

25 November 2008

Our Ref. IG/Council/ 4.12.08
Your Ref.
Contact. Ian Gourlay
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To: The Chairman and Members of North Hertfordshire District Council

You are invited to attend a

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

to be held in the

**COUNCIL CHAMBER, COUNCIL OFFICES, GERNON
ROAD, LETCHWORTH GARDEN CITY, SG6 3JF**

on

THURSDAY, 4 DECEMBER 2008

at

7.30 p.m.

[PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE WILL BE A PRESENTATION TO MEMBERS FROM MR JOHN FULLER, HERTFORDSHIRE OLYMPICS ADVISOR, IN RESPECT OF THE 2012 OLYMPICS, IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO THE COUNCIL MEETING ON 4 DECEMBER 2008, COMMENCING AT 6.30pm IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER]

Yours sincerely,



David Miley
Democratic Services Manager

AGENDA
PART I

ITEM	PAGE
1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE	-
2. MINUTES To take as read and approve as a true record the Minutes of the meeting of the Council held on 25 September 2008.	-
3. NOTIFICATION OF OTHER BUSINESS Members should notify the Chairman of other business which they wish to be discussed by the Council at the end of the business set out in the agenda. They must state the circumstances which they consider justify the business being considered as a matter of urgency. The Chairman will decide whether the item(s) raised will be considered.	-
4. CHAIRMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS Members are reminded that any declarations of interest in respect of any business set out in the agenda, should be declared as either a prejudicial or personal interest and are required to notify the Chairman of the nature of any interest declared at the commencement of the relevant item on the agenda. Members declaring a prejudicial interest can speak on the item, but must leave the room before the debate and vote.	-
5. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION To receive petitions, comments and questions from members of the public.	-
6. SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES ACT 2007 REPORT OF THE HEAD OF POLICY, PARTNERSHIPS & PERFORMANCE	1 REPORT TO FOLLOW
7. QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS In accordance with Standing Order 10.4(a), a question has been submitted by a Member of the Council, in respect of the following matter: Area Committees and the Council's Administration The full text of this question is included within these agenda papers.	3
8. NOTICE OF MOTIONS In accordance with Standing Order 11.1, motions have been submitted in respect of the following matters: (A) Cadwell Lane, Hitchin – Environmental Issues (B) 2012 Olympic Games The full text of these motions are included within these agenda papers.	5

Future meetings of the Council have been scheduled to take place on (all Thursdays):

5 February 2009; 26 February 2009; 2 April 2009; 30 April 2009 (Annual Meeting)

TITLE OF REPORT: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**(A) QUESTIONS FROM A MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC**

In accordance with Standing Orders 9.3 and 9.4, Mr Giles Woodruff, a resident of Hitchin, has addressed the following two questions to Councillor Mrs C.P.A. Strong, in respect of the Council's emerging Climate Change Strategy:

- (i) "In early October I contacted the Council to enquire about the progress of the Climate Change Strategy with the hope that I would be able to review a draft and provide feedback.

On learning that it was still in development, I wrote to the relevant council officer (copying you in) with some comments on the interim report that had been presented to the April 2008 meeting of Cabinet. One comment I made was to express the view that the strategy would benefit from three clear high-level aims, being:

- To reduce the council's own CO₂ (and other greenhouse gas) emissions in line with, or exceeding, government targets.
- To promote, aid, and (where appropriate) regulate to achieve behavioural change in businesses, organisations and individuals that will reduce resource consumption and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with government targets.
- To help residents, businesses and organisations in North Hertfordshire prepare for, and adapt to, climate change.

In order to understand better the Council's attitude to the Climate Change Strategy, I would like to ask you whether you intend that the final strategy should be consistent with these aims, and to provide an explanation to the extent you disagree?"

- (ii) "In January 2007, the Council resolved to sign the Nottingham Declaration. In doing so, according to the wording of the declaration, it made a commitment within two years to *"develop plans with our partners and local communities to progressively address the causes and the impacts of climate change, according to our local priorities, securing maximum benefit for our communities"*.

In April 2008 an interim report was presented to Cabinet. Cabinet resolved *"That the North Hertfordshire Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) be the mechanism for consulting on the draft Climate Change strategy"*.

