

Scrutiny Committee

Date: **Wednesday 27 May 2020**

Time: **10am**

Venue: **Virtual Meeting**

Pursuant to The Local Authorities and Police and Crime Panels (Coronavirus) (Flexibility of Local Authority Police and Crime Panel Meetings) (England and Wales) Regulations 2020, the 27 May 2020 Scrutiny meeting of Norfolk County Council will be held using video conferencing.

The Scrutiny meeting will be broadcast live via Microsoft Teams. Please click: [Scrutiny Committee Meeting 10am 27th May](#)

Membership:

Cllr Steve Morphew (Chair)
Cllr Alison Thomas (Vice-Chair)

Cllr Stefan Aquarone
Cllr Roy Brame
Cllr Emma Corlett
Cllr Phillip Duigan
Cllr Ron Hanton
Cllr Chris Jones

Cllr Joe Mooney
Cllr Judy Oliver
Cllr Richard Price
Cllr Dan Roper (LD Spokes)
Cllr Hayden Thirtle

Parent Governor Representatives

Mr Giles Hankinson
Vacancy

Church Representatives

Ms Helen Bates
Mr Paul Dunning

Under the Council's protocol on the use of media equipment at meetings held in public, this meeting may be filmed, recorded or photographed. Anyone who wishes to do so must inform the Chairman and ensure that it is done in a manner clearly visible to anyone present. The wishes of any individual not to be recorded or filmed must be appropriately respected.

A g e n d a

1 To receive apologies and details of any substitute members attending

2. Minutes

(Page 4)

To confirm the minutes from the Meetings held on 20 February 2020 and 17 March 2020

3. Members to Declare any Interests

If you have a **Disclosable Pecuniary Interest** in a matter to be considered at the meeting and that interest is on your Register of Interests you must not speak or vote on the matter.

If you have a **Disclosable Pecuniary Interest** in a matter to be considered at the meeting and that interest is not on your Register of Interests you must declare that interest at the meeting and not speak or vote on the matter

In either case you may remain in the room where the meeting is taking place. If you consider that it would be inappropriate in the circumstances to remain in the room, you may leave the room while the matter is dealt with.

If you do not have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest you may nevertheless have an **Other Interest** in a matter to be discussed if it affects, to a greater extent than others in your division

- Your wellbeing or financial position, or
- that of your family or close friends
- Any body -
 - Exercising functions of a public nature.
 - Directed to charitable purposes; or
 - One of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union);

Of which you are in a position of general control or management.

If that is the case then you must declare such an interest but can speak and vote on the matter.

4 To receive any items of business which the Chairman decides should be considered as a matter of urgency

5 Public Question Time

Fifteen minutes for questions from members of the public of which due notice has been given. Please note that all questions must be received by the Committee Team (committees@norfolk.gov.uk) by **5pm on Wednesday 20 May 2020**. For guidance on submitting a public

question, please visit <https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/what-we-do-and-how-we-work/councillors-meetings-decisions-and-elections/committees-agendas-and-recent-decisions/ask-a-question-to-a-committee>

6 Local Member Issues/Questions

Fifteen minutes for local member to raise issues of concern of which due notice has been given. Please note that all questions must be received by the Committee Team (committees@norfolk.gov.uk) by **5pm on Wednesday 20 May 2020**

7 The deadline for calling-in matters for consideration at this meeting of the Scrutiny Committee from the Cabinet meeting held on Monday 11 May 2020 was 4pm on Monday 18 May 2020

8 Overview of COVID 19 – Public Health To receive a presentation from Director of Public Health

9 Overview of the County Council’s Covid-19 Emergency Response Report by Head of Paid Service and Executive Director, Community and Environmental Services (Page 11)

10 COVID 19 – Scrutiny Work programme Report by Executive Director of Strategy and Governance (Page 33)

Tom McCabe
Head of Paid Service
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Martineau Lane
Norwich
NR1 2DH

Date Agenda Published: 18 May 2020



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Scrutiny Committee

Minutes of the Meeting Held on 20 February 2020
at 10:00 am in the Edwards Room, County Hall, Norwich

Present:

Cllr Steve Morphew (Chair)
Cllr Alison Thomas (Vice-Chair)

Cllr Roy Brame
Cllr Phillip Duigan
Cllr Ron Hanton
Cllr Chris Jones

Cllr Ed Maxfield
Cllr Joe Mooney
Cllr Richard Price
Cllr Dan Roper
Cllr Hayden Thirtle

Substitute Members present:

Cllr Mark Kiddle-Morris for Cllr Judy Oliver
Cllr Brenda Jones for Cllr Emma Corlett

Also present:

Cllr Mike Sands	In support of the call-in at item 8 on the agenda
Cllr Mike Smith-Clare	In support of the call-in at item 8 on the agenda
Cllr Bill Borrett	Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care, Public Health and Prevention
Cllr Andrew Jamieson	Cabinet Member for Finance
James Bullion	Executive director of Adult Social Services
Amanda Dunn	Assistant Director Learning Disabilities and Autism Commissioning
Bernadette Pallister	Family Voice Norfolk
Tracey Sismey	Family Voice Norfolk
Judith Taylor	DNNG
Nick Taylor	DNNG
Fiona McDiarmid	Executive Director Strategy and Governance
Tom McCabe	Executive Director of Community & Environmental Services
Helen Edwards	Chief Legal officer (Monitoring Officer)
Phil Watson	Director of Children's Social Care
Karen Haywood	Democratic Support and Scrutiny Manager
Tim Shaw	Committee Officer

1 Apologies for Absence

1.1 Apologies were received from Cllr Emma Corlett, Cllr Judy Oliver and Mr Giles

Hankinson (Parent Governor Representative), Helen Bates (Church Representative) and Paul Dunning (Church Representative).

2 Minutes

- 2.1 The minutes of the meeting held on 28 January 2020 were declared as an accurate record and signed by the Chair.

3. Declarations of Interest

- 3.1 Cllr Ed Maxfield declared an "Other Interest" for the call-in item because he worked for a charity that had applied to be on the provider framework for the original iteration of the service.
- 3.2 Cllr Hayden Thirtle declared an "Other Interest" for the call-in item because he was a Governor at James Paget University Hospital and a member of the Steering Committee for Centre 81 in Great Yarmouth. Both organisations had indicated a willingness to sign up to item 8, life opportunities.
- 3.3 Cllr Mike Sands (one of the Councillors who had called in item 8) declared an "Other Interest" in the item because he was a Trustee of Bowthorpe Community Workshops who were working in support of the issue.

4 Urgent Business

- 4.1 No urgent business was discussed

5. Public Question Time

- 5.1 No public questions were raised.

6. Local Member Issues/Questions

- 6.1 No local Member questions were received.

7. Call In

- 7.1 The Committee noted that there was one call in to be taken at item 8 of today's agenda.

