



- *Our children and young people will have the best start in life and opportunities to give them positive lives.*
- *Our people will become healthier and will manage their own health, care and support needs.*
- *Slough will be an attractive place where people choose to live, work and visit.*
- *Our residents will have access to good quality homes.*
- *Slough will attract, retain and grow businesses and investment to provide jobs and opportunities for our residents*

#### 4 **Other Implications**

##### (a) Financial

Any financial implications of significant decisions taken by officers in connection with the need to deal with the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic are monitored weekly by a special finance group and will be reported to cabinet as part of the usual financial reports to cabinet.

##### Risk Management

Recommendation from section 2 above	Risks/Threats/ Opportunities	Current Controls	Using the Risk Management Matrix Score the risk	Future Controls
That the Cabinet/Council note and ratify the significant decisions taken by officers since the “lockdown” came into force.	Failure by Members to note and ratify these actions and decisions increases the risk of challenge and disruption. Ratification provides the opportunity for the Council to build upon the good results already achieved and to move forward strongly by building upon these results with greater engagement across the Council	The significant decisions and actions have been taken in accordance with governance arrangements put into place in consultation with the Council’s statutory officers and in accordance with all applicable guidance issued by and best practice recommended by all relevant bodies.	Likelihood – Very Low – 2  Legal/ Regulatory – Critical - 3  Score: 6	Increasing return to usual decision making structures and processes as circumstances permit.

##### (b) Human Rights Act and Other Legal Implications

Any decisions taken by officers pursuant to the statutory regulations enacted by the Government to deal with the Coronavirus pandemic, to enforce business closures and restrict assembly, could potentially be challenged under the Human Rights Act 1998 as being a breach of article 11, relating to the freedom of assembly and association, and of Article 1 of the

First Protocol to that convention, relating to the right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions. It is considered, however, that risks of successful challenge are low as, in the latter case, derogations are permitted to control use of property in the general interest and, in the former case, for the protection of public health.

Under the Council's Constitution, the Chief Executive has delegated power to act in case of emergency and urgency to exercise all council functions. Additionally, under the constitution, all matters not specifically reserved are deemed to be within the delegated authority of the Chief Executive and Directors for all purposes which fall within their directorate or budget area or area of responsibility to which they may be nominated from time to time

The Cabinet may ratify any decisions of officers falling within their functions.

(c) Equalities Impact Assessment

All the significant decisions set out in this Report were taken having regard, so far as was practicable in the circumstances, to the public sector equality duties and the protected characteristics set out in the Equality Act 2010.

(d) Workforce

The decisions taken by Officers which have affected the workforce are set out in the schedule to this Report.

(e) Property

The restrictions imposed by the Coronavirus Act 2020 on the ability of the Council as a landowner to take action to enforce payments of rents will have had an effect on the Council's asset management position. Any long term effects on the Council's property portfolio and asset management strategy evaluated and reported to the cabinet as part of the Council's normal financial reporting to the cabinet.

(f) Carbon Emissions and Energy Costs

The Council have not at present carried out any systematic analysis of the effect on carbon emissions and energy costs of the decisions taken by officers since the "lockdown" took effect. It is considered that it is self-evident, however, that the restrictions on travel and the reduction in the use and occupation of Council premises and other council activities means that it is unlikely that there was an increase in emissions and energy costs during this period.

## 5 Supporting Information

### **Governance**

- 5.1 This report sets out the Significant Decisions taken by Officers in response to the coronavirus pandemic. Robust governance arrangements were put in place in March 2020 to manage SBCs response, which is led by a GOLD and SILVER command

structure. GOLD/SILVER meetings have been held jointly since March. This is summarised as follows:

- **GOLD** – Chief Executive and Silver Lead from CMT on rotation  
Overall responsibility for SBC strategy and response, primary liaison with partners and leads on external communications. Lead Members are consulted where appropriate on decisions in their portfolio.
- **SILVER** – led by a member of CMT on rotation, includes CMT, Public Health, Communications and Operations Room Management. TVP and CCG attend. Responsibility for tactical implementation of GOLD Strategy, escalates strategic decisions to GOLD, refers issues for resolution to task groups.
- **Task Groups** – usually led by an Executive Director or senior Officer  
Manages operational matters and escalate issues to Silver  
Task groups established include Finance, Human Resources and Business Continuity, Community Hub, IT, Children, Adults, Safer Public Spaces, Testing, PPE, Recovery, Local Outbreak Management Plan Cell and Workplace Safety Group. Some task groups have been stood down through phases of the pandemic, ready to be activated if operationally required.
- **Operations Room** – led by Associate Director  
Seeks to coordinate activity in a single team; logs enquiries, actions and decisions and supports Silver.

