had submitted an objection to; and
- In 2017/18, 7 out of 26 relevant major applications were granted permission with a condition attached or details included within the application requiring applicants to meet Policy 18 on Renewable Energy, representing 27% of applications.

Prudent use of natural resources

5.7 Key objectives under this heading include the need:

- To provide high quality design and sustainable construction.
- To manage waste sustainably, to minimise waste and its production, and increase reuse, recycling and recovery rates.
- To protect and improve the quality of land of soil.

5.8 The indicators show that:

- There were two major planning applications refused on design grounds during 2017/18;
- 44.69% of household waste arisings were dealt with through recycling or composting; and
- 39 sites were remediated in 2017/18 through the planning process.

Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment

5.9 Key objectives under this heading include the need:

- To promote the sustainable economic performance of the borough.
- To improve the economic well-being of the borough's population.
- To protect and enhance the vitality and viability of Oldham Town Centre and the centres of Chadderton, Failsworth, Hill Stores, Lees, Royton, Shaw and Uppermill.
- To improve education and skills levels of the borough's population.

5.10 The indicators show that:

- 13,416 sqm of business and industrial development was completed during 2017/18;
- Employment rate as at March 2018 was at 68.1%, which is a slight improvement on last years rate of 67.5%.

6 Greater Manchester Development Plan Documents

Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2016-2017

- 6.1 The text below in relation to waste has been prepared on behalf of Oldham Council by GMMWPU.

Introduction

- 6.2 This is the fifth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) collating information to allow for the assessment of the performance of planning policies in the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Document (Waste Plan), which was adopted on 1st April 2012.
- 6.3 This AMR covers the 12 month period from 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017. However, the targets in the Waste Plan run from January – December and the data used to inform the AMR (namely the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator - WDI) is for 2016.
- 6.4 The Waste Plan forms part of the statutory development plan for the following Authorities: Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council; Bury Metropolitan Borough Council; Manchester City Council; Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council; Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council; Salford City Council; Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council; Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council; Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council; and Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council. This AMR reports on behalf of the ten authorities.

6.5 Background to the Waste Plan

- 6.6 The Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) agreed to produce a Joint Waste Plan in 2006. AGMA consists of all ten Greater Manchester Authorities. The Waste Plan forms part of each Authority's statutory development plan and runs from 2012 to 2027. It was prepared on behalf of the 10 Greater Manchester Authorities by Urban Vision's Minerals and Waste Planning Unit.
- 6.7 The purpose of the Waste Plan is to set out a waste planning strategy to 2027 which enables the adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations for Local Authority Collected Waste, commercial and industrial waste, construction, demolition and excavation waste, and hazardous waste. The Waste Plan includes a set of plans identifying the potential locations for development of future waste management facilities within each of the ten Authorities. It also includes a set of development management policies which will assist in the consideration of waste planning applications.
- 6.8 This AMR monitors the policies in the Waste Plan to determine the extent to which they are being effectively implemented.

Policy 1: Commercial and Industrial Waste: Energy Recovery Capacity

- 6.9 This policy sets out the identified capacity requirements for energy recovery under which planning permission will be granted. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target – capacity required (tonnes)	Variance
2016: 353,000	Capacity is 10% more or less than the capacity required for the year in question

- 6.10** There are currently no new energy recovery facilities in Greater Manchester which provide capacity for handling these wastes. However, the Barton Combined Heat and Power Plant (CHP) is a proposed 20MW biomass-fired plant which will be located on land owned by Peel Group adjacent to the Manchester Ship Canal near Trafford Park. Trafford Council approved planning permission for amendments to the scheme design in 2016. The plant will consume approximately 200,000 tonnes of biomass per annum and is due to be operational by 2019.
- 6.11** Additional capacity is available outside the Plan area at the Inovyn plant at Runcorn which is contracted to accept pelletised fuel processed from Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authorities residual Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW). The facility has capacity to handle up to 850,000 tonnes of refuse derived fuel (RDF) annually and generates up to 70MW of electricity and up to 51MW of heat. A number of other Energy from Waste facilities including sites in Cheshire West and Chester, Knowsley and Wirral have planning permissions in place but are still at an early stage of development.
- 6.12** Wigan has a separate waste disposal contract which results in treatment of residual LACW into solid recovered fuel (SRF) for Energy from Waste facilities, but both thermal and non-thermal treatment occur outside the Plan area.
- 6.13** Unfortunately monitoring performance is complicated because movements of waste to EfW facilities are not reported in sufficient detail that the origins can be identified.

Action

- 6.14** The capacity of energy recovery available and that required will be reviewed as part of the AMR update annually and picked up through the more detailed future review of the needs assessment. Information will be monitored at a regional level with other WPA's in the NW to assess what capacity is permitted within the region and how this can be utilised to meet local needs.

Policy 2: Non Hazardous Waste: Disposal

- 6.15** This policy sets out the identified capacity requirements for non-hazardous landfill under which planning permission will be granted. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target – capacity required (tonnes)	Variance
2016: 1,827,000	Capacity is 10% more or less than the capacity required for the year in question

- 6.16** WDI 2016 identifies 4 non-hazardous landfills in Greater Manchester; however, two of these, Harwood Landfill (Bolton) and Stars Brow (Wigan), only accept inert waste, despite the EA permits allowing for non-hazardous waste. However, as evidence suggests that these landfill sites accept inert only, the Waste Plan will continue to monitor the sites as providing inert capacity. The Stars Brown consent is currently to cease infilling operations in February 2017, whereas Harwood is to continue until 2026.

6.17 The following landfills accepted a total 501,260 tonnes of non-hazardous waste in 2016:

- Pilsworth South Landfill (Bury)
- Whitehead Landfill (Wigan / Salford)

6.18 During 2016, Whitehead Landfill secured planning permission for the early closure of the site and to have restoration completed by 2020 so it can be used for the planting and harvesting of bio-crops. As such, all remaining non-hazardous waste void space at the site has been lost. The early closure of Whitehead Landfill is directly linked to a drop in the demand for landfill. Similarly, the identified extension for Pilsworth as identified in the plan may not come forward due to a lack of demand.

6.19 The Waste Plan identified a capacity gap of 1,827,000 tonnes for non-hazardous waste disposal in 2016. The capacity gap was based on an available capacity identified as being 450,000 tonnes per annum. Both of these factors should be reviewed as part of the next Needs Assessment update as clearly the situation has since changed

Action

6.20 The void space will be reviewed annually as part of the monitoring of the Waste Plan, and should a continued trend be seen in a reduction of landfill requirements over the plan period, this may prompt a need to review this policy within the plan. This will be assessed annually as part of the AMR and every 2 years as part of the needs assessment update. Inputs into Harwood will also be reviewed in detail to see if material imported continues to be inert.

Policy 3: Hazardous Waste: Disposal Capacity

6.21 This policy sets out the identified capacity requirements for disposal capacity under which planning permission will be granted. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target – capacity required	Variance
2016: no additional capacity required	Capacity is 10% more or less than the capacity required for the year in question

6.22 No additional disposal capacity for hazardous waste was permitted in 2016. As no capacity was identified as being required, the variance is 0%. The existing capacity is sufficient to meet current needs and no new requirement is identified.

Action

6.23 Any new data on throughputs will be used to inform a Needs Assessment update. If throughputs have been lower than expected then this could extend the life of existing sites. This will be reported on in the next AMR. It is also noted that future provision of Stable Non Reactive Cells for disposal of hazardous waste at Pilsworth will be linked to the further extension of this site, should that extension not come forward, then there is likely to be capacity requirement towards the end of the plan period.

Policy 4: Site Allocations

6.24 This policy sets out the sites which have been identified as potentially suitable for built waste management facilities. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target	Variance
Planning permission is only granted for developments identified as appropriate in the Waste Plan. The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant.	Less than 100% of appropriate applications granted permission/demonstrate the highest level of recycling.

6.25 No new planning permissions were granted / refused in 2016/17 on the site allocations as defined in the Waste Plan.

Action

6.26 No action is required.

Policy 5: Area Allocations

6.27 This policy sets out the areas which have been identified as potentially suitable for built waste management facilities. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target	Variance
Planning permission is only granted for developments identified as appropriate in the Waste Plan. The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant.	Less than 100% of appropriate applications granted permission/demonstrate the highest level of recycling.

6.28 Two applications were determined for development within an area allocated as suitable in the Waste Plan, ref. W1a – Miry Lane Employment Area (Wigan).

Applications for development on allocated areas

Jo No and App No	Council	Site Address	Proposal	Decision
A/16/82389/MAJMIN	Wigan	Land off Miry Lane	Waste Transfer Station for skip hire business	Approved 31/08/2016
A/16/83346/MAJMIN	Wigan	Unit 19 Miry Lane	Construction and operation of a waste transfer facility for commercial and recyclable waste, including storage buildings and temporary office building	Approved 10/03/2017

6.29 One application which will result in additional waste management capacity was determined which was not within a site or area identified in the Waste Plan. This application was assessed in line with Waste Plan Policy 10.

Action

6.30 No action required.

Policy 6: Inert Residual Waste Disposal

- 6.31** This policy sets out the criteria under which permission will be granted for inert residual waste disposal.

Target	Variance
Planning permission is only granted for developments identified as appropriate in the Waste Plan. The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant.	Less than 100% of appropriate applications granted permission/demonstrate the highest level of recycling.

- 6.32** One planning permission for inert residual waste disposal was granted in 2016/17 and related to the deposition of relatively small quantity of material for a land restoration / improvement scheme. Three further permissions were variations of time for the completion of previously approved schemes.

- 6.33** In respect of Harwood, Planning Permission was granted in 2013 (when the S106 Agreement was signed) with the Decision Notice stating it was for: extension of existing quarry to allow extraction of brick shale followed by complete restoration of extended quarry void with non-hazardous waste. The application form states that there will be additional void space of 1.5m tonnes with a maximum input of 300k tonnes in any one year. It is however assumed this will be inert, but monitoring will identify the type of waste managed and this will be reported in future iterations of the AMR. There is an application pending for an extension to Morley's Quarry in Wigan.

- 6.34** As reported within last year's AMR, Offerton Sand and Gravel is no longer an active quarry and has been partially infilled with waste. There is no current intention to extract the remaining mineral reserve and so any remaining landfill void space has been lost.

- 6.35** As Stars Brow will have ceased operations in early 2017, this void space has not been identified below as is considered negligible.

Site Name	2016 remaining capacity (tonnes)
Harwood Quarry Landfill Site	1,442,391
Morleys Quarry	422,614
Pilkington Quarry	1,219,189

6.36 Action

- 6.37** No action is required.

Policy 7: Non Hazardous Residual Waste Disposal

- 6.38** This policy sets out the sites which have been identified as potentially suitable for non-hazardous residual waste disposal. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target	Variance
Planning permission is only granted for developments identified as appropriate in the Waste Plan. The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant.	Less than 100% of appropriate applications granted permission/demonstrate the highest level of recycling.

6.39 No new planning permissions for non-hazardous residual waste disposal were granted / refused in 2016/17. As previously explained, Whitehead landfill will no longer be receiving any non-hazardous residual waste.

6.40 The void space is as below:

Site Name	2015 remaining capacity
Pillsworth South Landfill	5,291,960

Action

6.41 No action is required.

Policy 8: Requirements for Combined Heat and Power

6.42 This policy sets out a requirement for waste management facilities that have the potential to utilise biogas or energy from waste technologies to provide combined heat and power (CHP) unless it can be demonstrated that they have the potential to deliver important waste infrastructure.

Target	Variance
Eligible energy recovery facilities generate heat and energy	Less than 75%

6.43 Barton Renewable Energy Plant Combined Heat and Power Plant was refused planning permission in November 2011. The decision was appealed and recovered for determination and in May 2013 a decision was issued by the Secretary of State upholding the appeal. Construction work is due to commence towards the end of 2017 with commissioning programmed for mid-late 2019.

6.44 Heineken UK operates a biomass plant at their Royal Brewery in Moss Side, Manchester, which burns locally sourced woodchip to generate electricity to supply all of the site's energy requirements (up to 37,600MWh annually). In the future more equipment will be added to allow the plant to burn spent grain, a by-product of the brewing process.

Action

6.45 No action is required.

Policy 9: Restoration and Aftercare

6.46 This policy sets out a requirement for applications for landfill/ landraise to demonstrate that the site will be adequately restored.

Target	Variance
Restoration and aftercare will be carried out in accordance with Annex A of MPG7 to meet standards required by DEFRA for restoration to agriculture, Forestry Commission Bulletin 110 for restoration to forestry and Natural England for restoration to nature conservation.	Non compliance with the standards

6.47 One planning permission for inert residual waste disposal was granted in 2016/17 and related to the deposition of relatively small quantity of material for a land restoration / improvement scheme. There was a further approval for the early closure of Whitehead landfill and for the site to have restoration completed by 2020 so it can be used for the planting and harvesting of bio-crops. The sites meet the requirements of the GM Waste Plan.

Action

6.48 No action is required.

Policy 10: Unallocated Sites

6.49 This policy sets out the criteria under which applications for waste management facilities on unallocated sites will be permitted.

Target	Variance
Planning permission is granted for developments which contribute to achieving the Waste Plan and take place on sites considered appropriate by the Plan.	Non compliance with the standards
HRA Screening is applied to applications for waste management facilities on unallocated sites and site based mitigation is implemented where appropriate.	Less than 100% of applications granted permission
	Less than 100% of appropriate applications apply HRA Screening

6.50 One application (see Table below) which would result in a change in waste management capacity which is not within a site or area identified in the Waste Plan was approved in 2016/17.