8. Call In: Life Opportunities for Adults with Learning Disabilities and/or Autism

- 8.1 The annexed report (8) related to the call-in of item 11 of the Cabinet papers of 3 February 2020 entitled "Life Opportunities for Adults with Learning Disabilities and/or Autism".
- 8.2 The Chair explained the way in which he would handle this item to best ensure a fair and balanced scrutiny process and to decide what (if any) issues the Committee would refer to the Cabinet.
- 8.3 In addition to welcoming the Councillors who had called in the item, the Chair welcomed to the meeting Bill Borrett, the Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care, Public Health & Prevention, James Bullion, Executive Director of Adult Social Services and Amanda Dunn, Assistant Director Learning Disabilities and Autism

Commissioning, who were in attendance to assist the Committee in scrutiny of Life Opportunities for Adults with Learning Disabilities and/or Autism. Apologies for absence were received from Gary Heathcote, Director of Commissioning, Adult Social Services.

- 8.4 The Chair also welcomed to the meeting Bernadette Pallister and Tracey Sismey from Family Voice Norfolk and Nick and Judith Taylor from DNNG who had been invited to comment on the consultation process.
- 8.5 In reply to a question from a Councillor, the Chair said that he accepted the call-in process had meant that Family Voice Norfolk and DNNG had received very short notice of today's meeting. In addition, Opening Doors who had been invited were unable to organise consultation with their members in order to attend and represent them. The Chair also accepted that there were lessons to be learnt for future scrutiny consultation in terms of who should be consulted and how consultation responses were reported to the Scrutiny Committee.
- 8.6 The Councillors who had called in the Cabinet decision explained their reasons for having done so. They said that they were not challenging the reasons for the Cabinet decision but were concerned about how the decision should be implemented, monitored and reviewed.
- 8.7 Cllr Bill Borrett, the Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care, Public Health & Prevention, referred Councillors to the strategy co-produced by service users "My Life, My Ambition, My Future" which was completed in 2018 and had been laid on the Committee table at today's meeting. This outlined the aspirations of the service users to have a more normal life and become more integrated in society, and to have more variation in the pathways that were open to them to reflect different levels of disability. The document laid on the table (which had received all party support) had helped formulate the proposals contained in the report to Cabinet for three distinct pathways within the Life Opportunities Framework:
1. Promoting Independence Pathway – will support people to develop life skills, providing greater opportunities to access mainstream activities and take part in training or learning activities.
 2. Wellbeing Pathway – will support people with complex and challenging needs which often require specialist equipment and facilities as well as specially trained staff.
 3. Skills and Employment Pathway. Will support people into employment through a tailored employment and outcomes plan.
- 8.8 The Committee also received on the table a presentation from the Executive Director of Adult Social Services about the specific issues concerning the consultation process which was requested as part of the call-in process.
- 8.9 The Executive Director explained the consultation events that were held across the county to promote the strategy that were organised and facilitated by a service user led organisation (Opening Doors) that was unable to attend today's meeting at short notice. The Executive Director added that providers and partnership organisations (including the NHS) had shared the strategy with the people that they supported and via social media. The Learning Disabilities Partnership Board had also been kept informed of developments. The Department had held a

number of meetings with users, families and groups.

8.10 Bernadette Pallister and Tracey Sismey from Family Voice Norfolk and Nick and Judith Taylor from DNNG who were invited to comment on the consultation process gave evidence to the Committee that can be found at appendix A They also answered detailed questions from Councillors.

8.11 The issues that were considered by the Committee included the following:

- The Committee heard that the Council had a dedicated employment service that would support the Skills and Employment Pathway. One lesson from the pilot was that the pathway to paid work was considerably more than 12 months for many people.
- There would be opportunities for people to move between pathways as their circumstances changed.
- The Cabinet Member said that the strategy for providing Life Opportunities for Adults with Learning Disabilities and/or Autism was cost neutral.
- Officers said that a design group would be put in place to develop and run the pilots for pathways one and two.
- Councillors were concerned to ensure that proper infrastructure mechanisms were in place to support people to access services, that transport arrangements were effective, that employers were able to provide workforce adaptations for vulnerable people and that there were the right kind of links with the DWP, particularly around welfare benefits.
- It was recognised that engaging with small local groups and rural employers was important so that Adults with Learning Disabilities and/or Autism did not always have to travel long distances.
- In reply to questions, the Executive Director pointed out that there had been no statutory legal requirement to consult with service users. The Department had, however, put in place a mechanism to obtain an accurate picture of service user requirements and wanted to ensure that going forward co-production worked better.
- The Executive Director said that Family Voice and DNNG would be involved in consultation about the co-production going forward.
- It was accepted by Officers that co-production was important in terms of monitoring contracts and hearing directly from disabled people.
- Councillors were mindful of the need for there to be the social worker capacity to support the introduction of the pathways.
- It was pointed out that while not all service users had an annual review by a social worker of their individual circumstances (which was an issue of national concern) this did not impact on their ability to take part in the pathways. The service knew the needs of all its service users in receipt of support.
- The Cabinet Member said that excellence in social work was one of the key goals of the Council and why the Council had taken steps to employ an additional 50 social workers.
- Councillors said that those individuals who were subject to restrictions that had been placed on the minimum income guarantee could find themselves disadvantaged when seeking to obtain suitable employment.
- It was noted that the financial landscape had changed since 2018 but that this did not detract from the need for change in the way that the Council approached Life Opportunities for Adults with Learning Disabilities and/or

Autism.

- In reply to questions, the Cabinet Member said that the results of the pilots would be made widely available to all Councillors by way of a Member Briefing. The Briefing would suggest ways in which Councillors could approach voluntary organisations and commercial enterprises to support the Council's strategy.
- In reply to other questions, the Executive Director said that people in residential care who were getting 24 hr support from the County Council would not normally be eligible to receive support to take part in the pathway activities, but participation would always depend on individual circumstances.
- It was accepted that adults with learning disabilities should be registered with and seen by their GP on an annual basis for an annual health check. This was not always the case in Norfolk at present and this matter was taken up by the Norfolk Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
- It was also accepted that the culture of independence for people with learning disabilities should start at very early age.
- The monitoring of service provider performance was expected to take place on an exception basis; the amount of time spent monitoring performance dependant on the quality of service provider response. It was, however, intended to have an annual contract meeting with each provider, when resources became available.
- The pledge for adult social services support had been made available as part of the Making it Real Campaign and would be made available on the Committee pages website.

8.12 **RESOLVED**

That the Scrutiny Committee agree with the ambitions and the general direction of travel behind the Cabinet decision but would advise Cabinet (and service department) to consider the following issues when implementing the decision:

1. That there should be more co-production in areas such as the service specification, the monitoring arrangements and the reviews of the pilots. This will enable these issues to be better addressed when the implementation is planned and carried out and for the monitoring and review of pilots to be genuine co-productions.
2. That a way should be found to strengthen and improve the flow of information on learning disability issues to Councillors generally.
3. That a full briefing on the outcomes of the pilots should go to the People and Communities Select Committee so as to strengthen strategy development (perhaps through a Working Group of the Select Committee that is already looking into these issues).
4. That, because of concerns about the scale of change for service users, their carers and providers, the new services should be up and running before existing services and contracts are changed.

9. **Scrutiny Committee Forward Work Plan**

9.1 The Committee considered the forward work plan.

9.2 **RESOLVED**

That the Committee agree the forward work plan (as set out in the Appendix of a report received on this matter).