I understand that the final strategy will be presented to the December meeting of Cabinet with the intention that the full council will subsequently be asked to approve it.

I would like to ask you to describe in some detail the consultation with the LSP (or any other individuals or organisations in North Hertfordshire) that has taken place on the Climate Change Strategy since April 2008. By this I mean what material was issued, to whom, on what dates and what were those consulted asked to do?

(B) SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES ACT 2007

The Council will be addressed by Mr John Webb, a resident of Letchworth Garden City, in respect of the Sustainable Communities Act 2007.

TITLE OF REPORT: SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES ACT 2007

REPORT OF THE HEAD OF POLICY, PARTNERSHIPS AND PERFORMANCE
PORTFOLIO HOLDER: Cllr Mrs Claire Strong, Policy and Green Issues

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To inform Council of the application of, and implications arising from, the Sustainable Communities Act 2007 (SCA) following the resolution of Council in September 2008 to seek a report from the Portfolio Holder for Policy.
- 1.2 To propose a method of initial consultation with Area Committee and Local Strategic Partnership colleagues regarding ideas which could be considered within the terms of the Act.

2. FORWARD PLAN

- 2.1 This report does not contain a recommendation on a key decision and has not been referred to in the Forward Plan.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Sustainable Communities Act (SCA) aims to promote the sustainability of local communities. It provides for local people, through their local authority, to ask central government to take action to improve the economic, social or environmental well-being of their area.
- 3.2 Such proposals may include a request for a transfer of functions - and their associated funding - where local authorities believe that the functions of a public body may be better performed by another local or national body. There will not, however, be any 'new funding' allocation devolved to local areas to resource any outcomes from this legislation, nor can any proposals require an increase or redistribution in public sector resources without a 'particularly strong case' being made to Central Government.
- 3.3 The Act also provides for new Local Spending Reports which will provide increased visibility regarding where public money is spent. This will enable local authorities, their partners and communities to take better informed decisions about the priorities they choose to pursue to promote the sustainability of their local community. What remains unclear at this early stage is the form that these spending reports will take, including the level of detail included, whether they will identify separate funding streams for each agency etc. Local Spending Reports will not be available until April 2009.
- 3.4 The Secretary of State recently invited authorities to submit proposals in relation to the Act by 31st July 2009. This is the first opportunity following publication of formal guidance on the process to be applied, and will be followed by other invitations and deadlines in due course. Authorities which do not submit proposals in the first wave should be able to do so later on and with the benefit of some knowledge of how this entirely novel process works in practical terms.

- 3.5 The process for agreeing initiatives and ideas to put forward is set out in Appendix A and as members will note is fairly prescriptive on certain issues. A key feature to be borne in mind is that the Panel which must be set up to generate and consider ideas must not include any elected representatives (this covers MP's and District, County and Parish Councillors). This appears challenging given the nature of representative democracy and the fact that many of our local opinion formers are members of elected bodies. The thinking behind this requirement appears to be to ensure that communities themselves are supportive of the issues being put forward. When suitable ideas have been agreed by a Panel the Council has an opportunity to consider whether or not it puts these ideas forward to the LGA.
- 3.6 The Act is not intended to replace other means of dealing with Community issues but is intended to allow communities to bring forward long standing, unresolved issues with those agencies responsible for their delivery. The limited guidance that is so far available suggests any changes that would be useful locally should be capable of some national relevance or importance and involve legislative change.
- 3.7 The Government has indicated that it:
- intends to favour proposals which require specific action from central government and are not already within the powers of local authorities;
 - does not wish to support proposals which require an increase or re-distribution of public sector resources without "a particularly strong case" being made;
 - will take into account a proposal's value for money, along with its wider costs and benefits, including its impact on areas or groups that may go beyond those set out in a proposal. Proposals which deliver the economies of scale which arise from more uniform approaches are more likely to succeed;
 - will be mindful of its existing policy positions for which it is publicly accountable
- 3.8 Currently we do not even have an initial list of thoughts for any panel to consider. Prior to setting up a specific panel it would be useful to use some of our existing consultative arrangements to generate some ideas that can be considered within the terms of the Act. The obvious forums for this discussion are through the Area Committees and the Local Strategic Partnership. The following process is suggested:
- Consideration of the details of the SCA and possible uses at the first cycle of Area Committee meetings in 2009 and at the LSP Board meeting in January 2009.
 - Consideration of any suitable ideas by an appropriate panel to be set up in Spring 2009.
 - A further report to Council in April 2009 setting out the results of the panel's deliberations and making a firm recommendation as to whether or not we submit a proposal to the Selector in the first wave of such proposals by July 2009.

