

Agenda

Cabinet

Date: **Thursday 9 January 2025**

Time: **2.00 pm**

Place: **Council Chamber**

For any further information please contact:

Democratic Services

committees@gedling.gov.uk

0115 901 3906

Cabinet

Membership

Chair Councillor John Clarke

Vice-Chair

Councillor David Ellis
Councillor Kathryn Fox
Councillor Jenny Hollingsworth
Councillor Viv McCrossen
Councillor Marje Paling
Councillor Lynda Pearson
Councillor Henry Wheeler

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Responsibility of committee:

Cabinet is the meeting of all executive members. The Executive will carry out all of the local authority's functions which are not the responsibility of any other part of the local authority, whether by law or under the Constitution. Cabinet Portfolios are detailed within Section 6, Part 9 of the Council's Constitution.

AGENDA

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MINUTES CABINET

Thursday 12 December 2024

Present: Councillor David Ellis Councillor Marje Paling
 Councillor Kathryn Fox Councillor Lynda Pearson
 Councillor Jenny Hollingsworth Councillor Henry Wheeler

Absent: Councillor John Clarke and Councillor Viv McCrossen

Officers in Attendance: M Hill, J Gray, T Najuk, F Whyley, L Widdowson and E Wimble

138 **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Clarke and McCrossen.

139 **TO APPROVE, AS A CORRECT RECORD, THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 7 NOVEMBER 2024**

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the above meeting, having been circulated, be approved as a correct record.

140 **DECLARATION OF INTERESTS**

None

141 **FORWARD PLAN**

Consideration was given to a report of the Democratic Services Manager, which had been circulated prior to the meeting, detailing the Executive's draft Forward Plan for the next four-month period.

RESOLVED:

To note the report.

142 **GEDLING PLAN Q2 PERFORMANCE 2024/25 REPORT**

The Chief Executive introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, informing Cabinet in summary of the position against Improvement Actions and Performance Indicators in the 2023-27 Gedling Plan at the end of Quarter 2 of 2024/25.

RESOLVED:

To note the report.

143 FIVE YEAR HOUSING LAND SUPPLY ASSESSMENT 2024

The Planning Policy Manager introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, highlighting the latest five-year housing land supply assessment.

RESOLVED:

Note the Gedling Borough Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment 2024.

144 AUTHORITY MONITORING REPORT APRIL 2023 - MARCH 2024

The Planning Policy Manager introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, informing Cabinet of Gedling Borough Council's Authority Monitoring Report April 2023 – March 2024.

RESOLVED to:

Note the report.

145 COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY STRATEGIC REVIEW

The Community Infrastructure Levy and Section 106 Monitoring Officer introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, seeking approval to commence a 6-week public consultation on revised Strategic Infrastructure Projects to be funded through the strategic receipts of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

RESOLVED:

To approve a 6-week consultation on the review of strategic projects set out in the Infrastructure List (formally Regulation 123 List).

146 INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING STATEMENT 2023/24

The Community Infrastructure Levy and Section 106 Monitoring Officer introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, providing Members with information on the monies collected through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Section 106 Planning Obligations, how they are administered and future expenditure priorities in relation to the monies collected. The report also sought approval for the publication of the infrastructure Funding Statement for 2023/24 as detailed in Appendix A to the report.

RESOLVED to:

- 1) Note the report; and
- 2) Approve the publication of the Infrastructure Funding Statement for 2023/24 as detailed in Appendix A to the report.

147 **AMBITION ARNOLD VISIONARY MASTERPLAN**

The Assistant Director of Housing, Growth and Regeneration introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, seeking approval of the Ambition Arnold visionary masterplan and to note the outcome of the public consultation that formed part of the development of the masterplan.

RESOLVED to:

- 1) Approve the Ambition Arnold Visionary masterplan as a strategic framework to shape and drive potential future intervention in the town centre; and
- 2) Note the findings of the Ambition Arnold masterplan public consultation and Arnold Town Benchmarking review.

148 **ARNOLD MARKET**

The Assistant Director of Housing, Growth and Regeneration introduced a report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, seeking approval to permanently relocate the Arnold Market to Eagle Square, subject to planning approval.

RESOLVED:

Subject to all necessary consents and permissions being granted, approve the request to permanently relocate the Arnold Market to Eagle Square.

149 **ANY OTHER ITEMS THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT**

None.

150 **EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC**

RESOLVED:

That, the Members being satisfied that the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information that under Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public and press be excluded from the meeting during the consideration of the ensuing reports on the grounds that the report involves the likely

disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

151

LETTING OF PART OF GROUND FLOOR CIVIC CENTRE OFFICE SPACE TO THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING, COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Consideration was given to a report of the Appentice Surveyor for Property Services, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, seeking approval for the granting of a lease to The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government for exclusive use of part of the Civic Centre ground Floor and shared use of a further area to the Ground Floor. The commencement date is to be confirmed with the Lease running for a 10-year duration from commencement.

RESOLVED to:

- 1) Approve the granting of a lease of part of the Civic Centre as shown on the plan at Appendix 1 to The Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (The Department for Work and Pensions);
- 2) Approve the Lease terms on the basis of the Heads of Terms at Appendix 2; and
- 3) Delegate authority to the Service Manager for Property Services, in consultation with the Chief Executive and Legal Services to negotiate and approve the form of the lease and agreement for lease.

The meeting finished at 2.55 pm

Signed by Chair:
Date:



Report to Cabinet

Subject: Forward Plan

Date: 9 January 2025

Author: Democratic Services Manager

Wards Affected

All

Purpose

To present the Executive's draft Forward Plan for the next six month period.

Key Decision

This is not a Key Decision.

Recommendation(s)

THAT:

Cabinet notes the contents of the draft Forward Plan making comments where appropriate.

1 Background

1.1 The Council is required by law to give notice of key decisions that are scheduled to be taken by the Executive.

1.2 A key decision is one which is financially significant, in terms of spending or savings, for the service or function concerned (more than £500,000), or which will have a significant impact on communities, in two or more wards in the Borough.

1.3 In the interests of effective coordination and public transparency, the plan includes any item that is likely to require an Executive decision of the Council, Cabinet or Cabinet Member (whether a key decision or not). The Forward Plan covers the following 6 months and must be

updated on a rolling monthly basis. All items have been discussed and approved by the Senior Leadership Team.

2 Proposal

- 2.1 The Forward Plan is ultimately the responsibility of the Leader and Cabinet as it contains Executive business due for decision. The Plan is therefore presented at this meeting to give Cabinet the opportunity to discuss, amend or delete any item that is listed.

3 Alternative Options

- 3.1 Cabinet could decide not agree with any of the items are suggested for inclusion in the plan. This would then be referred back to the Senior Leadership Team.
- 3.2 Cabinet could decide to move the date for consideration of any item.

4 Financial Implications

- 4.1 There are no financial implications directly arising from this report.

5 Legal Implications

- 5.1 There are no legal implications directly arising from this report.

6 Equalities Implications

- 6.1 There are no equalities implications arising from this report.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

- 7.1 There are no carbon reduction/sustainability implications arising from this report.

8 Appendices

- 8.1 Appendix 1 – Forward Plan

9 Background Papers

- 9.1 None identified

10 Reasons for Recommendations

- 10.1 To promote the items that are due for decision by Gedling Borough Council's Executive over the following six month period.

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by:

Chief Financial Officer

Date:

30 December 2024 (report content)

Approved by:

Monitoring Officer

30 December 2024 (report content)

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Gedling 
Borough Council **FORWARD PLAN**
FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2025 TO 30 JUNE 2025

This Forward Plan sets out the details of the key and non-key decisions which the Executive Cabinet expect to take during the next six months.

The current members of the Executive Cabinet are:

Councillor John Clarke – Leader of the Council

Councillor Jenny Hollingsworth – Deputy Leader and Portfolio Holder for Sustainable Growth and Economy

VACANT – Portfolio Holder for Resources and Reputation

Councillor David Ellis – Portfolio Holder for Public Protection

Councillor Kathryn Fox – Portfolio Holder for Life Chances and Vulnerability

13 Councillor Marje Paling – Portfolio Holder for Environmental Services (Operations)

Councillor Lynda Pearson – Portfolio Holder for Communities and Place

Councillor Viv McCrossen – Portfolio Holder for Climate Change and Natural Habitat

Councillor Henry Wheeler – Portfolio Holder for Lifestyles, Health and Wellbeing.

Anyone wishing to make representations about any of the matters listed below may do so by contacting the relevant officer listed against each key decision, within the time period indicated.

Description of the decision	Date decision is expected to be taken and who will take the decision?	Responsible Officer	Documents to be considered by the decision maker	Cabinet Portfolio	Open / Exempt (and reason if the decision is to be taken in private) Is this a Key Decision?
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Non- Parish Funding – Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessments and Proposed Funding Allocations 2024/25	9 Jan 2025 Cabinet	Lewis Widdowson, Planning Officer	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Sustainable Growth and Economy	Open Yes
Car Park Charges Consultation and Making of a New Car Park Order To seek approval to commence the procedure to amend the Council's current Civil Enforcement Off Street Parking Places Order 2020	9 Jan 2025 Cabinet	Emma Wimble, Property Services Manager	Officer Report	Leader of the Council	Open Yes
Budget Monitoring and Virement Report August to November 2024	9 Jan 2025 Cabinet 22 Jan 2025 Council	Richard Staniforth, Assistant Director of Finance	Officer Report	Leader of the Council	Open Yes
Prudential Code Indicator Monitoring 2024/25 and Treasury Activity Report for the period ended 30 November 2024	9 Jan 2025 Cabinet 22 Jan 2025 Council	Richard Staniforth, Assistant Director of Finance	Officer Report	Leader of the Council	Open No
Parks Byelaws To seek authorisation from Council to go to public consultation on the proposed new byelaws.	22 Jan 2025 Council	Melvyn Cryer, Parks and Street Care Manager	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Climate Change and Natural Habitat	Open Yes
Amendment to constitution due to Procurement Act 2024	22 Jan 2025 Council	Francesca Whyley, Deputy Chief Executive & Monitoring Officer	Officer Report	Leader of the Council	Open Yes

Description of the decision	Date decision is expected to be taken and who will take the decision?	Responsible Officer	Documents to be considered by the decision maker	Cabinet Portfolio	Public / Exempt (and reason if the decision is to be taken in private) Is this a key decision?
Pay Policy Statement 2025-6 To approve the Pay Policy Statement	22 Jan 2025 Council	Jennifer Lovett, Assistant Director of workforce	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Corporate Resources and Performance	Open No
Temporary Maintenance Policy Temporary Maintenance Policy	27 Mar 2025 Cabinet	Paul Whitworth, Benefits Manager	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Communities and Place	Open Yes
Adoption of Local Labour Agreement SPD To adopt Local Labour Agreement SPD	27 Mar 2025 Cabinet	Jo Gray, Planning Policy Manager	Officer Report	Portfolio Holder for Sustainable Growth and Economy	Open Yes
Carlton Town Plan To update members on the Carlton Town Plan	27 Mar 2025 Cabinet	Tanya Najuk, Assistant Director of Housing, Growth & Regeneration	Officer Report	Leader of the Council	Open Yes
Procurement strategy This report seeks approval of the new procurement strategy to align us with the new procurement act rules which come into force in February 2025.	13 Feb 2025 Cabinet	Francesca Whyley, Deputy Chief Executive & Monitoring Officer	Officer Report	Leader of the Council	Open Yes

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA) Annual Audit

Date: 9 January 2025

Author: Legal Services Manager

Wards Affected

All wards

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to:

Update Members as to the Council's use of powers under RIPA from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024 in line with the Council's RIPA Policy and to seek approval of minor amendments to the Council's RIPA policy to reflect changes in roles following restructure.

Key Decision

This is not a key decision.

Recommendation(s)

THAT Cabinet:

- 1) Notes the content of this report**
- 2) Approves the amendments to the Council's Regulation of Investigatory Powers Policy document at Appendix 1.**

1 Background

- 1.1 Under the Council's RIPA policy, Members are required to consider and review the Council's use of RIPA powers and its policy and guidance at least once a year. Cabinet last received a report in December 2023 in relation to RIPA usage for 2022/23. At this time Cabinet were also advised that the Council's RIPA policy remained fit for purpose and required no updating. In line with the policy a further review has been

undertaken and other than updating the roles of Officers following a restructure, the policy remains fit for purpose.

There is also a requirement under the policy that internal reporting to members is done throughout the year to update on RIPA usage. The Council's RIPA Co-ordinating officer provides updates when necessary throughout the year to the Portfolio Holder for Public Protection in relation to the Council's RIPA usage.

- 1.2 Under RIPA, local authorities have the power to authorise directed surveillance (usually covert cameras or covert observations by officers) and the use of Covert Human Intelligence Sources (CHIS) (essentially undercover officers conducting surveillance), if the authorisation is necessary for the prevention and detection of crime or preventing disorder and if the surveillance is proportionate to the aims it seeks to achieve. In respect of directed surveillance, save for a small number of licensing and tobacco offences, any crime or disorder being prevented or detected using RIPA must be a criminal offence which attracts a minimum of six months in custody, the so-called "serious crime" threshold. Since 1 November 2012, any RIPA authorisations or renewals must also have judicial approval from a Justice of the Peace. This is done at the Nottingham Magistrates' Court.
- 1.3 The authorisations under RIPA can only be given by 'Authorising Officers' who for the Council are Directors or the Chief Executive. The entire process is now overseen by the Deputy Chief Executive as the Senior Responsible Officer (SRO) with assistance from the RIPA Co-ordinating Officer, who is now the Legal Services Manager.
- 1.4 The Council's RIPA processes and procedures come under regular scrutiny. Each year, the RIPA co-ordinating officer or SRO, undertakes an audit of RIPA usage. **There have been no authorisations given for directed surveillance or the use of covert human intelligence sources in the year 2023/24.**
- 1.5 In addition to monitoring RIPA usage, the SRO is required, in line with the Council's policy, to ensure refresher training on RIPA is available to officers on an annual basis. Legal officers attend annual RIPA update training provided by external trainers. An in-person training seminar was delivered by the Council's Principle Legal Officer for Litigation and Licensing to all Council officers who may utilise RIPA powers in July 2023. Targeted refresher training was last delivered to the Council's Authorising Officers in November 2023. Due to the restructure a further training session will be delivered once all Director's are in post at the beginning of 2025, to ensure all Authorising Officers are aware of the authorisation process and criteria to consider.

- 1.6 In addition to the internal annual audit, annual policy review and reports to Cabinet, the Council is also subject to external inspection by the Investigatory Powers Commissioner's Office (IPCO). These inspections are undertaken roughly every 3 years. The last inspection reported to Cabinet was conducted in June 2023 which involved a written, desk top exercise inspection as opposed to the Inspector physically visiting the Council. The inspection entailed answering a number of questions set by to IPCO covering our RIPA usage, governance, procedures, policy and training, in order to assure the IPCO that the Council is maintain good levels of compliance.
- 1.7 No formal recommendations were made as a result of the inspection. The Inspector was assured by the Council's ongoing compliance with RIPA. Although there has been no use of RIPA powers by the Council since 2015, the inspection shows the importance of maintaining the necessary internal governance and oversight of the Council's obligations under RIPA.
- 1.8 The Council will be due it's next inspection in 2026 and it is expected that this will again involve a paper-based exercise, where details of the Council's RIPA usage, governance, procedures, policy, and training will be considered.
- 1.9 The Council is also a member of the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire District RIPA working group which provides the opportunity to share best practice in relation to RIPA usage and share training opportunities and knowledge. Although in the past this has been a stand-alone group, over the past couple of years it has joined with the Nottinghamshire Information Officers Group as the majority of the members were the same. This group meets at least every three months and is another mechanism by which the Council ensures that compliance with RIPA is maintained and knowledge is kept up to date. Meetings continue to be held remotely and whilst this Council historically chaired the meeting, the chair now rotates between member authorities. There is also a share point website that has been created by the group to share agendas, minutes and useful precedent documents such as draft policies in respect of RIPA.
- 1.10 It is still essential, whatever the level of RIPA usage, that the Council keeps RIPA processes and procedures under close scrutiny. The Council will continue to be subject to inspection in relation to its use of the powers by the IPCO and as such the Council's policy, processes, training and review of RIPA usage must continue, to ensure our processes remain fit for purpose.
- 1.11 It is important that information about RIPA and covert surveillance is

disseminated to staff to maintain awareness between training sessions, and the RIPA co-ordinating officer will continue to update officers and Members with any key developments in this area.

2 Proposal

2.1 It is proposed that Members note the detail in this report in relation to the Council's use of RIPA.

2.2 It is proposed that Members approve the minor changes to the policy document to reflect changes in staffing roles.

3 Alternative Options

3.1 Members could determine not to receive annual updates in relation to RIPA, however this would be contrary to the Council's policy position. The Inspection in June 2023 highlights that even though authorities may not be utilising RIPA powers, appropriate arrangements must be in place to monitor usage and awareness of RIPA must be maintained.

4 Financial Implications

4.1 There are no additional financial implications arising from this report. The cost of training and other related RIPA activity are expected to be met from existing budgets.

5 Legal Implications

5.1 Where the Council wishes to carry out covert surveillance in relation to an investigation, compliance with RIPA ensures that any such surveillance is properly authorised and full consideration is given to its necessity and proportionality. Where covert surveillance is conducted under a RIPA authorisation, this provides a potential defence to any claim that the surveillance amounted to a breach of the individual's right to privacy under the Human Rights Act 1998. Whilst RIPA authorisations are limited to specific circumstances for local authorities, local authorities must still maintain appropriate processes and procedures to demonstrate compliance with RIPA, this includes ensuring that an appropriate policy document is maintained.

6 Equalities Implications

6.1 There are no equalities implications arising directly out of this report.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

7.1 There are no carbon reduction/sustainability implications arising out of this report.

8 Appendices

8.1 Appendix 1 - Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act Policy (with tracked changes)

9 Background Papers

9.1 None

10 Reasons for Recommendations

10.1 To update Members in line with the Councils RIPA policy

10.2 To ensure the RIPA policy document remains up to date.

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by:

Date:

On behalf of the Chief Financial Officer

Approved by:

Date:

On behalf of the Monitoring Officer

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**REGULATION OF
INVESTIGATORY POWERS ACT
2000
(RIPA)
POLICY**

GEDLING BOROUGH COUNCIL

REGULATION OF INVESTIGATORY POWERS ACT 2000 (RIPA)

POLICY

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- 4. Guidance - Part II – Directed Surveillance and CHIS

Appendices

Appendix A– Directed Surveillance and CHIS Forms [RIPA forms - GOV.UK](#)

Appendix B- Covert Surveillance and Property Interference and Covert Human Intelligence Sources –Codes of Practice
[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/384975/Covert Surveillance Property Interference web 2 .pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/384975/Covert_Surveillance_Property_Interference_web_2_.pdf)

[CHIS Code draft formatted \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)

Appendix C – Home Office Guidance to Local Authorities in England and Wales on the judicial approval process for RIPA and the crime threshold for directed surveillance
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/118173/local-authority-england-wales.pdf

Appendix D – Home Office Guidance for Magistrates’ Courts in England and Wales for a Local Authority application seeking an order approving the grant or renewal of a RIPA authorisation or notice
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/118174/magistrates-courts-eng-wales.pdf

GEDLING BOROUGH COUNCIL

POLICY ON REGULATION OF INVESTIGATORY POWERS ACT 2000

Introduction

Gedling Borough Council (“the Council”) only carries out covert surveillance or utilises covert human intelligence sources where such action is justified and endeavours to keep such activities to a minimum. It recognises its obligation to comply with the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (“RIPA/the Act”) when such an investigation is for the purpose of preventing or detecting crime or preventing disorder, and has produced this guidance document to assist officers.

Applications for authority

An officer of at least the level of Director will act as Authorising Officer and consider all applications for authorisation in accordance with RIPA. Any incomplete or inadequate application forms will be returned to the applicant for amendment. The Authorising Officer shall in particular ensure that: -

- **there is a satisfactory reason for carrying out the covert technique**
- **any directed surveillance passes the “serious crime” threshold**
- **the covert nature of the investigation is necessary for the prevention and detection of crime or preventing disorder**
- **proper consideration has been given to collateral intrusion**
- **the proposed length and extent of the RIPA activity is proportionate to the information being sought.**
- **Chief Executive’s authorisation is sought where confidential legal/medical/clerical/parliamentary/journalistic/ spiritual welfare issues are involved or a juvenile covert human intelligence source is proposed.**
- **The authorisations are reviewed and cancelled.**
- **Records of all authorisations are sent to Legal Services for entry on the Central Register.**

Once authorisation has been obtained from the Authorising Officer the Authorising Officer will attend the Magistrates' Court in order to obtain Judicial approval for the authorisation.

Training

Each Authorising Officer shall be responsible for ensuring that relevant members of staff are aware of the Act's requirements.

The ~~Head of Governance and Customer Services~~ Deputy Chief Executive shall ensure that refresher training is offered once a year to all directorates of the Council and also give advice and training on request.

Central register and records.

Legal Services shall retain the Central Register of all authorisations issued by the Council. Legal Services will also monitor the content of the application forms and authorisations to ensure that they comply with the Act.

Senior Responsible Officer ("SRO")

The Senior Responsible Officer, a role required by the Investigatory Powers Commissioner (the "IPC") with oversight of the Council's use of RIPA powers is the ~~Head of Governance and Customer Services~~ Deputy Chief Executive.

RIPA Co-ordinating Officer

The RIPA Co-ordinating Officer role, with the responsibility for the day to day RIPA management and administrative processes observed in obtaining an authorisation and advice thereon, is performed by the ~~Senior Legal Officer- Litigation and Licensing~~ Legal Services Manager.

