

MINUTES OF THE MEETING Cabinet HELD ON Tuesday, 12th November, 2024, 6.30pm – 7.49pm

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: Cllr Connor attended in person

49. FILMING AT MEETINGS

The Leader referred to the filming at meetings notice and this information was noted by attendees.

50. APOLOGIES

There were no apologies for absence.

51. URGENT BUSINESS

There were no apologies for absence.

52. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None

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

None

54. MINUTES

RESOLVED

To approve the minutes of the meeting held on the 15th October 2024 as an accurate record of the meeting.

55. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/QUESTIONS

None

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

None

57. DRAFT 2025-26 BUDGET AND 2025-2029 MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY REPORT

The Cabinet Member for Finance and Corporate Services introduced the report which updated the Cabinet on the budget preparations for 2025/26 with a focus on the General Fund. Further updates on the Housing Revenue Account and Dedicated Schools Budget would be presented to Cabinet in December 2024. The report further set out:

- The latest financial information and was based on the most up to date assumptions that underpinned the budget,
- Details of the draft revenue and capital proposals for balancing the budget and capital programme for 2025/26.
- Proposed budget reductions being launched for consultation and scrutiny.

The feedback from the consultation would be considered in the final draft budget, along with further proposals put forward in December that would be scrutinised and be presented to Cabinet in February 2025 as a final budget package.

The Cabinet Member continued to highlight the underpinning objectives of budget and the medium-term financial strategy, which was a fairer and greener borough. She further outlined the local priorities being worked to, which included: building new Council homes, helping people into work, fixing roads and pavements, and planting more trees.

The Cabinet Member also expressed that within these priorities the Council were working in a stark economic backdrop as a result of years of reduced public sector funding, and rapidly increasing cost for services. This was illustrated by sharp cost rise of temporary accommodation which was up 68% across London. The cost of Adult's Social Care in Haringey was up 10%. At the same time, Haringey's core government funding was £143m a year less in real terms than it was in 2010.

Further issues highlighted were:

- Significant changes in the demographic of the borough including increase in the number of older people and this coupled with an out-of-date government funding formula which designated the borough as an outer London borough meant less funding to respond to the borough's needs. The Council would be working with fellow boroughs to press for change in this area and seek rightful resource to rebuild public services and get the growth needed
- This was the first step in producing a balanced budget and there would need to be further proposals to bridge identified budget gap of £32m for 2025/25 financial year.
- This current budget was put forward for resident, partner and scrutiny consultation.

In response to questions from Cllr Hakata and Cllr Connor, the following information was noted:

- Regarding clarification, to aid public understanding, about the reserves position, it was noted that this was low in comparison to other boroughs. Some of the reserves were earmarked for spend on schools and insurance purposes. Those reserves not listed as allocated were needed for any unforeseen issues. This message aligned with the quarter one budget report, considered in September by Cabinet, which had also reiterated that the levels of reserves were not sustainable and needed to increase in value over the coming years.
- Regarding the £32million budget gap and potential for writing to the government to seek a capitalisation direction or exceptional financial support, it was noted that this would be a very last option for the Council. It was noted that the organisation was considering expenditure around every single pound to make sure that it was spent wisely and that this spend was absolutely required whilst trying to avoid frontline reductions.
- The Director for Finance added that it was not unusual to have a budget gap at this position in November, but the scale and the size of the gap was significantly more than what the Council would ideally want it to be. It was explained that this budget position had been reached after extensive work completed over the summer to fully understand the budget pressures, find savings and understand the impact of increased demand on services, now and in the future. This culminated in the proposed savings put forward with more work to be completed over the next 3 months before the final budget was put to Full Council for approval.
- Assurance was further given that the Council had a better grip on the pressures impacting on the budget and MTFs with monthly monitoring of high-risk pressures. Work was progressing on a further savings update to the December Cabinet and further review by Overview and Scrutiny.
- In terms of seeking exceptional financial support by government, this process had not changed from previous years and therefore would be an absolute last resort. The focus remained setting a balanced budget in the next three months.
- Responding to the question on improving the void position to enable housing to be quickly added to the Council's supply and respond to the increasing pressures in temporary accommodation costs and overall housing demand, it was noted that the level of voids was unusually high at the moment. This was due to factoring in the number of new developments completed which were added to the system and also subject to the neighbourhood moves scheme. The Council would be considering the capacity of the housing team to ensure quicker movement of families into these new homes. The Council had a homelessness reduction plan and met regularly with partners, including a productive meeting last week. Other strategic actions being worked to were building more homes in the borough and acquiring properties to meet the demand for housing. However, the high cost of TA was an issue faced by many other Councils.

RESOLVED:

1. To note the Council's current financial position as set out in this report which sets the foundations for the full draft budget for 2025/26 that will be presented to Cabinet in February 2025.
2. To note the budget pressures that have been identified for 2025/26 and across the medium term as set out in Section 12 and Appendix 1.
3. To note the draft revenue savings proposals summarised in Section 12 and Appendix 2.
4. To note the proposed changes to the General Fund Capital Programme for 2025/26 to 2029/30 as set out in Section 15 and Appendix 3.
5. To agree to commence consultation on the 2025/26 Budget and MTFS 2029/30 revenue and capital proposals. This includes with residents, partners and business and with Scrutiny Panels between November 2024 and January 2025 as set out in Section 19.
6. To note that the final draft General Fund Revenue Budget, Capital Programme, HRA 2025/26 Budget and Business Plan and Treasury Management Strategy Statement will be presented to Cabinet on 11 February 2025 to be recommended for approval to the Full Council meeting taking place on 3 March 2025.
7. To delegate the final decision on whether or not to participate in the 8 Authority borough business rates pool from 1 April 2025 to the Director of Finance following consultation with the Lead Member for Finance and Local Investment as set out in Section 10.7.

Reasons for decision

The Council has a statutory obligation to set a balanced budget for 2025/26 and this report forms a key part of the budget setting process by setting out the forecast funding and expenditure for 2025/26 at this point and options for setting a balanced budget. In order to ensure the Council's finances for the medium terms are maintained on a sound basis, this report also sets out the funding and expenditure assumptions for the following four years in the form of a Medium-Term Financial Strategy. The final budget for 2025/26, Council Tax levels, Capital Programme, Treasury Management Strategy, Housing Revenue Account (HRA) budget and Business Plan will be presented to Cabinet in February 2025 for recommending to Full Council on 3 March 2025

Alternative options considered

The Cabinet must consider how to deliver a balanced 2025/26 Budget and sustainable MTFS over the five-year period 2025/30, to be reviewed and

adopted at the meeting of Full Council on 3 March 2025.