4. MATTERS TO CONSIDER

- 4.1 It must be recognised that the outcome of any proposal is uncertain, with the possibility of disagreement and rejection at a number of stages. There is therefore a considerable risk that the process required could ultimately yield no results but still be very costly and time consuming in both officer and member time, which would be better focused on existing local priorities. Once some initial ideas are available and before proceeding further, it would therefore be wise to consider:

- The number of methods which currently exist for residents to raise issues with the Council
 - Whether those local issues include any which have remained unchanged or cannot be improved due to lack of government legislation, the key tenet of this legislation
 - How this process fits with Council priorities, work programmes and resource availability.
- 4.2 There are already a number of opportunities and channels in place through which North Herts residents can engage directly with their locally elected representatives or officers of the Council to express their concern over local issues, including
- Personal contact with their councillor or MP
 - Councillors' surgeries
 - Area Committees
 - Formal representation to Cabinet
 - District Wide Survey
 - Citizens Panel
 - Parish Council meetings
 - Locality (policing) panels
 - Business Ratepayers meetings
 - Other partnership meetings and annual events
 - Scrutiny, including task and finish groups
- 4.3 Changes to scrutiny arrangements and particularly the element whereby residents can use the 'Councillor Call for Action' to seek Council's formal consideration of long standing issues is another measure which has not yet come into place, but will provide another means of dealing with this type of activity and determining a local solution.
- 4.4 The additional 'duty to co-operate' or participate, placed on partner agencies working within a district, and certainly through its LSP, by legislation (Local Government and Public Health Act) from April 2009 provides an additional means for communities to bring forward long standing, unresolved issues with those agencies responsible for their delivery.
- 4.5 It would appear that the establishment of a new, representative 'sustainable communities panel' at this stage, without any prior knowledge of longstanding local issues, or indeed the local sustainability agenda, is not appropriate and would certainly not demonstrate any added value or represent effective value for money at this stage. The 2 stage process suggested at 3.8 would provide a useful platform for the setting up of a panel if necessary.
- 4.6 In terms of longstanding issues which have 'remained unchanged' which would benefit from the application of relevant legislation by Government, there are few, if any, immediately apparent for North Herts. Initial ideas suggested by groups looking to encourage use of the SCA include potential areas such as increasing the allocation of affordable housing, or the retention of the last facility (post office, shop etc) in a village for instance. These must be 'tested' against the local definition of sustainability and against existing measures which may already be in place – with regard to the issue of village facilities, for instance, through existing Supplementary planning policy guidance and therefore may not require more legislation in order to deliver.
- 4.7 In terms of the Council's three immediate priorities – Town Centres, Green Issues and Sustainable Development – then it will be important to consider any concerns raised against the aspirations of our existing Corporate Plan and the district's Sustainable Community Strategy; it must also be considered that each of these

documents will be subject to a regular 'refresh' process, and any additional activities agreed locally to increase 'sustainability' could be incorporated then.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 The intentions of the Sustainable Communities Act are linked across to the original 'powers of well-being' granted to local authorities by the Local Government Act of 2000, to ensure that the Act supports the role of local authorities as community leaders and contributes to the broader agenda for partnership working.
- 5.2 These powers of well-being (Appendix B) dispense with the need for local authorities to search for specific powers elsewhere in statute, enabling them to do anything they consider likely to promote or improve the economic, social or environmental well-being of their area - provided that it is likely to promote or improve the well-being in their area and does not involve raising additional money.
- 5.3 The new 'duty to involve' was introduced in the Local Government and Public Health Act 2007. The duty to involve requires best value authorities (defined in the Local Government Act 1999) to inform, consult or involve representatives of local people in the exercise of their functions, as also proposed by the Sustainable Communities Act, and increases the onus on partners to 'co-operate' in the delivery of local plans and priorities.

