The Old Courthouse
Burgage
Southwell
Nottinghamshire
NG25 0EP
Tel: 01636 816103
admin@southwell-tc.gov.uk

Dear Councillor

You are summoned to attend this meeting, the agenda for which is set out below.

Members of the Public are invited to attend.

Notice of Meeting: **FULL COUNCIL**
Date and Time: **Wednesday 20 September 19.00**
Venue: **The Old Courthouse**

AGENDA

23/09/077 **Apologies for absence**

23/09/078 **To receive any declarations of interest.**
Members are hereby reminded of the provisions of sections 26-34 and Schedule 4 of the Localism Act 2011.

23/09/079 **Minutes of previous meetings**
79.1 **Minutes Wednesday 19th July 2023 – previously circulated**
79.2 **Matters arising (not covered by the agenda – for information only).**

23/09/080 **To receive and note the most recent committee meeting minutes from the following standing committees that have taken place since the last Full Council meeting.**
80.1 Draft Governance & Finance – 09th August 2023 – noted.
80.2 Draft Planning & Highways Meeting – 06th September 2023– noted.
80.3 Draft Town Environment 13th September 2023 - noted

23/09/081 **Co- option of a new councillor to West Ward**

23/09/082 **To receive the Declaration of 'Acceptance of Office of newly elected Councillors and if not now received to agree to do so before or at the next meeting of the Full Council**

23/09/083 **Nomination of 1 trustee to Southwell Leisure Centre**

23/09/084 **Opportunity for questions from Councillors and Members of the Public**

23/09/085 **Chairman's Report and Announcements**
-Expression of interest Church St Toilets – to be circulated
- Thanks to staff/councillors/volunteers for work on TOB
- Thanks to staff for work on Stalls Market
- Update on tree management policy and recommendation for Ash Tree Spinney
- Nottingham Road Car Park lighting – previously circulated
- Badgers Field update – previously circulated

23/09/086 **Clerk & Projects Report -**previously circulated

23/09/087 **County Councillor Report –** to be circulated

23/09/088 **District Councillor Report –** previously circulated

23/09/089 **Finance Matters –** to be circulated

089.1 Summary Income & Expenditure and Reserves to end August 2023
089.2 Bills for Payment – previously circulated
089.3 Late bills for payment (to be circulated)

23/09/090 **Proposal to adopt Cycle to Work scheme – previously circulated**

23/09/091 **Recommendations from Town Environment -** previously circulated
91.1 Riverside Bridge - verbal update

23/09/092 **Live Streaming of Meetings –** previously circulated

23/09/093 **Response from County Council regarding FixMyStreet –** previously circulated

23/09/094 **Council to confirm Flood Alleviation Funds allocation –** previously circulated

23/09/095 **To resolve on whether the Council will move into closed session in accordance with the Public Bodies (admission to meetings) Act 1960 as amended by Section 100 of the Local Government Act 1972 for the following confidential items – previously circulated.**

095.1 Staff update – recommendations following HR meeting – confidential

23/09/096 **Items for Communication**
- Nottingham Road to Brackenhurst Footpath meeting to be convened
- WMRG user group meeting is scheduled for 06 October 6pm

23/09/097 **Items for discussion at next meeting -**

23/09/098 **Date of next meeting** Wednesday 18th October 7pm

Abi Brackenbury

Deputy Clerk to the Town Council 14/09/23

District Councillor reports:

District Cllr Penny Rainbow – see attached PDF

District Cllrs Karen Roberts and Peter Harris Report for September 2023
Full Council
The changes of leadership from the election results to a Council with no overall control is now beginning to work together well in the interests of residents. Having had meetings of the three groups, these will be continuing so that we can agree key issues for the Council, these will be co-chaired by Karen Roberts. Keith Melton [Lib Dem] Trent holds the portfolio for Climate Change. Peter Harris chairs the Audit and Governance Committee and discussions about the thrust of Audit function have started.

It is notable that the Council

- does not currently have a district wide Housing Strategy and Delivery Plan (the previous strategy expired in 2016).
- does not currently have a Customer Experience Strategy, although Peter Harris' Working Group did propose a new methodology before the election that is being considered.
- will be reviewing the performance of the council and Active4Today
- will be reviewing information to be shared with elected Councillors relevant to their ward duties
- has proposed a new Senior Anti-Social Behaviour Officer post to supervise the Community Protection Officers ensuring deployment of patrols in key locations and to assist with dealing with more complex ASB and safeguarding and recognising the importance of working with the police to take action on ASB when appropriate CCTV images are available.

An Extraordinary Full Council meeting will be held on 20 September 2023 to agree publication of the Amended Allocations & Development Management Plan.

Keith is proposing to use the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund project opportunity to kick start the decarbonisation of social housing stock, improve properties thermal comfort whilst also reducing the costs for tenants in heating their homes. Keith is also looking to boost insulation standards on new build houses for private sale here. We are aware that there are opportunities for community driven renewable energy generation - rather than being imposed by national commercial projects - as one huge solar panel plan for over 3000 acres in the north of the District - that has not even been discussed with the communities to be surrounded - despite having detailed plans [which were declared 'Confidential'! - when first revealed to private meeting of Cllrs last week. Ideas should be discussed by our communities and with Keith.

Planning Committee [Keith Melton and Peter Harris]
There were no local planning applications determined by the Committee in August. However, we would remind Councillors that if there are any concerns about plans that you see, you should always refer them to us, as many of the applications are determined by officers under the 'scheme of delegation'. It is important that local concerns are passed to us, so that we can review the applications and may ask for a reference to the Planning Committee.

The Government's pressure for a significant increase in Gypsy and Traveller sites in the District - a much higher number than neighbouring Districts] will increase pressure for new sites, and a plan for 21 new caravan sites in Barnby in the Willows was agreed on a split decision.

Performance and Policy Improvement Committee (PPI) – Karen Roberts

Tenant Engagement Board: Alice Brazier, Penny Rainbow & Neil Ross
Planning Policy Board: Andy Freeman, Mike Pringle & Karen Roberts

Storage bins at Kings Court delayed due to further consultation with residents.

The Community Plan is being reviewed – the plan will be discussed again at an extraordinary meeting on September 25.

PPI has formed two new Workings Groups has been formed to investigation/consider: support for affordable active lifestyles and another to give councillors greater transparency regarding issues pertinent to residents in their wards.

The provision of social housing for Ukraine scheme has been very successful with 105 households passing through the scheme and 67 households in current host placements with 3 new arrivals anticipated in the next few weeks. The Council has obtained a funding from Local Authority Housing Fund to purchase 14 homes (5 completed & 9 offers made) to alleviate housing pressures. Barratts Homes have also supplied 3 homes for a 2 year period.

Minutes reported by Planning Policy Board on Tuesday 25th July: The Business Manager for Planning Policy & Infrastructure highlighted the need for Neighbourhood Bodies to have key people able to drive the process locally, but that the PP & I team were able to provide input. The Senior Planner highlighted some initial concerns over the approach in the proposed new Southwell Neighbourhood Plan, which would result in large areas of land around the Town being covered by a protective designation. This had the appearance of almost being a local Green Belt.

Please briefly outline why you are interested in being a Parish Town Councillor

Southwell is such a special town, and I would be thrilled have the opportunity help support it as a Town Councillor. Wherever I have lived, I have played an active role as a volunteer in my local community, supporting both local government and charities. However, these have tended to be 'ad hoc' roles and, having recently retired, I am now able to commit more time and energy. I would like to step-up my contribution to serve as a Town Councillor.

I moved to Southwell (West Ward) in December last year, and while this makes me a relative newcomer with lots to learn about the issues the Town and Council are dealing with, I have deep roots in the area. My Dad lives in Southwell, I was brought up in Lambley and went to school in Calverton.

My application is not motivated by a specific issue and I would simply like to roll-up my sleeves and support the Council wherever my skills and experience could be most useful. Having said this, I have bought a passion for the following areas to roles I have had to date, and would be delighted to continue to support these areas, if it would be helpful:

- Much of my volunteer work with local government and charities has supported the **environment** and **traffic management**, which I believe are vital for a healthy and prosperous place to live.
- My professional work has helped create **alliances to achieve more together than we can separately**, particularly through building partnerships and fundraising for collaborative projects.
- I have worked to enhance **inclusivity** and **accessibility** in both my volunteer and professional roles. These issues are important to me, for reasons of equality, and also because they are fundamental for the sustainability of projects.

I am a member of the Labour Party and would wish to serve as a Labour Councillor. However, my interests are in working collaboratively with Councillors of all parties and none to support Southwell as a vibrant and sustainable place to live, work and visit.

Please tell us about the skills you feel you would bring to the Council.

Over a 30+ year career, I have worked across several sectors. After 13 years in the Civil Service, I changed tack and took roles in the NHS and charity sectors. I have also volunteered in diverse areas. Working with others to get things done has been a 'golden thread' running through all my roles. I like to bring people together to get broad perspectives on an issue and build effective partnerships. Some examples of skills and experience I hope might be useful include:

Supporting Local Government:

- Swindon Borough Council: Member of Steering Group for Old Town Traffic Management Scheme. I led on community engagement, and organised a large street party, with £1k EU funding, as a creative way to get high number of residents to participate in the consultation. Led to popular support for a 20mph zone, which was implemented.
- Winsley Parish Council: Member of Climate Change and Biodiversity Committee. Co-host of 2022 'Great Big Green Week' including Annual Parish Meeting with talks, stalls and activities, and guided walks.
- I have always been an active citizen, inputting to Parish Meetings, Neighbourhood Plans, etc.

Working collaboratively via Committees to get things done

- I have extensive experience working with Government boards and committees to develop and agree strategic plans and budgets, lead their implementation and monitor and report back on

progress. In a 13-year career at the UK Govt body NERC, my first roles were as Secretary to several Boards, each with typically £2-5M annual budgets. Later, I became Head of International Strategy and then Head of Secretariat for the Living With Environmental Change UK Policy Partnership. In these roles, I was a member of several Boards. This included serving as a UK representative on the European Commission's Environment Research Programme Board with ca. €200M pa budget.

- Charity Trustee – RSPCA (Swindon Branch).

Leading Development of Successful Collaborative Community Projects and Funding Bids,
After my career in the Civil Service, I worked as a charity fundraiser, securing grants from philanthropic trusts.

- For the RSPCA, I led the start-up of a philanthropy programme to enable one of the UK's largest rescue centres to access grant funding for projects. I grew funding from Trusts five-fold in just over a year. As part of this, I worked with staff from a local supported housing charity, a homeless shelter and local authority young offenders service on a project to help members of vulnerable communities build confidence and skills by working with the animals in our care and their own animals.
- I developed the first successful bid to the National Lottery Heritage Fund for the charity Whale and Dolphin Conservation, for a community-based citizen science programme.

Promoting inclusivity and accessibility

- While I have been able to promote stakeholder engagement in much of my experience outlined above, I had the opportunity to focus on accessibility as Patient Information Officer for an NHS Hospital Trust. I managed an 18-month project to ensure that all leaflets that the Trust provided for patients met new national legislation for improved accessibility, in terms of 'readability', developing versions for patients with learning disabilities, and access to versions in large format, braille and audio files. As part of this role I led workshops of the Trust's Patient Focus Group, ensuring the project work was guided by patients' needs.

Declaration and Consent

I declare that I am eligible to become a Town Councillor in the Parish of Southwell and I certify that the contents of this application form are true and correct.
I consent to my details being retained if I am co-opted as a Councillor.
I consent to having a Town Council email address and to receiving Town Council documentation via electronic means (email).
I consent to my name, address and telephone number being published together with my Town Council email address.

Signed Gina Ad. Date 17 July 2023 .

Please return the completed form to:

Mrs Lesley Wright
Clerk to the Town Council
clerk@southwell-tc.gov.uk
01636 816103

Agenda Item 085

Proposed Purchase of Badger Field BY STC

Second Report for Full Council as prepared by the Working Group

1 **Legals** – Solicitors now instructed but the legal process is in early stages.

Proposal – *to ask solicitors to continue progressing the purchase. NOTE: they are currently waiting for further info from STC on the issue of badgers before taking any further steps.*

2 **Access** – Solicitors have however informally reported that the title documents do not indicate any access problems to the land albeit these need some clarification as to their extent.

Proposal – *To ask solicitors to continue to examine this point and outline in their Report on Title.*

3 **Planning** – Consent for a full traditional burial ground on the entire site was refused in 2019 due to a failure by the applicant to provide any ecological data. There were no other reasons for refusal given by officers. The Working Group consider that consent for a burial ground is likely to be forthcoming subject to resolving the ecology. The LPA had no option but to refuse in these circumstances and generally the Officer Report was positive.

Proposal – *That STC informally asks the LPA to confirm that a planning consent for green burial/interment of caskets/memorial garden is likely to be forthcoming upon receipt of necessary ecology reports and to indicate informally which reports might be required in the context of the proposed uses.*

4 **Geology** – It is presumed that no geological issues exist which would preclude green burial on part of the site but no investigations have taken place. It is considered that by their nature, adverse geology which might preclude green burial will not preclude interment of ashes or memorial gardens which are very lightly regulated.

Proposal – *That STC undertake necessary investigations to determine if green burial is geologically possible on all or part of the site.*

5 **Purchase Rationale** – To fulfil an unmet need from residents for green burial in Southwell including interment of ash caskets and use as memorial gardens. To protect the site and preserve the site for the town and ensure that its high ecological, environmental and community value is retained and protected for the community. To prevent "lawful but antisocial damage to the field and the environment" by a third party landowner and to protect the badger sett.

Proposal – *that the Working Group continue to develop a proposal for potential public uses for the site for consideration by full Council.*

6 **The Potwell Bridge** – It has been commented that the bridge is in disrepair and may be structurally unsafe. The bridge is constructed in standard brick ring bond with no immediate evidence of decay or failure to the structure albeit there is some evidence of a failure to maintain parapets and copings which are non-structural and not considered of any significance.

Proposal – *STC seeks informal advice from a suitably qualified person as to whether for not there is any physical evidence of any need for any form of formal survey of the structure to ensure its structural stability and suitability for light vehicles as used for interments.*

7 **Management of Burials** – In the event green burial and ash casket interment is feasible, this will require management. STC does not currently hold this skill set which would need to be acquired.

Proposal – *That the Working Group investigate whether or not in-house management is viable and if not, what alternatives exist and report back to full Council.*

8 **Ecology.** – A member of the Working Group met Dr Richard Yarnell an Associate Professor at the School of Animal, Rural and Environmental Sciences at NTU Brackenhurst Campus on site and they identified an active Badger Sett along the southern boundary of the site in an area approximately 30m deep which may in part form part of Badgers Field and in part form part of the field to the south which is farmed. This is effectively a "no mans land" which has been left to nature for a long time and where field boundaries have disappeared. Dr Yarnell confirmed that in the main the Badgers were foraging in the fields to the south with more limited use of Badger Field. He confirmed that it was feasible subject to normal consents to "nudge" the Badgers to the south and away from the open area of Badger Field and that this would have little or no adverse impact upon the clan. Badgers are primarily opportunistic surface foragers which rely mainly upon earthworms but will take carrion and occasionally small mammals and birds. They are omnivores and will also take other foods. They will not dig deep for their food and the possible use of the site for green burial is not prevented by their presence locally.