The Council has developed the proposals contained in this report in light of its current forecasts for future income levels and service demand. These take account of the Council's priorities, the extent of the estimated funding shortfall; the estimated impact of wider environmental factors such as inflation, interest rates, household incomes and, in some service areas, the legacy of the Covid-19 pandemic. It is this appraisal that has led to these options being presented in this report. These will be reviewed and, where necessary, updated in advance of the final Budget report being presented.

These proposals will be subject to consultation, both externally and through the Overview and Scrutiny process, and the outcomes of these will inform the final budget proposals.

58. ADMISSION TO SCHOOLS - PROPOSED ADMISSION ARRANGEMENTS FOR 2026/27

The report was introduced by the Cabinet Member for Children, Schools and Families and sought approval to begin the consultation on school admission arrangements for the 2026-2027 academic year. It emphasised the need for a clear admission criteria, particularly when demand exceeded available places. The Council, as the admissions authority for community and voluntary controlled schools, managed these arrangements, while academies were excluded as they manage their own admissions.

A key responsibility outlined in the report was the publication of a coordinated scheme to ensure that all schools and academies followed the same procedures for allocating places, especially for reception and secondary transfers. This ensured every child received a school place. The report also addressed the issue of declining pupil numbers, which impacted school funding, as budgets were tied to enrolment figures. To maintain high standards, schools needed strong financial planning based on these numbers.

Cllr Hakata highlighted the potential impact of new housing developments, and increased number of families moving to this area near to Parkview Secondary School where there was a reduced Planned Admission Number (PAN), and he asked whether this decision could limit available places. Officers clarified that there was still current capacity within the system, which was sufficient, with smaller year groups moving through to the secondary school phase. If necessary, schools could increase their capacity promptly without requiring a Cabinet decision, in line with Department for Education (DfE) guidelines. At present, the system was expected to meet demand.

In further response to questions from Cllr Connor the following was noted:

- In relation to composite classes in Haringey, in some of Haringey's smaller schools, particularly those with fewer than 210 pupils, mixed-age teaching groups had already been implemented. These schools were often operating as one-form entry or smaller and used composite classes to manage reduced student numbers. To ensure high-quality provision, the Council followed best practices established by the Haringey Education Partnership, ensuring that

children were taught in an age-appropriate way while maintaining progress, especially in the early years.

- The Council already compiled an annual childcare sufficiency plan to identify areas where new childcare places could be created. They had also been engaging with schools about the Nursery Capital Grant and were closely monitoring new opportunities, such as breakfast clubs.

RESOLVED:

1. To agree to consult on the proposed admission arrangements, including the co-ordinated schemes for admission of children to schools for the academic year 2026/27.
2. To agree to consult on the proposed fair access protocol² which, if agreed at Cabinet in February 2025, would be come into force from 1 March 2025.
3. To agree to consult with stakeholders on the proposal to reduce the PANs at Haringey primary and secondary schools - see table 1 at para 6.12 for the list of affected schools.
4. To note that following the consultation, a report will be prepared summarising the representations received and a decision on the final admission arrangements for 2026/27 will be taken by Cabinet in February 2025.

Reasons for decisions:

In common with many London authorities, Haringey has been experiencing a decrease in demand for reception school places for several years. The reasons for Haringey's declining numbers are multifaceted, but include a combination of falling birth rates, changes to welfare benefits, the housing crisis, increases in the cost of living, the withdrawal of the right of entry and freedom of movement from EU nationals (Brexit) and as a result of families leaving London during the Covid-19 pandemic. Many of these factors remain outside the Council's control and are at no fault of the schools or their current leadership.

A report on Managing falling school rolls in London published by London Councils in January 2024 provides some wider context and independent analysis of the issue.

At secondary school level, forecast demand is also now declining. Demand for Year 7 places between now and the end of the decade is set to decline and fall below the notional existing capacity of 2,628 places. Reductions in secondary capacity should also therefore be undertaken to bolster sustainability across the school estate and ensure the provision of places meets projected demand.

The proposals put forward in this report for reductions in PAN are designed to improve schools' ability to efficiently plan their staffing and educational provision by offering a more accurate number of places. This report sets out our response to the change in demand for Reception and Year 7 places in the borough and the consultation process we are asking to begin will gather views on an adjustment to our planned admission

numbers for several schools. We will report back to Cabinet on this consultation and seek final agreement in February 2025.

Alternative options considered:

We are not proposing a change to the oversubscription criteria for our community and VC schools for 2026/27. Whilst there are other ways admission arrangements can influence the allocation of school places set out in the Code (e.g., designated catchment areas, identified feeder schools or giving priority in our oversubscription criteria to children eligible for the early years premium/ pupil premium) no alternative option is being considered at the time of writing this report.

59. ESTABLISHMENT OF MULTIPLE PAN LONDON DPS CATEGORIES AND FRAMEWORK

The Cabinet Member for Finance and Corporate Services introduced the report which sought approval of a three-month extension of a number of DPS categories associated with the provision of Adult Services, SEND, fostering, legal professional services and minor works up to the maximum period permitted under the Procurement Act 2023.

This decision was sought in advance of February 2025 when the new Procurement Act 2023 (Act) would come into force. The Act would abandon the establishment of DPS's and replace DPS's with Dynamic Markets; however, the Act prohibited any form of pre-selection criteria. The services outlined in the recommendations were service-related categories and were not able to use the Dynamic Markets. If the outlined decisions were not taken this would have significant impact on operations when procuring low value services, as services would need to undertake a process which was either open to the entire market and then undertake a highly administrative and complex assessment of capability, financial standing and any accreditation requirements at the point of tender or establish a framework agreement.

A significant advantage of using a DPS (or Dynamic Market) compared to a framework agreement was that suppliers could join at any time throughout the term of the DPS, whereas a framework agreement was generally closed to new suppliers.