REGULATION OF INVESTIGATORY POWERS ACT 2000 (RIPA)

GUIDANCE ON PART II

DIRECTED SURVEILLANCE AND COVERT HUMAN INTELLIGENCE SOURCE

1. Purpose

The purpose of this guidance is to explain

the scope of RIPA –Part II
the circumstances where it applies, and
the authorisation procedures to be followed.

2. Introduction

2.1 This Act, which came into force in 2000, is intended to regulate the use of investigatory powers exercised by various bodies including local authorities, and ensure that they are used in accordance with human rights. This is achieved by requiring certain investigations to be authorised by an appropriate officer and approved by the judiciary before they are carried out.

2.2 The investigatory powers, which are relevant to a local authority, are directed covert surveillance in respect of specific operations, involving criminal offences that are either punishable, whether on summary conviction or indictment, by a maximum term of at least 6 month' imprisonment or are related to the underage sale of alcohol and tobacco, and the use of covert human intelligence sources ("CHIS"). The Act makes it clear for which purposes they may be used, to what extent, and who may authorise their use. There are also Codes of Practice in relation to the use of these powers and these are attached at **Appendix B.**

2.3 Consideration must be given, prior to authorisation as to whether or not the acquisition of private information or the covert manipulation of a relationship is necessary and proportionate, i.e. whether a potential breach of a human right is justified in the interests of the community as a whole, or whether the information could be gleaned in other ways.

3. Scrutiny and Tribunal

3.1 External

3.1.1 As of 1st November 2012 the Council has to obtain an order from a Justice of the Peace approving the grant or renewal of any authorisation for the use of directed surveillance or CHIS before the authorisation can take effect and the activity carried out. The Council can only appeal a decision of the Justice of the Peace on a point of law by Judicial review.

- 3.1.2 The Investigatory Powers Commissioner (“IPC”), a role established by the Investigatory Powers Act 2016 has comprehensive oversight of the use of RIPA powers by public authorities and will ensure compliance with the law by inspecting public authorities and investigating any issue which they believe warrant further scrutiny. The IPC will have unfettered access to all locations, documentation and information systems necessary to carry out their full functions and duties.
- 3.1.3 In order to ensure that investigating authorities are using the powers properly, the Act also establishes the Investigatory Powers Tribunal, a Tribunal to hear complaints from persons aggrieved by conduct, e.g. directed surveillance. Such claims must be brought no later than one year after the taking place of the conduct to which it relates, unless it is just and equitable to extend this period.
- 3.1.4 The Tribunal can order:
- Quashing or cancellation of any warrant or authorisation
 - Destruction of any records or information obtained by using a warrant or Authorisation
 - Destruction of records or information held by a public authority in relation to any person.
- 3.1.5 The Council has a duty to disclose to the tribunal all documents they require if any Council officer has:
- Granted any authorisation under RIPA
 - Engaged in any conduct as a result of such authorisation

3.2 Internal scrutiny

- 3.2.1 The Council will ensure that the SRO is responsible for;
- The integrity of the process in place within the Council to authorise directed surveillance and CHIS
 - Compliance with PART II of the 2000 Act and with the accompanying Codes of Practice
 - Engagement with the Commissioner and inspectors when they conduct their inspections and
 - Where necessary overseeing the implementation of any post-inspection action plans recommended or approved by the Commissioner
- 3.2.2 The elected members of the Council will review the Council’s use of the Act and the Council’s policy and guidance documents at least once a year. Members will also consider internal reports on a regular basis throughout the year indicating the nature of RIPA activity undertaken or inactivity, to ensure that any use is consistent with the Council’s policy and that the policy is fit for purpose. The members will not however be involved in making decisions on specific authorisations.

3.3 Unauthorised Activities

- 3.3.1 If any Officer is concerned that surveillance/CHIS activity is taking place and there is no authorisation under RIPA in place, he/she should be contacted Legal Services to seek advice.
- 3.3.2 If any activity is deemed to be unauthorised, it will be reported to the IPC.

4. Benefits of RIPA authorisations

- 4.1 The Act states that if authorisation confers entitlement to engage in a certain conduct and the conduct is in accordance with the authorisation, then it will be lawful for all purposes. Consequently, RIPA provides a statutory framework under which covert surveillance or CHIS can be authorised and conducted compatibly with Article 8 of the Human Rights Act 1998 – a person's right to respect for their private and family life, home and correspondence.
- 4.2 Material obtained through properly authorised covert activity is admissible evidence in criminal proceedings.

5. Definitions

- 5.1 'Covert' is defined as surveillance carried out in such a manner that is calculated to ensure that the person subject to it is unaware that it is or may be taking place. (s.26 (9)(a))
- 5.2 'Covert human intelligence source' (CHIS) is defined as a person who establishes or maintains a personal or other relationship with a person for the covert process of obtaining/providing access to/disclosing, information obtained through that relationship or as a consequence of the relationship(s.26 (8))
- 5.3 'Directed surveillance' is defined as covert but not intrusive surveillance and undertaken:
- for a specific investigation or operations,
 - in such a way that is likely to result in the obtaining of private information about any person,
 - other than by way of an immediate response.(s.26 (2))
- 5.4 'Private information' includes any information relating to a person's private or family life (s.26(10)). Private information should be taken generally to include information on any aspect of a person's private or personal relationship with others including family and professional or business relationships. It is likely to be the case that where a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy, even though acting in public or placing information on publicly accessible areas of the internet, and where a record of that activity is being made by a

public authority of that person's activities for future consideration or analysis, that this will result in obtaining private information.

5.5 'Intrusive' surveillance is covert surveillance that is carried out in relation to anything taking place on any residential premises or in any private vehicle and involves the presence of an individual on the premises or in the vehicle or using a surveillance device. **Gedling Borough Council cannot authorise such surveillance.** Residential premises do not include the front driveway or garden of a premises readily visible to the public, or a communal stairway in a block of flats.

5.6 'Authorising Officer' in the case of the Council, is the Chief Executive and Directors. If the operation concerns more than one department in the Council it can only be authorised by the Chief Executive.

6. **When does RIPA apply?**

6.1 Where the directed covert surveillance of an individual or group of individuals, or the use of a CHIS is **necessary** for the purpose of preventing or detecting crime or of preventing disorder.

6.2 The Council can only authorise **Directed Surveillance** to prevent and detect conduct which constitutes one or more criminal offences. The criminal offences must be punishable, whether on summary conviction or indictment, by a maximum term of at least 6 months imprisonment or be an offence under:

- a) S.146 of the Licensing Act 2003 (sale of alcohol to children)
- b) S.147 of the Licensing Act 2003 (allowing the sale of alcohol to children)
- c) S.147A of the Licensing Act 2003 (persistently selling alcohol to children)
- d) S.7 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 (sale of tobacco, etc, to persons under eighteen)

6.3 Core Functions

A public authority may only seek authorisations under the Act when in performance of its "core functions". Core functions are the specific public functions undertaken by the authority in contrast to the ordinary functions which are those undertaken by all authorities for example employment issues or contractual arrangements. The disciplining of an employee is not a core function, although related criminal investigations may be.

6.4 CCTV

The normal use of CCTV is not usually covert because members of the public are informed by signs that such equipment is in operation. However, authorisation should be sought where it is intended to use CCTV covertly and in a pre-planned manner as part of a specific investigation or operation to target a specific individual or group of individuals. Equally a request, say by

the police, to track particular individuals via CCTV recordings may require authorisation (from the police). Guidance on the operation of CCTV generally is provided in the Surveillance Camera Code of Practice issued under the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012, the Information Commissioner has also issued a code “In the Picture – A Data Protection Code of Practice for Surveillance Cameras and Personal Information”, which authorities should have regard to.

6.5 Online Covert Activity

The use of the internet and social media sites may be required to gather information prior to and during an operation/investigation. Officers should exercise caution when utilising such sites during an investigation and be alert to situations where authorisations under RIPA may be required. If officers have any concerns over the use of social media during an investigation they should contact Legal Services. As a general rule of thumb however, reviewing open source sites such as facebook pages where no privacy settings are in place does not require an authorisation under RIPA unless review is carried out with some regularity, often to build a profile, when directed surveillance authorisation may be required.

Use of the internet prior to an investigation should not normally engage privacy considerations but if the study of an individual’s online presence becomes persistent, or where material obtained from any check is to be extracted and recorded and may engage privacy considerations, a RIPA authorisation may be required. If the officer then, for the purposes of gleaning intelligence breaches privacy controls and becomes for example a “friend” within a subject’s facebook account, utilising a pseudo account to conceal his/her identity as a Council official, this is a covert operation which, by its nature, is intended to obtain private information and should be authorised as a minimum as directed surveillance. Further, if the officer engages in any form of relationship with the account operator then s/he is likely to become a CHIS requiring authorisation and management by a Controller and Handler with a record being kept and a risk assessment created.

In deciding whether online surveillance should be regarded as covert, consideration should be given to the likelihood of the subject knowing that surveillance is or may be taking place. This is regardless of what privacy settings the individual may have in place.

7. Covert Human Intelligence Source

7.1 The RIPA definition (section 26) is anyone who:

- a) establishes or maintains a personal or other relationship with a person for the covert purpose of facilitating the doing of anything falling within paragraphs b) or c)
- b) covertly uses such a relationship to obtain information or provide access to any information to another person; or

- c) covertly discloses information obtained by the use of such a relationship or as a consequence of the existence of such a relationship

Any reference to the conduct of a CHIS includes the conduct of a source which falls within a) to c) or is incidental to it.

References to the use of a CHIS are references to inducing, asking or assisting a person to engage in such conduct.

7.2 Section 26(9) of RIPA goes on to define:-

- b) a purpose is covert, in relation to the establishment or maintenance of a personal or other relationship, if, and only if, the relationship is conducted in a manner that is calculated to ensure that one of the parties to the relationship is unaware of that purpose; and
- c) a relationship is used covertly, and information obtained as mentioned in ss (8) (c) above and is disclosed covertly, if, and only if it is used or as the case may be, disclosed in a manner that is calculated to ensure that one of the parties to the relationship is unaware of the use or disclosure in question.

7.3 With any authorised use of a CHIS, the Council must ensure that arrangements are in place for the proper oversight and management of the CHIS, this includes appointing individual officers as handlers and controllers in relation to the CHIS (s.29(5)(a) and (b)). The handler should not be the Authorising Officer. Appropriate risk assessments should also be prepared in relation to the CHIS activity.

7.4 There is a risk that an informant who is providing information to the Council voluntarily may in reality be a CHIS even if not tasked to obtain information covertly. It is the activity of the CHIS in exploiting a relationship for a covert purpose which is ultimately authorised in the 2000 Act, not whether or not the CHIS is asked to do so by the Council. When an informant gives repeat information about a suspect or about a family and it becomes apparent that the informant may be obtaining the information in the course of a neighbourhood or family relationship, it may mean that the informant is in fact a CHIS. Legal advice should always be sought in such instances before acting on any information from such an informant.

7.4 Juvenile Sources

7.4.1 Special safeguards apply to the use or conduct of juvenile sources; that is sources under the age of 18 years. On no occasion should the use or conduct of a source under the age of 16 years be authorised to give information against his parents or any person who has parental responsibility for him. The duration of a juvenile CHIS is **four** months. The Regulation of Investigatory Powers (Juveniles) Order 2000 contains special provisions which must be

adhered to in respect of juvenile sources. Any authorisation of a juvenile CHIS must be by the Chief Executive.

7.5 Vulnerable Individuals

7.5.1 A vulnerable individual is a person who by reason of mental disorder or vulnerability or other disability, age or illness is, or may be, unable to take care of himself, or unable to protect himself against significant harm or exploitation. Any individual of this description should only be authorised to act as a source in the most exceptional circumstances. Any authorisation of a vulnerable individual as a CHIS must be by the Chief Executive.

8. Authorisations

8.1 Applications for directed surveillance

8.1.1 All application forms must be fully completed with the required details to enable the authorising officer to make an informed decision. Application forms are available on the Home Office website, officers should ensure they are using the most up to date forms for RIPA authorisations. The authorisation will only commence on the date Magistrates Court approval is obtained (see 8.3) and runs for three months from that date of that approval.

No authorisation shall be granted unless the authorising officer is satisfied that the investigation is:

-**necessary** for either the purpose of preventing or detecting crime or of preventing disorder,

-Involves a criminal offence punishable whether summarily or on indictment by a maximum sentence of at least six months imprisonment or related to the underage sale of alcohol or tobacco (see para 6.2 for offences)

-**proportionate** and this has 4 elements, namely:

(1) that the method of surveillance proposed is not excessive to the seriousness of the matter under investigation,

(2) the method used must be the least invasive of the target's privacy,

(3) the privacy of innocent members of the public must be respected and collateral intrusion minimised (see 8.1.2).

(4) that no other form of investigation would be appropriate. This should be evidenced by explaining what other methods of investigation have been considered or tried and why they have not been implemented or why they failed.

The grant of authorisation should indicate that consideration has been given to the above points.

Advice should be sought from the Legal Services on any issues of concern.

- 8.1.2 The Authorising Officer must take into account the risk of obtaining private information about persons who are not subjects of the surveillance activity -‘**collateral intrusion**’ i.e. intrusion on, or interference with, the privacy of persons other than the subject of the investigation. The application must include an assessment of any risk of collateral intrusion for this purpose.

Steps must be taken to avoid unnecessary collateral intrusion and minimise any necessary intrusion.

Those carrying out the investigation must inform the Authorising Officer of any unexpected interference with the privacy of individuals who are not covered by the authorisation, as soon as it becomes apparent. Where such collateral intrusion is unavoidable, the activities may still be authorised, provided this intrusion is considered proportionate to what is sought to be achieved. The same considerations in respect of proportionality outlined in para 8.1.1 apply to the assessment of collateral intrusion.

The Authorising Officer should also fully understand the capabilities and sensitivity levels of any equipment being used to carry out directed surveillance so as to properly assess the risk of collateral intrusion in surveillance techniques.

8.1.3 **Special consideration in respect of confidential information**

Particular attention is drawn to areas where the subject of surveillance may reasonably expect a high degree of privacy eg where confidential information is involved.

Confidential information consists of matters subject to legal privilege, communication between a Member of Parliament and another person on constituency matters, confidential personal information or confidential journalistic material, or where material identifies a journalist’s source. (ss 98-100 Police Act 1997).

Legal privilege

Generally, this applies to communications between an individual and his/her legal adviser in connection with the giving of legal advice in connection with or in contemplation of legal proceedings. Such information is unlikely ever to be admissible as evidence in criminal proceedings.

If in doubt, the advice of Legal Services should be sought in respect of any issues in this area.

Confidential personal information

This is oral or written information held in (express or implied) confidence, relating to the physical or mental health or spiritual counselling of an individual (alive or dead) who can be identified from it. Specific examples provided in the codes of practice are consultations between a health professional and a patient, discussions between a minister of religion and an individual relating to the latter's spiritual welfare or matters of medical or journalistic confidentiality

Confidential constituent information

This is information relating to communication between a Member of Parliament and a constituent in respect of constituency business. Such information is held in confidence if it is held subject to an express or implied undertaking to hold it in confidence or it is subject to a restriction on disclosure or an obligation of confidentiality contained in existing legislation.

Confidential journalistic material

This is material acquired or created for the purposes of journalism and held subject to an undertaking to hold it in confidence. There is a strong public interest in protecting a free press including the willingness of sources to provide information to journalists in confidence.

It should be noted that matters considered to be confidential under RIPA may not necessarily be properly regarded as confidential under section 41 Freedom of Information Act 2000.

Where such information is likely to be acquired, the surveillance may only be authorised by the Chief Executive, or, in his absence, a Chief Officer and should only be authorised where there are exceptional and compelling circumstances that make the authorisation necessary.

8.1.4 Authorisations must be in writing and have a "wet" signature .

8.1.5 Notifications to Inspector/Commissioner

The following situations must be brought to the inspector/commissioner's attention at the next inspection:

- Where an officer has had to authorise surveillance in respect of an investigation in which he/she is directly involved.

- Where a lawyer is the subject of an investigation or operation;
- Where confidential personal information or confidential journalistic information has been acquired and retained.

8.2 Applications for CHIS

The process for CHIS applications is the same as for directed surveillance except that the serious crime threshold of investigating criminal offences with a sentence of at least 6 months in imprisonment does not apply. The authorisation must be in writing, must specify the activities and identity (by pseudonym only) of the CHIS and that the authorised conduct is carried out for the purposes of, or in connection with, the investigation or operation so specified.

Again the Authorising Officer must be satisfied that the authorised use and conduct of the CHIS is proportionate to what is sought to be achieved by that conduct and the CHIS must be necessary for the prevention or detection of crime or the prevention of disorder. Collateral intrusion must also be considered.

All application forms must be fully completed with the required details to enable the Authorising Officer to make an informed decision. A risk assessment and record must be prepared for each CHIS.

8.3 Judicial Approval of authorisations (see guidance at Appendix C and D)

Once the Authorising Officer has authorised the Directed Surveillance or CHIS, the Authorising Officer who gave the authorisation should attend the Magistrates Court for the authorisation to be approved by a Justice of the Peace. The hearing should ideally be on the same day as the Authorising Officer gives authorisation, the court should be contacted prior to attendance to ensure the matter can be heard.

The Authorising Officer will provide the Justice of the Peace with a copy of the original authorisation and the supporting documents setting out the case. This forms the basis of the application to the Justice of the Peace and should contain all information that is relied upon.

In addition, the Authorising Officer will provide the Justice of the Peace with a partially completed judicial application/order form. These documents should be taken to the court by the Authorising Officer and not sent to the court by any other means prior to the hearing.

The hearing will be in private and the Authorising Officer will be sworn in and present evidence as required by the Justice of the Peace. Any such evidence should be limited to the information in the authorisation.

The Justice of the Peace will consider whether he/she is satisfied that at the time the authorisation was given there were reasonable grounds for believing that the authorisation or notice was necessary and proportionate and whether that continues to be the case. They will also consider whether the authorisation was given by the appropriate designated person at the correct level within the Council and whether (in the case of directed surveillance) the crime threshold has been met.

The Justice of the Peace can :

- a) **Approve the grant of the authorisation** ,which means the authorisation will then take effect for a period of three months.
- b) **Refuse to approve the grant of the authorisation**, which means the authorisation will not take effect but the Council could look at the reasons for refusal, make any amendments and reapply for judicial approval.
- c) **Refuse to approve the grant of the authorisation** and quash the original authorisation. The court cannot exercise its power to quash the authorisation unless the applicant has at least 2 business days from the date of the refusal in which to make representations.

8.4 Working in partnership with the Police/Collaborative Working

Authorisation can be granted in situations where the police rather than Gedling Borough Council require the surveillance to take action, as long as the behaviour complained of, meets all criteria to grant and in addition is also of concern to the Council. Authorisation cannot be granted for surveillance requested by the police for a purely police issue.

The Police, as an emergency service may authorise RIPA without Magistrates approval, if an urgent situation arises and RIPA authorisation would be required urgently, the Council should contact the police if surveillance is deemed to be necessary and proportionate in an urgent situation.

Any person granting or applying for an authorisation will also need to be aware of particular sensitivities in the local community where the surveillance is taking place and of any other similar activities being undertaken by other public authorities which could impact on the deployment of surveillance or property interference. Where an Authorising Officers considers conflicts may arise they should consult a senior officer within the police.

Where the Police are carrying out surveillance and request the use of the Council's cameras to do so, the police should obtain the authorisation and provide sufficient information to the Council to enable the surveillance to be undertaken in line with the authorisation.

9. **Unique Operation Reference Number**

Each Application for Directed Surveillance and CHIS, must have a Unique Operation Reference Number. This URN will begin with either ENV (if it is granted in the Environment and Planning Department) or FIN (if it is granted in the Finance Department), followed by a sequential number, followed by 20?? being the year in which the Authority was applied for, e.g. ENV/27/2005

10. **Duration and Cancellation**

- An authorisation for **directed surveillance** shall cease to have effect (if not renewed or cancelled) 3 months from the date the Justice of the Peace approves the grant.
- If renewed, the authorisation shall cease to have effect 3 months from the expiry date of the original authorisation.
- An authorisation for **CHIS** shall cease to have effect (unless renewed or unless juvenile) 12 months from the date the Justice of the Peace approves the grant or renewal.

This does not mean that the authorisation should continue for the whole period so that it lapses at the end of this time. The Authorising Officer must cancel the authorisation at anytime if they consider the surveillance or CHIS no longer meets the criteria on which it was authorised.

On cancellation, the cancellation form should detail what product has been obtained as a result of the surveillance activity. The forms should include the dates and times of the activity, the nature of the product obtained and its format, any associated log or reference numbers, details of where the product is to be held and the name of the officer responsible for its future management.

Documentation of any instruction to cease surveillance should be retained and kept with the cancellation form.

11. **Reviews**

The Authorising Officer should review all authorisations at intervals determined by him/herself. This should be as often as necessary and practicable-usually monthly, however reviews may be more frequent where there is a high level of intrusion into a subject's private life or there is significant collateral intrusion. **The reviews should be recorded.**

If the directed surveillance authorisation provides for the surveillance of unidentified individuals whose identity is later established, the terms of the authorisation should be refined at review to include the identity of these

individuals. It would be appropriate to call a review specifically for this purpose.

Any changes to the nature or extent of the surveillance activity which results in a greater intrusion into the private life of any person should be raised at review and consideration of the necessity and proportionality test should be undertaken before any changes are approved or rejected.

Particular attention should be paid to the possibility of obtaining confidential information and an assessment as to the information gleaned should take place at every review.

12. Renewals

Any Authorising Officer may renew an existing authorisation on the same terms as the original at any time before the original ceases to have effect. The renewal must then be approved by the Justice of the Peace in the same way the original authorisation was approved. The process outlined in paragraph 8.3 should be followed for renewals.