Proposal – *That the Working Group seek the help and assistance of NTU Brackenhurst to check the badger activity on site and develop an ecological strategy for the site. NOTE: Dr Yarnell has indicated that NTU can recommend a suitable ecologist experienced in badgers.*

9 **Site Boundaries –** All site boundaries other than the southern boundary are self-evident. It is not possible to identify the southern boundary with any precision as it runs through the "no mans' land occupied by Badgers. It is highly unlikely that this imprecision will ever be of any importance unless and until the Badgers move on and leave the Sett. Nonetheless it would be useful for STC records to have an idea of the location of the boundary and the extent to which the Sett lies within STC land ownership upon purchase.

Working Group members consider that it may be possible that a substantial part or the entirety of the Sett is not in fact located on Badger Field but land under the ownership and control of a local farmer.

Proposal. – *That the Working Group prepare a text for the Clerk to send to the STC solicitor to send to the vendors solicitor to ask them to respond to two points which are appropriate questions to ask in these circumstances.*

A Can the vendors solicitors ask their client if they were aware of the Badger Sett on their land and the position of badgers as a protected species?

B Can the vendors ask their client if they are able to precisely identify the line of the southern boundary as it appears to be somewhere within "no mans" land but is not clearly delineated on site.

Note: These are reasonable questions to ask and which then put the vendors solicitors on notice of the presence of badgers and some lack of clarity over the line of the boundary. The vendors solicitors are highly likely to advise their clients that these are reasonable questions for any prospective purchaser to ask and should be dealt with. Solicitors will understand the import of the presence of protected species and boundary imprecision.

10 Funding – An application for a grant has been made to NSDC under Levelling Up but no application for a loan has yet been made. The Working Group still consider that a budget annual cash flow cost of circa £1,000 per month is full and realistic. This broadly breaks into an average of £350 interest, £450 capital repayments and £200 grounds maintenance and sundries. The capital repayment element is a transfer from cash into assets and is principally a cash flow issue. The true cost is therefore circa £550 per month.

The purchase price as agreed is £125,000 and a provisional sum of £10,000 has also been allowed for incidental costs such as fencing, fees and sundries.

The green burial charges at Tithe Green were incorrectly provided to the Working Group by a local undertaker and are £1,720 for a natural woodland burial and £1,495 for a meadow burial. Ash casket interment is £775 for woodland and £550 for meadow.

Green burial costs are circa £500 for excavation and tree purchase and net receipts are therefore £1,00 to £1,200 per burial. The Working Group has been taking testings locally and considers that a minimum of 12 green burials per annum are likely but the number may rise as high as 30.

It is therefore realistic to proceed on the basis that if green burial is feasible, then the full cash flow costs of purchase can be covered.

If green burial is not feasible but ash casket burial is, then costs again likely to be covered as a single ash burial plot price is circa £500. If green burial is not physically feasible, the Working Group consider that there will be strong demand for Ash Casket Interment as the "next best thing". A budget of 30 casket interments is not unreasonable and will provide a cash flow to over acquisitions costs.

This assumption does not allow for any additional third party management costs. Based upon the information obtained and acquisition costs assumptions, the field should be cash positive to STC or worst not significantly negative, albeit there is likely to be a year 1 deficit.

Proposal – the *Working Group review viability as the additional information identified above informs the calculations and report back to full Council in due course.*

NOTE The clerk will provide a screen shot of Badgers Field off Google Earth and print at A3 colour for the full Council meeting.

Agenda item 086

Workload Report September 2023

The OCH stairlift has become loose at the bottom and the rail has bent. Oban lifts are sending quotes.
A pigeon has flown through the courthouse window, we are wating quotes from the glazier
The roundabout at Norwood Gardens has been removed for safety reason, a new base will be fitted in -house, possibly using some of the old skate park boarding.
Tour of Britain was a hugely successful event, and we received several comments from residents and Councillors commending us on the effort

Completed
Hand weeding Market Square & Car Parks
Emergency Tree Works at Squires Pond Spinney and Cludd Pond area
Brambles Cleared at Froggatt's Field Entrance
All meadows mown and baled – outside contractor
Decorated town for TOB
The large Pothole in Bishops drive has been filled.
All mowing is up to date and white lining has recommenced on football pitches.
Humberstone road wooden stakes are in deteriorating , after recent repair – solution to be investigated
Dudley Doy Oaks to be assessed as growing in road and close proximity to houses

Jobs To Do
Mowing season to October
Riverside bridge Ivan and Andy 2 to progress next week
Oak tree nursery to be established
Composter site , once agreed to, be constructed
Beryls meadow – attached paper
Spraying trial to start
Trial of Wildflowers beds on 2 sections on Church Street Car Park to be actioned
The Rotating Cup in Squires remains closed awaiting parts..
Norwood Garden play equipment to be repainted
Church Street walls to be painted when the weather allows. and cost up waterboard before weather is too damp.
Riverside Nature reserve status to be started
Following the TE Abi will investigate quotes for the painting of the rear of the OCH and replacement sills.
All Trees to be mapped and tagged
Hedge cutting to be started
New noticeboard to be installed at OCH
The TIC noticeboard to be renovated
Revisit bench audit
Clean market covers
Hanging baskets and flags down at end of September

Events
Cost of living event on market 14 October.
Makers markets 10 and 24 September.
The next Young Enterprise Market is to take place on 29 October. Live and local will also be sending some artists along and the marketing has begun. Maxeys Farm Shop have agreed to supply free pumpkins again.
Remembrance Parade will build on the success of last year on 12 November.
Late night shopping/Christmas Market will be 30 November. This year we have also requested the closure of Queen Street and additional stalls in the laybys.
Lantern walk in association with the Workhouse will be 09 December Bleasby School choir and Live and local will also be performing.
D Day celebrations 6th June – Council to decide STC involvement
Prepared L Wright & A Brackenbury

Bills For Payment September 2023 **Agenda Item**

CASH POSITION BEFORE ANY PAYMENTS ARE MADE				**£**	
CCLA Deposit Account					
NatWest Current Account					
Natwest Direct Saver					
Natwest Car Park Account					
Ref No	Supplier A/c Name	Analysis Description	Amount	VAT	Invoice Total
STC					
STC					
STC					£ -
3773	UNICOM	Phones Etc	174.05	34.81	£ 208.86
3774	SSE	the burgage	2,067.65	0	£ 2,067.65
3775	SSE	The Burgage	10	2	£ 12.00
3776	WATERPLUS	The Burgage	112.66	0	£ 112.66
3777	WATERPLUS	Church St Car Park	188.45	0	£ 188.45
3778	RIALTAS	I.T Support	762.63	152.52	£ 915.15
3779	SSE	Temp Car Park Nottingham Road	62.6	3.13	£ 65.73
3800	HANDICENTRE	Goods at Queen St	36.75	7.35	£ 44.10
3801	HANDICENTRE	Crew lane Goods	120.28	24.05	£ 144.33
3810	ABI BRACKENBURY	Sum up	59.13		£ 59.13
3811	SECURITY PLUS	car Park Collection Charges	10.99	2.2	£ 13.19
3780	NCC SUPPLIES	paper towels loo rolls	39.05	7.81	£ 46.86
3781	CASSELLS	R23 Seal	4.11	0.82	£ 4.93
3782	NALC	Training Abi Brackenbury	30	0	£ 30.00
3783	SSE	Feeder Pillar Market Place	-57.02	-2.85	-£ 59.87
3784	SSE	feeder pillar Market Place	53.38	2.66	£ 56.04
3785	SSE	Feeder Pillar Market Place	-71.92	-3.59	-£ 75.51
3786	SSE	Feeder Pillar Market Place	42.04	2.1	£ 44.14
3787	SSE	Feeder Pillar Market Place	31.99	1.59	£ 33.58
3788	SSE	Feeder Pillar Market Place	33.36	1.66	£ 35.02
3789	SSE	Feeder Pillar Market Place	28.69	1.43	£ 30.12
3790	SSE	Car Park Church St	539.06	107.81	£ 646.87
3791	SSE	Car Park Church St.	56.35	2.81	£ 59.16
3792	SSE	Car Park Church St.	143.46	7.17	£ 150.63
3793	WATERPLUS	OCH	194.73	0	£ 194.73
3794	CAPITA	Parking Transaction	17.01	3.4	£ 20.41
3795	BRANDON HIRE STATION	!7 panal Clamp	7.14	1.43	£ 8.57
3796	WATERPLUS	OCH	45.96	0	£ 45.96
3797	WATERPLUS	The Burgage	171.47	0	£ 171.47
3798	WATERPLUS	Church St. Toilets	78.69	0	£ 78.69
3799	WATERPLUS	Rec & Scout Hut	142.66	0	£ 142.66
3802	SSE	Temo Car Park Lighting Nottm R	39.37	0	£ 39.37
3808	THE MOWER SHOP	20 Echo Chainsaw"	395.46	79.09	£ 474.55
3809	CAPITA	Transaction Charges	4.08	0	£ 4.08
					£ -
					£ -
					£ -
					£ -
					£ -
					£ -
					£ -
					£ -
					£ -
					£ -
					£ -
					£96.73
					£ -
					£ -
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					£ -
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					£ -
					£ -
					£ -
					£ -
					£ -
					£ -
					£ -
					£ -
					£ -
	Total		£ 5,574.31	£ 439.40	£ 6,110.44

Signature 1 Date

Signature 2 Date

Agenda item 090. Previously agreed to be adopted at HR

Employer: How does the cycle to work scheme work for employers?

The cycle to work scheme allows employees to obtain commuter bikes and cycling accessories through their employer, whilst spreading the cost over 12 months and making unbeatable savings through a tax break.

Cyclescheme makes the implementation, coordination and administration of the cycle to work scheme a doddle.

Cyclescheme in 3 easy steps:

1

The employer registers with Cyclescheme - this only takes about 5 mins. Once registered the employer will be able to access free of charge promotional resources to help them publicise their exciting new employee benefit.

2

The employee visits their local bike shop or browses online to decide what they want; they then apply via the Cyclescheme website. The employer reviews their request and if they are eligible pays for the equipment.

3

The employee receives their bike and starts their salary repayments. After 12 months the employer will have recovered their costs and generated up to 13.8% in savings. The employee will be given their ownership options.

The cycle to work scheme savings:

£

Employees save between **25-39%** on the cost of the bike and/or accessories (or more with our offers) - calculate employee savings here.

Employers save up to **13.8%** on the cost of cycling equipment they process (e.g. for every £1,000 spent the employer can recoup up to £1,138) - calculate employer savings here.

Employer checklist:

You pay your workforce via Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE).

You have the right to enter into a legal agreement on behalf of the business or organisation you work for.

You are able to pay for your employees' bikes (don't worry, you will recover these costs from their gross salaries).

Southwell Flood Alleviation Project

RMA Short Form

Business Case

Church Street, Southwell, Nottinghamshire.

Version No: 5

Date: 22 December 2017

BUSINESS CASE APPROVAL SHEET

1 Review & Technical Approval

Project title	Southwell Flood Alleviation Scheme		
Authority project reference		EA reference	TRC003F/000A/081A
Lead authority	Nottinghamshire County Council	Date of submission	Oct 17
Consultant	JBA	FSoD Reference	**F/1718/0730**

'I confirm that this project meets our quality assurance requirements, environmental obligations and Defra investment appraisal conditions, that all internal approvals, including member approval, have been completed and recommend we apply to the Environment Agency for capital grant and local levy in the sum of £ 3,326,450

Job title	**Name**	**Signature**	**Date**
Authority Project Executive	Gary Wood		

'I have reviewed this document and confirm that it meets the current business case guidelines for local authority and Internal Drainage Board applications.'

OBC reviewer			

'I confirm that the project is ready for assurance and that I have consulted with the Director of Business Finance'

Area Flood & Coastal Risk Manager			
Assurance sign off - (Tick the appropriate box)			

AFCRM Assurance ☐ Projects < £100k Or Projects < £1m (if GiA & Levy <£100k)	NPAS Assurance ☒ Projects £100k - £2m

Recommendation for approval			Date
AFCRM or NPAS Chair	Ian Hodge		03/01/2018
Project total as approved (£k)	4368	Version Number	5
Project total made up of :	Capital Grant (£k)	2870	
	Levy (£k)	300	
	Other Contributions (£k)	1198	

2 Project Financial approval

Financial scheme of approval	**Project total**	**Name**	**Signature**	**Date**
Area Flood & Coastal Risk Manager	<£100k **or** <£1m (if GiA & Levy <£100k)			
Director of Business Finance	All projects >£100k	Chris Haynes-Brown	Yes	15/01/2018
Plus:				
Area Manager	£100k- £1m			
Director of Operations	£1m -£10m	Mark Sitton-Kent	Yes	15/01/2018

3 Further approvals (if applicable)

Date sent (or N/A)		Version number (if different)	
Date approved (or N/A)			
Final Comments			

For FSoD Coordinator use only:

From: Sitton - Kent, Mark
Sent: 15 January 2018 11:46
To: Leeder, Harry <harry.leeder@environment-agency.gov.uk>
Cc: Morris, Di <Di.Morris@environment-agency.gov.uk>
Subject: Re: RMA project For FSoD approval - Green - F/1718/0730 Southwell Flood Alleviation Project

I'm content to approve.

M

Sent from my iPhone

-----Original Message-----
From: Haynes-Brown, Christopher
Sent: 15 January 2018 12:18
To: National Project Assurance Service <NPAS@environment-agency.gov.uk>
Cc: Keable, Beck H <beck.keable@environment-agency.gov.uk>
Subject: Re: RMA project For FSoD approval - Green - F/1718/0730 Southwell Flood Alleviation Project

Happy to endorse Marks approval as per fsod consultation.

Best
Chris

Sent from my iPhone

Table of Contents

Business Case

1. Introduction

The objective of this business case is to maximise the benefits and reduce flood risk to all properties at risk from flooding in Southwell up to the 1.33% AEP flood. Given the approaches used, and wider above design benefits, this scheme will reduce the risk of flooding to 248 domestic and 66 business properties at a total capital cost of £4.368M.

The project delivers a cost benefit ratio of 7.98:1, has an adjusted partnership score of 100% and has secured contributions totalling £1.498M.

The outputs of this project are further complemented by the Natural Flood Management proposals submitted as a separate business case titled 'Improving Flood Resilience in Southwell – Slowing the Flow' which looks to counter the effects of climate change.

Southwell is located in central Nottinghamshire, approximately 10 km west of Newark and is within the district of Newark and Sherwood, with a population of approximately 7,000. Southwell's location is shown on Figure 1 overleaf.

Southwell has suffered from repeated flooding within recent history and was severely affected by extensive flooding on the 25th June 2007 and again on the 23rd July 2013. With some 300 properties and businesses reporting internal and external flooding during the 2013 event. Early feasibility concluded with a detailed report by AECOM comprising a Flood Study and Technical Appendix that helped inform the JBA investigations. This report can be provided if necessary as a reference however it has not been included due to its size and the fact the information contained within this report supersedes that of the AECOM report.

The event in 2013 led Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) to carry out a detailed investigation into the causes of the flooding and the possible ways of mitigating the risk of flooding to the community.

Figure 1. Location Plan - Southwell

Flood Risk in Southwell

In order to gain as full and confident an understanding as possible of the risk of flooding in Southwell the investigation consisted of the following:

1. Stakeholder engagement:
    a. Residents.
    b. Town Council (TC).
    c. Environment Agency (EA).
    d. Severn Trent Water (STW).
    e. Southwell Flood Forum (SFF).
    f. Newark & Sherwood District Council (NSDC).
    g. Businesses and Faith Groups
2. Review of historic flooding information:
    a. STW records.
    b. LLFA records.
3. Site visits:
    a. Define catchments and key assets.
4. Desktop study:
    a. Topography.
    b. Ground conditions.
    c. Geology.
    d. Historic maps.
5. A review of existing flood risk information:
    a. EA Flood mapping.
6. Detailed hydraulic modelling.

