



Cabinet minutes

Minutes of the meeting of the Cabinet held on Thursday 6 January 2022 in The Oculus, Buckinghamshire Council, Gatehouse Road, HP19 8FF, commencing at 10.00 am and concluding at 12.20 pm.

Members present

M Tett, A Macpherson, S Bowles, S Broadbent, J Chilver, A Cranmer, C Harriss and P Strachan

Others in attendance

G Hall, M Winn and P Cooper

Agenda Item

1 Apologies

Apologies were received from Councillors Nick Naylor and Gareth Williams. Councillor Gary Hall (Deputy Cabinet Member – Planning Enforcement) and Councillor Mark Winn (Deputy Cabinet Member – Homelessness) attended the meeting in their places.

2 Minutes

RESOLVED –

That the Minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on 7 December, 2021, be approved as a correct record.

3 Declarations of interest

Councillors S Bowles and P Strachan declared a pecuniary interest as Aylesbury Vale Estates Board Members and left the meeting while the AVE Business Plan agenda item was discussed. Councillor M Winn declared a personal interest as he had recently called-in a planning application submitted by AVE to the Central Bucks Area Planning Committee and left the meeting while the AVE Business Plan agenda item was discussed.

4 Hot Topics

The following hot topics were discussed:-

Cabinet Member for Finance, Resources, Property and Assets

Reference was made to the consultation on the Winslow Sports Hub where the Council was proposing to build a new purpose-built sports hub on land at Redfield Farm. The deadline for the consultation had been extended to end of January 2022. <https://yourvoicebucks.citizenspace.com/culture-sports-and-leisure/winslow-sportshub/>

Cabinet Member for Transport

There would be a number of gritting runs over the next few days during the cold weather.

Cabinet Member for Education and Children's Services

The new term for schools had started with secondary school children wearing masks and 12-15 year olds were being offered two doses of the vaccination. A decision would be taken in February regarding examinations. Regarding the Ofsted Inspection for Children's Services a decision was expected on 11 February 2022.

Cabinet Member for Climate Change and the Environment

The Cabinet Member had agreed for Veolia to suspend collecting green waste for the next few weeks as a number of staff were isolating and priority would be given to the other waste streams. The Leader asked a question about Christmas trees and was informed that they could be chopped up and put in the garden bin or taken to a Household Waste Recycling Centre.

Cabinet Member for Communities

A recent report on the lack of infrastructure on Aylesbury had incorrectly referred to the fact that the Council was not addressing the problem. The Council had plans in place to improve infrastructure however building links roads was a complex project and also needed to link in with housing applications.

Cabinet Member for Culture and Leisure

Lane swimming was now being provided for people of different abilities and quieter times when there was less usage of the pool. Residents were asked to contact their local leisure centre about their timetable. In the first week the new Chiltern Lifestyle Centre had 10,000 visitors.

Deputy Cabinet Member for Enforcement

A reminder was given regarding the survey on brownfield sites. As the Council was in the discover and exploration phase of the Local Plan for Buckinghamshire a survey had been posted on Your Voice Bucks to obtain views on where new development should be located and what the Council should do to protect Buckinghamshire. The deadline for the survey was 11 February 2022. Included in this was how the Council could make the best use of sites that had already been built on (brownfield sites). <https://yourvoicebucks.citizenspace.com/planning/local-plan-2021/>

Deputy Cabinet Member for Homelessness

The Government had helped provide funding again this winter for 'rough sleepers'

and those who were homeless who wished to have shelter could do so.

5 Question Time

No written questions had been submitted in advance of the meeting.

6 Forward Plan (28 Day Notice)

The Leader introduced the Forward Plan and commended it to all Members of the Council and the public, as a document that gave forewarning of what Cabinet would be discussing at forthcoming meetings.

RESOLVED –

That the Cabinet Forward Plan be noted.

7 Select Committee Work Programme

RESOLVED –

That the Select Committee Work Programme be noted.

8 Council Tax Base 2022-23

The Local Authorities Calculation of Council Tax Base (England) Regulations 2012 prescribed rules for the calculation of the Council Tax base. On an annual basis, all local authorities were required to calculate a Council Tax Base that was used to set the level of Council Tax. The process was governed by the Local Authorities' (Calculation of Tax Base) Regulations 1992.

