

Overview and

Monday, 9th June, 2025

Scrutiny

Committee

MINUTES

Present:

Councillor Matthew Dormer (Chair), Councillor Craig Warhurst (Vice-Chair) and Councillors William Boyd, Claire Davies, James Fardoe, Andrew Fry and Rita Rogers

Also Present:

Councillor Sharon Harvey – Leader of Redditch Borough Council Councillor Bill Hartnett – Portfolio Holder for Housing Councillor Monica Stringfellow – Portfolio Holder for Community Services and Safeguarding Responsibilities, Redditch Borough Council Councillor David Munro – Deputy Mayor of Redditch Borough Council Lisa McNally – Director of Public Health, Worcestershire County Council Matthew Fung – Public Health Consultant, Worcestershire County Council

Caroline Kingston – Advanced Public Health Practitioner, Worcestershire County Council

Chris Roberts – Chief Executive, Citizens Advice Bromsgrove and Redditch

Officers:

Guy Revans, Judith Willis, Simon Parry, Matthew Bough, Jess Bayley-Hill and Della McCarthy

Democratic Services Officers:

M Sliwinski

1. APOLOGIES AND NAMED SUBSTITUTES

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Mathur and Wren.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST AND OF PARTY WHIP

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Councillor Rita Rogers declared an other disclosable interest in Minute Item No. 5 – Health Inequalities in Redditch – Public Health Presentation – in her capacity as an employee of Worcestershire County Council. Councillor Rogers declared that she worked in different department to the County Council officers who delivered the presentation for Minute Item No. 5. She remained present throughout the debate in respect of this item.

There were no other declarations of interest or of party whip.

3. MINUTES

RESOLVED that

the minutes of the meeting of Overview and Scrutiny Committee held on 12th May 2025 be approved as a true and correct record and signed by the Chair.

4. PUBLIC SPEAKING

There were no public speakers who have registered to speak at this meeting.

5. HEALTH INEQUALITIES IN REDDITCH - PUBLIC HEALTH PRESENTATION

A presentation on Health Inequality and Priority Neighbourhoods in Redditch was provided by representatives from Worcestershire County Council (WCC) Public Health department, Citizens Advice Bromsgrove and Redditch and Redditch District Collaborative. In the presentation the following points were raised:

- WCC Public Health focused on small geographical area approach to health inequalities within Worcestershire. This was based on Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) which were geographical units of between 1,500 to 3,000 people, representing neighbourhood-sized units.
- The WCC Public Health Team focused their resources on priority neighbourhoods that were identified as having the highest level of unmet health need. Intensive community development work would take place in those neighbourhoods.
- Health outcomes for an area were a combination of level of need and the level of service provision.
- To identify LSOAs / neighbourhoods where there was highest unmet need three non-elective emergency

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admissions measures were used, which were all emergency admissions, emergency cardiovascular admissions, and emergency respiratory admissions. These measures were deemed to provide the best proxy for where there was highest unmet need.

- Statistical process control analysis was used to select priority neighbourhoods within Worcestershire and these were neighbourhoods / LSOAs with three standard deviations above the mean for the county in terms of non-elective emergency hospital admissions.
- Based on the analysis, 14 priority neighbourhoods were identified within Worcestershire. All districts within Worcestershire apart from Bromsgrove had at least one priority neighbourhood, and Redditch had the most priority neighbourhoods of all Worcestershire districts at eight.
- This approach was presented to and met with the approval of England's Chief Medical Officer. Since then, the priority neighbourhoods approach was piloted in the Westlands Housing Estate, Droitwich.
- The work piloted in Westlands, Droitwich focused on identifying where the health priority was and deciding what would be done about it. In that pilot, Public Health team collated in depth data and worked with resident groups, elected members, voluntary sector partners and health professionals (e.g. primary care) to build a picture of the issue and reasons behind elevated levels of hospital admissions.
- Significant budget was devolved by Public Health to a local committee in the case of Westlands which was composed of the Westlands Housing Estate Residents Association, the local headteacher, residents who worked in the community centre, and local professionals, the local Housing Trust and voluntary sector, consequently allowing the building of local trust in this project.
- The budget and public health grants was used by the local committee in Westlands to fund various programmes, including saving the local wellbeing hub, which had now become self-sustaining, a local parenting group, a nature trail project including benches for people with limited mobility, and a bicycle repair project.
- A review of the pilot work undertaken in Westlands saw a reduction in emergency admissions in the area of 7 per cent, in the same time as emergency admissions went up across Worcestershire as a whole by 5 per cent.

