



RECORD OF EXECUTIVE DECISIONS

The following is a record of the decisions taken at the meeting of **CABINET** held on **Wednesday 17 January 2024**. The decisions will come into force and may be implemented from **Monday 29 January 2024** unless the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee or its Committees object to any such decision and call it in.

Medium Term Financial Plan 2024/25 to 2027/28 and Revenue Budget 2024/25 **[Key Decision: CORP/R/2024/001]**

Summary

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director of Resources which provided an update on the development of MTFP(14), covering the period 2024/25 to 2027/28 and on the development of the 2024/25 revenue budget in the light of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Autumn Statement in November and the provisional local government finance settlement published on 18 December 2023, which have made balancing the council's budget more challenging.

The report includes updated financial forecasts, building on the figures previously considered by Cabinet on 11 October 2023, together with the outcome of the MTFP(14) budget consultation process. The report also detailed some amendments to savings plans after consideration of consultation feedback as well as some additional savings options that have been developed post the previous Cabinet report.

The report also outlined recommended changes to the Council Tax Empty Property Premium Charge Section 13A(1)(c) Reduction Policy, in line with proposals to apply additional Council Tax premiums for those properties classed as long term empty from 1 April 2024.

In recent months, local government, through the Local Government Association (LGA), County Councils Network (CCN), Special Interest Group of Municipal Authorities (SIGOMA) and Society of Local Authority Chief Executives (SOLACE) amongst others, has been lobbying the government for additional funding to be provided in 2024/25 to address the significant demand and inflationary pressures being faced. There was recognition that additional social care funding for local government announced in the 2022 Autumn Statement was welcome, but it was not sufficient to meet the significant financial pressures being faced. It was hoped therefore that additional funding would be announced for local government in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's 2023 Autumn Statement.

On 22 November 2023 the Chancellor of the Exchequer published an Autumn Statement (AS). The AS contained important announcements on future forecasts for government borrowing, taxation, and public sector expenditure, alongside the Office for Budget Responsibility forecasts for inflation, economic growth and taxation yields.

The government fiscal mandate is to have debt falling as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2027/28. The Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) updated forecasts, indicated that increases in taxation income would result in this mandate being achieved in 2027/28, with £20 billion of 'fiscal headroom'.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in the AS that the fiscal headroom would be utilised to finance tax cuts and provide business incentives with the aim of stimulating economic growth. Reductions in business taxes and introduction of incentives to businesses announced in the AS will cost £11 billion, whilst a 2% cut in employees national insurance rates from 6 January 2024 will cost £9 billion, utilising the full £20 billion available, with none of the headroom available being used to provide any additional funding to local government.

In addition, the Chancellor of the Exchequer also announced in the AS that the National Living Wage will increase in 2024/25 to £11.44 per hour (a 9.8% increase) meeting the long held strategy of reaching 66% of national median wages. The Low Pay Commission has been asked to produce a report in 2024 on the future trajectory of the NLW. The council's MTFP forecast was based upon £11.43 per hour, and whilst it was hoped this would be a worst case position, the NLW announcement was in line with the council's financial planning assumptions.

The continued rapid increase in the NLW over recent years places significant pressure upon adult social care commissioning costs, but also results in the bottom pay scales in local government being very close to the revised NLW – prior to settling the 2024/25 pay award, the bottom grade in local government will only be 11p per hour more than the updated NLW as at 1 April 2024. This situation puts pressure on local government employers to seek to increase the pay of the bottom pay scales within local government to maintain pay differentials at 1 April each year, given that historically the pay award has not been able to be agreed in advance of the start of the financial year. At this stage a 4% uplift in the paybill is included in our 2024/25 budget forecasts for the local government pay award in 2024/25.

Unfortunately, for the public sector and local government, no new additional funding is being made available, over and above the sums previously announced in the 2022 AS. The government has advised that local government will see an increase in Core Spending Power (CSP) of 6.5%, which is higher than the current Consumer Price Index of 4.6%. Whilst this is correct, the pressures facing local government are way above a CPI of 4.6%, and CPI takes no account of demand pressures in social care services that the council has a statutory duty to provide. The major element of funding increase included in the 6.5% CSP increase however relates to the ability for upper tier local authorities to increase council tax by 4.99% in 2024/25. The 4.99% increase consisting of a 2.99% increase in core council tax (in line with the referendum limit) and a 2% adult social care precept.