The support of the groups listed above has been invaluable in enabling the project to progress. It has helped identify a robust cost effective solution and also helped deliver cost savings during feasibility.

Early investigations identified the flooding to be contained within two discrete catchments, The Potwell Dyke catchment and Halam Hill catchment. This understanding allowed further investigations and subsequent mitigation proposals to be focussed on these catchments.

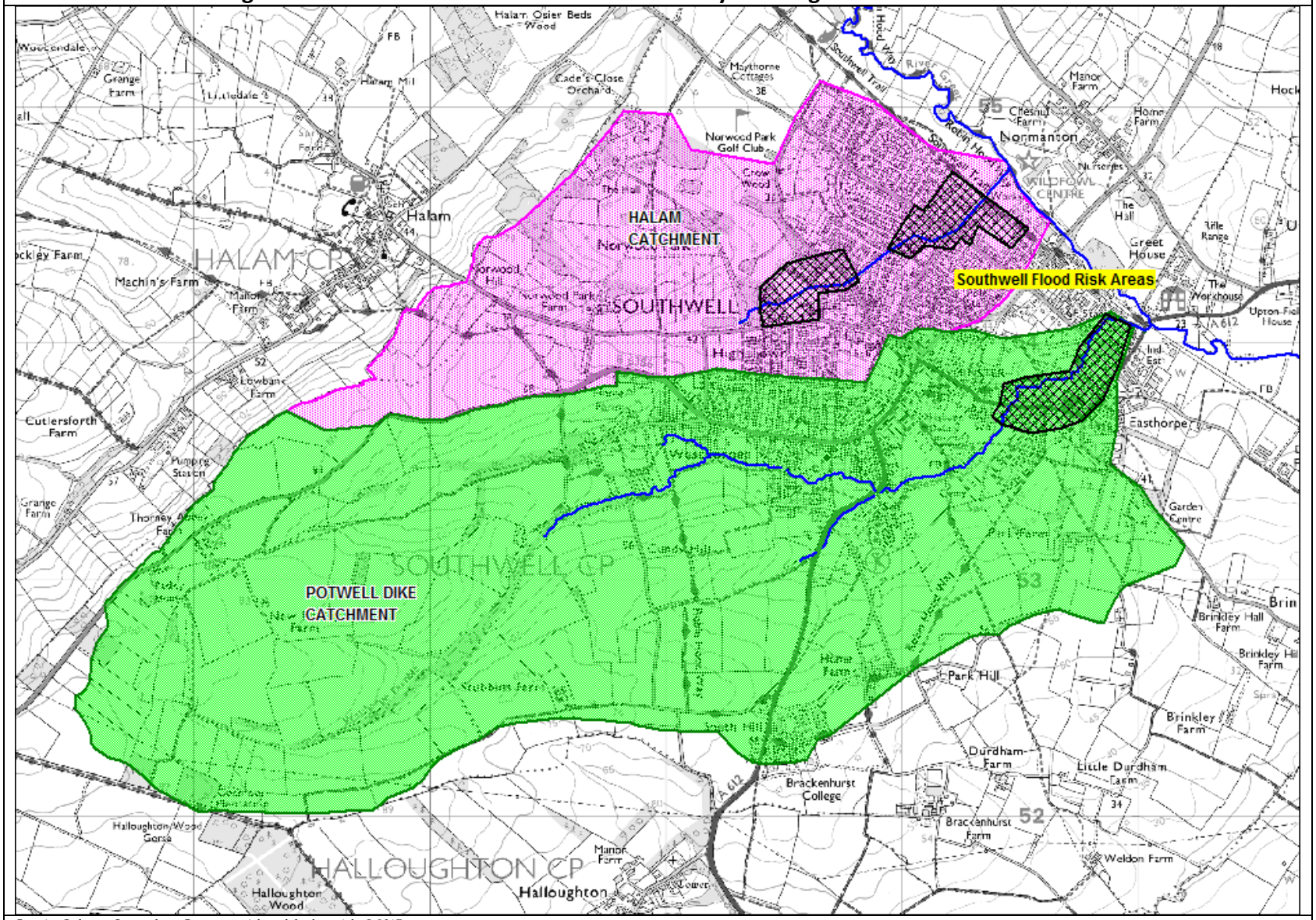
The Potwell Dyke flows from west to east through the southern urban area of Southwell and is classified as an ordinary watercourse. The Halam Hill watercourse is culverted extensively through the northern part of Southwell. Flooding of these two catchments is shown in photos 1-3 overleaf.

Figure 2 outlines the catchments and shows key flooding locations within each catchment.

Photo 1. Flooding in Halam Hill Catchment


Photo 2 and 3. Potwell dyke ‘out of bank’ flooding and downstream consequences on Church Street.

Figure 2 Halam and Potwell catchments with key flooding locations shown hatched.



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Southwell is an urbanised rural town and investigations found many areas where the natural rural drainage has been altered over the years. This finding is not unexpected as it occurs in many urbanised catchments however it does support the conclusion that flood risk in Southwell involves a complex interaction of a number of flooding mechanisms summarised below:

1. Potwell Dyke catchment:
    a. Fluvial flooding from Potwell Dyke.
    b. Overland surface water flooding.
    c. Surface water flooding transferring from Halam catchment.
    d. Rural runoff

2. Halam catchment:
    a. Overland surface water flooding.
    b. Surcharged piped network.
    c. Interaction with private surface water pond / drainage system
    d. Highways acting as surface water conduits
    e. Rural runoff

Due to this complexity any scheme designed to make a significant reduction of flood risk will need to impact upon several mechanisms simultaneously.

The preferred option is a combination of mitigation measures and has been designed to ensure that the maximum reduction of likelihood and consequences of flood risk can be achieved whilst delivering economic justification. Due to the number of different mitigation approaches future maintenance will be the responsibility of various stakeholders and managed on a location by location basis through stakeholder communication. The preferred option proposals are detailed in the following sections of the report.

2. Strategic case

Strategic context

The case for change

As Lead Local Flood Authority NCC has a duty under the Flood and Water management Act 2010 to prepare, publish and deliver a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS). The overall aim of the LFRMS is stated in the document as:

> **"This Local Flood Risk Management Strategy outlines how we, Nottinghamshire County Council, will manage flooding from local sources in our area and work with other authorities to manage all sources of flooding, now and in the future."**

The LFRMS (formally adopted by NCC in December 2016) is supported by an Action plan that identifies objectives and targets that will allow NCC to monitor progress as the strategy is implemented.

The overarching objective is:

To reduce flood risk to people, properties and critical infrastructure wherever possible, maximise multiple benefits and ensure that the inequalities gap does not widen.

The following are specific objectives and measures contained within the action plan that are relevant to this project:

Objective	Measure
To pursue new solutions, partnerships and alleviation schemes to manage future flood risks and adapt to climate change in Nottinghamshire	Develop a robust approach to the prioritisation of schemes to manage flood risk
	Seek external funding opportunities whenever possible
	Collaborate with local stakeholders to achieve common goals
	Progress capital schemes identified for flood alleviation

Objectives

This project sets out to reduce flood risk to all properties within Southwell currently in the 'Significant risk' band as defined by Outcome Measure 2 through a combination of mitigation measures. The proposed households benefitting from the scheme are summarised in Table 1. whilst Figure 3 overleaf summarises the locations and numbers of properties benefitting from the proposals. Table 2 shows the critical success factors for the project.

2. Qualifying benefits under Outcome Measure 2: households better protected against flood risk

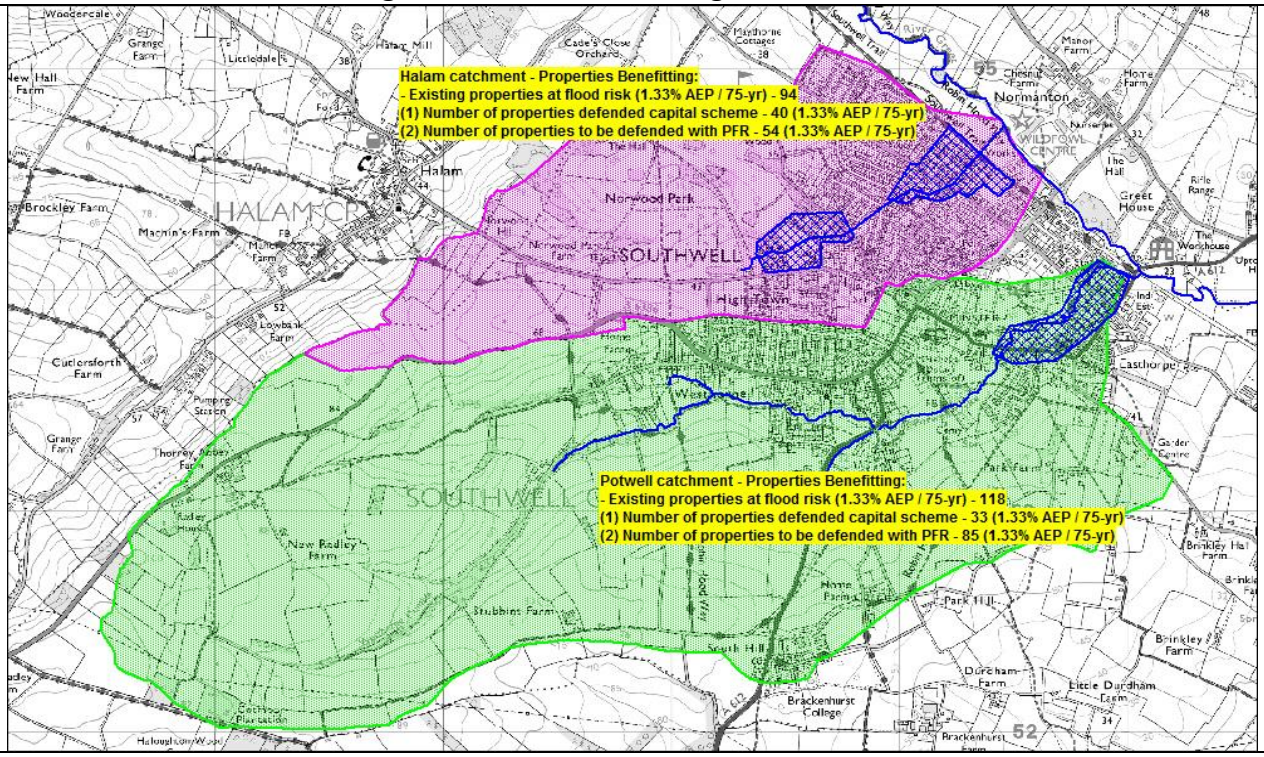
Number of households in:	Before			After			Change due to scheme		
20% most deprived areas							0	0	0
21-40% most deprived areas							0	0	0
60% least deprived areas							-17	-62	-138
At:	Moderate risk	Significant risk	Very significant risk	Moderate risk	Significant risk	Very significant risk	Moderate risk	Significant risk	Very significant risk
	75	62	169	58	-	31			

Table 1 – Proposed benefits

No.	Critical Success Factor	Measurement Criteria	Importance (1-5)
1	Reduce flood risk to all properties currently within the 'significant risk' band.	Number of properties at various levels of risk reduces. This is evidenced through hydraulic modelling carried out by JBA	1
2	Community engagement and confidence in solution	Customer engagement through the feasibility and design process	2
3	Reduce risk of flooding to the highway	Reduce frequency of flooding	3
4	Provide a cost beneficial solution	Minimum requirement of a whole life cost neutral scheme	2
5	Secure £1.498M third party funding	Income from third parties to help secure economic validity of proposals	1

Table 2 – Critical Success Factors

Figure 3 – Areas benefitting from scheme



3. Economic case

Consequences of Do Nothing

The Do Nothing assessment represents the baseline case against which other options are compared in order to determine the damage avoided by the scheme and thus the benefits of the proposals. This Do Nothing case assumes no further intervention or cost expenditure in terms of watercourse maintenance. For the purpose of this assessment the Do Nothing case assumes that river channel structures and all inlet and outlets will become blocked due to the lack of maintenance. In terms of modelling the following was assumed:

- All outlets to isolated surface water pipes are blocked by 90%.
- Inlet / outlet of culverted watercourse network are blocked by 90%.
- The remainder of network left un-adjusted.
- Openings of structures in river channels reduced.
- Manning's 'n' left unadjusted.

Methodology and guidance

The economic appraisal has followed the principles of the Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management – Appraisal Guidance (FCERM-AG)(Defra, 2010), as updated by supplementary guidance on the Defra website. Depth damage data has been taken from the Multi-Coloured Manual (MCM) (Flood Hazard Research Centre, 2016). In accordance with Treasury guidance a 100 year appraisal period has been used and the Treasury variable discount rate has been applied.

The economic flood assessment included a calculation of residential property damages for the Southwell study area, defined using the following methods:

- Used the National Receptor Database (NRD) (version 3, 2011) and MasterMap building outlines to derive the property dataset;
- Damages for each property have been determined from the modelled water depths from the 2D modelling undertaken for each option. The maximum depth from each flood duration modelled has been used to assess flood damages.
- Mean flood levels extracted at each property location for the 20%, 4%, 2%, 1.33%, 1%, 0.5% and 0.1% AEP design flood events;
- Applied the MCM 2016 data and updated this to 2017 using inflation of 1.9%;
- Depth damage curves ignore residential sub-floor level damages;
- Applied surveyed threshold levels where available and a calibrated threshold level of 185mm for residential properties. This threshold level was iteratively derived by comparing results with lists of properties flooded internally from previous flood events.
- Duration of flooding assumed as less than 12 hours based on the duration of flooding witnessed in previous flood events and the type of events that effect the town;
- Property 'type' MCM curves used (Detached, Semi-Detached, Terraced, Flat) (upper floor flats removed from analysis);
- Non-residential properties (NRP) with a code of 999 (unknown) were changed to a code 8 (industrial/workshop) to avoid over-estimating unknown properties (the Code 8 depth damage curve is much lower than the NRP sector average which is used for 999 properties as standard).

