Nottinghamshire County Council

Report to Finance and Major Contracts Management Committee

23 March 2020

Agenda Item: 4

REPORT OF THE SERVICE DIRECTOR – FINANCE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND IMPROVEMENT

FINANCIAL MONITORING REPORT: PERIOD 10 2019/20

Purpose of the Report

1. To provide a summary of the Committee revenue budgets for 2019/20.
2. To provide a summary of capital programme expenditure to date and year-end forecasts and approve a variation to the capital programme.
3. To request approval for an additional budget allocation from contingency in 2019/20.
4. To inform Members of the Council's Balance Sheet transactions.
5. To provide Members with an update from the Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable teams.
6. To provide Members with an update from the Procurement Team.

Information

Background

7. The Council approved the 2019/20 budget at its meeting on 28 February 2019. As with previous financial years, progress updates will be closely monitored and reported to management and Committee each month.

Summary Revenue Position

8. The table below summarises the revenue budgets for each Committee for the current financial year. A negligible overspend is currently predicted. However, as a consequence of the significant financial challenges facing the Council over the medium term, the key message to effectively manage budgets and, wherever possible, deliver in-year savings is being reinforced.

Table 1 – Summary Revenue Position

Forecast Variance as at Period 9 £'000	Committee	Annual Budget £'000	Actual to Period 10 £'000	Year-End Forecast £'000	Latest Forecast Variance £'000
9,571	Children & Young People's	126,830	106,413	136,651	9,821
(5,532)	Adult Social Care & Public Health	209,873	154,944	203,849	(6,024)
2,539	Communities & Place	123,804	107,443	126,366	2,562
(101)	Policy	34,276	32,126	34,461	185
(88)	Finance & Major Contracts Management	2,893	2,245	2,786	(107)
81	Governance & Ethics	7,282	6,052	7,356	74
(280)	Personnel	15,245	15,189	14,983	(262)
6,190	**Net Committee (under)/overspend**	**520,203**	**424,412**	**526,452**	**6,249**
(8,183)	Central items	(17,345)	(37,874)	(26,071)	(8,726)
-	Schools Expenditure	158	-	158	-
790	Contribution to/(from) Traders	808	1,400	1,536	728
(1,203)	**Forecast prior to use of reserves**	**503,824**	**387,938**	**502,075**	**(1,749)**
-	Transfer to / (from) Corporate Reserves	409	-	409	-
1,168	Transfer to / (from) Departmental Reserves	(14,706)	(60)	(12,944)	1,762
-	Transfer to / (from) General Fund	(2,099)	-	(2,099)	-
(35)	**Net County Council Budget Requirement**	**487,428**	**387,878**	**487,441**	**13**

Committee and Central Items

The main variations that have been identified are explained in the following section.

Children & Young People's (£9.8m overspend, 7.7% of annual budget)

9. The Youth, Families and Social Work Division is reporting a forecast £1.2m overspend. The major contributing factor is a £1.4m overspend on social work staffing, offset by net underspends in other areas. The overspend has arisen due to a combination of staffing changes including permanent recruitment to vacancies, additional capacity staff to respond to continuing increased workload and maintain manageable caseloads; and agency workers. All agency posts continue to require the explicit approval of the Service Director Youth, Families & Social Work and are subject to scrutiny by the quarterly Agency Challenge Panel.

10. The Education, Learning & Skills Division is reporting a £0.3m overspend made up of a £0.6m overspend on school improvement sold service offset by a £0.1m underspend on Virtual School and Coping with Risky Behaviour services and a £0.2m underspend on Education Improvement Services.

11. The Commissioning and Resources Division is forecasting an overspend of £8.3m of which £1.7m is attributable to growth in the number of Independent Fostering Agency (IFA)

placements, £4.3m residential and £2.5m on semi-independent placements. There is a forecast overspend of £0.1m on Short Breaks and a £0.3m net underspend across other budgets in the division. External placements increased by a net of 3 during January, numbers however were still largely as forecast. IFA numbers have barely increased in the year, however at the other extreme there has been a marked increase in semi-independent spot placements, thus having an adverse impact on the placement mix/composition and accounting for the increased forecast in the month.

12. As reported in previous Financial Monitoring Reports to Finance and Major Contracts Management Committee, in addition to existing high-level budget control actions, a more detailed Action and Recovery Plan has been prepared and has been monitored against over recent months. The latest update on the Action and Recovery Plan will be reported to the Children and Young People's Committee on 23 March 2020. This Plan is attached as Appendix A.

Adult Social Care & Public Health (forecast £6.0m underspend, 2.9% of annual budget)

13. The major variances are as follows:

- Strategic Commissioning and Integration is forecasting an underspend of £2.3m. This is made up of over achievement of income of £1.4m in Service User Contributions due to increases in Residential & Nursing income and Personal Budget income, an underspend of £0.9m from the closure of the Care and Support Centres due to fewer long-term residents, additional war pension grant income of £0.2m and other small underspends of £0.2m. These are offset by overspends of £0.1m in system reviews and £0.1m due to new consultancy costs.

- Direct and Provider Services are forecasting an overspend of £0.1m across all services, mainly attributable to an overspend in Residential Services due to the fact that the confirmed closure dates of the Care & Support Centres being later than budgeted.

- Living Well and Ageing Well are forecasting an underspend of £2.1m. This consists of an underspend of £2.6m in Living Well, offset by an overspend of £0.5m in Ageing Well.

