

West of England Weekly briefing on covid-19 business impacts

23 April 2020

Monitoring the economic impact of coronavirus

The West of England Combined Authority is working with partners and bringing the region together to tackle some of the urgent issues caused by coronavirus. We are taking our businesses' concerns back to government and influencing national decisions. While in this difficult time, we are already planning for the future and adapting our work and looking for new ways to help the West of England recover - to benefit all our residents and businesses.

Through our relationships with business, we are building a regional picture of the specific industrial and labour market challenges we're facing:

- We're talking to businesses of all sizes, answering their queries and helping them to find the support they need;
- We have set up a Covid-19 Business Response Panel, chaired by West of England Mayor Tim Bowles and including regional leads from across the business support and banking sector;
- The Local Enterprise Partnership Board is providing further intelligence and strategic support.

This briefing summarises this business intelligence, and WECA's economic analysis so far of the pandemic. The intention is to update it weekly as intelligence and analysis develops. Comments are sought on what should be expanded.

- A. Key challenges for businesses and gaps in government support
- B. Scale of impacts (emerging data)
- C. Impact on the region's sectors
- D. Baseline information on employment and support schemes

Updates this week

Intelligence from businesses and available data are developing each week. For ease of reference, this brief collates material from over the past month (while it remains current). The key updates this week are:

Section	Updates	Pages
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Local authorities are distributing grants to support businesses. As of 19 April, 7,780 grants have been distributed, amounting to £99.4 million.The number of calls for business support is decreasing each week but some businesses remain concerned about the timing of support; and their eligibility for various schemes, particularly for small businesses who may fall through the gaps	4-6
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A survey of almost 300 Bristol businesses, conducted by Bristol City Council, revealed 70% have temporarily closed their premises; 47% of businesses have furloughed staff; 57% reported a drop in revenue of more than 80%; and 44% of business reported that under current circumstances they can continue to operate for between 1 and 3 monthsEffects are visible in the labour market, with 124 West of England businesses appointing liquidators since 24th Feb. Job advertisements in April appear to be lower than previous months.Analysis of the OBR scenario suggests regional GVA could fall by 36% in Quarter 2 2020	7-11
C	<ul style="list-style-type: none">We are developing our understanding of the impact on key sectors of the region's economy. We have included baseline data on the size of these sectors and early indicators of the impact on activity, revenue and staffing, from national surveys.	12-15
D	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This week the Government announced additional sector funding, including £10m of support for fisheries and aquaculture; a £1.25bn package to protect firms driving innovation in UK; and £750 million of targeted support for SMEs focusing on research and development.	16-19

A. Critical challenges to supply and demand are driving cash flow difficulties

WECA has collated intelligence received through Growth Hub (114 businesses since 16 March, including 9 in the week to 17 April); from the unitary authorities' economic development teams; and from the LEP Board and Business Response Panel, chaired by the Mayor. The key challenges businesses are facing include:

- Cashflow and liquidity concerns - caused by loss or postponement of contracts and customers, and consequent inability to cover costs such as payroll and rents before external support is received. This is especially a concern for seasonal businesses who may lose their main operating season if lockdown is extended into summer;
- Managing staff - including staff wellbeing and safety, and ability to respond to current or future demand. Concerns around sickness, self-isolation and business continuity;
- Supply chain - issues with obtaining critical stock; disruption to companies along the supply chain; pressures on businesses that remain open;
- Potential risk to logistics capacity for deliveries - eg in recruiting staff and drivers, closure of restaurant premises;
- Capacity for organisations responding to increased demand - concerns that key support organisations such as banks, call centres, and Job Centre Plus, are not able to keep up with demand;
- Longer term planning - concerns about not being prepared for customer demand as isolation ends. Businesses looking for guidance on how to prepare, and for removal of support to be phased. Some businesses are beginning to think about longer-term changes - including potentially moving to smaller premises due to increased homeworking; and streamlining operations. Some businesses anticipate a slow return of demand, which may lead to a longer-term impact on jobs

A. Urgent gaps in support remain, particularly for smallest businesses

Local authorities are distributing grants to support businesses. As of 19 April, 7,780 grants have been distributed, amounting to £99.4 million. The number of calls for business support is decreasing each week but businesses remain concerned about these key issues:

Timing of support - Serious concerns remain that gaps in receiving support of up to five weeks are too long for businesses and self-employed people facing immediate cash flow crises; concerns delays in furlough pay may lead to cashflow issues.