A CHIS authorisation must be thoroughly reviewed before it is renewed.

13. Central Register of authorisations

13.1 All authorities must maintain the following documents:

- Copy of the application and a copy of the authorisation form and the approval order from the Magistrates together with any supplementary documentation
- A record of the period over which the surveillance has taken place;
- The frequency of reviews prescribed by the Authorising Officer;
- A record of the result of each review of the authorisation;
- A copy of any renewal of an authorisation and Order made by the Magistrates Court and supporting documentation submitted when the renewal was requested;
- The date and time when any instruction to cease surveillance as given
- The date and time when any other instruction was given by the Authorising Officer

13.2. To comply with 13.1 Legal Services hold the central register of all authorisations issued by officers of Gedling Borough Council. The original authorisation, reviews, renewal and cancellation issued should be passed immediately to Legal Services. A copy should be kept by the applicant Department and the Authorising Officer. Any original authorisations and

renewals taken to the Magistrates Court should be retained by the Council, the court must only keep copies of the authorisations or renewals.

13.3 The Council must also maintain a centrally retrievable record of the following information:

- type of authorisation
- date the authorisation was given
- details of attendance at the Magistrates' Court, the date of the attendance, the determining Justice of the Peace, the decision of the court and the time and date of the decision
- name and rank/grade of the Authorising Officer
- unique reference number of the investigation/operation
- title (including brief description and names of the subjects) of the investigation/operation;
- details and dates of reviews
- dates of any renewals including the name and rank of the Authorising Officer
- whether the investigation/operation is likely to result in obtaining confidential information
- whether the authorisation was granted by an individual directly involved in the investigation
- date of cancellation
- detail of any material obtained through surveillance with dates for review and destruction of such material

These records will be retained for at least 3 years and will be available for inspection by the IPC.

Where the Council has worked collaboratively with the Police and provided assistance on any police obtained RIPA authorisation such as utilising Council cameras for police surveillance, records of that activity should be retained including the instruction from Police and details of the authorisation.

14. Retention of records

The Council must ensure that arrangements are in place for the secure handling, storage and destruction of material obtained through the use of directed surveillance or CHIS. The Authorising Officers through their relevant Data Controller must ensure compliance with the appropriate data protection requirements under the General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR") Data Protection Act 2018 and any relevant codes of practice relating to the handling and storage of material, in addition consideration should be given to the Council's Record Retention and Disposal Policy in relation to how long material from a RIPA authorisation is retained.

The Central Register of Authorisations will be kept securely in a locked cabinet in the Legal Services department. The Register will provide dates for

review and destruction of any RIPA material obtained as part of an authorised covert surveillance operation.

15. Complaints procedure

- 15.1 The Council will maintain the standards set out in this guidance and the Codes of Practice (**See Appendix B**). The Investigatory Powers Commissioner has responsibility for monitoring and reviewing the way the Council exercises the powers and duties conferred by RIPA.
- 15.2 Contravention of RIPA may be reported to the Investigatory Powers Tribunal. Before making such a reference, a complaint concerning a breach of this guidance should be made using the Council's own internal complaints procedure. To make a complaint, please follow this link <http://www.gedling.gov.uk/council/aboutus/complaintsandcompliments/complaints/> or contact us at Gedling Borough Council, Arnot Hill Park, Arnold Nottingham NG5 6LU on 0115 9013901.

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Non- Parish Funding – Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessments and Proposed Funding Allocations

Date: 9 January 2025

Author: Community Infrastructure Levy Officer

Wards Affected

Calverton (part), Carlton, Carlton Hill, Cavendish, Colwick (part), Coppice, Daybrook, Ernehale, Gedling, Netherfield, Phoenix, Plains, Porchester, Redhill, Trent Valley (part) and Woodthorpe

Purpose

To seek approval for the commencement of a four-week public consultation on the projects shortlisted to receive CIL Neighbourhood Funding in the 'CIL Non-Parish Funding - Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessments and Proposed Funding Allocations document.

Key Decision

This is a Key Decision as it is likely to be significant in terms of its effect on the communities living or working in an area comprising of two or more wards in the Borough.

Recommendation

THAT:

Cabinet approves the commencement of a public consultation to commence in early 2025 for a period of 4 weeks on the projects nominated for CIL Non-Parish Funding.

1 Background

- 1.1. The Planning Act 2008 introduced the Community Infrastructure Levy (“CIL”) as a tool for local authorities in England and Wales to help deliver infrastructure to support the development of their area. CIL came into force on 6th April 2010 through the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010.
- 1.2. Following an independent examination in March 2015 and approval at full Council on 15th July that year, the Gedling Borough Council Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule was adopted on 16th October 2015. Gedling Borough Council is the charging authority for the borough of Gedling.
- 1.3. Regulation 59A of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) (“the 2010 Regulations”) places a duty on charging authorities to allocate at least 15% (up to a cap of £100 per existing council tax dwelling) of CIL receipts to spend on priorities that should be agreed with the local community in areas where development is taking place. This is known as the ‘neighbourhood portion’.
- 1.4. Where the chargeable development takes place in an area where there is no parish council, the charging authority retains the levy receipts but must spend the neighbourhood portion on, or to support, infrastructure in the area where the chargeable development takes places. This should be done in consultation with the local neighbourhood.
- 1.5. The extent of the parishes however does not cover the majority of the urban area of Gedling Borough (with the exception of Colwick). This creates a gap in the coverage for the neighbourhood portion in the

Borough where there are no parishes or town councils to oversee its expenditure.

1.6. The non-parish areas of Gedling Borough as shown in Figure 1 cover the following Wards:

- Calverton (part)
- Carlton Hill
- Colwick (part)
- Daybrook
- Gedling
- Phoenix
- Porchester
- Trent Valley (part)
- Carlton
- Cavendish
- Coppice
- Ernehale
- Netherfield
- Plains
- Redhill
- Woodthorpe

1.7. Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations states that where no parish or town council exists the charging authority may use the neighbourhood portion of CIL, or cause it to be used, to support the development of the relevant area by funding:-

- The provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure; or
- Anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area.

1.8. The 'relevant area' is defined by Regulation 59F (1)(4) as that part of the charging authorities area that is not within the area of a parish or town council.

1.9. The Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance ("the Guidance") published on 12th June 2014 makes it clear that the charging authority should

engage with the local communities where the development has taken place and agree with them how best to spend the neighbourhood funding. The Guidance also emphasises the importance of the neighbourhood portion being used to deliver the infrastructure needs of the area in which the chargeable development has taken place.

- 1.10. The Guidance states that “charging authorities should set out clearly and transparently their approach to engaging with neighbourhoods”.
- 1.11. A guidance note dated March 2015 prepared by the Council titled ‘CIL and the Neighbourhood Portion in Non-Parish Areas detailed how the Council would:-
 1. Consult with the local community over how the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts will be spent in non-parish areas.
 2. Decide which infrastructure projects will benefit from funding from the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts in non-parish areas.
- 1.12. The Guidance Note creates a process that invites the local community, groups and organisations to identify and have their say on appropriate projects for expenditure of the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts. Groups, organisations and individuals can nominate potential infrastructure projects throughout the year using our online form; nominations can be submitted throughout the year.
- 1.13. The guidance note also outlines the approach to be taken during the allocations process. It confirms that officers will prepare a Project Assessment and Funding report that recommends a shortlist of projects which will either be considered by Portfolio Holder or Cabinet for approval.
- 1.14. In accordance with the guidance note, the assessment document prepared, the CIL Non- Parish Funding – Local Infrastructure Schedule,

Project Assessments and Proposed Funding Allocations (**Appendix 1**), has been prepared by the Council's CIL Officer and includes the following information:

- CIL Receipts (What Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding has been collected)
- Local Infrastructure Schedule (A List of potential infrastructure projects that have been submitted for consideration)
- Project Assessment (An assessment of all projects submitted detailing their suitability for funding)
- Project Recommendations (Recommendation of which infrastructure projects (if any) should be funded via the CIL Neighbourhood Funding)
- Further Projects (Opportunity for projects to submitted for consideration next year)
- Consultation (Details of the process)

1.15. The purpose of the CIL Non-Parish Funding - Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessments and Proposed Funding Allocations report is to identify and shortlist appropriate infrastructure projects for CIL Neighbourhood Funding. In order to make appropriate awards of CIL Neighbourhood Funding in non-parish areas of the Borough there is a need to project potential payments until the end of the financial year.

1.16. 2017/2018 was the first financial year in that CIL Neighbourhood Funding in the non-parish area of Gedling was awarded. Following public consultation an CIL Funding of £3,500 was awarded to the deliver new lighting as part of the Cinder Path scheme in Netherfield, led by Council's Netherfield Locality Officer.

- 1.17. In 2018/2019 CIL Funding of £100,000 and £40,000 were awarded to a Car Park Extension at Gedling Country Park and Changing Facilities at Lambley Lane Recreation Ground respectively.
- 1.18. In 2019/2020 no projects were nominated for consideration of the CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Awards.
- 1.19. In 2020/2021 CIL Funding of £50,000 and £43,000 were awarded to the Green Lung Corridor at Mapperley / Gedling and the Arnold Marketplace development in Arnold Town Centre respectively.
- 1.20. In 2021/2022 CIL Funding of £25,000 and £55,760 were awarded to a Footpath Extension at Willow Park and Internal works and alterations at Netherfield Forum Children, Young People and Families Hub respectively. Construction works for both projects have now been completed.
- 1.21. In 2022/2023 no CIL No-Parish Neighbourhood Awards were made due to a lack of suitable projects. Two projects LIS1 and LIS2 were retained on the Local Infrastructure Schedule.
- 1.22. In 2023/2024 CIL Funding of £62,678 was awarded to 1st Gedling Scout Group HQ Refurbishment. Works have commenced and are ongoing with completion expected in 2025.
- 1.23. As of the 1st October 2024 a total of £917,607 has been collected in CIL Receipts which are to be expended on Neighbourhood Projects in the Non-Parished areas of Gedling Borough.
- 1.24. In total £379,938 of CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding has been awarded to projects within the Non-Parished Area. This leaves a total of £537,669 available for future Neighbourhood Projects within the Non-Parish Area.

1.25. The table below sets out the amounts collected across the Non-Parish area as of the 1st October 2024.

Table 1. Breakdown of total CIL Non-Parish Portion Receipts collected by Ward as of 1st October 2024 (to the nearest £)

Area (Ward)	Collected
Coppice	£129,672
Daybrook	£4,503
Ernehale	£9,981
Gedling	£613,170
Mapperley Plains	£2,703
Netherfield	£7,260
Phoenix	£952
Porchester	£31,680
Trent Valley	£113,174
Woodthorpe	£4,512
Total Non-Parish Collection	£917,607
2017/2018 Allocations	£3,500
2018/2019 Allocations	£140,000
2020/2021 Allocations	£93,000
2021/2022 Allocations	£80,760
2023/2024 Allocations	£62,678
Remaining Non-Parish Neighbourhood Holdings	£537,669

1.26. In accordance with the previously produced guidance note, the Council will prioritise expenditure of the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts in non-parish areas as set out in the following table:

Table 2. Approach to Expenditure of CIL Neighbourhood Portion in Non-Parish Areas

Priority	Type of Infrastructure Project and Location
1	Infrastructure projects in the ward where the chargeable development has occurred.
2	Infrastructure projects in the non-parish area of Gedling which meet or support the development needs of the area where the chargeable development has occurred.
3	Pool the neighbourhood portion of the CIL receipt for the following year where no suitable infrastructure projects 1 and 2 above have been identified.

2. Local Infrastructure Schedule

2.1. In order to identify appropriate infrastructure projects for part funding/funding via CIL Neighbourhood Funding a nomination process was opened and continues to be open.

2.2. A list of nominated projects has been created that forms a Local Infrastructure Schedule for the non-parish area of Gedling. A summarised list of potential projects is highlighted below in Table 3.

Table 3: Local Infrastructure Schedule (Summary Table)

Project	Nominator/Proposer	CIL Monies Required
Cinder Path Extension (Netherfield)	Gedling Borough Council (Economic Growth & Regeneration)	£200,000
Gedling Youth & Community Hub Regeneration Project at Former Railway Station (Gedling)	Gedling Youth & Community Hub	£75,000
Lambley Village Cricket Pavillion (Gedling)	Lambley Village Cricket Club	£75,000
MAS Community Sports Development (Gedling)	The MAS Community	£540,000
Ambition Arnold Front Street Public Realm	Gedling Borough Council (Economic Growth & Regeneration)	£180,000
The Revitalisation and Improvement of Sports Pavilions	Gedling Borough Council (Estates Team)	£236,622
1 st Gedling Scouts Group HQ Refurbishment	1 st Gedling Scouts Group	£11,750

2.3 All projects submitted have been formally assessed and a recommendation has been made as to each project's current suitability for funding. The assessment is based upon information submitted as part of the nomination process. The focus of projects should be that they

accord with Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations. Other factors considered included:-

- How does the project meet a need created by new development?
- Timeframe for delivery?
- Is match funding available?
- How infrastructure project will be maintained once completed?

2.4 All of the projects submitted for consideration have all been assessed; the full assessments and recommendations can be found in **Sections 4 and 5 of Appendix 1.**

2.5 Of the projects submitted as part of this year's nomination process, it is considered that projects LIS5 "Ambition Arnold Front Street Public Realm", LIS6 "The Revitalisation and Improvement of Sports Pavilions" and LIS7 "1st Gedling Scouts Group HQ Refurbishment" comply with Regulation 59F of the CIL Regulations 2010 (As Amended) and as such should be shortlisted for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding and subject to a period of consultation. The remaining projects on the Local Infrastructure Schedule are not considered to be deliverable at this time and as such are recommended to be retained on the LIS until next years awards to allow the CIL Officer time to liaise with the applicants and resolve any outstanding issues where possible.

3 Proposals

3.1 The assessments undertaken on the submitted infrastructure projects propose the following actions in relation to the projects nominated for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding:-

- 1) **LIS1 “Cinder Path Extension (Netherfield)”** No allocation for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding at this time. Retain on Local Infrastructure Schedule. The proposal is still in its early infancy, in terms of deliverability, with further works required to investigate site ownership and identify and liaise with other relevant partners/stakeholders.

- 2) **LIS2 “Gedling Youth & Community Hub Regeneration Project”** No allocation for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding at this time. Retain on Local Infrastructure Schedule. The Gedling Youth and Community Hub are in the process of re-submitting a bid to the National Heritage Lottery Fund for match funding in order to deliver the project. A decision date for the outcome of the match funding bid is not yet known.

- 3) **LIS3 “Lambley Village Cricket Club”** No allocation for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding at this time. Retain on Local Infrastructure Schedule. The applicant has been approached to seek more comprehensive and detailed plans which will better allow the Council to understand the scope of the project and determine if Planning Permission is or is not required. Should it be determined that Planning Permission is not required, it is envisaged that this could form a potentially suitable project for the awarding of CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding.

- 4) **LIS4 “MAS Community Sports Development”** No allocation for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding at this time. Retain on Local Infrastructure Schedule. Similarly to LIS1, the proposal is still in its early infancy with further works required to investigate outstanding issues such as site ownership, land use and identify and relevant stakeholders.

- 5) **LIS5 “Ambition Arnold Front Street Public Realm”** Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding Award of up to £220,000. The project is considered to be in compliance with Regulation 59F of the CIL Regulations 2010 (As Amended) and is deemed to be deliverable in a timely manner in combination with wider plans for the future regeneration of Arnold Town Centre.
- 6) **LIS6 “The Revitalisation and Improvement of KGV-A Pavilion, Burton Road Pavilion and Onchan Park Pavilion”** Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding Award of up to £236,622. The project is considered to be in compliance with Regulation 59F of the CIL Regulations 2010 (As Amended) and is deemed to be deliverable in a timely manner and will revitalise and bring back into use existing, but delapidated public facilities.
- 7) **LIS7 “1st Gedling Scouts Group HQ Refurbishment”** Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding Award of up to £11,750. The project is considered to be in compliance with Regulation 59F of the CIL Regulations 2010 (As Amended) and is deemed to be deliverable immediately.

3.2 It is proposed that approval is given for the recommendations above to be subject to a four-week consultation that will be held with the public, stakeholders and Ward Councillors in areas where CIL receipts are collected from chargeable developments within the non-parish area. The public consultation will commence in early 2025 to obtain views on the shortlisted projects eligible for the funding from the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts as well as promoting the opportunity for further potential local infrastructure projects to be identified and to afford the opportunity for further information to be submitted in relation to the above projects.

- 3.3 The consultation will include a posting on the Keep Me Posted newsletter, the Community Initiatives page on Gedling's Community and Voluntary E-Newsletter, as well as direct consultation with Residential Organisation Groups throughout the borough and a dedicated article in the Gedling Contacts magazine. A link to the consultation will also be publicised on the Council's dedicated CIL Neighbourhood Funding webpage where interested parties can submit comments or representations.
- 3.4 Following the consultation period, all comments and representations received will be considered by Council's officers who will then prepare a final report, identifying any schemes selected for funding, which will come back to Cabinet in Spring 2025.

4 Alternative Options

- 4.1 The Council is required to formally consult with relevant stakeholders and its residents in relation to the expenditure of the Neighbourhood Non-Parish portion of its CIL Receipts. Failure to undertake the necessary consultation as set out in The Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance ("the Guidance") published on 12th June 2014 would be contrary to the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (As Amended).
- 4.2 Cabinet could decide not to shortlist the identified projects for CIL Non-Parish Funding, however, given that these projects are considered to be in compliance with Regulation 59F of the CIL Regulations 2010 (As Amended) this would be against the Council's own guidance set out within the "CIL and the Neighbourhood Portion in Non-Parish Areas" Guidance Note.
- 4.3 Additional projects which have not been recommended for shortlisting of CIL Non-Parish Funding could be included in the shortlist for future

awards, however, given that these projects are not yet considered suitable for funding this course of action could result in the Council awarding CIL funding for projects which do not fully comply with Regulation 59F of the CIL Regulations 2010 (As Amended).

5 Financial Implications

5.1 There is no financial impact as the administration of this process can be met within existing resources and no additional budgets are required at this time.

5.2 The CIL monies that form part of the Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding element are monies that must be used in accordance with the CIL Regulations. The Neighbourhood Funding element of CIL is only used once funds have been collected, forward funding is not permitted at this time.

6 Legal Implications

6.1 If the Council agrees to undertaking public consultation on the CIL, the legislative requirements for consultation, evidence gathering and administering CIL as set out in the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) and the procedures set out within the Planning Obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance Note 2016 will be followed.

7 Equalities Implications

7.1 A proportionate level of publicity will be undertaken to publicise the consultation and the Local Infrastructure Schedule to ensure that the process remains accessible to all.

- 7.2 All nominated projects are assessed equally based on the criteria set out in the CIL and the Neighbourhood Portion in Non-Parish Areas: Guidance Note adopted March 2017.

8 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

- 8.1 There are no carbon reduction/sustainability implications arising from this report.

9 Appendices

- 9.1 Appendix 1: Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Non- Parish Funding – Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessments and Proposed Funding Allocations

10 Background Papers

- 10.1 CIL and the Neighbourhood Portion in Non-Parish Areas: Guidance Note - <http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/Guidance%20note%20-%20CIL%20neighbourhood%20Portion.pdf>
- 10.2 Gedling Borough Council CIL Charging Schedule - [http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/Charging%20Schedule%20\(Adoption%20July%202015\).pdf](http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/Charging%20Schedule%20(Adoption%20July%202015).pdf)

11 Reason for Recommendations

- 11.1 To provide information and make Cabinet aware of projects nominated for the CIL Neighbourhood Non-Parish portion.

11.2 To seek authorisation to undertake a 4-week public consultation to seek the views of local stakeholders and residents regarding the recommendations for each nominated projects.