14. Public Health is currently forecasting an increased underspend of £1.7m, due to a contract variation on the Public Health Need 0-19 contract which has reduced the contract in year by £1.5m, offset by small increased spend on Sexual Health, Domestic Violence, Future in Mind, Academic Resilience and Substance Abuse. Any net underspend will be added to reserves at year end and therefore reduce the net use of reserves.

Communities & Place (forecast £2.6m overspend, 2.1% of annual budget)

15. Transport is forecasting an overspend of £2.1m. The major contributing variances are:

- There is a forecast overspend on Local Bus Services of £0.2m caused by ongoing pressure on provision of services, especially when commercial operators withdraw from a particular route and inflationary increases.

- There is a forecast overspend on Concessionary Fares of £0.1m. This has reduced from previous forecasts as actual patronage figures have become clearer.

- There is an overspend on Mainstream Home to School (HtS) transport of £0.3m. This is due to the increase in pupil numbers and capacity limits at the closest designated school, necessitating transport to alternative educational establishments either by bus or taxi.

- There are additional SEND HtS costs of £1.4m caused by an increase of 160 pupils in 19/20 at an average cost for transport of £6.2k; this is driven by the upturn in Educational Health Care Plans (EHCP) of which 47% are then assessed for SEN transport. The costs are SEND Pre-16 HtS transport £1.0m; SEND Post 16 Transport £0.2m; and EOTAS (education other than at school) of £0.2m. The current SEND and HtS forecasts are based on the updated contracts let for the new school year.

- Transport other costs are £0.1m above budget due mainly to additional infrastructure repairs at bus stations.

16. The Coroners' budget is forecasting an overspend of £0.5m based on advice from Nottingham City Council (who manage the service) and is due to an anticipated increase in the annual cost of mortuary services.

17. Following the recent further floods in Nottinghamshire, the Council has again offered affected individuals and businesses immediate support through payments from a Hardship Fund following an emergency decision of the Chief Executive. In addition, the Government has announced details of a Business Recovery Grant (BRG) for Small and Medium Enterprise businesses that have been impacted. Nottinghamshire County Council has responsibility for managing this Fund within the County, in line with government guidance and expectations. A grant of up to £2,500 is available through the BRG subject to clear evidence of the value of the impact and that it is not covered by insurance. The grant payment will be cost neutral, but income and expenditure budgets will need to be set up when there is clarity on the value of payments likely to be made. Other support such as Community Recovery Grants, Council Tax Relief and Business Rates Relief will be administered by the local District or Borough Council. Further updates will be provided to the next F&MCM Committee meeting.

18. The anticipated additional costs from the November flooding event are circa £465,000 made of highways costs £316,000 (reactive maintenance, highway management, sandbags, labour, equipment etc.), hardship payments £122,000 (households and businesses), waste £23,000 (street cleaning, disposal of damaged items) and Customer Service Centre £4,000 (additional staff and overtime). These costs will be contained within existing budgets or be subject to contingency requests as appropriate.

Trading Services

19. County Supplies are forecasting a deficit of £0.3m, this is attributed to trading activity prior to transfer to Hertfordshire County Council, including costs for legacy staffing, legal and IT costs. There is no reserve to fund this overspend.

20. Catering, Cleaning and Landscapes are forecasting a deficit prior to use of Reserves of £0.8m. This is to be funded partly from Traded Services Reserves of (£0.4m), the result being a forecast overspend of £0.4m. There is no reserve to fund this overspend.

21. Clayfields is currently forecasting a shortfall against its income target of £1.1m. This is due to a decision by the Children and Families senior leadership team to limit the number of beds available for occupancy because of staffing issues. These issues are currently being addressed and full occupancy is projected to be achieved early in the new financial year dependent on recruitment to vacancies. The shortfall will be met from Clayfields trading reserve.

Central Items (forecast £8.7m underspend)

22. Central Items primarily consists of interest on cash balances and borrowing, together with various grants, contingency and capital charges.

23. At the time of setting the 2019/20 budget, several funding allocations had not been announced, specifically regarding the impact of business rates revaluations and, therefore, assumptions about certain grants were made based on the best information available at the time. Throughout the year confirmations are received and current forecasts suggest a net additional grant of £3.1m will be received in 2019/20.

24. Finance and Major Contracts Management Committees in September and October 2019 approved contingency budget increases of £1.0m and £4.2m respectively to reflect a reduction to a budget pressure in the Adult Social Care and Public Health Committee. It is forecast that this additional contingency budget will not be spent thereby resulting in a £5.2m underspend.

25. The Council's budget includes a main contingency budget of £4.6m to cover redundancy costs, slippage of savings and unforeseen events. Contingency requests approved previously total £2.1m. Table 1 assumes that the remaining contingency budget will be used for future requests.

26. The Council is required to set aside an amount each year as a provision for the repayment of debt. This is known as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) and is, in effect, the principal repayment for the borrowing expected to be undertaken by the Council to finance its capital programme. The shortfall against the 2019/20 capital receipts forecast as set out in paragraph 47 has had an adverse impact on the MRP for 2019/20 resulting in a £1.0m overspend

27. There are minor underspends across the other central items which total £1.4m.

Contingency Budget

28. As reported to November Policy Committee the Chief Executive has exercised emergency powers to set up a hardship fund, initially of £100k, to provide immediate financial support to households and businesses that have been directly affected by the recent flood events. As

stated in paragraph 17 the hardship payments have been extended to cover additional flooding in February. It is anticipated that the total payments in 2019/20 will be circa £150k and this additional contingency request does need further approval.

