

Oldham's Co-operative Devolution

Growth, Reform and Co-operation

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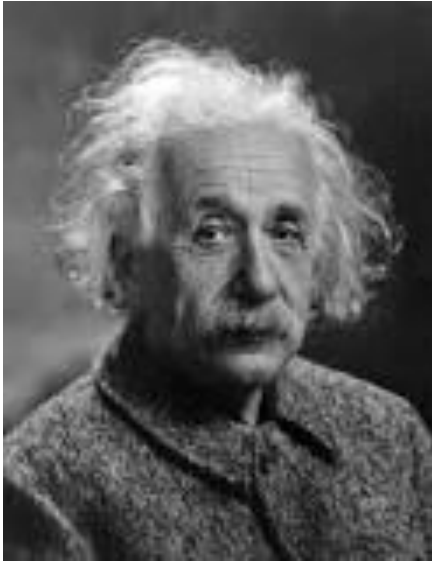


Oldham
Partnership

Today

1. What does it mean to be a 'co-operative borough'?
2. Co-operative devolution
3. Our growth, reform, democratic and co-operative visions
4. What we do already
5. The opportunities and challenges that devolution gives us

Definition of madness...

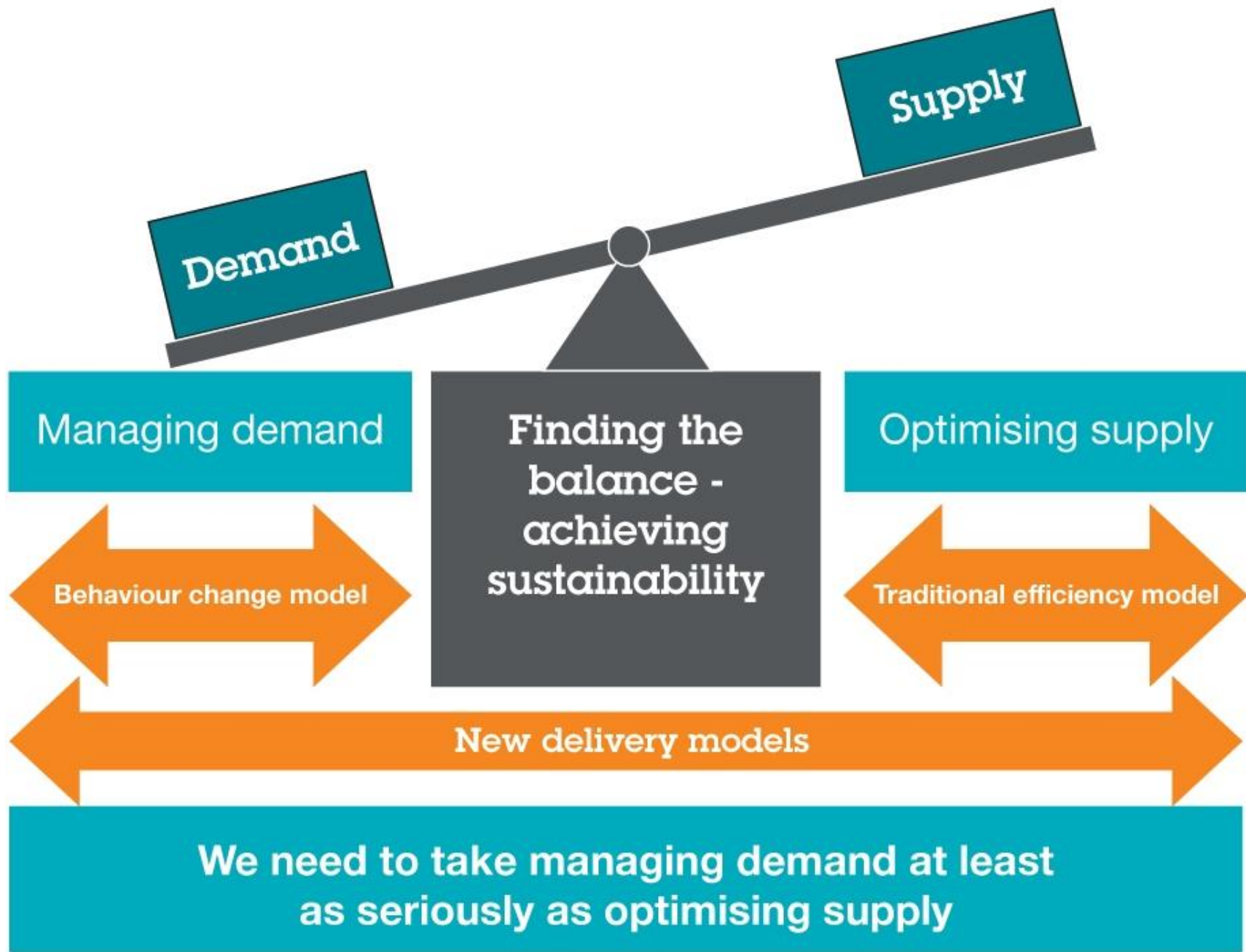


“Doing the same thing over and over again, and expecting different results”

Albert Einstein

We simply can't afford to...

