

MINUTES OF THE MEETING Cabinet HELD ON Tuesday, 17th June, 2025, 6.35 - 8.03 pm

PRESENT:

Councillors: Ajda Ovat, Peray Ahmet (Chair), Mike Hakata, Emily Arkell, Zena Brabazon, Dana Carlin, Seema Chandwani, Lucia das Neves, Ruth Gordon and Sarah Williams

ALSO ATTENDING:

Councillors: Scott Emery

200. FILMING AT MEETINGS

The Chair referred to the filming at meetings notice, and attendees noted this information.

RESOLVED:

To note the filming procedure

201. APOLOGIES

There were none.

202. URGENT BUSINESS

There were 2 items of late exempt business in relation to items 28 and 29. These items were not available at the time of the publication due to the need for additional verification and consultation on this information before decision making at Cabinet. Cabinet accepted these reports as late business in accordance with Part four section C paragraph 3.3 of the Constitution.

203. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were none.

204. NOTICE OF INTENTION TO CONDUCT BUSINESS IN PRIVATE, ANY REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED AND THE RESPONSE TO ANY SUCH REPRESENTATIONS

There were no representations received in relation to the exempt items.

205. MINUTES

The minutes of the previous meeting, dated 22 April 2025, were discussed

RESOLVED:

The minutes of the previous meeting, dated 22 April 2025, were approved as a true and accurate record of proceedings.

206. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/QUESTIONS

There were none.

207. MATTERS REFERRED TO CABINET BY THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

There were none.

208. HARINGEY YOUTH STRATEGY 2025 - 2030

The Lead Member for Children, Schools and Families introduced the report. It was explained that Haringey's Youth Strategy aimed to recognise that the delivery of a youth offer was not the responsibility of a single agency but was owned by all partners that worked with young people in the borough. It was stressed that the approach was underpinned by a strong vision that collaboration and partnership was at the heart of what the Council did to ensure young people received the support they needed to succeed and improve outcomes.

It was explained that the strategy focused on ensuring that there was a local youth offer that was needs-led, inclusive, diverse, and supported young people to feel safe, learn new skills, and be actively supported and engaged in influencing decision-making on topics that were important to them. A key priority of the strategy was to develop a borough-wide approach across the youth sector to ensure that there was a co-ordinated, accessible youth offer that provided high-quality spaces and activities for young people, offering opportunities that benefited them in their lives as they transitioned to adulthood.

Youth representatives gave an account of their input into the development of the strategy. It was explained that young people felt that the strategy was inclusive and open for young people, but that there could be a better structure and awareness of the impact that young people can have on the youth strategy and outcomes for young people. Young people did note that the survey had some limited impact in schools, due to lack of interest in schools and teaching staff. It was noted that young people often didn't see an outcome from work that was undertaken by the local authority and that this could be an area in which the Council worked in future.

In response to comments and questions from Councillors Chandwani, Carlin, Hakata and Emery the following information was shared:

- Young people suggested that there should be more outreach on social media to outline the impact that young people can have on their community and how they can also impact the work of the Council.
- Young people stressed the need to build long-term relationships with young people in the community to help build networks and connections and therefore increase participation.
- Officers outlined the success criteria of the plan. It was explained that engagement with young people was a key identifier of success. However, it was stressed that there were some difficulties in reaching young people, but noted that there had been some success in this area in the development of the strategy. It was noted that the Council would work with schools to encourage more proactivity with the strategy's aims.
- Officers explained that the prioritising of spending recommendations within the strategy were not yet known, and that the Council would provide future evidence of the prioritisation of resources. However, officers stressed that they would encourage young people to challenge the work of the Council.
- Officers explained that Haringey had produced their strategy ahead of the national strategy, and were pleased to be ahead of the government on this strategy.

RESOLVED:

That Cabinet:

1. Noted the content of this report.
2. Approved the Haringey Youth Strategy for 2025–2030.

Reasons for Decisions:

The Youth Strategy 2025–2030 outlined Haringey Council's commitment to implementing the Borough Vision Call to Action to support young people by focusing on two initial key priorities:

- a) Facilitated high-quality activities and spaces for young people to meet the diverse range of interests, needs, and experiences that young people had.

- b) Heard young people's voices by encouraging their participation in decision-making, civic, and democratic life in the borough.

This strategy was developed in alignment with other local strategies focused on young people and in anticipation of the forthcoming National Youth Strategy, set to be published in 2026.

The strategy consolidated findings from recent engagement with young people, integrating various council initiatives in areas such as placemaking, culture, and youth participation. It included the publication of the Haringey Local Youth Offer, which encompassed both universal and targeted council services, as well as activities provided by the voluntary and community sector (VCS). An analysis of youth services and activities in the borough provided a comprehensive overview of current provisions, identifying strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to inform planning, commissioning, and delivery of services. This strategy reflected the landscape of youth services in Haringey as of 2025, acknowledging that the provision and needs of these services might evolve over the coming years.

Furthermore, the strategy emphasised the importance of effective engagement with young people and outlined how their involvement in local decision-making would be enhanced. A series of recommendations were made to achieve the strategic outcomes detailed in the Borough Vision, accompanied by indicators to monitor progress and ensure the strategy remained responsive to the evolving needs of young people in Haringey.

Alternative Options Considered:

Consideration was given to having a sole focus on reviewing and strengthening the local authority youth offer. However, in recognition of the valuable wider youth and community sector offer delivered by partners and the context of a new national youth strategy being developed, it was decided that while this would be a council-led strategy, it would be underpinned by a partnership approach. This ensured shared ownership of a borough youth offer. For these reasons, it was recommended that the Council adopt the Youth Strategy attached as Appendix A: *Haringey Youth Strategy 2025–2030*.

209. ACCEPTANCE OF CONNECT TO WORK GRANT

The Cabinet Member for Placemaking and Local Economy introduced the report. It was explained that, for those who were not in employment but wanted to work, accessing the labour market and securing good work was a challenge for a number of reasons, not least the systemic barriers in place to finding and keeping sustainable, well-paid employment. It was explained that Haringey Council pledged to support people into good jobs where they were paid a regular fair wage and had opportunities to progress. People with illnesses – physical and mental – and those living with disabilities faced additional barriers to finding employment and could benefit from

tailored support.