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by:

Date:

On behalf of the Chief Financial Officer

Approved by:

Date:

On behalf of the Monitoring Officer

**Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Non-Parish Funding
Local Infrastructure Schedule, Project Assessment and Proposed
Funding Allocations**

December 2024

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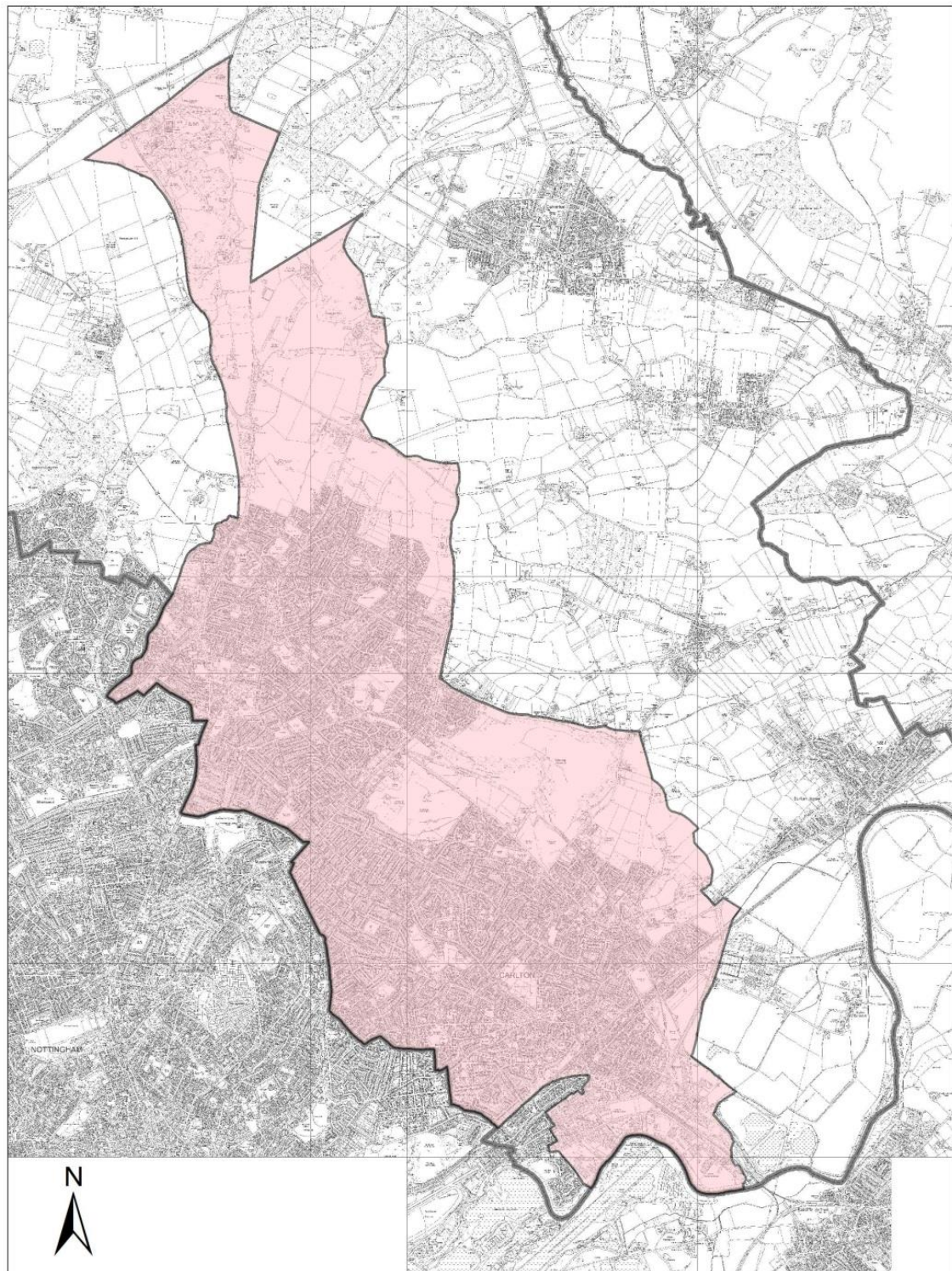
1. Background

- 1.1. The Planning Act 2008 introduced the Community Infrastructure Levy (“CIL”) as a tool for local authorities in England and Wales to help deliver infrastructure to support the development of their area. CIL came into force on 6 April 2010 through the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010.
- 1.2. Gedling Borough Council introduced CIL in October 2015. Following an independent examination in March 2015 and approval at full council on 15 July that year, the Gedling Borough Council Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule was adopted on the 16th October 2015. Gedling Borough Council is the charging and collecting authority for the borough of Gedling.
- 1.3. Regulation 59A of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) (“the 2010 Regulations”) places a duty on charging authorities to allocate at least 15% (up to a cap of £100 per existing council tax dwelling) of CIL receipts to spend on priorities that should be agreed with the local community in areas where development is taking place. This is known as the neighbourhood portion. Where CIL receipts are collected within an area that has an adopted Neighbourhood Plan then the neighbourhood portion increases to 25%.
- 1.4. Where the chargeable development takes place in an area where there is no parish council, the charging authority retains the levy receipts but must spend the neighbourhood portion on, or to support, infrastructure in the area where the chargeable development takes places. This should be done in consultation with the local neighbourhood.
- 1.5. The extent of the parishes does not cover the majority of the urban area of Gedling Borough (with the exception of Colwick). This creates a gap in the coverage for the neighbourhood portion in the Borough where there are no parishes or town councils to oversee its expenditure.

1.6. The non-parish areas of Gedling Borough as shown in Figure 1 cover the following Wards:

- Calverton (part)
- Carlton Hill
- Colwick (part)
- Daybrook
- Gedling
- Phoenix
- Porchester
- Trent Valley (part)
- Carlton
- Cavendish
- Coppice
- Ernehale
- Netherfield
- Plains
- Redhill
- Woodthorpe

Figure 1. The Non-Parish Area of Gedling Borough



Gedling Borough Council
Civic Centre, Amot Hill Park, Arnold,
Nottinghamshire, NG5 8LU

Non-Parish Area

Non-Parish Area
Borough Boundary

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- 1.7. Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations states that where no parish or town council exists the charging authority may use the neighbourhood portion of CIL, or cause it to be used, to support the development of the relevant area by funding:-
- a) The provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure; or
 - b) Anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area.
- 1.8. The 'relevant area' is defined by Regulation 59F (1)(4) as that part of the charging authorities area that is not within the area of a parish or town council.
- 1.9. The Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance ("the Guidance") published on 12 June 2014 makes it clear that the charging authority should engage with the local communities where the development has taken place and agree with them how best to spend the neighbourhood funding. The Guidance also emphasises the importance of the neighbourhood portion being used to deliver the infrastructure needs of the area in which the chargeable development has taken place.
- 1.10. The Guidance states that "charging authorities should set out clearly and transparently their approach to engaging with neighbourhoods".
- 1.11. A guidance note dated March 2015 prepared by the Council titled 'CIL and the Neighbourhood Portion in Non-Parish Areas detailed how the Council would:-
- 1. Consult with the local community over how the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts will be spent in non-parish areas.
 - 2. Decide which infrastructure projects will benefit from funding from the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts in non-parish areas.

- 1.12. The Guidance Note creates a process that invites the local community, groups and organisations to identify and have their say on appropriate projects for expenditure of the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts. Groups, organisations and individuals can nominate potential infrastructure projects throughout the year using our online form; nominations can be submitted throughout the year.
- 1.13. This Assessment Document has been prepared and is structured to present the following information in accordance with the Councils CIL Guidance Note:
- CIL Receipts (What Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding has been collected)
 - Local Infrastructure Schedule (A List of potential infrastructure projects that have been submitted for consideration)
 - Project Assessment (An assessment of all projects submitted detailing their suitability for funding)
 - Project Recommendations (Recommendation of which infrastructure projects (if any) should be funded via the CIL Neighbourhood Funding)
 - Further Projects (Opportunity for projects to submitted for consideration next year)
 - Information on how the public consultation will be undertaken.

2. CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Portion Receipts

- 2.1. In order to make appropriate awards of CIL Neighbourhood Funding in Non-Parish areas of the Borough there is a need to accurately report on Non-Parish CIL Receipts which are currently held by Gedling Borough Council.
- 2.2. 2017/2018 was the first financial year in which CIL Neighbourhood Funding in the non-parish area of Gedling Borough was awarded. Since this time, a total of £379,938 has been awarded to suitable infrastructure projects within the Non Parish Area of Gedling, the latest of which was a £62,678 awarded to the 1st Gedling Scouts Group in 2024 for the refurbishment of the Scout Groups

HQ. A complete list of the successful projects which have been awarded CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding is as follows:

- £3,500 award to Lighting at Cinderpath scheme in Netherfield,
- £100,000 award to Car Park Extension at Gedling Country Park,
- £40,000 award to Changing Room Facilities at Lambley Lane Recreation Ground,
- £50,000 award to Green Lung Corridor at Mapperley / Gedling,
- £43,000 award to Arnold Marketplace development in Arnold Town Centre,
- £25,000 award to Footpath Extension at Willow Park,
- £55,760 award to Internal works and alterations at Netherfield Forum Children, Young People and Families Hub, and
- £62,678 award to 1st Gedling Scout Group HQ Refurbishment.

2.3. At the time of this report, being the 1st October 2024, the amount of CIL Receipts collected for the Non-Parish Neighbourhood proportion is £917,607.

2.4. Following the awarding of £379,938 to successful Neighbourhood Projects within the Non-Parish Area the remaining amount available CIL Receipts for Neighbourhood Projects within the Non-Parish Area is £537,669.

2.5. It should also be noted that additional CIL receipts may be collected from other CIL liable planning permissions further increasing the Non-Parish Neighbourhood portion before a final decision on which projects, if any, are successful.

2.6. The table below sets out the portion of CIL Receipts for the Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding which have been collected across the Non-Parish area to date.

Table 1. Breakdown of total CIL Non-Parish Portion Receipts collected by Ward as of 30th September 2024 (to the nearest £)

Area (Ward)	Collected
Coppice	£129,672
Daybrook	£4,503
Ernehale	£9,981
Gedling	£613,170
Mapperley Plains	£2,703
Netherfield	£7,260
Phoenix	£952
Porchester	£31,680
Trent Valley	£113,174
Woodthorpe	£4,512
Total Non-Parish Collection	£917,607
2017/2018 Allocations	£3,500
2018/2019 Allocations	£140,000
2020/2021 Allocations	£93,000
2021/2022 Allocations	£80,760
2023/2024 Allocations	£62,678
Remaining Non-Parish Neighbourhood Holdings	£537,669

- 2.7. In accordance with the produced guidance note, the Council will prioritise expenditure of the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts in non-parish areas as set out in the following table:

Table 2: Approach to Expenditure of CIL Neighbourhood Portion in Non-Parish Areas

Priority	Type of Infrastructure Project and Location
1	Infrastructure projects (including Infrastructure Funding Statement projects) in the ward where the chargeable development has occurred.
2	Infrastructure projects (including Infrastructure Funding Statement projects) in the non-parish area of Gedling which meet or support the development needs of the area where the chargeable development has occurred.
3	Pool the neighbourhood portion of the CIL receipt for the following year where no suitable infrastructure projects 1 and 2 above have been identified.

3. Local Infrastructure Schedule

- 3.1. In order to identify appropriate infrastructure projects for part funding/funding via CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding a nomination process was opened and continues to be open.
- 3.2. A list of nominated projects has been created that forms a Local Infrastructure Schedule for the non-parish area of Gedling. A summarised list of nominated projects is highlighted below in Table 3.

Table 3: Local Infrastructure Schedule (Summary Table)

Project	Nominator/Proposer	CIL Monies Required
Cinder Path Extension (Netherfield)	Gedling Borough Council (Economic Growth & Regeneration)	£200,000
Gedling Youth & Community Hub Regeneration Project at Former Railway Station (Gedling)	Gedling Youth & Community Hub	£75,000

Lambley Village Cricket Pavillion (Gedling)	Lambley Village Cricket Club	£75,000
MAS Community Sports Development (Gedling)	The MAS Community	£540,000
Ambition Arnold Front Street Public Realm	Gedling Borough Council (Economic Growth & Regeneration)	£180,000
The Revitalisation and Improvement of Sports Pavilions	Gedling Borough Council (Estates Team)	£236,622
1 st Gedling Scouts Group HQ Refurbishment	1 st Gedling Scouts Group	£11,750

3.3. All projects submitted have been formally assessed and a recommendation has been made as to each project's current suitability for funding. The assessment is based upon information submitted as part of the nomination process. The focus of projects should be that they accord with Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations. Other determining factors which shall be considered included:-

- How does the project meet a need created by new development?
- Timeframe for delivery?
- Is match funding available?
- How infrastructure project will be maintained once completed?

4. Project Assessments

4.1. An assessment of each submitted project has been prepared, each assessment must be accompanied with the following information;-

- Reference Number;
- Description of the project;
- Location;
- Lead agency;
- How it meets the need created by new development,;

- Whether CIL Funding is required to deliver the projects;
- Total cost of projects;
- How much CIL monies are required;
- Is match funding available;
- Timeframe for delivery;
- How the project will be maintained once completed; and
- An assessment of the project suitability for CIL Neighbourhood Funding.

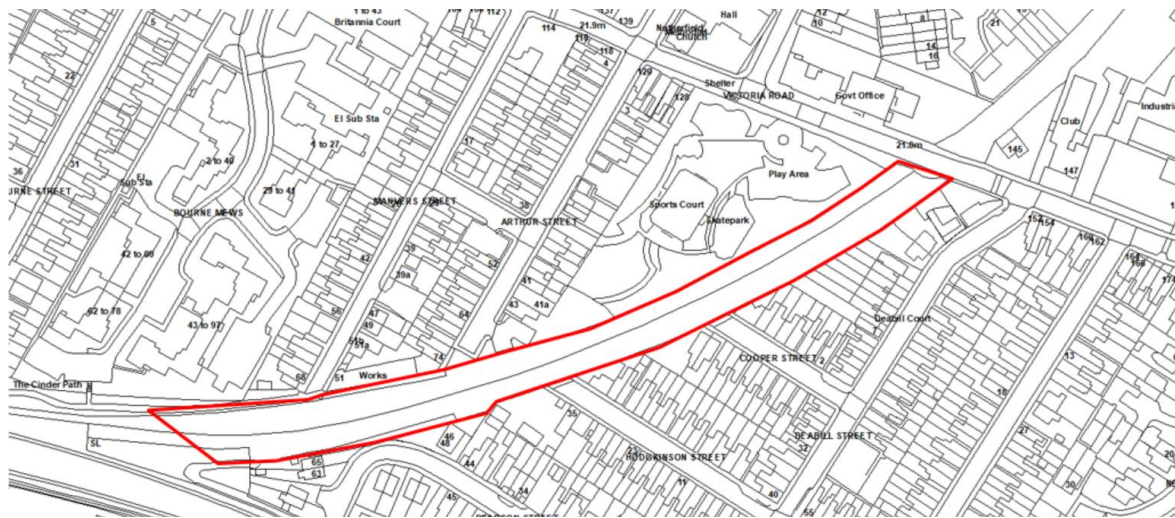
4.2. A total of six projects are on the Local Infrastructure Schedule this year. Projects LIS1, LIS2, LIS3 and LIS4 have all been retained on the Infrastructure Schedule from last year's consideration. Two new projects, LIS5 – Ambition Arnold Front Street Public Realm, and LIS6 - The Revitalisation and Improvement of Sports Pavilions, were submitted for consideration before the 31st August deadline and have therefore been added to the Infrastructure Schedule. The initial assessment for each project and whether they are suitable for CIL Non-parish Neighbourhood Funding can be found below.

Project Assessments

Project Reference: LIS1	Project Name: Cinder Path Extension (Netherfield)
Project Description: This proposal seeks to extend the existing section of the Cinder Path to incorporate a section of the disused railway line, which runs between Ashwell Street to Manvers Street, to its junction with the old level crossing on Victoria Road. An initial site investigation has been carried out to identify any constrains and inform the development of the consultation design options. A public consultation has been undertaken and the results from the consultation have determined that the preferred option for the design of the project is Design 1. The CIL monies would be utilised to cover the costs of refurbishing the existing route including, ground works, re-surfacing, the planting of new trees and vegetation to improve biodiversity, lighting columns, fencing and seating.	

Location:

Cinder Path at Manvers Street and Victoria Road, Netherfield

**Lead Agency:**

Gedling Borough Council – Economic Growth and Regeneration

How does the project meet a need created by new development:

The disused railway line lies entirely within the built up areas of Gedling and Netherfield on the eastern edge of the Greater Nottingham conurbation. The former railway line ends at Gedling Country Park which, as well as being a popular green space, also acts as a gateway into the countryside and beyond. The route bisects residential areas and runs adjacent to established industrial and employment land use. In addition, the former railway line runs adjacent to two significant mixed use residential and employment development sites at Teal Close, Teal Park and on the former Gedling Colliery yard site (also known as Chase farm Development site). The former railway line also inter links with 12 green open spaces allotments and lies adjacent or very near to 2 primary and one secondary school.

The creation of the linear green park/cycleway would:

- Create a valuable additional green space
- As the line is extended it will connect 6 existing recreation areas and parks creating a green space network, between Gedling Country Park and Netherfield.
- The route will provide sustainable transport links between housing, employment and recreation routes.
- The linear route will be safeguarded for possible future tram development.

The benefits will therefore include:

- Opportunity for free and healthy recreation
- Enhanced biodiversity
- Access to natural green space for residents and visitors
- Opportunity for community engagement in creative arts and environmental projects
- Improved image and potentially increased business for Netherfield town centre

Total cost of project: £598,000
How much CIL Neighbourhood Funding is required: £200,000
Is match funding available: Potential opportunity to bid to Severn Trent Water Foundations Trust for £250,000 to support delivery of the project.
Timeframe for delivery of project: N/A
How will the project be maintained once completed: Gedling Borough Council – Parks and Street Care Maintenance Programme.
Assessment of project: <i>This nominated project would be compliant with Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations as it is located in a ward which has contributed CIL Receipts from local development.</i> <i>The project would redevelop a disused path creating improved recreational facilities within a Ward where there is a need for useable green spaces which can be used for both walking and cycling, improving the health of local residents. The proposal will link two existing green spaces, namely the previously redeveloped part of the Cinder path and Jackie Bells Field, and improve biodiversity and wildlife in the locality through the planting and management suitable trees and plants.</i> <i>Whilst it is considered that the project would be a good fit for the Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding Awards, Gedling Borough Council are not currently looking to progress this project. The proposal is still in the early stages of development and it would not therefore be appropriate to recommend this project for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood funding at this stage.</i> <i>Taking the above into consideration, it is my recommendation that the project LIS1 should not be awarded Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding at this time. I would however recommend that the project is retained on the Local Infrastructure Schedule.</i> Recommendation: No allocation for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding at this time. Retain on Local Infrastructure Schedule.

Project Reference:
LIS2

Project Name:
Gedling Youth & Community Hub Regeneration Project

Project Description:

The Gedling Youth & Community Hub is a registered charity (522200) previously known as Gedling & District Youth Club. The charity is seeking CIL awards to undertake a regeneration project to carry out refurbishments to the former railway station off Shearing Hill, Gedling. The aims of the Charity are to restore & enhance (partly already completed) the former Victorian railway station (1876) embracing the building's rich history & heritage. It sits alongside the proposed Gedling Heritage Way. The project will create a vibrant young persons & community facility. It will improve the health & wellbeing of local people by developing a stronger & more resilient community.

The proposal would see substantial works be undertaken, including new kitchen facilities, a new entrance hall, restoration of sash Windows, re-tile & securing of loose roof tiles and new guttering. There is also a gym attached to the old station is due to be demolished as part of the project.

The future plans can be viewed at the community hub or on the website.
www.gedlingyouth.co.uk

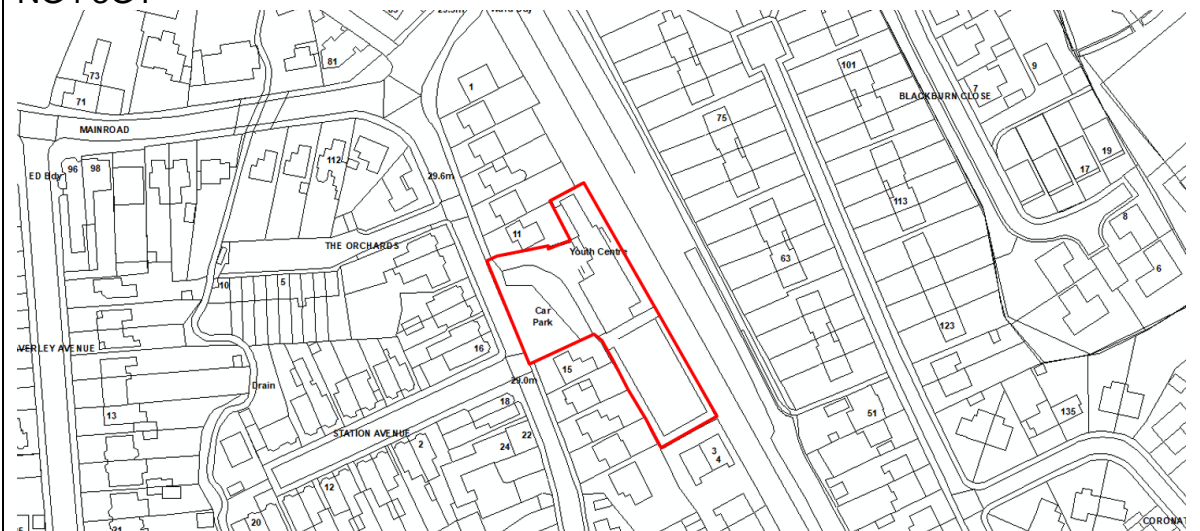
The Gedling Youth & Community Hub would focus the bid for £75k on those items that will help unlock the Heritage Fund application of circa £250k, whilst also delivering a package of work that enables the building to become functional and accessible again (as it is currently constrained to use as a construction skills training facility, due to water ingress).

Specifically these works would include:

- demolition of the unsafe structure of the gym extension
- provision of scaffolding to the single storey section of the building
- repairs to the roof, including re-instatement of slates to the single storey section.

Location:

Gedling Youth Club Youth Centre, 13 Shearing Hill, Gedling, Nottinghamshire, NG4 3GY



Lead Agency:

Gedling Youth & Community Hub

How does the project meet a need created by new development:

The commencement of major housing developments at Chase Farm in Gedling, Rivendell in Netherfield and other sites within the locality, means that the area needs a community hub that all local residents can access for community events or simply to meet and greet for a chat.

The proposed Heritage Way runs past the former Gedling railway station, now the Gedling Youth & Community Hub. This cycle/walkway green lung is much needed in the area of benefit for the wellbeing and improvement of mental health for residents. There are other significant benefits to be gained, particularly from decongestion on the local highway network and increased physical activity amongst existing and thousands of new residents.

The Gedling Youth & Community Hub will be a stopping off point along the Heritage Way for walkers and cyclists. The history and heritage of the mining and railway in our area will be celebrated in the cafe and community rooms. The footfall from the Mott MacDonald report in 2016 approximated 275,000 walkers and 155,000 cycle trips per annum.

Total cost of project:

£250,000

How much CIL Neighbourhood Funding is required:

£75,000

Is match funding available:

Potential match funding through the National Heritage Lottery Fund.