6. FINANCIAL AND RISK IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 As described above, the assembly of, training and resourcing of an additional panel to receive and consider applications against the Sustainable Communities Act are considerable, particularly when weighed against the risks of those actions not going forward to central Government.
- 6.2 The cost of a current single consultation through the District Wide Survey is in the region of £1400 (19 page questionnaire, posted to 1012 participants) plus the Consultation Officers' time in providing relevant analysis of the results. Although any panel created to deliver the SC Act would be smaller, and the questionnaire itself more succinct, the fact that the questionnaire would require 'open' or free text answers in itself increases the time and cost required for analysis very significantly.; there are also additional resource costs in terms of analysing and defining whether the issues raised were 'sustainable' by local definition.
- 6.3 The risk of assembling another consultation panel, requesting responses, collating and analysing those responses, for submission to the LGA when measured against the not inconsiderable risk of rejection by the LGA, or ultimately central government itself is very high. This does need to be considered carefully against the long term benefits which can already be obtained by formal representation through locally elected members, MPs etc.
- 6.4 It will be necessary to give further consideration to costs once we know if any suitable ideas have been generated. This could require growth which is unquantifiable at this time so it is important that the potential for cost is included on the list of budget risks for 2009/10.

7. HUMAN RESOURCE AND EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 This would constitute additional work to that already undertaken by the Council and its partners which would require additional officer capacity to take forward. This is also at a time of increasing 'scrutiny' functions and evidence of community engagement for the new performance measurement under CAA, so it is questionable whether the benefits to the district of another set of consultations

would justify the additional investment required versus the delivery of other, already agreed, priority areas of work.

- 7.2 The Council is required to demonstrate the application of relevant equalities legislation throughout its activities, and the implementation of this Act requires NHDC and its partners to take account of adequate 'representation' on any local panel or response made to the LGA.

8. CONSULTATION WITH EXTERNAL ORGANISATIONS AND WARD MEMBERS

- 8.1 The proposals in this paper have been discussed with the portfolio holders for policy and community engagement.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1 That Council note the further detailed information regarding the Sustainable Communities Act 2007.

- 9.2 That Council agree the process for initial discussion and potential generation of ideas as set out in paragraph 3.8.

- 9.3 That Council agree to receive a further report in April 2009.

10. APPENDICES

- **Appendix A – the SCA process**
- **Appendix B – the comparison of 'powers of well being' from the Local Government Act 2000 with the potential areas of focus for the Sustainable Communities Act 2007**

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BACKGROUND PAPERS

Relevant documents held by the Head of Policy, Partnerships and Performance.

The proposed SCA process

Before it makes any proposal a local authority must:

- have regard to the matters specified in the Schedule to the Act, which reflect some of the key concerns of the campaign group Local Works and its partners; these matters are attached overleaf.
- establish or recognise a panel of representatives of local persons – the guidance is clear that panel should not include any elected representatives, they must be made up of a representative group of 'local people' or their non elected representatives. This is intended to prevent the use of the legislation by elected members of any party to 'lobby' government, when other means for those elected representatives exist through their existing party structures.
- the aim to include under-represented groups (defined in the regulations, but which must have reference to the local population) in the panel;
- consult the panel(s) about the proposal and try to reach agreement with them;
- have regard to any guidance issued by the Secretary of State;
- if a local authority proposes a transfer of functions, first consult both the existing provider and its proposed replacement.

The Secretary of State initiates the process by inviting local authorities to make proposals which they consider would contribute to promoting the sustainability of local communities. The first invitation was made in October 2008, when formal guidance on the panels and LGA role was not yet in place; the deadline for the next submission of proposals for action to the LGA is 31 July 2009. The frequency and timing of further invitations will be agreed between DCLG and the local government sector in due course.

It must be noted, however, that there is no obligation on the authority to make any submission in response to these invitations, nor is it a requirement to 'opt in' to any invitation to benefit from the receipt of the district spending reports from Central Government. The legislation is a vehicle by which areas of work which remain incomplete despite repeated efforts and hence may require legislative powers to drive forward can be brought to the attention of Central Government. Invitations to 'opt in' will continue to be made at regular intervals, to be published by the Secretary of State in the future.