Progress with savings and risks to the forecast

29. Council on 28 February 2019 approved savings proposals of £15.2m for delivery in 2019/20, with further savings identified for the period 2020-23. Officers will continue to monitor the deliverability of individual schemes and targets as part of the budget monitoring process and reflect achievability in the forecast outturn. The progress of the Council's current savings programme is reported to the Improvement and Change Sub-Committee on a regular basis. The latest report to Improvement and Change Sub-Committee on 25 November 2019 highlighted that the following savings projects are at risk – Development of Shared Lives, New Ways of Working for Carers and the Social Impact Bond. If any savings options are written off they will be reported to this Committee at the earliest opportunity.

Balance Sheet
General Fund Balance

30. Members approved the 2018/19 closing General Fund Balance of £24.1m at Full Council on 11 July 2019. The 2019/20 budget approves utilisation of £2.1m of balances which will result in a closing balance of £22.0m at the end of the current financial year. This is 4.5% of the budget requirement.

Capital Programme

31. Table 2 summarises changes in the gross Capital Programme for 2019/20 since approval of the original Programme in the Budget Report (Council 28/02/19):

Table 2 – Revised Capital Programme for 2019/20

	2019/20	
	£'000	**£'000**
Approved per Council (Budget Report 2019/20)		116,375
Variations funded from County Council Allocations :		
Net slippage from 2018/19 and financing adjustments	17,742	
		17,742
Variations funded from other sources :		
Net variation from 2018/19 and financing adjustments	(14,695)	
		(14,695)
Revised Gross Capital Programme		**119,422**

32. Table 3 shows actual capital expenditure to date against the forecast outturn at Period 10.

Table 3 – Capital Expenditure and Forecasts as at Period 10

Committee	Revised Capital Programme £'000	Actual Expenditure to Period 10 £'000	Forecast Outturn £'000	Expected Variance £'000
Children & Young People's	31,798	26,301	33,131	1,333
Adult Social Care & Public Health	3,328	621	3,328	-
Communities & Place	50,907	34,285	49,092	(1,815)
Policy	33,111	9,590	33,932	821
Finance & Major Contracts Mngt	150	14	150	-
Personnel	128	16	20	(108)
Contingency	-	-	-	-
Total	**119,422**	**70,827**	**119,653**	**231**

Children & Young People's

33. In the Children and Young People's Committee an overspend of £1.3m has been identified. This mainly relates to an overspend against the Orchard Special School as a result of the project being delivered more quickly than anticipated.

Communities & Place

34. In the Communities and Place Committee an underspend of £1.8m has been identified. This relates to re-profiling of the Integrated Transport Measures and the Transport and Travel Service capital budgets.

35. Also within the Communities and Place capital programme, there is already an approved spend-to-save initiative to replace lanterns in street lights for lower energy options. The Council has been awarded additional Salix loans of £0.1m in both 2019/20 and 2020/21.

It is proposed that the Communities and Place capital programme is varied to reflect the additional £0.1m allocations in both 2019/20 and 2020/21.

Policy Committee

36. In the Policy Committee capital programme, an overspend of £0.8m has been identified. This mainly relates to the Top Wighay Homes England project and the Investing in Nottinghamshire programme as both of these schemes are being delivered more quickly than anticipated.

Financing the Approved Capital Programme

37. Table 4 summarises the financing of the overall approved Capital Programme for 2019/20.

Table 4 – Financing of the Approved Capital Programme for 2019/20

Committee	Capital Allocations £'000	Grants & Contributions £'000	Revenue £'000	Reserves £'000	Gross Programme £'000
Children & Young People's	14,837	16,354	-	607	31,798
Adult Social Care & Public Health	2,271	955	-	102	3,328
Communities & Place	14,806	34,540	1,144	417	50,907
Policy	30,639	2,450	-	22	33,111
Finance & Major Contracts Mngt	-	-	-	150	150
Personnel	128	-	-	-	128
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**62,681**	**54,299**	**1,144**	**1,298**	**119,422**

38. It is anticipated that borrowing in 2019/20 will increase by £17.2m from the forecast in the Budget Report 2019/20 (Council 28/02/2019). This increase is primarily a consequence of:

- £17.7m of net slippage from 2018/19 to 2019/20 and financing adjustments funded by capital allocations.
- Net slippage from 2019/20 of £0.5m of capital expenditure funded by capital allocation identified as part of the departmental capital monitoring exercise.