As part of this, the government has also assumed that the councils council tax base will increase will generate £3 million of additional spending power in 2024/25 compared to 2023/24. The actual tax base increase is only generating £0.850 million of additional spending power for the council and this assumption is therefore flawed. Regardless of this, a 6.5% increase in CSP for local government does not provide sufficient funding to cover the cost pressures being faced, and there was no additional new funding announced over and above the figures published in 2022. This position will have significant implications for the council's spending going forward.

The lack of any additional new funding in 2024/25 in the 2023 AS for local government was a major disappointment. Of more concern however was the Chancellor of the Exchequers confirmation that the public sector would see a 1% real terms increase in funding for the period 2025/26 to 2027/28. The health service, education and defence normally receive protection in this regard. It is forecast therefore that unprotected government departments, such as local government, will face very tight financial settlements over this three year period and inevitable cuts in funding rather than much needed increases. This is particularly concerning as local authorities have statutory responsibilities that have to be met which are becoming more and more costly to provide, at a time when government support is in no way keeping pace with demand.

This will undoubtedly place significant additional stress on many authorities across the country.

Many commentators, including the LGA, CCN, SIGOMA and SOLACE, as well as the OBR itself, have noted that such tight financial settlements for areas such as local government are unrealistic and will result in sector wide challenges. It is telling that the OBR have drawn this conclusion despite their assumption that council tax increases will continue to be 4.99% year on year in the three years 2025/26 to 2027/28, though the Government have only confirmed this position for 2024/25.

At this point the council must continue to be prudent in its financial planning assumptions and assume that there will be no significant increases in funding over the medium term. As such the forecast of annual cash flat government funding settlements for the three years 2025/26 to 2027/28 has remained unchanged from previous estimates, and council tax increases across this period have been assumed at 2.99% per annum.

The updated forecasts included in this report highlight that once the available government funding, actual taxbase growth, updated base budget pressures and an assumption that the council raises council tax by the maximum sums available, the total savings requirement over the next four years is £58.423 million, with £14.411 million of this falling into 2024/25.

In County Durham 83.7% of all households reside in properties that are in Bands A - C. A 4.99% increase in the council's council tax charge would result in an increase of between £1.15 and £1.54 per week for these residents. The circa 53,700 households on low incomes who qualify for support through the Local Council Tax Reduction Scheme, many of which would qualify for 100% support and pay no council tax, would be protected from any increase either in full or in part.

On 5 December 2023 the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DHLUC) published a Policy Statement which provided detail on the likely content of the local government finance settlement. The statement was very much in line with the AS with the additional social care funding announced in the 2022 AS being confirmed, as well as an inflation uplift based upon the September 2023 CPI of 6.7% to be applied to Revenue Support Grant (RSG) and all Business Rate Retention (BRR) sums. All of these announcements being in line with the council's previous MTFP(14) assumptions.

The provisional local government settlement was published on 18 December 2023, with the final settlement expected to be confirmed in early February 2024. The provisional settlement confirmed the additional funding for local government was as announced in the 2022 AS and re-announced in the 2023 AS. The settlement was a one year settlement again, so whilst the additional sums for 2024/25 were detailed, at this stage there are no approvals for 2025/26 or beyond. Forecasts have been included as to what the sums forthcoming may be for 2025/26 and beyond for inflation uplifts in BRR but cash flat assumptions are forecast for all other government grants have been retained at this stage. This makes financial planning very difficult. The provisional settlement confirmed the additional allocation for the council from the Better Care Fund (BCF) - Adult Social Care (ASC) Grant of £2.885 million in 2024/25 bringing the BCF ASC Grant to up to £7.212 million next year. This specific grant is ring fenced and must be pooled with a similar allocation that is being made to the NHS and is to be utilised to facilitate early discharge of patients from hospital. An additional sum of £5.739 million in 2024/25 was confirmed from the Market Sustainability and Improvement Grant alongside an additional £9.413 million allocation for the Social Care Grant which seeks to support both childrens and adults social care.