The ideas generated by local communities are fed through their local authority, and compiled into a shortlist to the LGA (known as the "selector"). The LGA has a role to play in determining which of the short list proposals should be put forward to its discussions with Central Government. The Government will then work with the LGA to try and reach agreement regarding which of the proposals on the short list should be implemented.

There is a statutory right of response, requiring central government to provide a formal response to the LGA including all the issues raised with them, whether they then proceed to legislation or not. The Secretary of State must publish her decision and the reasons for it, along with a statement of the action she proposes to take to implement any proposal. This statement will be known as the SCA action plan. Each year the Secretary of State must publish and lay before Parliament a report which describes the progress that has been made in relation to the action plan.

The Panels themselves

The guidance is still at the draft stage, but DCLG have decided to take a 'light touch' with both the Regulations and the guidance. This means that while councils must meet certain basic requirements, the constitution and workings of the panels are for individual decision. What is already very clear is that there is a specific requirement for the panels not to include elected representatives, to prevent the use of this legislation to 'lobby' where routes already exist through political parties; this deficit and effective removal of democratic

accountability and recognition will be of concern to locally elected representatives, whose primary function is to represent their electorate.

The process is both flexible and voluntary. The Council can suggest matters which it must then (try to) agree with the panel. Or the panel can suggest topics which are then considered along with the local authority. There is no obligation to make proposals at all, although there is a requirement to identify a panel or means of taking any issues forward should they come to the attention of the local authority.

Under the Act, to take matters forward to the LGA, a Council must

- establish or recognise a panel of representatives of local persons;
- aim to include under-represented groups in the panel;
- consult the panel(s) about the proposal and try to reach agreement with them;

The guidance allows local authorities to meet the requirement on panels by:

- establishing new ones;
- recognising existing arrangements; or
- a combination of both.

The LGA expects that many councils will use existing panels to generate ideas and potential proposals under the Act, while establishing a new panel to take a view on those to be advanced to the stage of formal application. LGA considers that the need to recognise panels should not exclude other local bodies from discussing potential SCA proposals since partnership bodies within the LSP family, council scrutiny meetings, or neighbourhood forums of varying kinds, may all come up with ideas and suggestions for subsequent development under the Act. Councils will have the option of:

- recognising such bodies for SCA purposes; or
- channelling such suggestions through a separately established SCA panel.

Either way, the Council must 'aim to' include under-represented groups, defined as those groups of local persons who in the opinion of a local authority are under-represented in civic and political activity in the authority's area. Proposals will not be penalised if such groups do not participate, but they should have had the opportunity to do so. Furthermore, whilst the guidance is not specific on how much weight councils must allow such views to influence the choice of proposals

- the Regulations provide for the Council to act as the final arbiter of what constitutes under-representation; and
- the guidance requires that that any opinion which a local authority takes into account must be 'reasonable' in line with the existing statutory framework for local government decision-making. It would be within NHDCs remit to determine what is reasonable, and indeed the final definition of 'sustainability' itself would be determined by the council and its partners, considering the local needs and context.

Local Government Act/Powers of well being 2000 and the new Sustainable Communities Act 2007

'Powers of well-being' were granted to local authorities under the Local Government Act 2000. These powers of well-being dispense with the need for local authorities to search for specific powers elsewhere in statute, enabling them to do anything they consider likely to promote or improve the economic, social or environmental well-being of their area - provided that it is likely to promote or improve the well-being in their area and does not involve raising additional money.

The Schedule contained within the Sustainable Communities Act describes a series of matters to which local authorities must have regard, identified as having a significant impact on sustainability within a community. It is not, though, exhaustive or exclusive – it is intended as an indication only. However, it contains a number of very similar areas to those which already exist under the original 'powers of well being' within the LG Act of 2000.

MATTERS TO WHICH LOCAL AUTHORITIES MUST HAVE REGARD

- the provision of local services,
- the extent to which the volume and value of goods and services that are—
- offered for sale; or
- procured by public bodies

and are produced within 30 miles (or any lesser distance as may be specified by a local authority in respect of its area) of their place of sale or of the boundary of the public body,

- the rate of increase in the growth and marketing of organic forms of food production and the local food economy,
- measures to promote reasonable access by all local people to a supply of food that is adequate in terms of both amount and nutritional value,
- the number of local jobs,
- measures to conserve energy and increase the quantity of energy supplies which are produced from sustainable sources within a 30 mile radius of the region in which they are consumed,
- measures taken to reduce the level of road traffic including, but not restricted to, local public transport provision, measures to promote walking and cycling and measures to decrease the amount of product miles,
- the increase in social inclusion, including an increase in involvement in local democracy,
- measures to increase mutual aid and other community projects,
- measures designed to decrease emissions of greenhouse gases,
- measures designed to increase community health and well being,
- planning policies which would assist with the purposes of this Act, including new arrangements for the provision of affordable housing, and
- measures to increase the use of local waste materials for the benefit of the community.