This decision was urgently needed to meet the current borough priority of supporting businesses and local businesses as 90% of contracts were let through the Council's DPS categories and awarded to small, medium sized enterprises (SMEs).

In addition, the report sought approval to procure a pan London legal alliance framework for the provision of legal services. Haringey was part of a consortia with other London boroughs who have agreed to jointly establish a legal alliance framework agreement for the provision of legal services. The procurement and establishment of a legal alliance framework agreement had been running for some years and members of the consortia take turns in being the lead authority to establish the framework agreement and act as the contracting authority. Haringey had been asked to be the lead authority for the next iteration of the framework agreement which was due to be advertised at the beginning of 2025. There was no financial impact when acting as the contracting authority

In response to questions from Cllr Hakata and Cllr Connor, the following information was noted.

- Important to have a procurement system that was designed to protect SME's. It was noted that the DPS was not just used in Haringey but a London wide system and used by public authorities. This also provided income to the borough as well as wider economy benefits. This decision protected low level contracts and meant suppliers could join at any time and the Council would not need to recreate the accreditation requirement when they apply for contract opportunities. If the decision was not taken forward, this would mean a significant administration burden on the Procurement department and supply chain, noting that over 90% contracts let through DPS go to SMEs, and 40% of which are within the borough and the rest is within neighbouring boroughs and outside of that.
- Noted that the Cabinet Office were looking at potentially amending the legislation on dynamic markets due to the feedback that they had from organisations with the same issues.
- Noted that due to this decision and past Cabinet decision on related DPS provision, care related contracts were protected, even if there were no changes in the planned procurement legislation they could still continue for the foreseeable future. Although, it was noted that provision through a DPS process, that sits outside of care, would have a deadline date of October 2028.
- Assurance was provided of the work being done in procurement to ensure the Council had an effective cost management and contract management process in place. There was an internal piece of work considering the procurement costs and spend being completed by the Director for Finance in anticipation of the Procurement Act's focus on value for money and as a prudent exercise to respond to budget pressures.
- Regarding the capacity resources in the procurement team to support the decision on London Legal Alliance Framework, the impact was minimal as the Council only act as the contractor authority and have cost recovery policy in place which compensates the local authority. This comes from the levy that is supplied to each of the commissions from the framework.
- There would be consultation with services around the best category strategies to put in place when the Procurement Act comes into force. This will enable much more transparency and accountability within the contract procurement process and the Council were putting in place the policies and the procedures to ensure the Council align with the new Procurement Act when it comes forward in February 2025.

RESOLVED:

1. In accordance with CSO 10.02.1(b) and Regulation 72 (5) of the Public Contract Regulations 2015 to approve a three-month extension to the following DPS categories until 31 March 2025:

- i. Home Support;
- ii. Semi-Independent Living;
- iii. Supported Living;

2. In accordance with CSO 7.04 (a) and Regulation 34 of the PCR's, the establishment of the following pan London DPS categories, along with any relevant sub-categories:

- i. Home Support;
- ii. Semi-Independent Living;
- iii. Supported Living;
- iv. Residential Care
- v. Independent Fostering Agencies
- vi. SEND Transport

3. In accordance with CSO 10.02.1(b) approves the enactment of the extensions for the LCP professional services and minor works DPS up to the maximum period permitted under the Procurement Act 2023 Commencement No.3 and Transitional and Savings) Regulations 2024 (as amended from time to time), currently 27 October 2028.

In accordance with CSO 7.04 (a) and Regulation 33 of the PCR's, the establishment of a pan London legal services framework agreement.

4. To delegate authority to the Chief Procurement Officer to admit suppliers to the DPSs stated 3.2 above and to approve the award of the legal services framework agreement stated in 3.4 above to the successful suppliers following the completion of a compliant procurement exercises conducted in accordance with the Public Contracts Regulations 2015.

60. ACQUISITION OF 78 COUNCIL HOMES AT MECCA BINGO

The report was introduced by the Cabinet Member for Housing & Planning (Deputy Leader) and sought approval of the acquisition of 78 new Council homes in the heart of Wood Green, which addressed the significant need for affordable housing in Haringey, especially for families. The development included 10 three-bedroom homes and seven five-bedroom homes, the first of their kind in the Council's housing delivery program. These homes would provide much-needed accommodation for those on the housing register, including vulnerable children.

Located across three buildings on the current Mecca Bingo site, the development was a key part of the broader regeneration of Wood Green town centre. In addition to the housing, the redevelopment would include a park, private outdoor spaces for residents (balconies or gardens), shared gardens and play areas for the community.

The project also aligned with the borough's commitment to reducing carbon emissions, which accounted for half of Haringey's total emissions. The new homes would be highly energy-efficient, which featured solar panels and air source heat pumps to reduce energy bills and emissions. They would also be future-proofed, ready to connect to a decentralised energy network.

In response to Councillor Connor's questions, the following information was noted:

- The Council had legal recourse regarding service charges, including the option to go to a tribunal if necessary. However, the service charges would only apply to the public areas around the building, not the entire structure, as the Council owns and manages the interior of the blocks. While specific details for the private units were commercially confidential, the service charge for this development was considered competitive and provided good value for both the Council and tenants.
- There would be no impact on the Council's Revenue budget from the capital spend as this acquisition was connected to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

Further to considering exempt recommendations and exempt information at agenda item 21,

RESOLVED:

1. To approve the acquisition of 78 Council homes for housing purposes at the Mecca Bingo site, Lordship Lane, Wood Green for the payment as set out in the Exempt Part B report and based on the draft Heads of Terms as contained in the Exempt Part B report.
2. To approve the total scheme cost for the acquisition as contained in the Exempt Part B report.
3. To approve the use of Right to Buy (RtB) receipts to subsidise this acquisition. The total amount of RtB receipts is contained in the Exempt Part B report.
4. To grant delegated authority to the Director of Placemaking and Housing following consultation with the Assistant Director of Legal and Governance(Monitoring Officer) and Lead Member for Housing and Planning to finalise the Heads of Terms, agree the final legal documentation and complete the transaction.
5. To note these homes will be let at London Affordable Rents (LAR).

Reasons for decision

The acquisition of these properties will result in 78 additional new Council homes helping the Council make good on its pledge to build 3,000 Council homes by 2031.

There is an acute need for affordable homes in Haringey, particularly affordable family homes, and this acquisition will include 10 three-bedroom and 7 five bedroom homes.

