**Introduction to the**

**Greater London Provincial Council**

**and**

**Greater London Employment Forum**

**for Employers’ Side**

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**INDEX**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Page** |
| **Key Facts about the London borough workforce, London population and the financial challenges local government is facing** | 3 |
| **Greater London Provincial Council (GLPC)**   * Who is the Greater London Provincial Council (GLPC) * Membership * Meetings * Constitution – word doc * Membership – word doc | 4  4  4  4  4  5 |
| **The London Agreement “Gold Book”** | 5 |
| **Greater London Employment Forum (GLEF)**   * Who is the Greater London Employment Forum (GLEF) * Membership * Meetings * Constitution – word doc * Membership – word doc | 5  6  6  6  6 |
| **Role of the Joint Secretaries** | 6 |
| **London Councils Regional Employers Organisation** | 6 |
| **National Association of Regional Employers (NARE)** | 7 |
| **National Joint Consultative Committees**   * National Joint Consultative Committee Local Government Services * Joint Negotiating Committee (JNC) for Local Authority Craft and Associated Employees * Soulbury Committee * Joint Negotiating Committee for Chief Officers * Joint Negotiating Committee for Chief Executives   **Key National Employer Representative Bodies**   * European Centre for Employers & Enterprises Providing Public Services (CEEP) * Local Government Association Resources Board | 8  8  8  9  9  9  9 |
| **Employee Representative Bodies (Unions)**   * Unison * GMB * Unite * Association of Local Authority Chief Executives (ALACE) | 10  10  10  10 |
| **Other Key Stakeholders**   * Society of Local Authority Chief Executives (SOLACE) * Skills for Local Government * HR Metrics Service and Scorecard | 11  11  11 |

**Key Facts**

**London local government workforce (excluding schools staff) compared with the London population**

In 2017 London authorities - 32 London boroughs plus the City of London.

* Employed over 84,000 staff, a full time equivalent (FTE) workforce over 75,000.
* In addition, an average of 19% agency workers per London authority can be added to these figures.
* With an average population of 267,000, and employing an average FTE of 2300 people each (33 authorities) on an average basic salary of £32,500, London authorities are big employers and influential community leaders.
* Females comprise 62% of the London borough workforce.
* Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic staff comprise 38% of the London borough workforce compared to a wider London population profile of 42%.
* Disabled staff make up 5.4% of the workforce and the London profile comprises 16% disabled in the working age London population.
* On average turnover rates in London boroughs stand at 16%, with an average of 8 days per employee lost to sickness.

**London borough challenges – financial and demographic**

* Between 2010/11 and 2016/17 Government funding was down nearly 50% in real terms
* Spending power in London boroughs typically reduced 28 – 36% in real-terms (taking into account government funding and council tax revenues).
* Spending on London services was down 22% in real terms (9% down for Social Care and 33% down on non-social care)
* Alongside reductions in funding, local authorities have had to deal with growth in demand for key services, as well as absorbing other cost pressures. Demand has increased from 2010-11 to 2016-17. The number of households assessed as homeless and entitled to temporary accommodation under the statutory homeless duty increased by 34%; the number of looked-after children grew by 11%; and the estimated number of people in need of care aged 65 and over increased by 14%. Local authorities have also faced other cost pressures, such as higher national insurance contributions, the apprenticeship levy and the National Living Wage.
* London’s population has grown 13% since 2010, over twice the rate of the rest of the country (5.4%).
* Social care now accounts for 54% of service spend compared with 45% in 2010/11
* Local authorities have protected spending on Adults and Children’s social care
* Planning & development spend – down 53%
* Housing spend – down 46%
* Highways and transport spend – down 37%
* Culture & related services spend – down 35%
* The government has announced multiple short-term funding initiatives in recent years but does not have a long-term funding plan for local authorities. In 2016-17, the Department (now Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government) offered a four-year settlement to all authorities to enable better financial planning. However, there have been many changes to funding streams outside this core offer, such as the adult social care support grant and a second tranche of funding within the Improved Better Care Fund. A Fair Funding Review is being conducted and due to start 2020-21 with increased retention business rates.
* The Fair Funding review is based on key cost drivers – population, deprivation, rurality and area costs
* Generally, London has higher levels of deprivation than other areas in the country, although the NE and NW also has areas of high deprivation.
* Londoners incomes after taking account of housing costs are below the national average
* London costs are higher for delivering services.