After discounting specific grants being transferred into the Social Care Grant from next year, the council will receive an additional sum of £15.152 million in 2024/25. Whilst this may seem positive, this sum will in no way address the demographic and price inflationary pressures in Children and Adult Social Care alone - of £23.560 million in 2024/25.

The settlement also confirmed a 6.7% CPI uplift in Revenue Support Grant of £2.185 million as well as a 6.7% CPI uplift in business rate retention funding of £10.900 million in 2024/25.

Unfortunately, the provisional settlement also contained an unexpected and significant reduction in the Services Grant of £4.338 million. It is understood that the reduction in the Services Grant has been utilised to partially finance the increase in the Social Care Grant, the inflation uplift in RSG and to finance the 3% Funding Guarantee for authorities whose CSP increase excluding council tax increases are below this level (mainly District Councils). Based on the provisional settlement, it is forecast that the 2024/25 Services Grant will be £0.810 million, representing a year on year reduction of 84%, and will be fully withdrawn in 2025/26.

This reduction in Services Grant is significantly higher than the council and the whole of local government were expecting, resulting in the provisional settlement being worse than was widely forecast. Local authorities are generally very unhappy that the promised increases in RSG and social care grants are being financed from reductions in other local authority mainstream funding streams. On that basis, a lot of the promised additional funding is not 'new money', and allied with the overstating our tax base growth, together with the inclusion of specific grants in the Governments CSP calculations, leads to a what can only be described as a very misleading position being reported in terms of the support being made available.

Alongside this reduction, the council's New Homes Bonus allocation for 2024/25 based upon new housebuilding over the previous 12 months is only £0.640 million, resulting in a year on year reduction of funding of £1.220 million from the current £1.860 million allocation. It is forecast the 2024/25 New Homes Bonus payment of £0.640 million will be fully withdrawn in 2025/26.

In overall terms, although the provisional settlement confirmed the additional funding announced in the 2022 AS, it did not address the significant additional demand and inflationary pressures faced by the council and the wider sector. Including RSG and Business Rate Retention inflationary uplifts the additional non ring fenced funding received by the council next year is £24.129 million, however, our unavoidable cost pressures total £55.440 million, leaving £31.311 million to fund from a combination of council tax increases, council tax and business rates tax base growth, savings and efficiencies and council reserves in order to balance the budget.

It was of significant concern and disappointment that the government in the 5 December 2023 Policy Statement openly encouraged local authorities to utilise reserves to balance their budgets rather than address the underlying position. Given the financial pressures facing councils, using reserves to continually balance annual budgets is not as sustainable approach. The Section 151 Officer will set out the council's reserves position as part of his Section 25 report to Council.

It is also of significant concern that there is a likelihood of funding reductions for the public sector from 2025/26 onwards. The AS announced that for the period 2025/26 to 2027/28 public sector funding will increase by 1% in real terms. This would intimate that public sector funding will increase by 1% above inflation. On the basis that health, education and defence would likely be protected, it is probable that this will lead to some tough grant reductions for that period for unprotected government departments such as the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities. At this stage, for modelling purposes, it is assumed that grant settlements for the council will be cash flat for the period 2025/26 to 2026/27.

This may prove to be an optimistic assumption and it is a concern that grant reductions could be a further pressure on the sector at a time when many local authorities are already declaring financial emergencies, with many others considering cutting back preventative services that are likely to result in even more financial pressures over the longer term.

Following the reports to Cabinet in July 2023 and October 2023, two phases of consultation were undertaken on the strategy set out in those reports for balancing the Council's budget for next year (2024/25) and over the following three years. In both phases of consultation, this included a set of proposed savings. Within phase one, the consultation also included consultation on the proposed council tax increase and options for additional savings against a list of service options.

Presentations have been made to the 14 Area Action Partnership Boards, and to key partners in the County Durham Partnership (CDP). Officers also attended meetings of County Durham Association of Local Councils (CDALC) and the Durham Youth Council and met with Trade Unions representatives. The initial consultation process after the July 2023 Cabinet MTFP(14) report ran from 5 September to 20 October whilst the second consultation after the October 2023 Cabinet MTFP(14) report ran from 22 October to 3 December.