Applications on unallocated sites

Job No and App No	Council	Site Address	Proposal	Decision
DC/058755	Stockport	UNIT 5 Crossley Park Industrial Estate, Crossley Road,	Asbestos waste transfer station	Approved 24/05/2016

Job No and App No	Council	Site Address	Proposal	Decision
		Heaton Moor, Stockport, SK4 5BF		

Action

6.51 No action is required.

Policy 11: Safeguarding of Allocated Sites

This policy sets out the requirement to safeguard sites allocated for waste management in the Waste Plan and safeguarding of sites required for the delivery of the Municipal Waste Management Strategies.

Target	Variance
Sites of key importance for the achievement of the Waste Plan Retained	100% of sites retained

6.52 The following HWRCs have been closed, and the sites either sold or returned to Districts so the capacity does not need to be safeguarded for delivery of the Waste Strategy.

- Blackhorse Street (Bolton)
- Union Road (Bolton)
- Clifton Road/Drinkwater Park (Bury)
- Peel Lane (Rochdale)
- Chandos Street (Oldham)

6.53 Wigan Waste Disposal Authority have identified two sites for safeguarding:

- Kirkless Waste Transfer Station and HWRC, Makerfield Way, Ince WN2 2PR
- Organic Waste Transfer Station, Makerfield Way, Ince WN2 2PR

6.54 For information purposes the Wigan Residual Waste Treatment contract commenced 1st April 2015, which is a 25 year contract to manage waste, transfer stations, HWRC's and bulking facilities with FCC Waste Services UK Ltd. The treated residual waste goes to SSE Ferrybridge as fuel. Wigan also has several short term contracts in place to transport and process paper; cardboard and waxed cardboard food and drink containers; glass bottles; plastic bottles and tubs; cans; and green and food waste.

6.55 The Recycling and Waste Management PFI Contract held between the Greater Manchester authorities and Viridor Laing (Greater Manchester) Ltd (VLGM) is to finish early and so the Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority are commencing a procurement processes imminently for future contractors to operate the facilities. It does not anticipate any changes/reduction in the number of facilities that will operate in the future. Ownership of VLGM has now passed to GMWDA and it has been renamed Greater Manchester Combined Waste and Recycling (GMCWR). Through the renamed company GMCWR the provision of the existing

operations contract with Viridor Waste (Greater Manchester) Ltd as an interim position allowing for the continuation of service whilst re-procurement happens will be in place for approximately 18 months.

- 6.56** The GMWDA will continue to supply fuel to the Runcorn facility under revised contract arrangements between GMWDA and the Thermal Power Station Company (TPSCo).

Action

- 6.57** No action is required.

Policy 12: Safeguarding Existing Waste Management Capacity

- 6.58** This policy sets out how existing waste management capacity will be safeguarded. Applications for non-waste uses on sites with a permitted waste use will be permitted where it is demonstrated (by the applicant) that there is no longer a need for the facility, that the capacity will be met elsewhere in Greater Manchester, or that there is an overriding need for the non-waste development in that location.

Target	Variance
Sites of key importance for the achievement of the Waste Plan Retained	100% of sites retained

- 6.59** Two such applications were determined in 2016/17. One application was approved. One application was refused.

App No	Council	Site Address	Proposal	Decision
16/68594/FUL	Salford	Units 1 - 4 Dakota Avenue Salford M50 2PU	Change of use of units 1 and 2 from hazardous waste to dual use B1 (Business) and B8 (storage and distribution)	Approved – 26/09/2016
16/01297/FUL	Rochdale	Speedyhire Grimshaw Lane Middleton M24 2AE	Change of use from waste transfer station and skip hire depot to any use within Use Classes B1(c), B2 and B8	Refused – 16/02/2017

Action

- 6.60** No action required.

Monitoring of Scenario 2 of the Needs Assessment

- 6.61** A Waste Needs Assessment was prepared to inform the development of the Waste Plan. This illustrated the impacts of increasing recovery and recycling of C&I and CD&E waste on future capacity requirements against maintaining the status quo. Members of the ten Greater Manchester councils agreed to adopt Scenario 2 (Maximised Recycling and Recovery).

Target	Variance
Achievement of Scenario 2 targets: 100% of the recyclable C&I waste going to landfill is recycled, 50% of the possibly recyclable C&I waste is recycled and 25% remaining use for energy recovery by 2015.	Year specific targets not achieved

6.62 The 50% target for LACW was not met in 2015/16. The revised targets are as follows:

- 50% recycling and composting by 2017/18, increasing to 60% by 2025
- 90% waste diverted from landfill by 2020.

6.63 Most Districts now have plans in place to restrict residual waste capacity over the forthcoming year, in order to achieve the 50% target in 2017.

6.64 The LACW waste arisings during 2016/17 for Greater Manchester are shown in the table below.

Performance rates for 2016/17.

	Waste arisings (tonnes)	Recycling rate	Diversion from landfill rate	Landfill rate
Greater Manchester *	1,162,919	46.6%	88.8%	11.2%

* Excludes Wigan Waste Disposal Authority. No data was provided by the organisation.

Action

6.65 Work to meet the 2017/18 and 2020 (LACW) targets.

Conclusion

6.66 The data is not showing evidence of increased movements to RDF/SRF production, yet waste to landfill is dropping considerably. This could possibly be a result of increased waste reduction and prevention measures. Landfill tax will continue to increase and will rise from £86.10 per tonne to £88.95 per tonne from April 2018.

6.67 There may be a shortfall in landfill provision during the plan period if Pilsworth does not get extended, resulting in a reliance on export. The Greater Manchester councils fulfil the Duty to Cooperate by regularly liaising with other authorities with regards to waste matters. For example, during 2016/17 the Minerals and Waste Planning Unit responded, on behalf of the Greater Manchester councils, to consultations through the North West Waste network and directly to Local Plan consultations.

6.68 The targets in the Waste Plan have not changed as a consequence of the changes in tonnage to landfill discussed above. However, the targets and figures in the Waste Plan may need to be reviewed in the near future, as these changes will impact on the viability of the plan should available capacity significantly change.

- 6.69** The Waste Plan will also need to be reviewed in light of any changes to European/National targets. For instance, the European Parliament's Environment Committee voted early in 2017 in favour of proposed amendments to the EU Circular Economy Package supporting an increase of the recycling target up to 70% by 2030. Existing recycling targets stand at 50% by 2020, although the European Commission has instead put forward a proposed target of 65% by 2030. Negotiations over the Circular Economy proposals have been identified as a priority area for the European Commission and the Council. If any proposed changes are adopted, they will be identified in future AMRs.

Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2015-2016

- 6.70** The text below in relation to minerals has been prepared on behalf of Oldham Council by GMMWPU.

Introduction

- 6.71** This is the fourth Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) collating information to allow for the assessment of the performance of planning policies in the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan (Minerals Plan), which was adopted on 26th April 2013.
- 6.72** This AMR covers the 12 month period from 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017.
- 6.73** The Minerals Plan forms part of the statutory development plan for the following Authorities: Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council; Bury Metropolitan Borough Council; Manchester City Council; Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council; Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council; Salford City Council; Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council; Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council; Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council; and Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council. This AMR reports on behalf of the ten authorities.
- 6.74** Within Greater Manchester there is a supply of low quality aggregate but limited resource of high quality aggregates available which is needed to ensure continued economic expansion of Greater Manchester. As such Greater Manchester relies heavily on imports from Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) outside of the plan area to meet its high-quality aggregate needs.
- 6.75** Just one quarry in Greater Manchester produces brick clay for use in engineering and facing bricks (Harwood, Bolton). There is currently an operational brickworks operated by Wienerberger in Denton, Manchester. This site relies on 50% imported clay from Mouselow Quarry, Glossop, Derbyshire, as well as 50% clay supplied from within Greater Manchester at Harwood Quarry. Whilst there is currently an application pending for an extension to the Mouselow site, reserves at Harwood are not sufficient to guarantee the 25 year supply required by National Planning Policy Framework. This is discussed later in the report.
- 6.76** In light of the above, Greater Manchester will continue to work closely with the MPAs which export material to the area to ensure that material can continue to be sourced to meet its ongoing needs in a sustainable manner throughout the plan period. Furthermore the use of recycled aggregates and secondary mineral products will be encouraged wherever possible to reduce the need for imports and promote sustainable use of raw materials.

Background to the Minerals Plan

- 6.77** The Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) agreed to produce a Joint Minerals Plan in 2009. AGMA consists of all ten Greater Manchester Authorities. The Minerals Plan forms part of each Authority's statutory development plan and runs from 2012 to 2027. It was prepared on behalf of the 10 Greater Manchester Authorities by Urban Vision's Minerals and Waste Planning Unit.
- 6.78** The purpose of the Minerals Plan is to set out a minerals planning strategy to 2027 in order to deliver a steady and sustainable supply of minerals, safeguard mineral resources, enable Greater Manchester to contribute to its sub-regional apportionment of aggregates and facilitate greater use of recycled aggregates and secondary mineral products. The Minerals Plan includes a set of plans identifying the locations of Mineral Safeguarding Areas within each of the ten Local Planning Authorities. It also includes a set of development management policies which will assist in the consideration of minerals planning applications.
- 6.79** This AMR monitors the policies in the minerals Plan to determine the extent to which they are being effectively implemented.

Core Output Indicators through the Minerals Plan

- 6.80** This data is measured on a level which includes all ten Greater Manchester Authorities, the five Merseyside Authorities plus Halton and the local authority of Warrington. For reasons of commercial confidentiality it is necessary to combine the data from these 17 areas.

Indicator M1 Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority

- 6.81** This measures production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority against the North West Aggregate Working Party (NW AWP) apportionments. This links with Objective 4i and Policies 2 & 3. It is not possible to disclose the land won reserves figure for sand and gravel for 2016 for reasons of confidentiality as there was only one sand and gravel quarry in the sub-region with permitted reserves contributing to the landbank. It can be stated however that reserves will have decreased due to one quarry being identified as closed and another being worked-out. The landbank will also therefore have reduced. It is worth noting that there is currently an application pending with Wigan Council for an extension to Morelys Quarry which would release an additional approximately 0.9Mt of sand and gravel reserves.

Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate crushed rock landbank as at 31 December 2016

	Landbank as at 31.12.2015 (years)	Permitted reserves as at 31.12.2016 (mt)	Annual apportionment requirement 2005-2020 (mt)	Landbank as at 31.12.2016 (years)
Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington	15.5	19.59mt	1.32	14.84

Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate land-won sand and gravel landbank as at 31 December 2016

	Landbank as at 31.12.2015 (years)	Permitted reserves as at 31.12.2016 (mt)	Annual Apportionment requirement 2005 - 2020 (mt)	Landbank as at 31.12.2016 (years)
Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington	8.6	c.	0.43	c. and is below 7 years

6.82 Sales of land won sand and gravel were slightly below the ten and three year average of 0.29mt and 0.26mt respectively. The actual sales figure for 2017 cannot be reported in order to maintain confidentiality. Although a slight upturn in recent years, sales continue to be below the apportionment and levels of future provision will be addressed through the Local Aggregate Assessment.

6.83 The sand and gravel landbank is now below the 7 year minimum requirement of the National Planning Policy Framework and will be fully depleted during the Plan period unless planning permissions are granted for the release of additional reserves.

6.84 The sub-region is heavily reliant on imported material with 76% of sand and gravel consumed in 2009 originating from outside the sub-region, either from elsewhere in the North West or beyond, this figure remains the same for 2014. The only sand and gravel quarries in the sub-region are currently found in Greater Manchester. The sub-region imported 92% of crushed rock consumed in 2009, this has risen to 93% for 2014. The data suggests that the sub-region continues to rely on imports to supply the majority of its requirements for sand and gravel and crushed rock. Communication and co-operation with those authorities that import primary aggregates into the sub-region will be important.

Indicator M2 production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority

6.85 This measures production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority. This links with Objective 4iii. Current data is considered unreliable. Estimates are made using information from primary aggregate reserves and sales to identify any trends which may link to the production of secondary and recycled aggregates. The tables indicate a general downward trend in sales of aggregate since 2005, whilst reserves of crushed rock have fluctuated but remains around 20 MT, sand and gravel reserves have tended to fall. The general fall in sales and reserves may indicate an increased use of secondary and recycled aggregate. Reserves of sand and gravel have depleted as reserves at Morleys Quarry have depleted.

Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate crushed rock sales 2006-2016

Aggregate Crushed Rock Sales (million tonnes)											
Monitoring period	AM06	AM07	AM08	AM09	AM10	AM11	AM12	AM13	AM14	AM15	AM16
Sandstone	1.54	1.1	0.69	0.30	0.29	0.36	0.81	0.42	0.69	0.79	0.87

Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate crushed rock reserves 2006-2016

Aggregate Crushed Rock Reserves (million tonnes)											
Monitoring period	AM06	AM07	AM08	AM09	AM10	AM11	AM12	AM13	AM14	AM15	AM16
Sandstone	25.54	24.86	17.36	17.23	17.01	2026	20.06	20.3	21.18	20.43	19.59

Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate sand and gravel sales 2006-2016

Aggregate Sand and Gravel Sales (million tonnes)											
Monitoring period	AM06	AM07	AM08	AM09	AM10	AM11	AM12	AM13	AM14	AM15	AM16
Land-won	0.40	0.3	0.44	0.37	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.31	c.
Marine dredged	0.49	0.53	0.41	0.30	0.26	0.24	0.21	0.30	0.25	0.26	c.
Total sales	0.89	0.83	0.85	0.67	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.54	0.51	0.57	0.39

Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate sand and gravel reserves 2006-2016

Aggregate Sand and Gravel Reserves (million tonnes)											
Monitoring period	AM06	AM07	AM08	AM09	AM10	AM11	AM12	AM13	AM14	AM15	AM16
Land-won	9.89	5.15	5.8	6.1	4.85	4.76	4.52	4.27	3.86	3.70	c.
Total reserves	9.89	5.15	5.8	6.1	4.85	4.76	4.52	4.27	3.86	3.70	c.