Our traditional responses won't work



Demand

Supply

Managing demand

Finding the balance - achieving sustainability

Optimising supply

Behaviour change model

Traditional efficiency model

New delivery models

We need to take managing demand at least as seriously as optimising supply



Service Area

All Services

Operating Model

Co-operative Council

Context / Drivers

Oldham's budget has reduced by more than 50% in 5 years. 37% of Oldham people 'financially stretched' and dependency on public services is high. 'Co-operation' and 'everyone doing their bit' is a favoured discourse to 'decline as inevitable'.

Details:

Co-operative principles – Through the Ethical Framework that includes social value procurement, fairness campaigning, paying the Living Wage, Get Oldham Working, supporting local charities and staff values and behaviours

Residents inform, co-produce and do 'their bit' -. All services asked to prototyping co-operative services. E.g , the Aiming High' Programme for disabled children, co-operative burials co-produced with inter-faith, leasing of Springhead Community Centre and Working Xtra prioritising housing allocations to people that work, volunteer or care.

Services delivered through co-operatives and mutuals – In 2012 Oldham established a trading arm, Oldham Care and Support Ltd, for the Council's Adult Social Care services on the basis of a majority council owned company, with the minority stake held by employee's.

Benefits

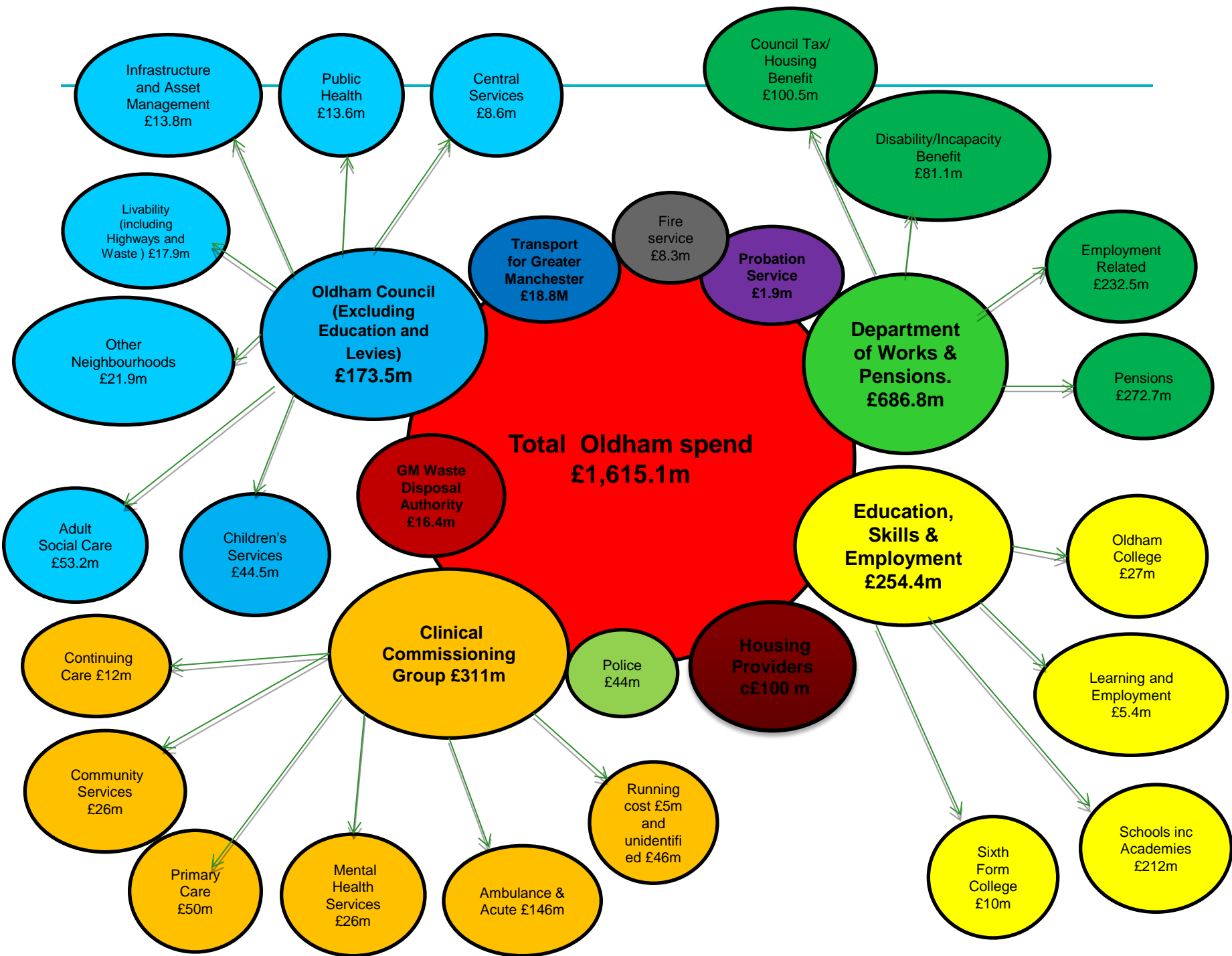
All Council services need to assess how 'co-operative' they are and prototype. As much about shifting behaviours and getting everyone to do their bit as much as about new delivery models. Both need to go hand in hand to deliver long lasting reform.