Consultation was also published on the council's website and CDP partners were written to, to seek their views on the Councils budget strategy. The Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Management Board met on 1 September 2023 to consider the July 2023 Cabinet MTFP(14) report and on 1 December 2023 to consider the October 2023 Cabinet MTFP(14) reports. The questions posed during the first phase of public consultation were as follows:

- (a) What is the view on our savings proposals for 2024/25?;
- (b) What do you feel will be the impact of this approach to 2024/25 savings upon you or those you represent?;
- (c) What is the view on areas where the council should focus to achieve additional savings still needed for 2024/25 and the following three years? Respondents were asked to choose three services they would prioritise for funding reductions from a list of service areas provided?;
- (d) What is the view to the council raising the council tax by the maximum amount of 4.99% to protect service provision? If respondents disagreed with the 4.99% increase, they were asked to go back to the list and choose a further three services to reduce?;
- (e) If we raise council tax by 4.99%, what do you feel would be the impact on you, your community or those you represent and
- (f) Did respondents have any additional ideas as to where the council could raise further income or become more efficient?

The questions posed during phase two of the consultation, which ran between 23 October and 3 December 2023, were as follows;

- (a) Do you agree with our approach to balance the budget regarding further savings proposals, particularly the additional £1.943 million of savings in 2024/25 and £2.909 million across the four-year period derived from back-office savings and efficiencies, income raising and reductions in third party contributions and savings from changes in the way we deliver front-line services?;
- (b) What do you feel will be the impact of this approach upon you, your community or those you represent?; and
- (c) Do you have any additional ideas or suggestions as to areas where we can raise further income or become more efficient in the years to come?

The report sets out details of the consultation feedback received. Overall, across both phases of consultation, the feedback illustrated an understanding and appreciation for the council's financial situation. With regards to phase one of the consultation, it is evident that the majority of responses agreed with the council's approach to the savings proposals. The priority areas for additional savings identified were in Culture, Environment and Climate Change, Council Tax, Benefits and Other Processing and Local Council Tax Support. With regards to phase two of the consultation, respondents are less favourable towards the council's further savings proposals. The main areas of concern related to the proposed changes to car parking charges, early years and nursery provision savings proposals and proposals concerning AAP area budgets.

The second phase consultation, held between 23 October and 13 November 2023, included proposed changes to car parking charges in Durham City, Seaham and Crimdon, as detailed in MTFP(14) October savings plan. Within this consultation, the public were asked to consider a number of car parking charges and tariff review proposals and confirm whether they agree or disagree with each proposal and state whether the impact of each proposal will be negative or positive. This consultation generated a significant response, particularly in regarding proposals to introduce car parking charges in Seaham and Crimdon. The responses were largely negative in respect of this. The feedback will be taken on board in terms of finalising the savings that will be presented to Cabinet and Council in February as part of the budget setting process. The report details some additional savings that are to be considered to assist in balancing the budget as well as a rephrasing of the Local Council Tax Reduction grant payment to Town and Parish saving in the light of consultation feedback received.

If all of the proposed savings of £16.240 million (£7.964 million of which falls into 2024/25) are ultimately approved by Council in February 2024 and assuming council tax increases in line with government expectations of 4.99% in 2024/25 and 2.99% per annum thereafter, the council is facing a £42.183 million shortfall over the four year MTFP(14) period, with a forecast requirement to use £6.447 million of the MTFP Support Reserve to balance the budget next year whilst additional savings are developed to ensure a more sustainable budget is developed from 2025/26 onwards.

It is of concern that the in year funding gap in 2025/26 is forecast to be £19.968 million. Achieving savings of this magnitude in that year will be extremely challenging, which will necessitate early planning for MTFP(15) to commence immediately after the 2024/25 budget and MTFP(14) is agreed in February. Planning for the councils 2024/25 budget will continue over the coming weeks with the budget report to be presented to Cabinet on 14 February 2024 before being presented to Council on 28 February 2024 for approval. Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Management Board (COSMB) will meet 23 January 2024 to consider this report, with details of their deliberations included in the 14 February report. COSMB will meet again on 15 February 2024 to consider the 14 February report and details will be included in the Council report on 28 February 2024. The Chair of COSMB will be provided an opportunity to present the views of COSMB to Council as part of the budget setting meeting on 28 February 2024.