In addition to the above standard direct property flood damages, Table 3 below shows additional damage components that have been assessed:

Damage component	Methodology	Source
Local authority and emergency services losses	10.7% of direct residential property damages	MCM (2013), Section 6.8.6.
Indirect commercial losses	3% of commercial property damages	MCM (2013), Section 5.7.
Indirect property drying out costs	Additional electricity to run dehumidifiers. £604.80 per property for properties flooded to a depth less than 0.1m. £1,209.60 per property for properties flooded to a depth greater than 0.1m. Additional heating costs of £170 per property. **Values relate to additional values agreed with FHRC and as part of NPAS review.**	MCM (2005)
Vehicle damages	Total number of properties at risk multiplied by 28% to reflect time of day and warning, multiplied by average vehicle loss per household value of £3,100.	MCM (2013), Section 4.5.7
Evacuation and temporary accommodation costs	Loss values provided in MCM-Online standard data. "High" values used to reflect type of properties. High values have been used due to the rapid onset of flooding, the fire station being at risk, limited availability and high costs of rented accommodation locally, and evidence of very long periods of homeowners being relocated. **High values agreed following NPAS review.**	MCM (2013) Section 4.7.3
Intangibles	**£286 used as required following initial NPAS review**	MCM (2013) Section 4.9.4
Risk to life	Not assessed	-

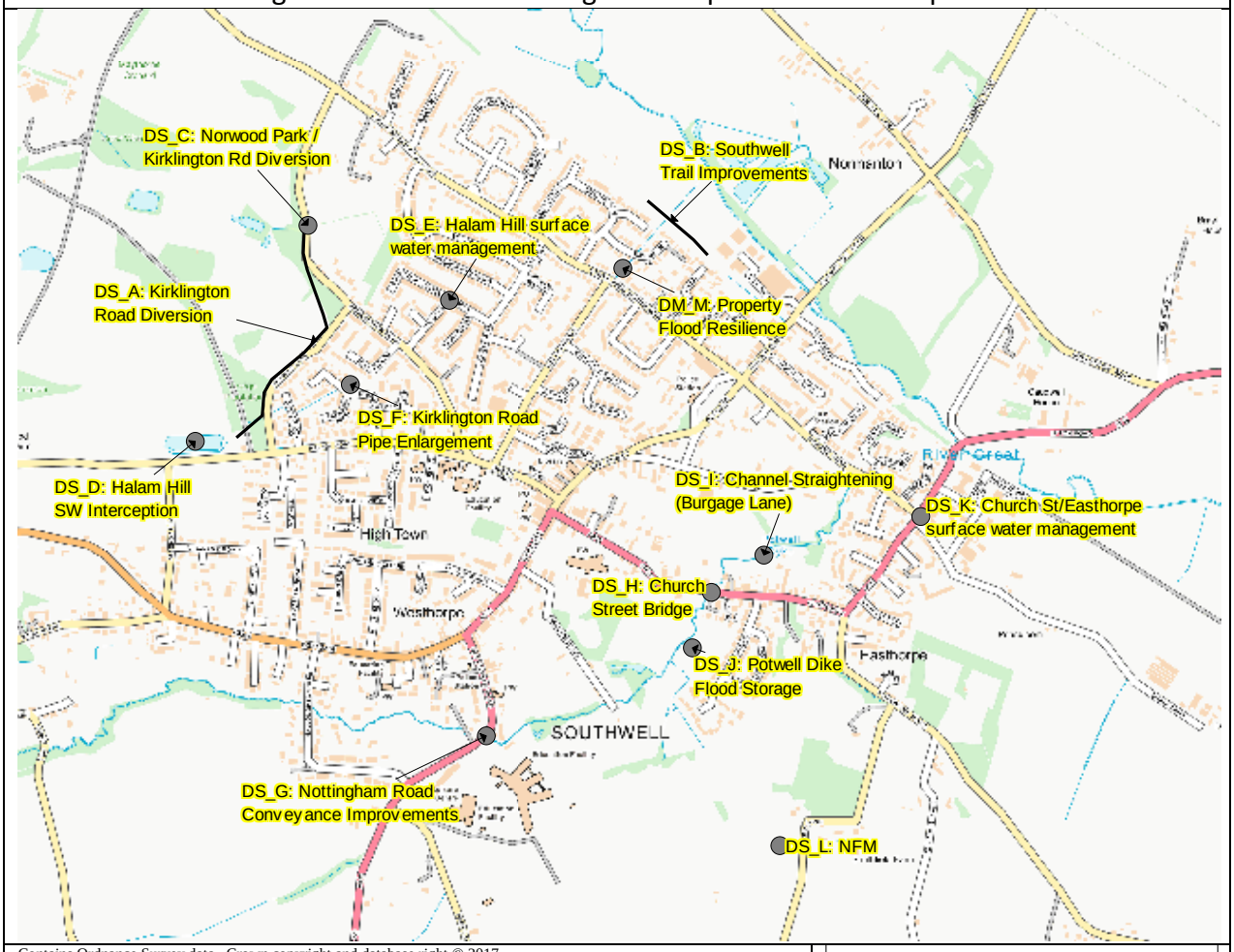
Table 3 Additional Damage Components

The following sections show the progression from a long list of options through to identification of the preferred option which itself is a combination of a number of proposals.

Long List of Options Considered

Figure 4 illustrates the approximate locations of the long list of options assessed for Southwell whilst Table 4 gives a summary of each option and the reasons for shortlisting or rejecting.

Figure 4 – Southwell – Long List of Options – Location plan



Options		Benefits delivered / Risks involved	Reasons for short list or rejection
1	Do Nothing	Cessation of all flood risk interventions in the area.	**SHORT LISTED** This would leave a community at risk of significant flooding from fluvial and surface water.
2	Do Minimum - Routine maintenance of assets i.e. maintaining the status quo.	No improvement in level of protection	**SHORT LISTED** This would leave the community at risk of flooding.
	Halam Hill		
3	Do Something A: Kirklington Road diversion pipe / channel - connect existing Halam Road attenuation pond to Kirklington Road pipe:	Divert excess flows from upper sections of Halam catchment and reduce amount of flood water reaching Halam.	**SHORT LISTED** Considered on short list as would deliver benefits.
4	Do Something B: Southwell Trail Improvements – Improve connectivity of trail to enable surface water to drain away from Archers Field.	Option would reduce the scale of surface water flooding in lower reaches of Halam catchment	**SHORT LISTED** Considered on short list as would deliver benefits.
5	Do Something C: Norwood Park / Kirklington Road diversion -	Divert overland flow from Norwood Park into Springfield Road / Leeway Road area	**SHORT LISTED** Considered on short list as would deliver benefits.
6	Do Something D: Halam Hill surface water interception – Increase capacity and connectivity of existing Halam Road storage pond	Improve interception of surface water flow in upper Halam catchment	**SHORT LISTED** Considered on short list as would deliver benefits.
7	Do Something E: Halam Hill surface water management – Introduce raised kerbs and road cambers to divert surface water away from high risk areas.	Improve management of surface water flooding	**SHORT LISTED** Considered on short list as would deliver benefits.
8	Do Something F: Increase capacity of Halam surface water drainage systems – increase capacity of main Kirklington Road pipe	Reduce scale of surface water flooding in Halam area.	**REJECTED** Significant cost and technical complexity made option unlikely to be feasible.
	Potwell Dyke		
9	Do Something G: Nottingham Road conveyance improvements – remove/reduce hydraulic throttle at Nottingham Road	Improve conveyance and reduce flood risk on Nottingham Road and in the upper catchment	**SHORT LISTED** Considered on short list as would deliver benefits.
10	Do Something H: Church Street Bridge - Removal or enlargement of Church Street Bridge (Commissioners Bridge).	Improve conveyance by removing hydraulic throttle caused by Church Street bridge.	**SHORT LISTED** Considered on short list as would deliver benefits.
11	Do Something I: Channel straightening downstream of Church Street and adjacent to Burgage Lane. Options included channel straightening and introduction of high level flood channels	Improve conveyance in Potwell Dyke which will reduce flood levels.	**SHORT LISTED** Considered on short list as would deliver benefits.
12	Do Something J: Potwell Dyke flood storage – Construction of flood storage area in Harvey's Field.	Attenuate flood volume upstream of Church Street.	**SHORT LISTED** Considered on short list as would deliver benefits.
13	Do Something K: Church Street / Easthorpe water management – Introduce raised kerbs and road cambers to divert surface water away from high risk areas.	Improve management of surface water flooding	**SHORT LISTED** Considered on short list as would deliver benefits.

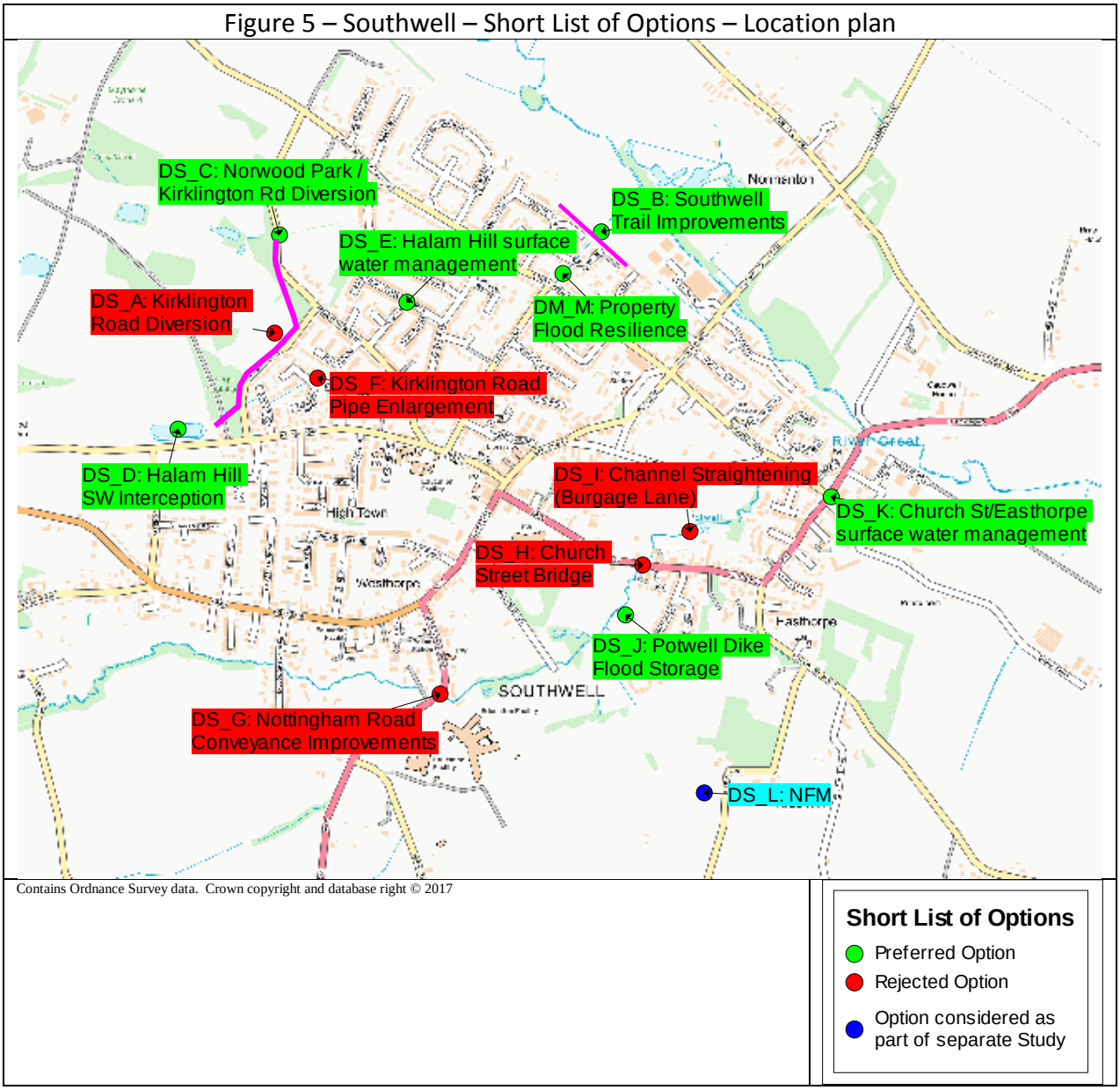
Options		Benefits delivered / Risks involved	Reasons for short list or rejection
14	Do Something L: Natural flood management – offline bunds and debris dams to disrupt flood progression	Will contribute to the effectiveness of capital schemes.	**REJECTED** Option being looked at as part of other projects undertaken by Nottingham Trent university and the Forestry Commission. Not considered as a stand-alone option as part of this project.
15	Do Something M: Property Flood Resilience (PFR) measures	Will be applied to those properties not provided with a standard of protection as part of main scheme.	**SHORT LISTED** Considered on short list as would deliver benefits.

Table 4 – Long List of Options

Short List of Options Considered

Figure 5 illustrates the approximate locations of the scheme options covered by the short list of options. Table 5 summarises the reasons for inclusion or rejection with further justification in Table 6.

Figure 5 – Southwell – Short List of Options – Location plan



Options		Description	Technical, Environmental & Social matters
1	Do Nothing	Cessation of all flood risk interventions in the area.	**REJECTED** This would leave a community at risk of significant flooding from surface water.
2	Do Minimum	Routine maintenance of assets i.e. maintaining the status quo.	**REJECTED** This would leave the community at risk of flooding.
	Halam Hill		
3	Do Something A	Kirklington Road diversion pipe/channel – connect existing Halam Road attenuation pond to Kirklington Road pipe: - Diversion pipe - Pump	**REJECTED** Option excluded due to high costs and limited benefits in terms of properties protected from flooding.
4	Do Something B	Southwell Trail Improvements – Improve connectivity, conveyance and capacity of trail to enable surface water to drain away from Archers Field.	**PREFERRED OPTION pt1** – Provides a viable solution to the drainage issues in the Kirklington Road / Archers field area. Would need to work in combination with other elements of preferred scheme to optimise effectiveness
5	Do Something C	Divert overland flow from Norwood Park into Springfield Road / Leeway Road area	**PREFERRED OPTION pt2** – Scheme successfully able to divert/attenuate surface water flooding from Springfield Road / Leeway Road areas.
6	Do Something D	Halam Hill surface water interception – Increase capacity and connectivity of existing Halam Road storage pond (Starkey's Pond)	**PREFERRED OPTION pt3**– Scheme able to contribute significant benefits as part of wider catchment scale option
7	Do Something E	Halam Hill surface water management – Introduce raised kerbs and road cambers to divert surface water away from high risk areas. Option will be developed alongside Do Something K which covers the Potwell catchment.	**PREFERRED OPTION pt4** – Scheme able to contribute significant benefits as part of wider catchment scale option
	Potwell Dyke		
8	Do Something G	Potwell Dyke conveyance improvements 1 - Nottingham Road conveyance improvements – remove/reduce hydraulic throttle at Nottingham Road	**REJECTED** Option excluded due to high costs and limited benefits in terms of properties protected from flooding.
9	Do Something H	Potwell Dyke conveyance improvements 2 – Removal or enlargement of Church Street Bridge (Commissioners Bridge). Bypass channel also considered	**REJECTED** Option excluded due to high cost and limited flood risk benefits.
10	Do Something I	Potwell Dyke conveyance Improvements 3 – Channel straightening downstream of Church Street and adjacent to Burgage Lane. Options included channel straightening and introduction of high level flood channels	**REJECTED** Option excluded due to high cost and limited flood risk benefits.
11	Do Something J	Potwell Dyke flood storage - Construction of flood storage area in Harvey's Field.	**PREFERRED OPTION pt5**– Scheme able to contribute significant benefits as part of wider catchment scale option
12	Do Something K	Church Street / Easthorpe water management – Introduce raised kerbs and road cambers to divert surface water away from high risk areas.	**PREFERRED OPTION pt6** – Scheme able to contribute significant benefits as part of wider catchment scale option. Will work in conjunction with Halam surface water management option (Do Something E).
13	Do Something M	Property Flood Resilience (PFR) measures applied to properties not defended by main preferred option.	**PREFERRED OPTION pt7** - Options working in combination provide significant flood risk benefits across the Halam and Potwell catchments.

Table 5 – Short List of Options

Rejected options

The following table gives further justification for options covered in the short list being excluded from the preferred option.