**GREATER LONDON PROVINCIAL COUNCIL (GLPC)**

The GLPC is the negotiating body for local authorities in London as major employers in the capital with their employee representative (Unison, GMB and Unite). These arrangements provide the regional link between local employee relations issues, the National Joint Council (NJC) and National Association of Employers (NARE) as well as other issues of interest to London employers and unions as a collective.

The GLPC has authority to act on behalf of all the authorities covered by the London Agreement. The purpose of the GLPC is to consult on, negotiate and determine regional agreements including the London pay spines. At present this covers all London boroughs with the exception of Bromley and the City of London which have their own pay arrangements.

**Membership**

**Employers’ Side** - 15 employer representatives appointed by London Councils Leaders Committee

**Union Side** - 16 representatives apportioned as determined by the trade unions (Unison, GMB and UNITE)

**Meetings**

Two meetings of the GLPC will be scheduled each year including the AGM.

**GLPC Constitution** (attached)

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**GLPC Membership** (attached)



**THE LONDON AGREEMENT “GOLD BOOK”**

The London Agreement (first agreed and introduced in April 2000) the so-called ‘Gold Book’ covers the arrangements for the governance of the Greater London Provincial Council (GLPC) and Greater London Employers Forum (GLEF). It includes the London pay spines (inner and outer London) which are linked by agreement to increases in line with NJC pay settlements. It is an agreement between the London local government employers and the trade unions.

The joint machinery was reviewed in 2003/4 and a new constitution was agreed by the Leaders Committee in June 2004 with the GLPC and GLEF arrangements as they currently stand being put in place.

In summary, the GLPC is the decision-making body and GLEF is a discussion forum. Members of the GLPC Employers Side are appointed from among the members of GLEF.

London Agreement attached:



GREATER LONDON EMPLOYMENT FORUM (GLEF)

The purpose of GLEF is to provide a forum where London employer and employee representatives can meet to discuss and debate employment matters of concern to the London authorities and their workforces and, where appropriate, recommend areas/opportunities for regional agreement and working.

The GLEF may consider and debate any employment, development, efficiency, performance and improvement related matter affecting the employees of the London authorities which could include:

* + pay and conditions of employment including equal pay issues;
  + productivity and performance management;
  + measures to improve efficiency, effectiveness and value for money;
  + measures to increase the skills and capacity of the workforce;
  + equality and diversity in the workplace;

- Employee health, safety and well being

**Membership**

**Employers’ Side** - The 33 employer representatives on the GLEF will be appointed by London Councils on the basis of one elected member representative per authority, including the City of London.

**Union Side** - The Union Side of the GLEF will comprise 32 representatives apportioned as determined by the Trade Unions.

**Meetings**

Two meetings of the GLEF will be scheduled each year including the AGM.

**GLEF Constitution** (attached)

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**GLEF Membership** (attached)

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ROLE OF THE JOINT SECRETARIES

London Councils (on behalf of the Employers’ Side) and the Union Side each appoint a Secretary from their respective joint secretaries to act as the Co-Secretaries for both the GLPC and the GLEF. The Joint Secretaries are responsible for the management and administration of the joint machinery. They also meet to agree agendas for GLEF and GLPC meetings. It is the responsibility of the Co-Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to ensure that the constitutional position of the GLPC is adhered to in any dealings with constituent bodies.

The Joint Secretaries can visit constituent bodies to consider any difference or dispute and take appropriate steps to assist in its resolution, providing a mediation service to support the resolution of local and regional disputes. Over the last few years there have been a handful of cases reported to the GLPC.