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- Children's social care referrals decreased by 14 per cent in the Westlands area and by 24 per cent in the specific LSOA targeted by this pilot.
- Asset Based Community Development was used which focused on what is already strong in the area and what strengths can be built upon. This focused on the ideas emanating from within the community guided by evidence.
- Based on this work, other agencies across the county, including the NHS had changed the way they work within priority neighbourhoods, striving to work collaboratively with community groups.
- Grants represented a major tool used by the WCC Public Health to encourage community-based development and there was an interactive map on the WCC website showing all the grants provided by Public Health across the county. These grants enabled funding to be directed exactly where it was needed, to develop projects which then became selfsustaining.
- The examples of public health initiatives that were already being supported in Redditch were covered, which included:
 - Healthy Worcestershire Programme had four initiatives within Redditch.
 - Inspire Community training including working with Karen to build capacity in the Winyates Hub that includes baby bank, mental health etcetera which included provision of flexible grants to build up capacity, skill up volunteers and extend café offer at Winyates.
 - Batchley Support Group through smaller targeted funds.
 - Work with Redditch Self-Defence within Woodrow to extend self-defence offer to women's groups.
 - Working with Citizens Advice to support community advisors who were doing targeted community work in Redditch.
 - To extend support offer at Sandycroft including support to Imaan Youth Club at Sandycroft, a volunteer-led group to support young people from the Muslim faith to access youth provision and activities.

Following the presentation, the Portfolio Holder for Community Services and Safeguarding Responsibilities was invited to speak and in doing so explained that the presentation document, which would be circulated to Members, provided great detail on the methodology and how the data was categorised by small area units to see local level issues. The Portfolio Holder explained that the

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data was worrying as it showed a lot of work remained to be undertaken, however, it was hoped that this Member presentation would provide an impetus for elected members in Redditch to continue and increase their involvement with community-based health initiatives.

The Deputy Mayor and last year's representative on the WCC Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee (HOSC) was invited to speak and in doing so commented that he was pleased to see the recent development going on in addressing health inequalities at a local level in Redditch. The Deputy Mayor noted that addressing high health inequality in Redditch required dealing with a complex set of problems that could best be addressed by involving people and communities affected directly in developing the solutions.

Members subsequently discussed the presentation in detail and in doing so commented on the following areas:

- How smaller community groups could access public health grants and support and what it could be used for – It was commented that the Redditch community groups quoted within the presentation were all relatively well-established groups which were well versed in how to access grants. It was asked how provision of grants and support was facilitated to smaller community groups or even individuals who might not have time or struggle to fill out applications.
- It was responded that support was facilitated through the Community Development approach taken by Public Health, whereby grants and budgets were devolved directly at local neighbourhood to smaller community and voluntary groups. WCC Public Health had community development experts who were able to assess local ideas and were able to support local community groups in co-designing and developing their ideas before grant funding was approved. This was a different approach to that of traditional formal grants application route which was a competitive application assessment process, where the grant provider would provide little support and would make less distinction between size of voluntary organisations.
- It was highlighted that community leaders such as elected members were vital in identifying where there was the need locally and voluntary groups which could provide the solutions in local areas. Elected members also had the 'know-how' to ensure grant funding received was sustainable. Ward Councillors were encouraged to contact WCC Public Health if they were aware of a community group

