

PUBLIC

MINUTES of a meeting of **CABINET** held virtually on 11 March 2021.

PRESENT

Councillor B Lewis (in the Chair)

Councillors A Dale, A Foster, C A Hart, T King, S A Spencer and J Wharmby

Declarations of Interest

Councillor A Dale declared a personal interest in Agenda Item 6(u) – Children’s Services Capital Programme – Further Allocations as a Governor of a School receiving an allocation.

Councillor B Lewis declared a personal interest in Agenda Item 6(r) – Proposed Conversion of Mickley Infant School to a Primary School as the School was within his Division.

37/21 MINORITY GROUP LEADERS’ QUESTIONS

There were no Minority Group Leaders’ questions.

38/21 MINUTES RESOLVED that the non-exempt minutes of the meeting of Cabinet held on 11 February 2021 be confirmed as a correct record.

39/21 CABINET MEMBER MEETINGS - MINUTES RESOLVED to receive the non-exempt minutes of Cabinet Member meetings as follows:

- (a) Young People – 2 February 2021
- (b) Adult Care – 4 and 18 February 2021
- (c) Health & Communities – 4 February 2021
- (d) Strategic Leadership, Culture and Tourism – 4 February 2021
- (e) Clean Growth and Regeneration – 11 February 2021
- (f) Corporate Services – 11 February 2021
- (g) Highways, Transport and Infrastructure – 11 February 2021

40/21 SCRUTINY OF THE NEXT STEPS IN RELATION TO DIRECT CARE HOMES FOR OLDER PEOPLE – UPDATE ON PROGRESS

Councillor G Musson, Chairman of the Improvement and Scrutiny Committee - People, informed Cabinet of the deliberations of the People Improvement and Scrutiny Committee regarding direct care homes for older people.

Following the Cabinet meeting on 4 June 2020, the Improvement and Scrutiny Committee - People was invited to deliberate on the next steps in relation to seven of Derbyshire County Council's direct care homes. The potential closure of these homes, together with the proposed refurbishment of three, had been the subject of a consultation conducted earlier in the year. After considering the consultation outcomes, Cabinet agreed that "none of the homes proposed for closure will close unless a local care home or alternative provision is available to replace it". The Cabinet report invited the Scrutiny Committee to adopt an overseeing role to ensure transparency of decision making and it was suggested that the focus should be on the need for, and type of local provision required.

The People Improvement and Scrutiny Committee at a meeting on 2 September 2020 agreed their approach and extended the scope of this area of work to include the following key lines of enquiry:

1. How will the robustness and durability of ongoing mitigation measures be assessed?
2. How will demand for current and future provision for older people be assessed?
3. How will the market be assessed?
4. What factors will be considered when determining what is local provision?
5. How will factors that determine what is suitable alternative provision be identified and assessed?
6. How will stakeholders be engaged?

The Committee submitted an interim report to Cabinet on 19 November 2020 which stated that the Committee was assured that the mitigation measures in place were sufficiently robust and durable to address the increased risk associated with the properties identified as needing rewiring in the near future. The report indicated that work would continue to pursue the remaining key lines of enquiry. On 10 December 2020, the Executive Director for Adult Social Care and Health submitted a report to Cabinet providing an update on actions relating to direct care homes for older people and a prospective timetable for future actions, further details of which were presented.

When the Committee agreed the lines of enquiry, it was anticipated that a revised strategy and investment plan (informed by a revised Market Position Statement and the strategic needs analysis) would be available at the end of 2020 to inform the Committee's deliberations. Due to the revised timetable, the Committee would not be able to deliver against the key lines of enquiry as anticipated. Therefore, it was proposed that an interim report be submitted to Cabinet.

The Committee was invited to comment on the methodology that might be used to determine what is “local” and “suitable” alternative provision, in the event of each of the above-mentioned care homes closing. To date the Committee had not been presented with any proposals for the future of the seven homes or asked to comment on any decisions. The comments made in the report relate to the proposed methodology and were based on information provided at a snapshot in time. The outcomes of the December 2020 engagement activities and the revised market position statement were not available at the time of the Scrutiny Members’ deliberations. To assist the Scrutiny Working Group, Officers from Adult Care provided descriptions of different types of alternative provision and suggested definitions for the terms “local”, “suitable” and “reasonable”.

The definitions provided were as follows:

- Residential care – a place where personal care and accommodation are provided over a 24/7 period. Residents continue to access community health services as required but do not need to have access to support by a qualified nurse 24/7. Services are provided for short or long periods, and this includes respite care and rehabilitation (in “Community Support Beds”). Residential care homes are required to be registered with the Care Quality Commission. Both the care that people receive, and the premises are regulated by CQC.

- Nursing Care – care homes with nursing are the same as residential care homes except in addition, qualified nursing care is available 24/7 to ensure that the full needs of the person using the service are met.

- Extra Care - a supported living environment for people over 50 years old where each resident live in their own apartment and have the opportunity to use communal facilities for social interaction and to benefit from an onsite 24/7 call system with staff on site who can respond to emergency assistance calls. These settings can be used by people who are able to manage independently and usually there are a range of people from those with no support needs to those with significant personal care needs who would have their support met from a domiciliary care agency visiting them in their apartment.

- Local – It was suggested that for the purposes of relocating people as a result of any residential care home closure any alternative accommodation within a 10-mile radius from their existing care home would be considered as local.

- Suitable – In the context of any proposed care home closure it is likely that for existing residents the most suitable alternative would be another residential care home. However, the care and support needs for each

individual resident would be reassessed at the point of any decision to close a care home and for some individuals that reassessment may identify a need for increased support requirements that could mean they need to move to a nursing care setting. It is also possible, but uncommon, for that reassessment to identify that a person's needs could be met in an extra care setting as an alternative.

- Reasonable – It was suggested that a reasonable alternative would be that which is the most appropriate setting for the individual, based on an assessment of need and which could offer a combination of “suitable” and “local” as defined above. We would expect that in the context of an alternative residential care home this would be any establishment within the whole market, not necessarily just a Council operated alternative.

For each of the seven homes, Scrutiny Members were provided with a map of the surrounding area with alternative accommodation identified with a 10-mile radius drawn on to indicate what falls within the definition of “local”. Members were advised that for current residential care home residents, ‘suitable’ alternative provision would most likely be another residential care home. Information was provided about how many residential care home vacancies were currently available within that local radius and how many residents were currently within the directly provided service. The concept of “reasonable” was addressed by indicating which alternative options met the good or above CQC registration requirements. The vacancy data provided related to a snapshot in time and was for illustrative purposes, therefore it had not been reproduced in this report. However up to date vacancy data is available on the Council’s website. The information provided to the Scrutiny Members included an explanation of other factors that might influence individual decision-making in relation to what was local, suitable and reasonable. It was made clear that during any closure and relocation process, the following factors would be considered when determining the options for each resident:

- The outcome of the individual assessment of current needs.
- The availability of alternative accommodation.
- Individual choice of the resident regarding what is suitable.

The Scrutiny Working Group commented as set out below:

- Given that there was the potential for both demand for residential care and the supply of appropriate provision to fluctuate considerably during the on-going uncertainties created by the pandemic, the timing of the decision about the future of the seven care homes and the long-term accommodation strategy, needed to be carefully considered.

- When the Committee conducts pre-decision scrutiny deliberations in relation to the future of the seven care homes, Members would require up-to date information about demand for, and the supply of, residential care. It was understood that a process is planned to gather this information in due course.

- When considering the proposed methodology, Members placed great importance on the individual assessment of current needs when determining what was “local” for each resident. There was unanimous agreement that whilst distance was an important factor, it was not sufficient to determine “local” in terms of a 10-mile radius from a person’s existing residence. Therefore, Members seek assurance that factors outlined in the explanation of individual assessment of current need (such as accessibility to transport routes, location of family and friends and a person’s connectedness to the area), would be given sufficient consideration when identifying options for each individual.

- The maps provided were a helpful visual aid to see the number and location of provision in each area. However, it was felt that it was an oversimplification to ask Members to form a view about the approach for future provision by merely counting up the number of vacancies in an area and comparing that to the number of residents in each of the DCC home under consideration. Members had questions about on-going affordability for existing and future residents, the sustainability of the market given the current economic pressures brought about by the pandemic, and whether the care provided at the alternative locations would be appropriate if existing residents were to move to them.

- Based on the information provided at the time (and with the exception of Goyt Valley House), it appeared that there were vacancies within a 10-mile radius of each of the care homes referred to in the report. It also appeared that the number of the vacancies exceed the number of residents in each home under consideration. However, Members were mindful that the figures related to a “snapshot” in time at an unprecedented moment in history, when occupancy rates are at an all-time low and the market is under considerable financial pressure.

- Members were informed that the Council does not operate a waiting list for care homes. They were advised that when someone is assessed as requiring long- term residential care they are provided with information about all of the care homes in the area they are wishing to live and encouraged to read CQC reports as well as visit establishments (subject to current restrictions around COVID-19) and then they are enabled to request a place in any home that has available vacancies. Whilst some private sector care homes may operate waiting lists for people who are considering entering

residential care under normal circumstances those assessed as needing to move into a residential care setting need to do so at that point in time and are not able to safely remain at home whilst they await a vacancy to arise in a specific establishment.

- It was noted that at the time the working group met there were 90 full-time equivalent vacancies across all of the Council run care homes. Members asked what impact these vacancies would have on the running of the care homes and what the departmental view was regarding the sustainability of staffing levels in the short, medium and long-term. Officers advised that front-line care staffing is a long-standing challenge both in Derbyshire and nationally. In order to continue to run these services effectively, the Council requires the use of on agency staff to fill gaps in staffing. The aspiration was not to do this, and the department continuously runs recruitment campaigns, encourages apprenticeship uptake and is actively involved with partner agencies in the Joined-Up Careers Derbyshire initiative to try to fill vacancies.