The proposed affordable homes are well located to enjoy the amenities of the High Street in Wood Green and the nearby transport links.

The homes are expected to be of high quality, meeting the Mayor's housing design standards.

Alternative options considered.

Not to acquire the homes. This option was rejected because it would be a missed opportunity for the Council to:

Secure 78 new homes to let at Council rents (LAR).

Assist in maintaining momentum and progress in the overall aspiration to provide Council housing in the Borough.

61. AWARD OF CONTRACT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT SERVICES CONTRACT

The Cabinet Member for Tackling Inequality and Resident Services, introduced the report which sought approval to award an Environmental Enforcement Services contract, following a competitive open procurement process, to issue fixed penalty notices under the relevant legislation for fly-tipping and littering, anti-social behaviour and other offences.

It was noted that the successful service provider would provide a fully managed and cost neutral service across the borough to tackle issues of fly-tipping and littering. The provider would provide staff to manage the service including uniformed officers to patrol and issue fixed penalty notices (FPNs), and a back-office team to manage payments, complaints and where necessary develop prosecution files. The provider would also carry out behaviour change through Social Value deliverables and education.

The contract was proposed to be awarded for a period of 1 year, with the option to extend for an additional year subject to terms and conditions.

The Cabinet Member expressed that fly –tipping and littering and antisocial behaviour was a key concern for residents as demonstrated in reporting channels to the Council. The Council had a small in-house team and following best practise reviews of other boroughs, the recommended way forward, to tackle this behaviour, was to increase capacity for issuing fines and to engage a third-party enforcement service to do this work.

In response to questions from Cllr Connor, the following information was noted:

- The contract was cost neutral, and more details were set out in the exempt part of the report which could not be shared in the public meeting. Essentially, the

provider will retain a percentage of the fine to cover their cost and the arrangement will also enable the Council to meet their income target.

- In relation to ensuring the process of fines is as fair as possible and that there is a representation channel, the Cabinet Member emphasised that a fine will only be given if a criminal or environmental offence has been committed and this provision was needed to support the culture change needed in the borough to deter fly-tipping, littering and antisocial behaviour. There was currently no consequence to these actions and this provision was needed. In addition, to provide assurance, there would be a form of appeal available, online, to residents and this may not be described as an 'appeal' but would allow representations by residents to be put forward to the local authority.

Further to considering the exempt information and exempt recommendations at agenda item 23,

RESOLVED:

1. To approve the award of an Environmental Enforcement Contract to Bidder C for a value as set out in Exempt Part B of this report for a 1-year contract plus 1 year extension in line with CSO 9.07.1(d).
2. To note that the cost of the services should be cost neutral, as the income generated through FPNs will offset the cost to deliver the services.
3. To provide Bidder C the function and authorisation to issue FPNs pursuant to:
 - a. s88(10)(b) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA 1990), to issue FPNs under s87(1), s88, s33, s34, s34 (2A), s46 and s47 of the EPA 1990;
 - b. s53(1)(c) of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (ABCPA 2014), to
 - issue FPNs under s43, s48, s63 and s67 of ABCPA 2014; and
 - c. The Highways Act 1980, to issue FPNs under s139(3) of the Highways Act 1980.

Reasons for decision

Litter and fly-tipping are amongst the biggest concerns for the residents of Haringey, and the issues are noticeable across the borough. Education and enforcement have a significant role to play in reducing the amount of litter and fly-tipping on our streets and changing people's behaviours and attitude.

Under the 'A cleaner, low waste Haringey' theme of the Council's Corporate Delivery Plan 2024 -2026, the Council has set an activity for 'Enhanced environmental enforcement, including targeted deployment (Monday – Sunday) of proactive litter & waste enforcement patrols in Town Centres and hot spot locations across the borough'.

A procurement process was undertaken to find a suitably qualified organisation to provide environmental enforcement services. It is recommended that a Contract is awarded to the bidder who submitted the highest scoring tender.

Alternative options considered

The Council could do nothing and continue to deliver the service in-house only. This service has been delivered by Haringey officers since 2018. However, the service is currently unable to meet its full potential due to the volume of demand. Furthermore, an MTFS saving of £100k for 2024/25 requires additional enforcement support. By enhancing the level of enforcement with a third-party specialist operator on a cost neutral basis, it is expected that the Council will meet its MTFS target, whilst allowing in house officers to focus on other preventative measures (including prosecutions) of fly tipping and environmental enforcement issues.

The Council could stop undertaking enforcement action against those who are purposefully dropping litter and dumping waste across the borough. Without education and a deterrent, this could lead to an increase in instances of littering and dumping waste across the borough. This would have impacts on other services, such as the street cleansing, but also impact on the satisfaction of residents, businesses and visitors. This would mean that the Council does not complete an activity as set out within the Corporate Delivery Plan 2024 – 2026. Therefore, this is not recommended.

62. ACQUISITION OF 8 RESIDENTIAL COUNCIL HOMES FORMER HORNSEY POLICE STATION SITE.

The report was introduced by the Cabinet Member for Housing & Planning (Deputy Leader) which sought approval for acquiring 8 new Council homes as part of the redevelopment of the former Hornsey Police Station. The development was well-designed, preserving the original character of the building. These homes would provide much-needed, high-quality affordable housing in a part of the borough with a significant shortage of Council accommodation.

In response to Cllr Carlin's query on the Neighbourhood Moves policy being applicable to this scheme, it was confirmed that it was.

In response to Councillor Connor's questions, the following information was noted:

- Regarding including solar panel installation as a condition in the planning agreement, this site was originally not intended to be used for social housing, so the relevant team was not involved in the planning process, and this was not a condition at that stage. Subsequently circumstances had changed in a positive way for the Council being able to access the homes. However, the carbon performance of the development achieved an 80% reduction in carbon emissions compared to building regulations, which was significantly higher than the required standard, though not as high as the Council's typical average. Despite the absence of solar panels, the performance was still considered strong.

- The delay in the completion of the Hornsey Town Hall affordable homes was due to technical and legal issues, not related to voids or contract work.