It was explained that the Council had accepted the £3.8 million Connect to Work grant to fund the work of Haringey Works over the following five years to support almost 1,000 people into good jobs. This was a voluntary scheme for people who wanted tailored support from the Council. Haringey Works had a proven track record, using a person-centred holistic approach to ensure wider barriers to employment were addressed. In 2024/25, 450 of the residents they supported moved into employment within the year across a variety of sectors.

It was noted that the Council had built on its approach by integrating employment, health, and community services to provide individual support to people with disabilities, health conditions, and complex barriers to finding sustainable employment. It not only addressed individual barriers but also systemic ones in various employment sectors, bringing diverse perspectives and experiences into our labour market.

It was explained that Haringey had the sixth highest unemployment rate in London; this figure represented people without jobs who were actively seeking work and that there was a role for the Council to play in supporting this group. It was stressed that good employment brought economic, social, and psychological benefits to people and that it was a key part of the Council's commitment to make Haringey a place where people could thrive.

In response to comments and questions from Cllr Emery, the following information was shared:

- It was explained that Haringey had chosen a model of a 50/50 split between commissioned services and in house services and that this would allow the Council to most effectively undertake the requirements of the service and to also develop its in house offer.
- It was noted that the Council had worked with around 450 people, and that these were a wide a range of residents, focussing on the areas of highest unemployment in the borough. It was stressed that, while the service targeted key areas, it would work to support all of those currently seeking work within the borough.
- It was explained that the service provided bespoke support to those who were struggling most to get into work, particularly those with complex needs.

RESOLVED:

That Cabinet:

1. Approved acceptance of a grant from Central London Forward of £3,834,041 for the delivery of 50% of the Connect to Work programme in Haringey between April 2025 and March 2030. This would create a targeted Employment Support programme providing resources and capacity for Haringey Works to deliver voluntary employment support for Haringey residents who were economically inactive and experiencing health conditions or disabilities or faced complex barriers impacting their ability to work. This was in accordance with Contract Standing Order 21.01, where the Council had received a grant from an external body, and the process for approving or varying the agreement for the grant was the same as that set out in CSO 2 (i.e. the Director could approve receipt of a grant valued at less than £500,000. For approval of receipt of grants valued at £500,000 or more, a Cabinet decision was required).
2. Approved the hybrid model of delivery, with Haringey Works delivering 50% of the programme and working in partnership with a commissioned provider who delivered the remaining 50% of the programme. Commissioning of the external provider was managed by CLF.

Reasons for Decision

Although the number of unemployed residents had significantly decreased since the pandemic, Haringey continued to experience relatively high levels of unemployment. As of March 2025, around 6% of the population were claiming out-of-work benefits compared to a London average of 5.1%.

In line with national and London trends, there was also a growing number of residents who were inactive in the Labour Market, particularly for reasons of ill health, including mental health. Around 24% of the population was inactive in the Labour Market, compared to a London average of 20%. However, these figures needed to be treated with caution, as this number included those who were inactive for reasons such as caring responsibilities, studying, or retirement. While some within that figure were not actively seeking work, others were keen to secure employment but needed additional support to achieve that goal.

Haringey Works had an established track record of supporting residents into employment, using a person-centred holistic approach to ensure wider barriers were addressed. The service was a key member of Haringey's Employment and Health providers network, which convened and integrated employment support work for those with health barriers across all providers in the borough. In addition, the team was part of the new work and health place-based governance arrangements set up by the Integrated Care Board to join up the health and employment landscape locally.

During 2024–25, the service supported over 1,000 residents, with 450 of those moving

into sustainable employment, and the focus for this programme was support into sustainable jobs. Haringey Works delivered an IPS (Individual Placement and Support) programme to support people with substance misuse issues. The programme, funded by the Office of Health Improvement and Disparities, was second in the country for job start achievements. Haringey Works offered a trusted brand, provided specialist support, and was ideally placed to build on this experience and expand its offer of employment support through the IPS model.

Approving the funding and implementation of the Connect to Work programme:

- Provided access to funding over a 5-year period, enabling Haringey Works to continue supporting residents into employment following the end of UKSPF funding in March 2026. Haringey Works was ideally placed to deliver the Connect to Work programme, with a good understanding of residents' needs and established partnerships across community and health organisations.
- Contributed to the integration of employment and health services to provide holistic support to residents experiencing health conditions or disabilities impacting their ability to work.
- Ensured a structured and sustainable employment support model was available through Haringey Works over the next five years.
- Maintained Haringey's position as a leading provider of employment support using the Individual Placement and Support (IPS) model.

Alternative Options Considered

Not Accepting the Grant: This option was rejected as it would have resulted in a significant reduction in employment support provision through Haringey Works for Haringey residents.

Delivering the Programme Solely Through External Commissioning: This was deemed unsuitable, as it would not have leveraged the expertise and infrastructure of Haringey Works, which had an established track record in delivering employment support services.

210. AWARD OF A MAINTENANCE, METERING AND MONITORING CONTRACT FOR THE COUNCIL'S SOLAR PV INSTALLATIONS

The Cabinet Member for Climate Action, Environment and Transport introduced the report. It was explained that the solar PV maintenance contract sat at the heart of the borough-wide push for climate resilience and renewable energy and that, from the initial 37 systems installed to the 46 more recent systems in housing developments, the Council had built an impressive network capable of generating clean electricity across its estates. It was highlighted that the borough's council house building

programme was about delivering high-quality, comfortable homes, designed to reduce carbon emissions and household bills and that on-site renewables, like solar panels, came as standard.

It was explained that the proposed contract marked a critical turning point in the Council's approach and that these systems generated maximum renewable energy, directly reducing the borough's carbon footprint; provided crucial data for the Annual Carbon Report; extended their operational life well beyond the expected 25 years; and, reduced energy costs for residents, schools, and services.

It was explained that the proposed flexible contract structure meant the Council was prepared for growth and that the core systems received immediate attention while the framework allowed schools, housing developments, and community buildings to join when ready. It was stressed that the journey toward carbon neutrality required investment and careful stewardship of existing assets and that the proposed contract delivered the latter, looking to transform how the Council protected and optimised the renewable infrastructure already built across Haringey.

It was explained that the proposed maintenance programme showed recognition that caring for existing assets formed an essential part of responsible climate leadership. The existing solar network had to work at peak performance if the Council was serious about delivering its zero-carbon commitments to Haringey residents.