The meeting concluded at 13:10

Chair



Scrutiny Committee

Minutes of the Meeting Held on 17 March 2020
at 10:00 am in the Edwards Room, County Hall, Norwich

Present:

There were no Members present for the meeting

Also present:

Karen Haywood	Democratic Support and Scrutiny Manager
Jo Martin	Democratic Support and Scrutiny Manager
Guy Owen	Conservative Group Political Assistant

1 Apologies for Absence

1.1 Apologies were received from:

Cllr Steve Morpew	Cllr Ed Maxfield
Cllr Alison Thomas	Cllr Joe Mooney
Cllr Roy Brame	Cllr Judy Oliver
Cllr Emma Corlett	Cllr Richard Price
Cllr Philip Duigan	Cllr Daniel Roper
Cllr Ron Hanton	Cllr Hayden Thirtle
Cllr Chris Jones	

Apologies were also received from Mr Giles Hankinson (Parent Governor Representative), and Paul Dunning (Church Representative).

- 1.2 Due to the emerging situation regarding the Coronavirus pandemic the Chair, Vice-Chair and Liberal Democrat Group spokesperson asked councillors not to attend the committee meeting. The agenda had already been published when this decision was made, so the meeting was convened in the usual way. As no Members were present at the meeting it was declared inquorate by the Democratic Support and Scrutiny Manager.

The meeting concluded at 10.15am

Chair

Decision making report title:	Overview of the County Council's Covid-19 emergency response
Date of meeting:	27 May 2020
Responsible Director:	Tom McCabe (Head of Paid Service and Executive Director, Community and Environmental Services)
Executive Summary <p>This report provides an overview of the County Council's Covid-19 emergency response to date. It also includes a summary of the arrangements for the multi agency response co-ordinated through the Norfolk Resilience Forum (NRF), which includes the County Council as a core key member.</p> Recommendations <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To note the County Council's Covid-19 response to date.2. To receive presentations at the Scrutiny meeting on the work being carried out by the Community Resilience and Mortality Pathway Delivery Groups.	

1. Background and Purpose

- 1.1. This report provides an overview of the County Council's Covid-19 emergency response to date. It also includes a summary of the arrangements for the multi agency response co-ordinated through the Norfolk Resilience Forum (NRF), which includes the County Council as a core key member.
- 1.2. The County Council's Cabinet considered two reports on Covid-19 at the meeting on 11 May; one on the financial implications and one on the County Council's response.

2. Dealing with emergencies

2.1. Civil Contingencies Act 2004

- 2.1.1. The Act, and accompanying regulations and guidance, set out the framework for civil protection. This sets out clear expectations and responsibilities for local front line responders to ensure they can deal effectively with emergencies. A copy of the Cabinet Office's short guide to the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 is included at Appendix A.
- 2.1.2. The Act places responsibilities on Category 1 and Category 2 responders (see attached A). Norfolk County Council and the Norfolk Fire and Rescue Service are Category 1 responders.

2.2. **Definition of an emergency**

2.2.1. The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 defines an emergency as:-

- (a) An event or situation which threatens serious damage to human welfare in a place in the United Kingdom.

This applies when the event or situation involves, causes or may cause:

- Loss of human life
- Human illness or injury
- Homelessness
- Damage to property
- Disruption of a supply of money, food, water, energy or fuel
- Disruption of a system of communications
- Disruption of facilities for transport
- Disruption of services relating to health

- (b) An event or situation which threatens serious damage to the environment of a place in the United Kingdom.

This applies when the event or situation involves, causes or may cause:

- Contamination of land, water or air with biological, chemical or radioactive matter
- Disruption or destruction of plant life or animal life

- (c) War, or terrorism, which threatens serious damage to the security of the United Kingdom.

2.3. **Resilience Forums**

2.3.1. Category 1 and 2 organisations are expected to come together to form Local Resilience Forums (based on police areas) to help emergency co-ordination and co-operation between responders at the local level. An established Norfolk Resilience Forum is in place. Further information on the Norfolk Resilience Forum is available at <https://www.norfolkprepared.gov.uk/>

2.4. **Command, control and co-ordination structures**

2.4.1. In the event of an emergency, there is a need to put appropriate command, co-ordination and control structures in place. The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 guidance is based on the following three levels for multi-agency structure:-

- Strategic - this group will have overall responsibility for coordination of the response and will establish the strategic framework to direct the emergency
- Tactical - responsible for ensuring that strategic aims are achieved by identifying resources required and co-ordinating the operational level
- Operational - this is the level at which operational activities are delivered

This type of structure is nationally recognised and adopted.

- 2.4.2. For activities within a single organisation, these levels are called Gold, Silver and Bronze.

3. Norfolk County Council response

3.1. Command, control and co-ordination structure

- 3.2. In addition to existing management and oversight arrangements for individual services and agencies, a command, control and co-ordination structure has been put in place to oversee Response activity. This structure, set out at Appendix B, ensures that all of the County Council's activities can be considered together, and at pace.

3.3. Decision making

- 3.4. The decision making process for the County Council has not changed. Decisions continue to be taken in accordance with the County Council's Constitution. There has been a need for Cabinet Members to take delegated decisions during the period when Cabinet meeting were not taking place, and details of all decisions taken are available to view on the website at <https://norfolkcc.cmis.uk.com/norfolkcc/DelegatedDecisions.aspx>

4. Norfolk Resilience Forum response

4.1. About the Norfolk Resilience Forum

- 4.1.1. The NRF is well established partnership with a wide range of partners and meets three times a year outside any emergencies. Presently chaired by Stuart Ruff, Chief Fire Officer, the work of the NRF focusses on planning and risk assessing for emergencies, including carrying out emergency exercises and putting relevant plans in place.

4.2. Command, control and co-ordination structure

- 4.2.1. An NRF command, control and co-ordination structure has been put in place to oversee Response activity. This structure, set out at Appendix B, and has been established based on national guidance.
- 4.2.2. A number of multi-agency Delivery Groups have been established as part of this structure. These are established if and when required, and equally can be stood down when not required. For example, the Contact Tracing Delivery Group was established during w/c 11 May 2020.

4.3. Decision making

- 4.3.1. The NRF is not a legal entity and therefore does not have any formal decision making powers. It is for individual organisations to make decisions and the command structure does not supersede any existing decision making powers

or responsibilities. Organisations on the NRF continue to make their own decisions.

5. The three phases

5.1. The responsibilities the Civil Contingencies Act places on responders includes Planning, Response and Recovery activity. We are currently in the Response phase.

5.2. In most emergencies, the Response phase is relatively short. This has been the case for recent incidents in Norfolk for example the 2013 and 2017 tidal surges the Beast from the East in 2018. The Covid-19 emergency is complex and wide ranging and it is anticipated that Response and Recovery activities will need to be in place for some time.

5.3. This report sets out the arrangements in place for the Response phase. At an appropriate time, activity will transition to the Recovery phase. The Civil Contingencies Act and associated guidance are focussed around two key phases of dealing with emergencies; Response and Recovery. Given the complex and wide ranging nature of the emergency, both the County Council and the NRF have adopted a three phase approach, as follows:-

- Phase 1 – Response – this is the current phase, focussed on delivery in response to the crisis.
- Phase 2 – Normalise – this phase will focus on identifying and addressing the immediate issues and challenges that have arisen from Phase 1, as well as doing the detailed thinking, planning and preparations for Recovery (Phase 3). This phase is essentially a stepping stone, or period of guided transition, to whatever the ‘new normal’ will be. It covers moving forward in a continued coherent county-wide delivery of key outcomes while re-introducing aspects of the business as usual (BAU) into our planning and delivery i.e. what should we be doing and thinking about today to shape future BAU.
- Phase 3 – Recovery – focussed on the long-term recovery and regeneration of Norfolk’s economy and society. It is anticipated that this phase will no longer need a command and control type structure. Activities will be primarily be delivered through established structures (or a new status quo). It will require the need for significant collaboration and joint working.