- When exploring affordability for service users, Members were advised that the Council funded weekly fee rates for all the homes identified, as potentially providing alternative provision, are currently set at a standard £563.64 per bed. It was noted that the standard fee rates are reviewed annually and are generally uplifted in line with inflation and or any other cost increase issues, such as minimum wage increase. The working group learnt that many establishments provide beds at the Council funded rate but some establishments charge individuals ‘top up’ payments on top of this and these can range from under £50 per week to over £100 per week. Members noted that in the majority of areas (notably urban areas) there was a significant number of vacancies in establishments rated as “good” that did not require a top-up fee. However, the data provided at the time showed that, there were two areas where this was not the case. In New Mills there were no vacancies in establishments rated as “good” that did not require a top up fee and only four vacancies in Bakewell.

- The Committee were provided with current DCC unit cost information. It was clarified that the figure provided was based on the standard 90% occupancy rate. Members are mindful that the unit cost information does not take into account the current situation in terms of low occupancy rates and costs associated with COVID-19 mitigation measures. On 10 February the People Improvement and Scrutiny Committee agreed to a report being submitted to Cabinet setting out the work undertaken by the Scrutiny Members so far and stating that further scrutiny will not be possible until more information is available.

RESOLVED to (1) note that due to the revised timetable (referred to above) the Committee will not be able to deliver against all of the key lines of enquiry in the timeframe anticipated;

(2) note that the Improvement and Scrutiny Committee - People had considered the proposed methodology to determine what is “local” and “suitable” alternative provision;

(3) recommend that when determining what was “local” provision, not only consider distance but also place a high priority on a person’s connectedness to an area, the location of family and friends and accessibility to transport routes;

(4) recommend that when determining what is “suitable” provision, place a high degree of importance on the ongoing affordability for individual service users of CQC rated “good” or above provision;

(5) note that the Committee recognises that in this current pandemic climate occupancy levels have been significantly reduced and the operating costs are temporarily well above the norm. The situation is unlikely to change in any significant way in the immediate term, but measures are being put in place, both nationally and locally, to improve the situation in the more medium-term. The Committee understands the need to delay the development of the Market Position Statement and think it sensible to delay decisions on long term strategies until such a time that future service needs, and the state of the market are more predictable; and

(6) note that when the Committee conducts pre-decision scrutiny deliberations in relation to the future of the seven care homes, Members will require demand and the supply data for residential care that can be viewed with a high degree of certainty.

41/21 **COUNCIL PLAN 2021-25** (Strategic Leadership, Culture and Tourism) The Managing Executive Director recommended the Authority’s draft Council Plan 2021-25 for approval by full Council.

Work had been taking place across the Council to implement the Council Plan 2019-21. Over recent months, work had also been undertaken to develop the new Council Plan 2021-25, to drive forward activity over the next four years, and ensure that the Council continued to deliver value for money and support communities and places to thrive. The Council Plan for 2021-25, attached at Appendix A to the report, sets out the Council’s ambition and values together with the outcomes that the Council was seeking to achieve, working with partners and local communities. The Plan also sets out priorities to focus the Council’s effort and resource as follows:

- Resilient, healthy and safe communities
- High performing, value for money and resident focused services

- Effective early help for individuals and communities

• A prosperous and green Derbyshire. The Council has committed to move forward on delivering six headline initiatives as set out below, and a range of actions are included in the Plan to support the delivery of the priorities and headline initiatives:

- Leading the county's economic and community recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic creating a £15m fund to support local businesses and residents in need 2
- Investing £40m in well maintained roads and pathways and developing sustainable methods of travel
- Taking action on climate change, providing community grants for sustainable and green projects and launching the Green Entrepreneurs scheme to help local people and businesses to reduce carbon emissions
- Continuing our ongoing transformation of social care to improve outcomes and make the most effective use of resources
- Mainstreaming the Thriving Communities approach, working alongside a further eight communities, to reduce demand for high cost services
- Promoting our employees' wellbeing and developing their potential

The outbreak of coronavirus and the ensuing pandemic has had a significant impact on the work of the Council. The Plan reflects the vital community leadership role the Council has played and will continue to play, in ensuring work with partners and local communities addresses both the challenges and opportunities presented by Covid-19.

Details of consultation undertaken to develop the Plan and its outcomes were presented in the report.

RESOLVED to (1) recommend the Authority's draft Council Plan 2021-25 for approval by full Council; and

(2) receive regular reports on progress in delivering the Council Plan on a quarterly basis.

42/21 **DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE PLANS 2021-25** (Strategic Leadership, Culture and Tourism) The Managing Executive Director sought approval for the Departmental Service Plans to be submitted to full Council for approval.

Service Plans set out how each department would contribute to the outcomes and priorities set out in new Council Plan 2021-25. The Council Plan outcomes, which outline what the Council was working towards with partners and local people were as follows:

- Resilient, thriving and green communities which share responsibility for improving their areas and supporting each other
- Happy, safe and healthy people, with solid networks of support, who feel in control of their personal circumstances and aspirations
- A strong, diverse and clean economy which makes the most of Derbyshire's rich assets and provides meaningful opportunities for local people to achieve their full potential
- Great places to live, work and visit with high performing schools, diverse cultural opportunities, transport connections that keep things moving and a healthy and sustainable environment for all
- High quality public services that work together alongside communities to deliver services that meet people's needs

The five priorities outlined in the Council Plan, which provided a focus for effort and resource, were:

- Resilient, healthy and safe communities
- High performing, value for money and resident focused services
- Effective early help for individuals and communities
- A prosperous and green Derbyshire.

The Service Plans described how departments would work towards achieving the outcomes and priorities set out above. Performance measures were included in the Service Plans, however in some cases baseline and target information were still to be confirmed due to the need for data that was not fully available until later in the year. Copies of the Service Plans were appended to the report.

RESOLVED to approve the Departmental Service Plans 2021-25 and recommend them to full Council for endorsement.

43/21 **CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING/FORECAST 2021 AS AT**
QUARTER 3 (Strategic Leadership, Culture and Tourism) The Director of

Finance and ICT informed Cabinet of the latest capital budget monitoring position as at 31 December 2020.

The report reflected those schemes that were currently under way and which had previous Cabinet approval. Each scheme had a nominated budget holder who was responsible for ensuring the scheme stays within budget, and who verified the projected spend against their allocated schemes. The report contained schemes that were open at 1 April 2020 and those that had been completed and closed in-year.

Due to subsequent approvals and project adjustments, the 2020-21 Capital programme now stood at £139.3m, an increase of 19% from the reported amount of £117.1m included within the Quarter 2 monitoring report. The schemes contained within the report included previously approved Capital Programmes over numerous funding years, including 2020-21. The current budget for open schemes as at 1 April 2020 (some of which had now closed), was approximately £692.86m, with the latest monitoring showing a forecast underspend over the life of the projects of £9.85m which was represented in Appendix 1 to the report. The current budget for schemes that remain open as at 31 December was £650.29m. Departmental updates were presented in the report.

RESOLVED to note the current position on the monitoring of capital schemes.

44/21 PUBLIC SECTOR DECARBONISATION SCHEME AND THE INSTALLATION OF LOW CARBON HEAT TECHNOLOGIES (Corporate Services) The Managing Executive Director sought approval to accept £1,891,220 of Section 31 grant funding to install low carbon heat technologies, to utilise £36,623 of capital funding that was allocated in 2012 for carbon reduction projects to match fund the Section 31 grant and to use the Crown Commercial Services' Heat Networks and Electricity Generation Assets Framework Dynamic Purchasing System under protocol 2A of the County Council's financial regulations for the supply and installation of low carbon heat technologies.

In November 2019, the Council approved two key documents; the Derbyshire Environment and Climate Change Framework, which sets out how the Council would work with partners to achieve a county wide net zero greenhouse gas emissions target by 2050; and the Carbon Reduction Plan, which set an ambitious target to have net zero greenhouse gas emissions from its estate and operations by 2032.

In the 2020 Summer Statement, the Government announced £3bn of green investment for energy efficiency improvements to domestic and public sector buildings. On 30 September, the Department for Business, Energy and

Industrial Strategy (BEIS) launched two grant funding schemes for public sector bodies, both of which were being administered by Salix Finance Ltd, further details of which were presented.

This presented an opportunity to explore and finance low carbon heat projects within the Council's estate to help contribute to the Council's net zero ambitions. As such, an application was submitted to the LCSF on 24 November 2020 for £446k to undertake feasibility and design work to switch 31 existing oil heated sites as to low carbon heat source; and switch 2 existing gas heating systems to low carbon heat sources.

On 3 December 2020, the Council was notified that applications to the PSDS had exceeded the £1bn budget. As such, the Council were asked to stipulate whether they wanted to withdraw their application to the LCSF or keep it in the system in the hope that more funding would become available in future, the latter option was chosen. Following further dialogue with Salix during December, the initial application to undertake feasibility at 33 sites was reduced to 3 sites and the Council was awarded £11k to undertake feasibility work looking at the switch to low carbon heat sources at Buxton Junior School, Ambergate Transport Workshop and Whitehall Centre. Although the PSDS had been oversubscribed, the condition of the LCSF grant was that the feasibility work still had to be completed and an application submitted to the PSDS by 11 January 2021, with a view that it would be held in a queue should any future funding be made available.