Options		Impact on flood risk	Economic analysis (if undertaken)
1	**Do Something 1 - Kirklington Road diversion pipe/channel**	Option modelled alongside preferred option. Analysis indicated that the inclusion of the option would have a minimal impact on flood risk in Halam with **1** additional properties removed from flood risk during the 1.33% AEP event. This corresponds to about a 2% reduction in overall flood damages	Scheme costs: Pipe option - £500k Channel option - £200k ***This represents a 5% increase in total costs with a corresponding 2% decrease in flood damages.***
2	**Do Something 6 – Nottingham Road conveyance improvements**	Option modelled as a standalone option with assessment on flood risk undertaken in areas adjacent to Nottingham Road. Analysis demonstrated that option had a limited impact on flood risk with no additional properties removed from flood risk.	Scheme costs: Nottingham Road - £1,750k ***This represents a 30% increase in total scheme costs for a very limited decrease in flood damages.***
3	**Do Something 7 – Church Street (Commissioners) Bridge conveyance improvements**	Option modelled as a standalone option and in conjunction with other Potwell Dyke conveyance options (6&8). Option provided limited additional reduction in flood risk with no additional properties removed from flooding.	Scheme costs: Bridge bypass pipe - £200k ***This represents a 5% increase in total costs with no additional flood risk benefits identified.***
4	**Do Something 8 – Church Street and Burgage Lane conveyance improvements**	Part of general improvement to conveyance through the lower reaches of the Potwell catchment. Options led to an overall reduction on river levels between Church Street and Newark Road, however this has no impact on surface water flooding mechanisms which are a principle source of flooding in this area.	Scheme costs: Channel straightening adjacent to Burgage Lane - £57k Bridge bypass pipe - £200k ***This represents a 5% increase in total costs with no additional flood risk benefits identified.***

Table 6 – Short List Rejection Details

Key findings – OM1

The analysis of the Do Nothing, Do Minimum and the Preferred options (with and without the inclusion of PFR) detailed in Table 7 show that both the preferred options are cost effective with Benefit-Cost ratios in excess of unity. The additional costs of including PFR are also significantly outweighed by the additional benefits (as shown by the incremental benefit-cost ratio).

Option		Present Value costs (£'000)	Present Value damages (£'000)	Present Value benefits (£'000)	Average benefit: cost ratio (BCR)	Incremental benefit: cost ratio (IBCR)	Option for incremental calculation
1	Do nothing	0	38,232				
2	Do minimum	140	24,440	13,792	98.90		
3	**Do Minimum + Do Something B,C,D,E,J & K - Preferred Option**	3,639	14,584	23,648	6.50	2.80	
4	**Do Minimum + Do Something B,C,D,E,J,K & M - Preferred Option with PFR**	4,368	2,270	35,962	7.98	12.00	

Table 7 - Preferred Option – Benefit Cost Ratios (nb. BCR for Opt. 4 reduced following use of £290 for intangible benefits – Opt3. not re-evaluated as Opt4. still higher and Opt3. will reduce)

Owing to the complex nature of flooding in the Halam catchment the development of effective flood mitigation options has required the combination of several schemes which disrupt or negate specific components of flooding to reduce overall flood risk across the catchment. In some cases, the individual components of the scheme do not, as a stand-alone measure significantly reduce flood damages, however, as part of an integrated scheme across the catchment provide an effective scheme. For example, the impact of Option C (SW interception from Norwood Park Dumble), which reduces the impact of surface water flooding to the Springfield catchment is greatly enhanced when combined with Option D (Halam Hill SW interception) which reduces the scale of overland flow flowing from the western part of the catchment.

Confirmation of scheme viability (standard of protection check)

The viability of the interventions has been assessed at two key standards of protection to ensure that the scheme delivers the optimum value for money based on the highest BCR and iBCR. The section above assessed that the option to incorporate the additional PFR protection to properties with residual risk is the correct one and that the portfolio of measures proposed is cost effective. This secondary check has been carried out to confirm that the standard of protection proposed (1:75 yr) is the most cost effective.

The 1:25 yr standard assumes that PLR is only applied to the 76 properties at risk from the 1:25 yr flood. Thus the costs are reduced for this element of the scheme. All other measures of the scheme are assumed to remain the same as the cost reductions associated with these engineered elements to a lesser standard of protection is not anticipated to be significant (i.e. most of the costs relate to the ground works and would be similar for the lower standard tested). The total costs reduce from £4.664m to £4.410m with a reduction from a 1:75 yr to a 1:25 yr standard of protection.

The damage variations have been assessed by reflecting the reduction in protection from the PFR measures. The total flood damages increase from £2.27m to £3.074m with a reduction in standards from a 1:75 yr to a 1:25 yr standard of protection.

The resulting BCR and IBCR are presented below and highlight that the additional costs of providing a 1:75 year standard (over a 1:25 year standard) are outweighed by the increased benefits by a ratio of over 1:3 (i.e. for every additional £1 of cost there is at least a £3 increase in benefits). This is above the minimum required to satisfy the EA decision rules set out in the FCERM Appraisal Guidance.

Option		Present Value costs (£'000)	Present Value damages (£'000)	Present Value benefits (£'000)	Average benefit: cost ratio (BCR)	Incremental benefit: cost ratio (IBCR)	Option for incremental calculation
1	Do nothing	0	38,232				
2	Do minimum	140	24,440	13,792	98.90		
3	**Preferred Option (1:25y)**	4,270	3,074	35,158	8.20	5.20	
4	**Preferred Option (1:75y)**	4,516	2,270	35,962	7.98	3.30	

Table 8 – Preferred option standard f protection test – Incremental Benefit Cost Ratios

Key findings – OM2 - Properties at risk and benefitting from proposed scheme

Residential properties and total properties at risk for each option are provided in the tables below. Resultant flood damages for each return period and total Average Annual Damages (AAD) and Present Value Damages (PVd) for each option are also provided below.

The preferred scheme mitigates against a significant proportion of flooding at a range of return periods and leaves 101 residential properties at risk at the 1.33% AEP event. The remaining residential properties at risk will be mitigated by providing those households with PLR. Additional Defra funding is available to assist with this.

PFR will be implemented to 101 properties. Under Defra rules however only properties in the Very Significant risk band can benefit from PFR. Out of the 101 properties receiving PFR 76 of these are at very significant risk and so have been included in the PF Calculator. The remaining 25 properties are at significant risk and the council intends to defend these properties through PFR however the benefit has not been recorded in the PF Calculator.

AEP %	20%	4%	2%	1.33%	1%	0.5%	0.1%
Do Nothing Households	108	169	209	231	251	306	429
Do Nothing Total properties	152	238	291	317	342	418	587
Do Minimum Households	84	123	144	156	167	212	391
Do Minimum Total properties	109	158	193	212	232	298	532
Preferred Households	61	76	90	101	108	142	304
Preferred Total properties	85	105	122	139	161	204	419
Preferred plus PFR Households	0	0	0	0	28	58	230
Preferred plus PFR Total properties	14	19	22	25	61	104	325

Table 9 - Number of properties at risk

It is important to note that the scheme proposed focuses on protecting properties at the 1.33% AEP event, however (because of the type of flood mitigation measures proposed) the majority of households protect beyond the moderate risk band. This is reflected in the households at moderate risk and above reducing from 306 down to 58 post intervention. Table 10 details households at risk.

Return Period (years)	Moderate	Significant	Very Significant
Do Nothing Households	75	62	169
Do Minimum Households	56	33	123
Preferred Households	41	25	76
Preferred plus PFR Households	33	25	0

Table 10 OM2 households at risk

Preferred Option Summary

The scheme objective is to target the 1.33% AEP flood (significant flood risk). The mix of measures proposed provide significant additional above design benefits, thus generating significant wider flood risk reductions and benefits to properties within the moderate risk

bands. The preferred option will reduce flood risk to 248 domestic and 66 business properties and has a cost benefit ratio of 7.78:1.

Prior to submission of the business case the preferred options were presented to, and approved by, Southwell Flood Forum and it's Technical Sub-Group.

Flood envelope

The flood modelling of the Southwell area has been undertaken using a 1d-2d direct rainfall model which uses a design rainfall flood depth applied across a 2D domain with all cells wetting up during the simulation. From a flood mapping perspective the generation of flood envelopes does not reflect the potential impact of a FAS. Consequently the impact on flood risk is best illustrated by highlighting changes in flood depths at properties as opposed to a review of pre and post scheme flood envelopes.

Figures 5a and 5b illustrate the impact of the proposed capital works on flood risk within the Halam and Potwell catchments. The properties classified as being removed from flood risk represent locations where the combined impacts of the capital schemes have reduced the predicted flood levels sufficiently that the assumed property threshold is no longer exceeded. Conversely, the properties still classified as being at flood risk, while in many cases have seen reductions in flood levels due to the FAS would still be expected to be at flood risk. As part of the overall scheme these properties have been identified as potential sites for the introduction of PFR.

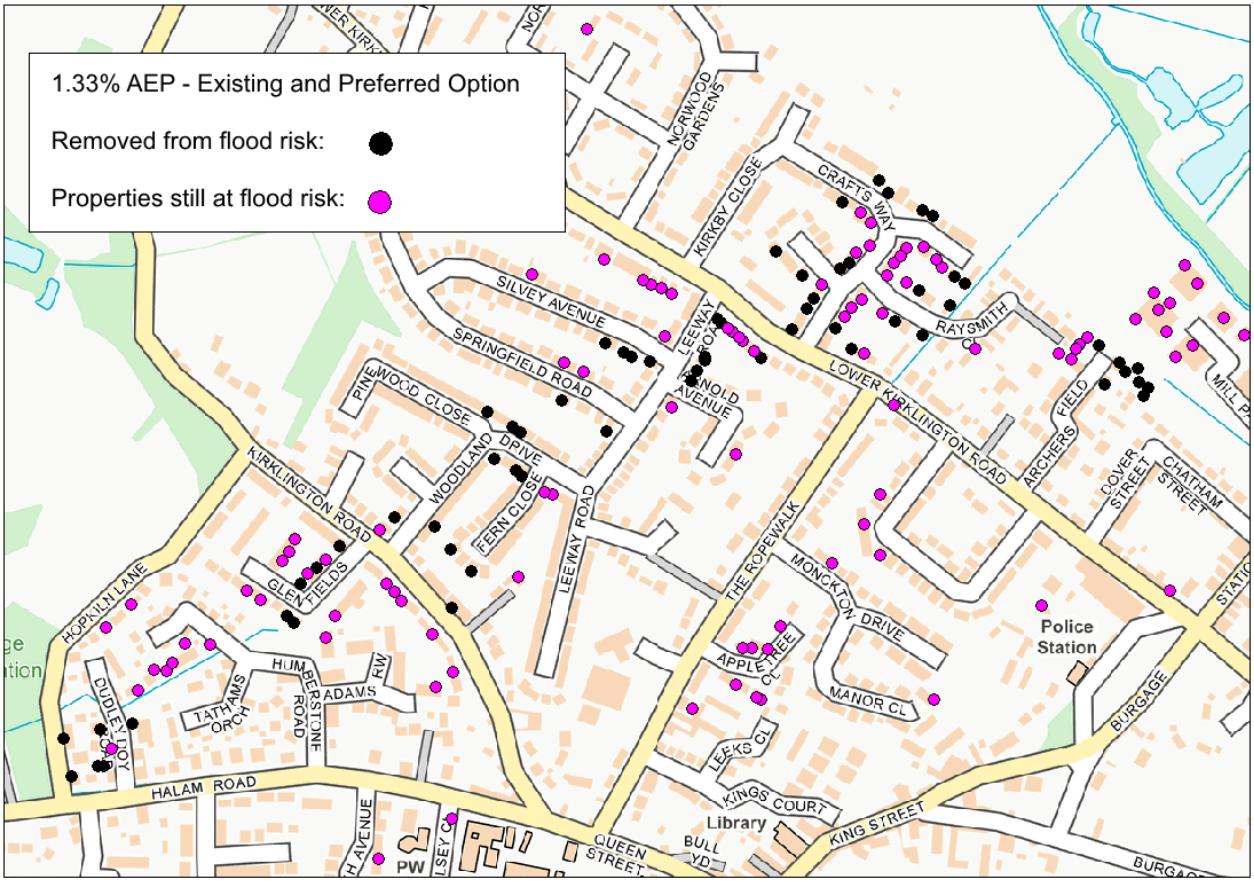


Figure 5a

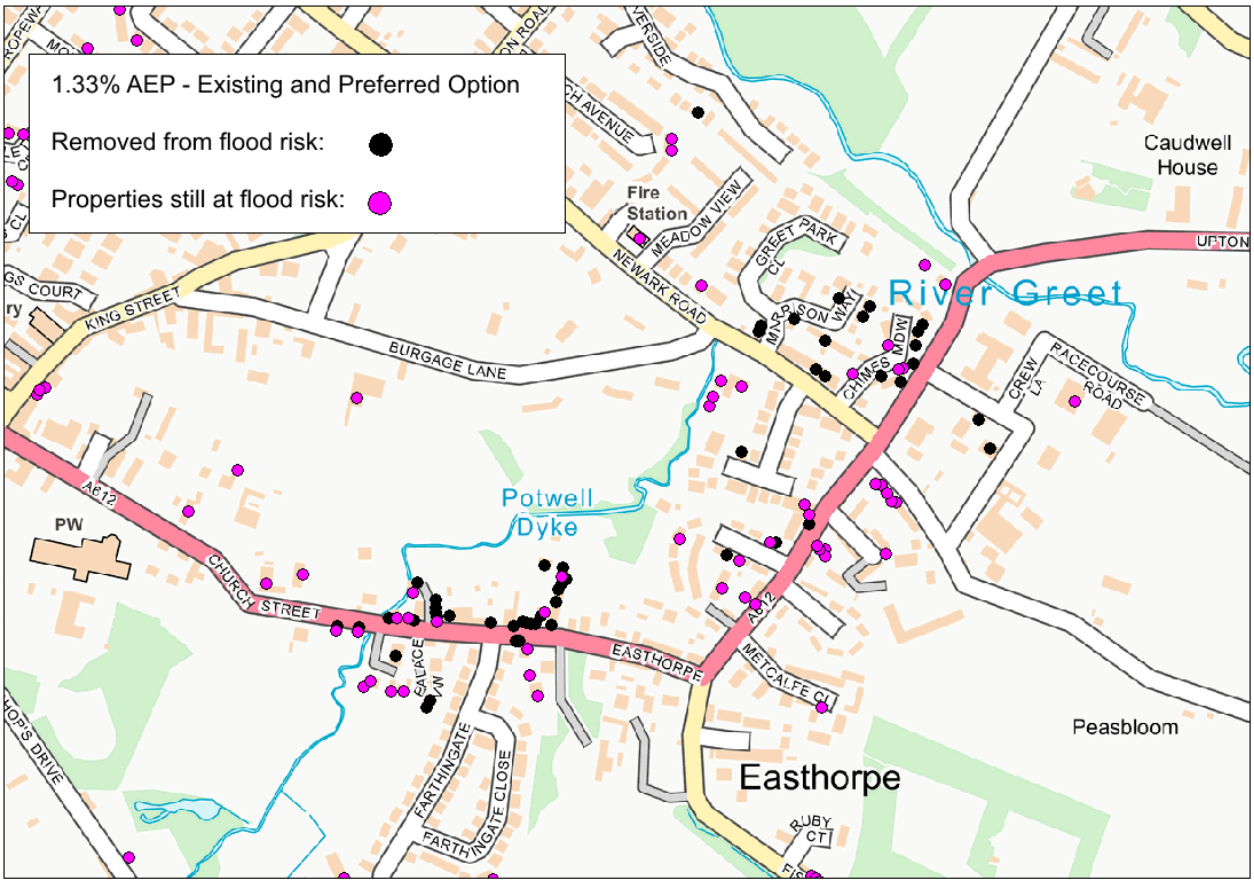


Figure 5b

Scheme interactions

Given the complexity of the flooding mechanisms in Southwell, and particularly the Halam catchment the scheme has needed to be developed on the basis of several individual components working in parallel in order to be effective. In Halam for example, the Halam Hill SW interception option (DS_D) and the Norwood Park/Kirklington Road Diversion (DS_C) are aimed at reducing the scale of surface water reaching the Halam area. This in turn increases the effectiveness of the other schemes in the area, namely the Halam Hill surface water management (DS_E) and the Southwell Trail improvements (DS_B). Without the contributions of all elements of the scheme the overall effectiveness of the scheme is greatly reduced.