- Loans are starting to come through but challenges remain:
 - Some very small businesses are averse to taking on debt, as to date they have relied on organic growth. May need support to help such businesses manage new debt effectively. Some report issues dealing with the banks.
 - The banking and finance sector has provided over £2.8 billion of lending to SMEs so far through the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme (CBILS), as part of a broad package of support for UK businesses, according to the latest data¹ published by UK Finance.
 - Total lending under CBILS has doubled in the week from 14 April to 21 April, with an increase of £1.45 billion. Over 9,000 loans have been provided in the same period, with the total number approved increasing by almost 120 per cent to over 16,600.
- Clarity of support - some businesses are still looking for more detail on eligibility, mechanisms of schemes etc. This remains an issue for small businesses who fall through the gaps of existing schemes; and ambiguity remains over eligibility for the loans, with some businesses not realising they need to submit a viable business plan and cashflow forecast for banks to consider.
- Self-employment - Concerns over eligibility, particularly with newly established businesses and contractors set up as a 1-person limited company.
- Apprenticeships - Support needed for training providers. Government is funding Further Education Providers but not apprenticeships. Concerns about missed opportunities for 16-18 year olds and the impact on their future earnings; and financial impact on the sector

A. Gaps in support pose challenges for specific sectors and types of businesses

- WECA and the four UAs have provided support and guidance to a wide range of businesses. The hospitality and leisure sector and the retail sector were one of the top 5 most supported sectors for all UAs. Food services was the common sector reported by Bristol City Council, with companies looking to switch to takeout provision and seeking clarity over eligibility for support.
- Micro and small businesses: Serious concerns that many small businesses are ineligible for grant support as they occupy co-working spaces, work out of homes, or sub-lease from larger landlords who pay business rates on their behalf.
 - This has been raised particularly for street food and market traders; and for the large number of tech and creative businesses occupying co-working spaces
 - This week several businesses have reported issues dealing with the Valuation Office Agency to alter their ratings listings, which may delay access to grants.
- Co-working providers and incubators: Concerns remain for the survival of flexible workspace providers, as tenants stop operating and are ineligible for some government support (See above), so many have cancelled their spaces and may not return. UKSPA have raised concerns about the longer-term impact on networks, innovation and R&D.
- Care Homes - Concerns that many do not qualify for small business rate relief and therefore grants but are facing cashflow issues. This week, data released by the National Care Forum showing a 193% increase in the number of deaths from coronavirus over the past seven days has highlighted growing pressures on the sector.
- Other sectors commonly seeking support include construction and manufacturing, facing supply chain issues and lack of clarity over whether they can operate; finance and professional services; transport and logistics, facing challenges with availability of HGV driver testing; and creative and digital.

B. Early indicators of economic impact reflect these challenges at a national level

Emerging economic data can provide a guide to how the UK economy is performing and the scale of the downturn currently taking place. [Early national indicators suggest:](#)

- [Retail footfall](#) in the UK was over 80% lower in the first week of April compared to a year ago
- [Financial performance:](#)
 - The [ONS Business Impact Survey](#) (23 April) reports that 25% of businesses have temporarily closed or paused trading and 75% continuing to trade. Of those continuing to trade, 38% report turnover is substantially lower than normal.