Cabinet received a report which set out the methodology for calculating the Council tax base. Local discounts and premiums arising from the Council Tax Support Scheme and Council Tax Reforms brought in from 1 April 2014 had been taken into account in the tax base calculation. The calculation was based on the current position in terms of numbers on the Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTR). The result of this calculation for each band and each part of the area was then scaled to a Band D equivalent by reference to the ratios laid down in Section 5 of the 1992 Act.

The estimate of the collection rate was the main area over which the Council has any discretion. Cabinet was recommended to approve an estimated collection rate of 98.2% which had been estimated by reference to past experience of Council Tax collection, including the current observable conditions. Collection rates would be monitored, and any adjustments would be reflected in the calculation of the 2022/23 surplus or deficit.

A Member was given reassurance that the Council should be able to achieve a 98.2% collection rate for 2022/23 – the Council was on track to achieve a 98.1% collection rate for the current year. The situation would continue to be monitored throughout the year.

RESOLVED –

- (1) That the Buckinghamshire Council Tax Base of 225,030.74 for the year 2022/23 be approved.
- (2) That the Buckinghamshire Council's collection rate for the year 2022/23 is 98.2%.

9 Draft Revenue Budget and Capital Programme

Cabinet received a report setting out the draft 3-year revenue budget (2022/23 to 2024/25) and 4-year capital programme for Buckinghamshire Council. Local Government funding remained very uncertain in the medium term due to proposed changes to the Local Government funding regime and the implementation of key Government policies in regard to Adult Social Care reform and the 'Levelling Up' agenda. The Spending Review had laid out the Government's funding totals and priorities for the period 2022/23 to 2024/25. However, actual allocations to individual authorities, through the Provisional Local Government Settlement, only covered 2022/23.

Changes to the revenue budget were largely focussed around changes in service demand and income (both service and corporate), the wider economic impacts of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, and the recognition of the ongoing risks relating to the pandemic and the wider Local Government funding regime.

The Leader introduced the report and stated that significant uncertainty remained over the future course of the Covid-19 pandemic, with the potential impacts of the current Omicron variant, and potential new variants currently unknown. Further lockdowns and national or local restrictions would impact both on the day to day operation of the Council, the duration of the pandemic and potentially the scale and pace of the recovery of local, national and global economic activity. The draft budget might be subject to significant change before the final budget was presented to Cabinet and full Council as the consequences of the Omicron variant become more apparent over the coming weeks and months.

The draft budget proposed had been built on the proposed Council Tax base and assumed a 1.99% increase in basic Council Tax and a 2% increase for the Adult Social Care Precept (including 1% carried forward from 2021/22), giving a total increase of 3.99%. The draft budget included the one-off use of £1.36m of General Fund balances to produce a balanced budget and mitigate risks in 2023/24.

The Capital programme covered 4 years as many schemes span across multiple financial years. The Council currently had borrowing headroom of £100m whereby schemes that were brought forward with a robust and financially viable business case could be added to the Capital Programmes subject to Cabinet approval.

The Cabinet report explained the significant impacts that the global impact had on the operations of the Council during 2021/22, including significant decreases in service income levels whilst expenditure pressures, especially in Care Services, had been increasing at unprecedented rates. The draft budget reflected the latest estimates for the ongoing impacts of Covid-19 and the future recovery on income

streams and normalisation of demand growth for critical front-line services which the post-Covid 'new normal' would bring.

At the end of quarter 1 of 2021/22 most direct Government grant support to the Council for the ongoing impacts of the pandemic had ceased. However, this situation was subject to change as the Government's response to the ongoing pandemic developed and changed, as evidenced by the announcement of additional Business Grants to support sectors adversely affected at the current time. Given the ongoing pandemic the budget was still significantly impacted by Covid-19 but started to reflect a recovery and normalisation of budgets by 2024/25.