A bid to the PSDS was made for £1,927,843 for the replacement of oil boilers at Ambergate Transport Workshop to air source heat and at Whitehall Centre to ground source heat; and the replacement of a gas boiler at Buxton Junior School with air source heat and solar PV. On 29 January 2021, Salix informed the Council that as the PSDS grant fund was oversubscribed, they were eligible to receive the grant through Section 31 of the Local Government Act. The criteria of the Section 31 grant was the same as the PSDS grant in that the investment must achieve a ratio of £500 for each tonne of CO₂ saved throughout the lifetime of the project and that projects must be completed by September 2021. Due to the delays in allocating the funding, Salix had since suggested seeking extensions until the end of March 2022.

Following the technical assessment of the Council's application, the cost of investment was higher than the £500/tCO₂ criteria and as such, Salix had confirmed that grant funding of £1,891,220 would be allocated and the Council would need to match this by £36,623. It was proposed that this was met from the Council's 2012 capital allocation for carbon reduction projects, of which there was £218k remaining. From the initial feasibility work that was undertaken through the LCSF, the anticipated cost and carbon savings for each project were presented in the report.

The sites selected to benefit from low carbon heat installations had been selected in accordance with on-going asset management processes that were used to determine the Council's future portfolio. As a school, there were no plans to dispose of Buxton Junior School. Discussions had taken place with Children's Services and there were no current plans for disposal of Whitehall Centre. The installation of low carbon technology aligns closely with the ethos of the facility and its outdoor and environmental education programme. There is currently a review of the Council's depots of which Ambergate Transport Workshop had formed part of and a decision would be made by the governance group as whether to pursue the scheme at Ambergate prior to any commissioning of works.

Due to the project delivery timescales, it had been determined that accessing an existing framework would be the most efficient route to market for the supply and installation of low carbon heat technologies. Crown Commercial Services (CCS) had procured an OJEU compliant dynamic purchasing system (DPS), "Heat Networks and Electricity Generation Assets DPS", for energy management and generation services, which runs until November 2022. It was proposed that the Council accesses Lot 2 of this DPS, which was for the delivery and installation of services. Call-off from the CCS DPS would be by way of mini competition.

In accordance with Protocol 2A of the County Council's Financial Regulations, a business case for the use of the Crown Commercial Services Dynamic Purchasing System, Heat Networks and Electricity General Assets for energy management generation services had been approved by the Director of Finance and ICT and Director of Legal Services. In accordance with Protocol 2B of the County Council's Financial Regulations, Call-off from the Crown Commercial Services DPS was delegated to the Managing Executive Director. The design and project management of the low carbon heat projects would be delivered through the Joint Venture with Concertus Derbyshire Ltd.

RESOLVED to (1) to accept the £1,891,220 of Section 31 grant funding for the installation of low carbon heat technologies;

(2) approve the use of £36,623 from the Council's 2012 capital allocation for carbon reduction projects; and

(3) approve the use of the Crown Commercial Services' Heat Networks and Electricity Generation Assets Framework Dynamic Purchasing System under protocol 2A of the County Council's financial regulations for the supply and installation of low carbon heat technologies.

45/21 TEMPORARY PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS TO BUS, COACH AND TAXI OPERATORS FOR CONTRACTED TRANSPORT SERVICES

AND CONCESSIONARY FARES REIMBURSEMENT DUE TO THE ON-GOING IMPACT OF CORONAVIRUS (Highways, Transport & Infrastructure)

The Director – Economy, Transport and Environment updated Cabinet on current Coronavirus (COVID-19) related public transport issues and sought approval for flexible payment arrangements for bus, coach and taxi operators providing contracted Council transport services and for concessionary fares reimbursement after the current provision ends on 31 March 2021.

On 20 March 2020, following the worsening health situation and the Government's more specific advice to avoid travel by public transport, it became clear that urgent action was required to secure the short-term future of the Council's contracted transport services and public bus services in Derbyshire more generally. The Executive Director - Economy, Transport and Environment therefore made an emergency decision to maintain normal contract payments to transport providers who operated services for the Council, further details of which were presented.

The roll out of the national COVID vaccination programme now provided hope that the end of the pandemic was in sight. Research carried out for the Council in autumn 2020, reported that operators anticipated passenger numbers and revenue on their commercial networks would only reach 70%-80% of pre-COVID-19 levels 12 months after all lockdown restrictions were removed. The same research showed there was a considerable risk that a large number of commercial routes would either be withdrawn or see significant reductions in service frequencies if the current Government and Council funding support was removed too quickly.

The experience of how bus passenger numbers recovered after the first lockdown restrictions eased did, however, provide some optimism. Even during the period from October 2020 to December 2020 when the tiering arrangements were in place and a second lockdown was introduced, bus passenger numbers continued to rise slowly. The Government's new National Bus Strategy was due to be published in the Spring and was likely to have a significant effect on the longer-term direction of the industry. Details of the proposed Strategy are awaited, but from information received via informal discussions, it would appear that Government would be expecting councils to take on a greater role in influencing/directing the current commercial bus network. The Strategy was likely to see the introduction of 'recovery partnerships' between councils and bus companies this summer, followed by formal, compulsory enhanced partnership agreements and perhaps even franchising across the whole commercial network from spring 2022. It was anticipated that the National Bus Strategy would set out how these arrangements would be implemented and funded. Due to the uncertainty on the exact content and implications of the Strategy, it was proposed that a further report be submitted for Member consideration later in the year setting out the detail of any new responsibilities for the Council and a plan for how this would be achieved.

The formal end of the franchise system, under which train services have operated since the mid-1990s, took place in September 2020. Rail services were now being provided under Emergency Recovery Management Agreements (ERMAs) between the DfT and the train operators. ERMA's were expected to be a transitional arrangement which would last for up to two years. It seems likely this will then be replaced by a concession-based model as already operated by Merseyrail and Transport for London rail services. This would see all aspects of the service set by the DfT, with each operation run by a private company who would receive a fee under a management contract.

With the continued uncertainty about the impact of COVID-19 on the long-term demand for public transport services and wider Government policy changes in the commercial bus sector, the Council needs to maintain a level of flexibility and responsiveness in the way bus services are supported, managed and commissioned until the way ahead becomes clearer; in any event, statutory mainstream school and SEND services were still required. Transport to ASCH day centres would also be required along with the need to continue making payments for journeys made by concessionary card holders, although the current scheme might well be reformed by Government.

The financial support provided by the Council to the transport operators throughout the pandemic had been invaluable in stabilising the sector and safeguarding the contracted services for the residents of Derbyshire. This work had been further enhanced by involvement of the sector in the formal recovery workstreams and in regular operator liaison meetings. The outputs of these discussions were reflected in the Derbyshire Economic Recovery Strategy and demonstrated the critical role that public transport had to play in enabling full and inclusive recovery to the business, retail, learning and visitor sectors across the County. In particular, the potential impact on 'honey pot communities' and the local highway network was being actively considered prior to Government announcing the formal lifting of restrictions and prior to the predicted peak in 'staycations during 2021. Thinking/planning around the role of public transport in ameliorating this impact was being developed already and it. It was therefore essential that a good network of local bus services remains available to provide an alternative means of travel for leisure trips and to promote recovery.

Whilst many of the concerns which led to the Director's emergency decision were still valid, there was an expectation that as Derbyshire begins to move into a recovery phase from April 2021, there would need to be flexibility to alter the current payment arrangements, to take account of changing local circumstances, new national guidance and any modifications to the Government's existing emergency funding arrangements. The following arrangements were therefore proposed for payments from 1 April 2021;

- Payments for adult care transport to remain at 75% of the contracted levels for those services which continue not to operate due to the closure of the day care centre concerned.

- Payments for adult care transport, contracted local bus, Derbyshire Connect, mainstream home to school and SEND services which continue to operate normally to remain at 100% of contract levels.

- Payments for swimming transport services to remain at 0% of contracted costs until services can resume, which is not anticipated to be until the new school year begins in September 2021.

- Concessionary fares payments to continue to be made based on the level of bus travel before the pandemic, subject to any changes which may be needed in response to updated DfT advice.

Due to the dynamic nature of the virus, the potential need to introduce local restrictions to take account of this and further changes in Government guidance or policy it was proposed that:

- Should local lockdown arrangements be introduced that require the withdrawal of any local bus, Derbyshire Connect, mainstream or SEND home to school transport services or adult care services in the affected area, then payments would be reduced to 75% of the contracted levels for those services until such time as normal services could be reintroduced or until it is determined that transport requirements have changed and alternative recommendations are made, whichever is soonest

- Should a transport operator be unable to fulfil a contracted service due to instruction by an authorised body (such as NHS Test and Trace) that a driver or passenger assistant must self-isolate, then the operator should find a replacement member of staff to cover that service. However, in the extreme circumstance that an entire company has to self-isolate and therefore is unable to provide any contracted services, then payments will be reduced to 75% of the contracted level until such time as normal services are resumed.

- Any increase in Council legal responsibilities in relation to how the current commercial bus networks are funded and specified as a result of the national bus strategy are incorporated into the payment arrangement proposed in this report.

It was anticipated that future transport requirements for SEND, mainstream school, adult care services, local bus and Derbyshire Connect transport would be reassessed and reviewed in 2021, and most notably following publication of National Bus Strategy. It was therefore proposed that these payment arrangements should remain in place until 31 December 2021,

or until the assessment of on-going requirements was completed and alternative recommendations were made, whichever was soonest.