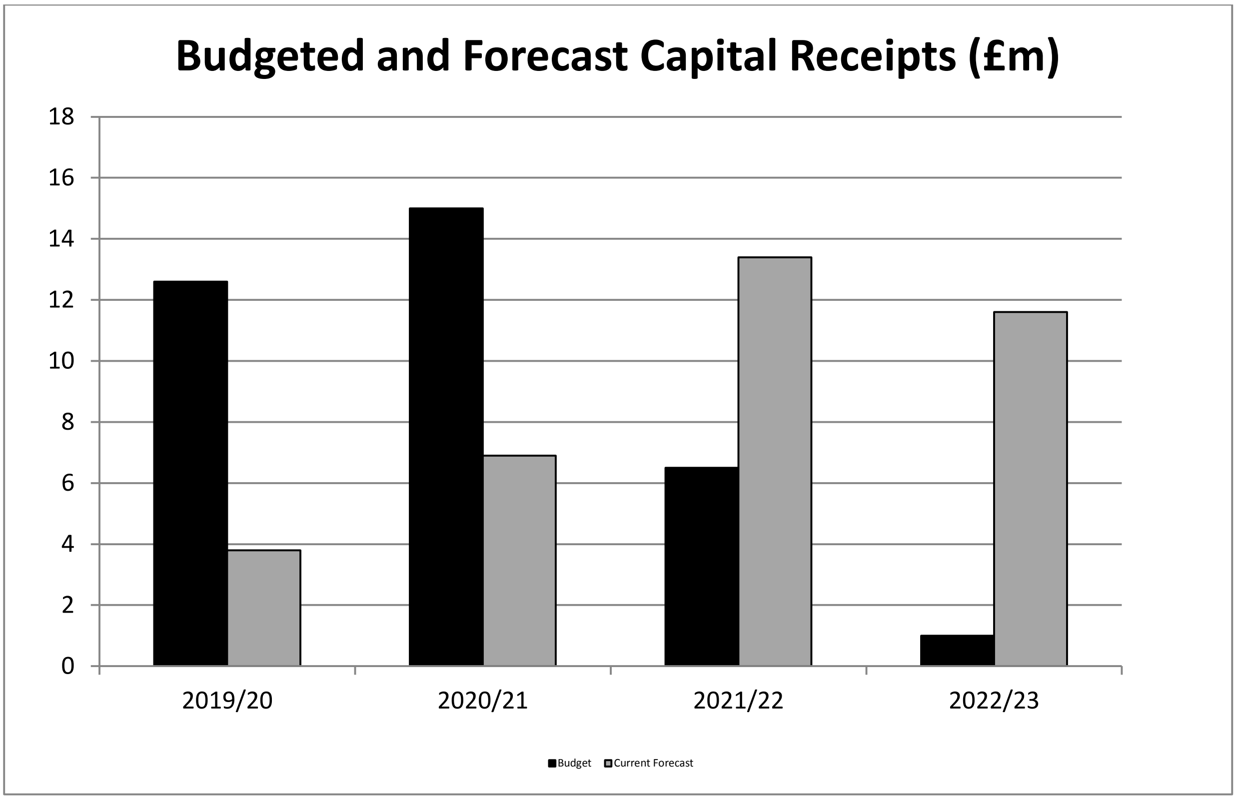
Prudential Indicator Monitoring

39. Performance against the Council's Prudential Indicators is regularly monitored to ensure that external debt remains within both the operational boundary and the authorised limit.

Capital Receipts Monitoring

40. Anticipated capital receipts are regularly reviewed. Forecasts are currently based on estimated sales values of identified properties and prudently assume a slippage factor based upon a review of risk associated with each property.

41. The chart below shows the budgeted and forecast capital receipts for the four years to 2022/23.



42. The dark bars in the chart show the budgeted capital receipts included in the Budget Report 2019/20 (Council 28/02/2019). These capital receipts budgets prudently incorporated slippage, giving a degree of "protection" from the risk of non-delivery.

43. The capital receipt forecast for 2019/20 is £3.8m. To date in 2019/20, capital receipts totalling £0.6m have been received.

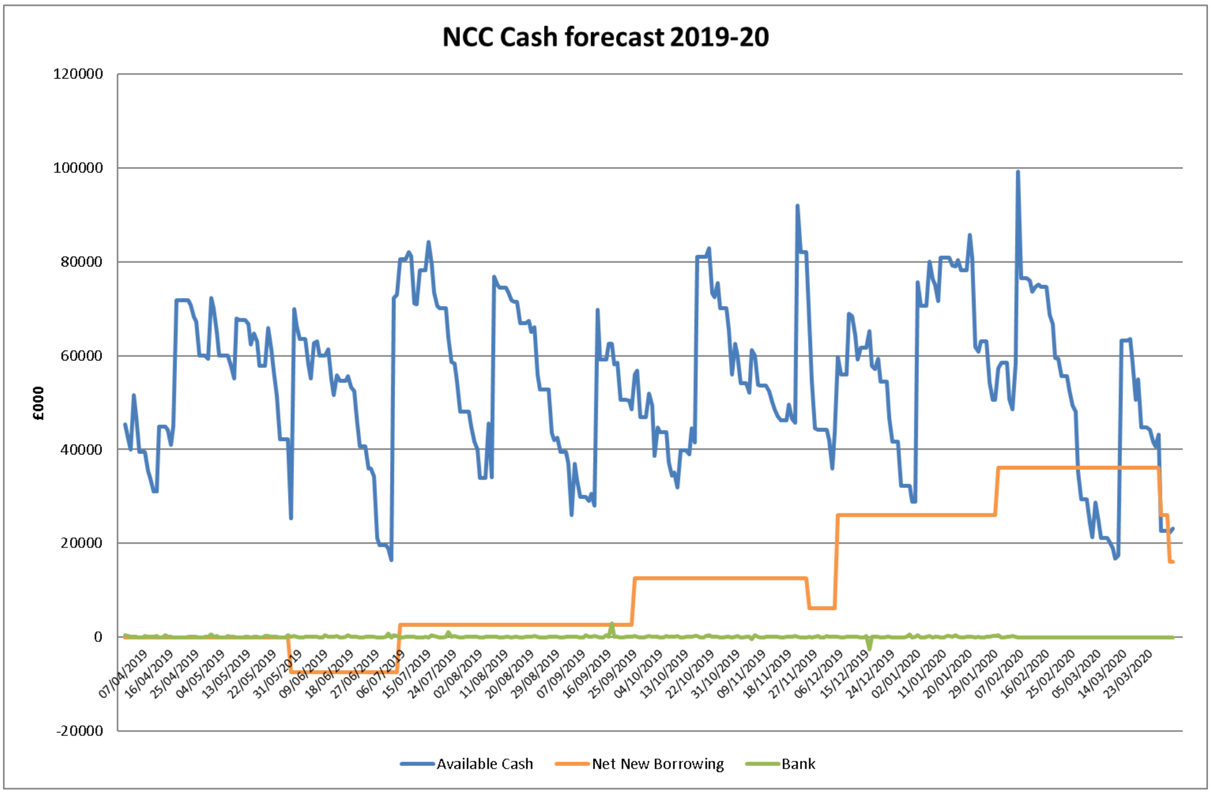
44. This capital forecast is predicated upon realising receipts from a large disposal totalling £3.0m which has been sold subject to planning. Even if this capital receipt is realised in 2019/20 there will be insufficient capital receipts to fund the transformation costs as detailed below. An alternative source of finance will need to be identified to fund the shortfall.