The Government's Spending Round 2021 had included some significant spending announcements of interest to Local Government. Key to these were:

- The capping of the Adult Social Care Precept at 1% for the next 3 years (1% generates c£3.6m p.a. whilst Adult Social Care growth and cost pressures currently total c£10.0m p.a.);
- The basic Council Tax referendum threshold to remain at 2%;
- An Adult Social Care Grant (funded from the 1.25% increase in National Insurance contribution from both employers and employees) was proposed. This was worth an additional £0.2bn in 2022/23, £1.4bn in 2023/24 and £2.0bn in 2024/25 to Local Government and was to fund the implementation of Care reforms and the move towards a fairer and more sustainable cost of care. It was assumed that this would fully cover new and additional costs;
- An additional £4.8bn over 3 years (£1.6bn p.a.) of funding would be provided to Local Authorities to cover the costs of pay, inflation, supporting families, Cyber Security and other expenditure pressures such as social care costs;

Estimates of the impact of these announcements on the Council's funding and future expenditure had been included in the draft Revenue Budget. Further clarity on the local impact of these announcements had been received as part of the Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement although this only provided 2022/23 allocations to individual authorities. The proposed changes to Local Authority funding regime could significantly impact the distribution basis from 2023/24 onwards, and the ongoing impact of Care Reform was still unknown. As such, funding for 2023/24 onwards remained a high-level estimate and contained significant risk.

On 16 December 2021, the Secretary of State had published the Provisional Local Government Settlement. Key items of note from this announcement were as follows;

- (a) The settlement was for one-year only. This was due to the impending changes to the Local Government funding regime, which are expected to be implemented in 2023/24.
- (b) The referendum threshold for basic Council Tax (excluding ASC Precept) had been confirmed at 2%.
- (c) The ASC Precept was confirmed at a maximum of 1%, and the applicability of the additional 1% carried forward from 2021/22 was also confirmed.

- (d) Nationally more than £1bn extra funding for Social Care had been announced. This included confirmation that 2021/22 Social Care grants continued and funding to prepare for the implementation of Social Care reforms.
- (e) A new 'Services Grant', which included compensation for the additional costs incurred as a result of the additional 1.25% levy on employers National Insurance costs.
- (f) The Lower Tier Services grant was continued for another year.

Overall, the Council's allocations resulted in a reduction of £1.01m in ongoing grant funding compared to planning assumptions, which was partly offset by a one-off gain of £993k on New Homes Bonus in 2022/23 only. The current New Homes Bonus scheme was due to end in 2023/24. It was usual practice to only use one-off funding sources for one-off expenditure items, such as capital projects and revenue investments, as they were not a sustainable funding stream, and did not support financial sustainability.

Overall, the draft budget included growth pressures of £25.7m in 2022/23 increasing to £56.2m by 2024/25, with offsetting savings / efficiencies and income increases of £17.5m in 2022/23 rising to £42.2m by 2024/25. The overall revenue budget, with each portfolio's element expanded, can be found in Appendix 1, with the key proposals being as follows:

- An increase of 1.17% in the Council Tax base as a result of a return towards pre-pandemic levels of house completions, and a small decrease in Council Tax Reductions awarded. With increases to basic Council Tax (1.99%) and the Adult Social Care Precept (2%) this represents an increase of £18.6m in Council Tax receipts in 2022/23;
- The stabilisation of Business Rates receipts as a result of a recovering economic activity;
- Increases in corporate contingencies to mitigate the increased risk (especially for Social Care costs and market sustainability) arising from the pandemic and future changes to Local Government funding;
- Additional investment in both Adults (£31.6m by 2024/25) and Children's Social Care (£4.4m by 2024/25) budgets to address the continued increases in demand, inflation and the complexity of the cases managed;
- An increase in expected income levels from parking of £3.2m by 2024/25 (following a reduction of £5.2m in 2021/22);
- An increase in expected income levels from Leisure services of £2.3m by 2024/25, including the impact of the Chiltern Lifestyle Centre opening (Leisure income reduced by £1.9m in 2021/22);
- An increase in property income of £5.3m by 2024/25, including new opportunities arising (Property income budgets reduced by £2.0m in 2021/22);
- The addition of £10.0m in Home to School Transport budgets to reflect increased complexity in Special Need provision, increased demand and lost income;
- The delivery of a further £14.1m savings from the creation of the Unitary

Council.

- £6.9m of service transformation savings in Adult Social Care;
- Additional income from the introduction of Green Waste charging in the Wycombe area (to bring this in line with the rest of the County) will generate £1.1m of extra income, which will be partly offset by the additional HRC facilities within the Princes Risborough area;
- Invest to Save initiatives are being extended within Children's Social Care to support the recruitment and retention of permanent Social work staff;
- Reduction of funding for Community Boards to £2m p.a.
- Savings of £3.8m are being delivered by 2024/25 through retendering and other delivery initiatives within Home to School Transport services.