RESOLVED that Cabinet (1) notes the current situation with regard to public transport services in the County and the need to maintain flexibility and responsiveness in the adopted approaches;

(2) approves the proposed payment arrangements to bus, coach and taxi operators for contracted Council transport services and concessionary fares reimbursement from 1 April 2021 until the 31 December 2021 or until the completion of the assessment of on-going transport requirements is completed and alternative recommendations made or until changes in Government guidance if this is earlier; and

(3) agrees to receive a further report later in the year which will set out any changes in the Council responsibilities regarding bus services and funding following the publishing of the new National Bus Strategy.

46/21 RURAL GIGABIT BROADBAND TOP UP VOUCHER SCHEME

(Highways, Transport and Infrastructure) The Director – Economy, Transport and Environment updated Cabinet of the opportunity afforded by a recent Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) initiative enabling ‘local bodies’ to provide a “top up” contribution to the Rural Gigabit Voucher Scheme, to identify the most appropriate potential funding options and to sought approval to participate in this scheme.

DCMS was currently implementing a £5bn Government initiative to provide gigabit (100mbps) capability to all homes and businesses by 2025. Initial indications were that DCMS views “demand led” schemes such as the Rural Gigabit Broadband Voucher scheme as an important part of the overall strategy to increase the fibre broadband footprint to harder to reach/rural communities.

The national Rural Gigabit Scheme had a maximum available budget of £200m within the wider Rural Gigabit Connectivity Programme. It was a micro grant scheme which offered vouchers worth £1,500 per home and up to £3,500 for each small to medium enterprises (SMEs) to support the cost of installing gigabit-capable broadband in rural communities.

The “Top Up” Scheme kicks in at the point where the existing voucher values were not sufficient to cover the cost of infrastructure installation. The scheme itself works on a list of confirmed, eligible postcodes that meet the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA’s) definition of a rural location. As with the existing voucher scheme, marketing of the offer would take place both nationally and locally to encourage take up and

interested premises or communities would be actively signposted to the website of suppliers that support the application process.

The primary benefit of the 'Top Up' scheme was that an even greater number of residential and business premises in the hardest to reach locations (the last 5%) in Derbyshire would have the opportunity to access exceptionally fast broadband or improve the speed and quality of their current provision; this opportunity was essential to levelling up economic advantage and supporting sustainable growth in areas which typically would not be able to access the current Digital Derbyshire programme. A Council contribution of £500,000 (this was the minimum amount required by DCMS) would potentially enable at least circa 330 residential or 140 SME premises to take advantage of the voucher scheme in the hardest to reach locations. This figure was likely to be greater due to full top up contribution not being utilised in every case.

To date, 14 new projects had been registered in Derbyshire with a combined total value of just under £1m and it was anticipated these projects would require a combined "top up" contribution from the Council of approximately £100,000. The planned roll forward of the top up scheme by DCMS would mean that any unallocated Government or Council funding would remain available for local residents and businesses after 31 March 2021.

A number of funding options have been considered in the development of this proposal. These were set out below alongside the relevant advantages and disadvantages of each:

(a) Allocate a proportion of the Gainshare earned from the Digital Derbyshire Contract 1; Despite several attempts to secure clarity, BDUK had not given clear assurances that the Council can utilise Gainshare for this scheme - without losing the BDUK element of the Gainshare. This could mean that the BDUK element of the current Gainshare pot was returned to Government and therefore lost from future local investment in Digital Derbyshire. Furthermore, the Council had been advised that the Treasury was reluctant to move funding from one programme to another.

(b) Submit a bid to D2N2 (Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire) as part of the current pipeline call: Unfortunately, the call was for future projects with no indication of implementation timescales or available funds. Given the pressing timescales of the Rural Gigabit Scheme, this was not a timely option.

(c) Utilise nominated Council core funding: The Council had set aside a Recovery Fund of £15m to support those economic and community initiatives that would aid recovery post Coronavirus (COVID-19). Although there were many competing priorities for this fund, the proposed 'Top Up'

Scheme was aligned to the broad principles of the Fund. The COVID-19 crisis had demonstrated the critical importance of good digital connectivity for both residents and businesses to ensure access to e-commerce, health advice, learning and other things and this top-up scheme would help support the 'levelling up' of economic growth opportunities in rural areas which otherwise would struggle to access broadband connectivity at any time in the foreseeable future.

RESOLVED to (1) note the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) 'Top Up Scheme', including any extended roll out beyond 31 March 2021, and that confirms the County Council's participation and contribution of £500,000 to the programme;

(2) approve funding to be secured from the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Recovery Fund up to a maximum of £500,000.

47/21 **FUTURE HIGHWAYS MODEL AND HIGHWAYS CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2021-22** (Highways, Transport and Infrastructure) The Director – Economy, Transport and Environment sought approval for the adoption of the next stage of the Future Highways Model (FHM) and for the delivery of the Highways Capital Programme for the year 2021-22.

A waypoint review had been conducted by Proving Services, the organisation that advised the Council in 2018, on the progress to implement the Future Highways Model, (FHM). It was clear that this work had been significantly disrupted by the challenging circumstances over the past 18 months, with Toddbrook Reservoir, three flooding events impacting the County and the impacts of COVID-19. In addition, staff pressures and lack of capacity have meant that inadequate resources have been available to develop the work.

The review had identified a number of areas that were not working effectively, with major changes required to improve accountability and responsibility, internal processes, customer enquiries, capital planning and financial costing and management. Fundamentally, it had been determined that the current internal structures and processes were not sustainable and were not supporting the future needs of the Council. The Future Highways Model (as a "mixed economy" operating model) was designed to provide a flexible, efficient and effective service and was based on a client/delivery (or commissioner/provider) structure. The mixed economy approach had been widely adopted by the top performing members of the Future Highways Research Group (FHRG) and was a top-scoring future option for the many authorities approaching contract renewal.

The waypoint review endorsed the mixed economy model and nationally this was becoming the model of choice for Highways Authorities due

to its flexibility and responsiveness, while enabling the use of external partners to provide specialist, complex and additional services. However, the effective working of this model was dependent on the establishment of an effective client team. This necessitated a delineation between the commissioning and the delivery components of the service. This was not in place at present with overlaps, a lack of clarity regarding accountability and gaps in capability to commission and manage the provision of services at the scale required.

As the report lays out, this was particularly important now in the delivery of the capital programme, given the scale of external commissioning that would be required over the next few years. At least £20m+/- per year would need to be commissioned externally, in addition to the maximum of £20m per year that could be delivered internally, in order to deliver the scale of the capital programme. Having a robust commissioning capability that defined the scope of projects, sources and contracts for the packages of work and assures value for money and quality was essential moving forward. The changes proposed to the Highways Service in the implementation of the FHM as a result of the waypoint review were radical and far reaching. A plan for this change had been developed and this was to be adopted, in a staged process, over the next 2 years with dedicated programme support, further details of which were presented.

A programme team to support this change would need to be established for the duration of this change programme, with a senior executive officer to act as the sponsor to formally oversee and monitor progress at regular review points. It was proposed to initially commit up to £1.5m of Economy, Transport and Environment unallocated reserve funds to support this change process over the 2-year period, to be controlled by the Managing Executive Director in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Highways, Transport and Infrastructure and the Director of Finance and ICT. The proposed initial resource requirement was set out below, but may need refinement as the work progresses. In addition, success was also dependent upon the commitment of considerable internal resources from Highways and from the Council's corporate functions.

This programme was designed to significantly improve service delivery and was not a cost-based review. There were no specific savings targets associated with this change. The service was under-resourced and would continue to recruit to fill vacant posts and to manage succession, in what was a workforce with an older age profile. The analysis indicated that the Highways Service was not currently running at maximum productivity, and that the changes proposed would facilitate more cost effective, well managed services, driven by the already highly effective asset management approach.

Inevitably, there were risks to the programme, such as short-term challenges taking priority over the programme, or inadequate resourcing.

There was risk of change fatigue and of some interruption to services. To minimise these and to assure overall delivery, a delivery board would be established, led by the Service Director Highways, to manage the overall delivery of the programme.

Following approval of this FHM programme, and in parallel with establishing the programme team, an Outline Business Case would be developed, along with the detailed Business Change Plan and the Highways Services Commissioning Framework. The aim was to have these available for review by the FHM programme Board in mid May.

The delivery of the Highways Capital Programme had been a challenge to the Council in recent years. Funding allocations had grown and the timings of allocations from central Government had varied. Together with a number of severe weather incidents and COVID-19, the size of the allocations had exceeded the approximate £20m capacity of the service to deliver each year. This had resulted in a backlog of highways schemes still to be delivered and this was increasing each year.

The 2021-2022 capital funding allocations from DfT were announced on 15 February 2021, with the Council's allocation being a total of £27.3m. Together with delays and underspends from previous years, the value of the Highways capital programme was expected to be in excess of £70m. The Council had set itself a target to deliver the £70m of capital schemes during the next three financial years to bring the programme up to date. This was likely to mean that a programme in the region of £40m would need to be delivered in each of the next three financial years. This was more than double that which had been achieved in recent years. In determining which schemes would be prioritised to be delivered in 2021-2022, an assessment had been made based upon the Department for Transport's Early Assessment and Sifting Tool (EAST). This evaluated all schemes on the current programme that had not yet been delivered, together with new schemes identified for inclusion on the basis of the asset management analysis or other priorities. All criteria were scored on a scale of 1 to 5. The scoring definitions were shown in Appendix A to the report.