5.4. The structure and arrangements for the next phase do not need to be identical to those adopted during Response and work is being carried out to determine what the most appropriate arrangements could be in the next phase. In the NRF, this consideration will be guided by a Recovery Impact Assessment, and the following key assumptions:-

- There will be a continued need for a command and control structure in Phase 2 (the scope and make-up of this structure to be determined)

- The formal move to the next phase should come at a point when we are confident that the need to return back to a Response phase is significantly reduced (e.g. there is confidence that the NHS could cope with a 2nd peak).
- Not all activities need to be progressed under the NRF structure – it is just those critical activities where multi agency input and co-ordination is essential
- If activities are better placed to be delivered through (new) BAU structures then they should be.

6. Learning

- 6.1. Emergency planning is treated as a continuous process of reviewing, maintaining and updating plans to ensure that they reflect changing risks and any lessons learned from exercises and emergencies.
- 6.2. As with other emergencies, the County Council undertakes de-brief exercises shortly after incidents to ensure learning and best practice is captured and factored into future planning. Given the length of the current emergency, an initial hot-debrief is being carried out during the Response phase. Further learning exercises will also be carried out.
- 6.3. Both the County Council and the NRF have commissioned and reviewed reports to capture potential learning and best practice from elsewhere. This has included reviewing the learning from previous similar emergencies, including SARS and Ebola. It has also reviewed lessons from other countries e.g. those who experienced a Covid-19 peak in advance of the UK and/or have already taken steps to reduce lockdown measures.
- 6.4. The NRF will complete a formal learning report before it transitions to the next phase.

7. Financial Implications

- 7.1. There are no financial implications arising from this report. A paper setting out the financial implications of Covid-19 on the County Council's budget was considered by Cabinet on 11 May.
- 7.2. The NRF receives a limited amount of funding through annual contributions from the member organisations; this funding covers an officer and associated administration costs. In 2019, the NRF received a Government grant for Brexit planning. The NRF does not have any budget to fund operational service delivery activities.

8. Resource Implications

8.1. Staff:

Staff across the County Council have taken on new or changed activities to ensure critical response activities can be delivered. The report titled 'NCC Response to COVID-19' considered by Cabinet on 11 May set out further information on how staff have responded to the emergency.

8.2. **Property:**

None.

8.3. **IT:**

A Cyber Delivery Group has been established as part of the Norfolk Resilience Forum structure (see Appendix B) to ensure that risk of a cyber attack is monitored, and appropriate arrangements put in place to assess and respond to any risk.

9. Other Implications

9.1. **Legal Implications**

The Civil Contingencies Act 2004, and associated guidance, sets out the legislative basis for dealing with emergencies. This includes specific responsibilities placed on the County Council as a Category 1 responder; a copy of the Cabinet Office's short guide to the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 is included at Appendix A.

The Coronavirus Act 2020 includes provision for a number of new powers and duties. This includes, at Schedule 28, powers for local authorities to support local and national death management.

9.2. **Human Rights implications**

The emergency response has a clear focus on protecting those who are most vulnerable. There will be a number of impacts as a result of the emergency, particularly as a result of lockdown restrictions, and these will need to be carefully considered moving forward. It is important the Response activity does not come at the expense of longer term impacts, and this forms an important consideration of all activities. The NRF Recovery Impact Assessment will aim to identify all of the impacts from the emergency, and how these are/can be addressed.

9.3. **Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)t**

COVID-19 has impacted on every individual and family across Norfolk, particularly on people with protected characteristics. New evidence is emerging daily about the nature and extent of this impact. In view of this, a [dynamic equality impact assessment](#) has been developed and published on the County Council's website. This impact assessment is being used by Cabinet to inform decision-making during the COVID-19 crisis. Cabinet has asked all elected members to review the dynamic impact assessment and keep Norfolk County Council informed of any new impacts that emerge for people with protected characteristics in their division, so that the assessment can be updated accordingly.

9.4. **Health and Safety implications**

Health and safety implications of all activities are considered as part of normal working practices. This includes carrying out risk assessments and ensuring staff are able to access the protective equipment needed to carry out their role.

9.5. **Any other implications**

None identified.

10. Select Committee comments

10.1. N/A

11. Recommendations

- 11.1. **1. To note the County Council's Covid-19 response to date.**
- 2. To receive presentations at the Scrutiny meeting on the work being carried out by the Community Resilience and Mortality Pathway Delivery Groups.**

3. Background Papers

[Reports considered by Cabinet 11 May 2020 – titled 'NCC Response to COVID-19' and 'COVID-19 financial implications for Norfolk County Council'](#)

Officer Contact

If you have any questions about matters contained in this paper, please get in touch with:

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Email address: tom.mccabe@norfolk.gov.uk



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Civil Contingencies Act 2004: a short guide



Background

Following the fuel crisis and the severe flooding in the autumn and winter of 2000 the Deputy Prime Minister announced a review of emergency planning arrangements. The review included a public consultation exercise which reinforced the Government's conclusion that existing legislation no longer provided an adequate framework for modern civil protection efforts and that new legislation was needed.

The Government carried out a public consultation exercise from June to September 2003 on a draft Bill setting out proposals for a new framework for civil protection work at the local level and a new framework for the use of special legislative measures. The draft Bill then underwent pre-legislative scrutiny by a Joint Parliamentary Committee. Following amendments in the light of consultation, and the recommendations of the Committee, the Bill was introduced to Parliament on 7 January 2004. Its development was informed from the start by close consultation with key stakeholders in what was an open and inclusive policy-making process.

The Bill received Royal Assent on 18 November 2004. It should henceforth be known as the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (the "Act").

Overview of the Act

The Act, and accompanying regulations and non-legislative measures, will deliver a single framework for civil protection in the United Kingdom to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century. The Act is separated into two substantive parts: local arrangements for civil protection (Part 1) and emergency powers (Part 2). The overall objective for both parts of the Act is to modernise outdated legislation. Key to this is an updating of the definition of what constitutes an "emergency".

Definition of Emergency

Civil Protection activity at the local level previously took place under Civil Defence legislation dating from 1948. This legislation defined the events local responders should prepare for in terms of "hostile attack" from a foreign power. With the ending of the Cold War such a threat evaporated and local efforts have been focused on preparing for civil emergencies such as localised flooding and major transport accidents. Emergency Powers legislation is older still. The Emergency Powers Act 1920 defines an emergency in terms of interference with specified services and resources which will deprive the community of the essentials of life. A great deal has changed since 1920. The list of services and resources in the 1920 Act was out of date. In addition, the focus of the 1920 Act on essential services and resources failed to reflect the kinds of emergency which the UK now faces (for example, the 1920 Act did not clearly cover terrorist threats or threats to the environment).