Details of proposed budget changes were set out at Appendix 3 to the Cabinet report which included for an increase in basic Council tax of 1.99%, and a proposed Adult Social Care Precept of 2% to be levied in 2022/23, including 1% carried forward from 2021/22. It was proposed that the 1% maximum Adult Social Care Precept would be levied in 2023/24 and 2024/25. In line with Government requirements this additional £7.3m of funding would be allocated to offset the £10.0m growth pressures in Adult Social Care budgets.

Within the draft budget were contingency budgets, that were held to mitigate future budget risks and to fund future pay increases and increases in pension contributions following the triennial pension revaluation.

The forecast General Fund balance as at the end of 2022/23 after the recommendations in the draft budget was expected to be £47m. This balance represents circa 10% of the net operating budget which helped mitigate financial risks. This would be reduced in 2023/24 due to the one-off use of £1.36m to balance the budget proposals. The position would be revisited in the next budget setting process. Whilst this budget provides the best available estimates for the period 2022/23 to 2024/25 as previously reported there was significant risk around future income, cost and funding projections. The external environment was continuously monitored, and significant and material changes would be reported and included within the final budget presented to full Council on 23 February.

Following agreement of the Climate Change Strategy at Cabinet in October 2021 the financial implications had been added to both the Capital Programme and the revenue MTFP. Beyond these specific elements of the strategy there were also local portfolio activities within Business as Usual functions, including the supply chain, which would help to reduce the Council's impact on the environment.

Cabinet was informed that the capital programme covered the period 2022/23 to 2025/26, in the recognition that capital projects were often multi-year projects and the uncertainty arising from the pandemic could be managed in other ways.

A Capital programme review had been conducted which covered the existing Capital programme, new capital bids and the prioritisation of those bids for inclusion in the

programme to get to a recommended capital programme. The Corporate Capital Investment Board had been consulted to provide a steer on the approach to prioritisation. The review had helped to get an understanding of what opportunities existed for reducing, reprofiling or removing projects where they were uncommitted, and to quantify the capital resources available. Following the review the affordable housing action plan had been updated to reflect a programme of works that could be funded from s106 agreements.

The Capital programme and the priorities within it would be reviewed and revisited as part of the MTFP process for 2023/24 onwards. As for 2021/22, it was proposed that Cabinet should make a recommendation to Council in February 2022 to delegate to Cabinet to add up to £100m worth of schemes to the capital programme during the year, to be funded through prudential borrowing, and subject to a robust business case being approved. This would enable additional priorities, such as regeneration and housing projects, to come forward and be added to the capital programme once positive business cases were fully developed. The prudential borrowing facility might also be used to provide capital loans to the Council's property company Consilio, our joint venture property company Aylesbury Vale Estates and the Enterprise Zone should there be a financially viable and robust business case.

The overall Capital programme and each Portfolio's element of the Programme were set out at Appendix 2. Key highlights within the draft programme were:

- (i) £37.9m to support Economic Growth & Regeneration;
- (ii) £136.4m on schools, and school improvement projects;
- (iii) £117.9m on Strategic Highways maintenance including;
- (iv) £61.6m on major highway resurfacing schemes;
- (v) £17.7m on Plane & Patch (smaller planned and reactive repairs);
- (vi) £8.5m on Footway repairs;
- (vii) £8.4m on Street Lighting repairs, replacement and maintenance;
- (viii) £8.0m to reduce flooding on our roads.
- (ix) £120.5m on Strategic Infrastructure, including HIF schemes;
- (x) £24.0m investment in Waste, primarily on vehicle replacement and a household recycling centre in Buckingham;
- (xi) 21.7m to support Housing and Homelessness including affordable housing action plans and disabled facilities grants.

All revenue consequences of the Capital programme had been included in the draft revenue Budget.

The report also included information on the financial and legal risks and implications associated with the budget setting. Lastly, Members were informed that a public consultation on priorities and budgets had been conducted between 6 October and 14 November 2021. Only 308 responses were received, with 292 of these responses being from residents. A summary of the results was detailed at Appendix 4 to the Cabinet report.