Highway maintenance and integrated transport schemes with the highest total scores were proposed for allocation of funding for 2021-2022 as shown in Appendix B to the report. In accordance with the Council's asset management strategy, the proposed programme for delivery in 2021-2022 included a large number of carriageway maintenance schemes. These were proposed in response to the impacts upon the network of the recent severe weather, together with preventative maintenance to mitigate future severe weather impacts upon the network. A major programme of drainage and flood management was proposed, in response to the repetitive and serious flood challenges the Council has faced over the past 18 months and the likelihood

of reoccurrence. Significant investment in local road safety schemes would be delivered, reinforcing the Council's commitment to enhancing road safety and aiming to reduce the numbers of people killed or seriously injured on Derbyshire's roads. A large programme of further improvements to the County's cycle network and public transport infrastructure was also proposed together with advanced design on schemes for construction in future years. The proposed breakdown of blocks to be delivered in the 2021-2022 were presented in the report.

The value of the 2021-2022 programme far exceeded the current delivery capacity of the Council's in-house service. Together with bespoke sub-contractors, the in-house team could deliver a maximum of approximately £20m per year. To deliver this radically increased programme, the Council would deliver the schemes through the mixed economy model of in-house resources, delivering schemes to a similar value as in previous years, with significant packages of schemes sourced from external design and construction providers to deliver the additional volume. These would be commissioned through previously approved local and national frameworks in order to deliver best value to the Council and to its residents. These routes were authorised in the Capital Programme report considered by Cabinet on 14 January 2021.

Schemes identified to be delivered by the in-house teams included footway resurfacing, structures, reactive capital improvements, drainage investigations, highway improvements, road safety, rights of way, cycle routes and greenways. Schemes identified for delivery from external provider support had been packaged up in order to deliver greater value for money for the Council. These included packages by type and/or location and include large resurfacing schemes, surface dressing, structures, traffic signals, drainage and street lighting schemes. In order to minimise any possible disruption to Derbyshire residents and users, network availability would need to be secured for each individual scheme, to ensure coordination between the works by the Council and others. Where clashes were identified, schemes may have to be reallocated to a different delivery time.

It was proposed to establish a new capital programme delivery team whose responsibilities would be to commission works, manage the delivery of the programme, monitor the performance of delivery teams and undertake the commercial reconciliations. The team would be funded from the Capital programme resources. In the short-term it would be necessary to appoint some external resources while the Council builds its in-house commissioning and contract management capability and meets the capacity needs. This was the only option if the programme was to be delivered at the scale required. It was recommended that £2.5m of underspends in the capital programme identified during this review be allocated to support the external commissioning of works in the next 2 years under the control of the Director

Highways and monitored through the FHM Programme Board. The approximate split of works to be delivered in the mixed economy model by the in-house service and those to be supported by external providers were presented.

Appendix C to the report lists those schemes which would be included within future year's programmes. This included schemes which had been previously approved for delivery and some schemes where early design would be undertaken in 2021-2022. It was recognised that not all previously approved schemes were included within the proposed 2021-22 programme due to prioritisation and the scale of the challenge.

It was proposed that a new business cycle be adopted, with a plan to develop a 5-year rolling capital programme of schemes, based upon the Council's robust asset management approach. This would be reviewed annually, as a minimum, but would enable more detailed forward planning, incorporating those schemes previously approved and identifying when the schemes would be delivered. Where it was clear that a change is needed to be made to the 2021-2022 programme, it was recommended that Cabinet delegates to the Managing Executive Director, the authorisation to consider and approve any changes in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Highways, Transport and Infrastructure.

RESOLVED to (1) approve the next stage of Future Highways Model (FHM) programme of change for the Highways service, agrees the establishment of a £1.5m FHM reserve from Economy, Transport and Environment unallocated reserves to fund the change programme under the control of the Managing Executive Director, in consultation with the Cabinet Member – Highways, Transport and Infrastructure and the Director of Finance & ICT;

(2) note the outline programme governance arrangements for the FHM programme of change, the development of the Outline Business Case, the Business Change Plan and the Highways Services Commissioning Framework;

(3) approve the delivery of the 2021-2022 Highways Capital Programme as set out in Appendix B to the report;

(4) approve the allocation of £2.5m from the Highways capital programme underspends to establish a commissioning team to commission, manage and monitor the delivery of the capital programme;

(5) delegate to the Managing Executive Director, in consultation with the Cabinet Member - Highways, Transport and Infrastructure, the authorisation to

approve any changes to the Highways Capital Programme 2021-2022, (within the tolerance of the overall budget); and

(6) approve the development of a new business cycle for the highways capital programme leading to a 5 year forward capital programme of schemes, incorporating the Appendix C to the report list of pre-approved schemes.

48/21 DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH ANNUAL REPORT (Health and Communities) The Health and Social Care Act (2012), sets out a statutory requirement for all Directors of Public Health to provide an annual independent report on the health of the local population and for the local authority to publish it. The report needed to highlight areas of specific concern and make recommendations for change.

The Director of Public Health could tailor the report to align with local issues and priorities. The Director of Public Health Annual Report was currently aligned to the calendar year and the last report, entitled 'Stronger for Longer' was published and reported to Cabinet on 16 January 2020. Due to the on-going COVID-19 response, the Director of Public Health had been unable to produce a report in the 2020 calendar year due to limited capacity and a need to focus on responding to and managing the evolving situation to co-ordinate the health protection and wider public health response. To mitigate the absence of a formal Annual Report for 2020 the Public Health department would produce a short report, most likely in the form of a video, to cover 2020 focusing on the response to COVID-19 and the work undertaken by the Director of Public Health. From 1 April 2021 Cabinet was asked to agree that the Annual Report is aligned to the financial year rather than the calendar year.

RESOLVED to (1) note the delay to the drafting and publication of the 2020 Director of Public Health Annual Report;

(2) agree that the Director of Public Health Annual Report be aligned to reporting within the financial year, with the next report to be published within the first quarter of the 2021-22 financial year.

49/21 REIMBURSEMENT OF STOP SMOKING PHARMACOTHERAPY PRODUCT COSTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2021-22 (Health and Communities) The Director of Public Health sought approval to reimburse the Derby and Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), for the costs of stop smoking pharmacotherapy products available on prescription only for the 2021-22 financial year.

There were a range of smoking cessation pharmacotherapy products available to help smokers quit smoking including nicotine replacement therapy (e.g. patches or gum) which were provided directly by LLBD, and others such

as bupropion and varenicline, which are only available on prescription. A local pathway exists to allow smokers to access bupropion and varenicline whilst receiving behavioural support from the LLBD stop smoking service.

The monies for smoking cessation pharmacotherapy products issued on a prescription did not originally transfer to local authorities when Public Health responsibilities transferred on 1 April 2013 under the Health and Social Care Act 2012 and instead were included within CCG budgets. Following discussions with the Derby and Derbyshire CCG, it was agreed the County Council would hold the budgets associated with the cost of smoking cessation pharmacotherapy products issued on a prescription (bupropion and varenicline only). Therefore, the budgets were transferred from the Derby and Derbyshire CCG by the Department of Health to Derbyshire's ring-fenced Public Health Grant with effect from 1 April 2016. However prescriptions issued in general practice were initially charged to CCG prescribing budgets and therefore it was expected that CCG would invoice Derbyshire Public Health for these costs as they no longer hold the budget for prescriptions related to stop smoking products (bupropion and varenicline only).

A maximum annual charge for 2021-22 of £326,150 had been agreed with the CCG based on historic prescribing costs.

RESOLVED to approve the reimbursement of prescription only smoking cessation pharmacotherapy product costs (bupropion and varenicline only) to the Derby and Derbyshire CCG to a maximum cost of £326,150.

50/21 FEEDING DERBYSHIRE – AFFORDABLE FOOD NETWORK

(Health and Communities) The Director of Public Health sought approval to provide a grant to the value of £0.300m to Rural Action Derbyshire to enhance work of the Feeding Derbyshire project, by supporting the set-up of an additional affordable food network across Derbyshire over a 2-year period.

Over the last few years, household food insecurity had increased amongst Britain's families and more people are turning to food banks for support. Feeding Derbyshire seeks to help those struggling with low incomes, debt and poor access to affordable, nutritious food. It aimed to reduce the negative impact of hunger by working to ensure projects were inclusive and reach the most vulnerable people in the County and give families and individuals the confidence and capacity to be self-reliant, able to meet their own and their children's needs.

Rural Action Derbyshire (RAD) co-ordinate a network of 34 foodbanks operating across 41 locations, as part of the Feeding Derbyshire Partnership. The alliance also currently supported the work of a number of Community Cafés, School Holiday Clubs, Breakfast and After-School Clubs across Derbyshire. Additionally, in direct response to COVID-19, RAD set-up a batch

cook-delivery scheme involving 12 projects providing ready meals to some of the most vulnerable people in the county. All were essential and even more so in the current climate but alone they cannot form a long-term solution to food insecurity.

The affordable food network work would add value and provide a steppingstone out of crisis by creating a longer-term and more sustainable alternative to food banks, further details of which were presented. The proposed cost of £0.300m would be grant funded to Rural Action Derbyshire to deliver the project outlined in the report. Costs would be met from the existing Public Health ring-fenced budget.

RESOLVED to approve the funding of £0.300m to Rural Action Derbyshire, to support the set-up of an affordable food network across Derbyshire over a 2-year period, as outlined in the report.

51/21 URGENT OFFICER DECISION – IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY TESTING IN DERBYSHIRE (Health and Communities) The Director of Public Health advised Cabinet of a decision made using delegated powers arising from the on-going response to Covid-19 in relation to the commencement of a community testing programme. Retrospective approval was also sought for the programme of activity. A copy of the Officer Decision form was attached at Appendix 1 to the report along with an Equality Impact Analysis attached at Appendix 2.

RESOLVED to note the decision made using delegated powers arising from the ongoing response to the COVID-19 pandemic in relation to the commencement of a community testing programme. ii. Seek retrospective approval from Cabinet for the programme of activity.