- 6.86** A significant proportion of the wastes recycled for aggregate use are recycled at demolition/ construction sites using mobile processing plant and indeed often reused on-site. Estimates of construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste which can be used as recycled aggregates can be obtained from the Environment Agency's Waste data Interrogator. However this data does not cover materials managed at exempt sites or material which is managed on site and therefore does not enter the waste stream, therefore this can only provide an estimate of recycled aggregates. Each year the Environment Agency releases data for the previous year as such 2017 data is not yet available.
- 6.87** Within last year's AMR, the data below was presented in Table 7 and indicates an increase in the amount of C&D waste handled following the recession with a notable increase in 2012, most likely due to the economic recovery following the recession.
- 6.88** The method of obtaining this data has however since been improved. It is now more accurate, includes excavation waste and can also now be shown on a Greater Manchester scale, rather than being grouped with the sub-region. In Greater Manchester the amount of CD&E waste handled in the area decreased from 2.87mt in 2015 to 2.61mt in 2016.

Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington Construction & Demolition Waste (From Waste Data Interrogator)

Construction and Demolition waste (million tonnes)					
Monitoring Period	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total C&D waste	0.57	0.88	0.99	0.96	0.79

Data taken from EA WDI.

Minerals Plan Policies Review

Policy 1: The Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Minerals Development

6.89 This policy states that positive consideration will be given to minerals development which accords with the policies set out in the Minerals Plan and with all other relevant local plan policies and that such development will be permitted unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of mineral development planning applications permitted in line with presumption in favour of sustainable development	100%

6.90 One planning application (ref. 93925/15) was approved on 2nd August 2016 which varied one of the planning conditions attached to the planning permission for mineral extraction at Moncliffe Quarry in Bolton, to allow the occasional use of traditional quarry drilling and blasting techniques. A second application was approved relating to the same quarry on 13th January 2017 for the removal of the deadline for commencing remaining permitted reserves and for operations to cease by 2033, rather than 2021 as previously consented. Both applications were permitted in line with the presumption in favour of sustainable development and so the target for Policy 1 has been met.

Policy 2: Key Planning and Environmental Criteria

6.91 This policy states that minerals development will be permitted where any adverse impacts on a list of criteria are avoided or can be appropriately mitigated. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of mineral development planning applications permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy	100%

6.92 As above, two planning applications were permitted during the monitoring period. These were determined to comply with Policy 2 and so this target has been met.

Policy 3: Primary Extraction of Aggregate Minerals (implements of objectives 1 & 4i)

- 6.93** This policy states the conditions under which applications for extraction/and or processing of sand, gravel or sandstone/gritstone within the Areas of Search and the conditions for outside Areas of Search planning permission will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of applications for primary extraction of aggregate minerals permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy.	100%

- 6.94** There were no relevant planning applications for mineral extraction permitted during the monitoring period and so this target is not applicable.

Policy 4: Natural Building Stone (implements objectives 1 & 4ii)

- 6.95** This policy states the conditions under which proposals for the working of natural building stone will be supported and what evidence the proposals must be supported by. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of natural building stone excavation permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy.	100%

- 6.96** There were no relevant planning applications for mineral extraction permitted during the monitoring period and so this target is not applicable.

Policy 5: Primary Extraction of Non Aggregate Minerals (implements objectives 1 & 4ii)

- 6.97** The policy states the conditions under which proposals for the development of non -aggregate minerals will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of applications for primary extraction of non aggregate minerals permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy.	100%

- 6.98** There were no relevant planning applications for mineral extraction permitted during the monitoring period and so this target is not applicable.

- 6.99** As a requirement of national planning policy, minerals planning authorities need to be able to demonstrate a 25 year supply of brick clay reserves. Reserves at Harwood Quarry are due to be depleted towards 2026 and so the sub-region is falling short of this target. Weinberger's Denton Brickworks Factory in Manchester sources 50% of its brick clay from Harwood Quarry and 50% from a quarry in Derbyshire. The Brickworks operator has requested assistance in identifying new potential sites for clay extraction within the sub-region. This could be achieved through a review of the Minerals Plan to identify any potential suitable sites with the assistance of the minerals industry.

Policy 6: Unconventional Gas Resources (implements objectives 1 & 5)

6.100 The policy states the conditions under which applications for exploration and appraisal, and production wells for unconventional gas resources will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of unconventional gas resources developments permitted compliant with requirements of the policy.	100%

6.101 There were no relevant applications for unconventional gas resources developments permitted during the monitoring period.

Policy 7: Peat (implements objective 1)

6.102 The policy states the conditions under which applications for peat extraction will be granted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of peat extraction developments permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy.	100%

6.103 There were no applications for peat extraction developments permitted during the monitoring period.

Policy 8: Mineral Safeguarding Areas (implementing objective 1, 2 and 3)

6.104 The policy states that all non-mineral development proposals within the Mineral Safeguarding Area should extract any viable mineral resources present in advance of construction. The policy also states the requirements for proposals for non-mineral development within the Mineral Safeguarding Areas that do not allow for the prior extraction of minerals. It is also stated that all non-mineral development proposals outside the Mineral Safeguarding Areas where the potential for prior extraction to take place has been identified should seek to extract any viable mineral resources present in advance of construction. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of non mineral development permitted within the MSA (falling within the policy thresholds) which do not needlessly sterilise mineral resources.	100%

6.105 There have been no non mineral developments permitted within the MSA that would needlessly sterilise mineral resources. The Unit is aware of five applications being determined within an MSA as identified in the table below but all were exempt through the exceptions listed in Policy 8.

Application No.	Location	Proposal	Decision
93610/15	Former Roscoes Farm, Bolton Road, Westhoughton, Bolton, BL5 3DX	Erection of 106 dwellings together with associated access and landscaping	Approved 04/05/2016
94656/15	Hill Lane, Blackrod, Bolton, BL6 5JN	Outline application for erection of 110 dwellings (access details only)	Allowed on appeal 26/04/2016
96337/16	Hart Common Manor, Old Fold Road, Westhoughton, Bolton, BL5 2BY	Erection of agricultural building for storage	Approved 23/08/2016
96689/16	Land off Dixon Street, Westhoughton, Bolton	Outline application for the erection of up to 14no. Residential detached dwellings	Refused on appeal 06/09/2016
16/00725/OUT	Land To The West Of Hollin Lane Middleton M24 5LN	Outline planning application (all matters reserved except for access) for up to 94 residential units	Approved 19/09/2016

Policy 9: Sustainable Transport of Minerals (implements objective 3)

6.106 This policy states that developers will be encouraged to transport minerals via the most sustainable transport mode wherever practicable and allows for transport of minerals by road where the use of more sustainable transport is not practicable and the existing highway network is able to accommodate traffic generated by the proposal. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of mineral development permitted utilising most sustainable transport modes in compliance with the policies of the Minerals Plan.	100%

6.107 No new site permissions were granted for minerals extraction.

Policy 10: Reworking of Colliery Spoil Tips (implements objectives 1 & 5)

6.108 This policy states the conditions under which applications for the reworking of colliery spoil tips will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of applications for reworking colliery spoil tips permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy.	100%

6.109 There were no applications for reworking colliery spoil tips permitted during the monitoring period.

Policy 11: Protecting Existing Mineral Sites/Infrastructure (implements objectives 1, 2, 4 & 5)

6.110 This policy protects existing mineral sites and infrastructure from new development and states the conditions under which development likely to have an unacceptable impact on mineral sites and infrastructure will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of non mineral related development permitted within a distance that could affect existing mineral sites/infrastructure, in the absence of justification provided by the developer as set out within the policy.	100%

6.111 No applications were permitted that could affect existing mineral sites/infrastructure, in the absence of justification provided by the developer as set out within the policy. The Minerals and Waste Planning Unit undertook a review of almost 1000 sites being considered as part of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework to identify any candidate sites in close proximity to mineral sites and infrastructure which may impact upon their continued operation.

Policy 12: Protecting quarries important for maintaining historic buildings (implements objectives 1, 2, 4 & 5)

6.112 This policy states that impact upon quarries important for maintaining historic buildings will be considered and states the conditions under which development likely to have an unacceptable impact on the future use of a quarry will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of mineral related development permitted in line with the restoration and aftercare requirements.	100%

6.113 There were no relevant planning applications permitted during the monitoring period and so this target is not applicable. The Minerals and Waste Planning Unit undertook a review of almost 1000 sites being considered as part of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework to identify any candidate sites in close proximity to existing mineral sites and infrastructure which may impact upon their continued operation.

Policy 13: Restoration and aftercare (implements objective 1)

6.114 This policy states that applications for minerals extraction will be permitted where they are accompanied by appropriate proposals for site restoration and aftercare. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of mineral related development permitted in line with the restoration and aftercare requirements.	100%

6.115 During 2016, Whitehead Landfill secured planning permission for the early closure of the site and to have restoration completed by 2020 so it can be used for the planting and harvesting of bio-crops. This application was determined in accordance with Policy 13 and so the above target has been met.

Petroleum Exploration and Development Licence (PEDL) update

6.116 On the 18th August 2015, the Oil and Gas Authority (OGA) and Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC) published a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the 14th Onshore Oil and Gas Licensing Round. The Oil and Gas Authority announced on 17th December 2015 that all 159 onshore blocks under the 14th Onshore Oil and Gas Licensing Round are being formally offered to successful applicants.

6.117 Of those blocks formally offered, 7 blocks fall wholly or partially within Greater Manchester;

1. Bolton Ref SD6, Operator: Osprey
2. Bolton & Bury Ref SD71, Operator: Hutton
3. Bury & Rochdale Ref SD81, Operator: Hutton
4. Wigan, SD50, Operator: Aurora
5. Bolton & Wigan Ref SD60d, Operator: Hutton
6. Bolton & Salford, SD70, Operator: Hutton
7. Trafford, SJ78, Operator: Ineos

6.118 There is also an existing and retained PEDL in place (Ref PEDL 193; Operator IGAS) partly in Salford/Trafford/Manchester. The Minerals and Waste Planning Unit within Urban Vision has invited industry representatives to visit the team to discuss their intentions for petroleum exploration within Greater Manchester. Only one representative has so far accepted the invitation and met with the Unit. It is assumed that the other license holders have no plans to explore potential resources within the sub-region in the short term.

6.119 The Department for Energy and Climate Change Onshore Oil and Gas interactive map shows the released licence areas and can be accessed at: <https://deccedu.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=29c31fa4b00248418e545d222e57ddaa>

Actions

6.120 Over the monitoring period the targets for all policies have either been met or no applications have been approved which would cover said policies. As such there are no further actions required in relation to the minerals policies.

6.121 As highlighted at the beginning of the report Greater Manchester has a limited supply of high grade aggregates and so relies on imports from surrounding Minerals Planning Authorities for this material. Greater Manchester must continue to liaise with the surrounding Minerals Planning Authorities regarding movement of such minerals. For example, the Minerals and Waste Planning Unit respond on behalf of the Greater Manchester councils consultations from neighbouring authorities on the production of their minerals plans/policies.

7 Key findings and actions

Implementation of Policies

- 7.1** This section of the Monitoring Report analyses whether Oldham's planning policies are being implemented. Where they are not, the reasons are examined. If action is needed to rectify the situation, it is specified.
- 7.2** It is difficult to measure the implementation of all policies in a meaningful way because reasons for non-use may be quite legitimate. It may be for example that no relevant applications were received during the monitoring period.
- 7.3** However, from analysing the indicators within Section 3, 'The effects of the Local Plan', it is possible to highlight policies that may not be being effectively implemented or interpreted correctly and / or are not hitting their targets. Below is a list of indicators that may need to be further examined for their effectiveness or how they are being implemented. This may lead to an action plan being drawn up to deal with how we go forward.
- New and converted dwellings on previously developed land. The target for this is 80%, and in 2017/18 for the first time it fell below this at 73%.
 - Renewable energy installed. Major developments are required to meet energy targets over and above Part L building regulations, in 2017/18 only 27% of majors fulfilled this requirement.
- 7.4** These indicators will be kept under review and appropriate steps taken, where necessary, to improve their performance.

Action needed to address gaps in information

- 7.5** The key actions under this heading are:
- To continue working with the council's Development Management section to ensure that data is entered into the planning applications management system to facilitate the closer monitoring of the use of policies in decision-making.
 - To further develop monitoring systems for relevant indicators as appropriate, including the loss of employment land, vacant previously developed land and open space.

Action needed to respond to indicators

- 7.6** The key housing related actions under this heading are:
- Continue to update the council's five year deliverable housing land supply annually in line with NPPF and to carry out a full review of the council's SHLAA to inform preparation of the GMSF and the emerging Local Plan review.
 - Whilst each application will be treated on its planning merits, proposals for residential development on greenfield sites will (whether new proposals or where the renewal of planning permission is sought) continue to be resisted unless there are other relevant material considerations.

- Planning applications for the conversion and change of use of agricultural buildings to residential use and which are technically classified as greenfield developments (because agricultural buildings are not regarded as “previously developed land”) continue to be treated on their planning merits.
- The Local Plan will identify sites for gypsy and traveller provision, as appropriate, if there is a clear and demonstrable need based on up to date evidence in line with the Joint DPD Policy 12.
- Encourage the provision of larger family (three/four plus bed) accommodation and higher value, aspirational, housing as part of the mix of new residential developments.
- Utilise local evidence, including both the Greater Manchester and Oldham’s Strategic Housing Market Assessments, to ensure that housing delivered meets the needs of the local community.
- In past years key actions have been that ‘Saved’ UDP Phase 2 Housing Allocations are not brought forward and released for development and that preparation of the SPD on the “Release of UDP Phase 2 Housing Allocations” will be rolled forward twelve months (with its preparation subject to the conclusions of the next Monitoring Report). These actions have, however, been superseded now that work is progressing on the GMSF, and the emerging Local Plan review, which will include site allocations where appropriate.

