

CITY AND COUNTY OF SWANSEA

NOTICE OF MEETING

You are invited to attend a Meeting of the

BUSINESS & ADMINISTRATION CABINET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

At: Committee Room 3, Civic Centre, Swansea.

On: Wednesday, 11 March 2015

Time: 11.00 am

AGENDA

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- 1 **Apologies for Absence.**
- 2 **Disclosures of Personal and Prejudicial Interests.** 1 - 2
- 3 **Minutes.** 3 - 4
To approve as a correct record the minutes of the Business and Administration CAC held on 11 February 2015.
- 4 **Presentation - Co-operative Councils.**
- 5 **Report on Co-operative Councils Conference.** 5 - 9
- 6 **Work Programme.**



Patrick Arran
Head of Legal, Democratic Services & Procurement
Wednesday, 4 March 2015

Contact: Democratic Services - 636824

BUSINESS AND ADMINISTRATION CABINET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Labour Councillors: 9

J E Burtonshaw	C Thomas
J A Hale (Vice Chair)	D W W Thomas (Chair)
T J Hennegan	L V Walton
G Owens	T M White
B G Owen	

Liberal Democrat Councillors: 2

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Independent Councillor: 1

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Conservative Councillor: 1

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Officers/Members:

Clive Lloyd	Cabinet Member for Transformation & Performance (For Info)
Dean Taylor	Director of Corporate Services(For Info)
Sarah Caulkin	Head of Information and Business Change
Jo Portwood	Policy and Strategy Officer
Democratic Services	
Archives	

Total Copies Needed:

20

Disclosures of Interest

To receive Disclosures of Interest from Councillors and Officers

Councillors

Councillors Interests are made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Conduct adopted by the City and County of Swansea. You must disclose orally to the meeting the existence and nature of that interest.

NOTE: You are requested to identify the Agenda Item / Minute No. / Planning Application No. and Subject Matter to which that interest relates and to enter all declared interests on the sheet provided for that purpose at the meeting.

1. If you have a **Personal Interest** as set out in **Paragraph 10** of the Code, you **MAY STAY, SPEAK AND VOTE** unless it is also a Prejudicial Interest.
2. If you have a Personal Interest which is also a **Prejudicial Interest** as set out in **Paragraph 12** of the Code, then subject to point 3 below, you **MUST WITHDRAW** from the meeting (unless you have obtained a dispensation from the Authority's Standards Committee)
3. Where you have a Prejudicial Interest you may attend the meeting but only for the purpose of making representations, answering questions or giving evidence relating to the business, **provided** that the public are also allowed to attend the meeting for the same purpose, whether under a statutory right or otherwise. In such a case, you **must withdraw from the meeting immediately after the period for making representations, answering questions, or giving evidence relating to the business has ended**, and in any event before further consideration of the business begins, whether or not the public are allowed to remain in attendance for such consideration (**Paragraph 14** of the Code).
4. Where you have agreement from the Monitoring Officer that the information relating to your Personal Interest is **sensitive information**, as set out in **Paragraph 16** of the Code of Conduct, your obligation to disclose such information is replaced with an obligation to disclose the existence of a personal interest and to confirm that the Monitoring Officer has agreed that the nature of such personal interest is sensitive information.
5. If you are relying on a **grant of a dispensation** by the Standards Committee, you must, before the matter is under consideration:
 - i) Disclose orally both the interest concerned and the existence of the dispensation; and
 - ii) Before or immediately after the close of the meeting give written notification to the Authority containing:

- a) Details of the prejudicial interest;
- b) Details of the business to which the prejudicial interest relates;
- c) Details of, and the date on which, the dispensation was granted; and
- d) Your signature

Officers

Financial Interests

1. If an Officer has a financial interest in any matter which arises for decision at any meeting to which the Officer is reporting or at which the Officer is in attendance involving any member of the Council and /or any third party the Officer shall declare an interest in that matter and take no part in the consideration or determination of the matter and shall withdraw from the meeting while that matter is considered. Any such declaration made in a meeting of a constitutional body shall be recorded in the minutes of that meeting. No Officer shall make a report to a meeting for a decision to be made on any matter in which s/he has a financial interest.
2. A “financial interest” is defined as any interest affecting the financial position of the Officer, either to his/her benefit or to his/her detriment. It also includes an interest on the same basis for any member of the Officers family or a close friend and any company firm or business from which an Officer or a member of his/her family receives any remuneration. There is no financial interest for an Officer where a decision on a report affects all of the Officers of the Council or all of the officers in a Department or Service.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SWANSEA

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS & ADMINISTRATION CABINET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

HELD AT THE CHAMBER MEETING ROOM, CIVIC CENTRE, SWANSEA.
ON WEDNESDAY, 11 FEBRUARY 2015 AT 11.00 AM

PRESENT: Councillor D W W Thomas (Chair) Presided

Councillor(s)	Councillor(s)	Councillor(s)
J A Hale B G Owen	L V Walton	T M White

Officer:
G Borsden – Democratic Services

23 **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE.**

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors JE Burtonshaw and C Thomas.