The [British Chamber of Commerce Business Impact Tracker](#) reveals that, as of 22 April, 60% of firms say they have less than three months cash flow in reserve.
- [Staffing levels](#) - The ONS survey reported that of all businesses, 27% of the workforce have been furloughed, and less than 1% made redundant - this corresponds to 14% of the workforce in businesses that have continued to trade, and 78% in businesses that have temporarily closed or paused trading.
 - The British Chamber of Commerce report that, as of 22 April, 71% of firms surveyed nationally have furloughed some staff.
- [Unemployment](#) - The Department for Work and Pensions reported there were [almost 950,000 new claims \(applications\) for Universal Credit in the two weeks to 31 March](#). This compares with an average of 110,000 per fortnight over the course of 2019.
- [Property](#) - Property site [Zoopla reported](#) a 70% decline in new property sales agreed since the outbreak.
- [Social Impacts](#) - [85% of people reported being very worried](#) or somewhat worried about the impact of the pandemic on their lives. People are most worried about their well-being and availability of groceries, medication and essentials. 40% of people are worried about how their work will be affected, with the majority of those worried about a decrease in hours. 23% of people are concerned about household finances due to reduced income. This week, the Metal Health Foundation [produced a longitudinal study](#) showing the negative impact the lockdown is having on mental health.

B. Challenges are echoed at a regional level - a survey of almost 300 Bristol businesses provides insight into how businesses are affected

Bristol City Council conducted a survey of almost 300 local businesses. Respondents covered a wide range of sectors, including but not limited to: food and drink; leisure and tourism; retail; creative; manufacturing; and business services. 27% were self employed; and a further 65% were small businesses employing less than 50 people.

- Activity:

- A majority of respondents (70%) have temporarily closed their premises, with 5% closing permanently
- Some businesses are adapting operations to remain able to operate, with 11% diversifying their product of service; 8% beginning to trade online; and 8% beginning to offer deliveries. Some 8% of businesses are looking for alternative supply chain solutions.

- Financial Impacts:

- 84% reported some drop in revenue due to covid-19. The majority of these (57% of respondents) reported this was greater than 80%. A small number (4%) of businesses reported a large increase in revenue however.
- 44% of business reported that under current circumstances they can continue to operate for between 1 and 3 months. 23% reported they could continue for less than 4 weeks; and 10% felt they could continue for more than 6 months.

- Staffing:

- 47% of businesses have furloughed staff. Many (45%) of those using the furlough scheme have furloughed between 76% and 100% of staff, but 31% have furloughed less than 10% of staff.
- 15% of businesses have introduced new flexible ways of working.

- Government support:

- 37% of businesses intended to access the Small Business Grant Scheme, and 16% the Retail, Leisure and Hospitality Grants. 8% planned to access the Business Interruption Loan Scheme.
- 25% of businesses intend to make use of the business rates holidays, and 27% deferring VAT and income tax payments

B. Effects are visible in the labour market: the number of jobs advertised has declined, and some companies have entered liquidation

- As of 23 April, 124 businesses based in the West of England have appointed liquidators since 24 February¹.
- The number of jobs advertised in March 2020 was similar to the previous month, but early indicators suggest that the impact of changes in demand as a result of the social distancing and lockdown measures implemented in late March are becoming visible in April, with significantly less jobs being advertised.
- Comparing the type of jobs advertised in March to the previous month, the health and social care industry was the only industry seeing a significant increase in demand, with a 29% rise in jobs advertised. Data for April is not yet complete enough to determine how this trend continues.
 - This was reflected in a [national survey](#) of the adult social care sector: 25% of the workforce was currently unable to work due to covid-19 related reasons, therefore 34% of providers urgently needed more staff; and 54% of providers were taking on temporary staff.
- There are certain occupations which have seen a rise in demand (greater than 25% from March to February - data not yet complete for April). This includes but is not limited to:
 - Nursing and Midwifery Professionals
 - Health Associate Professionals
 - Transport Associate Professionals
 - Plant and Machine Operatives
 - Caring Personal Services
 - Elementary Storage Occupations

1) Note that previous editions of this briefing reported this figure for Bristol only

Sources: Liquidations: [London Gazette](#)