Action needed to update timetables in the Local Development Scheme

- 7.7** The LDS in place at the start of the monitoring period was "Issue 9" (approved in July 2016) and can be viewed on the council’s website www.oldham.gov.uk.
- 7.8** The preparation of the GMSF and its timetable has had implications for the council’s Local Plan. The LDS sets out the timetable for the Local Plan review as well as details of the GMSF.

Action needed to respond to new policy/prepare new development plan documents

- 7.9** The key actions under this heading are:
- To continue working with GMCA partners on preparation of the GMSF;
 - To continue working on the preparation of the Local Plan review, including a revised Proposals Map, as appropriate, in line with preparation of the GMSF; and
 - Review existing indicators and monitoring processes as part of the Local Plan review as appropriate.

Action needed to respond to master planning activity

- 7.10** As part of the council’s plans for regeneration there has been, and will continue to be, a considerable amount of master planning activity taking place in the borough, such as the Oldham Town Centre Masterplan.
- 7.11** At present it is not proposed that any of these masterplans will be progressed as Local Plan Area Action Plans or SPDs. They are however implemented and reflected through the Core Strategy where appropriate and will be taken into account when preparing the emerging Local Plan Review.

8 Other Monitoring Matters

Neighbourhood Development Order and Neighbourhood Development Plans

- 8.1** In November 2016 Saddleworth Neighbourhood Area was designated. Informal consultation and information gathering has been on-going since then. During 2018/19 a survey will be distributed to residents and businesses.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- 8.2** The council is considering whether or not to proceed with a Community Infrastructure Levy following consultation on the Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule between January and February 2015, and taking into account the Local Plan Review and emerging GMSF. Work has not progressed on this work stream during the monitoring period.

Duty to Co-operate

- 8.3** All consultations that have been undertaken in the monitoring period have been carried out in accordance with the adopted SCI, with all the relevant Statutory Consultees contacted for comments.
- 8.4** In relation to the preparation of the Local Plan, the Council has been working with all ten Greater Manchester Authorities on the GMSF. As part of the GMSF consultation in November 2015, neighbouring authorities were contacted - details of this can be viewed in the 'Background Paper - Engagement with Neighbouring Authorities' (October 2016). The council has also met with and had contact with a number of organisations in the interests of Duty to Co-operate during the monitoring period as shown in the table below regarding consultations on Local Plan documents.

Organisation / Local Authority	Strategic Issues Considered	Who the issue was discussed with and how	Date	Outcome of discussion
Rochdale Borough Council	Notice of Intention to prepare the Rochdale Allocations Development Plan Document	Oldham Council sent a letter via email to Rochdale Council in response to the consultation. Commented that we would welcome the opportunity to discuss any sites in close proximity to Oldham's boarder or that may have an impact on residents and businesses.	10 August 2017	Response to consultation.
Rochdale Borough Council	Duty to Co-operate	Meeting held by Rochdale with neighbouring authorities to discuss and update progress on Sites Plan.	01 February 2018	Response to consultation.

Organisation / Local Authority	Strategic Issues Considered	Who the issue was discussed with and how	Date	Outcome of discussion
United Utilities	Water supply and UU assets on Strategic Allocations	Meeting between UU and Oldham Council.	07 February 2018	To continue to keep each other informed on Local Plan progress.
Saddleworth Parish Council	Meetings with steering group	Progressing neighbourhood plan.	On-going	Actions to progress neighbourhood plan.

Appendix 1 Local Housing Statistics

Net House Building 2003/04 to 2017/18

Year	Completed	Cleared	Net Change	Variance from RSS
2003/04	497	227	270	-19
2004/05	285	150	135	-154
2005/06	386	254	132	-157
2006/07	577	262	315	26
2007/08	599	200	399	110
2008/09	503	102	401	112
2009/10	227	307	-80	-369
2010/11	387	324	63	-226
2011/12	228	220	8	-281
2012/13	329	77	252	-37
2013/14	355	4	351	62
2014/15	564	2	562	273
2015/16	277	1	276	-13
2016/17	358	1	357	68
2017/18	316	3	313	24
Total	5,888	2,134	3,754	-581
Average	393	142	250	

Chart A - Dwellings completed and cleared, 2003/04 to 2017/18

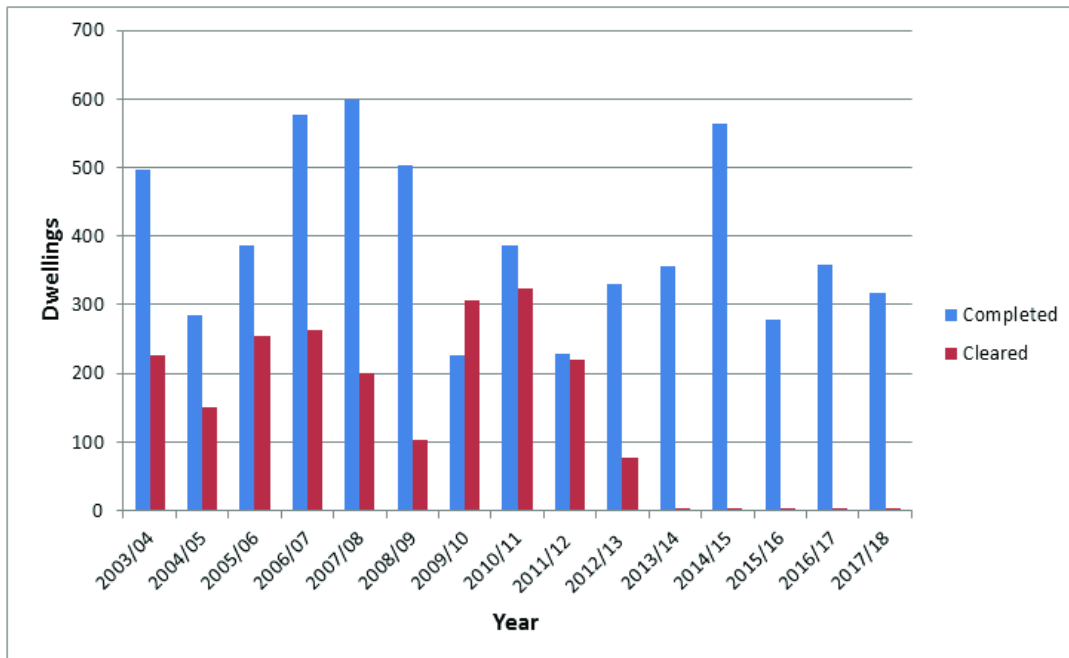


Chart B: Percentage of Completions by House Type, 2012/13 to 2017/18

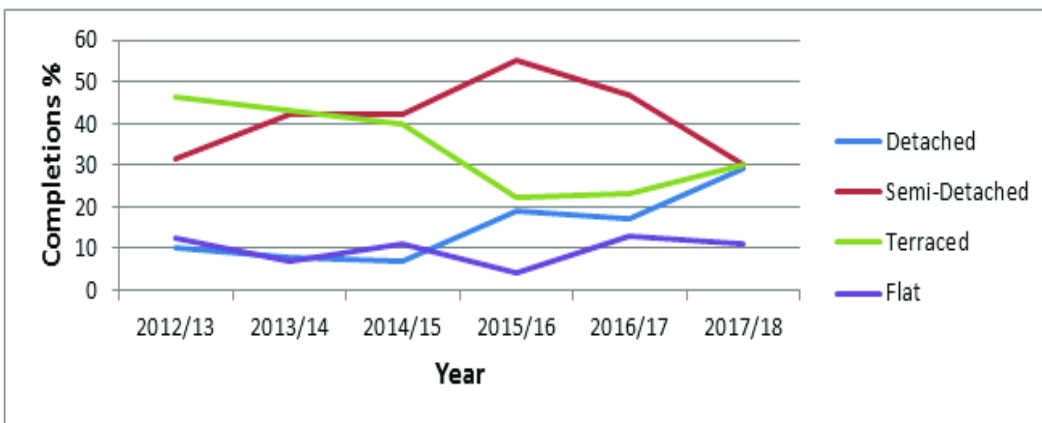


Chart C: Percentage of Completions by House Type, 2003/04 to 2017/18

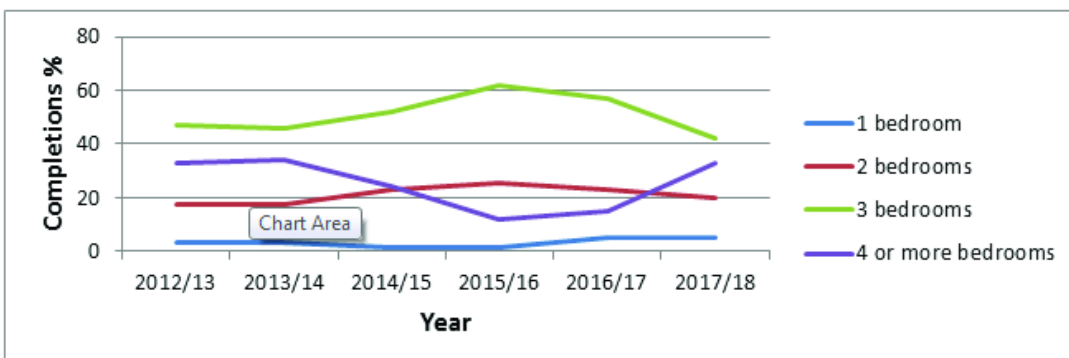


Chart D: Development Density in schemes of 5 dwellings or more 2012/13 to 2017/18

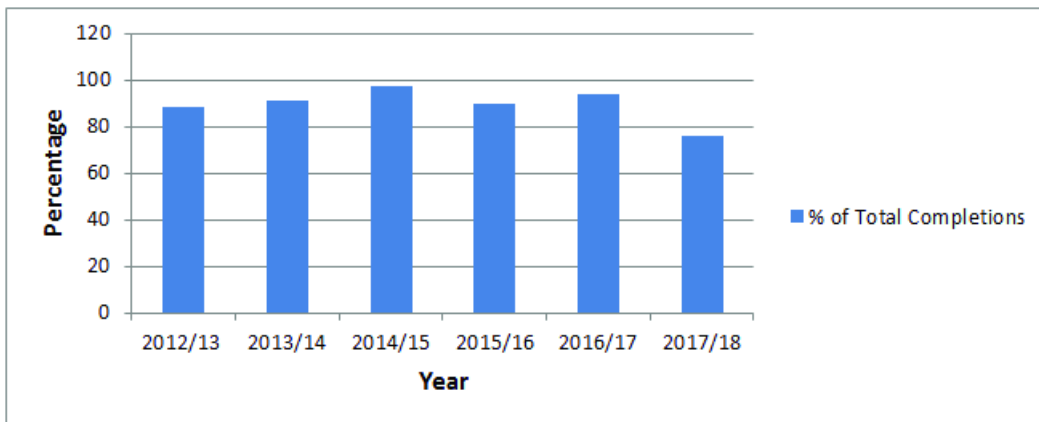


Chart E: Annual Vacancy Rate

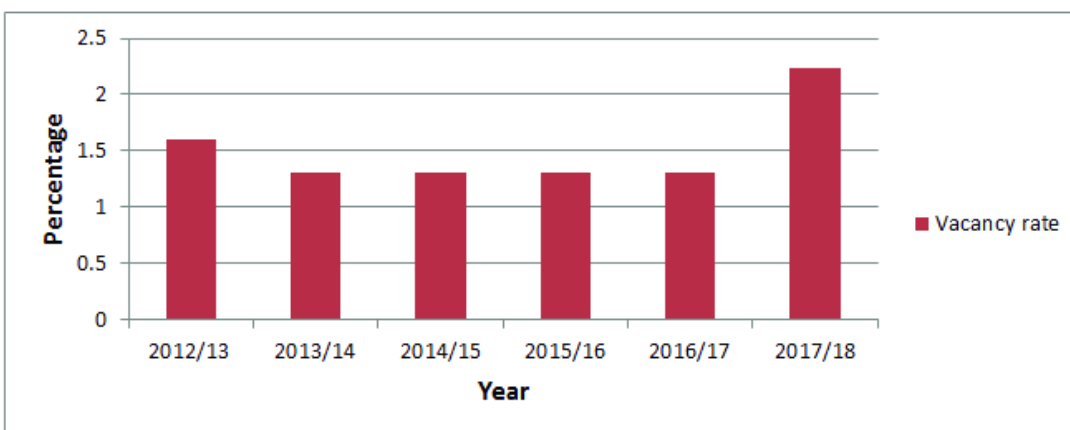
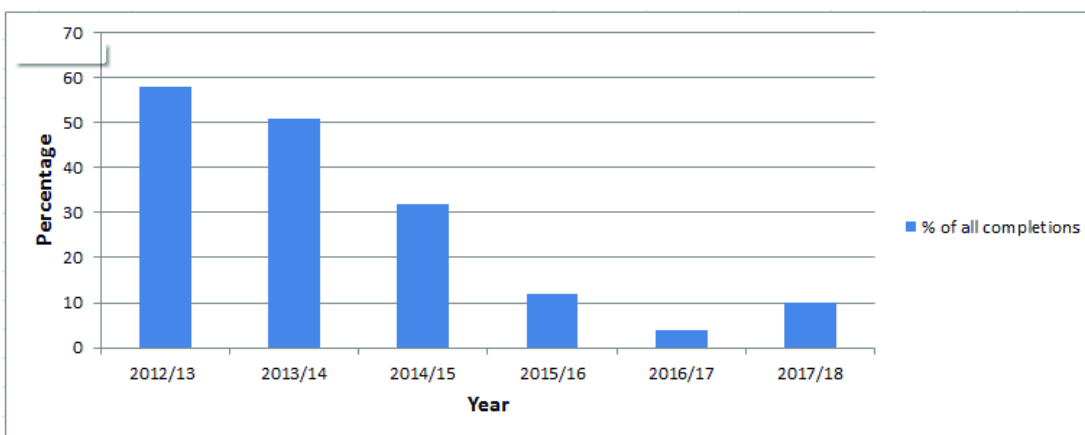