The Secretaries are:

Employers’ Side – Steve Davies (REO)

Union Side Joint Secretary – Helen Reynolds (Unison)

Co - Secretary – Vaughan West (GMB)

Co- Joint Secretary - Onay Kasab (Unite)

**LONDON COUNCILS – REGIONAL EMPLOYERS’ ORGANISATION (REO)**

London Councils hosts the London Regional Employers’ Organisation (REO)

The REO is resourced with 2 members of staff (Steve and Debbie) and provides:

* Support to national and regional employers which includes acting as the Employers’ Side Secretary of the Greater London Provincial Council and the Greater London Employment Forum.
* Advice to London authorities on local pay and employment practices (the London Agreement);
* A consultancy service and maintenance of the training for the Greater London Provincial Council Job Evaluation Schemed owned and sold under licence by London Councils (free to London authorities).
* Promotion of useful information, advice and guidance relating to employment practices which support improvement and efficiency in public service delivery in London.
* Facilitating a small number of key HR networks which includes the London Heads of HR and Pay and Employee Relations Forum.
* Represent London at a regional level. Recent examples have included Public Health.

Link to website: <http://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/who-we-are/committees-and-networks/regional-employers-organisation>

**How does the London Regional Employers’ Organisation work with national employers and associations outside London**

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REGIONAL EMPLOYERS (NARE)**

London REO is one of eleven regional employers’ groups, which represents the interests of local authorities as major employers across the United Kingdom. NARE includes members and officers from each of the regions in the United Kingdom.  This provides a strong national voice to influence negotiations on pay, terms and conditions.  It is also a useful platform for sharing information and collaborating with other regions. NARE meets four times a year.

The Chair and Vice-Chair of the GLPC/GLEF employers side attend these meetings along with the Head of the REO (Steve Davies).

The Regional Employers’ Organisations include:

* East Midlands Council, East of England LGA, North East Regional Employers’ Organisation, North West Employers, Northern Ireland LGA, South East Employers,

South West Councils, Welsh LGA, West Midlands Councils and Local Government Yorkshire & Humberside.

**NARE Constitution** (attached)



**National Joint Consultative Committees -**.

**NATIONAL JOINT COUNCIL (NJC) FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES**

The pay and terms of conditions of employment for over 1 million local government services' workers is determined by the National Joint Council (NJC) for Local Government Services.

The NJC for Local Government Services has 70 members: 12 on the employers' side and 58 on the trade union side.

The NJC for Local Government Services in 1997 agreed a national framework for local modification (known as Part 3). This agreement called the Single Status Agreement (commonly known as the Green Book (attached)), details these pay and conditions of service.

If you would like a copy of the Green Book, please contact [Debbie Williams](mailto:debbie.williams@londoncouncils.gov.uk).

The LGA’s Workforce Team offers advice and support to local authorities on the national agreement. However, authorities are advised to first contact their regional employers’ office (London Councils

Link to website: <http://www.local.gov.uk/web/guest/workforce-local-government/-/journal_content/56/10180/3700149/ARTICLE>

**JOINT NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE (JNC) FOR LOCAL AUTHORITY CRAFT AND ASSOCIATED EMPLOYEES**

The Joint Negotiating Committee (JNC) for Local Authority Craft and Associated Employees agreements applies to approximately 519 *(as at April 2014),* London-based local authority craft and associated employees plus another approximately 4,000 such employees in England and Wales.

There are 24 members of the National JNC for Local Authority Craft and Associated Employees: 12 for the Employers' Side and 12 for the Trade Union Side.

The agreement covering national pay and conditions of employment for engineers, electricians, builders and other craft employees of local authorities is known as the [Red book](http://www.local.gov.uk/web/guest/workforce-local-government-pay/-/journal_content/56/10180/3700453/ARTICLE).

Link to website: <http://www.local.gov.uk/web/guest/search/-/journal_content/56/10180/3700423/ARTICLE>

**SOULBURY COMMITTEE**

The Soulbury Committee provides for the advisory staff in local education authorities (LEAs). It covers staff including: educational improvement professionals; educational psychologists, and young people's/community service managers. In addition to the annual pay increase, this committee determines the national salary framework

The Soulbury Committee comprises:

* 5 members (nominated by the LGA) and 1 member from the Welsh Local Government Association on the employers' side
* The officers' side, which is made up of the Association of Professionals in Education & Children's Trusts (ASPECT), the Association of Educational Psychologists (AEP), the National Association of Youth and Community Education Officers (NAYCEO) and the National Union of Teachers (NUT)

Link to website: <http://www.local.gov.uk/web/guest/search/-/journal_content/56/10180/3510514/ARTICLE>

**JOINT NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE (JNC) FOR CHIEF OFFICERS**

The JNC for Chief Officers has 38 members: 12 for the employers’ side and 26 for the staff side.