24 **DISCLOSURES OF PERSONAL AND PREJUDICIAL INTERESTS.**

In accordance with the Code of Conduct adopted by the City and County of Swansea, no interests were declared.

25 **MINUTES.**

RESOLVED that the Minutes of the meeting of the Business & Administration Cabinet Advisory Committee held on 14 January 2015 be approved as a correct record.

26 **PRESENTATION ON CO-OPERATIVE COUNCILS.**

The Chair reported that Jo Portwood, the Officer due to give the presentation was not in work due to a family bereavement.

AGREED that the presentation be deferred to the March meeting.

27 **REPORT ON CO-OPERATIVE COUNCILS CONFERENCE.**

The Committee discussed the contents of the report from the conference held in Plymouth in June 2014 which was attended by Councillor Ryland Doyle as part of his previous role as a Cabinet Member.

They discussed the areas of co-operative best practice identified in the report in operation in Plymouth such as the School Meals Service and Energy Co-operative

and how they could potentially be developed in Swansea. Further detailed research and information would be required before the ideas could be progressed.

28 **WORK PROGRAMME.**

NOTED that: -

- 1) The next meeting of the Committee on 11 March 2015 would receive the presentation on Co-operative Councils.
- 2) The Chair indicated that Councillor Clive Lloyd, the Cabinet Member for Transformation & Performance had asked the committee to look at the operation of Design Print. The Officer in charge of Design Print would be invited to a future meeting to give an overview presentation of its operation.

The meeting ended at 11.15 am

CHAIR

Business & Administration Cabinet Advisory Committee

11th February 2015

Report on Cooperative Council Conference, Plymouth, June 2014

In June 2014 I attended a Cooperative Council conference in Plymouth and this paper provides a brief overview of the day and some areas where Swansea should consider making further links with the Cooperative Council movement.

The first part of the morning comprised a tour of some regeneration activity within Plymouth. The second part of the day focused on how Plymouth has addressed some of the challenges that it faces in adopting the cooperative council methodology.

Regeneration in Plymouth

Direct comparisons between Plymouth and Swansea are difficult due to two factors-

- Plymouth is a regional capital for the area southwest of Bristol, and through this status is able to attract the type of investment that Swansea struggles to achieve. It is able to attract businesses such as Waitrose; perhaps a more direct comparison for Plymouth would be Cardiff, and in a southwest context the direct comparison for Swansea would be more appropriately Exeter.
- Plymouth has a different split between the private and public sector employment levels in comparison with Swansea; Plymouth has approximately 77% of its workforce employed in the private sector as opposed to approximately 60% in Swansea. The reason for this is that Plymouth does not have any significant UK government offices located in its area; its public sector employment are almost exclusively the local authority, the health service, and the military, which is a declining presence due to the rundown of the Devonport dockyard.

Regeneration in Plymouth has been focused on the Devonport area, which in 1999 was in the top 5% of deprived areas of England. It had some of the worst health statistics of any NDC area. This area was one which comprised large social housing estates intended to provide housing for people working in the Docks and Military. The regeneration area initiatives have been focused on three issues-

- The Plymouth New Deal for Communities Programme (NDC) area. The NDC was an area-based regeneration programme introduced in 1999. The NDC Programme was a key part of the Labour Government's strategy to tackle multiple deprivations in some of the most deprived neighborhoods in England. Thirty nine NDC Partnerships have been allocated a total of approximately £2bn with which to achieve transformational change over a ten year period. Plymouth NDC was allocated £53 million for an area with a population of approximately the

size of Penderry. This money was available to match funds against European funding bids and consequently the actual investment into the area totaled over £60 million.

- Due to the poor health statistics of the community a significant amount of work was dedicated to improving public health in the area; this work focused on improving public health through a series of interventions designed to improve amongst other things housing stock for the area which was considered extremely poor, and through provision of new public open spaces and play facilities
- The decline in the dockyards at Devonport contributed significantly to the deprivation in the locality with a dockyard and military workforce of approximately 20,000 in the 1970s being reduced to around about 5000 in 2010. This has generated both a challenge for the Council and an opportunity; the challenge has been to address the consequences of a sudden loss of skilled and stable jobs within the community, whilst the opportunity was that the Ministry of Defense has signed over significant acreage of land to the council at no cost or below market value, including a working dockyard with all of the infrastructure in place.

The combination of having over £50 million available to regenerate an area while at the same time being having a significant amount of land with dockyard facilities means that Plymouth have been able to focus the regeneration on a variety of schemes to transform the public realm of the area while at the same time using the dockyards to attract significant inward investment to build new opportunities within the maritime sector. They have replaced a large amount of the early post war period council housing with modern social housing, integrated with private developments (where Affordable Housing has been an integral theme), resulting in estates of mixed ownership.

A review of the Health Impact Assessment of improving the social housing in Devonport can be found at - www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=49873

One issue which has some relevance to a current debate in Swansea is that they have rehoused some residents from low-level flats to a new high rise block; this has not caused any significant problems etc because people were aware that there would be significant benefits to living in better quality housing, and the block has been appropriately managed so that many of the issues which are often associated with tower blocks have not occurred.