Chart F: Number of properties added to stock which have 3 plus beds in HMR areas 2012/13 to 2017/18



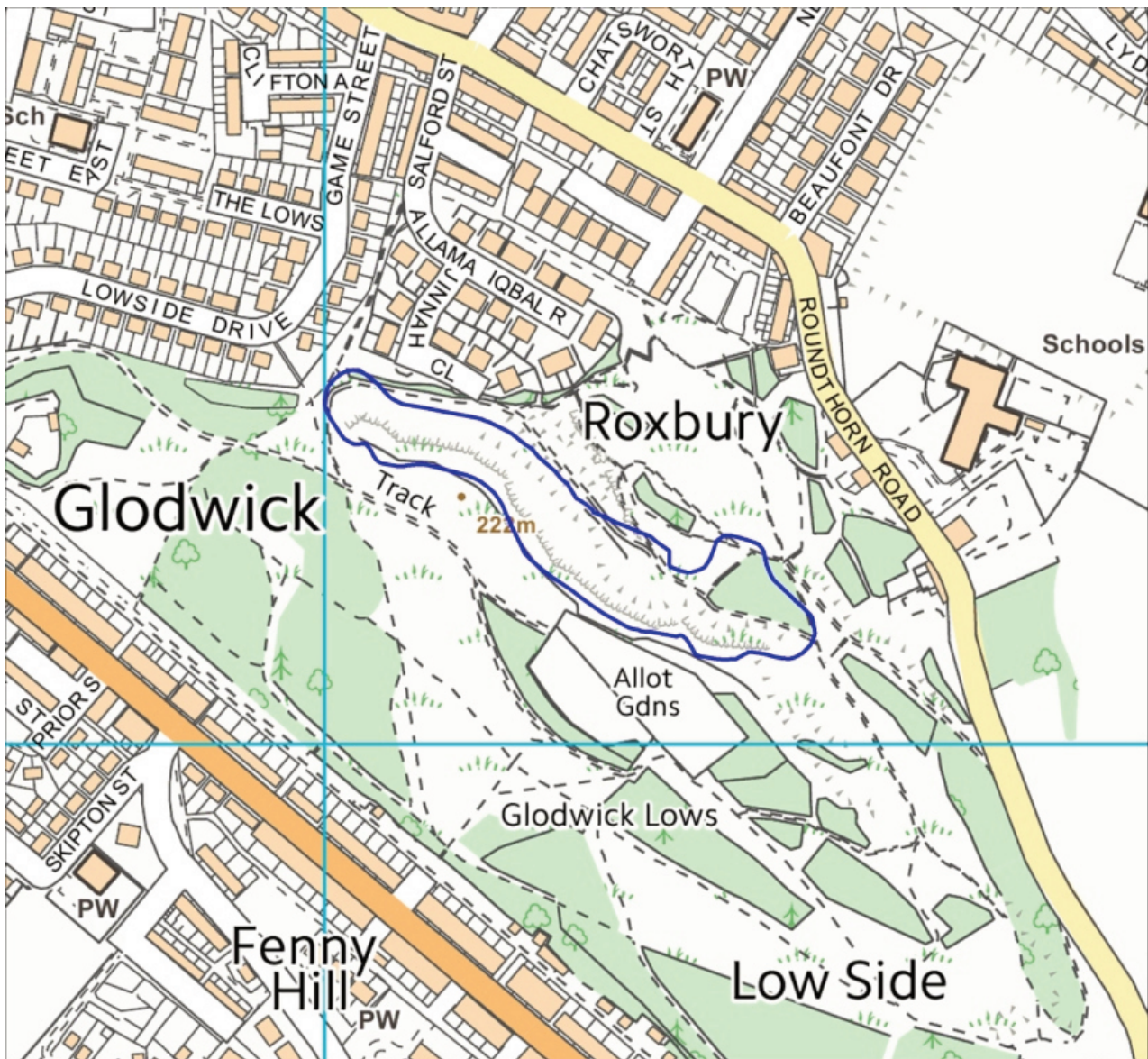
Five year supply as at 1 April 2018 by status

Site Status	Dwellings	%
Sites under construction	1,123	41.2
Sites with full planning permission	1,332	48.9
Sites with outline planning permission	51	1.9
Sites where committee is minded to approve an application, subject to S106 being signed	0	0
Phase 1 housing sites in UDP	130	4.8
Phase 2 housing sites in UDP	0	0
Other sites	0	0
Potential	89	3.3
Total	2,725	100

Map 1: Royton Moss SBI (deleted)

Date: 22.5.07

Map 2: Glodwick Brickpit Regionally Important Geodiversity Site



Appendix 3 Tracking saved UDP Policies

The UDP was adopted in July 2006. The policies were further `saved` by the Secretary of State in May 2009 (for an unspecified period of time) until replaced by the relevant part of the Local Plan. The table below lists the UDP policies that have remained unaffected by the adoption of the Joint DPD, the Greater Manchester Waste DPD and the Greater Manchester Minerals DPD. They will continue to be `saved` until replaced by the relevant part of the Local Plan or GMSF.

UDP `saved` policies

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan document which may review the UDP policy
B1	BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL LAND ALLOCATIONS	Local Plan review and/or JWDPD and/or JMDPD
B1.1	Business and Industrial Allocations	Local Plan review and/or JWDPD and/or JMDPD
B1.2	Business and Office Allocations	Local Plan review and/or JWDPD and/or JMDPD
B1.3	Mixed Use Allocations	Local Plan review and/or JWDPD and/or JMDPD
D1.5	Protection of Trees on Development Sites	Local Plan review
D1.12	Telecommunications	To be determined
H1.1	Housing Land Release – Phase 1	Local Plan review
H1.2	Housing Land Release – Phase 2	Local Plan review
OE1.8	Major Developed Site in the Green Belt	Local Plan review / GMSF
OE1.11	Farm Diversification	To be determined
TC1.1	Allocated Site	Local Plan review
TC1.2	Allocated Site	Local Plan review

Now that the Joint DPD, the Greater Manchester Waste DPD and the Greater Manchester Minerals DPD, have been adopted a number of the 2006 UDP have been superseded. These are detailed in the table below.

UDP Policies superseded

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
B1.4	Business, Office and Industrial Development on Unallocated Land	5 9	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Local Environment
B1.5	Working from Home	9	Local Environment
B1.6	Freight Generating Developments	9 17 25	Local Environment Gateways and Corridors Developer Contributions
B2	EXISTING BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS	13 14	Employment Areas Supporting Oldham's Economy
B2.1	Primary Employment Zones	13 14 25	Employment Areas Supporting Oldham's Economy
B2.2	Protection of Existing Employment Sites outside PEZs	14 25	Supporting Oldham's Economy
C1	CONSERVATION OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	24	Historic Environment
C1.1	Development Within or Affecting the Setting of Conservation Areas	24	Historic Environment
C1.2	Demolition of Buildings in Conservation Areas	24	Historic Environment
C1.3	Retention of Distinctive Local Features or Structures in Conservation Areas	24	Historic Environment
C1.4	Alterations and Extensions to Buildings in Conservation Areas	24	Historic Environment
C1.5	The Preservation of Historic Shop Fronts	24	Historic Environment

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
C1.6	Advertisements in Conservation Areas and on Listed Buildings	24	Historic Environment
C1.7	The Re-Use of Historic Buildings	24	Historic Environment
C1.8	Alterations, Extensions and Additions to Listed Buildings	24	Historic Environment
C1.9	Development Affecting the Setting of a Listed Building	24	Historic Environment
C1.10	Demolition of a Listed Building or Structure	24	Historic Environment
C1.11	The Preservation of the Sites of Important Archaeological Remains and their Settings	24	Historic Environment
C1.12	Preservation or Recording of Archaeological Remains	24	Historic Environment
C1.13	The Protection of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest	24	Historic Environment
CF1	NEW AND IMPROVED EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES	2 25	Communities Developer Contributions
CF1.1	Education Facilities	2 25	Communities Developer Contributions
CF1.2	New and Improved Community and Education Facilities	2 25	Communities Developer Contributions
CF1.3	Change of Use from Education and/or Community Facility	2	Communities
CF1.4	Dual Use	2	Communities
CF1.5	Developer Contributions to New Teaching Facilities	2 25	Communities Developer Contributions
D1	DESIGN OF NEW DEVELOPMENT	20	Design
D1.1	General Design Criteria	20	Design

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
D1.2	Designing for Energy Efficiency	18	Energy
D1.3	Inclusive Access	9	Local Environment
D1.4	Habitat and Wildlife on Development Sites	20 21	Design Protecting Natural Environmental Assets
D1.6	Landscape Design and Tree Planting	20	Design
D1.7	Designing for Safety and Security	20 9	Design Local Environment
D1.8	Shop Front Design	20	Design
D1.9	Advertisements on Business Premises	20	Design
D1.10	Freestanding Signs and Advertisements	20	Design
D1.11	House Extensions	20 9	Design Local Environment
D1.13	Design of Development Adjoining Main Transport Corridors and at Gateway Locations in Town and District Centres	20	Design
H1	HOUSING LAND REQUIREMENT AND SUPPLY	3	An Address of Choice
H1.3	Assessing Non-Allocated Sites and the Renewal of Planning Permissions	3 11	An Address of Choice Housing Density and Mix
H1.4	Housing Density	11	Housing Density and Mix
H1.5	Housing Choice and Diversity	11	Housing Density and Mix
H2	MEETING THE NEED FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING	10	Affordable Housing
H2.1	Providing Affordable Housing	10	Affordable Housing

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
H2.2	Caravan Sites for Gypsies Or Travelling Showpeople	12	Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
NR1	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	9	Local Environment
NR1.1	Protection of Amenity	9	Local Environment
NR1.2	Air Quality	9	Local Environment
NR1.3	Odour	9	Local Environment
NR1.4	Noise and Vibration	9	Local Environment
NR1.5	Light Pollution	9	Local Environment
NR1.6	Contaminated Land	9	Local Environment
NR1.7	Hazardous Installations	9	Local Environment
NR2	WATER RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE	19	Water and Flooding
NR2.1	Water Infrastructure	19	Water and Flooding
NR2.2	Flooding & Flood Protection	19	Water and Flooding
NR2.3	Protection of Open Watercourses	19	Water and Flooding
NR2.4	Surface Water Run-off and Sustainability	19	Water and Flooding
NR3	RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS	18	Energy
NR3.1	Renewable Energy Developments	18	Energy
NR3.2	Wind Developments	18	Energy
NR3.3	Renewable Energy in Major New Developments	18	Energy
OE1	PROTECTING OPEN LAND	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.1	Criteria for Development in the Greenbelt	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.2	New Building in Green Belt	22	Protecting Open Land

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
OE1.3	Domestic Extensions in the Green Belt	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.4	Sub-division of Existing Dwellings in the Green Belt	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.5	Garden Extensions in the Green Belt	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.6	Replacement Dwellings in the Green Belt	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.7	Re-use of Existing Buildings in the Green Belt	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.9	Land Reserved for Future Development	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.10	Other Protected Open Land	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.12	New Agricultural or Forestry Buildings	22	Protecting Open Land
OE2	NATURE AND LANDSCAPE	6 21	Green Infrastructure Protecting Natural Environmental Assets
OE2.1	Landscape	6 21	Green Infrastructure Protecting Natural Environmental Assets
OE2.2	Green Corridors and Links	6 21	Green Infrastructure Protecting Natural Environmental Assets
OE2.3	Habitat Protection	6 21	Green Infrastructure Protecting Natural Environmental Assets
OE2.4	Species Protection	6 21	Green Infrastructure Protecting Natural Environmental Assets

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
R1	MAINTAINING SUPPLY THROUGH THE PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING OPEN SPACE, SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES	2 23 6	Communities Open Spaces and Sports Green Infrastructure
R1.1	Maintaining Supply through the Protection and Improvement of Existing Open Space, and Outdoor Sport or Recreation Facilities	23	Open Spaces and Sports
R1.2	Protection of Indoor Sport and Recreation Facilities	2	Communities
R1.3	The Protection of Playing Fields	23	Open Spaces and Sports
R2	THE PROVISION AND IMPROVEMENT OF OPEN SPACES, SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES	20 23	Design Open Spaces and Sports
R2.1	Requirement for New and Improved Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities and Residential Developments	23	Open Spaces and Sports
R2.2	General Criteria Relating to New, or Improved Open Space, Outdoor and Indoor Sport and Recreation Facilities	20	Design
S1	TOWN AND DISTRICT CENTRE SHOPPING AND LEISURE FACILITIES	15	Centres
S1.1	Development Within The Central Shopping Core	15	Centres
S1.2	Development Beyond The Central Shopping Core	15	Centres
S1.3	Primary Shopping Frontages	15	Centres
S1.4	Food and Drink Premises	15	Centres
S1.5	Taxi and Vehicle Hire	9	Local Environment