Three proposals in relation to changes to the councils policy on Empty Property and Second Home were approved by Cabinet on 15 November 2023. These proposals focus on bringing properties back into full time use by providing a financial disincentive to owners of such properties whilst generating additional spending power for the authority, at a time when the council is having to make significant savings to balance its budget.

From 1 April 2024 changes will be made to the Council's empty home premiums. With the period a property needs to be classed as empty and unfurnished before attracting a 100% Council Tax premium reduced from two years to twelve months. Those properties which have been classed as empty and unfurnished for over 10 years will have a 300% Council Tax premium applied to them from 1 April 2024.

In line with these two changes and the public consultation which took place from July 2023 to September 2023 the Empty Homes Policy and Section 13A (1)(c) Reduction policy, which provides details of the reliefs available to liable parties has been reviewed and updated, with a copy of the updated policy attached to the report for Cabinet consideration and approval.

From 1 April 2025 a further new Council Tax premium will be introduced for those properties which are classed as second homes. During the coming year a review of all empty and furnished properties will be undertaken to determine which of these should have the new premium applied to them. A further review of the Section 13A (1)(c) Reduction policy will also take place to incorporate this change and inform any further changes required to the support available

Decision

The Cabinet

- (a) noted the content of the report detailing the content of the Autumn Statement and the provisional local government finance settlement, which is a disappointing outcome and one which places the council in a difficult position in terms of balancing its budgets next year and beyond;
- (b) noted that the draft settlement was broadly in line with previous forecasts, contained no new additional funding and significant unexpected cuts in the Services Grant, which has left the council in a worse position than what it was previously forecasting;
- (c) noted that the government have announced that funding settlements for the public sector, but especially for unprotected government departments, will be challenging for the period 2025/26 to 2027/28;
- (d) noted the changes to the MTFP(14) planning assumptions set out in the report, including the proposed council tax increases in line with the government's expectations;
- (e) noted the proposed revisions to savings plans for MTFP(14) detailed at Appendix 3;
- (f) noted the budget shortfall for 2024/25 of £6.447 million with a £42.183 million savings shortfall over the four year MTFP(14) period;
- (g) noted the consultation responses on MTFP(14) detailed in Appendix 4 and consider these when finalising the 2024/25 budget;
- (h) approved the updated Council Tax Empty Property Premium Charge Section 13A(1)(c) Reduction Policy attached at Appendix 5, effective from 1 April 2024;
- (i) noted that a further review of the Council Tax Empty Property Premium Charge Section 13A(1)(c) Reduction Policy will take place ahead of the introduction of the Second Homes Council Tax premium on 1 April 2025; and
- (j) noted that the 2024/25 revenue and capital budget and MTFP(14) 2024/25 to 2027/28 budget report will be presented to Cabinet on 14 February 2024 and to Council on 28 February 2024.

Concessionary Fares Budget [Key Decision No. REG/2024/001]

Summary

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director of Regeneration, Economy and Growth which provided a financial update on spending under the English National Concessionary Travel Scheme (ENCTS) in 2022/23 and 2023/24 and how that underspend has been deployed to support bus service provision in line with the decision taken by Cabinet in October 2022.

The report proposed that the underspend forecast in the ENCTS budget should continue to be redirected to support for bus services in 2024/25 and beyond, given that bus patronage continues to remain subdued. Bus operators have not been able to sustain the pre-pandemic level of commercially-viable services due to the impact of reduced passenger numbers and increased costs. In particular, travel under ENCTS has remained significantly below the prepandemic rates.

While this reduces Durham County Council's spending on reimbursement to operators, the associated loss of income for operators means that it makes services less commercially viable, leading to greater need for key services to be maintained under subsidy contract arrangements. In March 2022 and October 2022, Cabinet agreed to re-direct unspent funding from the ENCTS budget to the budget for local bus services in 2022/23 and 2023/24, enabling additional contracts to maintain some of the services that had ceased to be commercially viable.

While passenger numbers have partially recovered over the last two years, they continue to remain well below pre-pandemic levels.

ENCTS patronage continues to be subdued in County Durham broadly in line with other areas of the UK. An underspend in ENCTS reimbursement costs of up to £2.916 million is projected for 2024/25, which is circa £0.800 million higher than the underspend in the previous financial year, while the costs of local bus service contracts continue at a much higher level than in previous years.