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- / groups within their ward that was doing community work that had a link to wider health and wellbeing, including physical, mental health or social care.
- Implementing Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) as a system-wide approach It was asked why the grassroots approach was not used more widely within the wider health and public sector system. In response it was hypothesised that this might be due to organisations providing programmes and giving grants being apprehensive about the potential loss of control over the direction of the initiative / project. Often communities could not solve their problems and needed other agencies to support them, but it was commented that the ABCD philosophy was that it was the communities themselves who needed to lead initiatives in their own communities.
- Citizens Advice Community Workers and their approach to community development – An example of Citizens Advice in Redditch was provided in terms of how their community workers identified specific communities and individuals who were struggling and and joined those people / communities to already existing community initiatives or provided the individuals with micro-grant or other small-scale support to help resolve a local problem. This could take the form of providing small level grants of £100-£200 to kick start a project, for example through providing the necessary starting funding for equipment etcetera.
- How was Public Health Grant funded and how long funding would be in place for in Worcestershire It was explained that the Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) public health initiatives were funded from the Public Health Grant through a person-centred approach. As the future of the Grant funding was uncertain, the initiatives which were funded needed to show or work with community development officers to develop plans to become self-sufficient in terms of funding. Alternatively, these community initiatives would need to show that they were able to grow to apply for other funding sources.
- It was highlighted that Redditch Borough Council also operated a Voluntary Sector Grant Scheme based on the principles of ABCD in terms of how it distributed grants.
- Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) training Members were asked to note that the Council provided training on ABCD to staff and elected members.
- Community Interest Company (CIC) and accessibility of small-scale grants to businesses – The Chair commented that local businesses were often in a position to provide a

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key piece of infrastructure for community activities (e.g. equipment, event/gym space) but that the voluntary sector grants were restricted to voluntary groups and charities which were CIC. It was explained that Public Health would be open to extending the grant to businesses where applicable, however, there were issues from governance and legal point of view which would need to be resolved if this was to be extended.

- Progress in Redditch with regard to community development schemes – The WCC Director of Public Health commented that from her perspective Redditch was not new to Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) work with many great community initiatives being supported by voluntary organisations and through the Council. The Director of Public Health stated that perhaps what was still missing was a systematic approach and full commitment from budget holders, such as Public Health, to work in this community development way as opposed to commissioning services in a prescriptive way.
- The importance of wider factors in improving health outcomes within Redditch LSOAs where health inequality was high was highlighted including education, opportunities for progression to better-paid employment, and building aspirations within communities.
- Challenges around small volunteer groups setting up CIC –
 The Vice-Chair highlighted that for many small volunteer
 groups setting up CIC bank account and details was a
 particularly arduous task with their limited resources. It was
 asked what grants and resources individuals undertaking
 community projects could access without needing CIC
 status.
- It was responded that the WCC Public Health provided some very small grants which included:
 - Stay Connected Programme which required a CIC but where applicants were provided with support from Public Health to set it up during the application process.
 - Micro Grant Scheme This scheme enabled any Worcestershire resident to apply for up to £250 and requests came in directly to the Public Health team and this micro grant would be paid directly into someone's bank account.
 - In both of these schemes, applicants were encouraged to think about sustainability and applicants were linked up with partners such as community hubs for example.

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- The Public Health team tried to link up more established voluntary sector groups with smaller community groups or individuals doing projects within their communities in Redditch.
- Working with elected members in Redditch The importance of Public Health working in partnership with Redditch Borough Council elected members as well as County Council councillors was highlighted.
- Worcestershire Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) –
 It was noted that there were circa 350 to 400 LSOAs in
 Worcestershire, with 14 priority neighbourhoods, in terms of
 being three standard deviations above the mean for the
 county average in terms of non-elective emergency hospital
 admissions, with Redditch having 8 of those 14 LSOAs.
- It was highlighted that Redditch areas as a whole were outliers across Worcestershire in statistical analysis identifying incidence of non-elective emergency hospital admissions. This pointed to issues with wider determinants of health in Redditch. It was underlined that data on nonelective hospital admissions was taken over four continuous years, which meant that the LSOAs identified maintained consistently high (close or above 3 SD above the mean) level of non-elective hospital admissions over that period.
- Bromsgrove and Redditch Network (BARN) The Redditch Partnership Manager explained that BARN supported voluntary sector organisations locally within Redditch, making sure that voluntary sector was aware of the funding opportunities available and training opportunities on areas such as writing funding bids.

The Committee asked that Public Health provide an update Health on Health Inequality reduction work within Priority Neighbourhoods in Redditch in 6 to 12 months. The presentation was noted by the Committee.

6. SHAREHOLDERS' COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT - PRE-SCRUTINY

The Shareholders Committee Annual Report 2024-25 was presented to the Committee. It was noted that arrangements for the operation of the Shareholders Committee changed in May 2024 with the Shareholders Committee being required to produce an annual update to Council on the performance of Rubicon Leisure Limited. This was the first time that an annual report was produced on behalf on behalf of the Shareholders Committee.