Further to considering the exempt information and exempt recommendations at agenda item 23,

RESOLVED

1. To approve the acquisition of 8 Council homes for housing purposes at the former Hornsey Police Station site, Tottenham Lane, Hornsey for the payment as set out in the Exempt Part B report and based on the draft Heads of Terms contained in the Exempt Part B report.
2. To approve the total scheme cost for the acquisition as contained in the Exempt Part B report.
3. To approve the use of Right to Buy (RtB) receipts for the acquisition. The total amount of RtB receipts is contained in the Exempt Part B report.
4. To grant delegated authority to the Director of Placemaking and Housing following consultation with the Assistant Director of Legal and Governance (Monitoring Officer) and Lead Member for Housing and Planning to finalise the Heads of Terms, agree the final legal documentation and complete the transaction.
5. To note these homes will be let at London Affordable Rents.

Reasons for decision

The acquisition of these properties will result in 8 additional new Council homes helping the Council make good on its pledge to build 3,000 Council homes by 2031.

The proposed Council homes are well located to enjoy the amenities of Tottenham Lane and Crouch End.

The homes are expected to be of high quality, meeting the Mayor's housing design standards.

Alternative options considered.

Not to acquire the homes. This option was rejected because it would be a missed opportunity for the Council to:

Secure 8 new homes to let at Council rents (LAR).

Assist in maintaining momentum and progress in the overall aspiration to provide Council housing in the borough.

63. CIVIC CENTRE PROJECT, CONSTRUCTION MAIN CONTRACT AWARD

The Cabinet Member for Placemaking and Local Economy introduced the report which sought approval of an award in principle of the main construction contract at a fixed and maximum price for restoration and refurbishment of the Haringey Civic Centre, and its expansion through the addition of an annex building.

The Cabinet were reminded of the complexity of the project, which involves restoration of a Grade II listed building and the provision of a new build annex building; the Council had followed a two-stage procurement which involved completion of a PCSA. The award of a PCSA allowed the Council and the contractor to work proactively to mitigate project risks, continue the detailed design elements and identify efficiencies within the current design and programme to maximise the benefits to the Council.

Upon conclusion of the PCSA period (on 29 November 2024) and with greater understanding of the existing building's risks and their transfer to the main contractor, this report and recommendations were able to be put forward.

It was further noted that the report also included a refreshed presentation of the final business case, which had been fully considered at each key stage of this project by Cabinet, as part of a strong governance model. The final business case, with its revised information concluded that the refurbishing of the existing Civic Centre, and its expansion through the addition of an annex building, continued to be the option that offered the best value for money to the Council, whilst also best meeting its strategic objectives.

The Cabinet Member further highlighted the benefits of this project and consultation activities:

- A functional civic hub that will provide high quality office accommodation for staff alongside excellent community facilities in a modern energy efficient space.
- Free up the current office accommodation along Station Road in Wood Green for alternative uses that have the potential to create significant additional income to the council; and support the continued growth and development of our town centre.
- Councillors have played a role in developing the design that was submitted to the Planning Committee through the Civic Centre Members Forum.
- The Civic Centre Members Forum has enabled cross-party review of design proposals, including the design of key democratic areas like the council chamber; and the on-going monitoring of the project's development.
- Positive feedback from residents. The Council held multiple in-person and online engagement events. These events gave residents the opportunity to learn about the proposed design for the Civic Centre and shared plans of its future use and dialogue with residents will continue.

In response to questions from Cllr Connor, the following information was noted:

- Regarding maintaining the fixed price for the development and refurbishment, the whole procurement had been based on transparency of risk. So, the risk elements had been factored and was also part of the pre services contract agreement with Sisk. Therefore, the Council was in strong position to keep the contractor to the terms of the contract both in relation to completion timing and scope. This retention of risk by the contractor linked back to the original business case which was very detailed on the terms of the designs and the elements.

- The Council had monitoring process for the contract award through the normal project capital governance system with any substantial changes reported to this project board and if necessary, back to Cabinet. However, there was good reassurances with the work already completed by Sisk through the procurement to date by the team.
- In relation to comparing the current cost for Alexandra House and the Civic Centre as equal options for future Council office space, this was not correct. It was noted that there was only a level of light refurbishment to Alexandra House completed to allow the Council to continue occupation of this building and the cost of maintaining occupation of Alexandra house for future years compared to Civic Centre was not viable. One estimate was based on a full 40 year plus occupation of the Civic Centre, and the other outlined the cost of a modest rental level building. The cost per square foot of the Civic Centre was quite modest for the level of accommodation it would offer. It was further noted that comparing both sites for housing purposes could not be assessed as outlined in previous business cases that there were opportunity costs which were difficult to ascertain and even undertaking this assessment could impact one or other of the sites and also give an unfair advantage to one site affecting the potential figures.

Further to considering the exempt information at item 24,

RESOLVED:

1. To approve the final business case, which concludes that the refurbishment of the existing Civic Centre, and its expansion continues to offer the Council value for money and best meets its strategic objectives.
2. To approve the award in principle of the construction main contract to John Sisk & Son Limited, for the Civic Centre development project, following the completion of the Pre1Construction Services Period, for up to a maximum price of £54,077,000 (inclusive of contingency), in accordance with Contract Standing Order (CSO) 9.07.1(d).
3. To delegate the finalisation of the main contract price, up to a maximum price of £54,077,000 (inclusive of contingency), to John Sisk & Son Limited, to the Director of Placemaking and Housing after consultation with the Director of Finance and Section 151 Officer and the Cabinet Member for Placemaking, and the Local Economy, in accordance with CSO 9.07.1(d).

Reasons for decision

In April 2023 Cabinet agreed the recommendation to: “Agree to continue to proceed with the restoration and refurbishment of the existing Civic Centre, and its expansion through the addition of an Annex building, up to the conclusion of the procurement process to appoint a main contractor.”

The Civic Centre building has continued to deteriorate while it remained vacant, and as a Grade II listed building Haringey Council has an obligation to restore, repair and maintain the Civic Centre and bring it back into use.

The Civic Centre has a long and rich local history. We have seen many nationally significant moments in history take place there, as we can see on the illustrations located on the site hoarding. The Council's commitment to the Civic Centre project means that the impressive building will be protected and revitalised and ensures that its local history continues for future generations.