Timeframe for delivery of project:

2024/25

How will the project be maintained once completed:

Once completed the Trustees & Management Committee of Gedling Youth & Community Hub will employ a caretaker to manage the facility.

Assessment of project:

This nominated project is compliant with Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations and is located in a ward which has contributed significant CIL Receipts from local development, namely the new housing development at Chase Farm, Gedling.

The property, 13 Shearing Hill, formally the railway station, is a Locally Designated Heritage Asset and in accordance within Policy 31 of the Local Planning Document, its retention is strongly encouraged where possible. The building has been left to fall into disrepair and this project would see the building restored so that it can be safely used the Gedling Youth & Community Hub.

The building is situated approx. 1.4km from the large housing development at Chase Farm which has generated significant CIL Receipts specifically for Non-Parish Neighbourhood funding.

With a strong focus on community the proposed redevelopment of the Gedling Youth & Community Hub would create numerous opportunities for local residents including recreational activities and classes, a tea room and links to potential future green spaces via the redevelopment of the historic railway line. The Gedling Youth & Community Hub have committed to providing opportunities for youthful residents in the locality and as such would ensure that the building once redeveloped is also retained for use as a Young Peoples Centre.

Notwithstanding the above, it is not considered that the project is currently suitably progressed to recommend for shortlisting for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood funding at this stage. A match funding bid to the NLHF was submitted in 2024 but initially was unsuccessful. The Gedling Youth & Community Hub are working to progress another bid however, until such a time as the match funding bid is confirmed I am unable to recommend that the project is awarded CIL funding. As such the project should be retained on the Local Infrastructure Schedule so that it can be reconsidered as part of next years awards when it is known whether the match funding bid has been successful or not.

Recommendation: No allocation for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding at this time. Retain on Local Infrastructure Schedule for next round of awards.

Project Reference:
LIS3

Project Name:
Lambley Village Cricket Club

Project Description:

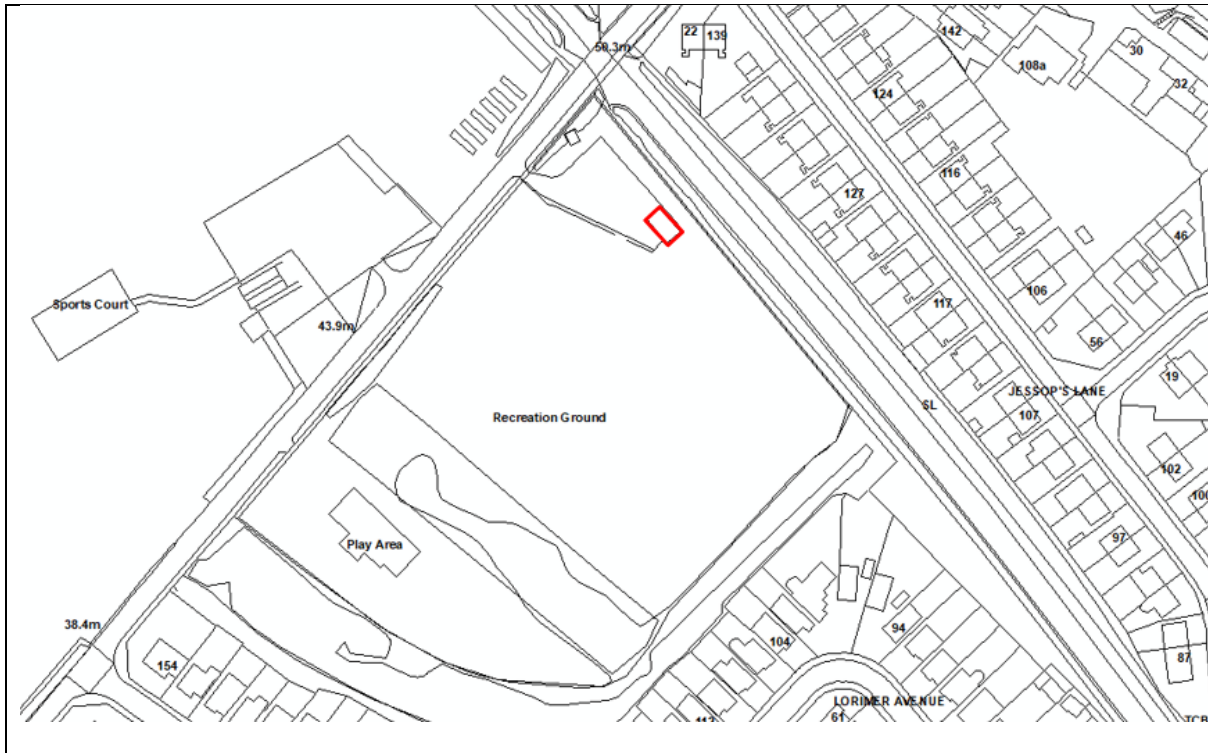
The Lambley Village Cricket Club were established in 1949 and have been playing at Lambley Lane Recreation Ground in Gedling since the early 1980s. At the time the Cricket Club paid for and installed a temporary concrete structure to be used in association with the Cricket Club.

This structure is now unfit for purpose and the proposed project would look to utilise CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding to replace the existing structure with a small brick-built structure.

The new structure would include two new changing rooms, an officials/private/non-gender changing space, small kitchen area, equipment storage room and a minimum of 3 toilets and 2 showers.

Location:

Lambley Village Cricket Club, Lambley Lane Recreation Ground (South), Lambley Lane, Gedling, Nottinghamshire, NG4 4PA.



Lead Agency:

Lambley Village Cricket Club

How does the project meet a need created by new development:

CIL liable development has commenced and generated substantial CIL receipts adjacent to the Lambley Lane Recreation Ground. Approval has been granted, as part of the Chase Farm Development, for 970 dwellings and a local centre. This will increase the population of Gedling; mainly with young families who require access to sports and recreation.

This project would see an existing sporting facility redeveloped so that it is fit for purpose and can provide sport and leisure activities for new and existing residents of the borough alike.

Total cost of project:

£90,000

How much CIL Neighbourhood Funding is required:

£75,000

Is match funding available:

Match funding of £800 from Cllr Grant Funds and £2,500 from private sponsorships secured to date.

Timeframe for delivery of project:

2024-2028

How will the project be maintained once completed:

Once completed Lambley Village Cricket Club will continue to maintain the building through club funds, sponsorship and additional fundraising if required.

Assessment of project:

Whilst the nominated project is located within a ward which has contributed significant CIL Receipts from local development, namely the new housing

development at Chase Farm, Gedling, it is currently unclear how the project would benefit residents outside of members of the Lambley Village Cricket Club. As such, other nominated projects may be considered to have greater public benefit when assessing which projects to award CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding.

The site is situated approx. 500m from the centre of the large housing development at Chase Farm which has generated significant CIL Receipts for Non-Parish Neighbourhood funding.

The project would enable the replacement and modernisation of the existing pavilion at the Lambley Lane Recreation Ground (south). The pavilion is used by Lambley Village Cricket Club and would ensure the protection and continued use of this area of open space for sport and leisure activities for the future in accordance with the objectives of the Gedling Plan specifically Community and Place.

Notwithstanding the opportunities to improve health and wellbeing within the Borough, the proposed project is still considered to be in its early infancy and, as of yet, detailed plans have not been provided. It is considered that the project may require Planning Permission and as such I would recommend that this project is held on the Local Infrastructure Schedule until it has been established if planning permission is required and if so an application has been submitted to, and determined by, the Local Planning Authority. If planning permission is obtained then a review of the suitability of CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding could be undertaken.

Recommendation: No allocation for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding at this time. Retain on Local Infrastructure Schedule for next round of awards.

Project Reference:
LIS4

Project Name:
MAS Community Sports Development

Project Description:

To build a community sports hub along with 4G pitches, changing rooms and a community room on Lambley lane in Gedling.

There is currently a huge lack of sports provision in Gedling. With so many new houses the desperate need for a facility has grown. MAS coaching have over 400 children on waiting lists. We currently coach over 800 children and adults each week. Our sessions are vital to the mental health of our community.

The Community Hub would be a venue offering a range of services and community-based activities. This could include toddler sessions for families, a dementia café, health and fitness offerings like Yoga/Pilates, and support sessions on a range of issues determined by the community.

Access to the sessions is likely to incur small charges, and costs would be variable depending on how the session is funded – for example for some health & well-being sessions, the CIC or a provider may be able to access funds that would subsidise attendance.

It is envisaged to have a configuration in the Hub where it is possible to have at least 2 rooms that can be rented out for functions and activities – birthday parties, meetings, and general community gatherings, such as social eating. Outside of the busier times in the evenings and weekends we would want to utilise the space during weekdays for potential Alternative School Provision.

Aside from Football being the focus for the 3G facility it is hoped the surface can be used for Netball, outdoor fitness training and perhaps touch rugby sessions. MAS would also look to partner with local primary & secondary schools to provide access to the pitch.

Location:

Lambley Lane, Gedling, Nottinghamshire, NG4 4PA



Lead Agency:

The MAS Community

How does the project meet a need created by new development:

The project will meet the health and mental-wellbeing needs of the local community. We have a petition signed of over 2000 people who are desperate for a sports facility in Gedling. Since the former Gedling school site was knocked down and a gym and two pitches lost, there has been nothing to replace these facilities. This is adding to an already huge demand for a sports facility in Gedling. We have children and adults who cannot access sport due to a lack of facilities.

The additional housing creating by the Chase Farm development immediately adjacent to Lambley Lane has further increased the need to provide more sporting facilities in the locality.

Total cost of project:

£1.8million

How much CIL Neighbourhood Funding is required:

£540,000

Is match funding available:

Potential for Football Foundation to fund 70% of the project. Other funding sources being explored include include:

- Nottinghamshire County Council (Local Communities Fund - £20,000)
- The Coalfield Regeneration Trust
- Big Lottery – Awards for All & Reaching Communities
- Cash 4 Clubs
- FCC Community Foundation – Landfill
- Sports England

Timeframe for delivery of project:

18 months

How will the project be maintained once completed:

MAS would utilise the money generated by coaching and classes to self-fund the future maintenance of the site.

In addition to coaching and classes the 3G pitches could function 3hrs per night Mon-Fri developing further potential revenue.

In addition to these revenue streams, we hope that catering on matchdays and training nights would also generate a surplus that would be used for the maintenance costs of the facilities.

A more comprehensive business case/plan will be developed with support from the Football Foundation if the project is supported.

We are confident we have both the commercial revenue generation through Mapperley All Stars Coaching and the community revenue through Mapperley All Stars Football club and wider users to make this a more than sustainable facility.

Assessment of project:

Whilst the nominated project would be compliant with Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations and is located in a ward which has contributed significant CIL Receipts from local development, namely the new housing development at Chase Farm, Gedling there are questions regarding the business model and commercial aspect of the project and how this would generate public benefit to local residents within the borough.

This project seeks to create a comprehensive sporting facility on Lambley Lane complete with 3G pitches and indoor sports area. The development would be situated approx. 200m from the centre of the large housing development at Chase Farm which has generated significant CIL Receipts for Non-Parish Neighbourhood funding.

The proposal would create a high quality sporting facility and associated infrastructure to provide access to greater sports and leisure facilities thus improving Health and Wellbeing in the community and developing a strong sense of place in accordance with the objections of the Gedling Plan.

At the present time the site has not been secured, though it is acknowledged that the applicant has stated that talks are currently ongoing with various stakeholders, furthermore, given the size and scale of the project, an application for planning permission would need to be submitted and determined by the Local Planning Authority before any decision could be made on the suitability of CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding.

It should be noted that in 2019 £40,000 of CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding was awarded to Changing Facilities at Lambley Lane Recreation Ground. This funding enabled the renovation of the community changing facilities at the Lambley Lane Recreation Group to help support the local community teams who play in this location.

Taking all of the above into consideration I would recommend that this project is not yet at a stage where Gedling Borough Council could agree to the committing of funds and as such it is recommended that the project is retained on the Local Infrastructure Schedule until further work has been progressed to address the above issues. If planning permission is obtained then a further review of the suitability of CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding could be undertaken.

Recommendation: No allocation for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding at this time. Retain on Local Infrastructure Schedule for next round of awards.

Project Reference:
LIS5

Project Name:
Ambition Arnold Front Street Public Realm

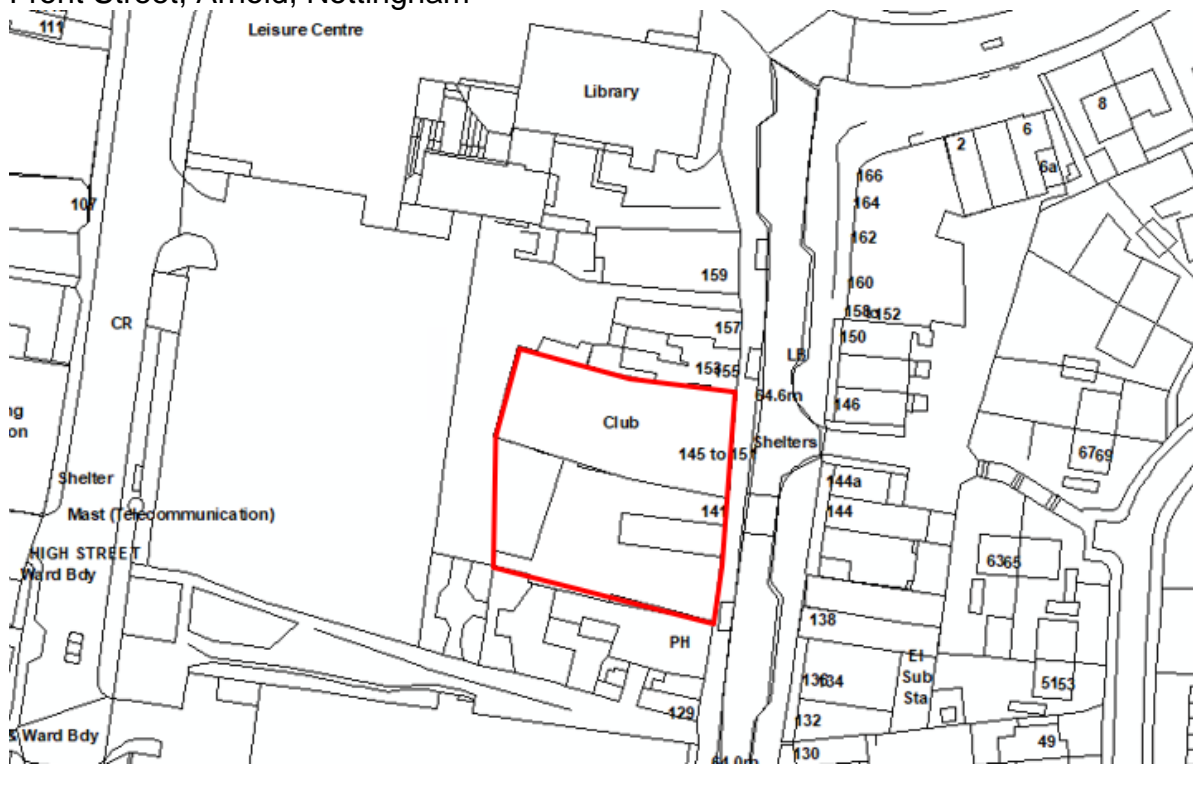
Project Description:

In 2024 Gedling Borough Council launched a consultation exercise to support a strategic vision for Arnold Town Centre. The "Ambition Arnold" vision is intended to provide a framework for future interventions in the town to support regeneration and the long-term viability and sustainability of the Town. The vision for "Ambition Arnold" includes an analysis of the current strengths and weaknesses of the town centre, alongside the opportunities to make meaningful interventions in relation to some of the challenges including funding.

The "Ambition Arnold" vision sets out the case for improvements and renewal of public assets and amenities, as well as improvements to the pedestrian and town centre user experience, which include the improvement and expansion of green spaces and green links throughout the town centre. In developing the Ambition Arnold vision, the Council has undertaken strategic land acquisitions that include several dilapidated buildings along Front Street, with the intention to demolish these buildings, in support of the wider regeneration aspirations.

The CIL application is to support the repurposing of an area of Front Street that the Council has acquired. This land is integral to a leisure and cultural hub aspiration for the town and the repurposing of the site will consider emerging plans and will be flexible in its designs. The Council through the Ambition Arnold Project have progressed initial design plans and produced a public spaces scheme which can be utilised by the community and potentially provide an oasis of green space within the town centre for the community to enjoy as they pass through the area on their way to and from the leisure centre, theatre, cinema, library and main shopping areas. The space will have the possibility to provide seating, pop-up uses, creative installations and biodiversity, that never existed before. It will also provide an aesthetically improved connection from the leisure centre, theatre, cinema and library. It is also the intention to, where possible, incorporate measures to address surface water drainage mitigation, to provide supportive measures (budget permitting) toward the flash flooding that seasonally occurs to this area of Front Street. The green landscaping will be designed to provide flexibility in order that any investments are preserved and can be repositioned when the wider regeneration commences. Flexible, creative installations will also be able to be similarly preserved and repositioned.

Location:
Front Street, Arnold, Nottingham



Lead Agency:

Gedling Borough Council (Housing, Growth and Regeneration)

How does the project meet a need created by new development:

Arnold Town Centre is of major importance both to local residents but also to the wider Borough. The long-term viability of the town is a central strand of the Borough's Economic Growth Plan and a priority within the Council Plan. Arnold is the nearest town and significant retail centre for a number of residential developments with the Borough. These residential developments (non-parished area) include the Jigsaw Homes development on Rolleston Drive (131 dwellings) as well as the Davison development on land west of Mapperley Plains (164 dwellings), Chase Farm in Gedling developed by Keepmoat (965 dwellings) and also the Cora Homes site west of Mansfield Road before the Lea Pool roundabout (72 dwellings).

The Town provides access to a range of essential public services leisure and retail amenities and although the catchment population has grown, investment in the town has been limited, with the exception of the Arnold Market Place development. The Town has been unsuccessful in securing levelling up monies, with the lack of funding and investment contributing to a cycle of decline and dilapidation. The decline is particularly apparent to the north of the town which deters visitors and contributes to anti-social behaviour. A vibrant, welcoming and accessible town provides residents with a focal point and, access to essential and recreational services, can contribute to developing a sense of place, community and belonging.

The proposal to demolish and transform an area on Front Street currently occupied by void dilapidated buildings, attracting anti-social behaviour will have an immediate impact on the area and signal change. CIL funding would enable the Council to support residents and local businesses by creating a space that is attractive, pedestrian/community friendly, safe and green (increase biodiversity) engendering community pride and confidence in the town. This investment will contribute to raising the confidence in the business community and potentially increase footfall and prosperity across the town. The proposal provides an opportunity for a space to be created that is flexible with features such as street furniture that can be transportable for temporary relocation if required around the town, with elements of permanency to complement a future scheme in the north of Arnold Town Centre.

Total cost of project:

£220,000

How much CIL Neighbourhood Funding is required:

£220,000

Is match funding available:

The Council have budgeted approx. £100,000 for asbestos removal and demolition works which will be funded outside of the CIL bid.

Timeframe for delivery of project:

Demolition of the site to be completed 2024/25. Public Realm works to be completed 2025/26 during Quarter 1 - 2.

How will the project be maintained once completed:

The scheme will be designed to be an extremely low maintenance space that will include the engagement of the Council's Street Care Service and Community

Protection Team on aspects of lighting, any refuse, street furniture and plant maintenance.

Assessment of project:

This project seeks CIL Non-Parish Funding for the renovation of a key location within the centre of Arnold Town, Gedling Borough's largest Local Centre. Gedling Borough Council have already launched a consultation exercise in relation to wider interventions which may be undertaken as the Council move further ahead with a desire to regenerate the north of Arnold Local Centre and this project would result in an immediate impact whilst remaining flexible in its construction and design to assimilate with any future wider plans.

Several large developments have been constructed around Arnold Town Centre and its surrounding Wards such as the sites at Rolleston Drive, West of Mansfield Road and Land West of Mapperley Plains. Additional major housing developers have also been constructed within the main urbanised area of Gedling, for example the Chase Farm development, and all of these additional dwellings result in greater footfall within the Boroughs Local Centres. As a result it is considered that this proposal would assist in the regeneration of Arnold Town Centre to help create an accessible, vibrant, safe and inclusive space to encourage residents into the Local Centre.

The proposed works include the creation of new hard and soft landscaping with seating areas, the addition of planters and new planting, creative installations such as wall murals and street art, and new lighting, draining and signage to improve the existing infrastructure across the site.

In light of the above, the project is considered to be in compliance with Regulation 59F of the CIL Regulations 2010 (As Amended) and is deemed to be deliverable in a timely manner in combination with wider plans for the area. As such CIL Funding is considered to be a good fit for this project and it is recommended that a CIL Award of up to £220,000 is awarded.

Recommendation: Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding of up to £220,000 award.

Project Reference:
LIS6

Project Name:
The Revitalisation and Improvement of Sports Pavilions

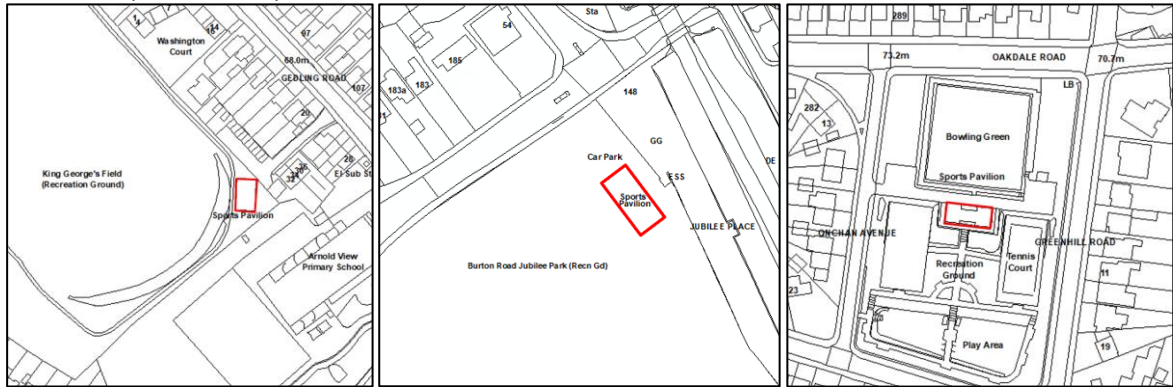
Project Description:

To improve the overall condition of our sport pavilions, through structural, mechanical, electrical, energy efficiency and security purposes, utilising recent building surveys, energy performance certificate actions, risk assessment actions and knowledge of current operational issues.