During discussion the following points were made:-

- The Cabinet Member for Communities reported that Community Boards funding had been reduced to £2m per annum and that applications over £1000 required contributory funding which should enable localities to focus on projects that would add value to the local community. This was a 'discretionary' area of the budget.
- The Cabinet Member for Health and Wellbeing whilst welcoming the adult social care grant funded from the increase in the National Insurance contributions commented that most of the funding for the first 3-4 years of it would go to the NHS rather than local government so there were still concerns about pressures on services particularly skills shortages and the impact of Covid.
- Concern was raised about inflation levels which were currently above 5%. This would impact pay pressures and also the costs of the supply chain. This had been offset by the lower levels of inflation in past years.
- The Cabinet Member for Finance, Resources, Property and Assets referred to the efficiency savings and the targets the Council would need to meet. The Council had undertaken a number of efficiency savings to deliver targets which included for example the Better Bucks Service Review, property rationalisation through becoming a new unitary council and a single revenue and benefits team. There were also a number of property projects in the pipeline to help improve income. Making efficiency savings was a constant challenge for the Council with pressures on adults and children services, a reduction in income and other pressures such as the need to provide affordable housing and to balance this against requests from Parish and Town Councils to gift land for community use.
- The draft budget included the one-off use of £1.36m of General Fund balances. The Service Director Corporate Finance reported that this should only be used for one-off purposes and not any ongoing permanent costs. The draft budget was balanced in 2024/25 without any assumed use of General Fund reserves.
- Members welcomed the key highlights in the capital programme including the £117.9m on strategic highways maintenance projects which included major highway resurfacing schemes. £21.7m would support Housing and Homelessness which was welcomed by the Deputy Cabinet Member for Homelessness.
- The Minister had announced a one year settlement and it was hoped that next year there would be a 2 year settlement to help long term planning. With Covid there was still a lot of uncertainty. The Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities were focusing on their White Paper and addressing regional inequality.
- The draft budget prioritised climate change to ensure that there was sufficient funding to deliver the Climate Change and Air Quality Strategy to make Buckinghamshire carbon neutral or net-zero for carbon emissions by 2050.
- A public consultation on priorities and budgets was conducted between 6

October and 14 November 2021. 12.2 Only 308 responses were received, with 292 of these responses being from residents. The consultation was publicised through all the social media and communication channels.

- Reference was made to the Corporate Plan which was intrinsically linked with the budget and also which would address the pressures and recognise the risks of the Council's recovery from the pandemic.

RESOLVED –

- (1) That the draft revenue budget and capital programme for 2022/23 (Appendices 1-3) be approved.**
- (2) That the outcome of the budget consultation (Appendix 4) be noted.**
- (3) That the proposal to seek delegation from Council to Cabinet for up to £100m of new capital schemes to be added to the capital programme, through Prudential Borrowing, and where robust financial business cases have been made, be supported.**
- (4) That it be noted that a supplementary report, the formal Council Tax Resolution, will accompany the final budget submitted to full Council.**
- (5) That the current risks associated with the draft budget proposals be noted.**

10 Aylesbury Vale Estates Business Plan

Aylesbury Vale Estates (AVE) had been formed in 2009 as a 20-year Joint Limited Partnership (JLP), following a 15-month full OJEU procurement process. It was a 50-50 partnership between the Council and private investors who collectively formed Akeman Partnership LLP. Akeman Asset Management provided the day to day management of the portfolio with the 'Board' meeting formally every quarter with more informal monthly interim meetings.

AVE was required to present a rolling three year business plan for comment and sign-off by the Council as 50% shareholder. Cabinet received a report and accompanying business plan which set out the strategy for achieving the core objectives of AVE (as agreed in 2009), during the plan period. The detail of the plan was focused on the first year i.e. 2022/2023. The strategy for years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025, would be kept under review to enable new opportunities and challenges to be responded to. The report also summarised the performance to date in the current financial year.

The report detailed the background to the formation of AVE that was now over 12 years old and performing well. The starting portfolio had been valued at £36.1m. The starting portfolio had been valued at £36.1m, with the purchase financed by non-interest bearing loans from each member of £4m plus two loans from AVDC. Details of loans provided and arrangements for their payback were detailed. The current outstanding debt was just under £33m in line with the agreed amortisation schedule.