The business case outlined:

The Council's ambition to move to be a more agile organisation, with staff working under a 'working flexibly' model, which will see working locations for staff split across a combination of office, community, and home. This ambition requires the Council to provide a flexible and collaborative office working environment for its staff, which enhances the positive aspects of in-person interaction, enables work and activity that is harder to deliver remotely, and supports staff wellbeing.

There is also an objective to maximise the opportunities to explore alternative uses for the existing Council buildings in central Wood Green by freeing up office space through effective consolidation of the Council's office accommodation needs. The current office accommodation estate in Wood Green now includes a significant amount of space that is deemed to be no longer required following the introduction of flexible working principles.

The restoration of the Civic Centre building would greatly enhance the wider Civic Centre site for the benefit of both staff and the wider community. The addition of an annex will result in the most efficient provision of office accommodation and allow the exiting of existing office accommodation in central Wood Green, consolidating all the Council's core office accommodation onto one site, alongside its democratic functions. This option will also present the greatest opportunity for creating a compelling partner and community access offer at the site, through the ability to offer shared use of a variety of flexible spaces, both inside and outside.

The proposed new annex building and the refurbished Civic Centre will be designed and constructed to low carbon principles, meaning this option best meets the Council's sustainability and carbon zero objectives.

The economic analysis presented in this final business case (Economic Case) also showed that this option represents the greatest public value for money.

The last version of the Council's office accommodation business case was presented to and approved by Cabinet in April 2023. The updated and final business case still demonstrates that the best option to meet the Council's core office accommodation needs is to restore and refurbish the Civic Centre and extend it with the addition of a new annex building. The consolidation of the accommodation needs providing opportunities for alternative uses for the existing Council buildings in central Wood Green.

Cabinet approved the project to proceed 'up to the conclusion of the procurement process to appoint a main contractor.' In accordance with Haringey's current Contract Standing Orders, the means of procurement did not require Cabinet approval.

The decision allowed Officers to continue with the necessary design development work and to progress with the submission of the full planning and listed building consent applications. Both planning consents were successfully and unanimously granted (subject to conditions) by Committee on 11 September 2023.

The April 2023 Cabinet report noted the highly volatile state of the construction market due to the impacts of Brexit and the Covid pandemic. Also, that the situation had worsened over the course of 2022 due the impact of the Ukraine crisis on the supply of materials and labour. The economic impact on these issues led to the Building Cost Information Service (BCIS) Tender Price Index projections increasing significantly, impacting the entire construction market.

Strategic Procurement were aware of the current market challenges affecting inflation, price fluctuations and lead-times in the current economic climate, contributing to a market preference for two stage tender following soft market testing, via the London Construction Programme Major Works Framework.

From the Council's perspective, it was mindful that there would be a risk that further inflation and long lead-times would have an adverse effect on a 'standard' two-stage contract price going forward. Therefore, Strategic Procurement recognised the Project Team's preference for a more single stage approach to the tender and that procurement would continue to work with the Project Team to identify the most effective and advantageous route to market for the Council.

The above market factors and the complex 'hybrid' project the Council were taking to market, for a nearly 50/50 split in cost and scope between a new build and heritage restoration project via a design and build route; meant the Council were procuring in a limited and extremely challenging market.

Following a rigorous set of workshops with officers from across the Council and our external professional consultant team, the Council agreed a 'hybrid' two stage proposal as its preferred procurement methodology. The idea for the contract would be like that of a two-stage procurement, the first stage of which is a Pre-Contract Services Agreement (PCSA) and the second stage being the main contract. However, limiting the scope of a PCSA period, prior to letting the full building contract to mitigate the challenging market conditions and transfer most of the risk to the contractor.

This 'hybrid' approach was believed to provide the Council with best value for money as it was anticipated to secure a fixed price at the end of the first stage tender, for a significant majority of the works packages (estimated at circa 93% on the pre-tender estimate).

The Council initially started its first tender process, issuing a Selection Questionnaire in November 2023 via the restricted tender procedure. Given the challenging market conditions and complex nature of the project the Council received a limited amount of

interest but were able to select three capable contractors that included John Sisk, who had been assessed as being financially sound, having the right experience, and ability to deliver the job. These three contractors were invited to bid within a restricted competitive tender process. One withdrew during the tender period due to other competing opportunities which they wished to prioritise.

The terms the Council included in the procurement to mitigate the risk of an incredibly volatile and challenging market, with several major contractors going into liquidation; were unable to be met in full by the remaining bidders.

The two remaining bidders were unable to accept, in full, the original contractual conditions, meaning that their tenders were non-compliant. Further to this they had differing levels of acceptance and differing terms, meaning a fair and equal offer being presented to both was not possible. Furthermore, these amendments would be deemed, under procurement legislation, to be material amendments to the original contract terms. This would introduce a very high risk of successful external challenge from contractors both within and outside of the original procurement process, were the Council to award under this procurement process. Accordingly, the procurement process was terminated.

However, the competitive procurement process run by the Council, resulted in John Sisk meeting a significant majority of the Council's original procurement objectives, around fixed lump sum price, delivery programme requirements and a significant portion of the contractual terms. Given the calming in the construction market and John Sisk meeting most the Council's procurement objectives, the Council was prepared to review certain contractual terms.

As mentioned in 4.16, accepting either amended bidder proposal would introduce a very high risk of successful challenge and would present a greater risk than the commercial risk of accepting contractual amendments only. Given this point it was felt that the lower risk approach was to abandon the competitive procurement and progress to a direct award via a suitable framework agreement or under Regulation 32 (of the Public Contract Regulations 2015) for this contract.

It was felt that going back into the wider market - which although was calming, was still challenging and because of the project's complex nature on which many contractors choose not to bid - would not have been in the Council's best commercial interest. It would have incurred significant time delay that would have incurred additional cost, as well as an increased the tender prices received due to inflation. The Council would have also been going back to the market with a 'blank sheet' and lost the benefit of what had been achieved through the original procurement and was potentially secured via John Sisk's submission.

It was also noted that with any further delay there would be continued deterioration to the Grade II listed Civic Centre and continued holding costs, including its 24 hours security to consider. In addition to the ongoing maintenance costs to repair perimeter hoarding and keep the site free from vermin, infestation and overgrowth. It also would delay the move from the Station Road sites.