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
S1.6	Development Within District Centres	15	Centres
S1.7	Developments Outside the Town Centre and at the Edge of or Outside the District Centres	15	Centres
S1.8	Customer Facilities	15	Centres
S2	LOCAL SHOPPING AND LEISURE FACILITIES	16	Local Services and Facilities
S2.1	Local Shops	16	Local Services and Facilities
S2.2	Protection of Local Shop Premises	16	Local Services and Facilities
S2.3	Small Shops Outside the Town and District Centres	16	Local Services and Facilities
S2.4	Local Leisure Facilities	16	Local Services and Facilities
T1	THE TRANSPORT NETWORK	5 17	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Gateways and Corridors
T1.1	Transport Infrastructure	17	Gateways and Corridors
T1.2	The Road Network	17	Gateways and Corridors
T1.3	The Network of Routes for Non-Motorised Travel	17	Gateways and Corridors
T1.4	Canal Corridors	21	Protecting Natural Environmental Assets
T1.5	Disused Rail Infrastructure	17 25	Gateways and Corridors Developer Contributions
T2	THE ACCESSIBILITY OF NEW DEVELOPMENT	5 17	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Gateways and Corridors
T2.1	Public Transport Accessibility	5	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
T3	Public Transport Accessibility	5 17	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Gateways and Corridors
T3.1	Access to Development	5 25	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Developer Contributions
T3.2	Developments with Significant Transport Implications	5 25	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Developer Contributions
T3.3	Parking	5 25	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Developer Contributions
TC1	THE ROLE OF THE TOWN CENTRE	15	Centres
TC1.3	Town Centre Parking	5 15	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Centres
TC1.4	Town Centre Parking	5	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices
TC1.5	Pedestrian Permeability and the Public Realm	20	Design
TC1.6	Diversity and Vitality	15	Centres
TC1.7	Residential Development Within the Town Centre	15 3	Centres An Address of Choice
Policies superseded 1 April 2012			
W1	WASTE	7	Sustainable Use of Resources - Waste Management and JWDPD
W1.1	Waste Management Options	7	Sustainable Use of Resources - Waste Management and JWDPD

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
W1.2	Provision of Sites for Waste Management Facilities	7	Sustainable Use of Resources - Waste Management and JWDPD
W1.3	Criteria for Assessing Proposals for Waste Management, Treatment and Disposal Facilities	7	Sustainable Use of Resources - Waste Management and JWDPD
W1.4	Provision of Civic Amenity and other 'Bring' Recycling Sites	7	Sustainable Use of Resources - Waste Management and JWDPD
Policies superseded 26 April 2013			
NR4	THE NEED FOR MINERALS	8	Sustainable Use of Resources - Minerals and JMDPD
NR4.1	Prevention of Mineral Sterilisation	8	Sustainable Use of Resources - Minerals and JMDPD
NR4.2	Primary, Secondary and Recycled Aggregates	8	Sustainable Use of Resources - Minerals and JMDPD
NR4.3	Criteria for Assessing Proposals for Mineral Working and Processing	8	Sustainable Use of Resources - Minerals and JMDPD

Appendix 4 UDP Phase 1 housing allocations

Table 2 Status of Phase 1 Housing Allocations in the Unitary Development Plan as at 31st March 2018

Reference in UDP	Site	Land Type	Size (hectares)	Indicative Capacity shown in UDP (dwellings)	Current Status of Site
H1.1.2	Land off Fields New Road / Ramsey Street, Chadderton	PDL	3.41	136	Site Completed. 133 dwellings provided, including 20 affordable units for discounted sale.
M3	Land at Oldham Road / Hardman Street, Failsworth	PDL	1.56	10	Mixed-use allocation including residential development.
H1.1.6	St Mary's Way, Oldham	PDL	2.56	180	Site completed. 93 dwellings provided. All affordable units with a mix of affordable rent and shared ownership.
H1.1.10	Athens Way, Lees	PDL	0.55	22	Site completed. 24 dwellings provided.
M2	Lumb Mill, Huddersfield Road, Delph, Saddleworth	PDL	1.4	62	Site completed. 46 units provided.
H1.1.15	Bailey Mill, Oldham Road, Saddleworth	PDL	0.86	50	Allocation. Permission granted to provide access road to site in 2007/08.
M1	Frenches Wharf / Wellington Road, Greenfield, Saddleworth	PDL	4.76	99	Phase 1 complete providing 58 dwellings. Planning permission granted on remainder of site for 26 dwellings.
H1.1.19	Andrew Mill, Manchester Road / Chew Valley Road, Greenfield, Saddleworth	PDL	1.34	30	Main part of allocated site complete with 34 dwellings provided. Former stable building on separate part of allocated site complete providing 3 units. Remainder of allocated site granted planning permission for 4 dwellings. 41 dwellings to provided on site as a whole.

Reference in UDP	Site	Land Type	Size (hectares)	Indicative Capacity shown in UDP (dwellings)	Current Status of Site
H1.1.20	Rose Mill, Coalshaw Green Road, Chadderton	PDL	1.49	45	Site and adjacent land granted permission for 124 dwellings. Currently under construction.
H1.1.21	Springhey Mill, Huddersfield Road, Oldham	PDL	0.39	15	Outline planning permission granted subject to the signing of a S106 agreement however not signed. Status reverted back to housing allocation along with associated density.
H1.1.22	Vulcan Street, Oldham	PDL	1.23	61	Site completed. 73 dwellings provided, including 27 affordable units for a mix of rent and shared ownership.
H1.1.23	Pretoria Road, Oldham	PDL	0.46	14	Allocation
H1.1.24	Sandy Mill, Royton	PDL	2.2	90	Majority of site completed. 74 dwellings provided, including 8 affordable units for discounted sale. Two small sections of the allocated site are not covered by the permission.
H1.1.25	Jowett Street, Oldham	PDL	0.66	26	Allocation
M4	Huddersfield Road / Dunkerley Street, Oldham	PDL	2.61	50	Mixed-use allocation including residential development.
H1.1.26	Spencer Street, Oldham	PDL	3	150	Site completed. 112 dwellings provided, including 31 affordable units for social rented accommodation.
H1.1.27	Hartford Mill /Land off Milne Street, Oldham	PDL	2.84	160	Outline planning permission granted for 158 dwellings, however permission expired. There is an application pending for the demolition of


Reference in UDP	Site	Land Type	Size (hectares)	Indicative Capacity shown in UDP (dwellings)	Current Status of Site
					the mill and outline permission for housing development.
H1.1.28	Parkside Farm, off Chadderton Park Road, Chadderton	GF	0.94	38	Site completed. 23 units provided.
H1.1.29	Blackshaw Lane, Royton	GF	0.6	18	Outline planning permission granted for 14 dwellings; now expired.
H1.1.30	Greenfield Bowling Club, Greenfield	PDL	0.5	15	Site complete providing 41 dwellings.
H1.1.31	Tamewater Mill, Delph	PDL	0.51	39	Site completed. 44 dwellings provided.

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY BOARD WORK PROGRAMME 2018/19 AND PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN

PART A – MEETING PROGRAMME

MEETING DATE & VENUE	AGENDA ITEM	SUMMARY OF ISSUE	CABINET PORTFOLIO (link to Corporate Outcome)	RESOLUTION / RECOMMENDATION	Comments
Tuesday, 19th June 2018 6.00 p.m. Deadline for reports: 7th June 2018 Page 403	Adult Safeguarding – Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards	Update to the Board	Health and Social Care (Thriving Communities)	RESOLVED that: 1. A further update on the Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards be provided when legislation changed or there was a deterioration in service to be addressed by the Board. 2. The Board endorsed referral of the proposed legislation of the Liberty Protection Safeguards to the Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care in order for the issue to be raised with the Borough's three MP's.	Requested by the Board in June 2017
	Business Growth and Investment Strategy and Business Productivity and Inclusive Growth Programme	Update on the Work Programme (Strategic Investment Programme)	Economy and Enterprise (An Inclusive Economy)	RESOLVED that: 1. The achievements as outlined in the Business and Investment Review Update be noted. 2. A workshop be held in September 2018 for the development of ward councillor involvement working with local businesses and the regeneration team. 3. A further update be brought back to the Overview and Scrutiny Board in June 2018.	Requested by the Board in November 2017

	Overview and Scrutiny Annual Report	Review of the Overview and Scrutiny During 2017/18	Economy and Enterprise (Cooperative Services)	RESOLVED that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Overview and Scrutiny Annual Report for 2017/18 be commended to Council. 2. Copies of the Annual Report be sent to the Council's libraries and posted on the Council's website. 	
	Overview and Scrutiny Toolkit	Guidance	Economy and Enterprise (Cooperative Services)	RESOLVED that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Overview and Scrutiny Toolkit be noted. 2. The points as outlined above be discussed at the Scrutiny Link meetings. 	
	General Exceptions and Urgent Decisions	Update	Economy and Enterprise (Cooperative Services)	RESOLVED that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The General Exception and Urgency Decisions related to the Funding of Voluntary Infrastructure and Community Horizon Project and the Reshaping Unity Partnership be noted. 2. A report on the Community Horizon Project be brought to the Overview and Scrutiny Board. 	
Tuesday, 24th July 2018 6.00 p.m. Deadline for reports: 12th	Get Oldham Working and Career Advancement Services (Work and Skills Strategy)	Update on the Strategy	Employment and Skills (An Inclusive Economy)	RESOLVED that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The content of the report be noted. 2. A progress be presented in July 2019. 3. A discussion with the relevant portfolio holder be arranged to 	Requested by the Board in July 2017

July 2018				look at the five key points above and their prioritisation.	
	Getting to Good – Children’s Improvement Programme	Update	Children’s Services (Thriving Communities)	RESOLVED that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The content of the presentation be noted. 2. An update be provided to the Chair of the Board in September 2018. 3. A progress report be presented in January 2019. 	Link Meeting, 27 March 2018
	SMART Update	Update on the Programme	Finance and Corporate Resources (Cooperative Services)	RESOLVED that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The content of the report be noted. 2. The recommendations 1 and 2 as detailed within the report be noted. 	
Tuesday, 4th September 2018, 6.00 p.m.  Deadline for reports: 22nd August 2018	Street Charter	Update on the Implementation	Neighbourhood Services (Outcome Driven Services)	RESOLVED that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The progress made and the final conclusions of the working group on the implementation of the street charter be noted. 2. The street now be embedded within the relevant responsible service areas and the conclusions of the “Who Put That There” Street Charter Working as set out in the action plan be noted. 3. It be agreed that service areas should utilise the working group as a network for any relevant issues which were undergoing consultation which would potentially have an impact on blind and partially sighted residents and visitors, to Oldham, 	Requested by the Board in January 2018

				e.g. Town Centre Regeneration. 4. A further report led by the Licensing Team in respect of “A” Board and Street Furniture be reported to the Overview and Scrutiny Board separately.	
Page 406	Oldham Cares	Update on the service	Health and Social Care (Thriving Communities)	RESOLVED that: 1. The update on Oldham Cares and the information provided at the meeting be noted. 2. The Strategic Director of Reform be invited to a future meeting to present “Thriving Communities”. 3. The Chair meet with the Oldham Cares Alliance Director to discuss a way forward and report back to the Overview and Scrutiny Board.	Link Meeting, 27 March 2018
	Land Value Taxation	Means to raise public revenue	Finance and Corporate Resources (Thriving Communities)	RESOLVED that: 1. The report on the Land Value Taxation and the information provided at the meeting be noted. 2. A joint workshop be convened with the Performance and Value for Money Select Committee to discuss the implications of the motion.	Motion referred to Board on 28 March 2018
	Restricting new Hot Food Takeaways near Schools	Update on progress	Health and Social Care (Thriving Communities)	RESOLVED that: 1. The proposal to incorporate the issue of obesity in the proposed workshop on Urgent Care be agreed.	Motion referred to Board on 28 March 2018

				2. An update be provided to Council on the Council Action Report.	
	Making Oldham a 'Single Use Plastic-Free' Local Authority	Update on progress	Neighbourhood Services (Thriving Communities)	RESOLVED: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The report on Single Use Plastics and the work undertaken to date be noted. 2. The draft strategy and action plan be brought back to the Overview and Scrutiny Board meeting in November. 	Motion referred to Board on 28 March 2018
Tuesday, 16th October 2018 6.00 p.m. Deadline for Reports: 4th October 2018 Pa00407	SEND Update	Update	Children's Services (Cooperative Services)	RESOLVED that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The content of the report be noted; 2. A progress report be presented in January 2019. The report to include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Information about the Voice of the Child and how this would be captured - methodology; b. Early Help and Children and Adolescents Mental Health Services (CAMHS) and waiting times for intervention; c. Percentage of Young People with an Education and Health Care Plans in Oldham and comparison to statistical neighbours; d. If feasible, to invite a young person with his/her parent to attend the meeting of the Board in January 2019. 	ESN Link Meeting, 7 Feb 2018

	Local Government Ombudsman	Review of Complaints System	Finance and Corporate Resources (Co-operative Services)	RESOLVED that the report be noted.	
	Advertising 'A' Boards and Sign Policy	Linked to the Street Charter	Neighbourhood Services (Outcome Driven Services)	RESOLVED that: 1. The content of the report be noted; 2. The draft policy be endorsed; 3. The awareness raising of the policy and its implementation be endorsed. 4. The policy be reviewed by this Committee in December 2019, after 12 months from its implementation	
Page 408	Children's Health and Wellbeing	Update	Children's Services (Thriving Communities)	RESOLVED that: 1. The content of the report be noted; 2. The wide range of factors which influence children's health and wellbeing be noted; 3. The current services and delivery arrangements in place in the borough be noted; 4. Mental Health and Obesity be considered priority areas for the work of the Health Scrutiny Sub-Committee; 5. A progress report be presented to the Board in October 2019. The report would include: a. Oral Health Improvement Plan – figures on how many children had been allocated a dentist; b. Breakdown of figures on children's health at district/ward level; c. Nursing support in Sixth	HWB Link Meeting, 27 March 2018