In modernising both local civil protection activities, and the powers the Government may need in order to deal with the most serious disruptive challenges, it was necessary to introduce a new updated definition of an emergency. The Act focuses on three types of threat -

- *an event or situation which threatens serious damage to human welfare;*
- *an event or situation which threatens serious damage to the environment; or*
- *war, or terrorism, which threatens serious damage to security.*

This does not mean that the definition of “emergency” is the same in both Parts. In Part 1, the threat must pose a threat of serious damage to human welfare or the environment of a “place” in the United Kingdom. This reflects the fact that Part 1 is designed to deal with preparations by local responders for localised emergencies. In Part 2, the threat must pose a threat of serious damage to human welfare or the environment of one of the English Regions, or one of the other constituent parts of the UK (Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland). This higher threshold reflects the fact that Part 2 is designed for use in very serious emergencies which affect a larger geographical area.

For Part 1 of the Act the definition sets out the range of possible incidents which local responders must prepare for as set out in specified civil protection duties. For Part 2 it sets out the situations in which it may be possible to use emergency powers if the appropriate safeguards are met.

Part 1: local arrangements for civil protection

The purpose of Part 1 of the Act is to establish a new statutory framework for civil protection at the local level. This, together with accompanying guidance and regulations, will set out clear expectations and responsibilities for front line responders at the local level to ensure that they are prepared to deal effectively with the full range of emergencies from localised incidents through to catastrophic emergencies. It divides local responders into two categories.

Those in **Category 1** will have duties placed upon them to:

- Assess local risks and use this to inform emergency planning;
- Put in place emergency plans;
- Put in place Business Continuity Management arrangements;
- Put in place arrangements to make information available to the public about civil protection matters and maintain arrangements to warn, inform and advise the public in the event of an emergency;
- Share information with other local responders to enhance co-ordination;
- Co-operate with other local responders to enhance co-ordination and efficiency; and
- Provide advice and assistance to businesses and voluntary organisations about business continuity management. (Local Authorities only).

Those to be covered by the duties at present are:

Local Authorities	Emergency Services	NHS Bodies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All principal local authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Forces • British Transport Police • Police Service of Northern Ireland • Fire Authorities • Ambulance Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Care Trusts • Health Protection Agency • NHS Acute Trusts (Hospitals) • Foundation Trusts • Local Health Boards (in Wales) • Any Welsh NHS Trust which provides public health services
Government agencies		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Agency • Scottish Environment Protection Agency 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maritime and Coastguard Agency 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Boards (in Scotland) Port Health Authorities
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Category 2 organisations will be placed under the lesser duties of co-operating with these organisations and sharing relevant information. Those to be included at present are:

Utilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity Gas Water and Sewerage Public communications providers (landlines and mobiles) 	Transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network Rail Train Operating Companies (Passenger and Freight) Transport for London London Underground Airports Harbours and Ports Highways Agency 	Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and Safety Executive Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Common Services Agency (in Scotland)
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The Act enables the Minister to alter the membership of both Categories of responder in order to ensure flexibility and to take account of future developments

The detail of what this means in practical terms will be fleshed out in regulations and guidance. It is intended that Category 1 and 2 organisations come together to form ‘Local Resilience Forums’ (based on police areas) which will help co-ordination and co-operation between responders at the local level.

While it is primarily focused at civil emergencies, Part 1 will improve the UK’s ability to deal with the consequences of a wide range of disruptions by improving the planning process at a local level, building better contacts between organisations and ensuring what goes on at the local level dovetails with efforts at the regional and national levels.

Part 2: emergency powers

In the UK emergency powers allow the making of special temporary legislation to deal with the most serious of emergencies. They are not a means for instigating martial law, for undermining Parliament, banning political parties or anything else of that nature. An essential point to note is that Emergency Powers legislation is a mechanism for dealing with only the most serious of emergencies that require an urgent response, an instrument of last resort. The previous emergency powers legislation (the Emergency Powers Act 1920) was used twelve times in its eighty-four year history, the last time being in 1974. In the years since, a considerable amount of sector specific emergency legislation has been introduced which reduced the need to resort to emergency powers, in part because of a recognition that Emergency Powers legislation was inadequate.

Nevertheless, there is still a need for a latent capacity to rapidly make new temporary statutory provision where this is the most effective way of enabling the resolution of an emergency situation. The Government needs a tool that can be deployed to address all forms of disruptive challenge where existing legislation is insufficient.

The Act repeals the existing legislation (the Emergency Powers Act 1920 and its Northern Ireland counterpart, the Emergency Powers Act (Northern Ireland) 1926), and the emergency powers provisions of the Act extend to the whole of the UK. It sets out a new definition of what constitutes an emergency appropriate to the times in which we live and incorporating new risks and threats which were not so relevant in 1920, including terrorist attacks, contamination of land following a biological or chemical terrorist attack and loss of communications systems on which we now depend.

As with the 1920 Act, the Act allows the making of temporary special legislation aimed at dealing with a serious emergency that fits within the definition. The Queen, as Head of State, will formally indicate that emergency powers are necessary as part of the Order in Council that makes the regulations themselves. For the first time a fallback option has been included to cover the possibility that emergency powers will be needed, where the Queen is, for whatever reason, unable to act. The Act therefore allows for a senior Minister or the Prime Minister to make the regulations in the unlikely event that Her Majesty is not able to do so.

The Act introduces a range of other new features, mostly designed to ensure emergency powers cannot be misused and can be used in a more targeted and proportionate manner. The centre piece of these is the “triple lock”, which ensures emergency powers will only be available if:

- an emergency that threatens serious damage to human welfare, the environment or security has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur;
- it is necessary to make provision urgently in order to resolve the emergency as existing powers are insufficient and it is not possible to bring forward a Bill in the usual way because of the need to act urgently; and
- emergency regulations must be proportionate to the aspect or effect of the emergency they are directed at.

In addition emergency regulations:

- cannot prohibit or enable the prohibition of participation in, or any activity in connection with, a strike or other industrial action;
- cannot instigate any form of military conscription;
- cannot alter any aspect of criminal procedures;
- cannot create any new offence other than breach of the regulations themselves;
- must be compatible with the Human Rights Act and EU law; and
- are open to challenge in the courts

For the first time it is possible to use emergency powers on a regional and/or devolved administration basis. This ensures any special temporary legislation will apply only in the part of the UK affected by the emergency, leaving those elsewhere unaffected.

The Act also requires the appointment of a ‘Regional Nominated Co-ordinator’ (“Emergency Co-ordinator” in the devolved administrations). This individual will be a highly trained crisis-manager with expert knowledge of the particular type of emergency in question who, if emergency powers are used, will act as the focal point for co-ordination of response efforts at the regional or devolved administration level.

As with the existing legislation, emergency regulations must be presented to Parliament for its approval as soon as practicable after being made. Parliament may amend the regulations and must approve them within seven days of laying. If Parliamentary approval is not forthcoming, the regulations cease to have effect. The maker of emergency regulations would be subject to an obligation to protect and restore the ability of Parliament to scrutinise emergency regulations, and the ability of the Courts to entertain challenges.