In response to comments and questions from Cllr Emery, the following information was shared:

- It was explained by officers that the development, design and procurement of new PV systems would take significant amounts of time, so any additional funding from central government would be unlikely to be needed through this contract. It was stressed that the contract did have the flexibility to be able to add new systems as needed.

RESOLVED:

That Cabinet:

1. Pursuant to the Council's Contract Standing Order (CSO) 8.01 (use of Council Dynamic Purchasing System) and CSO 2.01.1C (Cabinet approval required for contracts valued at £500,000 or more), approved the award of a Solar Photovoltaic (PV) maintenance, metering, and monitoring contract to Contractor A (identified in Part B exempt section of the report). The contract was for an initial period of two years from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2027, with an option to extend by one year to 30 June 2028 and a further option to 30 June 2029, with the total contract value identified in the Part B exempt report.

Reasons for Decision

The Council had its own established DPS, the LCP DPS, which was the preferred DPS for works. The tender was run as a mini competition via the DPS and was open from 17 March to 10 April 2025.

Contractor A provided the most economically advantageous tender, i.e. a mixture of price and quality. They scored a total of 92.2%. In the price score, they received 40% as they submitted the lowest price. In the quality section, they scored 52.2% out of 60%.

The bids were scored on a 60:40 quality-to-price basis.

The quality section covered five areas: a) Experience in delivering similar work; b) Resources available to deliver the contract; c) Health and safety; d) Service delivery procedures; and e) Data management and reporting.

Pricing was scored across two elements—‘fixed’ and ‘variable’ costs. The ‘fixed’ costs included tasks that were definitely required and/or required on a regular, defined basis (e.g. annual maintenance checks and weekly remote monitoring). The ‘variable’ costs included those that varied site by site and year by year (e.g. repairs, cleaning, and scaffolding).

Seven of the Council’s sites were selected as sample sites for scoring purposes. The list of items in the statement of rates was spread among these sites to capture the uncertainty in the types of repairs that would be required during the contract. The sites chosen were a mixture of different sizes and locations to reflect the variation across the Council’s solar PV installations.

Table 1: Bidder Scores Using the Costing Model

2. Contractor	3. Quality	4. Price	5. Total	6. Rank
7. Contractor A	8. 52.2	9. 40.0	10. 92.20	11. 1
12. Contractor B	13. 40.2	14. 30.85	15. 71.05	16. 2
17. Contractor C	18. 40.2	19. 21.40	20. 61.60	21. 3

Table 2 in the exempt report set out the scores of all bidders using the full contract value they provided.

Alternative Options Considered

Do the work in-house: Solar PV systems generated electrical energy in the form of direct current (DC). As most of the Council's electricians worked only with alternating current (AC) systems, they did not have the necessary knowledge or experience to work with DC installations. A specialist contractor was therefore required to avoid health and safety risks, so this option was rejected.

Do nothing: Solar PV systems were electrical systems that had to be maintained for health and safety reasons. Without regular maintenance, the risks included fire and electrocution, particularly as systems degraded over time. Many of the systems were between nine to fourteen years old, so regular maintenance was essential. This option was therefore rejected.

211. AWARD OF HOUSING ASSET MANAGEMENT PARTNERING CONTRACTS

The Cabinet Member for Housing and Planning, and Deputy Leader of the Council introduced the report. It was explained that the Council had invested in the refurbishment of thousands of council homes across Haringey and that the proposal was to commit more than £0.5bn to refurbishments over the following ten years. This aimed to bring 100% of council homes in Haringey to the Decent Homes Standard by 2028. The proposal would improve the average council home's energy rating from C-grade to B-grade, cutting bills for thousands of residents. That meant double glazing was installed, new modern boilers fitted, wall and loft insulation added, new front and back doors installed, as well as other measures.

It was explained that the Council was working to transform the way it procured building services and that, instead of managing many small contracts, it agreed to a few large contracts, one for each quarter of the borough. It was stressed that the Council closely monitored the performance of those firms, ensuring they consistently delivered quality. It was explained that this approach also enabled greater resident involvement in decision-making, both in procurement and governance. When designing repairs or refurbishments for a series of homes or an entire building, there was a real opportunity to collaborate with residents through regular engagement and the Resident's Voice Board. This requirement was written into the contracts.

The Cabinet Member explained that the scale and duration of these contracts allowed the Council to create jobs and opportunities for local people. Social value was maximised in the contracts. The Council aimed to see local jobs created, apprenticeships offered, and investment directed into the local community. These expectations were also embedded in the contracts. This agreement embedded a long-term partnership with the appointed firms, bringing investment not just in bricks and mortar but also in communities across the borough.

In response to comments and questions from Cllr Emery, the following information was shared:

- The Council had a proportion of Council Houses that met decent home standard at 80%. It was also explained that officers would respond in writing to questions on number of buildings at EPC B+
- It was explained that scores for any successful bidder were required to be above 81.34% in the tender evaluation process.

RESOLVED:

That Cabinet:

1. Approved the award of the four partnering contracts across four geographical Lots, to four separate successful bidders in accordance with CSO 2.01(C).
2. Approved delegated authority for the Director of Housing, in consultation with the Corporate Director of Finance and Resources, to issue works orders under the contract in line with the annually Cabinet-approved Housing Revenue Account Housing Capital Programme.

Reasons for Decision

Haringey Council owned and managed approximately 20,500 properties within the London Borough of Haringey.

The award of the four contracts supported the strategy approved by Cabinet in July 2022—*Partnering Contracts Strategy for Housing Major Works*—and established four long-term partnering contracts. These were identified as the best way to address decency issues through a holistic approach to refurbishing both tenanted and leasehold properties, while maximising the social value benefits of the Council's investment. Key objectives of these contracts included:

- Ensuring all stock met the Decent Homes Standard and maintained that standard going forward.
- Ensuring all Council-owned homes achieved a minimum EPC B rating by 2035.
- Maintaining statutory safety standards in all blocks.
- Providing employment and training opportunities, supporting and enabling SME supply chains in the borough, and involving residents at all stages of procurement and delivery.

In December 2023, Cabinet approved a new Housing Asset Management Strategy. This strategy established a clear process for prioritising investment in the Council's housing stock, set a new standard for investment, and defined the framework for delivering that investment. This framework was created through the establishment of long-term partnering contracts, as outlined in the Cabinet-approved strategy (July 2022). The streamlined framework improved commissioning and delivery of housing investment, contract administration and management, contractor performance management, and the realisation of value for money and social value.