The council's and private investors net asset value of their ownership of AVE had now risen to £17.020m from the original £8m investment which showed an

annualised return to investors once distributions and set up costs were paid, of 16.93% per annum. The portfolio was usually valued annually but this had not happened in 2020 due to Covid. At the end of March 2021, the portfolio had been valued at just under £44m. This was a slight drop from the 2019 valuation, attributable to value impairment of the Hale Leys Shopping Centre. However, the value of the Centre was expected to increase, as footfall builds following the various lockdowns, supported by the signing of a number of new lettings.

The report provided a summary of the 2021/22 Business Plan and performance to date. The overall aim for the past few years had been to produce a self-sufficient portfolio, not reliant on sales, which paid all AVE overheads, all amortisation and distributed £600,000 pa whilst still retaining an annual profit. Information was provided on:

- That strategy in 2021/22, as approved by the Council.
- The sale of high value/low income assets for reinvestment in the portfolio through redevelopment of current sites.
- The Development of key assets and renewal/upgrade of industrial stock.
- Target Distribution – a distribution of £600,000 would be paid in March 2022 as forecast.
- The vacancy level across the main multi-let industrial estate which had remained very low over the last three years at between 0% and 2% despite the pandemic.
- Hale Leys Shopping Centre – which had sought to maintain current tenants whilst also continuing to diversify its offer with the New York Kitchen due to open in December followed by Wimpy UK. Both these offers would create active frontage onto the High Street and be open beyond Centre opening hours helping to increase the revenue stream.
- The review of all non-core and category B assets, with a view to selling or developing them, where possible.
- AVE paying off expensive debt to reduce the cost of finance and reduce amortisation. AVE has received a number of capital receipts from the sale of assets but agreed to retain some funds for re-development purposes. Paying off expensive debt has been deferred to 2023/2024 of the new business plan.

AVE's objectives for 2022-2025, remained the same as the current business plan although there were some variations in the proposed strategy to achieve these:

- Reinvestment of sale funds into key development sites – Stocklake and Rabans Lane.
- Target a distribution of £600,000 pa increasing towards the end of the business plan as income increases particularly from the new commercial developments at Stocklake and Rabans Lane.
- Pay off expensive debt to reduce the cost of finance and reduce amortisation.
- Reinvest any excess funds to further enhance the income stream.
- Maintain current levels of occupancy within the main industrial portfolio.
- Hale Leys – maintain current tenants, let vacant units and improve further income stream.

In 2022/2023, the main focus for AVE would be on achieving planning approval for the Stocklake and Raban's Lane development sites. This would enable the residential element of the Raban's Lane scheme to be sold with outline planning consent and contribute to the area's housing target. It would also enable AVE to proceed with the commercial developments at Stocklake and Raban's Lane to generate a future income stream as well as generating employment opportunities.

Members were informed that the detailed business plan (confidential) set out a number of key assumptions about these specific development sites. Achieving these assumptions would assist AVE to deliver other strands of the strategy including future distributions, paying off expensive debt and maintaining the current levels of occupancy in the main industrial estate.

AVE would also continue to review its non-core assets and community assets bringing forward any proposals for the council's consideration. The sale of the two scout huts to the relevant scout club/association were good examples where assets of low value/income to AVE were sold for the higher benefit to the local community. As the new Buckinghamshire Local Plan take shape, AVE would be keeping the portfolio under review to identify if any sites should be put forward under the call for sites stages of the planning process.

RESOLVED –

- (1) That the performance of AVE against the current Business Plan and for the current financial year be noted.**
- (2) That the AVE Board be asked to consider the comments made at this meeting on their strategy and business plan, in finalising their Business Plan for 2022-25.**

11 Exclusion of the public (if required)

RESOLVED –

That pursuant to Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 the public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of Minute No 12, on the grounds that it involves the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Part I of Schedule 12A of the Act as defined as follows:

Minute 12 – Aylesbury Vale Estates Business Plan

Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information) (Paragraph 3, Part 1 of Schedule 12A, Local Government Act 1972)

(The need to maintain the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosure, because disclosure could prejudice the Council's position in any future process or negotiations)

12 Aylesbury Vale Estates Business Plan Confidential Appendices

This item was undertaken in confidential session as part of Minute item 10 and details of the public discussion and the decisions taken are included within Minute number 10.

13 Confidential minutes

RESOLVED –

That the confidential Minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on 7 December, 2021, be approved as a correct record.

14 Date of next meeting

Tuesday 15 February 2022 at 10.00am.