The Government has given a commitment to ask a senior Privy Councillor to conduct an inquiry within one year of any use of emergency powers. The report would be published and debated in both Houses of Parliament.

Devolution

The Act applies to the whole of the UK and reflects the various devolution settlements. Civil protection is largely devolved to Scotland. However, the Scottish Parliament consented to Part 1 of the Act being extended to Scotland. In light of this, the powers conferred on Ministers under Part 1 of the Act (power to make regulations and guidance etc.) are, in relation to devolved matters in Scotland, exercisable by Scottish Ministers. The Scottish Ministers and UK Ministers must consult each other when exercising their legislative powers under Part 1. In Wales, UK Ministers will make legislation and issue guidance in relation to responders in Wales. However, the Act requires the UK Ministers to obtain the consent of the Assembly before taking action in relation to a responder in Wales which falls within devolved competence. In Northern Ireland different administrative arrangements at the local level make it impossible for Part 1 to apply to Northern Ireland in the same way as it applies in the rest of the UK. It does apply to certain bodies in Northern Ireland who exercise non-devolved functions. In addition, Northern Ireland Ministers will ensure devolved organisations act in line with the duties set out in the Bill.

Emergency powers are a reserved matter. However, Part 2 ensures the devolved administrations will be consulted, if emergency powers are to be used in their territory, wherever possible. It allows emergency powers to be used in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland alone for the first time, though the use of emergency powers remains with Westminster.

Concordats will be drawn up with each of the devolved administrations setting out in more detail how these arrangements will work in practice in relation to both Parts of the Act. These will be published in due course.

Further information

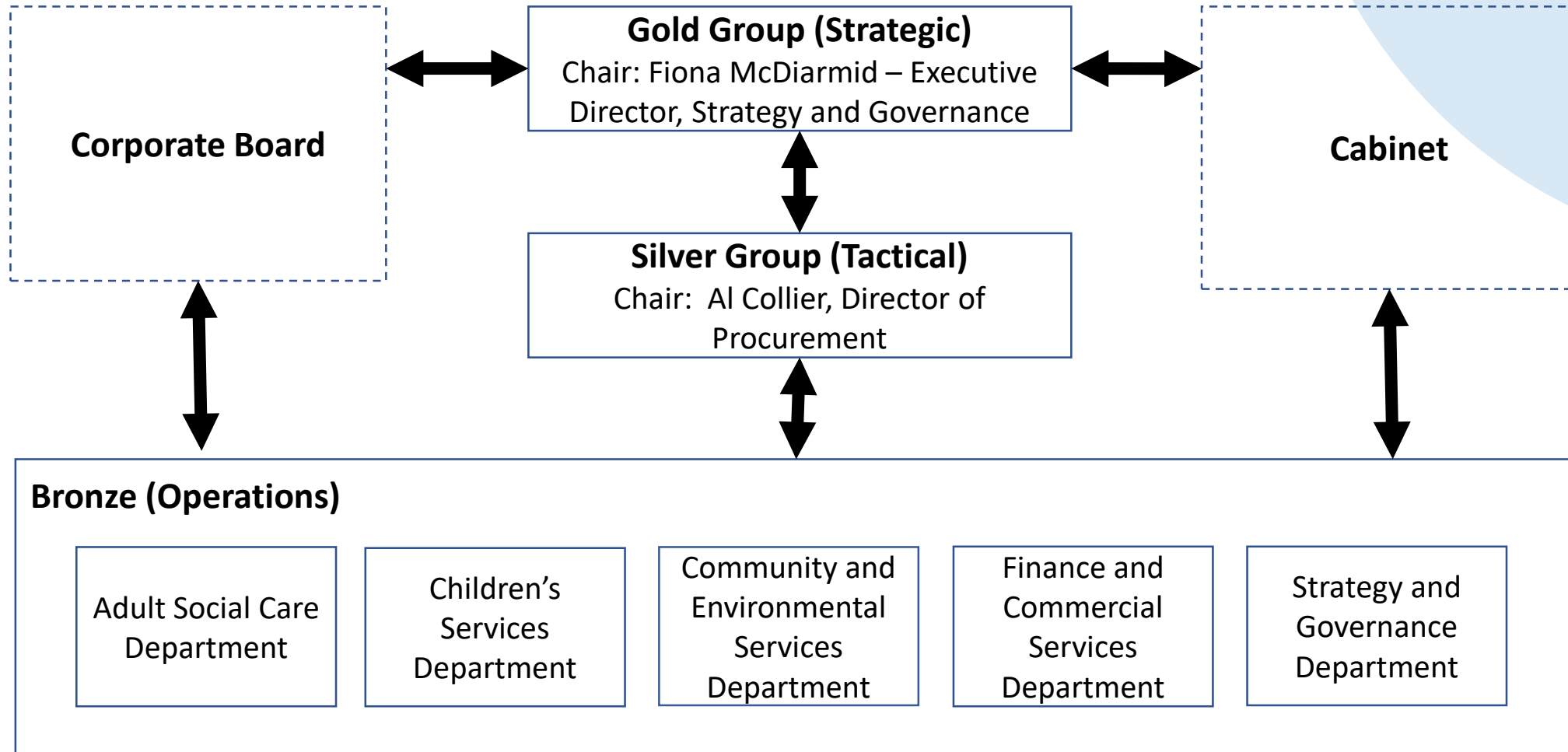
The Act, and all accompanying documents, can be found at <http://www.ukresilience.info/ccact/index.htm>.

If you would like to know more about any specific aspect of the Act, you can email the Act Implementation Team at ccact@cabinet-office.x.gsi.gov.uk.