45. Current Council policy (Budget Report 2019/20) is to use the first £4.9m of capital receipts to fund in-year transformation costs. Any capital receipts in excess of this will be set against the principal of previous years' borrowing. This reduces the amount of Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) to be set aside each year. It is important to regularly monitor capital receipt forecasts and their effect on the overall revenue impact of the Capital Programme.

Treasury Management

46. Daily cash management aims for a closing nil balance across the Council's pooled bank accounts with any surplus cash invested in accordance with the approved Treasury Management Policy. Cash flow is monitored by the Senior Accountant (Pensions & Treasury Management) with the overall position reviewed quarterly by the Treasury Management Group.

47. The Cash forecast chart below shows the current cash flow position for the financial year 2019/20. Cash inflows are typically higher at the start of the year due to the front-loading receipt of Central Government grants, and the payment profile of precepts. Cash outflows, in particular capital expenditure, tend to increase later in the year, and the chart below reflects this.

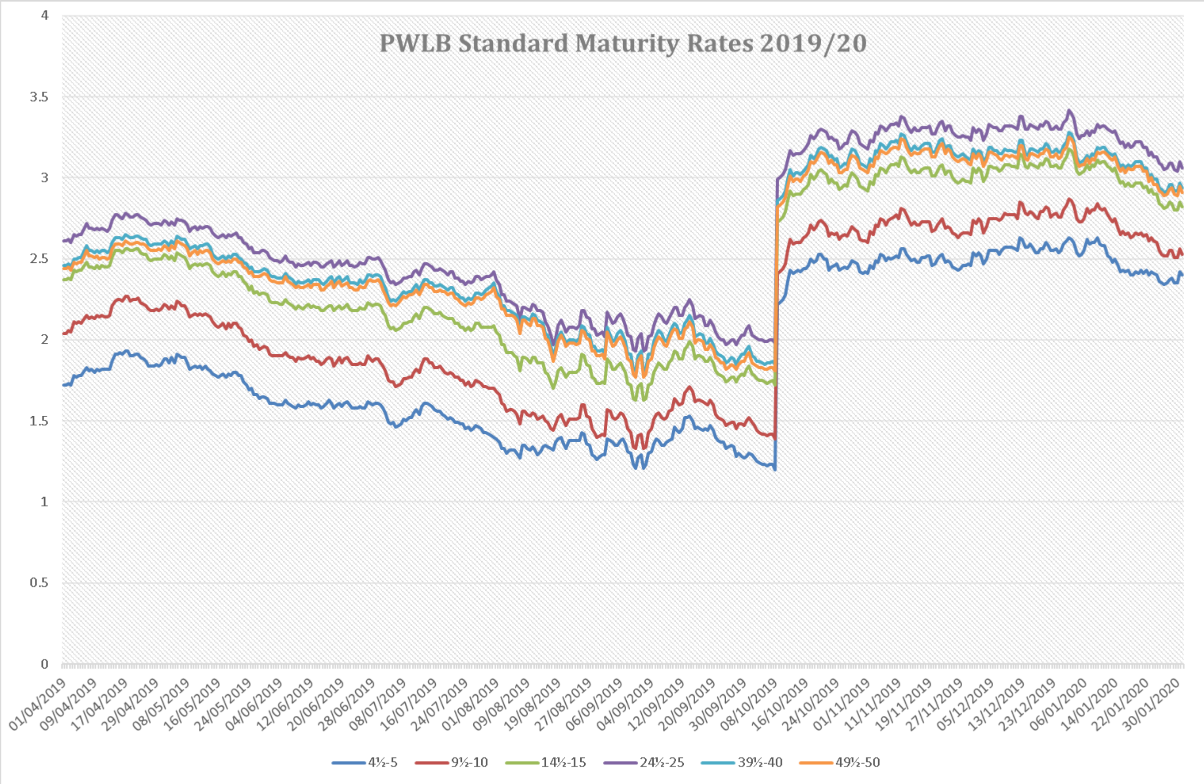


48. The chart above gives the following information:

Available cash	Surplus cash (invested in call accounts or money market funds) or a shortfall of cash indicating a need to borrow.
Net new borrowing	New loans taken during the year net of principal repayments on existing borrowing.
Bank	That element of surplus cash held in the Council's Barclays Bank account.