Job vacancies: Labour Insight

B. Scenario analysis shows the region may be affected in line with the national average

- The Office for Budget Responsibility has published a [reference scenario](#) (not a forecast) based on a three-month lockdown: “real GDP falls 35 per cent in the second quarter, but bounces back quickly. Unemployment rises by more than 2 million to 10 per cent in the second quarter, but then declines more slowly than GDP recovers.”
- Applying the OBR’s assumptions on sector impacts produces a scenario of a **fall in GVA of 36% in quarter 2 in the West of England**, before recovery in Q3.
- With different mixes of industries, the impact will vary for each UA:
 - Different sectors face different impacts, based on ability to work from home, key workers, sickness, and changes in demand:

Q2 change in GVA: scenario

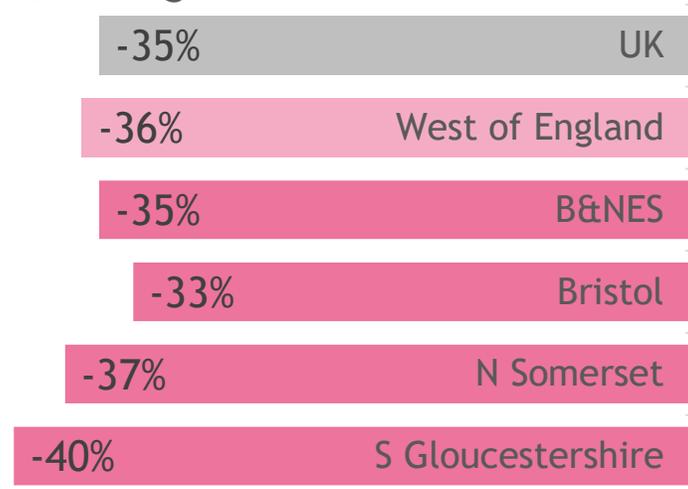


Table 1.2: Output losses by sector in the second quarter of 2020

Sector	Per cent	
	Weight in whole economy value added	Effect on output relative to baseline
Agriculture	0.7	0
Mining, energy and water supply	3.4	-20
Manufacturing	10.2	-55
Construction	6.1	-70
Wholesale, retail and motor trades	10.5	-50
Transport and storage	4.2	-35
Accommodation and food services	2.8	-85
Information and communication	6.6	-45
Financial and insurance services	7.2	-5
Real estate	14.0	-20
Professional, scientific and technical activities	7.6	-40
Administrative and support activities	5.1	-40
Public administration and defence	4.9	-20
Education	5.8	-90
Human health and social activities	7.5	50
Other services	3.5	-60
Whole economy	100.0	-35

Source: [CPP analysis](#) and WECA calculations

Source: Office for Budget Responsibility, Coronavirus Reference Scenario

B. Distribution of impacts is also critical

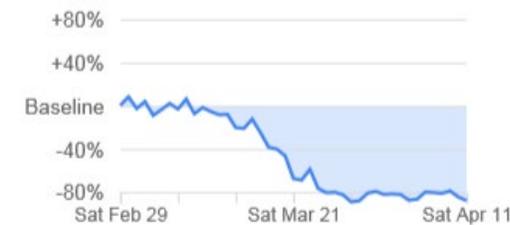
- Among at-risk groups, there are approximately **146,600 people aged 70 and over** in the region (13% of the population) and **326,100 adults with health conditions or longer-term illnesses** (28% of population) (though these are not necessarily all risk factors for covid-19)
- There may be a digital divide in accessing benefits and support: **certain groups who do not have access to the internet are becoming isolated**
- One real-time indicator of impact is **people's mobility, which has evidently fallen dramatically** (see charts for Bristol - trends in other West of England LAs is similar). Retail and leisure facilities have been hit the hardest and public transport usage has declined sharply. Workplace activity has reduced but some remains.
- Energy use is shifting:** National Grid forecasts a 20% drop in electricity demand, as use shifts from commercial property to homes.
- Air quality:** reflecting the decline in regional mobility, [air pollution in Bristol](#) has fallen by more than half compared with last year.