52/21 HOME CARE FEES (Adult Care) The Executive Director – Adult Social Care and Health reported to Cabinet on Home Care Fees. The home care fee rate proposals for 2021-22 had taken account of the feedback received from Home Care providers about inflationary pressures as detailed in the report. Appendix 1 to the report, details how these inflationary pressures impact on the standard cost headings used in Derbyshire Home Care fee model to give a proposed inflationary uplift of 2.29% for 2021-22. The proposed inflationary value of 2.29% on the hourly rate for the provision of Independent Sector Home Care was also used as a standard inflationary value for the other service types as detailed in the report.

The proposals focussed on the basic fee rates for the provision of home care. The Council also funded specialist home care services for people who live in supported living care settings.

Supported living was an alternative to residential care, providing home care support and accommodation to people who were assessed as eligible for adult care services. In a supported living service, the housing provider and support provider were separate, and the client was a tenant with their accommodation costs being met by Housing Benefits. Accommodation was homely not institutional with clients contributing directly to daily tasks around their own home.

Specialist home care providers received higher hourly fee rates than those recorded above which reflect the greater investment in staff and training to meet an individual's needs. It was proposed that an increase in payments of up to 2.3% can be agreed with providers that provide specialist home care provision in supported living care settings where they could evidence that their costs had increased.

A Well Being Service was provided in all the Extracare schemes and it included 24-hour staffing on-site or on-hand, 365 days a year, help in an emergency and the co-ordination of an activities and events programme. The weekly payment was the same across all the schemes and it was proposed that this is increased by 2.29% for 2021-22 from £14.03 to £14.35.

RESOLVED to agree (1) to make an inflationary increase of 2.29% for independent sector home care provision from 1 April 2021;

(2) to increase travel/visit rates by an average of 2.30% from 1 April 2021;

(3) to increase the fee rate for in-house home care and extra care provision from 1 April 2021 by 2.29%;

(4) to make an inflationary increase of up to 2.29% for specialist home care placements where evidence is provided of inflationary pressures; and

(5) to make an inflationary increase of up to 2.29% on the Well Being payment made to providers in extracare settings.

53/21 **CARE HOME AND DAY CARE FEES 2021-22** (Adult Care) The Executive Director – Adult Social Care and Health reported to Cabinet on Care Home and Day Care Fees.

The method for identifying the proposed fee rates builds on the work previously undertaken to identify a basic care home fee rate. As part of this work the Council asked care home providers to complete a questionnaire to evidence their costs. The Council then used standard cost headings to analyse the returns before identifying values against each cost head - see Appendix 2 to the report.

To develop fee rate proposals for 2021-22, the amount paid under each cost heading had been increased based on a set of assumptions about inflationary pressures. These proposals had taken account of the feedback received from Care Home providers. Based on this analysis, it was proposed to increase fee rates for basic care home provision by £14.28 per week which was equivalent to a 2.53% increase on the fee rate for 2020-21. This methodology had been consistently challenged by the Association and a request had been made at meetings for the Council to commission an independent review of the actual costs of care. The Council was satisfied that its analysis and transparent methodology as shown in Appendix 2 was correct and so such a review was not necessary.

In terms of the impact of the proposals on care home fees for other client groups and specialist placements, the proposals focussed on the basic fee rates for older people. It was proposed to also increase the base fee rates for Residential Care Home by 2.53% and Nursing Homes by 2.53% for other client group placements. This included care home provision for people with a physical disability, people with learning disabilities and people with mental ill health as detailed in Appendix 3 to the report.

The changes proposed to the basic fee rates for other client groups would not change the level of funding already paid against specialist care home placements where fee rates had been individually negotiated to ensure that the needs of people who require complex support/care arrangements were met. The fees for specialist placements were often substantially more than the standard care home fees.

The additional funding (top-up) paid for a specialist placement reflected the greater investment in staff and training to meet an individual's needs. It was proposed that up to 2.53% could be agreed with providers in receipt of specialist placements where they could evidence their increase in costs.

An additional payment of £46.62 per week was currently paid towards supporting people with a diagnosis of dementia which was payable to homes that meet set criteria of dementia-friendly provision. It was proposed this payment be increased by 2.53% to give a new value of £47.81 per week from 1 April 2021.

The Dementia fee was introduced to encourage homes to demonstrate that they have the skills, experience, environment and organisational culture in place to provide high quality dementia care. The Council presented this criterion as many providers describe their service as being able to meet the needs of people with dementia, but were unable to evidence that staff have adequate training, that the culture of the service was dementia friendly or that the environment had been adapted to be suitable for someone with a

diagnosis of dementia. The importance of this award would continue to be promoted with care home providers to increase the take up.

In terms of day care placements in care homes for older people, some people who were supported to live in their own homes were able to use day care places in care homes for older people. The care home was often situated close to where an individual resides and the homes frequently help with transport to and from the home, as well as providing meals. In some cases, homes would also provide a bathing service and were very flexible with places being made available at weekends and evenings, which could help Carers to get a break. The standard fee rate paid by the Council for day care placements in independent sector care homes was currently £41.72 per day. It was proposed for 2021-22 that this fee level to be paid to providers be increased by 2.53% to provide a new daily fee of £42.78 per day.

Adult Care had a small number of block contracts with independent sector profit and not for profit organisations. A number of these agreements were established before the introduction of the National Living Wage. A number of these providers had requested an inflationary increase to assist them with meeting this additional unforeseen cost. It was proposed that payments of up to 2.53% could be agreed with providers who operated block contracts on behalf of the Council where they could provide detailed evidence of their increase in costs relating especially to the increase in minimum wage rates as well as showing that they were meeting their agreed targets for activity and performance.

RESOLVED to agree to (1) increase the rate paid to independent sector residential care homes for the financial year 2021-22 by 2.53% per week;

(2) increase the rate paid to independent sector nursing homes for the financial year 2021-22 by 2.53% per week;

(3) make an inflationary payment of up to 2.53% for specialist care home placements where evidence is provided of inflationary pressures;

(4) an updated fee rate of £42.78 per day (from £41.72 per day) for a day care placement in a care home;

(5) increase the rates for in-house day care and residential care by 2.53%;

(6) an updated dementia rate of £47.81 per week (from £46.62); and

(7) make an inflationary payment of up to 2.53% for well-performing block contracts in specific circumstances.

53/21 WITHDRAWAL OF BI-WEEKLY REVIEW OF SPECIFIC URGENT OFFICER DECISIONS DURING CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC

(Adult Care) The Executive Director – Adult Social Care and Health sought approval withdraw 3 specific decisions from bi-weekly Officer and Cabinet Member review as they were now subject to Government guidance and some progress had been made since the original decisions. These decisions include cessation of care home visiting and temporary closure of day service's for both older adults and adults with a learning disability and Autism. In addition, approval was also sought to withdraw 1 specific decision from bi-weekly Officer and Cabinet Member review as it no longer required an on-going decision to be made. This related to Fire Risk Mitigation Work.

RESOLVED to approve the (1) withdrawal of the three specific decisions from bi-weekly officer and Cabinet Member review as they were now subject to government guidance, and some progress had been made since the original decisions, these decisions included cessation of care home visiting and temporary closure of day service's for both older adults and adults with a learning disability and Autism; and

(2) withdrawal of one specific decision from bi-weekly officer and Cabinet Member review as it no longer required an on-going decision to be made relating to Fire Risk Mitigation Work where all essential work was now complete.

54/21 CHILDREN'S SERVICES CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2020-21 EXPANSION PROJECT AT THE ECCLESBOURNE SCHOOL (Children's

Services) The Executive Director – Children's Services sought approval for funding for projects to expand the Ecclesbourne School in response to housing growth in its normal area.

There was significant housing growth in the normal area of The Ecclesbourne School. The School had a masterplan to expand and improve its provision to meet the increased demand for places. It took the decision however, to move forward with its building plans, ahead of the receipt of the Section 106 funding, on the basis that it would be repaid once those funds were received by the Council. The most recent projects were an expansion of the sixth form block at a cost of £1,151,105 and the improvement to the science block costing £507,075 – making a total of £1,658,180.

On 20 July 2017, Cabinet approved the allocation of £52,980 S106 funding towards the science block project and on 22 February 2018, Cabinet also approved the allocation of £70,637.75 towards the sixth form block. The total already approved therefore was £123,617.75. The Council has received £1,163,701.07 in Section 106 from the developers of the Kedleston Road site under planning reference AVA/2014/0928. A final S106 contribution of £477,636 plus indexation from this planning reference would be paid in June

2021 and would be the subject of a separate report. The proposal was to allocate the funds received to the projects at The Ecclesbourne School.

RESOLVED to approve the allocation of £1,163,701.07 in Section 106 funding to repay The Ecclesbourne School for the sixth form and science block projects.

55/21 CHILDREN'S SERVICES – PROPOSED ALTERATION OF THE LOWER AGE LIMIT OF BRACKENFIELD SEND SCHOOL (Children's Services) The Executive Director – Children's Services advised Cabinet of the outcome of an initial consultation carried out by Brackenfield School on a proposal to alter the school's lower age limit from 4 years to 3 years so that it could offer nursery provision and approval was sought for the publication by the Local Authority of a formal statutory proposal to lower the school's age limit, as described above.