In 2022/23 the cash limit outturn was a £0.723 million overspend overall in the transport budgets with an underspend on ENCTS of £2.127 million offset by additional spending of £0.302 million on subsidised routes and a £1.825 million contribution to the bus services earmarked reserve. In 2023/24 the forecast cash limit outturn indicates a £0.505 million overspend overall in the transport budgets with an underspend on ENCTS of £2.916 million offset by additional spending of £0.324 million on subsidised routes and a £2.592 million contribution to the bus services earmarked reserve.

The report proposed that for 2024/25 the ENCTS underspend continued to be re-allocated to enable continued support for local bus services. Given that there appears no sign of a material change in the medium term it is also proposed that this practice be maintained in subsequent years.

Decision

The Cabinet agreed:

- (a) that the forecast underspend in the ENCTS budget during 2024/25 be redirected to the local bus service support budget; and
- (b) to maintain the same practice in connection with underspends that are expected to continue to occur in the medium term.

Creation of a County Durham Culture Trust

Summary

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director of Regeneration, Economy and Growth which provided an assessment of the benefits of establishing a charitable trust to support the council's culture service and set out recommendations and key next steps for the creation of a County Durham Culture Trust (CDCT). The report also provided an update on the development of a fundraising strategy for the Durham Light Infantry (DLI) Museum and Art Gallery in line with recommendations agreed by Cabinet in March 2022. The extension and reopening of the DLI Museum and Art Gallery (DLIMAG) requires a robust and achievable business plan supported by a realistic fundraising strategy.

Drafting of this fundraising strategy has identified structural issues that could constrain its achievement. Local authorities are not eligible to apply to a large number of trusts and foundations, are not able to claim gift aid or access similar initiatives that are considered standard in the cultural sector and furthermore there is little evidence that local authorities can access private giving. A number of options have been explored that could mitigate these structural constraints, primarily through charitable status. The establishment of a charity partner with a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO) structure is identified as the optimum option.

The structural constraints equally apply to fundraising activity across all of the council's cultural and heritage assets and local authorities in similar positions to Durham County Council have successfully established charity partners that support fundraising. It is quite common for local authorities to establish independent charities to help fundraise for the capital and revenue requirements of its cultural venues and programmes. These may take the form of friends organisations, development trusts or foundations. In many instances these charities have trading subsidiaries, which deliver commercial activities such as venue hire, retail and hospitality, and which gift the profits from these activities in line with their individual charitable objects.

It is also relatively common for such trusts or foundations, in addition to supporting fundraising for capital projects and revenue programmes such as temporary exhibitions, to also manage assets such as cultural venues, on behalf of a local authority, e.g. Birmingham Museums Trust, Hampshire Culture Trust and Museums Northumberland.

The establishment of a CIO, like any charity, requires a constitution that must include reference to the charitable objects of the proposed charity. Consideration has been given to the name and scope of the charity and the charitable objects have been identified, subject to comment, possible amendment and approval by the Charity Commission. The proposed objects of the CDCT were set out in the report. Set up costs and initial operations will require a budget of £70,004. This will be met within the service budget and/or service reserves.

Decision

The Cabinet:

- (a) agreed to instruct officers to progress an application to the Charity Commission to establish a CIO to be known as The CDCT with charitable objects as set out in paragraph 47 (or materially similar objects as recommended by the Charity Commission);
- (b) noted the utilisation of culture reserves to cover costs associated with the establishment of CDCT; and
- (c) delegated the appointment of an appropriate senior officer as Durham County Council's first nominated charity trustee in respect of and oversight of the development of a transparent and open recruitment process for the two independent trustees to the Corporate Director for Regeneration, Economy and Growth, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Economy and Partnerships.

The Cabinet resolved to exclude the press and public by virtue of paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 during discussions on agenda item 10.

Horden Regeneration – Masterplan Delivery

Summary

The Cabinet considered the report of the Corporate Director of Regeneration, Economy and Growth which sought approval of the Horden Preferred Masterplan Option.

Decision

That the recommendations in the report be approved.

Helen Lynch
Head of Legal and Democratic Services
19 January 2024