In this Schedule the following terms shall have the following meanings—

“local services” includes, but is not restricted to, retail outlets, public houses, banks, health facilities, including hospitals and pharmacies, legal services, social housing, post offices, schools, public eating places, leisure facilities and open spaces;

“local food economy” means a system of producing, processing and trading primarily organic forms of food production, where the activity is largely contained in the area or region where the food was produced;

“local jobs” mean—

(a)
jobs in companies or organisations that in the opinion of the appropriate authority will spend a significant proportion of their turnover in the locality of the place of operation; and

(b)
jobs which are held by people living within 30 miles of that job;

“mutual aid” means actions or initiatives by people in the community to improve services or provisions for themselves and other persons in the community;

“product miles” means the total distance produce is transported from the place of growth or production to the place of consumption;

“social inclusion” means the opportunity for all people resident in any area to play an equal role in the economic, social and civic life of the area;

“local democracy” means the ability to participate, by means of voting at elections or otherwise, in decision-making that is as local as practicable to people’s place of residence; and

“community health and well-being” means the degree to which persons resident in an area identify with that area and receive an increased quality of life as a result of the nature and the environment of the locality

TITLE OF REPORT: QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS

The following question has been submitted by a Member of the Council, in accordance with Standing Order 10.4(a):

Area Committees and the Council’s Administration

From Councillor Judi Billing to the Leader of the Council (Councillor F.J. Smith):

“Please could the Leader of the Council tell us whether the structures of the Council that we currently have in place mean that all five area committees can expect to be engaged with and responded to by the administration with equal respect and consideration in their roles as community leaders, representatives and advocates for their particular areas?”

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COUNCIL 4 December 2008
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PART 1 – PUBLIC DOCUMENT	AGENDA ITEM No. 7A
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TITLE OF REPORT: QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS

The following questions have been submitted by Members of the Council, in accordance with Standing Order 10.4(a):

(1) Hertfordshire Pathfinder

From Councillor Lawrence Oliver to the Leader of the Council (Councillor F.J. Smith):

“Is the Leader of the Council satisfied with the progress being made by the Hertfordshire Pathfinder project, what are the costs to NHDC and what savings does he believe the project will deliver to NHDC?”

(2) Facilities for Teenagers

From Councillor Steve Jarvis to the Portfolio Holder for Policy & Green Issues (Councillor Mrs C.P.A. Strong):

“The District Wide Survey showed that "facilities for teenagers" were the top priority for "activities that the council should undertake to make the area a better place to live" in three out of the district's four towns. Why do none of the Administration's three priorities address this issue?”

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TITLE OF REPORT: NOTICE OF MOTIONS

To consider the following motions submitted by Members of the Council, due notice of which has been given in accordance with Standing Order 11.1:

(A) Cadwell Lane, Hitchin – Environmental Issues

To be moved by Cllr David Billing and seconded by Cllr Deepak Sangha:

"That the Council will urgently review the possibilities for actions now to improve the quality of life in those residential areas, in particular Cadwell Lane, which suffer from the proximity of industrial areas and associated heavy traffic. The Council agrees that the problems reported by Hitchin residents in Cadwell Lane and near the station sidings, and underlined by last year's scrutiny, are so destructive of the quality of life that they cannot all be left for remedy by longer-term measures."

(B) 2012 Olympic Games

To be moved by Cllr Martin Stears-Handscorn (seconder to be advised)

"That this Council welcomes the presentation made this evening and agrees to ask officers to investigate what steps can be taken to ensure the maximum benefit to the District is derived from the 2012 Olympic Games. In particular it agrees to use this opportunity to draw in resources to improve sports facilities in the District, especially for young people."

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