The improvement of these facilities will enable the Council to provide greater services to its residents as well as economic and community benefits through the enhancement of place in accordance with the themes of the golden thread set out in the Gedling Plan.

Location:

KGV-A Pavilion (NG5 6NW), Burton Road Pavilion (NG4 2QG) and Onchan Park Pavilion (NG4 1DD)



Lead Agency:

Gedling Borough Council (Estates / Property Team)

How does the project meet a need created by new development:

It has been identified through various surveys, maintenance services and frequent compliance checks, many of our pavilions have become quite tired, requiring desperate maintenance and repairs, in terms of cosmetic, electrical, fabric and mechanical. This will enable us to bring the facilities up to a more modern, energy efficient, aesthetically pleasing and inviting condition for our customers to use, but ultimately, safe and enjoyable.

Several major housing developments are currently under construction within close proximity to the main urbanised area of Gedling Borough Council, specifically Arnold, Gedling and Carlton. Residential developments such as those at Land West of Mapperley Plains, Chase Farm, Linden Grove, Grange Road and West of Redhill Road have increased the number of local residents which can result in an increase in demand for local services such as sports pavilions.

Total cost of project:

£303,000

How much CIL Neighbourhood Funding is required:

£236,622

Is match funding available:

There is likely opportunity for match funding for the sports pavilions where there is football being played (Football Foundation) due to the popularity of football. Other sporting bodies will less likely match fund, due to the lower uptake of these sports.

Timeframe for delivery of project:

2025 Autumn/Winter

How will the project be maintained once completed:

Once renovated and restored the pavilions will continue to be monitored and maintained by the Councils Estates and Property Team.

Assessment of project:

This project relates to the renovation of three separate sports pavilions at King George V Recreation Ground Arnold, Burton Road Jubille Park Pavilion Carlton and Onchan Park Pavilion Carlton, all of which are situated within the Non-Parished Area of Gedling Borough Council.

The existing pavilions are falling into varying degrees of disrepair and require renovation to ensure that they continue to be fit for purpose and safe to use by residents. The renovation works which are specified within the nomination bid include substantial works to the Pavilion at Onchan Park, that being the worst of the three pavilions identified, and a schedule of modernisation to both Pavilions at King George V and Burton Road respectively.

The proposed works across the three Pavilions include internal and external repairs, removal of asbestos and installation of new soffits, replacement of damaged roof tiles, replacement insulation, new heating systems, new LED lighting, interior repainting and new Altro flooring, new windows and doors, replacement kitchen and improved disabled access ramp.

Once completed the Pavilions will provide accessible facilities for local residents to enjoy the areas of green space to which they serve. In addition, further opportunities for events and collaboration with stakeholders to utilise the Pavilions may be possible once the Pavilions are deemed safe.

Each Pavilion is situated within the Non-Parish area of Gedling Borough Council which has seen significant amounts of new residential development in the last several years. As a result the increased use in the Borough Councils Open Spaces means that associated facilities must continue to be maintained to a safe standard to ensure that Gedling continues to deliver a strong sense of place for its residents.

Taking the above into consideration the project is deemed to be in compliance with Regulation 59F of the CIL Regulations 2010 (As Amended) and as such it is recommended CIL Funding is awarded up to £236,622.

Recommendation: Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding of up to £236,622 award.

Project Reference:
LIS7

Project Name:
1st Gedling Scout Group HQ Refurbishment –
Final Works

Project Description:

1st Gedling Scout Group was awarded CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding of up to £62,678 during last years round of assessments. The works which were included in the bid were internal renovation works, external cladding, new heating and lighting, replacement fence panels and retaining wall, artificial grass, a replacement concrete drive and new double door. Works have been progressing and are expected to be completed in 2025.

Following completion of the works itemised above, additional works to fund the completion of a replacement roof which were identified but not included in the previous bid, are now sought.

Location:

3 Willow Lane, Gedling, Nottingham, NG4 4BJ



Lead Agency:

1st Gedling Scout Group

How does the project meet a need created by new development:

The Scout Group supports the young people of Gedling and surrounding area. The group offers Skills for Life to young people through training and adventurous activities and is solely run by Volunteers. The Scouts Group have a long waiting list due to the surrounding new houses being built.

The project is located almost equidistance between the housing developments at Chase Farm and Land South of Burton Road, Gedling, both of which have generated significant CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding Receipts.

Total cost of project:

£11,750

How much CIL Neighbourhood Funding is required:

£11,750

Is match funding available:

Previous match funding of approx. £25,000 was obtained for the wider renovation works identified in the previous years nomination which was successful. No specific match funding is secured for this final item of work.

Timeframe for delivery of project:

Early 2025

1st Gedling Scout Group are self-funded through monthly subs which are used to cover ongoing costs and the maintenance of the Scouts Groups day to day operations, i.e. utility bills etc.

The hall will be maintained by the trustees once up to a standard, it has not been repaired nor painted since 2012 when a small refurb took place. 1st Gedling Scout

Group do hold fundraising events to keep the hall in good and safe condition and offer the hall to other youth groups for donations to the upkeep of the building.

Assessment of project:

This nominated project is compliant with Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations and is located within a ward which has contributed significant CIL Receipts from local development, namely the new housing development at Chase Farm, Gedling.

The Scouts Group are a nationwide charity which provides opportunities to young people in the local area to socialise and improve health and wellbeing in accordance with the objectives of the Gedling Plan specifically Community and Place.

This bid is a seeks a small portion of the CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Awards to complete the refurbishment works at the 1st Gedling Scouts HQ. The works would enable the 1st Gedling Scouts Group to finalise the redevelopment of the Scouts Hut and would ensure that the Charity can continue to offer existing opportunities as well as allow the group to expand their activities throughout the year through the use of improved facilities.

The majority of the works have already secured through CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding in July 2024 and this portion of the bid relates solely to the works to the replacement roof.

The proposal is considered to be an appropriate fit for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood funding and, in accordance with Regulation 59F is it subsequently recommended that this project is shortlisted for an award of £11,750.

Recommendation: Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding of up to £11,750 award.

- 4.3. Having assessed each of the projects included on the Local Infrastructure Schedule, it is my recommendation that the projects LIS1, LIS2, LIS3 and LIS4, whilst in principle, are suitable for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding, they are not yet suitably progressed to a point where it would be appropriate for Gedling Borough Council to commit to the allocation of funds. I therefore recommend that these projects are retained on the on Local Infrastructure Schedule for assessment during the next round of awards when further progress regarding their deliverability may have been made. Projects LIS5, LIS6 and LIS7 meet the requirements of Regulation 59F of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) and are considered to be deliverable in a timely manner to provide immediate benefits of the public realm and local public facilities for residents of the Borough. As such it is

recommended that Projects LIS5, LIS6 and LIS7 are awarded CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding of £220,00, £236,622 and £11,750 respectively.

5. Recommendations

5.1. Following the assessments of the submitted infrastructure projects it is my recommendation that:

- 1) **LIS1 “Cinder Path Extension (Netherfield)”** No allocation for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding at this time. Retain on Local Infrastructure Schedule.
- 2) **LIS2 “Gedling Youth & Community Hub Regeneration Project”** No allocation for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding at this time. Retain on Local Infrastructure Schedule.
- 3) **LIS3 “Lambley Village Cricket Club”** No allocation for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding at this time. Retain on Local Infrastructure Schedule.
- 4) **LIS4 “MAS Community Sports Development”** No allocation for CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding at this time. Retain on Local Infrastructure Schedule.
- 5) **LIS5 “Ambition Arnold Front Street Public Realm”** Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding Award of up to £220,000.
- 6) **LIS6 “The Revitalisation and Improvement of Sports Pavilions”** Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding Award of up to £236,622.
- 7) **LIS7 “1st Gedling Scout Group HQ Refurbishment – Final Works”** Shortlist for Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding Award of up to £11,750.

5.2. The recommendations proposed for CIL Neighbourhood Funding will be subject to a four-week public consultation. Any representations received during

this consultation will be taken into account and a final recommendation as to which projects should be awarded CIL Non-Parish Neighbourhood Funding will be presented back to Cabinet in Spring 2024.

6. Further Projects

- 6.1. The opportunity to submit a potential infrastructure project in the Non-Parish area of Gedling is continually open. Councillors, officers, organisations, individuals and groups can nominate infrastructure projects for funding throughout the year by visiting the Gedling Borough Council website at <http://www.gedling.gov.uk/noparishcilneighbourhoodfunding/>. The submitted projects will form a Local Infrastructure Schedule which will be available to view publically on the Council's website at the same link.
- 6.2. As part of the nomination process the nominating person or group will need to supply the following information along with any other supporting information.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Name 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location (Plan) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual/Group submitting the nomination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Agency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the project meet a need created by new development? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is funding through CIL required to deliver project?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total cost of the project? How much funding through CIL is required? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is match funding available?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeframe for delivery of the project? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will the infrastructure project be maintained once completed?

7. Consultation

- 7.1. A four week consultation will be held with the public, stakeholders and Ward Councillors in areas where CIL receipts are collected from chargeable developments within the non-parish area. The public consultation will commence in early 2025 and seek to obtain views on the shortlisted projects eligible for the funding from the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts.

7.2. The consultation will include a posting on the Keep Me Posted newsletter, the Community Initiatives page on Gedling's Community and Voluntary E-Newsletter, an article in the Gedling Contacts magazine and direct consultation with Residential Organisation Groups throughout the borough. A link to the consultation will also be publicised on the Council's CIL webpage <http://www.gedling.gov.uk/noparishcilneighbourhoodfunding/> where interested parties can submit comments or representations.

7.3. The consultation will seek the following views:

1. **Do you agree with the projects identified for CIL Neighbourhood Funding in the Non-Parish Areas of Gedling?** (*Consider justification provided in assessments and how project meets the criteria in Regulation 59F of the CIL Regulations 2010, as amended*)
2. **Are there any other projects on the Local Infrastructure Schedule that have been considered that you think should have been allocated funding?** (*Consider justification provided in assessments and how project meets the criteria in Regulation 59F of the CIL Regulations 2010, as amended*)

If you can suggest any other infrastructure schemes that you consider could be included on the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule for assessment for 2022/23, please submit a nomination via <http://www.gedling.gov.uk/noparishcilneighbourhoodfunding/>

7.4. Following the consultation period all comments and representations received will be considered by the CIL Officer who will prepare a final report identifying the schemes selected for funding. The report will then seek final approval from Cabinet to allocate the CIL Neighbourhood Funding awards to the relevant projects.

8. Contact

- 8.1. If you require any further information regarding the CIL or Non-Parish Neighbourhood Fund please contact the CIL Officer on 0115 901 3731 or e-mail CIL@gedling.gov.uk.

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Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule

Adopted July 2015

Introduction

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a new levy that local authorities can choose to charge on new developments in their area. The money can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure that is needed as a result of development – for example, new or safer road schemes, park improvements or schools. The levy applies to most new buildings and charges are based on the size and type of the new development.

CIL is considered to be fairer, faster and more certain and transparent than the current system of planning obligations which are generally negotiated on a 'case-by case' basis. Levy rates have been set in consultation with local communities and developers and provide developers with much more certainty 'up front' about how much money they will be expected to contribute.

Levy rates must be set a level which does not affect the viability of development in the area taking into account the cost of land, build costs, expected sales price and a return for the developer. Given the differences in land costs and sales prices across the Borough it is proposed to set different CIL rates in different parts of the Borough.

The Charging Authority

The Borough of Gedling is a charging authority for the purposes of Part 11 of the Planning Act 2008 and may therefore charge the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) in respect of development in the Borough of Gedling. The Council is also the collecting authority for its administrative area.

Date of Approval

The Charging Schedule was approved by the Council on 15th July 2015

Date of Effect

The Charging Schedule will come into effect within three months of the date of Council approval.

Statutory Compliance

The Charging Schedule has been prepared in accordance with the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended), Part 11 of the Planning Act 2008 and statutory guidance in 'Community Infrastructure Levy: Guidance' (CLG, 2012).

In accordance with Regulation 14, in setting the CIL rate the Council has aimed to strike what it considers to be an appropriate balance between

- the desirability of funding from CIL (in whole or part) the actual and expected estimated total cost of infrastructure required to support the development of

its area, taking into account other actual and expected sources of funding;
and

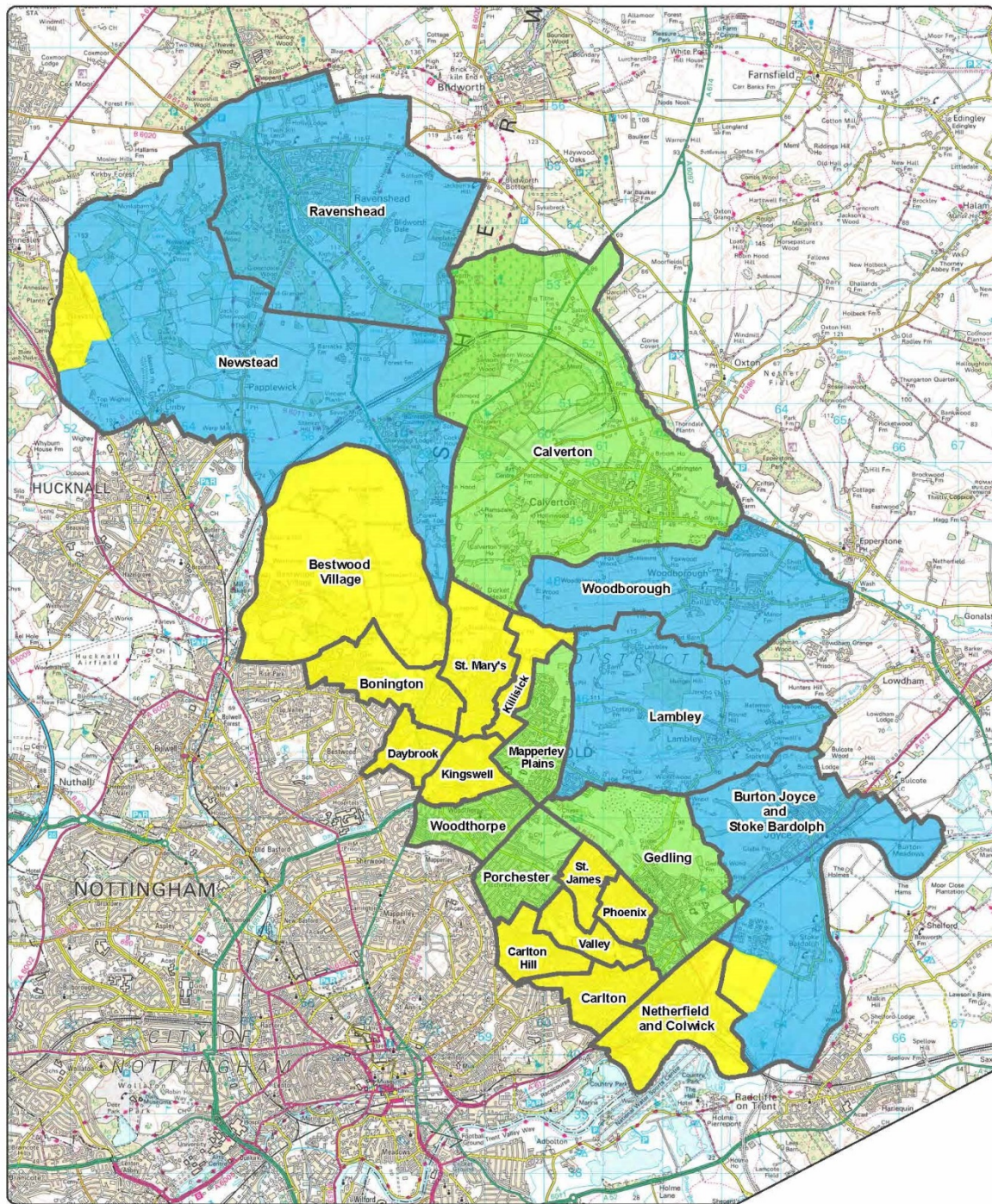
- the potential effects (taken as a whole) of the imposition of CIL on the economic viability of development across its area.

CIL Rate

The rate at which CIL will be charged shall be:

Development Type			
Residential	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
	£0/sqm	£45/sqm	£70/sqm
Commercial	Borough wide		
Retail A1, A2, A3, A4, A5	£60/sqm		
All other uses	£0/sqm		

Gedling CIL - Residential Charging Zones



Key

-  Wards
-  Zone 1
-  Zone 2
-  Zone 3

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 LGIS/Cartography/0402 - Gedling wards - charging zones/3 gedling wards - residential charging zones revised 04/2014 PLW GIS team 14/05/2014



Liability to pay CIL

Liability to pay CIL occurs on the grant of the related planning permission that first permits the proposed development, such as the grant of full planning, change of use or approval of the last reserved matter on the grant of outline planning.

CIL payment

GBC will issue a liability notice following the grant of the planning permission for the chargeable development. The notice will be sent to the applicant, the owner and any party who has assumed liability for the CIL.

The Regulations state that CIL becomes payable upon the commencement of development (defined by reference to section 56(4) of the TCPA 1990 and includes works of demolition and construction and preparatory works such as digging foundations and installing services). The Council proposes to introduce an instalments payments policy as set out below:

Chargeable Amount	Timescale
Less than £15,000	Full payment within 90 days of development commencing
Between £15,000 and £50,000	First instalment (25%) within 90 days Second instalment (50%) within 270 days Third instalment (25%) within 360 days
Between £50,000 and £100,000	First instalment (25%) within 90 days Second instalment (50%) within 360 days Third instalment (25%) within 540 days
Over £100,000	First instalment (25%) within 90 days Second instalment (25%) within 270 days Third instalment (25%) within 540 days Fourth instalment (25%) within 720 days

Calculating the Charge

GBC will calculate the amount of CIL payable ("chargeable amount") in respect of a chargeable development in accordance with regulation 40 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010, as amended in 2011, 2012 and 2014.

Under Regulation 40, the CIL rate will be index linked with the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors "All In Tender Price Index".

Existing Floorspace on a Development Site

Regulation 40 provides that the total floorspace of any existing buildings on a development site should be subtracted from the floorspace of the chargeable development, where the existing buildings have been in use for at least six months within the period of 36 months ending on the day planning permission first permits the chargeable development.

Exemptions and Reliefs

The following forms of development are exempt from paying CIL:

- buildings into which people do not normally go, or go only intermittently for the purpose of inspecting or maintaining fixed plant or machinery (Regulation 6);
- developments of under 100 sq m that do not result in the creation of 1 or more additional dwellings (Regulation 42);
- development by a charity where the development will be used wholly or mainly for charitable purposes (Regulation 43) and
- self-build housing or self-build communal development (Regulation 54A)

The following types of development are able to apply for relief from paying CIL:

- social housing (Regulations 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54).

In addition, the Council has the option to offer discretionary relief for:

- development by a charity where the profits of the development will be used for charitable purposes (Regulations. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48); and
- exceptional circumstances (Regulations 55, 56, 57, 58).

The Council's policy on whether discretionary relief is offered will be set out in a separate policy document, in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Regulation 123 List of Projects to be funded by CIL

Project 1

<u>Project Location:</u>	Gedling Colliery
<u>Project Description:</u>	Gedling Access Road to facilitate development of Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm
<u>Progress:</u>	Full application granted December 2014. Application for first phase 315 dwellings anticipated summer 2015
<u>Estimated Cost:</u>	£32,400,000
<u>Funding:</u>	£26,200,000
<u>Gap</u>	£6,200,000

Project 2

<u>Project Location:</u>	Gedling Colliery Country Park
<u>Project Description:</u>	Visitor Centre
<u>Progress:</u>	Not yet started
<u>Estimated Cost:</u>	£1,000,000
<u>Funding</u>	£ 0
<u>Gap</u>	£1,000,000

Project 3

<u>Project Location:</u>	Gedling Colliery / Chase Farm
<u>Project Description:</u>	Secondary School Contributions
<u>Progress:</u>	Not yet started
<u>Estimated Cost:</u>	£1,689,000
<u>Funding</u>	£0
<u>Gap</u>	£1,689,000

Project 4

<u>Project Location:</u>	Top Wighay Farm
<u>Project Description:</u>	Secondary School Contributions
<u>Progress:</u>	Not yet started
<u>Estimated Cost:</u>	£2,816,000
<u>Funding:</u>	£0
<u>Gap:</u>	£2,816,000

Further Information

Further information on the Community Infrastructure Levy is available on the Borough Council's website www.gedling.gov.uk or contact the Planning Policy team at planningpolicy@gedling.gov.uk or tel (0115) 901 3757.



Planning Obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy

Guidance Note

December 2016

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1. Introduction

1.1. This document is based upon the policies of the adopted Gedling Borough Aligned Core Strategy (2014), the adopted Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan (2005) and the emerging Local Planning Document. This guidance should be read in conjunction with the Gedling Borough Council Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule adopted July 2015.