The Partnering Contracts delivered housing capital investment works to properties owned and managed by the Council, including but not limited to:

- Decent Homes-related works
- Building Safety & Fire Safety-related works
- Block refurbishment works
- Mechanical & Electrical works
- Decarbonisation-related works
- Neighbourhood & Estate improvement works
- Internal and external cyclical works

A procurement process was undertaken via a mini-competition through Lot 2.3 of the newly procured LCP Housing framework to identify four suitably qualified contractors. A separate contractor was selected for each of the four geographical lots. Each contract provided capital repairs and maintenance services to the Council's housing stock. It was recommended that four contracts be awarded—one to each of the four separate recommended bidders identified through the tender evaluation process.

As part of the mini-competition, bidders could apply for multiple lots but be awarded a maximum of one. Each bidder was required to set out their lot preferences in their tender submission.

Alternative Options Considered

Contractual Options

Continue with procuring contracts individually:

This route did not support wider corporate objectives, as it limited opportunities for co-production and delivery of social value. It was also vulnerable to uncertain market conditions in the construction industry. When contractors had the certainty of longevity, they were able to invest in the contract, implement social value, and drive down supply chain costs—benefits that could not be achieved when contracts were let

individually. The Council was not permitted to segregate contracts to avoid open market tendering for contracts exceeding the public works threshold of £4.733 million. Additionally, there were management costs associated with continuously producing specifications, going out to tender, and running leaseholder consultation processes. A more consolidated approach allowed officers to focus resources on contract management.

Put in place a framework with annual contract awards:

A framework agreement, commonly used as a multi-supplier arrangement, established relationships with several contractors to deliver works as approved providers. While this reduced some risks associated with single-contract procurement, the lack of guaranteed continuity of work reduced the potential for delivering wider social value—particularly in terms of meaningful employment and technical apprenticeships. Annual awards also made it harder to involve contractors early in planning stages. The uncertainty of continuity could deter market interest, especially in volatile times.

Award contracts based on type of work:

The approved Asset Management Strategy prioritised delivering works to residents' homes in a holistic manner to reduce disruption. Letting contracts based on work types rather than properties would have departed from this strategy. While the in-house team could theoretically coordinate such works, they did not currently possess the necessary skill set. This would have shifted liability for delays from contractors to the Council. Delivering works holistically also offered financial advantages by reducing access requirements, site setup, and management costs. Moreover, splitting contracts by work type could impact warranties and contractor liabilities if one contractor's work caused product failures or damage.

Deliver the works in-house:

The Council already delivered its housing repairs and maintenance service in-house, valued at around £20 million per annum. A small kitchen and bathroom programme (circa £1 million) was delivered in-house in 2020/21, which highlighted that the Council lacked the necessary skills at both management and operative levels to deliver this type of work. The scale of change required to take on this work internally would have been significant. Risks included health and safety, building safety, supply chain issues, and labour availability. Partnering with contractors allowed Council staff to develop key skills, which could support a future transition to in-house delivery if deemed appropriate.

Partnering Options Considered

Period of the Contract:

Across the local authority and housing sectors, several major works partnering contracts had recently been awarded or were in procurement. Clarion let a 20-year contract, London and Quadrant procured a 15-year contract, and Hackney was out to

market for a 4-year framework. After taking market advice, a 10-year contract with a 5-year break clause was considered appropriate for Haringey. Given that procurement and full mobilisation would take around two years, the contract needed to be long enough to attract bidders and deliver long-term benefits. A contract exceeding 10 years was deemed too inflexible given potential changes in the wider environment. The five-year break clause offered flexibility, allowing it to be applied to one or all contracts.

Number of Contracts:

Options were considered for dividing the £570 million worth of works. Awarding to one or two contractors was ruled out due to capacity concerns and risks such as poor performance or insolvency. More than four contracts were also ruled out, as this would dilute the benefits of long-term agreements with a small number of committed contractors. Aligning with the Council's Corporate Delivery Plan 2024–2026 enabled the best synergies, particularly for delivering social value aligned with borough priorities. Due to the concentration of social housing in the East of the borough, that area was split into two lots. This also made two of the lots more attractive to medium-sized regional contractors, encouraging greater diversity in the pool of bidders.

212. BROADWATER FARM RESIDENT ACCESS

The Cabinet Member for Climate Action, Environment and Transport introduced the report. It was explained that the Bruce Grove West Green Low Traffic Neighbourhood (LTN) had delivered significant safety improvements since its implementation, noting that the December 2024 Cabinet report showed that road traffic collisions had halved across the area. However, the Council recognised that the unique geography of Broadwater Farm (BWF) created particular challenges for residents. Located centrally within the borough's largest LTN and with some of the lowest public transport accessibility levels in Haringey, Broadwater Farm residents faced longer diversionary routes than most when accessing services to the south via Philip Lane.

It was explained that this targeted proposal addressed equity concerns while preserving the environmental and safety benefits that LTNs delivered for communities. With only 41% of Broadwater Farm households on average owning cars—below the borough average—this measured exemption was designed to benefit those who needed it most without undermining traffic reduction objectives. The proposal ensured that this “LTN within an LTN” did not inadvertently disadvantage residents who relied on private vehicles for essential journeys, while maintaining the integrity of the wider network that had made streets safer for everyone.

RESOLVED:

That Cabinet:

1. Approved, subject to statutory (traffic order) consultation:
 - a) Changes to the existing traffic filter in Gloucester Road as set out in Appendix A.
 - b) Introduction of a new Low Traffic Neighbourhood (LTN) exemption allowing residents of Broadwater Farm to apply for one permit entitling them to drive a single motor vehicle (of which they were the registered keeper) through the traffic filter defined in 3.1(a).
2. Approved the commencement of statutory (traffic order) consultation associated with the recommendations in 3.1, in accordance with *The Local Authorities' Traffic Orders (Procedure) (England and Wales) Regulations 1996* (the "Regulations"), with consultation to begin only after the conclusion of the call-in period following this decision.
3. Delegated authority to the Corporate Director of Environment and Resident Experience, following consultation with the Cabinet Member for Climate Action, Environment and Transport, and subject to key decisions being considered by Cabinet, to:
 - a) Consider any objections arising from the statutory (traffic order) consultation and decide whether to make the associated traffic order(s).
 - b) Approve the amendment to the LTN exemption criteria, taking into account any objections arising from the consultation.