As a result, quantifying and attributing flood risk benefits to specific schemes is complicated and the reporting has therefore focused on the collective, rather than individual impact of the schemes.

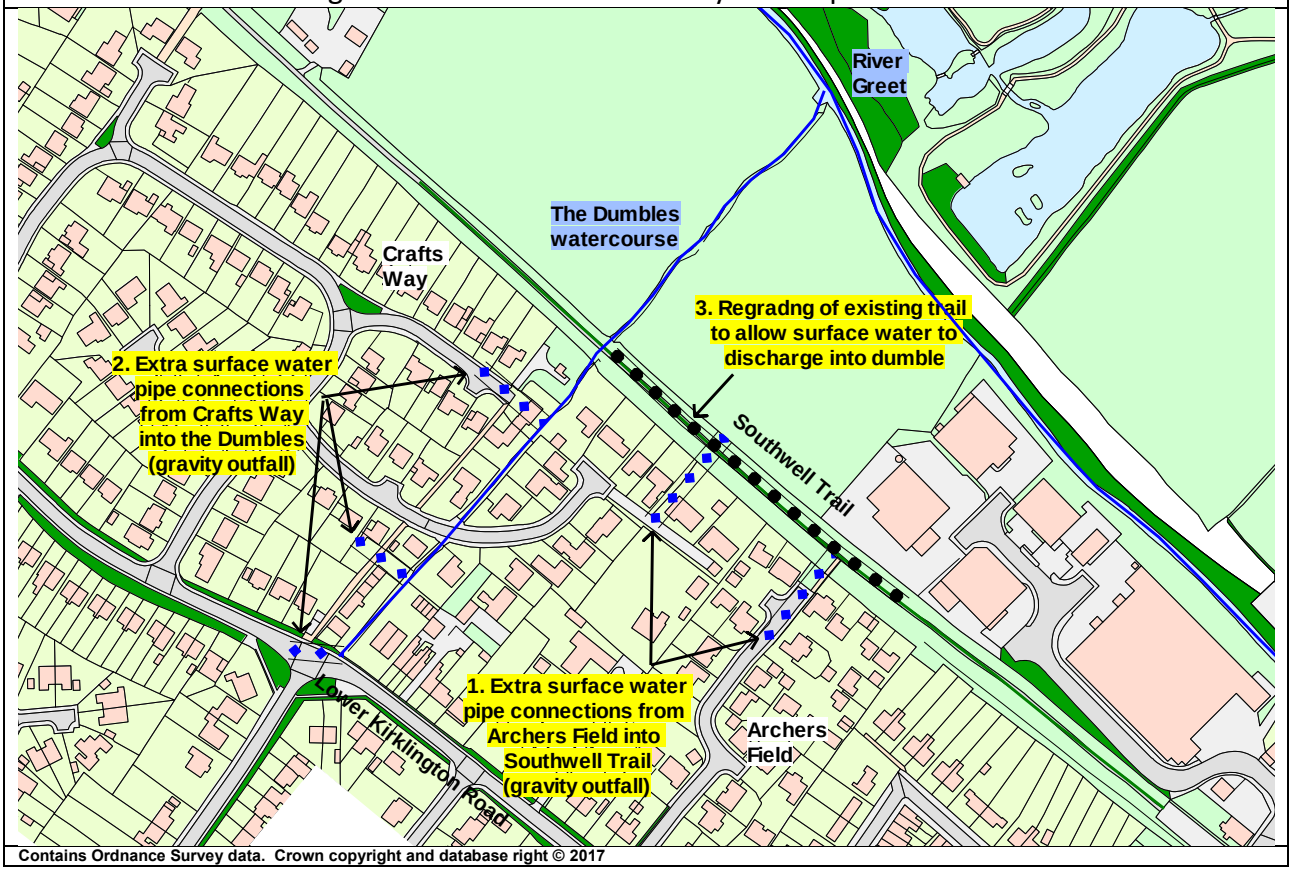
There are 6 key elements to the preferred option, all of which are necessary to deliver the required level of protection, detailed as follows:

Part 1: Southwell Trail conveyance improvements (see Figure 6)

Reduce accumulation of surface water in the Archers Field / Craftsway area by utilising Southwell Trail as a surface water storage/drainage mechanism.

- Add pipe connections between Archers Field and Southwell Trail to increase rate at which surface water drains from residential areas.
- Add pipe connections/gulleys in Craftsway to prevent surface water ponding in residential areas.
- Regrading/replacement of trail ditch to allow surface water extracted from Craftsway/Archers Field area to be dispersed via existing Dumbles. Regrading of channel and removal hydraulic constrictions on the Dumbles.

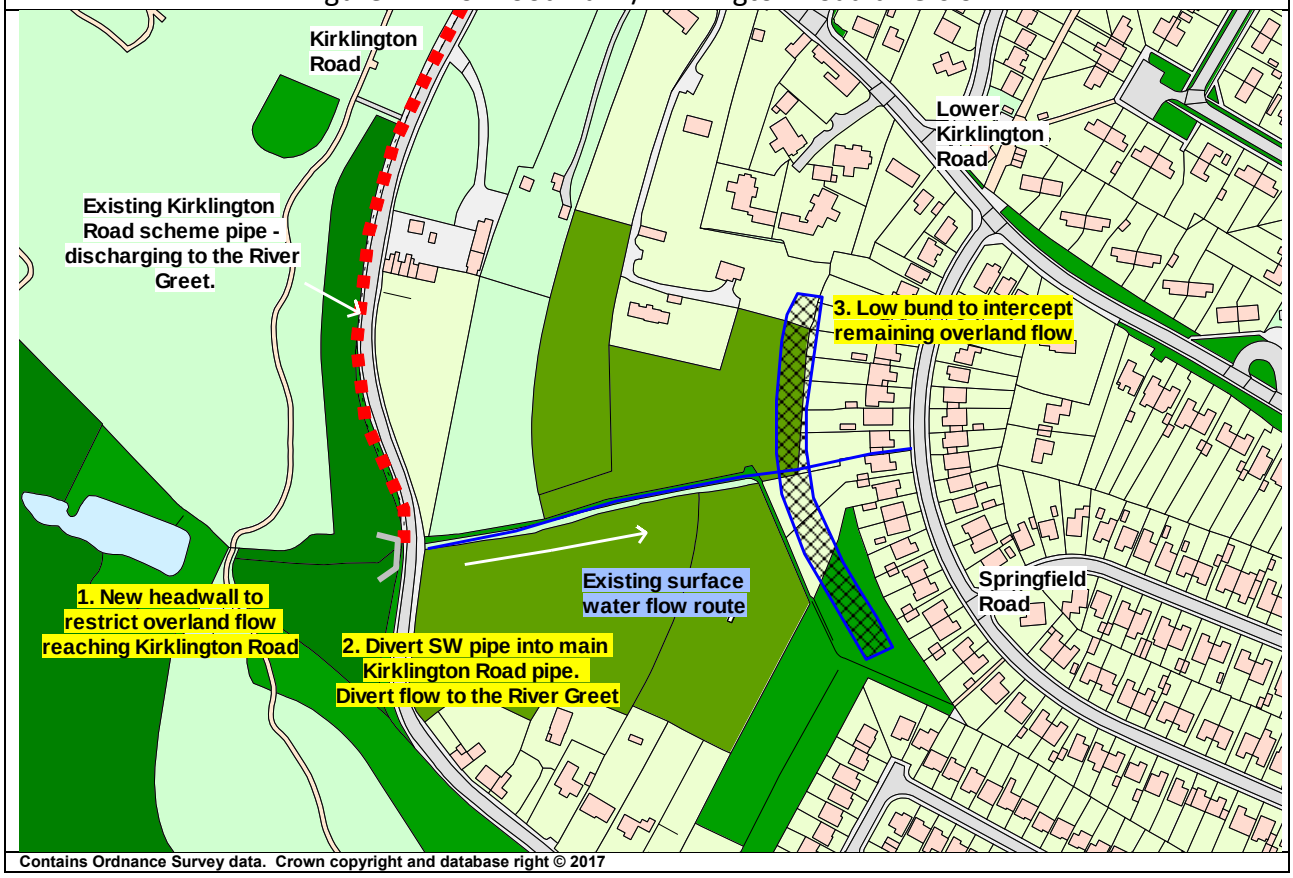
Figure 6 - Southwell Trail conveyance improvements



Part 2: Norwood Park / Kirklington Road flow diversion (see Figure 7)

- Intercept overland flow from the Norwood Park Dumble and alleviate flood risk to Springfield Road area.
- Addition of new headwall upstream of Kirklington Road culvert to contain flow to the west of Kirklington Road.
- Block existing culvert between Kirklington Road and Springfield Road to divert all piped flow into existing Kirklington Road pipe.
- Construct raised bund to the rear of Springfield Road properties to intercept overland flow.

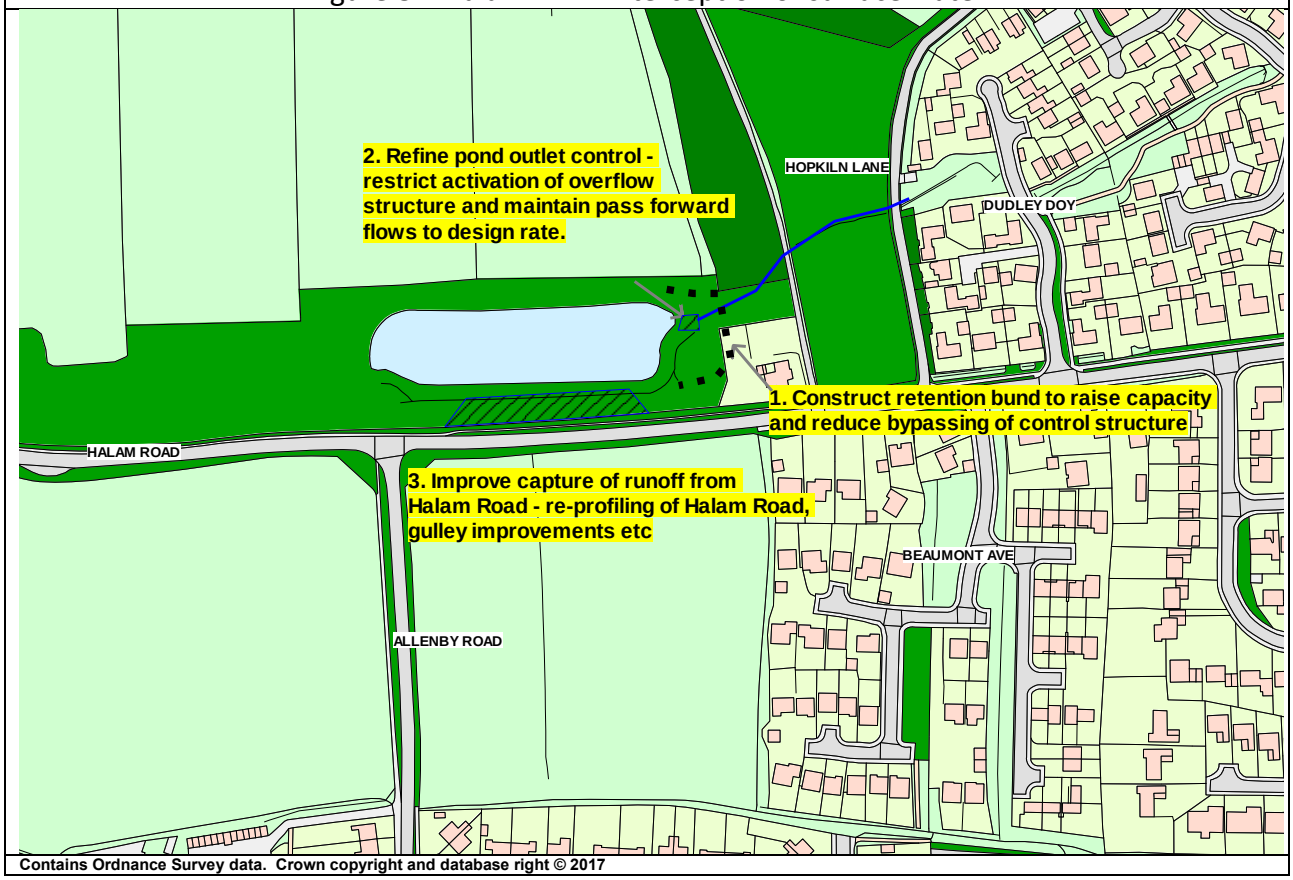
Figure 7 – Norwood Park / Kirklington Road diversion



Part 3: Halam Hill – Interception of surface water (Starkey's Pond – see Figure 8)

- Optimise the effectiveness of the existing retention pond located at the junction of Halam Road and Hopkiln Lane. Aim is to increase interception of surface water from Halam Road and restrict pass forward flows from pond outlet to Hopkiln Lane/Dudley Doy area.
- Construct retaining bund at eastern edge of existing pond to restrict bypassing of control structure and to increase storage capacity.
- Upgrade existing control structure to restrict activation of overflow mechanism and provide greater control of pass forward flows from pond outlet.
- Improve capture of surface water from Halam Road by re-profiling of Halam Road/pavement coupled with improvements to gulley network.
-

Figure 8 – Halam Hill – Interception of surface water

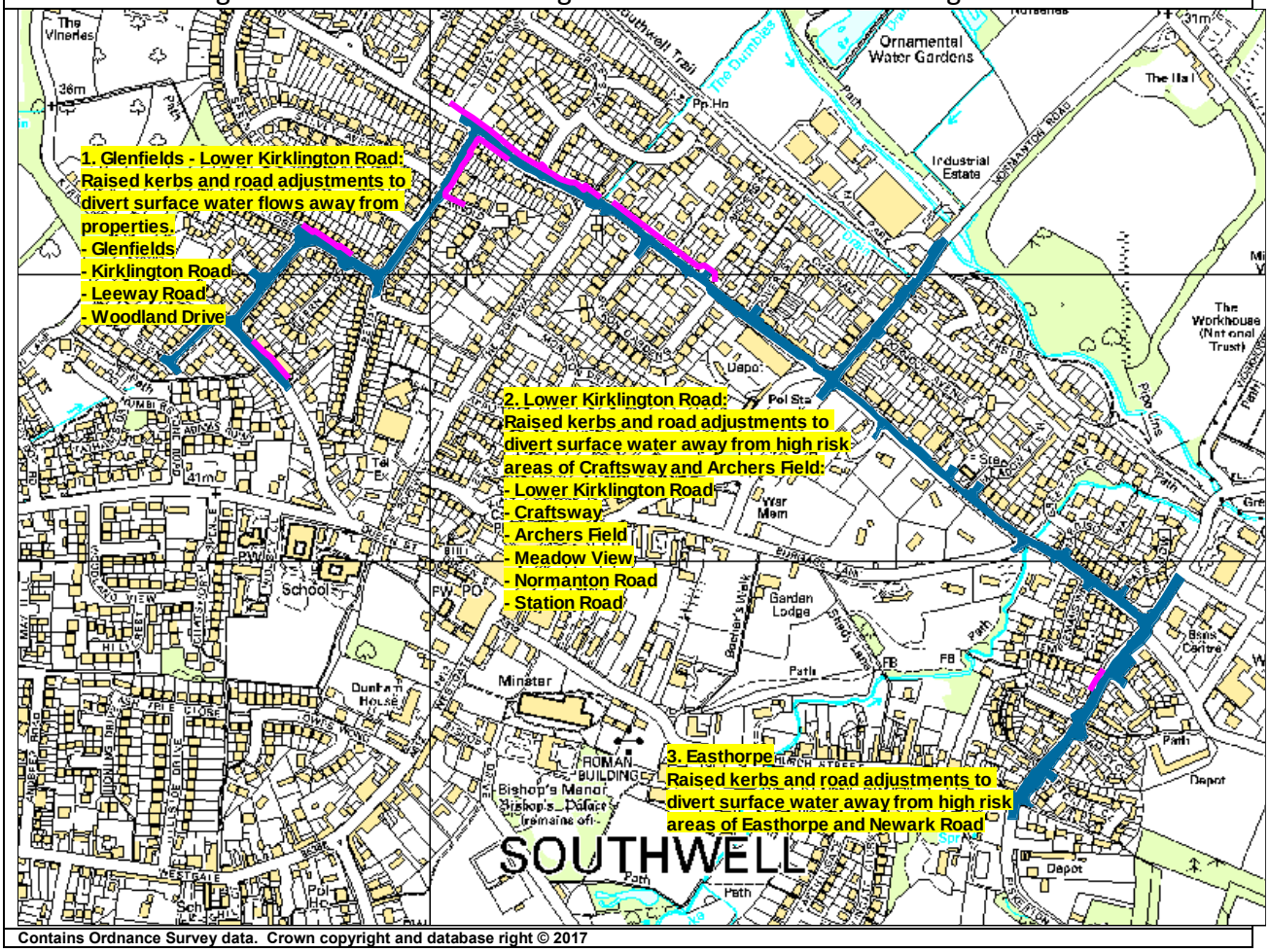


Part 4: Management of Surface Water (includes pts. 4 and 6 of short list – see Figure 9)