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Members were reminded that the role of the Shareholders Committee was distinct from that of the Rubicon Board. The Rubicon Board, comprising Executive and Non-Executive Directors, was responsible for running the business and the proper delivery of services. There were officers at the Council responsible for managing the client side of the business, and who monitored the service contract. The Shareholders Committee had no role over operational matters but was responsible for holding the Board to account for a number of reserved matters, detailed in the articles of the company.

The Leader of the Council was invited to comment on the Annual Report in her capacity as the Chair of Shareholders Committee in 2023-24. In doing so she highlighted areas of success in the last year including increased food and beverage income and the Palace Theatre. She also highlighted ongoing work including with regard to the Concession Policy.

The Leader suggested that the Overview and Scrutiny Committee might wish to consider inviting the Managing Director of Rubicon Leisure to a meeting of Overview and Scrutiny.

The Vice-Chair expressed disappointment with the change to the status of Shareholders Committee since 2024-25, in that Shareholders Committee had now become a sub-committee of the Executive Committee with non-Executive Councillors not involved as voting members in its meetings. The Vice-Chair recalled that prior to 2024-25, the Shareholders Committee was bipartisan and had cross Council representation.

The Vice-Chair commented that as the chairman of the Shareholders Committee in 2023-24 he found the meetings to be professional and constructive with cross-party input. The Vice-Chair expressed significant concern that the restriction of Shareholders Committee to a sub-committee of Executive represented a retrograde step which restricted input from the cross section of elected members, in particular backbenchers.

The Chair commented that the meetings of Shareholders Committee to which he was invited in his capacity as Group Leader clashed with other meeting commitments and consequently he was unable to attend the Shareholders Committee meetings in 2024-25.

The recommendation as set out in the report, that the Shareholders' Committee Annual Report be noted, was endorsed by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

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7. HOUSING REGULATOR TENANT SATISFACTION MEASURES - PRE-SCRUTINY

The Assistant Director of Environmental and Housing Property Services presented a report on the subject of the Housing Regulator Tenant Satisfaction Measures.

The Committee was informed that the Housing Regulator had introduced 22 tenant satisfaction measures in 2023. These measures were designed to help regulate the performance of housing providers, including Redditch Borough Council. The Council had monitored the authority's performance in accordance with these measures in 2023/24 and 2024/25 and the data for both years had been included in the report. It was noted that when compared to the results from 2023/24 there had generally been an increase in tenant satisfaction levels although the Council still performed below the median level across other Social Housing Providers.

In considering the Tenant Perception Survey results for the two years, it was noted that there were year on year improvements in most areas but in some areas satisfaction remained at a low and stagnating level, for example in relation to satisfaction with the Council's complaint handling. It was noted that major improvements could be seen in repairs and maintenance which might be attributed to the Repairs and Maintenance team having recruited a number of new team members and having invested in modernising technical equipment during this period.

For non-emergency and emergency repairs, the Council's latest performance data for the current year, as reported at the meeting, was 80 to 85 per cent of repairs completed within the landlord's (social housing provider) timescales. This was an improvement over the Council's performance for 2024/25 year where the figures were 65.7 and 77.9 per cent respectively for non-emergency and emergency repairs.

Officers were in the process of developing an improvement plan and this was at an interim stage by the date of the meeting. A response from the Housing Regulator to the latest inspection of the Council was due to be announced publicly in July 2025 and a report would subsequently be produced on the outcomes of this process to be available in September 2025.