Link to further information: <http://www.local.gov.uk/web/guest/search/-/journal_content/56/10180/3700185/ARTICLE>

**JOINT NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE (JNC) FOR CHIEF EXECUTIVES**

The JNC for Chief Executives has 27 members: 12 for the employers’ side and 15 for the staff side.

Link to further information: <http://www.local.gov.uk/web/guest/workforce-local-government-pay/-/journal_content/56/10180/3700165/ARTICLE>

**Other Key Employer Representative Bodies**

**EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR EMPLOYERS AND ENTERPRISES PROVIDING PUBLIC SERVICES (CEEP)**

CEEP UK is part of CEEP Europe, a highly influential body officially recognised by the European Commission to participate in social debate and influence European policy.

As a recognised social partner at European level they champion the interests of UK public sector employers & organisations and providers of public services.  CEEP have a proactive presence and continue to ensure that they are respected at European level for their pragmatism and expertise which is drawn from volunteers within the organisations in membership.

Link to website: <http://www.ceepuk.co.uk/>

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCATION (LGA) RESOURCES BOARD**

From September 2015, new governance arrangements in the LGA mean workforce issues will be considered by the newly established Resources Board. This will enable issues affecting the workforce to be considered within a wider resources context although the LGA has also emphasised the importance of the LGAs other Boards integrating consideration of workforce into their discussions on areas of policy and improvement.

The purpose of the Resources Board is to provide strategic oversight of the Local Government Association's (LGA) policy and activity in relation to all the resources available to councils, including their workforces as well as finances. The main workforce issues include:

* pay and reward, productivity, pensions, the role and responsibilities of the employers the LGA represents, workforce development, equalities and

other strategic workforce challenges.

Link to website: <http://www.local.gov.uk/web/guest/workforce-local-government/-/journal_content/56/10180/3700149/ARTICLE>

**Employee Representative Bodies (Unions)**

**UNISON**

UNISON is not an acronym. The name comes from how the union was formed in 1993. ie: the unison of the 3 unions NALGO, NUPE & COHSE. UNISON represents and acts for members working in a range of public services and utilities, whether they're employed by private companies, public authorities or in the community and voluntary sector. Link to website: <http://unison.org.uk/>

**GMB**

The GMB, a general trade union, stands for General, Municipal, Boilermakers, and Allied Trade Union. It is a merger of many different unions including the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers. It’s members are from many sectors, many manual workers in local government including schools, health care and the ambulance service, security, retain, distribution and the utilities.

Link to website: <http://www.gmb.org.uk/>

**UNITE**

Unite has the lowest level of membership across London local government and the sector as a whole. Link to website: <http://www.unitetheunion.org/>

**ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL AUTHORITY CHIEF EXECUTIVE (ALACE)**

ALACE is the recognised negotiating body for chief executives’ employment conditions. They represent members on pay, pension entitlements, and all other national conditions of service.

Link to website: <http://www.alace.org.uk/>

**Other Key Stakeholders**

**SOCIETY OF LOCAL AUTHORITY CHIEF EXECUTIVES (SOLACE)**

Solace is the representative body for the Chief Executives and senior managers working in the public sector in the UK.

Link to website: <http://www.solace.org.uk/>

**SKILLS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

Skills for Local Government is the sector skills council who works closely with employer organisations, local authorities and trade unions to help them identify and obtain the skills and training their people need in order to deliver first class local services.

Link to website: <http://www.sfjuk.com/sectors/local-government/>

**HR METRICS SERVICE**

All 33 London authorities via the London Heads of HR network provide the raw data and commission a benchmarking service covering pay & benefits and other HR related data.  The service produces a Human Capital Metrics scorecard for London – 2013/14 scorecard attached for information.