Visits and length of stay at retail and leisure facilities; workplaces; and transit stations has fallen dramatically - Bristol (in line with other regional UAs)

Source: [Google Community Mobility Reports](#), 16 Apr

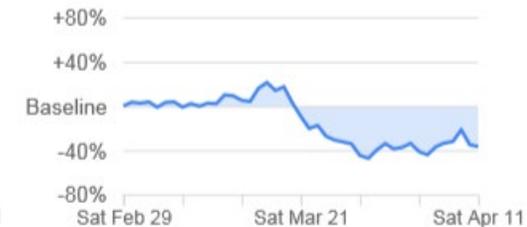
Retail & recreation

-87% compared to baseline



Grocery & pharmacy

-36% compared to baseline



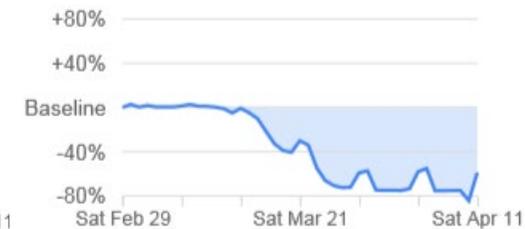
Transit stations

-78% compared to baseline



Workplace

-59% compared to baseline



C. We will assess the impacts on sectors of the region's economy - the creative and digital sector faces cashflow issues

We are seeking real-time indicators of economic conditions to assess the actual impacts on key sectors of our economy, but these are currently limited. In the meantime, the most recent data provides a baseline for the scale of potential impacts. We will develop our understanding of how sectors of our economy are affected by gathering business intelligence and identifying support needs through our Economic Recovery Taskforce.

- **Creative:** [A national survey by the Creative Industries Federation](#) reports that around 40% of creative organisations estimate their income has decreased by 100% since the outbreak
- Bristol City Council ran a survey of cultural organisations which revealed only 42% were entitled to Small Business Rate Relief, and therefore eligible for cash grants and business rates holidays.
- **Digital:** [A national survey of scaling tech companies](#) revealed that 77% expected cashflow to be impacted by recent events; 50% planned to furlough staff; and 35% planned to access the loan scheme.

Baseline Data

Sector	Employment (2018)		Number of businesses (2019)		GVA (2018)	
	Number	% of total	Small or micro	All	£m	% of WofE total
Arts, entertainment & leisure	14,000	2	1,165	1,190	324	1
Information and communications	30,000	5	4,595	4,655	2,093	6

Sources: Employment and number of businesses: [ONS, UK Businesses: Activity, size and location](#)
GVA: [ONS, Regional Gross Value Added](#)

C. Retail, hospitality and tourism sectors face serious challenges due to the large-scale closure of businesses

- Nationally, retailers are facing issues due to store closures and social distancing. Department store Debenhams, which has outlets in Bristol and Bath, has filed for administration, and fashion retailers Oasis and Warehouse have followed. Primark, which has no online provision, reported it has gone from sales of around £650 million per month to zero.
- Retail of food and beverages represent 18% of the region’s total number of retail and wholesale businesses, and 31% of its employees in this sector - these businesses are more likely to be operating as usual, and may have increased demand.
- Those working in these sectors will be unable to work from home and may be disproportionately affected. National data on weekly earnings by industry, made available by ONS, shows that those employed within ‘Wholesaling, Retailing, Hotels & Restaurants’ earn on average £366 per week; compared to an average of £544 per week for the economy as a whole - this is 33% less on average. Whilst the experiences within parts of ‘Wholesaling, Retailing, Hotels & Restaurants’ vary greatly, **this suggests that the lowest earners are at the greatest risk.**
- **Events and Festivals:** The Bristol Culture Survey also reported that 42% of cultural organisations had cancelled events, and a further 26% had postponed, at a combined cost of £3m. 65% of respondents will not be covered by insurance. Staff in this sector are at risk - there are over 3,500 freelancers reported, in addition to core staff of 300. Many organisations will have to end all freelance contracts.