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Members subsequently discussed the report in detail and in doing so commented on the following areas:

- Tenant characteristics data Officers stated that the Housing Service did not hold a full set of tenant profile information. The Council's Housing Service currently had profile information on 20-25 per cent of the customer base. Work was ongoing within the Service to capture this information within the housing management system utilising a 'make every contact count' philosophy covering telephone calls to services across housing as well as through tenancy sign-ups and the tenancy audits being undertaken.
- Complaints response process It was clarified that as per the Housing Ombudsman's Complaint Code of Practice, the Council was required to record and acknowledge receipt of every complaint within five days of receiving a complaint. Following the receipt of a complaint, the Senior Complaints Officer at the Council would contact the complainant to fully understand the nature of the complaint and following this the Council would write to the complainant acknowledging the complaint, setting out the Council's understanding of what the complaint is and confirming that a response would be provided within the target response date (10 days). It was highlighted in relation to complaints handling process that significant work continued to learn from peers, the Council recently having had a meeting with Berneslai Homes, a social housing provider that received C1 grading from the Social Housing Regulator, the highest consumer grade level.
- Damp and mould performance data It was noted that recently the Council had created a dedicated damp and mould team which was currently being recruited to. Going forward, there would also be quarterly monitoring reports concerning damp and mould performance. Officers reported that improvements had been made in this area and undertook to provide Members with detailed data on damp and mould performance.
- Fire remedial actions (FRAs) A question was raised about addressing the overdue remedial actions with regard to fire safety as reported at table 3, paragraph 3.35. It was stated that the focus was on addressing the serious remedial actions required in the first instance. Officers highlighted that initially the list of remedial actions totalled 6,189 this had now been halved, although it was acknowledged that much work remained. Works were in progress across a range of issues to address especially the serious items and a programme was in place from 2025/26 projected forward until 2029/30 to

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- ensure all fire doors are replaced/upgraded and associated fire stopping is completed. In the interim Housing Property Services was developing a programme of fire door inspections which was anticipated to be in place in July 2025.
- Meeting the Decent Homes Standard Officers clarified that the 4.19 per cent of homes that did not meet the Decent Homes Standard referred to Council stock only. It was further noted that a home might be classed as not meeting the standard because of issues such as lack of modern insulation, old boilers, or lack of modern facilities (e.g. kitchen or bathroom). For each of these areas, the Council had a programme in place, as part of its Capital Investment Programme, to address these issued. Examples of programmes to address specific issues included the Warm Homes Fund and General Boiler Replacement Programme.

The recommendations contained in the report were endorsed by the Committee.

RECOMMENDED that

- 1) The Council's 2024/25 Tenant Satisfaction Measures and the Housing Interim Improvement Plan be approved; and
- 2) A quarterly update on the Tenant Satisfaction Measures (Landlord) and progress against the Housing Improvement Plan be reported in future to the Executive Committee.

8. HOUSING REGULATOR SELF-ASSESSMENT COMPLAINT HANDLING CODE - PRE-SCRUTINY

The Strategic Housing and Business Support Manager presented the Housing Ombudsman Self-Assessment Complaint Handling Code for Members' consideration. It was clarified that this report was incorrectly titled on the agenda as 'Housing Regulator Complaint Handling Code' with the correct title being the 'Housing Ombudsman Complaint Handling Code'.

Members were informed that there was a requirement for the Council, as a social housing provider, to adopt the Housing Ombudsman's Complaints Handling Code. There was a further requirement for the Council to undertake a self-assessment in line with the code. Following the latest self-assessment, Officers had identified that there was a need to provide greater clarity with

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regard to Stage 2 complaints, particularly with regard to the types of complaints which would not be accepted as complaints at this stage. The report provided an opportunity to update the Code and Members were being invited to consider this change.

Officers reported that in 2024-25 the Council received 124 complaints which was a rate of 22.37 complaints per 1,000 social housing properties. This compared to the median rate across social housing properties of 42.5. Officers needed to fully understand and audit the reasons behind the Council's relatively low complaints rate, whether it was because of improvements to the service, because tenants were unsure how they could make a complain, or due to a combination of these factors.

It was noted that in the first quarter of 2024-25 the Council's performance in regard to complaint response times had deteriorated. The performance in this area had been improving since then and to drive improvement in the complaints handling performance a dedicated complaints investigator had been introduced within Housing Property Services.