1.2. This guidance explains how the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Section 106 will be used together to deliver planning obligations and will demonstrate that developers will not be required to pay twice for the provision of infrastructure through both a CIL charge and Section 106 contributions.

1.3. The guidance provides a clear and transparent system that identifies what infrastructure will be funded through CIL and in what circumstances would infrastructure be required in addition to the CIL payment as a planning obligation.

1.4. The document will identify how the Council will deal with CIL and Planning Obligations including the identification of clear procedures involved in the application and setting of contributions.

2. Legislative and Policy Framework

2.1. The legislative and policy framework for planning obligations includes the following:

- Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended);
- Planning Act 2008 (as amended);
- The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended);
- The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012);
- The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) (2014);
- Gedling Borough Aligned Core Strategy (2014);

- Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan (2005) and
- Emerging Local Planning Document (2016)

2.2. Paragraph 206 of the NPPF states that planning conditions should only be imposed where they are necessary, relevant and reasonable in all other respects.

2.3. Planning obligations should only be used where it is not possible to address unacceptable impacts through a planning condition and where they meet the three tests set out CIL Regulation 122 and paragraph 204 of the NPPF:

‘A planning obligation may only constitute a reason for granting planning permission for the development if the obligation is –

- a) Necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;*
- b) Directly related to the development; and*
- c) Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.’*

2.4. If a planning obligation does not meet all of these tests it cannot legally be taken into account in granting planning permission. The local authority needs to be convinced that, without the obligation, permission should be refused.

2.5. Planning obligations cannot be used to deliver projects which will be provided for by CIL. The Gedling Community Infrastructure Levy Regulation 123 List sets out the infrastructure projects that the Council may fund, in whole or in part, through CIL and which cannot be the subject of an obligation.

2.6. Regulation 123 of the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) limits the pooling of planning obligations towards infrastructure not on the Regulation 123 List. The pooling limit includes all planning obligations entered into since 6 April 2010. No more than five separate planning obligations may be pooled towards an infrastructure type or project. This includes planning obligations attached to applications under Section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, which vary a planning condition. Phased payments as part of a

planning obligation collectively count as a single obligation. There are no pooling limits in relation to affordable housing and for infrastructure that is not capable of being funded by CIL

2.7. In the 2014 Aligned Core Strategy Policy 19: Developer Contributions identifies what all developments are expected to contribute towards in relation to the provision and maintenance of new infrastructure as consequence of development. The policy also identifies that the Council intend to introduce the Community Infrastructure Levy to secure the necessary infrastructure to meet the Core Strategy objectives.

2.8. The Council have prepared a number of SPDs, documents and informal guidance that provides further interpretation of the policies contained with the Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan (2005) and Gedling Borough Aligned Core Strategy (2014). The following GBC SPDs, documents and informal guidance provides the current basis for the requirement of Planning Obligations and the Community Infrastructure Levy.

Affordable Housing

Affordable Housing SPD (2009)

http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/affordable_housing_spd_final_dec2009.pdf

Open Space and Leisure

Open Space SPD (2001)

[http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/open_space_planning_guidance_document_\(final_edition\).pdf](http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/open_space_planning_guidance_document_(final_edition).pdf)

Air Quality

Guidance on Air Quality and Emissions Mitigation (informal guidance) (2015)

<http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/GBC%20AQ%20PLANNING%20GUIDANCE%20Aug2015v2.pdf>

Economic Development

Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Part 1 Local Plan (2014) – Policy 4: Employment Provision and Economic Development

[http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/adopted_alignedcorestrategy/ACS%20Main%20Publication%20First%20Draft%20\(Au](http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/adopted_alignedcorestrategy/ACS%20Main%20Publication%20First%20Draft%20(Au)

[gust%202014\)%203-9-14.pdf](http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/adoptedalignedcorestrategy/ACS%20Main%20Publication%20First%20Draft%20(August%202014)%203-9-14.pdf)

Primary Healthcare

***Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Part 1 Local Plan (2014) –
Policy 12: Local Services and Health Lifestyles***

[http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/adoptedalignedcorestrategy/ACS%20Main%20Publication%20First%20Draft%20\(August%202014\)%203-9-14.pdf](http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/adoptedalignedcorestrategy/ACS%20Main%20Publication%20First%20Draft%20(August%202014)%203-9-14.pdf)

Community Infrastructure Levy

Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule (2015)

[http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/cils/Charging%20Schedule%20\(Adoption%20July%202015\).pdf](http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/cils/Charging%20Schedule%20(Adoption%20July%202015).pdf)

3. Community Infrastructure Levy

3.1. The Gedling Borough Council Community Infrastructure Levy Charge

Schedule was approved by the Council on 15th July 2015. The Charging Schedule came into effect on 15th October 2015. The Gedling Borough Council CIL Charging Schedule can be viewed at: www.gedling.gov.uk/CIL.

3.2. A broad definition of 'infrastructure' for the purposes of CIL funding is set out in section 216(2) of the Planning Act 2008 and includes:

- Road and other transport facilities;
- Flood defences;
- Schools and other education facilities;
- Medical facilities;
- Sporting and recreational facilities; and
- Open spaces.

3.3. The evidence supporting the CIL Charging Schedule shows that developments would still be viable even though CIL would exceed past levels of S106 contributions.

3.4. The Council's approach in the supporting Viability Appraisal reflects appropriate industry costs and is set at an appropriate and realistic rate. Contingency costs and significant viability buffers are built in and provide reasonable margins for any additional costs. The viability assessments carried out as part of the preparation of the CIL demonstrate that the rates contained in the CIL Charging Schedule have been set realistically and can be borne by most developments without making projects commercially unviable. This represents a cautious but realistic approach to viability and the CIL rates in the Borough.

4. Gedling Borough Council Approach to Contributions

4.1. This section sets out Gedling Borough Council's approach towards seeking planning contributions from development schemes. It looks at the interaction between planning obligations and CIL, the process for seeking planning obligations, and the Council's approach to viability considerations. This section provides worked examples.

Interaction between Planning Obligations and CIL

4.2. CIL payments will be sought in line with the Borough's adopted CIL Charging Schedule. In addition to CIL, developers will still be expected to mitigate any impact on the environment or local infrastructure that arises directly as a result of the development, in line with the tests set out in CIL Regulation 122 and NPPF paragraph 204. The following will still continue to be provided through planning obligations:

- Affordable housing (as this is outside the scope of CIL);
- Infrastructure that is required as a result of specific development (and is not included in the Regulation 123 list);
- Commuted sums for the maintenance of facilities/infrastructure that the developer would like another body to adopt; and
- Mitigating the direct negative impacts of development.

4.3. Figure 1 below sets out a summary of what may be required from a typical development scheme. This is provided as an illustration only, and there may be specific cases which vary from this for justifiable reasons. Applicants are advised to consult the Planning Department at an early stage in the process in order to discuss requirements relating to specific development proposals.

Figure 1 Potential contributions from development schemes (illustrative only)

Type of development scheme	Standard CIL charge	Potential planning obligations
Residential extension less than 100 m ²	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation of specific impacts if required
Residential extensions of 100 m ² +	Yes (Residential Charging Zones 2 and 3 only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation of specific impacts if required
1 to 14 dwellings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites > 0.4ha 	Yes (Residential Charging Zones 2 and 3 only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation of specific impacts if required • On site provision of open space or contribution to off-site improvements + commuted maintenance sum (residential sites over 0.4 ha)
15 to 99 dwellings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites > 0.4ha 	Yes (Residential Charging Zones 2 and 3 only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation of specific impacts if required • On site provision of open space or contribution to off-site improvements + commuted maintenance sum (residential sites over 0.4 ha) • Affordable Housing
100+ dwellings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites > 0.4ha 	Yes (Residential Charging Zones 2 and 3 only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation of specific impacts if required • On site provision of open space or contribution to off-site improvements + commuted maintenance sum (residential sites

		over 0.4 ha) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable Housing • Development-specific infrastructure (where need created by the development – e.g. primary school or community facility)
Retail development less than 100 m ²	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation of specific impacts if required
Retail development of 100m ² +	Yes (Borough wide)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation of specific impacts if required • Development-specific infrastructure (could include open space, transport infrastructure or other aspects)
Other types of development	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation of specific impacts if required • Development-specific infrastructure (could include open space, transport infrastructure or other aspects)

4.4. Since 6th April 2015, Gedling Borough Council have only been able to pool up to five Section 106 contributions towards the implementation of a specific item of infrastructure. If such an item is to be delivered wholly or partly through CIL, this item of infrastructure must be clearly exempt from a planning obligation and are identified in the Council's Regulation 123 List, which details specific items of infrastructure to be delivered by CIL.

4.5. Figure 2 below seeks to clarify the split between CIL and Section 106 agreements, by listing the key forms of contributions likely to be sought. It should be noted that the list of infrastructure types is not exhaustive.

Figure 2 Infrastructure types delivered through CIL and Section 106

Type of infrastructure*	S106 infrastructure/mitigation	CIL funded infrastructure
Transport	Site-related requirements only.	Project 1- Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm Gedling Access Road to facilitate development of Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm
Drainage and flood protection	Site-related flood defence infrastructure (such as SUDS)	-
Public transport	Site-related requirements only.	-
Travel behavioural change measures	Site-related requirements only.	-
Affordable housing	Affordable housing	-
Education	Mitigation and development of specific schools and education facilities to meet needs of new development.	Project 3 - Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm Secondary School Contributions Project 4 - Top Wighay Farm Secondary School Contributions
Open Space	Site related requirements only or replacement of open space lost through development.	-
Community facilities	Site-related requirements only.	Project 2 – Visitor Centre for Gedling Country Park
Cultural facilities	Site-related requirements only.	Project 2 – Visitor Centre for Gedling Country Park
Health and social care facilities	New health facilities within large developments.	Project 2 – Visitor Centre for Gedling Country Park

Emergency services	Site-related requirements only.	-
Environmental improvements	Site-related requirements only.	-
Waste recycling facilities	Site-related requirements only.	-
Shopping facilities	Site-related requirements only.	-
Green Infrastructure	Site-related requirements only	-
Information and Communication Technology	Site-related requirements only.	-
Training and employment measures for local people	Site-related requirements only.	-

**Infrastructure types taken from paragraph 2.19.2 of the Core Strategy (Adopted September 2014)*

Process for seeking developer contributions

4.6. This section sets out the process for CIL and the seeking of developer contributions, including the collection, financial management and use of funds.

Application process

4.7. Developers are advised to enter into discussion with the local planning authority (and other infrastructure providers including Nottinghamshire County Council) as early as possible in the process, e.g. prior to an application being submitted.

4.8. The Planning Officer will consider the potential requirements for planning obligations as outlined in this document and/or CIL charges (if applicable).

4.9. The Planning Officer may draw on advice from other infrastructure providers and stakeholders in relation to the need for planning obligations. When dealing with outline applications, the local planning authority is able to provide an indicator of the requirements for planning obligations. CIL

charges will only apply and be calculated on detailed planning applications (Full / Reserved Matters) when final floorspaces are known.

4.10. Nottinghamshire County Council has a Planning Obligations Strategy that was adopted April 2014. The strategy seeks to provide a fair, consistent and transparent basis for negotiating legal agreements throughout Nottinghamshire, thereby enabling developers to take account the potential costs of a proposed development at the earliest stage. The County Council's Planning Obligation Strategy can be accessed via the following link:

<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/general-planning/planning-obligations-strategy>

4.11. If you have any queries regarding the 'Planning Obligations Strategy' please contact the County's Planning Obligations Unit, telephone 0115 9774545.

Process Diagram

4.12. The process diagrams at Figure 3, 4 and 5 set out how both planning obligations and CIL are secured, collected, monitored, reported and used and shows how these individual processes will work in parallel through the planning system.

Figure 3 Planning Obligation Process

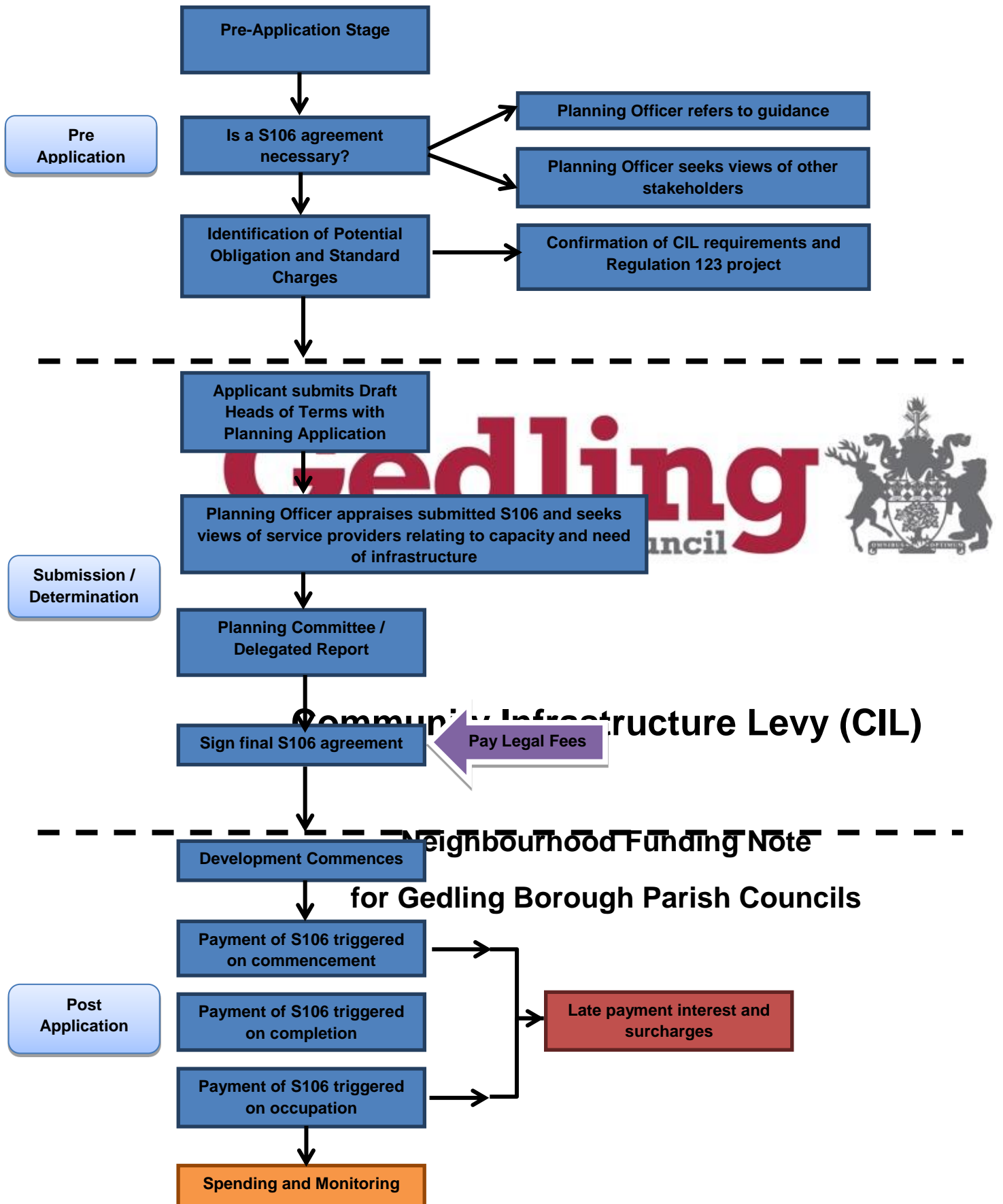


Figure 4 Community Infrastructure Levy Process (only applicable to detailed applications – Full/Reserved Matters applications)

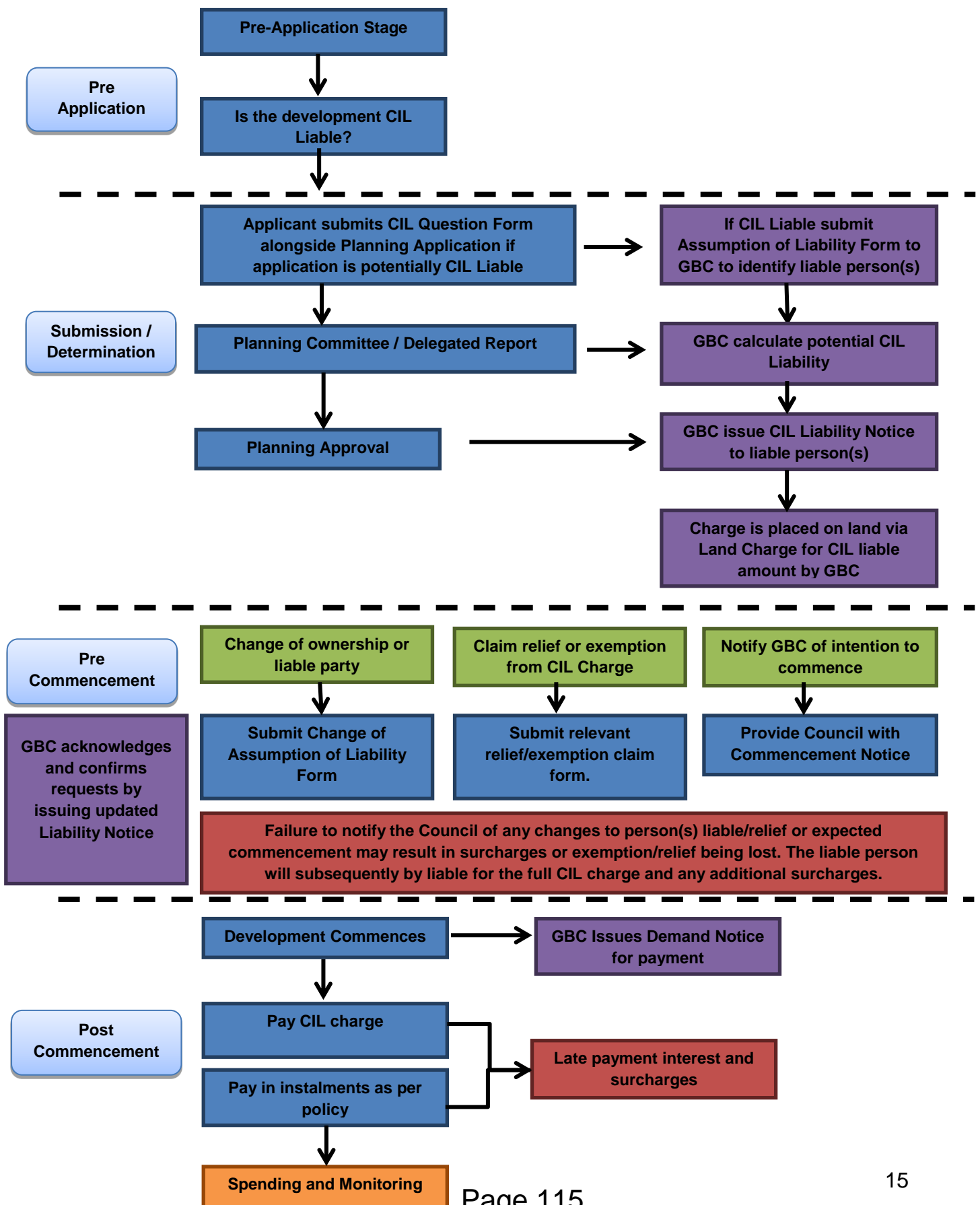
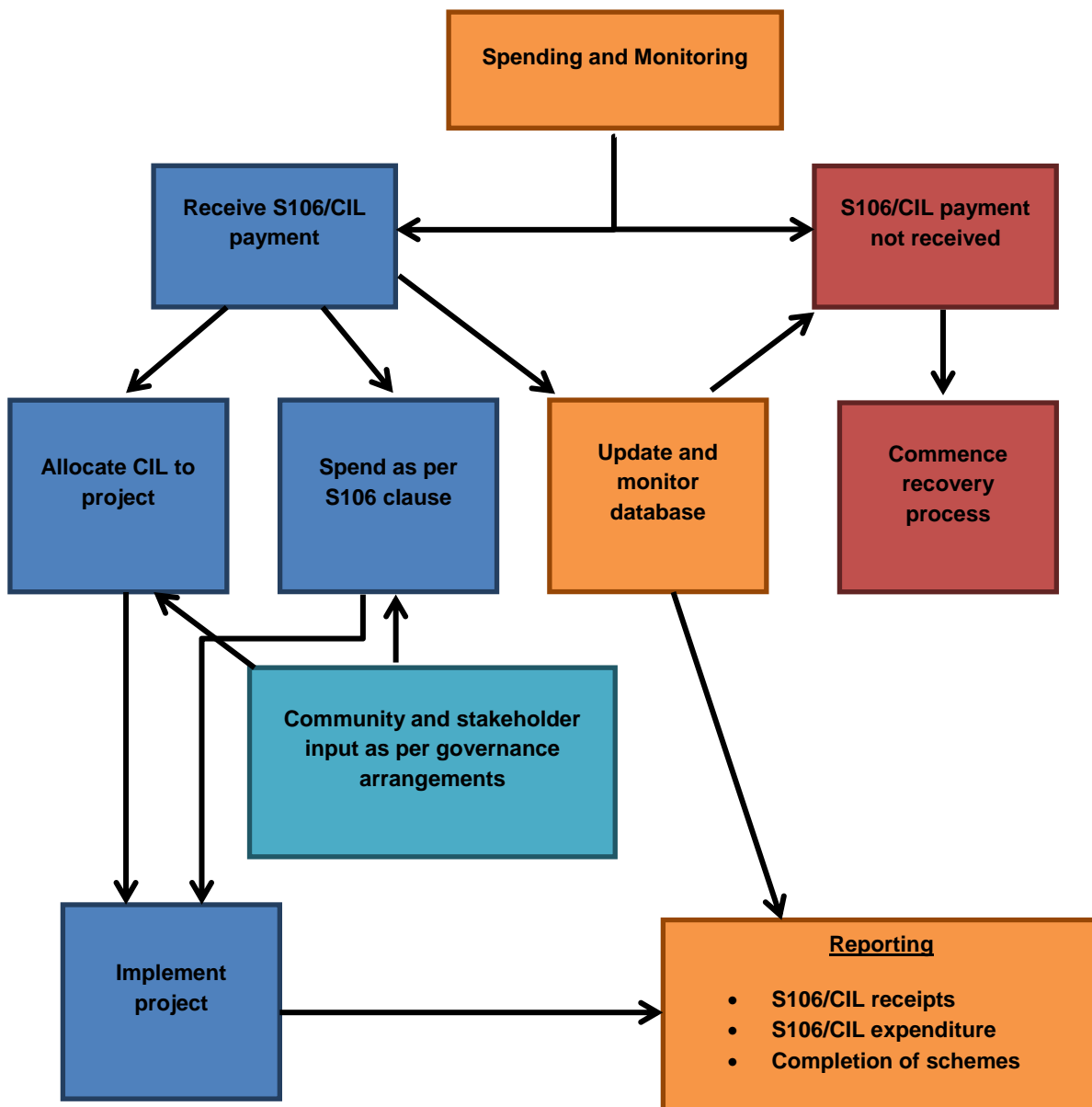


Figure 5 Spending and Monitoring Process for CIL and Planning Obligations



4.13. Planning obligations are generally agreed as part of the planning application process and then secured when planning permission for a site or scheme is granted. Unlike S106, CIL is non-negotiable. When an application is received, council officers will determine if the development is eligible to pay CIL in accordance with the CIL Regulations. The CIL liability will then be calculated and the applicant will be informed of the amount due. CIL collection arrangements are covered in part 8 of the CIL Regulations (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2010/9780111492390/part/8>) and shown in the process highlighted in Figure 4 further information on CIL collection,

enforcement, forms and templates are also available on the National Planning Practice Guidance website.