Co-operative devolution

- Growth
 - Where everyone benefits, not just the 'city'.
- Reform
 - Population health model. Reduce inequality at faster rate.
- Co-operation
 - Not what we do but the way that we do it

Economic Growth 'co-operative devolution'

- 27,000 jobs were created over the last 10 years across the south of the city and only 2,400 in the north.
- 'Northern Powerhouse' or 'Northern Poorhouse'?
- Need for subsidiarity
- One Oldham – One Public Service



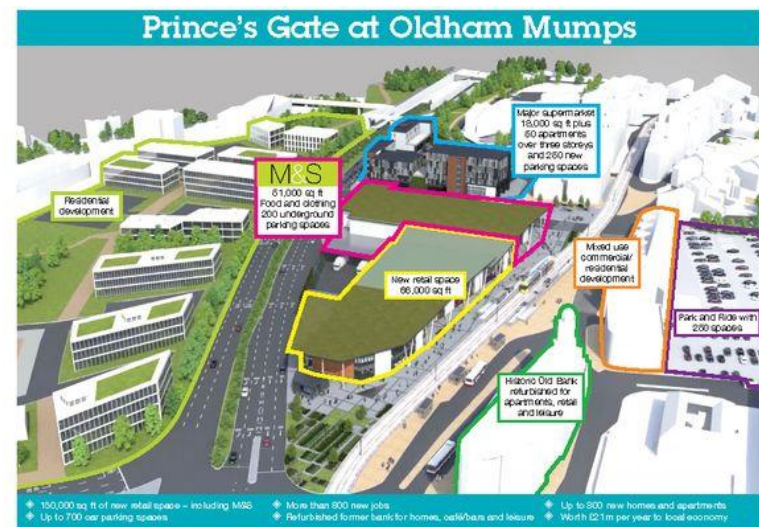
Growth and 'co-operative devolution'

Already doing

- Oldham Plan 2015-18 'unashamedly economically focussed'
- Public sector lead way in attracting investment
- Get Oldham Working 2,500 opportunities since 2013

Devo opp's and challenges

- Growth in our own right – not just a dormitory to GM
- Skills is the key



Reform and 'co-operative devolution'

Already doing

- Co-op Borough – not Council.
- Better Care Fund
- All-age early help offer
- Investment Agreements – Fuel Poverty and Social Isolation
- Social prescribing
- Health and Wellbeing Board and Strategies
- Integrated neighbourhood management

Devo opps and challenge

- Locality plans
- Population health model
- New/Integrated models of care
- Transformational care
- Flexibility/pool and alignment
- Community asset based approaches
- Subsidiarity
- Tight timescales

Population health and 'co-operative devolution'

Figure 1 The focus of population health systems



Early Help

Early Help Assessment and Early Help Services



Democracy and 'co-operative devolution'

Already doing

- Putting elected members first
- Love Where You Live
- Co-op contracts
- District working and devolved powers
- Youth Council
- Strong VCS
- Health and Wellbeing and Oldham Leadership Board
- Social Value
- Communications lead for GM

Devo opps and challenge

- Buck stops here
- Lack of awareness – not new money
- Re-engagement, open public services and further devolved decision making to residents.
- Subsidiarity in health and social care – autonomy at local level.
- Messaging – One Oldham: One Manchester
- Lessons learned from Scotland.

Workshop prompts

1. How do we ensure that devolution is truly co-operative with ‘everyone doing their bit and everyone benefiting’?
2. How can we ensure that places like Oldham and Salford benefit from growth and reform in their own right and not just the ‘city’?
3. What are the limitations of devolution and what other tools do we need to do the job?