Reasons for Decision

The reasons for the recommendations were set out in detail in Section 6 of the report.

Alternative Options Considered

Do nothing:

This option would have retained the current status quo, whereby most motorists living on Broadwater Farm accessed their homes via roads leading to and from Lordship Lane or Bruce Grove. Due to the current location of traffic filters—mainly to the south of Broadwater Farm—most residents could not directly access their homes via Philip Lane. This option was considered and discounted.

Remove the Gloucester Road traffic filter:

This option would have enabled Broadwater Farm residents to access Philip Lane by motor vehicle. However, it would have created a "leaky" LTN, allowing any motorist to drive through, thereby undermining one of the key principles of the LTN. This option was therefore discounted.

Alternative traffic filters:

Two other existing traffic filters were considered for improving access for Broadwater Farm residents but were discounted for the following reasons:

- *Diagonal traffic filter at Higham Road and Dongola Road:* The Council did not provide exemption permits for diagonal filters due to the increased risk of collisions.
- *Mount Pleasant Road, south of its junction with The Avenue:* This filter currently allowed exemptions in a southbound direction only. Due to the proximity of a zebra crossing and the road's previous one-way designation, the location was not considered suitable for two-way exemptions

213. BROADWATER FARM MAJOR WORKS PROGRAMME

The Cabinet Member for Housing and Planning, and Deputy Leader of the Council introduced the report. It was explained that the Council had invested in refurbishing and renewing its council homes which was part of its ambition to improve the quality of homes for residents across the borough. A significant programme of investment was underway on Broadwater Farm, and this package of works continued the Council's commitment to upgrading existing homes alongside the new build programme that was set to deliver almost 300 new homes on the estate.

It was explained that this investment funded new communal flooring for eight blocks, waterproofing of existing balconies, upgrades to essential pipework, repairs to areas of aged, flaking concrete, and external redecoration. It followed a recent programme of fire safety upgrades, which concluded earlier in the year. It was noted that residents were heavily involved in designing the work and contributed to decisions around floor covering finishes and colours. These changes enhanced the communal areas and the external appearance of the blocks—giving the estate a fresh new look

In response to comments and questions from Cllr Gordon, the following information was shared:

- Cabinet Members welcomed the work on Broadwater Farm improvement and the estate renewal. It was additionally noted that the Council was working to address issues of overcrowding in the borough and that there was ongoing improvement work undertaken by the Council on existing sites.
- It was explained that the development on blocks was selected based on location, proximity to each other and ease of access to the blocks for work to be undertaken.
- It was explained that leaseholders would be required to make payments for improvements made on blocks as part of maintenance fees. It was explained that Haringey had a generous repayment programme and would be repayable over a flexible period.

RESOLVED:

That Cabinet:

1. Pursuant to Contract Standing Order (CSO) 2.01.c (Cabinet approval required for contracts valued at £500,000 or more), approved the award of contract to Tenderer A (as set out in Appendix A), to a total value of £3,555,921.59.
2. In consultation with the Director of Finance, approved the expenditure of sums set out in the exempt part of the report.
3. Approved the issuance of a letter of intent for the value of £350,000.00. The Letter of Intent allowed the contractor to commence the project by placing orders with their supply chain before a formal contract was agreed.

Reasons for Decision

The refurbishment of the Broadwater Farm Estate included upgrades and improvements to 10 blocks on the estate. The refurbishment involved structural strengthening to provide increased stability to the large panel system (LPS) blocks. Window replacements for all units were included, along with the replacement of existing external wall insulation. New front entrance doors and communal fire doors, landscaping, drainage repairs, and other essential external and communal works were also carried out.

The programme was noted as complex in terms of design, delivery, programming, and budget. As a result, two blocks—Rochford and Martlesham—were identified as pilot installations. These blocks were expected to see works begin in summer 2026 and complete 18 months thereafter. Consequently, works to the other eight blocks on the estate were delayed until the pilot works were completed. However, it was agreed that key elements of the refurbishment programme would be brought forward for the eight blocks to ensure they remained in a good state of repair while the main programme was planned.

Although works were planned for eight blocks, Kenley block received minimal works, as its externals did not require upgrades during this programme. Internally, front entrance doors and decorations had already been improved during recent FRA improvements. Therefore, the only works identified for Kenley included replacement flooring in the shared ground floor lobby areas, extensive cleaning of quarry tiles on all upper floors, and pigeon deterrent works on the external deck level.

Awarding a contract to Tenderer A in the sum of £3,555,921.59 for the external major works programme to eight blocks on the Broadwater Farm Estate not only brought forward elements of the refurbishment programme but also reduced the impact on the repairs budget by replacing and repairing components that would likely require costly maintenance if left in their current state.

The works also helped reduce costly disrepair claims made against the Council, which often arose from repeated complaints about the poor condition of the blocks. It was hoped that these works would alleviate budgetary pressures associated with disrepair claims across the borough, which in 2024/25 incurred an approximate gross spend of £3.1 million. These works contributed to reducing those costs.

Alternative Options Considered

Do nothing and allow the eight blocks to remain in their current state:

This option was considered and rejected due to the condition of the blocks and the burden it would place on the repairs budget if left unattended. Residents had frequently raised concerns about the general condition of the blocks—particularly leaking balconies and pipework, which damaged cars parked below. Leaving the blocks in their current condition would have resulted in continued complaints and potentially costly disrepair claims, placing a financial burden on the Council as outlined in Section 4 of the report.

Design and deliver a standalone external major works programme:

In view of the above, the only suitable option to address the current condition of the blocks was to design and deliver a standalone external major works programme to upgrade their condition.

214. COMPLETION OF 2023/24 SCHOOL STREET PROJECTS

The Cabinet Member for Climate Action, Environment and Transport introduced the report. It was explained that School Streets helped boost children's physical activity and that, by making streets traffic-free at school opening and closing times, the Council created safer, cleaner, more welcoming spaces that encouraged walking, cycling, and scooting. It was explained that one of the main barriers preventing children from being active was road danger. Parents drove their children to school because they did not feel the streets were safe for walking or cycling. School Streets created protected spaces where children could arrive at school actively, building crucial patterns of daily exercise they would carry through life.