Retain/collect as much surface water as possible on the road network by raising kerb levels, refining road cambers and potentially making use of other features. This approach will affect a total of 2.5km of road covering the following sections:

- Glenfields,
- Kirklington Road,
- Woodland Drive,
- Leeway Road,
- Lower Kirklington Road,
- Station Road / Normanton Road,
- Newark Road and
- Easthorpe

Figure 9 – Halam Hill – Management of Surface Water – Target areas

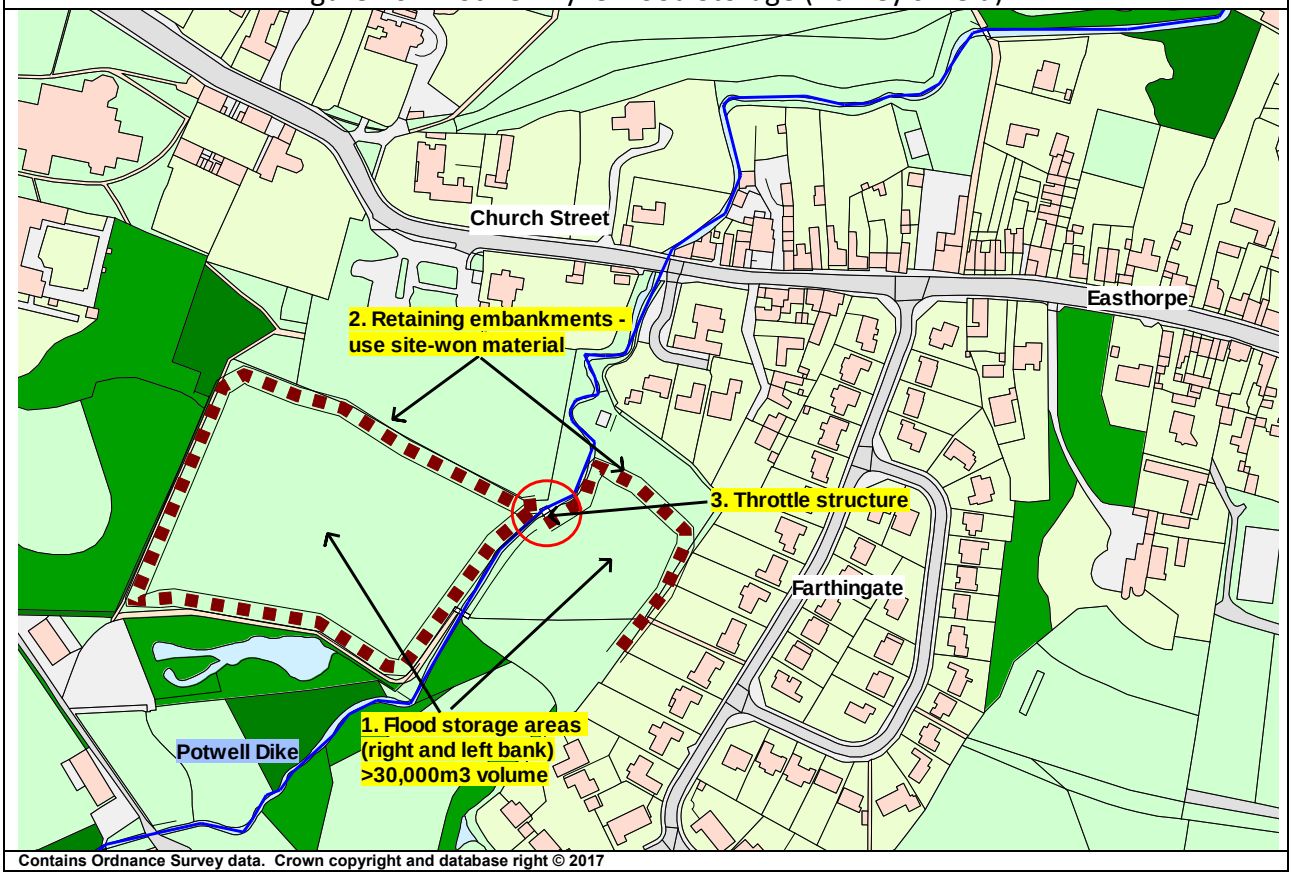


Part 5: Potwell Dyke Flood Storage (Harvey's Field – see Figure 10)

- Attenuate flood flows on Potwell Dyke and reduce flood risk in downstream areas. Approach will also allow existing surface water systems on Church Street and Easthorpe to operate more effectively by reducing levels in Potwell Dyke and allowing free discharge for surface water outfalls. Works include:

  - Convert existing floodplain into formal flood storage area (left and right bank). Structure will be designed to attenuate at least 30,000m3 of flood water and therefore design and maintenance will be required to comply with the Reservoirs Act.
  - Construction of retention bund on right bank and tied in with higher ground levels on the left bank.
  - Replace access-bridge and include hydraulic throttle to control activation of storage area.
  - Addition of new headwall upstream of Kirklington Road culvert to contain flow to the west of Kirklington Road.
  - Block existing culvert to divert all piped flow into existing Kirklington Road pipe.
  - Raised bund to the rear of Springfield Road properties to intercept overland flow.

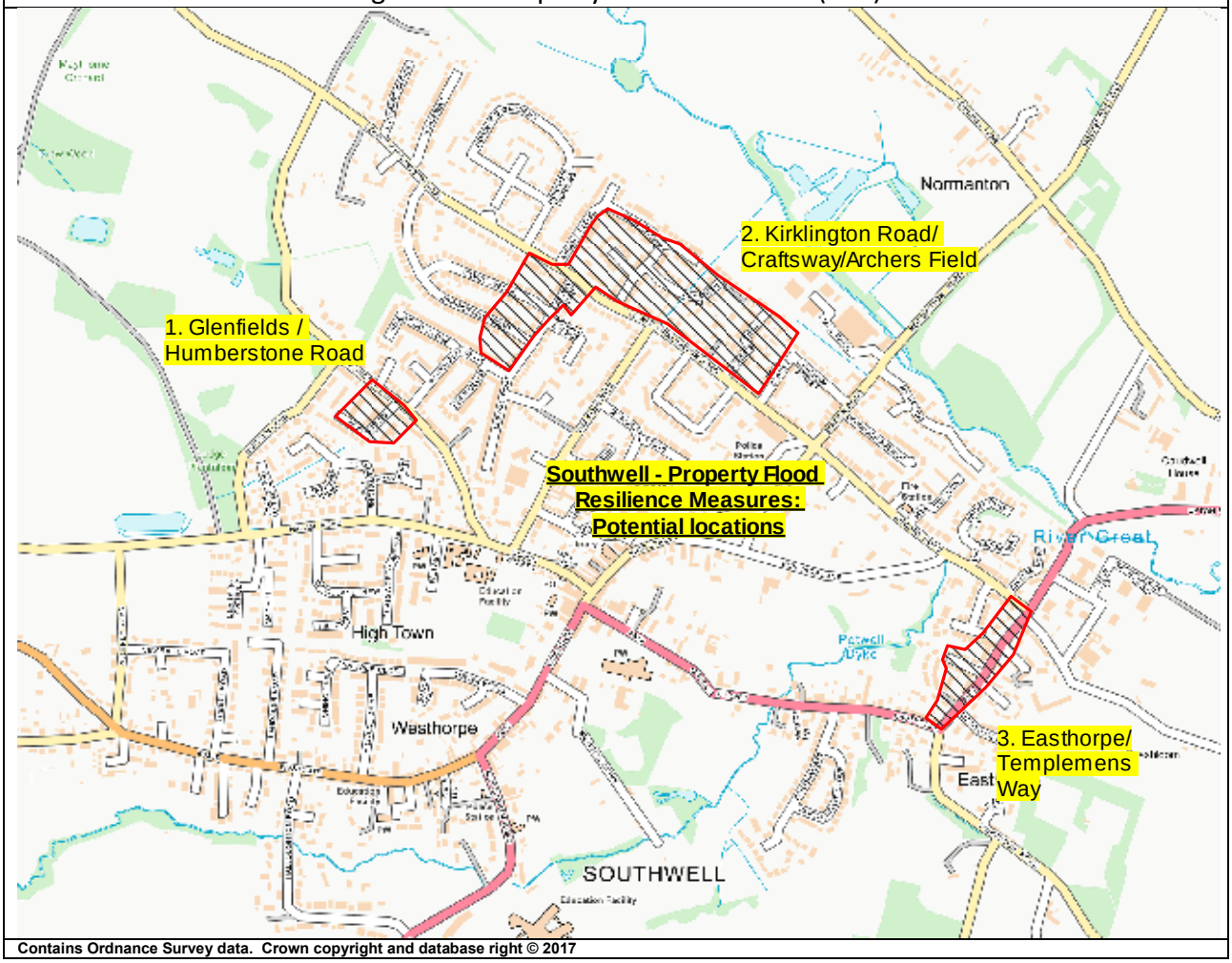
Figure 10 – Potwell Dyke Flood Storage (Harvey's Field)



Part 6: Property Flood Resilience (see Figure 11)

- Installation of property flood resilience to 101 properties. Note that whilst 101 properties will benefit from PFR, only 76 are within the very significant risk band and included within the OM2 tables.

Figure 11 – Property Flood Resilience (PFR)



Preferred way forward

The proposed scheme delivers an increased level of protection against flooding for 248 households at a capital cost of £4.368M. The scheme delivers a cost benefit ratio of 7.78:1 and has secured £1198k contributions from the following sources: Nottinghamshire County Council, Newark and Sherwood District Council, Southwell Town Council, Southwell Flood Forum, DEFRA (Repair and Renew Grant). In addition, £300k will be contributed from The Trent RFCC (Local Levy).

The scheme combines traditional engineering solutions with surface water management proposals and has the support of the community affected and the Town Council.

It is recommended that the scheme is taken forward with funding secured from The Trent RFCC (Local Levy) and FDGiA.

The do nothing and do minimum options are not acceptable as they do not meet the objectives.

4. Commercial case

Procurement Strategy

The construction element of the project will be delivered by Via East Midlands on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council. Via East Midlands provides highways and fleet management services in Nottinghamshire. The company was set up in partnership between Nottinghamshire County Council and Cornwall Council.

The organisation became fully operational in July 2016. The company is supported by both NCC and CORSERV, a company owned by Cornwall Council. It is based in existing Nottinghamshire County Council highways buildings and is wholly owned by the public sector.

The contractual arrangement between Via East Midlands and Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) complies with all NCC Financial Regulations and is considered the most efficient method for delivery. This delivery method removes the need for a lengthy and costly procurement process and contractually caps the profit margin at 3%.

Key contractual terms and risk allocation

All construction risks will be allocated to Via East Midlands as contractor – this would cover all elements including design and construction.

Efficiencies and commercial arrangements

The use of Via East Midlands as contractor will remove the need for an external procurement exercise. It is estimated that this delivers £35k of savings and that close liaison with the Southwell Flood Forum and Technical Sub-Group has saved £30k in consultation costs.

5. Financial case

Summary of financial appraisal

The final construction cost estimates have been prepared by the team based on local knowledge and outturn costs from similar schemes. Total maintenance costs for the site are included for completeness. Total cash and present value costs have been included in the table below. Present value costs have been estimated based on the following assumptions:

- Standard HM Treasury discount rates
- 100-year appraisal period
- The assumption that all construction costs occur in year zero.

	Cost for economic appraisal (PV)	Whole-life cash cost	Total Project cost (approval)
Costs up to OBC	N/a – sunk costs	89	Exc previous app
Costs after OBC			
Existing staff costs	63	63	63
Further staff costs	0	0	0
Consultants' fees	139	139	139
Contractors' fees	84	84	84

	Cost for economic appraisal (PV)	Whole-life cash cost	Total Project cost (approval)
Cost consultants' fees	28	28	28
Site investigation and survey			
Construction (includes site investigations)	2447	2447	2447
Site supervision	70	70	70
Environmental mitigation	13	13	13
Environmental enhancement			
Land purchase & compensation	100	100	100
Other	28	28	28
Risk Contingency			
Optimism Bias	1189	1189	1189
Risk - Monte Carlo 95%ile or similar	N/a	N/a	0
Risk - Monte Carlo 50%ile or similar	0	0	N/a
Inflation	N/a	N/a	
Future costs (construction + maintenance)	(PV)	(Cash)	
	140	492	N/a
Optimism Bias on future costs	0	0	
Project total cost	4301	4742	4161

Funding sources

The Partnership Funding score provides an indication of the scheme costs which will be eligible for central Government funding and hence likely economic viability of the option. The results of the PF calculator with contributions are presented in the table below.

The duration of benefits was set to 100 years for the design life of the new assets. The PV costs for approval were taken from Table 1-6 above and the PV benefits match the economic appraisal presented in the Economic Case. Outcome Measures (OM2s) were taken from the "Do Minimum" (existing) scenario and from the "Do Something options.

	%	Description	Total £k
Raw Partnership Funding score	66		
Funding:			
Contributions (list)		600k NCC, 220k NSDC, 25k SFF, 120k STC, 233k R&R	1198
Other: (list)			
Local Levy			300
Non GiA contributions			1498
Adjusted Partnership Funding score	100		
Grant in Aid			2870
Project total cost (approval)			4368

Overall affordability

The Raw Partnership Funding score is 66% with the funding calculation suggesting that £1,487,031 of external contributions is required to bring the adjusted PF score to 100%

and for the preferred option to be implemented. A total contribution of £1,498,000 has been secured and that brings the Adjusted Partnership Funding Score to 100%

Table 1-7 shows the funding sources. A total contribution of £1.198M has been secured from the following organisations:

1. Nottinghamshire County Council - £600k
2. Newark and Sherwood District Council- £220k
3. Southwell Town Council - £120k
4. Southwell Flood Forum - £25k
5. DEFRA Repair & Renew Grant - £233k

These contributions, combined with £300k of Local Levy (secured) and £2870k FDGiA provide the necessary total of £4368k for completion of the preferred option and delivery of 248 OM2 outputs.