Whilst the initial procurement had to be abandoned it did result in a contractor offering a 98% fixed price contract, with 2% provisional sums, quality delivery and a compliant delivery programme i.e. three major objectives of the original procurement. By ensuring that these elements were embedded in the new bid awarded direct via the NHS Shared Business Services (SBS) Public Sector Framework (SBS/18/DT/PZC/9332) agreement, the Council did not only mitigate the risks that informed the original procurement route but avoided introducing the further risks and issues mentioned in 4.20 and 4.21.

The framework route for the second procurement was an acceptable means of awarding a contract in accordance with the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 and the NHS SBS Public Sector Framework Agreement allowed for direct award, as this was provided for in the framework documentation. Many Councils have taken such decisions to use direct awards under framework agreements when considering their original procurement methodology. In this case we benefitted from the original procurement's competitive elements based on our requirements, then going onto utilise the time benefits of accessing a framework agreement. This was a significant mitigation to the, often cited, concerns of using a direct award under a framework agreement. The adopted route is also in line with CSO 7.01

In accordance with the originally agreed approach, the framework route allowed the Council in September 2024 following the second procurement to enter into a services agreement with John Sisk, significantly limiting the time implications of the abandoned procurement process. It enables officers to now present to Cabinet a 98% fixed price main contract, with 2% provisional sums, up to a maximum price for consideration. Whilst the remaining 2% will be finalised by the end of November 2024, with the latest position contributing to this report, along with the realisation of significant value engineering savings targeted throughout the PCSA period.

Given the complex nature of the existing Civic Centre building, and its Grade II listed status, the Council then worked with the contractor to benefit from their insight, expertise and supply chain partners through their appointment under the PCSA to develop robust opportunities for value engineering.

The PCSA allowed the Council to work with the contractor to provide investigation and design services for some of the most challenging aspects of the construction process to the existing building. These included: the extent of structural, concrete and brickwork repairs; the type of basement and waterproofing repairs required, mitigate risks in the ground, advise on buildability, confirm their ability to reuse and install heritage fittings, and to engage with planners to detail their methodology to repair listed features, plan and discharge pre-commencement conditions.

The PCSA is a services agreement only, that has helped provide the Council with the necessary information to award the main construction contract. It was not guaranteed that John Sisk who were awarded the PCSA would be awarded the main contract, as the Council and contractor still need to reach agreement at the end of the PCSA period. If agreement is not met, there is provision within the PCSA and the contract for the Council to seek an alternative contractor and re-start the tender process. However, this is not believed to be required as John Sisk, their design team and the

Council's officers and consultant team have worked collaboratively throughout the PCSA period to agree most provisional sums and agree substantial savings to the construction cost to date. With the PCSA concluding shortly, this positive progress suggests an agreement will be reached within the Council's available budget. To date the PCSA has reduced unknown risks, as well as the cost risk of the previously undefined elements. It has also improved both cost and programme certainty as we progress into the main contract and is expected to agree a reduced fixed price construction budget that is within the Council's budget envelope.

Importantly the agreed procurement approach has allowed the main contract award to be recommended to Cabinet with cost certainty of a maximum price and final sign off the previously approved business case.

Throughout the PCSA period John Sisk, their design team and supply chain partners have intrusively investigated challenging areas of the building to fix the previous provisional sum allowances and enable the Council to agree construction cost savings that will be embedded into a reduced main contract price to meet the Council's budget. In addition, John Sisk have been working with planners to agree approaches to discharge Listed Building Consent conditions and submit pre-commencement condition applications, so as not to impact the proposed start on site in spring of 2025.

The award of the main contract up to the maximum price of £54,077,000 (inclusive of contingency), is within the available project budget envelope, and the details outlined throughout this report and the final business case, enable Cabinet to make an informed decision.

The Council are close to achieving this significant project milestone, and subject to this Cabinet decision to award in principle the contract and delegate the authority to finalise the award value to the Director, the Council will be able to assess the outcome of the PCSA at the end of November, award the contract without loss to programme and to further engage with internal and external stakeholders on this project.

Alternative options considered

The Council considered a range of alternative options for the award the contract. This option recommended in this report provides best value for money to the Council, has the least programme and cost risks, meeting the Council's required budget and timescales.

Alternative options to award considered and rejected were:

To not award the contract as it is currently unaffordable: The submitted bid price is above the available construction budget and if no savings are achieved the Council would not be able to award the contract. However, the Council still has the responsibility to restore, repair and maintain the listed building and an alternate restoration approach would need to be considered.

If the minimum targeted VE amount is not achieved: If the identified minimum VE amount of £2 million is not achieved the Council would be required to fully utilise its retained contingency amount and reduce the fit-out cost allowances and further review

use of existing furniture and IT equipment to meet the contract value. It is not recommended to enter into contract with no contingency.

Defer the award of contract until target VE is achieved: If the required VE is not achieved by the end of the PCSA period and it was considered to defer the award until the full target £4.5 million figure is achieved. It would further expose Haringey to prolongation to the programme, possible exposure to increased costs, and further possible risk the Council would not agree the contract within the tender validity period. This would then require renegotiation of the tendered prices with the main contractor and their subcontractors. The Council would also be at risk of wider industry inflation.

Reduce project brief scope: This may have a considerable impact on the brief's objectives and Critical Success Factors, timescales, would require further consultation with internal stakeholders, and expose Haringey to redesign and possible procurement costs. A further possible risk is the Council may not agree the contract within the tender validity period. This would then require renegotiation of the tendered prices with the main contractor and their subcontractors. The Council would also be at risk of wider industry inflation.

64. ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION CONDITION REPORTS – PROCURE CONTRACTOR

The report was introduced by the Cabinet Member for Housing & Planning (Deputy Leader) and sought approval, in accordance with CSO. 9.07.1 (d), to award a contract for up to five years for the provision of planned maintenance, repairs and testing Electrical Installation Condition Reports (EICR) compliance for domestic electrical and communal electrical distribution systems.

In response to questions from Cllr Connor, the following was noted:

- That building in-house capacity for this provision would not be a quick process and would not likely impact the service requirements within the year. Any adjustments would only be considered towards the end of the contract term.
- Whilst there was no formal Service Level Agreement (SLA), the contract would include Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to monitor performance. It was further explained the contract was a call-off agreement, meaning payments were only made for completed work. The contract would include clauses allowing the Council to terminate the agreement in case of breaches or poor performance.
- In relation to there being any cost as a result of the second re-tendering exercise undertaken, it was clarified that there were no additional costs beyond officer time spent redoing the tender process. The tender was revised due to a technical claim from one of the unsuccessful contractors, and following advice from strategic procurement, the tender was reissued to prevent any potential challenges.