It was additionally noted that School Streets were about more than managing traffic - they were about reimagining what kind of borough Haringey aspired to be, a fairer, greener Haringey meant streets designed for people, especially the youngest residents. The three schools in this report, St Francis de Sales RC Infant and Junior Schools, Bounds Green Infant and Junior Schools, and Welbourne Primary School, joined over 40 other schools already benefiting from School Streets, with more to come as part of the Council's ambitious plan.

It was explained that, in Haringey, the choice was to be a borough where every child could walk, cycle, or scoot to school safely, where the school run strengthened rather than threatened community wellbeing, and where physical activity was woven into the fabric of daily life.

In response to comments and questions from Cllrs Arkell, Chandwani and Emery, the following information was shared:

- It was explained by officers that, on all School Streets the Council implement, enhanced monitoring would be undertaken to understand and assess the impact. It was stressed that views of residents would be taken into account in the implementation on School Streets.
- It was asked about the management of traffic onto adjacent roads. Officers explained that they would monitor School Streets to ensure the effectiveness of the School Street and review the School Street location based on the site of the school, as well as ensure good levels of enforcement on adjacent roads. It was noted that dispersal data would be shared with Cabinet Members.

RESOLVED:

That Cabinet:

1. Considered all feedback, including objections to the proposed permanent traffic management orders, as set out in Appendix A, together with the feedback themes and responses to objections as set out in Appendix G.
2. Agreed that the Council would exercise its discretion not to cause a public inquiry to be held (see paragraph 6.34).
3. Approved that the following School Streets projects (as shown in Appendix B) be implemented:
 - a. St Francis de Sales RC Infant and Junior Schools (SS15)
 - b. Bounds Green Infant and Junior Schools (SS48)
 - c. Welbourne Primary School, Stainby Road entrance (SS54)
4. Authorised the Head of Highways and Parking to make all necessary traffic management orders (TMOs) and install/undertake all necessary highway infrastructure and works required to give effect to the School Street designs set out in Appendix B of the report.

Reasons for Decision

School Streets were a key priority for the Council, as set out in the School Street Plan, the Walking and Cycling Action Plan, and the Corporate Delivery Plan (CDP 2024–26).

The reasons for recommendation 3.3 were:

To improve the health of children by increasing active travel, and to reduce road danger and improve air quality near school gates.

The schools were supportive of the plans.

The proposals contributed toward the strategic objectives of the Council (see Section 7).

Alternative Options Considered

Do nothing:

This option was rejected, as not delivering School Streets would not have met the objectives set out in the Corporate Delivery Plan, the Transport Strategy, the Climate Change Action Plan, the Walking and Cycling Action Plan, and the School Street Plan

215. PROPERTY DISPOSALS PROGRAMME 2025/26

The Cabinet Member for Placemaking and Local Economy introduced the report. It was explained that the Council owned a broad range of land and property assets, from corporate properties where staff provided services, to retail outlets, commercial units, and community spaces. These assets provided a valued source of income and social value to residents; however, they also incurred significant running and maintenance costs. As a corporate landlord, the Council had a responsibility to manage these assets to the highest standard on behalf of taxpayers and for the benefit of all residents.

It was noted by the Cabinet Member that, following an extensive review of its land and property assets, the Council found that a number were surplus to requirements. These properties were either costly to maintain, unsuitable for housing or service delivery, or lacked development potential.

This paper proposed to approve the Land and Property Disposal Policy, which set out a robust and transparent governance process. This policy strengthened the approach already taken in the Strategic Asset Management and Property Improvement Plan (SAMPIP), a key component of the Corporate Delivery Plan/ Having undertaken a detailed assessment of the properties listed for consideration in 2025–26, the Council sought permission to develop a business case for each asset ahead of its disposal.

It was explained that the policy and accompanying programme enabled the Council to better utilise, divest, and rationalise its property portfolio. This, in turn, freed up finances and resources to deliver on Council priorities.

In response to comments and questions from Cllr Emery, the following information was shared:

1. It was explained that the choice of assets were considered commercially sensitive and that the Council would not disclose this information publicly until tenders were available, in order to prevent market manipulation. However, officers assured Members that there had been a thorough review of properties

undertaken by officers and relevant Boards to ensure robustness of decision making.

RESOLVED:

That Cabinet:

1. Approved the adoption of the **Land and Property Disposal Policy** shown at Appendix B.
2. Declared as surplus to requirements the land and property identified within the property disposal programme for the financial year 2025–26, as shown in EXEMPT Appendix A, and approved their disposal to support the Council's income targets.
3. Delegated authority to the Corporate Director of Finance and Resources to dispose of any land and property identified within the property disposal programme for 2025–26 (as shown in EXEMPT Appendix A) for a capital receipt of £3 million or less, and to market the property, negotiate terms, approve the final terms of the disposal, and enter into the contract and any associated documentation, subject to achieving best consideration reasonably obtainable.
4. Authorised the Corporate Director of Finance and Resources to procure agent(s) to market the property.
5. Delegated authority to the Corporate Director of Finance and Resources, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Placemaking and Local Economy, to make minor amendments to the Land and Property Disposal Policy at Appendix B.
6. Noted: For land and property valued at more than £3 million, a separate report would be presented to Cabinet for approval.
7. Noted: Land and property identified for disposal were listed in Appendix A.

Reasons for decision

The Council had launched its Strategic Asset Management and Property Improvement Plan (SAMPIP) 2023–28, a key programme over three to five years focused on properties within the Council's general fund. Its vision and purpose were to drive Haringey's improvement and growth through the retention, development, or disposal

of the Council's corporate, operational, and investment portfolio, while delivering capital receipts.

Under SAMPIP 2023–28, the Council required a formal approach to asset management, particularly for the disposal of assets identified as surplus or no longer required for service delivery. This needed to be done in a structured and controlled manner to avoid long-term operational difficulties and to ensure the best return was achieved.

The approach to asset disposal was set out in the Land and Property Disposal Policy at Appendix B.

The Council had a capital receipts target for the financial year 2025/26. Meeting this target partially depended on the disposal of assets detailed in Appendix A. Declaring these assets surplus to requirements created opportunities to support the General Fund capital programme through capital receipts and to reduce revenue expenditure through lower running costs.