Baseline Data

Sector	Employment (2018)		Number of businesses (2019)		GVA (2018)	
	Number	% of total	Small or micro	All	£m	% of WofE total
Retail & wholesale	84,000	14	5,515	5,610	3,468	10
Accommodation & food	45,000	8	2,545	2,605	925	3
Arts, entertainment & leisure	14,000	2	1,165	1,190	324	1

Sources: Employment and number of businesses: [ONS, UK Businesses: Activity, size and location](#)
GVA: [ONS, Regional Gross Value Added](#)

C. The manufacturing and construction industry has been seriously impacted, with less demand for orders and supply chain issues

- The manufacturing and construction industry - which includes the region’s aerospace and advanced engineering sector - has seen some activity halted due to social distancing measures; less demand for orders; and supply chain issues
- Early findings from the [manufacturing barometer survey](#), organised by the South West Manufacturing Advisory Service reveal that:
 - **80% of South West manufacturers are struggling to source materials or suffering from a fall in orders.** As a result 87% expect a significant decrease in production volumes. This in turn is likely to have a knock-on effect on employment in the sector, with more than half of manufacturers taking part in the survey saying jobs are at risk.
 - Around half of businesses reported restrictions on exporting and importing were affecting their operations.
 - **86% of respondents said they would need financial assistance.**
 - **13% of manufacturers reported an increase in production levels** due to supplying sectors experiencing higher than usual demand, such as healthcare.
- [The UK PMI surveys for Services and Manufacturing](#) revealed this week that the UK manufacturing PMI fell from 47.8 to 32.9.

Sector	Employment (2018)		Number of businesses (2019)		GVA (2018)	
	Number	% of total	Small or micro	All	£m	% of WofE total
Manufacturing	36,000	6	2,005	2,090	2,650	7
Construction	30,000	5	6,035	6,085	2,390	7

Sources: Employment and number of businesses: [ONS, UK Businesses: Activity, size and location](#)
GVA: [ONS, Regional Gross Value Added](#)

C. There is substantial employment in other sectors being impacted due to business closures and staff absence

- The transportation and logistics sector faces challenges managing staff absence with increased demand in some areas: Amazon and Royal Mail have been recruiting to manage an increase parcel deliveries; the NHS have been recruiting for driving jobs; and food delivery drivers are in demand.
- Some parts of the sector are managing public transport usage reducing as more people stay at home.
- The professional service industries also face challenges with staff sickness and lower demand. Although many will be able to operate as usual, real estate may be an exception as property market activity stalls

Baseline Data

Sector	Employment (2018)		Number of businesses (2019)		GVA (2018)	
	Number	% of total	Small or micro	All	£m	% of WofE total
Transportation and storage	28,000	5	1,915	1,940	1,531	4
Finance and insurance activities	23,000	4	1,215	1,245	2,202	6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	55,000	9	8,900	8,995	2,575	7
Real estate activities	10,000	2	1,640	1,655	4,606	13
Education	55,000	9	675	725	2,277	6
Health and social care	83,000	14	1,780	1,920	2,562	7

D. We will monitor labour market indicators, including unemployment and benefit claims

- Prior to the lockdown and social distancing measures, the UK employment rate was at a record high but we know that many people have been made redundant or furloughed over recent weeks and we can expect to see an increase in unemployment and the number claiming Universal Credit.
- No new data is yet available at a West of England level to represent the current impact, but we will monitor the impact using the most recent data available as the baseline.

Baseline Data

- Unemployment Rate (All Persons): 3.7 % (Jan 2019 - Dec 2019)
- Workless Households: 36,200 (9.9%) (Jan 2018 - Dec 2018)
- Number of Children in Workless Households: 11,800 (5.9%) (Jan 2018 - Dec 2018)
- Claims made for Universal Credit by Postcode District:
 - Bristol (BS) - 798 claims on January 9nd 2020
 - Bath (BA) - 337 claims on January 9nd 2020
- Starts on Universal Credit (Jobcentre Plus Locations in the West of England): 1,879 (Jan 2020)

D. Large numbers of the region's businesses should be eligible for government support - LAs have begun releasing payments