				Forms and Colleges around eating disorders and sexual health	
Tuesday, 27th November 2018 6.00 p.m. Deadline for Reports: 15th November 2018	Youth Justice Plan	Annual Report	People and Place (Thriving Communities)		Policy Framework
	Gambling Policy		Neighbourhood Services (Co-operative Services)		Renewed Policy in accordance with the Policy Framework
Page 409	Safeguarding Boards Annual Reports (LSCB/LSAB)	Annual Reports	Health and Social Care and Children's Services (Thriving Communities)		Link Meeting, 27 March 2018
	Single Use Plastics Strategy and Action Plan	Update to the Board	Neighbourhood Services (Thriving Communities)		
	Thriving Communities and Place Based Integration		Policy & Governance (Thriving Communities)		O&S Board, 4 Sep 2018
	Oldham's Monitoring Board		Housing (Cooperative Services)		O&S Board, 16 Oct 2018
Tuesday, 22nd January 2019 6.00 p.m. Deadline for Reports: 10th January 2019	Libraries	Update on the provision of the service	Education and Culture (Cooperative Services)		Update requested by the Board in January 2018

	Generation Oldham	Update	Finance and Corporate Resources (Outcome Driven Services)		Update requested by the Board in January 2018
	Getting to Good – Children's Improvement Programme	Update	Children's Services (Thriving Communities)		Updated requested by the Board in July 2018
	SEND Progress Report	Update – report to include resolutions as above at the meeting in Oct 2018	Children's Services (Thriving Communities)		Requested by the board in October 2018
	Housing Strategy	Consultation	Housing (Cooperative Services)		Policy Framework
Page 410	Oldham Town Centre Masterplan (to include an update on the Town Centre Parking Strategy)	Update to the Board	Economy and Enterprise (An Inclusive Economy)		Updates requested in November 2017 and January 2018
Tuesday, 5th March 2019 6.00 p.m. Deadline for Reports: 21st February 2019	GM2040 Delivery Plan	Annual Update	Neighbourhood Services (An Inclusive Economy)		Updated requested by the Board in October 2017
	Virtual School	Annual Report and Term Update	Education and Culture (An ambitious and socially mobile borough)		Update requested by the Board in March 2018

	Selective Licensing	Review of Programme	Neighbourhood Services (Outcome Driven Services)		

PART B – ONE OFF MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS

Date	Title	Summary of issue	Directorate	Timescales	Notes	Outcome
TBC	Greater Manchester Spatial Framework	Update on the Development	People and Place (A regenerating and confident borough)	TBC	A workshop was recommended at the Economy and Skills Link meeting held on 28 th September 2017 – pending consultation timeline from GMCA	
17 July 2018	Universal Credit	Further visit to the DWP	Corporate and Commercial	Visit arranged for 17 July; invitations sent on 20 June.	A further workshop to be held following earlier visit by the Chair of Overview and Scrutiny to the DWP Offices.	Visit took place on 17 July.
4 July 2018	Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub	Visit to the MASH	People and Place	Visit arranged for 4 July; invitations sent 20 June.	A workshop to be held to discuss the development of the hub and adult social care.	Visit took place on 4 July.
TBC	Meeting with Headteachers	Evaluate change over the last twelve months	People and Place	Aim for Summer time; early July after assessments	To be similar to event held in September 2017	
4 Sep 2018	Business and Investment Review	Workshop requested at the O&S Board on 19 June 2018	People and Place	4 September 2018	A workshop to be held to discuss the development of ward councillor involvement working with local businesses and the regeneration team.	Workshop arranged for 4 September at 5.00 p.m.
4 Sep 2018	Land Value Taxation	Workshop requested to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the points raised in the Motion	Finance	21 Nov 2018	Joint workshop scheduled with PVFM on 21 November 2018.	

PART C – OUTSTANDING ISSUES – DATES TO BE DETERMINED

When Discussed	Title	Summary of issue	Directorate	Timescales	Notes	Outcome
26 Nov 17	Free Schools	Update would be received when the national policy on Free Schools had been clarified.	Children's Services	TBC		
6 Mar 2018	Children's Social Care Getting to Good Improvement Plan Update	Report to be received following sign off by Ofsted	Children's Services	July 2018	Update received at O&S Board on 24 July 2018	
6 Mar 2018	Selective Licensing Scheme	Update on Year 4 of 5 of the Scheme	People and Place	March 2019	Review to be conducted	
6 Mar 2018	Combatting Acid Attacks	Members agreed the voluntary scheme not be introduced, however, the issue was to remain on the work programme pending approval of legislation.	People and Place	TBC		
ESN Link Meeting 9 Nov 17	Review of Housing Strategy	Update	People and Place		Scheduled in January 2019	
ESN Link Meeting 27 Mar 2018	Children's Services Inspection (may include Virtual School)		Children's Services	TBC		
O&S Board, 19 Jun 18	Community Horizon Projects	Update Requested	Policy and Governance	TBC	Members requested a report at the meeting held on 19 June 2018 as a result of the item being reported on the General Exceptions/Urgent Decisions report.	
Council, 11 July 2018	Tackling 'Problem' and Underage Gambling		People and Place	Nov 2018	Motion referred to O&S Board. O&S and Licensing to consult with Gamble Aware and other	

					relevant parties to ensure the Council and its partner agencies follow best practice	
ENS Link Meeting 27 Mar 18	Children's Health	Update	Children's Services (Thriving Communities)	Oct 2018	Link Meeting, 27 March 2018	
HWB Link Meeting 27 Mar 18	Ofsted Focused Inspection Outcome	Update	Children's Services (Thriving Communities)		Link Meeting 27 March 2018	
O&S Board 4 Sep 2018	Thriving Communities	Update and Description of the Programme	Chief Executive's (Thriving Communities)	Nov 2018	To be confirmed that this will be presented in November 2018	
Policy Framework	Youth Justice Plan	Annual Report	Children's Services (Thriving Communities)	Nov 2018	Scheduled in November 2018	
Link Meeting and Board in March 2018	Social Values in Procurement	Ability of local companies to access the CHEST; potential to impact on agreements with partner agencies	Corporate and Commercial (Cooperative Services)	TBC		
Link Meeting	Resident First Programme	Update	Corporate and Commercial (Cooperative Services)	TBC	Requested to see that the programme to engage members is maintained	
Council, 12 th September 2018	Council Motion: Keeping our Villages and Rural Areas HGV Free	Examine the merits and practicalities of establishing a Lorry Watch Scheme	People and Place (Thriving Communities)	8 Jan 2019	Examine the possible establishment of a scheme in various parts of the borough in conjunction with District Executives, Parish Councils, residents' associations and the Police via a workshop	

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PART D – ACTIONS FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS

Date of Meeting	Title of Report	Directorate	Action(s)	Date Completed and Outcome
6 March 2018	Virtual School	Children's Services	Ofsted results to be reported to O&S Board in a short briefing note during the next municipal year (18/19)	
19 June 2018	Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards	Community Health and Social Care	Meeting to held between the Chair of O&S and the Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care to discuss the proposed Liberty Protection Safeguards legislation in order to raise the issue with the three MPs.	The Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care sent the letters to the borough's three MPs on 16 July 2018.
2 June 2018	O&S Annual Report	Legal and Democratic Services	Copies of the report to be sent to District Libraries and posted on the website following approval at Council.	The report is posted on the website on the Overview and Scrutiny page. Copies of the report were sent to all libraries on 27 July 2018.
19 June 2018	Key Decision Document	Legal and Democratic Services	Clarification be sought on the Ackers Farm decision as work had already started.	Response sent 20 June 2018 – it was explained that remedial works had started due to the collapse of wall and traffic management issues.
24 July 2018	Getting to Good Children's Improvement Programme.	Children's Services	In September 2018 to update the Chair and the other OS Board members on the latest developments concerning the Getting to Good Children's Improvement Programme.	Workshop arranged for 17 September 2018 at 5.00 p.m.
24 July 2018	Oldham Work and Skills Strategy Update	Economy & Skills	Chair to have discussion with relevant portfolio holder to look at	The Chair met with the relevant Cabinet member on 17

			the five key points in the report and their prioritisation.	September with a follow-up meeting scheduled on 10 October.
4 September 2018	Oldham Cares	Community Health and Social Care	Chair to meet with the Alliance Director to discuss a way forward and report back to the Board	

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KEY DECISION DOCUMENT – COVERING DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN FROM 1 DECEMBER 2018

Key Decision Reference	Subject Area For Decision	Led By	Decision Date	Decision Taker
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Economy and Enterprise Cabinet Portfolio

RCR-09-14	Eastern Gateway Town Centre Land and Property Acquisitions	Director of Economy and Skills	January 2019	Cabinet
Description: Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Private for financial and commercial reasons				
RCR-10-14	Western Gateway Town Centre Land and Property Acquisitions	Director of Economy and Skills	January 2019	Cabinet
Description: To acquire strategic land and properties across the Western Gateway of the Town Centre Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Private for financial and commercial reasons				
ECEN-08-16	Oldham Property Partnerships - Final Reconciliation	Director of Economy and Skills	January 2019	Cabinet
Description: Reconciliation of money held in OPP joint venture. Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Report to be considered in private due to its commercial sensitivity and detailing of financial affairs.				

KEY DECISION DOCUMENT – COVERING DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN FROM 1 DECEMBER 2018

Key Decision Reference	Subject Area For Decision	Led By	Decision Date	Decision Taker
ECEN-12-17	Oldham Heritage and Arts Centre/Oldham Coliseum Enabling Works	Borough Solicitor (Paul Entwistle), Borough Treasurer, Director of Economy and Skills	December 2018	Cabinet Member - Economy & Enterprise (Leader - Councillor Sean Fielding)
Description: The implementation of enabling works in relation to the development of a new heritage and arts centre and a new theatre. Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Part A Cabinet report (Oldham Cultural Quarter), 24th April 2017.				
ECEN-07-18	Hollinwood Junction Development Site - Disposal of land at Albert Street	Director of Economy and Skills	December 2018	Cabinet Member - Economy & Enterprise (Leader - Councillor Sean Fielding)
Description: To approve the final terms for the disposal of land at Albert Street, Hollinwood. Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Private because it contains information relating to the financial and business affairs.				
ECEN-10-18	Waterloo St Area Utility Diversions and Highway Improvements	Deputy Chief Executive People and Place – Helen Lockwood	December 2018	Cabinet Member - Economy & Enterprise (Leader - Councillor Sean Fielding)

KEY DECISION DOCUMENT – COVERING DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN FROM 1 DECEMBER 2018

Key Decision Reference	Subject Area For Decision	Led By	Decision Date	Decision Taker
Description: Utility diversions to facilitate the construction of the new Coliseum Theatre and OMA Heritage and Arts Centre and adjacent highway improvements Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Leader of the Council				
ECEN-11-18	Appointment of EWA Architects	Deputy Chief Executive People and Place – Helen Lockwood	December 2018	Cabinet Member - Economy & Enterprise (Leader - Councillor Sean Fielding)
Description: Appointment of EWA architects to complete the design and assist with the delivery of the new Coliseum Theatre and new heritage and arts centre on Union St Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Report of 1st February 2018 concerning the client-side appointment of EWA. This report is private as it contains information that relates to the financial and business affairs of a third party.				
ECEN-16-18	Living Wage Accreditation	Deputy Chief Executive Corporate and Commercial – Ray Ward	January 2019	Cabinet
Description: To consider accreditation through the Living Wage Foundation Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Public				
ECEN-18-18	Alexandra Park Depot	Director of Economy and Skills	January 2019	Cabinet
Description: Improvements to depot area of Alexandra Park Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Cabinet Report. Private given financially sensitive information.				

KEY DECISION DOCUMENT – COVERING DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN FROM 1 DECEMBER 2018

Key Decision Reference	Subject Area For Decision	Led By	Decision Date	Decision Taker
ECEN-19-18	Alexandra Park Multi-disciplinary Team	Director of Economy and Skills	December 2018	Cabinet Member - Economy & Enterprise (Leader - Councillor Sean Fielding)
Description: Appointment of multi-disciplinary team in relation to the Alexandra Park Depot improvements. Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Delegated Decision. Report is private as it contains sensitive financial information.				
ECEN-20-18 New!	Northern Roots	Director of Strategic Reform – Rebekah Sutcliffe	January 2019	Cabinet
Description: To bring forward proposals for a new initiative. Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Private: Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 as it is not in the public interest to disclose the information because the report contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of the Council.				