Alternative options considered:

The Council could have continued to hold the assets listed in Appendix A in perpetuity and relied on any income generated to offset the costs of ownership. However, this would not have aligned with the Cabinet decision under the Strategic Asset Management and Property Improvement Plan (SAMPIP) to better manage property assets. It would also have meant the Council failed to demonstrate responsible financial property management.

The assets listed in Appendix A could potentially have been developed or repurposed for corporate occupation or service delivery and retained within the General Fund. However, there was no current identified service requirement. This option would also have resulted in missing a significant opportunity to generate capital receipts.

216. STRATEGIC HEAT NETWORK UPDATE ON DELIVERY

The Cabinet Member for Climate Action, Environment and Transport introduced the report. It was stressed that the global economic landscape had shifted dramatically since the Council first embarked on its journey to deliver strategic heat networks across Haringey and that the realities of the cost-of-living crisis, inflation, and uncertainties in global energy markets forced the Council to make difficult but necessary decisions. It was recognised that the Council's financial responsibilities to residents required prudent management during these challenging times. It was explained that the decision to scale back the original ambition of becoming both a major infrastructure developer and energy provider demonstrated a commitment to responsible governance amid economic turbulence.

It was stressed that, throughout this process, the Council's team built a formidable body of knowledge regarding district energy and heat networks. This expertise represented valuable intellectual capital for the borough. It was firmly believed that this knowledge should be harnessed and leveraged so that Haringey could maintain its position as a regional leader in decarbonisation, while also retaining influence over the borough's energy future. This strategic repositioning presented an opportunity to explore a range of delivery models that could fulfil the Council's climate ambitions without placing unsustainable financial burdens on its resources. The path forward required careful consideration of how to protect public assets while enabling crucial infrastructure development, position Haringey within the emerging regional heat network landscape, and respond effectively to government and GLA expectations—while safeguarding local interests. This was not merely a tactical retreat but a thoughtful recalibration of how the Council might achieve its goals through different means.

The Lead Member explained that the team committed to returning to Cabinet in the autumn 2025 with a clear set of options, enabling the administration to make informed decisions about the future direction of heat network delivery across the borough. This pause in the original strategy was not a retreat from climate ambitions, but rather a pragmatic recalibration in challenging circumstances

In response to comments and questions from Cllr Emery, the following information was shared:

- It was explained that the Council was in close discussions with the government on the decision, and stressed that the government was supportive in finding a collaborative solution to the issue. The Council was reviewing all options with the Greater London Authority and central government.
- It was noted by officers that there was a significant risk to Council of establishing a Council Funded Decentralised Energy Network, and that the proposals in the report sought to reduce this risk as much as possible, but delivering via another model.

RESOLVED:

That Cabinet:

1. Agreed that the Council would no longer work to deliver the strategic heat network projects as originally envisaged in the approved Outline Business Cases (OBCs) and agreed in December 2021 (Cabinet report entitled “*Decentralised Energy Networks (DEN) Outline Business Case (OBC)*”). Specifically, this meant the Council undertook no further work on delivering an energy company to construct and manage heat networks in an Energy Services Company (ESCO), nor on developing a Full Business Case (FBC) for Council investment in respect of Tottenham Hale and Wood Green.
2. Agreed that the Council would revisit the Tottenham Hale and Wood Green OBCs, as referred to in (1), to determine a new way forward.
3. Agreed that, in considering a new way forward, the Council would proactively engage with the Heat Networks Investment Programme (HNIP), managed by Triple Point on behalf of the Department for Energy Security & Net Zero. This engagement was to take place over the summer to identify options for the best course of action regarding the funding allocated to the Council for this project.
4. Agreed that, once options had been explored with HNIP / Triple Point, officers would report back to Cabinet on the next steps and a recommended course of action. This was expected to take place in early Autumn 2025

Reasons for Decision

In December 2021, the Council was awarded £12.6 million in grants and £15.2 million in low-cost loans to deliver strategic heat networks in Tottenham Hale and Wood Green. Of this, £2.05 million was allocated for commercialisation and approximately £25.8 million for construction.

As agreed in the award, the Council spent part of the commercialisation grant on progressing a Full Business Case (FBC) as originally envisaged, and part of the construction grant on early works required to safeguard the scheme. In addition, the Council began repaying some of the loans. At the time of reporting, £8.6 million of grant funding remained (of which £0.75 million was for commercialisation), along with £14.8 million in loans.

In late 2023, an in-flight review of the Council's Strategic Heat Network proposals for Tottenham Hale and Wood Green was undertaken in light of major changes in the macroeconomic environment and the Council's financial position. The outcome of that review concluded that, although the projects remained viable, they carried

considerable risk that the Council was not in a position to bear. The Council's borrowing capacity had also been significantly reduced, and the allocated capital budget for the project was removed from the capital programme in 2024.

Due to the scale of financial and economic changes since 2022, the Council determined that the risk and cost of delivering heat networks as previously planned were too severe to proceed.

As a result, the Council needed to decide how to proceed. It committed to engaging with government funders to explore next steps and potential options for future heat network delivery before reporting back to Cabinet with a recommended course of action.

Alternative Options Considered

Council fulfils both Sponsor and Delivery Roles as originally agreed in 2021

Under this option, officers would have continued developing a Full Business Case (FBC) for strategic heat networks in Tottenham Hale and Wood Green, to be delivered by a wholly owned Council subsidiary, HESCO, as per the original Outline Business Cases agreed in December 2021.

This option was rejected due to the level of risk involved and the Council's financial circumstances, as outlined in the report. It was not considered further.

The Council decides how to use the funding secured on other decarbonisation projects

Under this option, the Council would have used the remaining commercialisation grant to identify and deliver other decarbonisation projects within the borough.

However, repurposing government funding from the Heat Networks Investment Programme (HNIP) for other decarbonisation projects was not permitted under the funding agreement. HNIP funding was specifically designated for the development and delivery of heat network projects. This option was therefore rejected.

Any change in approach or use of funding would first have required agreement from the Government before the Council could consider or approve any expenditure.

217. STREETS FOR PEOPLE INVESTMENT PLAN

The Cabinet Member for Climate Action, Environment and Transport introduced the report. It was explained that the Council recognised the need to challenge the car-centric assumptions that had dominated cities for decades and embarked on a transformative journey toward more vibrant, equitable, and sustainable communities. It was explained that the vision was of streets that prioritised people over vehicles and that the Council envisioned public spaces that fostered social interaction and community cohesion, with ample green infrastructure to boost mental wellbeing and climate resilience. It imagined a transport network that offered genuine choice, connecting people to opportunities and services regardless of their background or ability.