Question was raised by a Member about what the Council did to foster a sense of trust with those tenants whose complaints were upheld by the Ombudsman. In particular, reference was made to a long-standing complaint with events dating back to 2015, where maladministration was found in the Council's handling of the case. The Officer responded with reference to upheld complaints that the Council worked to immediately acknowledge all cases where mistakes were made, and discuss learning outcomes with staff and contractors to address issues. In referring to the particular case dating back to 2015, the Officer commented that this was an extremely complex case where the Council had found itself out of time to appeal and therefore had to accept the Ombudsman's determinations. As a result of this case a number of significant improvements to the Council's complaint handling were made including a new Housing Allocations System, digitialisation of historic paper files for improved record keeping, and enhanced training opportunities through the Housing Quality Network for key members of staff

The Vice-Chair addressed the Committee and commended Officers and the Housing Portfolio Holder for the continuing progress made in this service area. He noted that in 2018 the Housing Service was in turmoil and there were no statistics recorded at that time but since then significant efforts had been made to get to the point

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where data including complaints and tenant satisfaction data was fully recorded.

The recommendations contained in the report were endorsed by the Committee.

RECOMMENDED that

- 1) The Housing Complaint Self-Assessment (Appendix 1) is approved.
- 2) Annual Complaints Performance and Service Improvement Report 2024-25 (Appendix 2) is approved.
- 3) The Housing Complaints Standard (Appendix 3) is approved.
- 4) Note that the reports referred to at resolutions 1 to 3 above will be published to the Council's website.

9. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S WORK PROGRAMME - SELECTING ITEMS FOR SCRUTINY

The Executive Committee's Work Programme was presented for Members' consideration.

RESOLVED that

the Executive Committee's Work Programme be noted.

10. OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY WORK PROGRAMME

The Overview and Scrutiny Work Programme was presented for Members' consideration.

RESOLVED that

the Overview and Scrutiny Work Programme be noted.

11. TASK GROUPS, SHORT SHARP REVIEWS AND WORKING GROUPS - UPDATE REPORTS

As there were no meetings of the task groups and working groups since the last meeting of the Committee, no updates were provided at this meeting.

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12. EXTERNAL SCRUTINY BODIES - UPDATE REPORTS

Update on the meetings of External Scrutiny Bodies were provided by the representatives as follows:

 a) West Midlands Combined Authority (WMCA) Overview and Scrutiny Committee – Council Representative, Councillor Boyd

Councillor Boyd provided an update on behalf of last year's Representative on this body, Councillor Kane, who attended the last meeting in May. It was reported that items discussed at that meeting included the West Midlands Place Pilots Programme, the Impact of the Commonwealth Games Legacy Enhancement Fund, the Job Rotation Model, and the Regional Energy Strategy.

In relation to the Job Rotation Model, it was reported that this was a pilot initiative funded by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) that was delivered in 2024-25. It was noted that the Job Rotation Pilot aimed to offer 12-week work placements to 80 unemployed Universal Credit claimants in Coventry. Running from April 2024 to March 2025, with a short extension to June. Despite initial challenges such as setup delays and job-role mismatches, the pilot delivered strong outcomes: with all placements offered employment to and participants reported improved job prospects, confidence, and reduced reliance on Universal Credit.

In relation to the Regional Energy Strategy / Net Zero Five Year Plan, Councillor Boyd reported that this was a review of West Midlands Regional Energy Strategy adopted in February 2025 which set out a vision for the West Midlands to transition to a smarter energy system by 2041.

b) West Midlands Combined Authority (WMCA) Transport Delivery Overview and Scrutiny – Council Representative, Councillor Fardoe

Councillor Fardoe reported that the last meeting of the WMCA Transport Delivery Overview and Scrutiny took place earlier today (9 June) for which Councillor Fardoe submitted apologies.

c) Worcestershire Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee (HOSC) – Council Representative, Councillor Fry

Councillor Fry reported that the next meeting of this outside body was due to take place on 9 July 2025.

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RESOLVED that

the External Scrutiny Bodies updates be noted.

13. EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC AND PRESS

The exclusion of the public and press was not required as Minute Item No. 14 – Disposal of Housing Revenue Account Assets – 53 Parsons Road, Southcrest, Redditch. 53 Crabbs Cross Lane, Redditch – Pre-Scrutiny – had been deferred and was not considered at this meeting.

14. DISPOSAL OF HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT ASSETS - 53 PARSONS ROAD, SOUTHCREST, REDDITCH. 53 CRABBS CROSS LANE, CRABBS CROSS, REDDITCH - PRE-SCRUTINY

This item was deferred.

The Meeting commenced at 6.30 pm and closed at 8.24 pm