## Timeline

5.2 A summary of the key events and phases is summarised as follows:

- 5<sup>th</sup> March – first death in UK from Covid-19 is confirmed.
- 12<sup>th</sup> March – SBC GOLD/SILVER response group meets. SILVER met daily between 23<sup>rd</sup> March to 24<sup>th</sup> April and at least weekly since. It currently meets twice a week.
- 23<sup>rd</sup> March – Prime Minister announces UK-wide partial “lockdown”.
- 26<sup>th</sup> March – Health Protection (Coronavirus Restrictions) (England) Regulations 2020 (‘lockdown regulations’) come into force.
- 13<sup>th</sup> May – National ‘Lockdown’ restriction start to be eased and this process continues through June and July. It is not until 25<sup>th</sup> July that indoor gyms and swimming pools are able to reopen.
- 1<sup>st</sup> July – local restrictions introduced in Leicester.
- 18<sup>th</sup> July – Health Protection (Coronavirus Restrictions) (England) (No 3) Regulations come into force giving local authorities in England new powers to close shops and outdoor public spaces in order to control Covid.
- 1<sup>st</sup> August 2020 – Shielding programme is paused.

- August / September 2020 – local restrictions across England start to be tightened, particularly in the North West and Yorkshire.
- 24<sup>th</sup> September 2020 – pubs and restaurants ordered to close by 10pm and ‘Rule of 6’ applies.
- 14<sup>th</sup> October 2020 – new Covid tiers come into force. Slough is placed in Tier 1 – medium level alert.
- 24<sup>th</sup> October 2020 – Slough moves into Tier 2 – high level alert, which introduced a ban on household mixing.
- 5<sup>th</sup> November 2020 – Prime Minister announces a new national ‘lockdown’ until 2<sup>nd</sup> December.
- 26<sup>th</sup> November 2020 – new Tier system is introduced in England to come into force on 2<sup>nd</sup> December. Slough enters Tier 3 – very high alert which means pubs and restaurants remain closed following national ‘lockdown’ and household mixing remains banned.
- 19<sup>th</sup> December 2020 – Government revises Tier system with a new Level 4 Tier – Stay at Home with restrictions similar to those during the national ‘lockdown’ in November. The Government decides to put Slough into this highest Tier.
- 4<sup>th</sup> January 2021 – Prime Minister announces new national ‘lockdown’ for England.
- 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2021 – Government publishes a “roadmap” for gradually easing Covid restrictions, starting with the re-opening of schools to all children from 8<sup>th</sup> March 2021.
- 8<sup>th</sup> March 2021 – Step 1 of Government’s “roadmap” begins with schools recommencing face-to-face learning for all pupils.
- 29<sup>th</sup> March 2021 – ‘Stay at Home’ rule ends. Restrictions on social contact begin to be relaxed outdoors.
- 12<sup>th</sup> April 2021 – Step 2 of the Government’s “roadmap” begins which includes the reopening of non-essential retail and outdoor hospitality.
- 17<sup>th</sup> May 2021 – Step 3 of the Government’s “roadmap” begins which includes the reopening of indoor hospitality, entertainment and events (with capacity limits), travel corridors and domestic overnight stays.
- 19<sup>th</sup> July – Step 4 of the “roadmap” due to begin which is likely to remove the remaining legal restrictions.

## 6 **Comments of Other Committees**

The Cabinet received a similar report each month and ratifies the decisions in respect of Executive functions.

7 **Conclusion**

This report seeks Council ratification of significant decisions at the first available opportunity and will enable the Council to continue to seek to meet its duties to protect public health and to serve the well being of those who live, work and visit its area.

8 **Appendices Attached**

Appendix 1 – Table of significant decisions