Plymouth as a Cooperative Council

Plymouth Council decided to become a cooperative council partly as a response to the ending of the NDC programme in 2011 and the need to find a way of providing a framework for continuing some of this work, along with a need to find a response to the financial austerity that all local government has been wrestling with since 2010. A change of control of the council in 2012 was the catalyst for the decision to become a cooperative council.

The new administration in 2012 set out a challenging agenda to establish Plymouth as Britain's Ocean City (this has become the strapline for the Council). It opted for the co-operative model as the means to deliver on this agenda. What does this actually mean in practice? -

- The authority endorses the internationally recognised co-operative and ethical values as a basis for work that it takes forward as a co-operative council
- There is a Cabinet Member whose portfolio has responsibility for Cooperative Council activities
- Plans for local economic development, such as for jobs, investment and housing, include an explicit component focused on the development of co-operative enterprise, including credit unions
- **There is an explicit recognition in commissioning of the added value that can come from co-operative and mutual enterprises**
- Commissioning staff have received training in co-operative models
- **They are open to the potential of services that are spun out services where appropriate being run on high quality co-operative models**
- **Services that are spun out of direct provision encourage a co-operative or mutual form and protect assets through common ownership or a wider asset lock where they have been developed with taxpayer money**
- It operates as a Fairtrade Town, recognising the value of this as a form of support for producer co-operatives overseas
- They encourage schools, where the national context allows this, to convert to co-operative schools, following the options now available for this
- They encourage agencies that act as partners locally, such as further education colleges and social housing, to consider co-operative and mutual models of governance
- They have given consideration / had a debate on sourcing utility services, including banking, energy and telephony from co-operative providers.
- The authority operates as an employer with an appropriate partnership and form of consultation with trades unions.

I have highlighted the two issues above which might have particular relevance to current debates in Swansea; They are a Labour Authority but see no conflict in establishing cooperatives out side of direct local authority control. They see this as a far more preferable option than full privatization. They also have established a joint commissioning partnership to work with Partners at the equivalent of the LSB to achieve greater savings through large-scale joint procurements.

http://www.plymouth.gov.uk/cooperative_commissioning.pdf.

Some examples of Plymouth Cooperative Council in Action

Plymouth Energy Community

Plymouth Energy Community (PEC) is a members' co-operative run by local people to give the Plymouth community the power to transform how they buy, use and generate energy in the city.

Plymouth Council established it in 2013 to take forward ideas to assist in dealing with Fuel Poverty.

It has assisted over 10,000 people to switch suppliers since being established.

It has also overseen the establishment of PEC Renewables Ltd, a Community Interest Company to install solar panels on school and community building roofs; there is a second phase plan to install solar panels on other council buildings across the city. Their first share offer raised over £600 000, with over 50% of investors being local Plymouth residents with the average investment being £2800. There is a cap on the amount of share capital one investor can have, which ensures ownership and control does not fall to a small group of investors.

Further information can be obtained at –
<http://www.plymouthenergycommunity.com>

School Meal Catering Cooperative

Faced with the need to cut budgets, Plymouth council decided to create a local authority trading co-operative company, the first of its kind in the country, to provide school meals. Working on the principle of one school, one vote, it will bring together the pooled budgets of 64 primary schools, five special schools and one alternative complementary education service.

Staff will be transferred from the council's education catering service to the co-op, meaning their conditions of service; hourly rates, hours and length of service will be unaffected. A co-operative joint partnership board of elected representatives from the schools and local councilors will take decisions about the school meals service, which last year served over 1.5 million lunches to local children.

Work was carried out to build the confidence of the Trade Unions in the employment transfer arrangements.

This cooperative will commence operation in September 2014.

Financial Inclusion

Advice Plymouth is a formal consortium of not-for-profit advice agencies, commissioned by Plymouth City Council to deliver a co-ordinated advice and information service for the people of Plymouth. The service is available to people who live, work or study in Plymouth.

Consortium members, selected for their track record in delivering quality advice services to groups, including those with special needs, comprise of Plymouth Council, Plymouth Credit Union, Plymouth Citizens Advice Bureau, Age UK Plymouth, Plymouth Guild and Routeways.

It provides a one-stop shop for all advice services including Financial Inclusion work.

This is an area where apart from the actual formal consortium arrangements to deliver the service, Swansea is actually ahead of Plymouth in terms of the work we do to deal with Financial Inclusion & Payday loan type companies etc, and I have suggested that people attending the conference contact Cllr Mitch Theaker for more information on things like the Bonymaen Young Mothers work.

Conclusion

There is certainly value in Swansea continuing to build links with councils operating on a cooperative model and the example of the School Meal catering cooperative is one which might contain lessons for us in setting up some alternative provisions within Swansea.

Whether this is as formal members of the Cooperative Councils network with attendant membership fees etc is a moot point. I would suggest that as a next step in developing a cooperative approach in Swansea, Officers visit councils already delivering services in this way for the visit to Plymouth confirmed that visiting and speaking with people is a far better way to develop an understanding of the issues involved than a mere review of information available via the Internet.

Councillor Ryland Doyle