49. The Treasury Management Strategy for 2019/20 identified a need to borrow approximately £7m over the course of the year to (a) fund the capital programme, (b) replenish internal balances and to (c) replace maturing debt. To this was later added some £18m of slippage from 2018/19. This £25m estimate has been revised to £40m (it is revised periodically throughout the year). £10m of this was borrowed from PWLB in July 2019 at 2.05%, with two further £10m tranches in September (1.70%) and January (2.71%). It should be recalled that in October the PWLB announced a rate increase of 100 basis points relative to gilts (seen clearly in the chart below). In December the Council also borrowed £20m from another local authority for approximately 3 months (not included in the Council's long-term borrowing requirement).

50. The Council remains able to access the PWLB “certainty rate” which is 0.2% below the standard rates. But all interest rates (PWLB, financial markets, and other local authorities) continue to be monitored closely to allow changes - or potential changes - in rates to feed into decisions on new borrowing. The chart below shows the movement in standard PWLB maturity rates over the course of 2019/20.

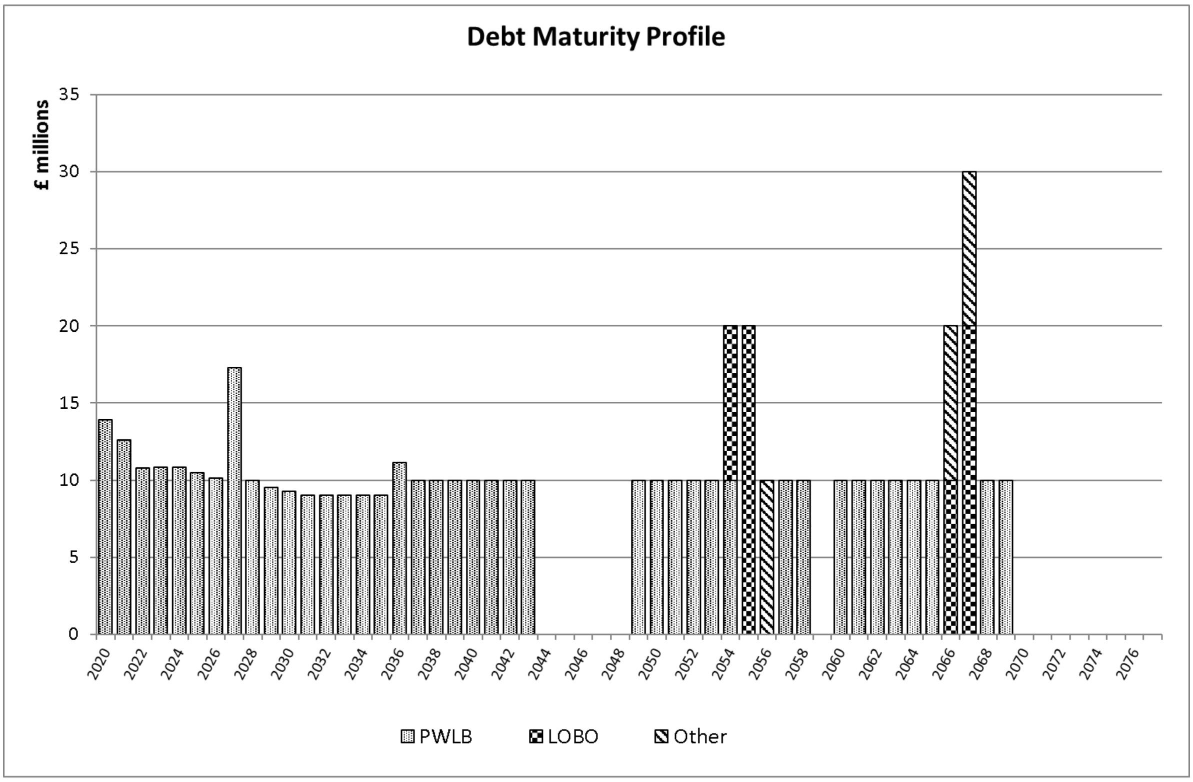


51. Borrowing decisions will take account of several factors including:
    - expected movements in interest rates
    - current maturity profile
    - the impact on revenue budgets and the medium-term financial strategy
    - the treasury management prudential indicators.

52. The maturity profile of the Council’s debt portfolio is shown in the chart below. The PWLB loans are reasonably well distributed and have a maximum duration of 50 years. When deciding on the lengths of future loans the Council will factor in any gaps in its maturity profile, with a view to minimising interest rate risk, but will consider this alongside other financial factors.