Education and Culture Cabinet Portfolio

EDC-06-18 New!	Annual Determination 2020/2021	Deputy Chief Executive People and Place – Helen Lockwood	January 2019	Cabinet
Description: School Admissions for the period 2020/21 - Coordinated Scheme Document(s) to be considered in public or private: All documentation will be public				

KEY DECISION DOCUMENT – COVERING DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN FROM 1 DECEMBER 2018

Key Decision Reference	Subject Area For Decision	Led By	Decision Date	Decision Taker
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Employment and Skills Cabinet Portfolio - None

Children's Services Cabinet Portfolio

CHS-01-18 New!	Right Start Contract Arrangements from April 2019	Director of Children's Services – Merlin Joseph, Director of Strategic Reform – Rebekah Sutcliffe	December 2018	Cabinet
<p>Description: The Council has had a contract with Bridgewater Community Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust since April 2016 to deliver the Right Start 0 – 19 service including Health Visiting, Children's Centres and School Nursing Services. The current contract period ends on 31st March 2019. Cabinet will consider options regarding future delivery arrangements.</p> <p>Document(s) to be considered in public or private: The report will be considered in private due to its commercial sensitivity and detailing of financial and business affairs.</p>				

Health and Social Care Cabinet Portfolio - None

Housing Cabinet Portfolio

KEY DECISION DOCUMENT – COVERING DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN FROM 1 DECEMBER 2018

Key Decision Reference	Subject Area For Decision	Led By	Decision Date	Decision Taker
HSG-01-18	GMSF - Northern Gateway Masterplan	Deputy Chief Executive People and Place – Helen Lockwood	December 2018	Cabinet
Description: The report explains how the Northern Gateway masterplan demonstrates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the capacity of strategic economic and residential growth in the area; - a development vision for the Northern Gateway; and, the delivery of spatial growth within the area. Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Private on commercial sensitivity grounds				
HSG-02-18	Approval of new Warm Homes Delivery Agent	Deputy Chief Executive People and Place – Helen Lockwood	January 2019	Cabinet
Description: Approval of procured partners to deliver the Warm Homes Oldham contract (through OJEU procurement process) Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Private due to commercial sensitivity				
HSG-04-18	Oldham Housing and Social Welfare Services	Deputy Chief Executive People and Place – Helen Lockwood	December 2018	Cabinet
Description: To consider an extension to the existing contract. Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Private Commercially sensitive				

KEY DECISION DOCUMENT – COVERING DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN FROM 1 DECEMBER 2018

Key Decision Reference	Subject Area For Decision	Led By	Decision Date	Decision Taker
HSG-05-18	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2017 - 2018	Deputy Chief Executive People and Place – Helen Lockwood	December 2018	Cabinet Member - Housing (Cllr Hannah Roberts)
<p>Description: Under Regulation 34 and 35 of The Town and Country (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 local planning authorities must make monitoring information available for inspection as soon as possible after the information becomes available. The Monitoring Report covers the previous financial year that is 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.</p> <p>In line with the Regulations the Monitoring Report provides details on whether the council is meeting the milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) for preparing the various Local Plan documents. Performance is monitored against the LDS that was in place at the start of the monitoring period. The Monitoring Report also monitors a range of planning indicators, such as housing, employment and biodiversity, which seek to assess the effectiveness of the council's land-use planning policies, and whether they are achieving their objectives and delivering sustainable development.</p> <p>Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Oldham's Monitoring Report 2017 - 18</p>				
HSG-06-18	Revised Social Housing Allocations Scheme	Deputy Chief Executive People and Place – Helen Lockwood	February 2019	Cabinet
<p>Description: The Council has undertaken a review with partners of how social housing is allocated within the borough. This report follows consultation with partners, elected members and others and seeks approval for a new Allocations Scheme.</p> <p>Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Report to follow</p>				

Neighbourhood Services Cabinet Portfolio

KEY DECISION DOCUMENT – COVERING DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN FROM 1 DECEMBER 2018

Key Decision Reference	Subject Area For Decision	Led By	Decision Date	Decision Taker
NEI-07-18 New!	Waste Management Replacement Vehicle Fleet	Deputy Chief Executive People and Place – Helen Lockwood	February 2019	Cabinet
Description: The Waste Management Service need to replace their current vehicle fleet with new vehicles in 2019. Document(s) to be considered in public or private:				

Policing and Community Safety Cabinet Portfolio - None

Finance and Corporate Resources Cabinet Portfolio

FCR-09-18	Report of the Director of Finance – Revenue Monitor and Capital Investment Programme 2018/19 Month 8	Deputy Chief Executive Corporate and Commercial – Ray Ward	February 2019	Cabinet
Description: The report provides an update on the Council's 2018/19 forecast revenue budget position and the financial position of the capital programme as at the period ending 30 November 2018 (Month 8) Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Report of the Director of Finance – Revenue Monitor and Capital Investment Programme 2018/19 Month 8 Background Documents: Appendices – Various Report to be considered in Public				

KEY DECISION DOCUMENT – COVERING DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN FROM 1 DECEMBER 2018

Key Decision Reference	Subject Area For Decision	Led By	Decision Date	Decision Taker
FCR-10-18	Report of the Director of Finance – Revenue Monitor and Capital Investment Programme 2018/19 Quarter 3	Deputy Chief Executive Corporate and Commercial – Ray Ward	March 2019	Cabinet
<p>Description: The report provides an update on the Council's 2018/19 forecast revenue budget position and the financial position of the capital programme as at the period ending 31 December 2018 (Quarter 3)</p> <p>Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Report of the Director of Finance – Revenue Monitor and Capital Investment Programme 2018/19 Quarter 3</p> <p>Background Documents: Appendices – Various</p> <p>Report to be considered in Public</p>				
FCR-11-18	Report of the Director of Finance - Capital Programme & Capital Strategy for 2019/20 to 2023/24	Deputy Chief Executive Corporate and Commercial – Ray Ward	February 2019	Cabinet
<p>Description: To consider the Council's capital programme and capital strategy</p> <p>Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Report of the Director of Finance - Capital Programme & Capital Strategy for 2019/20 to 2023/24</p> <p>Background Documents: Various Appendices</p> <p>Report to be considered in public</p>				

KEY DECISION DOCUMENT – COVERING DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN FROM 1 DECEMBER 2018

Key Decision Reference	Subject Area For Decision	Led By	Decision Date	Decision Taker
FCR-12-18	Statement of the Chief Financial Officer on Reserves, Robustness of the Estimates and Affordability and Prudence of Capital Investments in the 2019/20 Budget Setting Process	Deputy Chief Executive Corporate and Commercial – Ray Ward	February 2019	Cabinet
<p>Description: To consider the statement of the robustness of estimates and adequacy of the reserves in the 2019/20 budget setting process.</p> <p>Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Statement of the Chief Financial Officer on Reserves, Robustness of the Estimates and Affordability and Prudence of Capital Investments in the 2019/20 Budget Setting Process</p> <p>Background documents: Various Appendices</p> <p>Report to be considered in public</p>				
FCR-13-18	Report of the Director of Finance - Budget 2019/20 - Determination of the Tax Bases for Council Tax Setting and for Business Rates Income Purposes	Deputy Chief Executive Corporate and Commercial – Ray Ward	December 2018	Cabinet
<p>Description: The determination of the tax bases for Council Tax setting and for Business Rates income for use in 2019/20 budget deliberations</p> <p>Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Report of the Director of Finance - Budget 2019/20 - Determination of the Tax Bases for Council Tax Setting and for Business Rates Income Purposes</p> <p>Background Documents: Various Appendices</p> <p>Report to be considered in public</p>				

KEY DECISION DOCUMENT – COVERING DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN FROM 1 DECEMBER 2018

Key Decision Reference	Subject Area For Decision	Led By	Decision Date	Decision Taker
FCR-14-18	Joint Report of the Deputy Chief Executive People and Place and Director of Finance - Strategic Housing Revenue Account Estimates for 2018/19 to 2023/24	Deputy Chief Executive Corporate and Commercial – Ray Ward, Deputy Chief Executive People and Place – Helen Lockwood	February 2019	Cabinet
<p>Description: The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) outturn estimates for 2018/19, the detailed budget for 2019/20 and the strategic HRA estimates for the three years 2020/21 to 2023/24</p> <p>Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Joint Report of the Deputy Chief Executive People and Place and Director of Finance Strategic Housing Revenue Account Estimates for 2018/19 to 2023/24</p> <p>Background Documents: Various Appendices</p> <p>Report to be considered in public</p>				
FCR-15-18	Report of the Director of Finance - Revenue Budget 2019/20 and Medium Term Financial Strategy 2019/20 to 2023/24	Deputy Chief Executive Corporate and Commercial – Ray Ward	February 2019	Cabinet

KEY DECISION DOCUMENT – COVERING DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN FROM 1 DECEMBER 2018

Key Decision Reference	Subject Area For Decision	Led By	Decision Date	Decision Taker
<p>Description: To consider the Administration's detailed revenue budget reduction proposals (2019/20 to 2021/22) and the presentation of the Medium Term Financial Strategy for the Council (2019/20 to 2023/24 incorporating the current policy landscape and Local Government Finance Settlement</p> <p>Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Report of the Director of Finance - Revenue Budget 2019/20 and Medium Term Financial Strategy 2019/20 to 2023/24</p> <p>Background Documents: Various Appendices</p> <p>Report to be considered in public</p>				
CR-17-18	Report of the Director of Finance - Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2019/20 - including Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement, Annual Investment Strategy and Prudential Indicators	Deputy Chief Executive Corporate and Commercial – Ray Ward	February 2019	Cabinet
<p>Description: To consider the Council's Treasury Management Strategy for 2019/20</p> <p>Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Report of the Director of Finance - Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2019/20 - including Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement, Annual Investment Strategy and Prudential Indicators</p> <p>Background Documents: Various Appendices</p> <p>Report to be considered in public</p>				
FCR-22-18	2019/20 Council Tax Reduction Scheme	Director of Finance – Anne Ryans	February 2019	Cabinet
<p>Description: To determine the Council Tax Reduction Scheme for 2019/20</p> <p>Document(s) to be considered in public or private: this is a public item</p>				

KEY DECISION DOCUMENT – COVERING DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN FROM 1 DECEMBER 2018

Key Decision Reference	Subject Area For Decision	Led By	Decision Date	Decision Taker
FCR-23-18	Schools National Funding Formula - Report of the Director of Finance and Director of Education & Early Years	Deputy Chief Executive People and Place – Helen Lockwood	December 2018	Cabinet
<p>Description: To consider how the funding to schools and academies should be distributed for 2019/20.</p> <p>Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Proposed Report: Schools National Funding Formula</p> <p>Background Documents: Various Appendices</p>				
FCR-24-18 New!	Retender of eBulk (online) DBS system	Deputy Chief Executive Corporate and Commercial – Ray Ward	January 2019	Cabinet Member - Finance and Corporate Resources (Deputy Leader - Cllr Abdul Jabbar)
<p>Description: Approval for the Council's re-contracting for an eBulk DBS supplier from 25 December 2018 as part of a GM collaboration</p> <p>Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Report</p>				
FCR-25-18 New!	Local Welfare Provision	Director of Finance – Anne Ryans	March 2019	Cabinet Member - Finance and Corporate Resources (Deputy Leader - Cllr Abdul Jabbar)

KEY DECISION DOCUMENT – COVERING DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN FROM 1 DECEMBER 2018

Key Decision Reference	Subject Area For Decision	Led By	Decision Date	Decision Taker
<p>Description: Approval of procured partners to supply white goods and new and pre-loved furniture to support deliver of the Local Welfare Provision scheme.</p> <p>Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Private - commercially sensitive</p>				
FCR-26-18 New!	Commercial Investment Opportunity	Deputy Chief Executive Corporate and Commercial – Ray Ward	December 2018	Cabinet
<p>Description: In line with the Council's commercialisation agenda to consider an investment opportunity.</p> <p>Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Private - Documents (Report and Appendices) to be considered in private due to commercial sensitivity</p>				
FCR-27-18 New!	Oldham Council's inclusion within the Greater Manchester, Cheshire East and Cheshire West & Chester Business Rates Poll 2019/20	Deputy Chief Executive Corporate and Commercial – Ray Ward	January 2019	Cabinet Member - Finance and Corporate Resources (Deputy Leader - Cllr Abdul Jabbar)
<p>Description: The report seeks formal approval for the Council's inclusion in the Greater Manchester, Cheshire East and Cheshire West & Chester Business Rates Pool for the financial year 2019/20.</p> <p>Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Report: Oldham Council's inclusion within the Greater Manchester, Cheshire East and Cheshire West & Chester Business Rates Poll 2019/20</p> <p>Various Appendices</p>				

KEY DECISION DOCUMENT – COVERING DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN FROM 1 DECEMBER 2018

Key Decision Reference	Subject Area For Decision	Led By	Decision Date	Decision Taker
FCR-28-18 New!	Non-Domestic Rates Tax Base 2019/20	Deputy Chief Executive Corporate and Commercial – Ray Ward	January 2019	Cabinet Member - Finance and Corporate Resources (Deputy Leader - Cllr Abdul Jabbar)
<p>Description: Report setting out information to determine the Non-Domestic (Business Rates) Tax Base for 2019/20 using the most up to date information and estimates available.</p> <p>Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Report: Non-Domestic Rates Tax Base 2019/20</p> <p>Various Appendices</p>				

Commissioning Partnership Board

CPB-03-18 New!	Section 75 Agreement	Chief Executive/Accountable Officer NHS Oldham CCG	January 2019	Commissioning Partnership Board
<p>Description: To provide notification of decisions to be taken by the Commissioning Partnership Board</p> <p>Document(s) to be considered in public or private: Report to be considered in private due to its commercial sensitivity and detail of financial affairs.</p>				

KEY DECISION DOCUMENT – COVERING DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN FROM 1 DECEMBER 2018

Key Decision Reference	Subject Area For Decision	Led By	Decision Date	Decision Taker
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Key:

New! - indicates an item that has been added this month

Notes:

1. The procedure for requesting details of documents listed to be submitted to decision takers for consideration is to contact the Contact Officer contained within the Key Decision Sheet for that item. The contact address for documents is Oldham Council, Civic Centre, West Street, Oldham, OL1 1UH. Other documents relevant to those matters may be submitted to the decision maker.
2. Where on a Key Decision Sheet the Decision Taker is Cabinet, the list of its Members are as follows: Councillors Sean Fielding, Arooj Shah, Abdul Jabbar, Paul Jacques, Amanda Chadderton, Shaid Mushtaq, Zahid Chauhan, Ateeque Ur-Rehman, and Hannah Roberts.
3. Full Key Decision details (including documents to be submitted to the decision maker for consideration, specific contact officer details and notification on if a report is likely to be considered in private) can be found via the online published plan at:
<http://committees.oldham.gov.uk/mgListPlans.aspx?RPId=144&RD=0>