It was explained by the Cabinet Member that, as the Council embarked on this journey, it recognised a unique opportunity to shape a future where urban mobility was synonymous with freedom, health, equity, and sustainability.

In response to comments and questions from Cllr Emery, the following information was shared:

- The Cabinet Member explained that the ambition of the programme was considered significant and the strategies of the Walking and Cycling Action Plan underpinned the development of this strategy. It was explained that the criteria for the development of projects within the plan's scope depended on location, traffic flow, and impact.

RESOLVED:

That Cabinet:

1. Approved the Streets for People Investment Plan for the 2025/26 to 2029/30 financial years, as set out in Appendices 2, 3, and 4. This included a combination of SCIL funding and the carry forward of this funding. The Council also had LIP funding as part of the fourth iteration of the Local Implementation Plan (LIP4). It was noted that capital programmes for future years were under review and that the carry forward of resources from 2024/25 was subject to a separate decision when Cabinet considered the outturn report in July. This could have affected the overall level of investment.
2. Delegated decisions relating to scheme design to the Director of Resident Experience or the Head of Highways and Parking, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Climate Action, Environment, and Transport, subject to key

decisions being considered by Cabinet. No decisions were to be taken by the Director of Resident Experience or the Head of Highways and Parking until after the conclusion of the call-in period following this decision.

3. Authorised the Head of Highways and Parking to:
 - (a) Carry out any required consultation to deliver the schemes identified in the Streets for People Investment Plan for 2025/26; and, having had due regard to all consultation responses and considered whether a public inquiry should be held,
 - (b) Make any necessary traffic management orders to give effect to the schemes in the 2025/26 financial year, subject to key decisions being considered by Cabinet and no decisions being taken until after the conclusion of the call-in period.

Reasons for Decision

The Streets for People Investment Plan set out the Council's projects for the next five financial years and how they aligned with the Council's strategic objectives. The plan added transparency and demonstrated how the Council aimed to achieve a sustainable future. It was subject to ongoing review in light of the Council's financial challenges.

Cabinet was asked to decide on the allocation of funds from the Council's 2025/26 budget to the schemes identified in Appendices 3 and 4. This decision was driven by the need to enhance sustainable infrastructure, promote environmental sustainability, and improve residents' quality of life. The schemes were carefully selected for their potential to deliver significant long-term benefits. Their development would involve thorough co-design and engagement processes to ensure they met community needs and expectations, in line with the adopted Walking and Cycling Action Plan.

The report provided details of the funding arrangements for the various projects and programmes and sought authority to proceed with their development and delivery, subject to appropriate co-design and engagement.

Alternative Options Considered

There were no other relevant options, as the Council had a statutory obligation as the highways authority to maintain and improve the highway network, subject to regulatory processes. The 2025/26 to 2029/30 Streets for People Investment Plan was informed by extensive engagement led by the Transport Planning Team, involving Members and key stakeholders through the development of LIP4 and the emerging Safe and Sustainable Transport Strategy.

The programme included transport schemes to be agreed by Cabinet via LIP4 and the Annual Spending Submission funded by Transport for London (TfL), along with the allocation of approximately £12.2 million in SCIL funding.

218. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CORPORATE PARENTING COMMITTEE AND APPOINTMENT OF CABINET MEMBERS TO COMMITTEES AND PARTNERSHIPS 2023/24 & CONFIRMATION OF THEIR TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The Committees Manager introduced the report. It was explained that the report was an annual report which sought to re-establish the Cabinet sub-committees of the Corporate Parenting Advisory Committee and Community Safety Partnership, confirm its terms of reference, and appoint Members to serve on these Cabinet sub-Committees.

RESOLVED:

That Cabinet:

1. To re-establish the Corporate Parenting Advisory Committee, and that the terms of reference for this advisory Sub Committee, attached at Appendix A be noted.
2. To note the Community Safety Partnership terms of reference attached at Appendix B;
3. To appoint the following Members to serve on the Corporate Parenting Advisory Committee and Community Safety Partnership:

Corporate Parenting Advisory Committee

CHAIR:
Councillor Brabazon

MEMBERS:
Councillors:
Opoku, Weston, Collett, Isilar-Gosling, Johnson and Ali

Community Safety Partnership

Councillors:
Ovat, Brabazon, da Costa

219. SIGNIFICANT AND DELEGATED ACTIONS

The Significant and Delegated Actions were discussed.

RESOLVED:

The Significant and Delegated Actions were noted

220. MINUTES OF OTHER BODIES

The Minutes of Other Bodies were discussed.

RESOLVED:

The Minutes of Other Bodies were noted

221. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

There were none.

222. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

RESOLVED:

That the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the meeting as items 24,25,26,27,28,29 contain exempt information as defined under paragraph 3, Part 1, Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972

223. EXEMPT - MINUTES

The exempt minutes of the previous meeting, dated 22 April 2025, were discussed

RESOLVED:

The exempt minutes of the previous meeting, dated 22 April 2025, were approved as a true and accurate record of proceedings.

224. AWARD OF A MAINTENANCE, METERING AND MONITORING CONTRACT FOR THE COUNCIL'S SOLAR PV INSTALLATIONS - EXEMPT APPENDIX

The exempt appendix was discussed.

RESOLVED:

The exempt appendix was noted.

225. AWARD OF HOUSING ASSET MANAGEMENT PARTNERING CONTRACTS - EXEMPT APPENDIX

The exempt appendix was discussed.

RESOLVED:

The exempt appendix was noted.

226. BROADWATER FARM MAJOR WORKS PROGRAMME - EMEMPT APPENDIX

The exempt appendix was discussed.

RESOLVED:

The exempt appendix was noted.

227. PROPERTY DISPOSAL PROGRAMME 2025-2026 - EXEMPT APPENDIX

The exempt appendix was discussed.

RESOLVED:

The exempt appendix was noted.

228. STRATEGIC HEAT NETWORK UPDATE ON DELIVERY - EXEMPT APPENDIX

The exempt appendix was discussed.

RESOLVED:

The exempt appendix was noted.

229. NEW ITEMS OF EXEMPT URGENT BUSINESS

There was none.

CHAIR: Councillor Peray Ahmet

Signed by Chair

Date