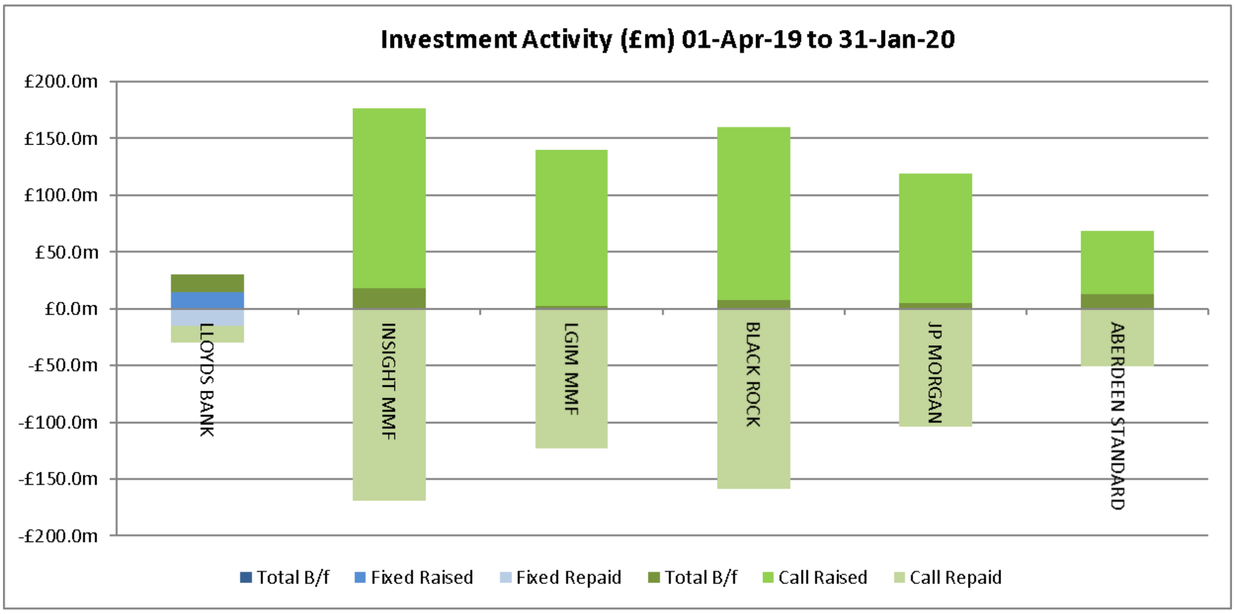
53. Long-term borrowing was also obtained from the market some years ago in the form of ‘Lender’s Options, Borrower’s Options’ loans (LOBOs). These loans are treated as fixed rate loans (on the basis that, if the lender ever opts to increase the rate, the Council will repay the loan) and were all taken at rates lower than the prevailing PWLB rate at the time. However, LOBOs could actually mature at various points before then, exposing the Council to some refinancing risk.

54. The ‘other’ loans shown in the chart consists of LOBO loans from Barclays Bank that were converted to standard fixed-term loans in 2016.



55. The investment activity for 2019/20 is summarised in the chart and table below. Outstanding investment balances totalled approximately £60m at the start of the year and £59m at the month-end.

	Total B/F £ 000's	**Raised £ 000's**	**Repaid £ 000's**	**Outstanding £ 000's**
Lloyds Bank	15,000	15,000	(30,000)	-
Insight MMF	18,100	158,400	(168,900)	7,600
LGIM MMF	2,200	137,500	(123,400)	16,300
Black Rock	7,600	152,350	(158,650)	1,300
JP Morgan	4,900	114,275	(104,175)	15,000
Aberdeen Standard	12,500	56,300	(50,500)	18,300
Total	**60,300**	**633,825**	**(635,625)**	**58,500**



56. As part of the Council's risk management processes all counterparty ratings are regularly monitored and lending restrictions changed accordingly.

Debt Recovery Performance

57. Sales Invoicing trends during quarter 3 are showing higher than typical values in respect of invoicing volumes compared to 2018/19, and an increase overall for 2019/20.

58. The overall debt position shows a small increase in the overall debt position from Q2 of £2.80m. The over 6 months positions are both showing increases from Q2, mainly attributed to some PFI invoices in Non-Statutory debtors and full cost property cases in Statutory debtors.

59. The Residential and domiciliary debts debt figures continue to be influenced by full cost invoices to service users that have not yet joined the deferred payments scheme. The resulting debts are a direct effect of the changes brought about by the Care Act. These users are charged full costs for their care which they have no funds to make payments.

60. The write off total during quarter 3 was £145,000, bringing the total write off to date to £193,000 at the end of quarter 3.

Invoices Raised in Quarter

	Quarter 3	Year to date
Number	38,724	109,135
Value	£41,791,169	£109,303,149

Debt Position at 31/12/2019

	Residential & Domiciliary Care (Statutory Debtors)	All Other (Non-Statutory Debtors)	Total
Total	£11,170,096	£11,386,821	£22,556,917
Over 6 months	£6,474,598	£1,219,271	£7,693,869
% over 6 months	57.9%	10.7%	34.1%

Accounts Payable (AP) Performance

61. During quarter 3, payments within terms continue to perform consistently, remaining at the same levels since quarter 3 of 2018/19 (95%).

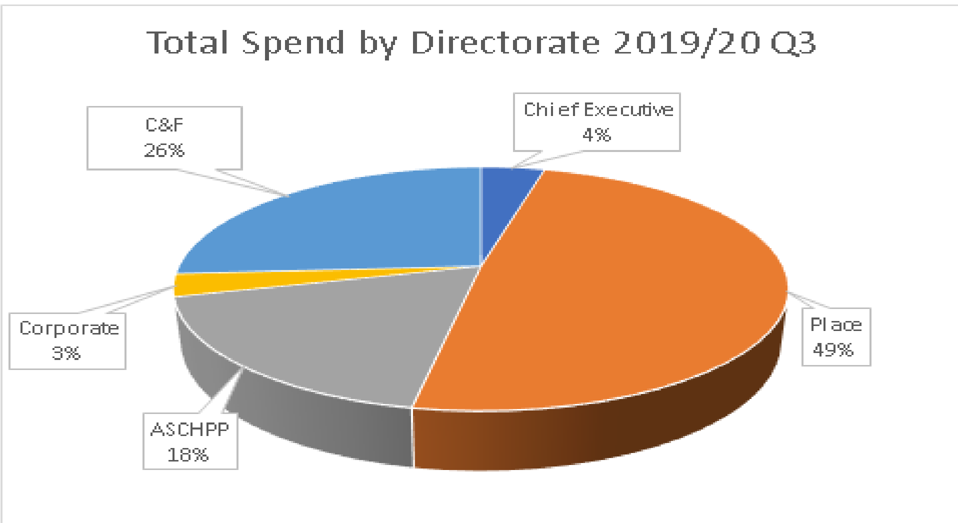
62. The volume of commercial invoices for quarter 3 remains constant at around 17,000 documents per quarter.