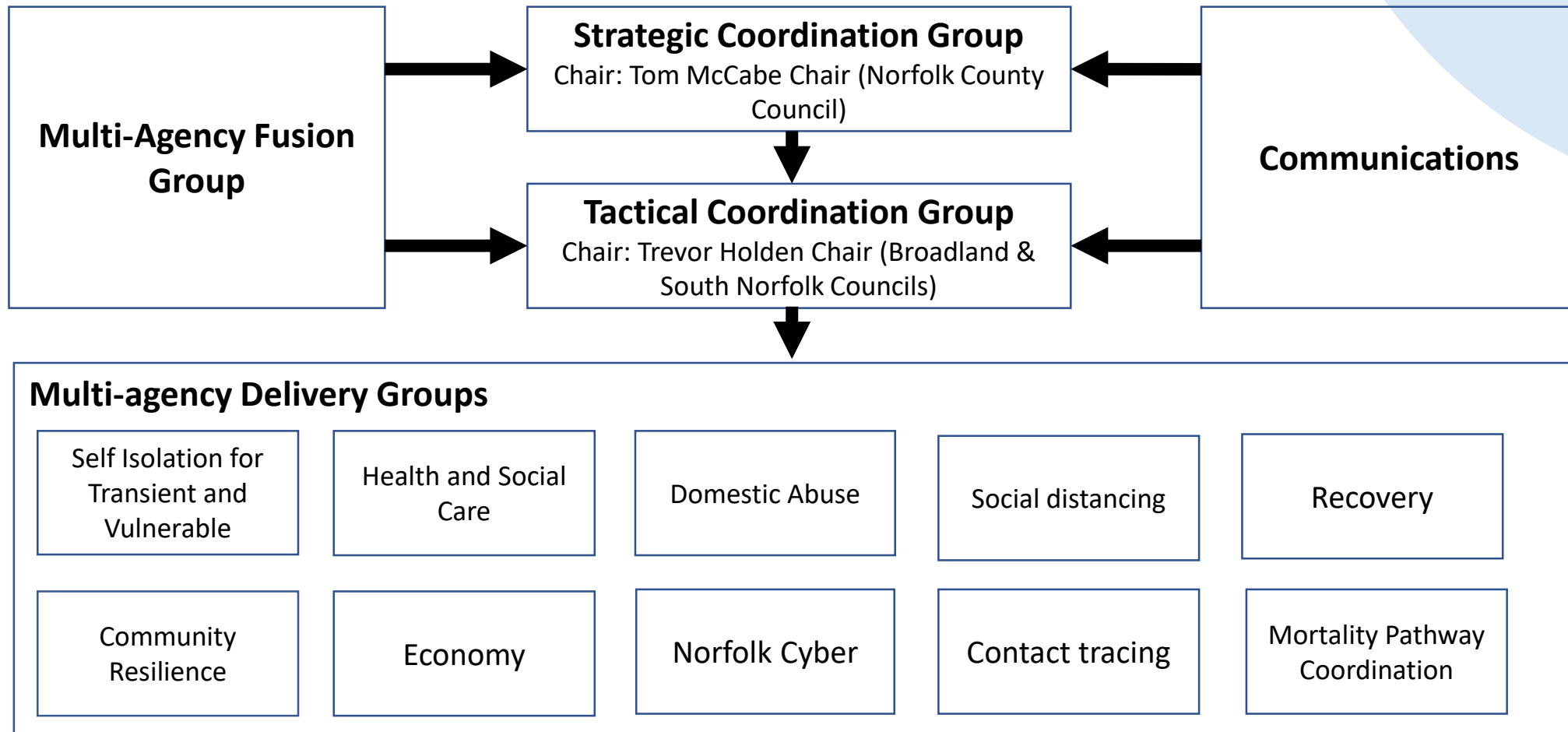
Appendix B

Norfolk County Council and Norfolk Resilience Forum Covid-19 Response Governance

Norfolk County Council - Command, Control & Coordination Structure



Norfolk Resilience Forum - Command, Control & Coordination



Norfolk Resilience Forum - Command, Control & Coordination

The multi-agency approach through the Norfolk Resilience Forum includes the following public bodies/agencies:-

- Norfolk County Council (including the County Council's Gold Chair to ensure join up of arrangements)
- District councils
- Norfolk Constabulary
- Norfolk Fire and Rescue Service
- British Transport Police#
- East of England Ambulance Trust
- Public Health England
- Norfolk and Waveney CCGs
- NHS England
- Highways England
- Environment Agency
- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
- Coastguard
- Norfolk Prisons

Summary Terms of Reference

Strategic Co-ordination Group (SCG)

Purpose	Provide strategic oversight and decision making. Overall responsibility for coordination of the multi-agency response. Establish the strategic framework to direct the emergency
Lead	Tom McCabe (Head of Paid Service, Norfolk County Council)

Tactical Co-ordination Group (TCG)

Purpose	Responsible for ensuring that strategic aims are achieved by identifying resources required and co-ordinating the operational level. Oversight of multi-agency Delivery Groups.
Lead	Trevor Holden (Managing Director, Broadland and South Norfolk Councils)

Multi-Agency Fusion Group (MAFG)

Purpose	Production of accurate, timely and integrated data and analysis to inform decision-making. Analysis of trends and longer term modelling to inform transition of response to recovery across Norfolk. Support SCG and TCG.
Lead	Sarah Rhoden (Assistant Director, Norfolk County Council) / Phil Lester (external advisor)

Summary Terms of Reference

Self-isolation for transient and vulnerable

Purpose	Identify and coordinate provision of self-contained accommodation for those unable to self-isolate including but not limited to: those who are rough sleeping (including those being released from prison or discharged from hospital), travellers, visitors and those in temporary accommodation.
Lead	Hannah Harvey (Executive Director of Operations, Saffron Housing)

Health and Social Care

Purpose	Coordinate the single agency and joint health & social care response to Covid-19.
Lead	Cath Byford (Chief Nurse for the NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups for Norfolk and Waveney)

Domestic Abuse

Purpose	Provide effective domestic abuse victim services to ensure sufficient capacity in accommodation and services to support.
Lead	Dr Gavin Thompson – (Director, Policy and Commissioning, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk)

Summary Terms of Reference

Social Distancing

Purpose	Promote, monitor and intervene where necessary in social distancing by Norfolk residents at home. Discourage unnecessary travel and the gathering of people in public open spaces. Coordinate local monitoring and response to any non-compliant business trading (both closures and open businesses' maintenance of social distancing measures). Consider the potential future changes in social distancing measures and their implications, and report into TCG.
Lead	Nick Howard (Assistant Director, Regulatory, Broadland and South Norfolk Councils)

Recovery

Purpose	Feed in normalisation and recovery issues during the Normalisation/Response phases. Translate consequences of the response into the actions for recovery.
Lead	Steve Blatch (Chief Executive, North Norfolk District Council) and Lorraine Gore (Chief Executive, King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council)

Community Resilience

Purpose	Coordinate, and as appropriate direct, the Voluntary sector, community groups and public sector agencies response to meeting the needs of vulnerable people and communities in Norfolk. Includes workstreams for vulnerable people, food and medicine, volunteers and donations, local capacity and customer contact.
Lead	Stephen Evans (Chief Executive, Norwich City Council)

Summary Terms of Reference

Economy

Purpose	To coordinate the response to the economic shock from COVID19 across Norfolk. Workstreams include business intelligence, business support and advice, local funding, workforce, sectors and supply chains, economic impact.
Lead	Chris Starkie (CEO, New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership)

Norfolk Cyber

Purpose	To ensure that risk of a cyber attack is monitored, and appropriate arrangements put in place to assess and respond to any risk.
Lead	Duncan Arnold (Security Architect, Norfolk County Council)

Contract tracing

Purpose	Local areas will be asked to deal with issues locally that cannot be adequately handled by the national/regional call handlers. Activities likely to include contact tracing and risk assessment, Infection Control Advice and occupational health , Support for individuals e.g. shielded people and vulnerable asked to self-isolate, enforcement, Coordination data & intelligence.
Lead	To be confirmed

Summary Terms of Reference

Mortality Pathway Co-ordination

Purpose	Work across multi disciplinary groups to coordinate activities required for dealing with increased mortality efficiently and effectively with dignity and respect.
Lead	Caroline Clarke (Head of Registration and Coroner's Service, Norfolk County Council)

Communications

Purpose	Provide consistent and coordinated communications.
Lead	James Dunne (Assistant Director, Communications, Norfolk County Council)

Report to Scrutiny Committee

Report title:	COVID 19 – NCC response – Work Programme
Date of meeting:	27 May 2020
Responsible Cabinet Member:	N/A
Responsible Director:	Executive Director of Strategy and Governance
Is this a key decision?	N/A
<p>Actions required</p> <p>The Scrutiny Committee is asked to agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What areas it wishes to raise for consideration on the work programme, highlighting any lessons learnt to feed into any current emergency planning. A copy of the current draft forward work programme is attached at Appendix A. • Any issues to raise at this stage that can be included in the longer-term recovery planning • That the Chair and Vice Chair, in consultation with the Group Spokes will agree a programme of scrutiny work following the meeting in response to the issues raised. 	