The PF calculator includes £215.4k of appraisal and design costs awarded to Nottingham County Council for the preparation of the business case and detailed design. Any increase in costs that are necessary to deliver the full outputs will be considered on a merit basis with NCC taking primary responsibility for overspends. The construction costs are £4.152M.

A copy of the PF Calculator is attached as a separate document.

NCC will be Project Lead and as such will play a lead role in Risk Management and allocation of responsibilities for any overspends throughout the project. Overspends will be contained within the client / contractor / consultant and will not affect FDGiA or Local Levy requirements.

Annualised spend profile (£k)	Yr 0 2017	Yr 1 2018	Yr 2 2019	Yr 3 2020	Yr 4+	Total
Staff costs	63					63
Construction & other costs		1045	1108	970		3123
Optimism bias & risk contingency		408	392	389		1189
Inflation						
Project total cost	63	1453	1500	1359		4375
Less: Costs not eligible						
Less: Contributions	5	600	593			1198
Less: Local Levy being claimed	58	103	40	99		300
Capital grant claim (Gia only)		750	867	1260		2877
Grant rate						

6. Management case

Project management

The scheme will be project managed by Via East Midlands who have extensive knowledge of the area and are best placed to deliver this complex and sensitive project.

Southwell Flood Forum and their Technical Sub-Group will continue to play a key role in the development and delivery of the scheme.

Activity	Date (DD/MM/YYY)	Comment
Planning permission received		n/a
Other (detail as necessary)		n/a
Work to be started on site	01/12/2018	
Work substantially completed by	31/03/2021	

Benefits realisation

Contributions to outcome measures	
Outcome 1 − Ratio of whole-life benefits to costs	
Present value benefits (£k)	35,962
Present value costs (£k)	4368
Benefit: cost ratio	7.78:1
Outcome 2 − Households at reduced risk	
2a – Households moved to a lower risk category (number – nr)	248
2b – Households moved from very significant or significant risk to moderate or low risk (nr)	206
2c – Proportion of households in 2b that are in the 20% most deprived areas (nr)	0
Outcome 3 – Households with reduced risk of erosion	
3a – Households with reduced risk of erosion (nr)	
3b – Proportion of those in 3 protected from loss within 20 years (nr)	
3c – Proportion of households in 3b that are in the 20% most deprived areas (nr)	
Outcome 4 – Water framework directive	
4a – Hectares of water-dependent habitat created or improved (ha)	
4b – Hectares of intertidal habitat created (ha)	
4c – Kilometres of river protected (km)	

Risk management

On approval the risk register will be developed in more detail, to date the high level risks have been identified and considered during project feasibility. The optimisation bias used aligns with the project position (pre detailed design) and will be updated as the project progresses, as will the risk register. The following shows the key risks and a Design Risk Assessment has been included as Appendix B.

	Key Risks	H/M/L	Owner	Mitigation
1	Land owner difficulties – permissions / compensation	**M**	**NCC**	Ongoing comms. and negotiations.
2	Lack of take up to PFR by residents	**L**	**NCC**	Significant comms. have taken place to ensure residents understand the benefits. This is complemented by the R&R grant publicity.
3	Securing of contributions	**L**	**NCC**	All contributions have been secured in writing subject to the approval of the business case
4	Contractual overspend and variances	**M**	**NCC**	These will be monitored throughout the project by the Project Board
5	Planning Permission for construction of assets	**M**	**NCC**	Further communications with land owners and LPAs necessary on project approval and delivery profile flexible to facilitate planning process if necessary

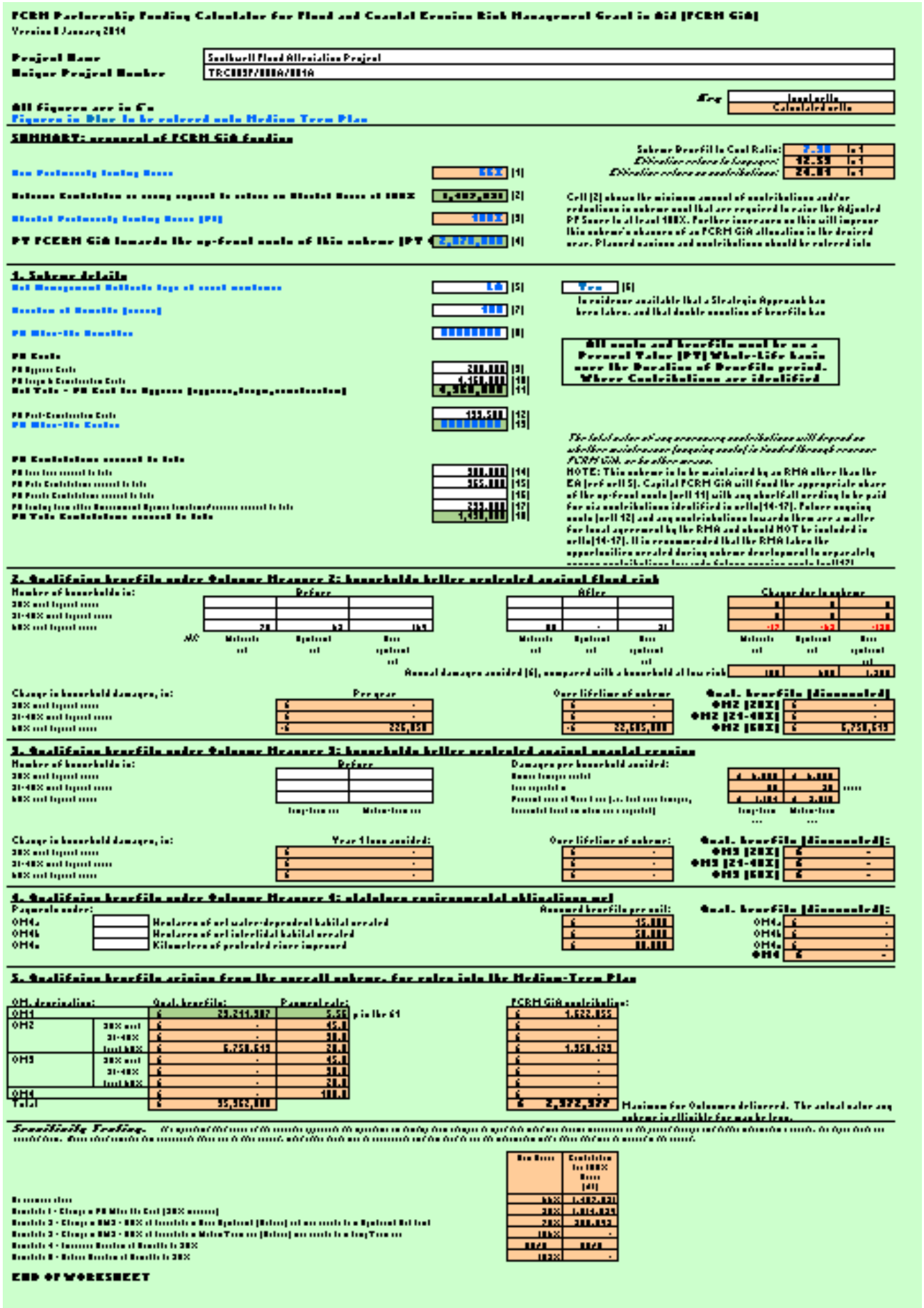
Assurance, approval & post project evaluation

Delivery of the project will be overseen by a Project Board whose Terms of Reference will be established on approval of the Business Case.

7. Recommendation

It is recommended that the project is approved for delivery as detailed in this business case. The project requires £2870k FDGiA and £300k Local Levy and will deliver increased protection against flooding for 248 properties.

Appendix A: Partnership funding calculator



FCRM Partnership Funding Calculator for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Grant in Aid (FCRM GiA)

Version 8 January 2014

Project Name	Southwell Flood Alleviation Project
Unique Project Number	TRC0003F/0000A/0010

Key: Input cells / Calculated cells

All figures are in £'s

Figures in Blue to be entered onto Medium Term Plan

SUMMARY: proposal of FCRM GiA funding

Sum Partnership funding Score	111	[1]	Scheme Benefit to Cost Ratio: 7.30 1 to 1
Outcome Contribution on scoring support to reduce on Shortfall Score at 100%	1,402,831	[2]	*Alternative values to compare:* 12.39 1 to 1
Shortfall Partnership funding Score (PS)	100%	[3]	*Alternative values are unavailable:* 24.84 1 to 1
PV FCRM GiA towards the up-front costs of this scheme (PV £)	2,870,000	[4]	

Cell [2] shows the minimum amount of contributions and/or reductions in scheme cost that are required to raise the Adjusted PS Score to at least 100%. Further improvement will improve this scheme's chances of an FCRM GiA allocation in the desired year. Planned savings and contributions should be entered into

1. Scheme details

Net Management Outlook: type of asset maintained	EA	[5]	Yes [6]
Duration of Benefits [years]	100	[7]	
PV Miscellaneous Benefits		[8]	

In evidence available that a Strategic Approach has been taken, and that double counting of benefits has

All costs and benefits must be on a Present Value (PV) Whole-Life basis over the Duration of Benefits period. Where Contributions are identified

PV Costs

PV Approval Costs	200,000	[9]
PV Design & Construction Costs	4,150,000	[10]
Net Total - PV Cost for Approval [approval,design,construction]	4,350,000	[11]
PV Post-Construction Costs	120,000	[12]
PV Miscellaneous Costs		[13]

The total value of any necessary contributions will depend on whether maintenance funding could be funded through reserve FCRM GiA, or by other means.

NOTE: This scheme is to be maintained by an RMA other than the EA [ref cell 5]. Capital FCRM GiA will fund the appropriate share of the up-front costs [cell 11] with any shortfall needing to be paid for via contributions identified in cells [14-17]. Future ongoing costs [cell 12] and any contributions towards them are a matter for local agreement by the RMA and should NOT be included in cells [14-17]. It is recommended that the RMA takes the opportunities created during scheme development to separately assess contributions towards future ongoing costs [cell 12]

PV Contributions assessed to date

PV Internal assessed to date	300,000	[14]
PV Public Contributions assessed to date	500,000	[15]
PV Private Contributions assessed to date		[16]
PV Funding from other Government Bodies (excluding FCRM GiA) assessed to date	300,000	[17]
PV Total Contributions assessed to date	1,100,000	[18]

2. Qualifying benefits under Outcome Measure 2: households better protected against flood risk

Number of households in:

	Before			After			Change due to scheme		
	Moderate risk	Significant risk	Very significant risk	Moderate risk	Significant risk	Very significant risk	Moderate risk	Significant risk	Very significant risk
20% most deprived areas							0	0	0
21-40% most deprived areas							0	0	0
60% most deprived areas	28	42	149	88	0	21	-12	-42	-128

NB

Annual damages avoided [6], compared with a household at low risk: 100 | 500 | 1,000

Change in household damages, in:

	Per year	Over lifetime of scheme	Qual. benefits [discounted]
20% most deprived areas	£ -	£ -	OM2 [20%] £ -
21-40% most deprived areas	£ -	£ -	OM2 [21-40%] £ -
60% most deprived areas	-£ 225,150	-£ 22,515,000	OM2 [60%] £ 5,758,515

3. Qualifying benefits under Outcome Measure 3: households better protected against essential services

Number of households in:

	Before	
	Long-term use	Medium-term use
20% most deprived areas		
21-40% most deprived areas		
60% most deprived areas		

Damages per household avoided:

Human impacts avoided	£ 5,000	£ 5,000
Loss reported to	20	20
Personal use of Non-Loss [i.e. lost non-human, household level or other use reported]	£ 1,184	£ 2,819
	Long-term	Medium-term
	...	...

Change in household damages, in:

	Year 1 loss avoided:	Over lifetime of scheme:	Qual. benefits [discounted]:
20% most deprived areas	£ -	£ -	OM3 [20%] £ -
21-40% most deprived areas	£ -	£ -	OM3 [21-40%] £ -
60% most deprived areas	£ -	£ -	OM3 [60%] £ -

4. Qualifying benefits under Outcome Measure 4: ecological obligations met

Payments under:		Assumed benefits per unit:	Qual. benefits [discounted]:
OM4a	Hectares of net water-dependent habitat created	£ 15,000	OM4a £ -
OM4b	Hectares of net intertidal habitat created	£ 50,000	OM4b £ -
OM4c	Kilometres of protected river improved	£ 80,000	OM4c £ -
			OM4 £ -

5. Qualifying benefits arising from the overall scheme, for entry into the Medium-Term Plan

OM, description:		Qual. benefits:	Payment rate:		FCRM GiA contributions:
OM1		£ 29,244,987	5.50	p in the £1	£ 1,622,855
OM2	20% most	£ -	45.0		£ -
	21-40%	£ -	30.0		£ -
	Least 60%	£ 5,758,515	20.0		£ 1,150,129
OM3	20% most	£ -	45.0		£ -
	21-40%	£ -	30.0		£ -
	Least 60%	£ -	20.0		£ -
OM4		£ -	100.0		£ -
Total		£ 35,362,888			£ 2,772,977

Maximum for Outcomes delivered. The actual value any scheme is eligible for may be less.

Sensitivity Testing. *It is optional for users of the model to undertake sensitivity testing on changes to key data and assumptions in the model. Changes to data and assumptions will affect the benefit to cost ratio. Any data and assumptions changed should be recorded below.*

	Net Score	Contribution for 100% Score [£]
No changes above	111%	1,402,831
Benefits 1 - Change in PV Miscellaneous Cost [20% reduction]	111%	1,814,825
Benefits 2 - Change in OM2 - 60% of benefits in Most Significant [Before] set now assets in a Significant Not Just	111%	388,853
Benefits 3 - Change in OM3 - 60% of benefits in Medium Term use [Before] now assets in a long Term use	100%	-
Benefits 4 - Increase Duration of Benefits to 20%	111%	1,402,831
Benefits 5 - Reduce Duration of Benefits to 20%	100%	-

END OF WORKSHEET

District Council Report September 2023

‘News to me’

Residents can sign up to an e-newsletter, ‘News to me’. This will enable up to date news being delivered straight to an inbox each month.
Topics will include what is happening within a particular area, for example - if there is a change to bin emptying days, information on council tax, information and reminders around election time as well as promoting events within the District.

Free short courses and training opportunities for businesses and employees are being promoted, to help with digital skills.
These sessions are taking place in the Buttermarket in Newark and are running in conjunction with Inspire.

‘Green rewards’

Green rewards is an online platform available to all Nottingham and Nottinghamshire residents to help participants make more sustainable choices with the aim of reducing carbon emissions in the county.
Residents can take part in activities to boost sustainability and well being, earn green points and win prizes. The scheme is open Bassetlaw, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe but not Ashfield.
Register online - notts,green rewards.co.uk

Estate walkabouts

The next Estate walkabout, for Southwell is planned for Tuesday 19th September
.District ward members accompany tenancy and ground maintenance team officers on these occasions.
The object of these exercises is to view all housing and land owned by the District Council. It is an opportunity to point out areas that, over time, have suffered and need bringing back to a more acceptable standard.
King’s Court, Burgage Close, Coghill Court, Potwell Close and Norwood Gardens are all on Tuesday’s schedule to be inspected.

Cllr Penny Rainbow
Ward member Southwell