63. The debt recovery and accounts payable performance information will continue to be reviewed at an operational level on a fortnightly basis. The strategic performance information will be compiled for this report to Committee on a quarterly basis.

Procurement Performance

64. As an organisation, NCC has spent £127.8m in the third quarter of the financial year 2019-20 with external suppliers. This represents a decrease of £3.7m when compared with the same period of the previous financial year. The top 3.5% (71) of suppliers account for 80% (102.2m) of the total supplier spend. The remaining 96.5% (1949 suppliers) have a total expenditure of £25.6m with an average spend of £13,118.

65. The chart below shows the total amount spent in the period, by Directorate. Place has the highest level of expenditure at 49%, whilst collectively the care related Directorates (ASCHPH, CYP) account for about 44% of all spend.



66. The Council's primary ordering route is through BMS. Orders that are processed through BMS are classified as 'Compliant', whilst purchases made outside of the Council's systems are deemed to be 'Non-Compliant'.

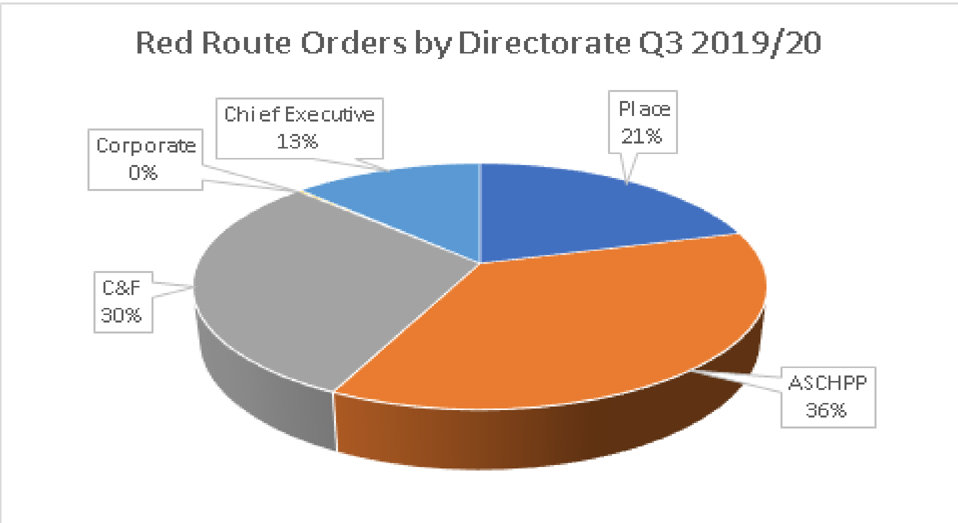
Retrospective orders are also classified as non-complaint, as they are typically raised after delivery of goods/services. Services commissioned and managed through other Corporate Systems, for example Frameworki / Mosaic, are out of scope. Purchase Orders are beneficial to the organisation as they provide visibility of what we spend. When compared with the same period of the previous financial year:

- Compliant ordering has increased by 10 percentage points
- Non-compliant (non-PO) ordering has decreased by 10 percentage points from 23% to 13% of the total spend

67. The table below shows the number of retrospective orders on a monthly basis by department.

Directorate	PO Volume Oct 2019	PO Volume Nov 2019	PO Volume Dec 2019	Total Q3 2019/20	Total Q3 2018/19
ASCHPH	68	62	45	**175**	**282**
CYP	153	132	108	**393**	**633**
Place & Comm	206	225	162	**593**	**980**
Corporate	-	5	1	**6**	**12**
Chief Executives	117	98	85	**300**	**483**
Total	**544**	**522**	**401**	**1,467**	**2,390**

68. Purchase orders themselves are split into Green and Red orders. Green orders are those that are raised with the Procurement Centre's pre-arranged agreements or contracted suppliers. Red orders are those that do not have approved suppliers or contracts set up on BMS and require additional work. When compared with the same period in the previous financial year the volume of 'Red' orders has decreased from 5,522 to 4,814. The chart below identifies the percentage of Red Route orders by Directorate in the 2019/20 financial year. The Procurement Team continue to work with stakeholders to improve these figures.



Statutory and Policy Implications

69. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of crime and disorder, data protection and information governance, finance, human resources, human rights, the NHS Constitution (public health services), the public sector equality duty, safeguarding of children and adults at risk, service users, smarter working, sustainability and the environment where such implications are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1) To comment on the revenue budget expenditure to date and year-end forecasts.

2) To comment on the capital programme expenditure to date and year-end forecasts and to approve a variation to the capital programme.

3) To approve the request for an additional budget allocation from contingency in 2019/20.

4) To comment on the Council's Balance Sheet transactions.

Nigel Stevenson Service Director – Finance, Infrastructure and Improvement

For any enquiries about this report please contact:
Keith Palframan - Group Manager, Financial Services
Tamsin Rabbitts - Senior Accountant, Pensions and Treasury Management

Constitutional Comments (KK 27/02/2020)

70. The proposals in this report are within the remit of the Finance and Major Contracts Management Committee.

Financial Comments (GB 19/02/2020)

71. The financial implications are stated within the report.

Background Papers and Published Documents

Except for previously published documents, which will be available elsewhere, the documents listed here will be available for inspection in accordance with Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972.

- None

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

- All