Following consideration of the exempt information and exempt recommendations at item 25,

RESOLVED:

1. To approve the award to Tenderer A of a contract and associated expenditure for the provision of planned maintenance, repairs and testing of, and, Electrical Installation Condition Reports (EICR), for domestic and communal electrical distribution systems for an initial two (2) years, plus up to three (3) annual extensions of one (1) year each (total maximum five (5) years), for a base contract value of £5,893,605.30, plus inflation subject to annual review and considerations as detailed in the Exempt part of the report, with a proposed start date of 1st February 2025, using the JCT Measured Term 2016 form of contract.
2. To delegate the three annual extensions of one year each, and associated contract sums to the Director responsible for Housing in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Housing and Planning.
3. To allow for the provision of a letter of intent if any works need to be undertaken prior to the formal contract being executed.

Reasons for decision

Haringey implemented 2 temporary EICR contracts in September 2022 to complete the backlog of overdue and non-compliant EICRs, which were subsequently self-reported to the Regulator for Social Housing and committed to completing via a Voluntary Undertaking in April 2023.

A procurement was undertaken in October 2023 for a 2-year Contract plus 3 x 1-year extensions, although the contract was awarded to a bidder in May 2024 the award had to be revoked on the advice of the chief procurement officer due to a challenge on the social value submission relating to the initial contract amount at the time.

A new temporary direct awarded contract was therefore issued to 2 contractors for a period of 6 months commencing 1st August 2024 until 31st January 2025 at a value of £100,000 per contractor to meet our requirement & commitment to deliver the continued EICR programme.

Therefore, we had to undertake a new tender process to re-procure for a new long-term 5-year EICR contract to continue with the EICR programme.

The 18th Edition Wiring Regulations - IET BS7671 require landlords to undertake regular electrical condition reports and recommend that they are undertaken at least every 5-years, or upon new tenancies, within homes, and communal areas.

Haringey has at the time of writing this report, 15,023 dwellings and 789

communal systems (15,812 total) that require periodic inspections at least once every 5 years, (or at change of occupancy). These numbers will fluctuate based on changes in stock and management responsibility, e.g. sales, acquisitions, and demolition. Therefore, under this contract we require on average to undertake 3159 inspections every year. There are also, approximately 350 voids per year that also require testing when a new tenancy is commenced. However, this is undertaken by the voids team and is funded separately, through the voids budget.

We do not undertake EICRs in leasehold properties and there are no leasehold implications for communal tests as the costs of each inspection, as detailed in the Exempt part of this report, once every 5 years, is significantly below the annual threshold for a Qualifying Long-Term Agreement. Leaseholder contributions to costs for communal testing will be re-charged through normal service charges and are below the S20 consultation threshold. Any major electrical works would be consulted on separately as part of a major works or planned programme consultation.

Haringey does not currently have the in-house resource capacity and capability to deliver the required programme of EICRs alongside the level of responsive repairs and voids work due to staff turnover. However, Haringey will continue to deliver the electrical responsive repairs through its in-house team and will continue to review the potential for bringing EICRs and other works back in house as and when it can recruit the required resources.

Haringey needs to maintain the current programme of EICRs through external contractors under this new contract to ensure we maintain compliance with the regulations and to minimise the risk to residents, staff, and properties from electric shock and/or fire, due to properties without a valid EICR.

4.8 Valid electrical inspection condition reports enable us to demonstrate compliance with regulatory requirements, by identifying and/or preventing significant electrical hazards. It also supports the requirements of the building Safety Act 2022 and The Fire Safety Act 2021, ensuring they do not contribute to the risk and spread of fire in multi-storey, multi-occupancy rented accommodation.

Alternative options considered.

Do nothing. This would mean that the current contract would expire, and we would not be able to undertake the required 5 yearly testing programme. Furthermore, it would leave the residents subject to living in buildings where there could be electrical safety issues that go unrecorded and unremedied if we do not undertake electrical inspections and improvement works. In addition, the Council would not be compliant with the Electrical Regulations and could be found to be in breach of the Regulator for Social Housing's Home Standard.

Extend the current contract. This is legally possible under the Council's constitution and Cabinet authority; however, it is not viable as this was initially procured and awarded on a fixed term basis and has already been extended following Cabinet approval on the basis that we would tender a longer-term

contract to replace it.

Undertake all the work in-house. This option is not currently viable due to the current lack of specialist skills available in the market for Haringey to recruit. However, this is the intention in the longer-term and will be kept constantly under review.

65. MINUTES OF OTHER BODIES

The Committee noted the minutes of the following:

Cabinet Member Signing:

7th October 2024
29 October 2024

66. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

None

67. SIGNIFICANT AND DELEGATED ACTIONS

Noted.

68. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

RESOLVED:

That the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the meeting as items 21 to 24 contained exempt information as defined under paragraphs 3 and 5, Part 1, Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972:

Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

Information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings.

69. EXEMPT ACQUISITION OF 78 AFFORDABLE HOMES AT MECCA BINGO

The exempt information was considered, and exempt recommendations agreed.

70. EXEMPT AWARD OF CONTRACT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT SERVICES CONTRACT

The exempt information was considered, and exempt recommendations agreed.

71. EXEMPT ACQUISITION OF 8 RESIDENTIAL AFFORDABLE HOMES FORMER HORNSEY POLICE STATION SITE

The exempt information was considered, and exempt recommendations agreed.

72. EXEMPT CIVIC CENTRE PROJECT, CONSTRUCTION MAIN CONTRACT AWARD

The exempt information was considered, and public recommendations agreed.

73. EXEMPT ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION CONDITION REPORTS – PROCURE CONTRACTOR

The exempt information was considered, and exempt recommendations agreed.

74. EXEMPT - MINUTES

RESOLVED:

To approve the exempt minutes of the meeting held on the 15 October 2024 as a correct record.

75. NEW ITEMS OF EXEMPT URGENT BUSINESS

There were none.

CHAIR: Councillor Peray Ahmet

Signed by Chair

Date