We have made an initial assessment of numbers of businesses eligible for each government scheme:

	Scheme	Sector	Estimate of WofE businesses eligible (out of 45,680 businesses in total)
Wages	Job retention scheme (80% of wages)	All	37,500 employers
	Reclaim Statutory Sick Pay	All - SME	37,300 SME employers
	Self-employed employment support scheme (80% of profits)	All	All 93,200 self-employed people
Grants	Small Business Grant Scheme	All - Small	27,300 firms receiving small business rate relief
	Cash grants - retail, hospitality, leisure	Retail, Hospitality, Leisure	12,300 retail, hospitality and leisure businesses occupying property with value up to £52,000
Loans	Business Interruption Loan Scheme (British Business Bank)	All - SME	All 45,500 SMEs
	Corporate Financing Facility (Bank of England)	All - Large	190 large businesses
Tax	Deferred VAT payments	All	27,600 VAT registered firms
	Deferred Income tax self-assessment	All	All 93,200 self-employed people
	Business Rates holidays - nurseries	Education	500 Ofsted registered providers occupying property
	Business Rates holidays - retail, hospitality, leisure	Retail, Hospitality, Leisure	14,100 retail, hospitality and leisure businesses occupying property
	Protection from eviction for commercial tenants	All	

Local authorities are distributing grants to support businesses. As of 19 April, 7,780 grants have been distributed, amounting to £99.4 million.

D. The Government has started to announce additional sector-specific funding

- £750m of support for the charitable sector - £360 million direct from government departments and £370 million for smaller charities, including through a grant to the National Lottery Community Fund. A further £2m has been pledged by the Home Office specifically to support domestic abuse charities.
- £1.3m funding to help Destination Management Organisations cover operating costs and the cost of employees that cannot be furloughed under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme because they provide crucial business support services.

	Scheme	Sector	Estimate of WofE businesses eligible (out of 45,680 businesses in total)
Grants	Emergency Charity Funding	Charitable Sector	Charity Commission estimates there are 2,967 charities in WofE
	Home Office #YouAreNotAlone campaign fund	Charitable Sector	Charity Commission lists 15 organisations in WofE which state domestic abuse as primary charitable purpose
	Support for DMOs	Tourism	Visit Bristol and Visit Bath

- The Department for Education has also provided an overview of additional funding that will be made available to schools to cover costs related to the COVID-19 outbreak to cover the period up to the end of the 2019 to 2020 summer term. Further guidance of the claims process will be published in June.
- Bristol is one of 12 UK cities selected by digital OOH advertising provider Ocean Outdoor as being eligible for its £10m Emergency Media Fund, intended to give businesses and brands access to advertising space across their screens during the coronavirus crisis. Priority will be given to retailers and SMEs

D. This week, the Government confirmed additional funding for other sectors

- £10m of support for fisheries and aquaculture, including £9m of business support grants and £1m to help fishermen sell more of their catch in their local communities
- The UK's en-route air navigation service provider, NATS, is to receive £92m of EUROCONTROL support funding
- A new £1.25bn coronavirus package has been launched to protect firms driving innovation in UK. This includes a £500m loan scheme for high-growth firms, called the Future Fund, and £750 million of targeted support for small and medium sized businesses focusing on research and development.

	Scheme	Sector	Estimate of WofE businesses eligible (out of 45,680 businesses in total)
Grants	Fisheries & Aquaculture Support	Fisheries and Aquaculture	According to the Sea Fish Industry Authority there are 44 businesses employing 1,410 people
	Future Fund	R&D	There are 35,924 digital jobs across WECA, 17% of whom are in high growth firms

- Parish Councils, local authorities, charities and community groups throughout the West of England are eligible to apply for funding from Western Power Distribution's £550,000 "In This Together" community fund
- Small charities across Bristol, Bath and South Gloucestershire can apply for business support funding under the Quartet Community Foundation emergency coronavirus fund

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For further information on support available to businesses, visit the West of England Growth Hub: wearegrowth.co.uk