1. Background and Purpose

- 1.1. In line with the Government's public health measures around the COVID 19 pandemic, the County Council cancelled all Committee meetings from 23rd March 2020. This will be the first meeting of Scrutiny Committee since this time and the first public opportunity for non-executive members to consider the County Council's response to the pandemic.
- 1.2. We are still in the middle of this crisis both locally and nationally and the Council is rightly focusing on the delivery of services to vulnerable people in Norfolk within this emergency. While the Council's focus remains on this critical situation, recovery planning is starting, and decisions are being made both here and in emergency planning that will impact on local communities across Norfolk. Scrutiny therefore has an important role to play in supporting this process and feeding into any current and future planning picking up on lessons learnt. Any scrutiny needs to be proportionate to the Council's ongoing response to the crisis and be timely and responsive.
- 1.3. Local Members are in a unique position to be able to draw on intelligence within their local communities and act as a voice to these experiences in the current crisis. Scrutiny has a key role to play as a place where these issues can be raised and ensure that they are fed into any ongoing work, considering what is

working well and where improvements can be made, particularly in the short term.

- 1.4. The [Cabinet report of 11 May](#) outlined the County Council's response to COVID -19. The report outlined work undertaken to date and identified the areas for focus and direction for priorities in the coming months. This is a rapidly changing situation and in the time from the Cabinet meeting to this Scrutiny Committee meeting it is expected that there will have been developments in many significant areas. At today's meeting there will therefore be a presentation to update Members on the current situation and to assist in scrutiny.
- 1.5. In addition to the County Council's own management and oversight arrangements to deal with the crisis, a command, control and co-ordination structure has been put in place. The scale of the impact of COVID 19 is spread across all communities and services and therefore there are a number of different agencies involved in responding. A report providing further information on these structures can be found elsewhere on the agenda. The Scrutiny Committee will need to be mindful in any scrutiny planning of the need to consider how to feed into any reviews and work being undertaken by other bodies such as the Norfolk Resilience Forum or internal bodies such as the Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee or Select Committees.

2. Proposals

- 2.1. Any programme of scrutiny work will need to be able to adapt to constantly changing situations. Some work may be able to be addressed in the short term and feed into ongoing responses and others may be longer term pieces of work. The Chair and Vice Chair have met to discuss these issues with Executive Directors to consider some initial areas of work which will focus on what lessons we have learnt so far and how we can use these to support and contribute to future planning. These are:

3/4 months:

- **Emergency planning:**

- Supporting children, young people and families during the crisis
- Support for shielded and vulnerable people in our communities (care homes, food supplies, PPE)
- What worked well and what didn't within service areas
- how robust were our emergency plans and internal business continuity plans. What improvements could we make to help with future planning?
- Data Management

- **Internal processes:**

It is suggested that Members highlight any concerns/issues that could feed into the immediate work around these areas:

- Democratic processes
- Support for Members
- Communications – both internally and to the public

- ICT

4/18 months:

Normalisation and Recovery planning

(This reflects the two-phase process through the recovery cell – with normalisation as the first stage and recovery as the medium-term approach)

- Children and young people
- Support for shielded and vulnerable people
- Health protection (Public Health) - (lockdown easing, future 'spikes')
- Digital
- Norfolk Economy and support for businesses (link in with scrutiny of the LEP)

2.2. In considering any work programme Scrutiny Committee may need to be mindful of the following:

- Is this something that the County Council has the power to change or influence
- How this work could engage with the activity of the Cabinet and other decision makers, including partners such as the Norfolk Resilience Forum
- What the benefits are that scrutiny could bring to this issue?
- How the committee can best carry out work on this subject?
- What the best outcomes of this work would be?

2.3. It is suggested that following the Committee meeting the Chair and Vice Chair, in consultation with the Group Spokes agree a programme of scrutiny work in response to the issues raised to bring back to the June meeting. To avoid any duplication of work others may be consulted as appropriate, such as the Chair of Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

2.4. The Committee may wish to hold additional meetings in the coming months considering any issues highlighted for the work programme.

3. Resource Implications

3.1. Staff:

The County Council is still in the middle of this crisis and the main focus for Officers will be in dealing with the crisis. Some Officers may be redeployed from their current roles elsewhere to support ongoing work during the pandemic and the Committee may need to be mindful of focusing requests on essential information at this time.

3.2. Property:

None

3.3. IT:

None

4. Other Implications

4.1. Legal Implications:

The Local Authorities and Police and Crime Panels (Coronavirus) (Flexibility of

Local Authority and Police and Crime Panel Meetings) (England and Wales) Regulations 2020 (“the Regulations”) sets out the framework for Councils to hold Council meetings remotely.

4.2. Human Rights implications

None

4.3. Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) (this must be included)

None

4.4. Health and Safety implications (where appropriate)

None

4.5. Sustainability implications (where appropriate)

None

4.6. Any other implications

None

5. Risk Implications/Assessment

5.1. None

6. Select Committee comments

6.1. Select Committees will not be meeting until July 2020 however they will be receiving updates on COVID 19, addressing the response from their own service areas. The Scrutiny Committee should take into consideration any future comments raised by the Select Committees regarding their own forward work plans to avoid duplication.

7. Recommendation

7.1. The Scrutiny Committee is asked to agree:

- What areas it wishes to raise for consideration on the work programme, highlighting any lessons learnt to feed into any current emergency planning. A copy of the current draft forward work programme is attached at Appendix A.
- Any issues to raise at this stage that can be included in the longer-term recovery planning
- That the Chair and Vice Chair, in consultation with the Group Spokes will agree a programme of scrutiny work following the meeting in response to the issues raised.

8. Background Papers

8.1. [Cabinet 11 May 2020 – Norfolk County Council – Response to Covid 19](#)

Officer Contact

If you have any questions about matters contained in this paper, please get in touch with:

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If you need this report in large print, audio, braille, alternative format or in a different language please contact 0344 800 8020 or 0344 800 8011 (textphone) and we will do our best to help.

Forward Work Programme

Date	Report	Issues for consideration	Cabinet Member	Exec Director
27 May	NCC Response to COVID 19	To consider a work programme for future scrutiny		
23 June	Budget 2020/21	Consideration of cycle for budget scrutiny for 2020/21	Andrew Jamieson	Simon George
22 July				
19 August				
23 Sept				
21 October				
18 Nov				
23 Dec				

Items also to be scheduled:

- **Children's Services Scrutiny**

Report postponed from 17 March 2020 meeting outlining areas for future scrutiny

- **Regional Schools Commissioner**

Report postponed from 17 March 2020 meeting

- **New Anglia LEP**

Report postponed from 27 May 2020 meeting looking at the LEP Board action plan on climate change and LEP tourism strategy. It is suggested that this issue be considered as part of the recovery planning arising from the COVID 19 Scrutiny.

- **Budget 2020/21**

Consideration of cycle for budget scrutiny for 2020/21