The Authority proposes to alter the lower age limit of Brackenfield School from 4 years to 3 years by extending the provision to include both Foundation Stage 1 and Foundation Stage 2 children. The Authority had confirmed that the school already had adequate staffing and premises for a maximum 8-place Nursery. If implemented, this proposal would allow the school to offer families a seamless and comprehensive education program for children from 3 years. The school had carried out a pre-publication consultation and 44 responses were received. The summary of those responses is at Appendix 1 to the report. The Head teacher had reported that Governors and staff were supportive of the proposed alteration of the school's lower age limit and that the Governing Body were therefore eager for the Authority to publish the proposal (a copy of which was detailed at Appendix 2 to the report) in accordance with the formal statutory process prescribed by the School Organisation Page 759 Agenda Item 6(q)2 (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013.

RESOLVED to note the response to the informal consultation carried out by Brackenfield School and approve the publication by the Authority of a formal statutory proposal to lower the school's age limit from 4 years to 3 years so that it can offer nursery provision.

56/21 PROPOSED CONVERSION OF MICKLEY INFANT SCHOOL TO A PRIMARY SCHOOL (Children's Services) The Executive Director – Children's Services reported the outcome of the non-statutory consultation on the growth of Mickley Infant School to primary status and sought permission to proceed to the issue of a Statutory Notice.

Mickley Infant and Nursery School currently provides education for children aged 3 to 7 years. The school was designed as an infant only site to accommodate 40 infant age pupils and a 20 place nursery. The nursery

numbers were fluid dependent on the number of reception children already in school as the class was run as an Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) unit. The school also offers 30 hour funded places for those parents who can access this. The core facilities (hall and dining) accommodate their existing pupils. There was no library or separate physical education facility.

The expansion of the school would support the housing development in the locality with land potentially being available next to the school or at the rear of the school as it backs onto farmland. The school and local community recognised and supported the need for the expansion of the age range to become a primary school and last year a petition in support of the expansion was forwarded to the Cabinet Member for Young People. Currently most children attend Shirland Primary School for their junior provision.

The estate where Mickley Infant & Nursery School is situated has poor public transport links and this was exacerbated by the fact that the bus that they currently use had been stopped in the evenings. Historically, the parents had organised and funded this, but it was no longer financially viable. As a result, parents were struggling to ensure that their children arrive and return from Shirland Primary School in time for the school day. As a response to this, Mickley Infant School had been forced to shorten its school day as parents could not be in two places at once.

There was a planning application for 120 dwellings in the normal area of the school which would yield an additional 24 primary school aged children. Shirland Primary School was unable to expand any further and following the DfE Building Bulletin 103 guidance on accommodation requirements, Mickley Infant School had space to become a Primary School with a pupil admission number of 10 and a capacity of 70. A non-statutory consultation had been undertaken. A copy of the consultation paper was attached at Appendix A to the report and details of the outcome of the consultation were presented.

RESOLVED to note the outcome of the non-statutory consultation and to approve the issue of the Statutory Notice for the conversion of Mickley School to a Primary whilst planning and funding was sought.

57/21 **EARLY YEARS FUNDING SETTLEMENT 2021-22** (Children's Services) The Executive Director – Children's Services reported on the Early Years settlement of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) and the related decisions of the Schools Forum, and to sought approval to the Early Years funding formula for 2021-22.

RESOLVED to (1) note the Early Years settlement for 2021-22;

(2) agree the increase in Derbyshire's universal rate to £4.16 from April 2021;

(3) agree that the enhanced hourly rate for nursery schools and the nursery school lump sum and deprivation allocations remain unchanged for 2021-22;

(4) note the central early years budgets approved by the Schools Forum as set out in section 2.3 of the report; and

(5) note that the proposals meet the government's early years passporting test as set out in section 2.4 to the report.

58/21 CENTRAL SCHOOL SERVICES BLOCK AND PUPIL GROWTH FUND SETTLEMENT 2021-22 (Children's Services) The Executive Director – Children's Services informed Cabinet of the Central School Services Block (CSSB) and Pupil Growth settlements for 2021-22 and the decisions of Schools Forum regarding their allocation.

RESOLVED to (1) note the Central School Services Block and Pupil Growth settlements for 2021-22;

(2) note the decisions of Schools Forum regarding the allocation of these grants; and

(3) Notes the contribution that the CSSB is expected to make towards DSG reserves in 2021-22.

59/21 CHILDREN'S SERVICES CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2020-21-FURTHER ALLOCATION (Children's Services) The Executive Director – Children's Services reported on allocations approved under delegated powers by the Executive Director for Children's Services. To approve a further allocation to the Children's Services Capital Programme 2020-21 for Dronfield Henry Fanshawe School.

There was a 3 classroom temporary block at the school that had reached the end of its economic life. It had been on the 'buildings at risk' register for some years awaiting funding. The school was popular and the numbers on roll were high therefore it was necessary to replace this accommodation to meet the school's need for teaching accommodation. A project had been identified to replace the 3 classrooms at a cost of £550,000. A contribution from the School towards the project was to be agreed.

Approvals made under delegated powers by the Executive Director for Children's Services and Children's Services Head of Development for allocations from the Children's Services Capital budget were set out in Appendix A to the report. The allocations total £382,394 (£886 allocated from 2019-20 BN, £380,050 from SCA 2020-21 and £1,458 from 2017-18 savings)

leaving a balance of £6,414,100 from the 2020-21 School Condition allocation and an overall unallocated balance of £8,421,446. If the allocation £550,000 for Dronfield Henry Fanshaw School was approved from the 2020-21 School Condition allocation, this would leave a balance of £5,864,100 from the 2020-21 School Condition allocation and an overall unallocated balance of £7,871,446 available for future allocations.

RESOLVED to (1) note the allocations made under delegated powers by the Executive Director for Children's Services from the Children's Services Capital Budget totalling £370,265;

(2) note the allocations made under delegated powers by the Children's Services Head of Development from the Children's Services Capital Budget totalling £12,129; and

(3) approve the allocation of £550,000 to Dronfield Henry Fanshawe for a replacement teaching block.

60/21 HIGH NEEDS BLOCK FUNDING SETTLEMENT 2021-22

(Children's Services) The Executive Director – Children's Services informed Cabinet of the High Needs Block (HNB) settlement of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) for 2021-22 and sought approval to its allocation.

Details of local authorities' 2021-22 high needs allocations were published on 17 December 2020. Derbyshire's high needs funding would increase by £9.194m (+11.53%) from £79.771m to £88.965m. It should be noted that the 2021-22 allocation incorporates the former Teachers Pay Employers' Contribution Grant (TPECG) specific grant. This grant helped fund the increase in employers' superannuation contributions for teachers which rose from 16.48% to 23.68% of gross pay in September 2019. Adjusting for this technical change, the like for like increase in high needs funding was approximately 10%. A summary of the high needs allocation was provided in Appendix 1 to the report.

Details of the places the the Local Authority had agreed to fund from the High Needs Block were detailed at Appendix 2 to the report and details of the top-up rates at Appendix 3. In terms of the high needs services, the estimated allocations for 2021-22 totalled £17.336m and figures for each service area were detailed at Appendix 4 to the report.

RESOLVED to (1) note the High Needs Block settlement for 2021-22;

(2) agree the places to be funded in Appendix 2 to the report;

(3) approve the top-up budgets and the associated top-up rates in Appendix 3 to the report;

(4) approve the centrally held budgets in Appendix 4 to the report; and

(5) agree to top-slice funding for LA maintained special schools in respect of redundancy costs and former ESG funded services as set out in the report.

61/21 SUFFICIENCY OF EDUCATIONAL PROVISION FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS AND DISABILITY

(SEND) (Children's Services) The Executive Director – Children's Services reported on a review the sufficiency of current and future requirements for educational provision for children and young people with special educational needs across Derbyshire. In 2017, the Department for Education (DfE) allocated a £215m fund from 2018 – 2021 to support local authorities to invest in provision for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) between birth and 25 years, to improve the quality and range of provision available to families within the local authority. Further investments of £50m in May 2018 and £100m in December 2018 were made, totalling £365m.

Derbyshire's share of this was £2,177,809 involving four small projects at Elmsleigh Infant School (2 projects), Blackwell Primary School and Springfield Junior School, leaving a balance of ££2,134,531. Derbyshire's longer-term proposal for this grant was to fund developments prioritized as part of a county-wide strategic, evidence-based study. The desktop sufficiency analysis was conducted between July and November 2020 before a call for views from a wide range of stakeholders. The report presented the county-wide study and the resulting findings of the call for views to Derbyshire Cabinet for comment and an agreement to proceed with formal consultation/direction of travel on the proposed plans to increase provision.

The full SEND Sufficiency strategic study could be found in Appendix 1 to the report and the questions from the Call for Views at Appendix 2.

The main recommendations could be summarized as:

1. Developing a County specialist provision plan. This should take account of the previous rise in places and predicted rising numbers over the next three years and include plans to increase provision across the County's special schools and enhanced resources in line with predicted numbers.

2. An investigation of provision for autism across the County and development of an autism strategy to address needs across the County.

3. Development of a strategy and collective responsibility model for those children and young people with Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) needs.

4. That the report be considered alongside current discussions taking place regarding alternative provision available to support children and young people across Derbyshire.

5. To complete the review the impact of Graduated Response to Individual Pupils (GRIP) funding on the ability of schools and settings to meet need early and maintain the stability of a lower rate of EHCPs.

6. A further investigation into the rising numbers of children in early years requiring an EHCP. Page 8077. Making sure that the numbers of young people who are not accessing Education, Employment or Training (NEET) but continue to be supported by an EHCP have their situations reviewed as a matter of urgency.

It was proposed a County wide plan would be developed based on the following principles:

- Wherever possible, children with special educational needs and disability would be educated as close to home as possible to ensure their place in their local community, and to reduce daily or unnecessary travelling.
- The sufficiency plan would aim to increase the choice of provision available to families within their local area.
- Where possible and appropriate children would be educated within their local community mainstream provision, alongside their peers.

Details of the responses to the survey were presented in the report.

With Cabinet agreement, a further formal consultation with all stakeholders would take place on the plan resulting from this study. Although a version of the call for views questions was adapted and sent on to young people's groups, the response to this was limited in the time available and, if a formal consultation was agreed, a version would be coproduced with young people to ensure views could be gathered and recorded.

RESOLVED to (1) note this County-wide study and the resulting findings of the Call for Views; and

(2) agree to proceed with formal consultation/direction of travel on the proposed plans to increase provision.

62/21 DERBYSHIRE SHORT-BREAK PRINCIPLES PROPOSAL

(Children's Services) The Executive Director – Children's Services outlined the findings from reviews of Derbyshire's short break offer for disabled children and their families and to propose a vision from which to develop Derbyshire's short-break strategy and offer to meet the future needs of children and families. The report also sought approval to commence engagement and consultation with stakeholders on proposals to develop the Council's short-break strategy for disabled children and their families and to delegate decision-making on the application of the service to the Cabinet Member and Executive Director, Children's Services.

Recent reviews, details of which were presented, had identified a number of opportunities to improve efficiency, impact and appropriate service delivery to support the changing needs of disabled children and their families in Derbyshire.

There was a statutory requirement to review and update the short-break statement. There were opportunities to improve the transparency of assessment and communication of Derbyshire's offer to children and families, improving empowerment and independence as well as ensuring services considered whole family and whole life support. This would be considered within the engagement and consultation process.

The key findings outlined identified several challenges brought about by current and potential future demands on services. Services that were supporting some of our most complex children and families, improving outcomes and lifelong opportunities. Challenges for services to support our disabled children to lead 'ordinary lives' through the improved independence and reduce dependency on Childrens and then Adult Services.

Future service provision had an opportunity to benefit from cultural and operational change, adapting service provision to the future needs of children with disability, families and communities across Derbyshire. The opportunities offered the potential to deliver services that support families and children with a whole family approach, ensure support packages provide a long-term view which enabled families to be independent, supported and enabled. Empowering families and children by ensuring greater transparency of service provision and support.

The future vision to be consulted upon sought to:

- Strengthen whole families with a lifelong view, rather than simply providing 'care' for the children.

- Supporting independence.

- Increasing stability and resilience in families and communities to enable disabled children to continue to grow and develop within their own families and communities.

- Enable families to provide sustainable empowered care into adulthood as would be the case with any other child.

Appendix 5 to the report provided the outline for the 12 weeks consultation plan Appendix 6 illustrated current thinking regards a potential flexible dynamic home and potential flagship build strategy. Further detail would be provided when these proposals were developed and shared with Cabinet when appropriate.

RESOLVED to approve (1) the key principles of the Community Offer Proposal;

(2) the programme of consultation on proposals on all three areas, regarding the Council's short-break strategy as detailed in the report to be commenced and the consultation outcomes and conclusion to inform and support the decision-making as detailed below; and

(3) delegate all decision-making of the service delivery arrangements to Cabinet Member and Executive Director of Children's Services.

63/21 **REPORT ON THE COVID-19 TESTING PROGRAMMES IN MAINTAINED SCHOOLS WITH SECONDARY AGED CHILDREN AND PRIMARY AGED CHILDREN (INCLUDING MAINTAINED NURSERY SCHOOLS)** (Children's Services) The Executive Director – Children's Services and the Director of Legal and Democratic Services reported to Cabinet on the arrangements for COVID19 testing programmes in maintained schools with secondary aged children and schools with primary aged children, and maintained nursery schools.

On 15 December 2020, the Department for Education (DfE) announced their intention to introduce a staff and student COVID-19 testing programme for schools with secondary age children. Over the Christmas period 2020, the DfE released more information about the programme and with an introduction date of week beginning 4 January 2021 if schools were ready to do so. The purpose of the voluntary programme was to identify asymptomatic staff or students and to require them to self-isolate which in turn would reduce the spread of the virus, protect the most vulnerable and drive down the infection rate across the County area of Derbyshire (excluding Derby City).

The testing programme was a supervised self-administered programme which was to be undertaken on school sites. Whilst the DfE provided support materials and webinars for schools, Derbyshire County Council initially

advised maintained schools with secondary age students to pause the introduction of the programme pending:

- clarification with regards to insurance since maintained schools had no insurance in place for this activity (self-administered tests and administered swabbing), a significant excess falls to Derbyshire County Council to cover in the event of a claim. Similarly, there is no insurance cover in place for Derbyshire maintained schools in the event of a data protection breach and, therefore, this posed a further financial risk to the Council;

- whilst the DfE guidance included provision for serial testing to release pupils from self-isolation, the legislation does not currently allow for direct contacts to cease isolation if they are taking part in serial testing, therefore, the legal basis was not clear.

The Council had sought to mitigate these risks completely by seeking a letter of comfort from the Department for Education which replicates the indemnities provided in the letter of comfort received from the Secretary of State for Health when the Council commenced community testing, however, this had not been forthcoming. Whilst the DfE had still not provided a letter of comfort, the Council would continue to pursue the Department for Education for this. Further enquiries were also being made to establish whether the letter of comfort received from the Secretary of State for Health for community testing extends to testing in schools.

In the meantime, the Council had balanced the current risk and in consideration of the risk assessment had determined that the public health risk of not approving the roll-out of self-administered testing in Derbyshire County Council maintained schools with secondary age students outweighed the financial risk of proceeding with the testing. This was agreed by Corporate Management Team (CMT) on 18 January 2021 as detailed at Appendix A to the report.

On 18 January 2021, the DfE launched several webinars for schools with primary age children to learn about the Government's strategy for primary school staff testing, including testing of staff in maintained nursery schools. This was a home testing strategy whereby staff used tests twice per week at home and not on a school site. No primary age children should be tested although the Government was investigating whether this should be extended to primary age children at some time in the future. The purpose of this testing strategy was to identify asymptomatic staff and to require them to take a confirmatory PCR COVID-19 test to determine whether they were carrying the virus, which in turn, would reduce the spread of the virus, protect the most vulnerable and drive down the infection rate across the County area of Derbyshire (excluding Derby City).

During the week of 18 January 2021, the DfE released training materials and guidance for primary schools and testing kits were dispatched to schools to start testing from the week beginning 25 January 2021 if they were ready to do so. After initially advising primary schools to pause whilst the Council further investigated issues such as insurance, staff and pupil isolation, human resources issues in schools, the recommendation was that schools start when they were ready to do so.

The testing must be carried out in accordance with DfE guidance, standard operating procedures and mitigation measures set out in the risk assessment. Derbyshire's maintained schools now had insurance in place for this activity (self-administered tests), although there was a significant excess which falls to the Council to cover in the event of a claim. The Council needed to balance the risk of claims (financial and reputational) against the risk of not proceeding with the testing (public health and reputational). There was no insurance cover in place for Derbyshire's maintained schools with primary age children in the event of a data protection breach and, therefore, this posed a further financial risk to the Council.

As with secondary school testing, the Council had sought to mitigate these risks completely by seeking a letter of comfort from the Department for Education, this had similarly not been forthcoming. In the meantime, the Council had balanced the current risk and in consideration of the risk assessment, had determined that the public health risk of not approving the roll-out of self-administered testing for staff in Derbyshire's maintained primary schools and maintained bursary schools outweighed the financial risk of proceeding with the testing. This was agreed by CMT on 1 February 2021 as detailed in Appendix B to the report.

RESOLVED to note the decision to progress with self – administered COVID-19 testing in maintained schools with secondary age students for staff and pupils and maintained schools with primary age children and maintained nursery schools (staff only).

64/21 EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC FROM THE MEETING

RESOLVED that under Regulation 4(2)(b) of the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012, the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that in view of the nature of the items of business, that if members of the public were present, exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972 would be disclosed to them.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS CONDUCTED AFTER THE PUBLIC HAD BEEN EXCLUDED FROM THE MEETING

1. To consider Minority Group Leaders' Questions (if any).
2. To confirm the Exempt Minutes of the meeting of Cabinet held on 11 February 2021.
3. To receive exempt minutes of Cabinet Member meetings as follows:
 - (a) Strategic Leadership, Culture & Tourism – 4 February 2021
 - (b) Corporate Services – 11 February 2021
 - (c) Highways, Transport & Infrastructure – 11 February 2021
4. To consider exempt reports as follows:
 - (a) Contract for the Supply of Mobile Voice and Data Services – Managing Executive Director Commissioning, Communities & Policy (contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Authority holding that information))
 - (b) Microsoft Enterprise Desktop Licensing Agreement – Managing Executive Director Commissioning, Communities & Policy (contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Authority holding that information))
 - (c) Development of land at Glossop in partnership with a Community Sports Club – Managing Executive Director Commissioning, Communities & Policy (contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Authority holding that information))
 - (d) Extension of Variation of Payment for the Provision of Household Waste Recycling Centre Services due to Coronavirus (Covid-19) – Director Economy, Transport & Environment (contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Authority holding that information))
 - (e) Project Support – External Advisors – Director Economy, Transport & Environment (contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Authority holding that information))
 - (f) Use of ESPO Consultancy Services Framework for Appointment of Technical Advisors – Director Economy, Transport & Environment (contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Authority holding that information))
 - (g) Extension of contracts beyond current award period of the Advisory Services in General Practices and Advisory Services for

Community Wellbeing Approach – Director of Public Health
(contains information relating to the financial or business affairs of
any particular person (including the Authority holding that
information))