<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/community-infrastructure-levy/>

Forms

4.14. When applying and administering the CIL, there are a number of potential stages where forms and information are required to be supplied to the Council. All of these forms are available to access and download on the Council's website at www.gedling.gov.uk/CIL. The following table highlights these forms and their purpose:

Figure 6 CIL Forms and Purpose

CIL Form	Purpose
CIL Form 1 – Assumption of Liability	This form is used to assume liability prior to commencement of development.
CIL Form 2 – Claiming Exemption and or Relief	This form should be used to claim charitable relief, social housing relief, and/or exceptional circumstances relief prior to the commencement of development.
CIL Form 3 – Withdrawal of Assumption of Liability	This is used to withdraw the assumption of liability. It must be submitted/received by the Council prior to commencement of development.
CIL Form 4 – Transfer of Assumed Liability	This form allows parties to transfer liability to pay at any time up to the day before the date when final payment is due.
CIL Form 5 – Notice of Chargeable Development	This form should be used when a development is granted by way of

	<p>general consent (i.e. Permitted Development, Prior Notification etc.) for additional floorspace for either a residential extension or retail development over 100 sq. m of the creation of a new dwelling.</p>
<p>CIL Form 6 – Commencement Notice</p>	<p>This notice must be received by the charging/collecting authority prior to commencing development. Failure to issue this may result in losing the ability to pay the levy in instalments, it may also nullify any claim for exemption or relief.</p>
<p>CIL Form 7 – Self Build Exemption Claim Form Part 1</p>	<p>The form is used to claim exemption for a self build home. It must be granted prior to the commencement of the development and a Commencement Notice must be received prior to the date of commencement of the development. If this is not received the applicant will otherwise be liable for the full levy charge.</p>
<p>CIL Form 7 – Self Build Exemption Claim Form Part 2</p>	<p>This form is used to validate the Self Build Exemption Claim. It must be submitted to the Council within six months of the completion of the development with the detailed supporting evidence. Without it the applicant may otherwise be liable for the full levy charge.</p>
<p>CIL Form 8 – Self Build Residential Annex Exemption Claim Form</p>	<p>This form is used to claim exemption for residential annexes. It must be granted prior to the commencement of the development and a Commencement</p>

	<p>Notice must be received prior to the date of commencement of the development.</p> <p>If this is not received the applicant will otherwise be liable for the full levy charge.</p>
<p>CIL Form 9 – Self Build Extension Exemption Claim Form</p>	<p>This form is used to claim exemption for a self build residential extension that is over 100 sq.m. This relief must be submitted and granted prior to commencement.</p>

Relief and Exemptions

4.15. As detailed in the Gedling Charging Schedule a number of forms of development are exempt from paying CIL:

- Buildings into which people do not normally go, or go only intermittently for the purpose of inspecting or maintaining fixed plant or machinery (Regulation 6);
- Developments of under 100 sq m that do not result in the creation of 1 or more additional dwellings (Regulation 42);
- Self-build Residential Extension and Annexes over 100 sq m. (Regulations 42A and 42B);
- Development by a charity where the development will be used wholly or mainly for charitable purposes (Regulation 43); and
- Self-build housing or self-build communal development (Regulation 54A).

4.16. In order for a relief or exemption to apply to a potential CIL liable development, relief must be applied for and confirmed by the Council prior to commencement of the following types of development:

- Self-build residential extensions and annexes over 100 sq m;
- Development by a charity where the development will be used wholly or mainly for charitable purposes;
- Self-build housing or self- build communal development; and

- Social housing.

The Council cannot apply relief or exemptions retrospectively to development that has already commenced.

Exceptional Discretionary Relief

- 4.17. In the Examiner's Report into the Examination of the Gedling Borough Council Revised Draft Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule, the Examiner considered that having or not having a discretionary relief policy is "a matter for the Council".
- 4.18. At this time, although there is the legislative framework available to provide this relief through Regulations 55, 56, 57 and 58 of Community Infrastructure Levy Regulation 2010 (as amended), the Council does not envisage bringing forward a policy offering this relief.

Timing, Payment and Enforcement of Financial Obligations

- 4.19. The Borough Council will monitor planning obligations to ensure they are fulfilled with, and enforcement action will be taken where conditions or planning obligations are not complied with. Payment of financial contributions will be in line with triggers in the agreements. Late payment of more than 3 weeks will trigger a reminder letter and the Council will consider pursuing appropriate legal action to recover unpaid amounts, including interest and legal fees.
- 4.20. Payment of the CIL is due upon the commencement of development (defined by reference to section 56(4) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and includes works of demolition and construction and preparatory works such as digging foundations and installing services).
- 4.21. The Council's CIL Instalment Payment Policy is shown in Figure 7:

Figure 7 Instalment Payment Policy

Chargeable Amount	Number of Instalments	Total Timescale for Instalments	Payment Periods and Amounts
Less than £15,000	1	90 days	Full payment within 90 days of development
Between £15,000 and £50,000	3	360 days	1 st Instalment (25%) within 90 days. 2 nd Instalment (50%) within 270 days. 3 rd Instalment (25%) within 360 days.
Between £50,000 and £100,000	3	540 days	1 st Instalment (25%) within 90 days. 2 nd Instalment (50%) within 360 days. 3 rd Instalment (25%) within 540 days.
Over £100,000	4	720 days	1 st Instalment (25%) within 90 days. 2 nd Instalment (25%) within 270 days. 3 rd Instalment (25%) within 540 days. 4 th Instalment (25%) within 720 days

4.22. Unlike Section 106 obligations, CIL payment is mandatory and non-negotiable. If you do not pay on time:

- you will be subject to a penalty without further notification; and
- any agreement for you to pay by instalments will be withdrawn.

4.23. There are strong enforcement powers and penalties for failure to pay, including Stop Notices, surcharges and prison terms. Further detail regarding the enforcement of CIL can be found within Part 9 of the CIL Regulations at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/948/part/9/made> and will be detailed further in the separate CIL Enforcement Guidance.

Monitoring

4.24. The Council will monitor Section 106 agreements closely focusing on key trigger points for payment and/or delivery of infrastructure related to development. These triggers are usually based on key stages and levels of development (e.g. prior to commencement, commencement, completion and occupation.) Signatures' of the S106 agreement are responsible for notifying the Council of when trigger points have been hit. Once the Council have been notified or have found that a trigger has been met invoices will be prepared and sent by relevant departments. The Council will monitor Section

106 agreements up until the discharge of the agreement once all requirements have been met.

- 4.25. The Council will publish information on an annual basis outlining the scope of planning obligations and CIL monies received and how they have been spent. This information will be detailed in the Council's Annual Monitoring Report and will be published on the Council's website.

Spending

- 4.26. Legal agreements will specify timeframes for spending monies secured through planning obligations. Where necessary the Council will refund monies where required to do so in accordance with a Section 106 agreement. Delivery of infrastructure can take time and may also be delayed due to availability of funding from other sources.
- 4.27. There is no exact timescale for the spending of CIL receipts. However, there will be a need to establish relationships with external bodies to agree a process for the requesting of appropriate funds for payment towards infrastructure identified on the Regulation 123 List.

Neighbourhood Funding

- 4.28. Information relating to the Neighbourhood Funding element of the CIL is contained within a separately published guidance note.

5. Keeping the CIL up to date

Updating the Regulation 123 List

- 5.1. When a charging authorities wishes to revise their Regulation 123 list, it is required that any changes are clearly explained and are subject to appropriate local consultation.
- 5.2. The National Planning Practice Guidance states that “Charging authorities (Gedling Borough Council) should not remove an item from the Regulation 123 list just so that they can fund this item through a new section 106 agreement. Authorities may amend the Regulation 123 list without revising their charging schedule, subject to appropriate consultation. However, where a change to the Regulation 123 list would have a very significant impact on the viability evidence that supported examination of the charging schedule, this should be made as part of a review of the charging schedule”.
- 5.3. At this time Gedling Borough Council are not proposing to revise the Regulation 123 List. If the Council were minded to the revise the Regulation 123 List it would undergo a 6 week period of public consultation with key stakeholders and the general public.

Indexation of the CIL Rate

- 5.4. CIL payments are index linked from the year when CIL is introduced by the Council to the year when planning permission is granted. The index which is used is known as the national All-in Tender Price Index which is published by the Build Cost Information Service (BCIS).
- 5.5. This index presents forecast figures, which are updated and finalised periodically. The indexation will be applied annually (1st January) to keep the CIL responsive to market conditions.

CIL Review

5.6. The Examiner assessing the Council's Charging Schedule concluded in their Examiners Report dated May 2015 that the Council should review the schedule within 3 years of adoption.

5.7. The Examiner stated that this approach would ensure that the overall approach towards the funding the cost of new infrastructure and the potential effects on the economic viability of development across the charging area would remain viable and ensure that an appropriate balance was struck.



Report to Cabinet

Subject: Car Park Charges Consultation and Making of a New Car Park Order

Date: 9 January 2025

Author: Property Services Manager

Wards Affected

All

Purpose

To review the consultation feedback and seek approval to commence the procedure to amend the Council's current Civil Enforcement Off Street Parking Places Order 2020.

Key Decision

This is a key decision.

Recommendation(s)

THAT:

- 1) Approval is given to commence the statutory procedure to amend the Gedling Borough Council (Civil Enforcement Off Street Parking Places) Order 2020 in order to:
 - 1a) Introduce parking charges at Gedling Country Park between 8am and 6pm daily.
 - 1b) Introduce a cashless payment option across all Gedling Borough Council's Car Parks
- 2) Approval is given for a permitting system to be introduced, for a fee, for regular uses of the park, the fee and administration of the scheme to be agreed by the Chief Executive in consultation with the relevant Portfolio Holder.

3) Approval is given for Friends of Gedling Country Park and associated volunteers to park without a charge.

4) A capital budget of £12,000 funded by reserves is established (as set out in section 4.4).

1 Background

- 1.1 Pursuant to the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 (“1984 Act”), the Gedling Borough Council (Civil Enforcement Off-Street Parking Places) Order 2020 (“the Order”), contains regulations relating to the use of and conditions on which the Council’s car parks subject to the Order may be used and allows the enforcement of those conditions of use and parking restrictions.
- 1.2 The procedure for making and amending traffic regulation orders (‘TRO’) made under the Act is set out in the Local Authorities’ Traffic Orders (Procedure) (England and Wales) Regulations 1996. Before making or amending a TRO the Council are required to consult with a number of organisations/persons set out in Regulation 6.
- 1.3 Anyone wishing to object to the proposed TRO can do so within 21 days beginning with the date of the publication and the Council must consider all objections before making the TRO.
- 1.4 A TRO must be made between 21 days and two years following the publication date of the notice of proposals.
- 1.5 On 3rd October 2024, approval was granted to commence the consultation on the proposed amendments to the current Off Street Parking Places Order. These proposals included introducing parking charges at Gedling Country Park and introducing a cashless payment option across Gedling Borough Car Parks.
- 1.6 The Council therefore began to prepare for the consultation by carrying out the following:
- i) Displaying notices of the proposal in all Gedling Borough Council Car Parks.
 - ii) Issuing letters to 30 other local authorities or government bodies.
 - iii) Displaying the information on the Gedling Borough Council website advising how consultation feedback can be provided on the proposals.
 - iv) Posting consultation details on the Gedling Country Park

Facebook page.

1.7 The Council received 75 written responses by email and post and all of these related to the introduction of parking charges at Gedling Country Park. 68 of these raised concerns or objected to the proposal and 7 were positive about the introduction of the charges.

1.8 The written responses have been carefully considered as part of the consultation process. There are several reoccurring themes or concerns within the responses and these have therefore been categorised as per the below

1.9 **Regular Users**

The main objection to the proposed charges was that it would prevent regular users or dog walkers using the Country Park on a daily basis. The majority of the feedback was from people who use the park up to two times per day. By implementing a charge of £2 per day this would cost those users up to £730 a year which would prevent them using the park as often. A number of people have therefore requested that a permit system is implemented. The Council agrees a permit system is reasonable suggestion and therefore permits shall be available for regular users to purchase for a set price. The Council is currently looking into this and full details on how to purchase a permit will be available on the Gedling Borough Council website once the system is ready.

1.10 **Charging Hours**

A number of queries were raised as to the hours that the £2 charge will apply, taking into account the feedback received from the consultation and the fact that a lot of users of the park are regular dog walkers, the £2 rate will be applicable between the hours of 8am and 6pm. This will allow the early morning and evening dog walkers the opportunity to continue to walk their dogs without paying for parking if outside of those hours.

1.11 **Local Congestion and Impact on Surrounding Areas**

Several respondents, particularly those living in nearby areas such as Spring Lane, expressed concerns that the new parking fees could result in visitors parking in residential streets, as was observed during the COVID-19 pandemic. On street carparking has been restricted on adjoining residential streets, through TROs implemented in 2021. Double yellow lines prevent on street car parking on the majority of adjoining streets where this was problematic at the onset of the pandemic.

The charge of £2 is still very reasonable for the facilities available and the Council therefore do not think this would discourage the majority of visitors from using the car park. We are however working closely with the County

Council who are responsible for the surrounding estate roads and will be monitoring this situation closely.

1.12 Payment Methods

Concerns were raised throughout the consultation that there would only be one payment method for the £2 parking charge. The Council can confirm that there will be an option to pay by cash, card, app or phone at Gedling Country Park.

1.13 Impact on Events and Volunteers

There is a clear concern that the parkrun events, which rely heavily on volunteer participation, will be negatively impacted. Volunteers and participants fear the additional costs associated with parking will lead to reduced participation or force people to stop volunteering. A review has been carried out of other park run events in the Nottinghamshire area and 40% of these also charge for parking. Fees vary between £1.50 and £2 and therefore the proposed cost of £2 is in line with other Parkrun events.

It is recommended that Friends of Gedling Country Park Volunteers will continue to receive free parking.

1.14 Support for Parking Charges

Although the majority of the consultation responses were against the proposal. A number of respondents expressed support for the introduction of parking fees, with the understanding that the funds would be used to maintain and improve the park.

Gedling Country Park is a flagship green space for the Council with large areas of open space, footpaths and wildlife for all to enjoy with stunning views over the surrounding areas. It is designated as a Local Nature Reserve and has consistently retained its "green flag" award status which recognises well managed parks and green spaces. The park has previously been awarded 'Much Loved' status from the Fields in Trust, for being recognised as one of the top 4 parks in the East Midlands in the UK Best Park competition.

The costs of maintaining the park in terms of grounds maintenance and a dedicated full time Park Ranger is around £180,000 per year. This is a significant cost to the Council and by implementing a parking charge this will assist with maintaining and improving the park and facilities on offer.

2.0 Proposal

2.1 It is proposed that:

Approval is given to commence the statutory procedure to amend the Gedling Borough Council (Civil Enforcement Off Street Parking Places) Order 2020 in order to:

- Introduce parking charges at Gedling Country Park between 8am and 6 pm daily.
- Introduce a cashless payment option across all Gedling Borough Council's Car Parks

A permitting system for regular uses of the park be introduced, for a fee to be agreed by the Chief Executive in consultation with the relevant Portfolio Holder.

Approval is given for Friends of Gedling Country Park and associated volunteers to park without a charge.

A capital budget of £12,000 is established to purchase two new pay and display machines for Gedling Country Park.

If approved the infrastructure for facilitating payment will need to be procured and the notice displayed in accordance with statutory process. It is expected that charging will commence in the Spring.

3 Alternative Options

3.1 An alternative option would be not to introduce parking charges at Gedling Country Park and continue to use existing revenue budget for ongoing maintenance of the current 250 car park spaces and other infrastructure at Gedling Country Park, but this would limit the extent of further developments and/or major repairs due to a need to borrow. For example, the upper car park is now experiencing major problems with potholes and resources are being switched from other repairs budgets to address the issue.

3.2 Another option would be to cease the grounds maintenance and infrastructure repairs at the park effectively letting it grow wild. Considering the park is a flagship green space and is recognised as one of the top 4 parks in the East Midlands, it would be the Council's preference not to adopt this option.

3.3 An alternative option would also be not to introduce the pay by app cashless option and instead install new card readers on all Pay and Display machines. This option is significantly more expensive in comparison and would still incur maintenance costs and cash collection

costs.

4 Financial Implications

- 4.1 Usage figures for vehicles entering the Car Park over the past 3 years are as follows:

Year	Number
2021/22	225,502
2022/23	213,289
2023/24	218,306

- 4.2 Based on the above figures, it is possible to make an assumption on projected income if parking was introduced at Gedling Country Park. Vehicle usage is likely to drop if charges are introduced and therefore assuming a 50% reduction in vehicle numbers, the likely income could be up to £200,000.
- 4.3 Introducing a cashless payment option through procuring a Pay by Phone system would incur a cost to the Council. The cost of this service would be 2.5% of the income received and this covers banking/merchant costs. Income from Pay and Display for 2023/24 was circa. £92,000. If we assume 50% of these users change to pay by phone moving forward, the cost to the Council would be £1,150.
- 4.4 There would also be a requirement to procure two new Pay and Display machines at Gedling Country Park for those still wanting to pay for parking using cash. The cost of these is £12,000. This can be funded by reserves in the first instance, the reserve will be replenished by income generated from parking charges in the first year.
- 4.5 If parking charges are introduced, these will need to be enforced. The cost of enforcement is taken from the income received from the PCN so there is no direct cost implication for the Council.
- 4.6 Any costs incurred for installing card readers onto some of the existing car parking machines will be met from the car park income generated.
- 4.7 The council does not currently have a sinking fund for replacement of the assets within the park. This will be required as the assets start to age. Good practice would suggest that the Council needs to start planning for this eventuality by setting aside in excess of £150,000 per year (café building worth £1.5m; viewing platforms worth £500k; car parks worth £700k. It is therefore proposed that any excess of income over expenditure in each financial year is added to the asset replacement sinking fund.

5 Legal Implications

- 5.1 The procedure for making and amending traffic regulation orders ('TRO') made under the Act is set out in the Local Authorities' Traffic Orders (Procedure) (England and Wales) Regulations 1996. Before making or amending a TRO the Council are required to consult with a number of organisations/persons, publish a notice of intent in a local newspaper and have copies of the proposed order available for inspection. As set out in this report, this consultation process has now been carried out and a summary of the responses contained at paragraphs 1.9 to 1.14 above.
- 5.2 A TRO must be made between 21 days and two years following the publication date of the notice of proposals. Within 14 days of making the order another notice must be published in a local newspaper setting out certain information as required by Regulation 17. Anyone wishing to object to the order can, within six weeks following the making of the order, apply to the High Court to question the validity of the order or of any of its provisions.
- 5.3 Regulation 17 also requires the Council to take appropriate steps for ensuring that adequate publicity about the order is given. This may include displaying a copy of the notice of making of the order in all of the Council car parks.
- 5.4 Once a TRO has been made, and before it comes into force, the Council must ensure that appropriate signs are placed in each affected car park which provide adequate information about the effect of the order. The signs must be maintained for as long as the order remains in force. The current signage displaying details about the current parking conditions must be removed, Regulation 18.
- 5.5 A TRO must be made between 21 days and two years following the publication date of the notice of proposals.

6 Equalities Implications

- 6.1 The Council's car parks include provision for disabled parking which will remain unchanged by the new Order.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

- 7.1 The proposed introduction of charging at Gedling Country Park provides an incentive to encourage active travel and public transport use supporting the Council's Net Zero 2030 ambitions.

8 Appendices

- 8.1 Appendix 1 – EIA
- 8.2 Appendix 2 – CIA
- 8.3 Appendix 3 – Consultation Responses

9 Background Papers

- 9.1 Report to Leader – Off Street Parking Order – 3 October 2024

10 Reasons for Recommendations

- 10.1 The costs of enhancing the park and maintaining the assets at their current high standards in the long term can not be found from revenue and would have to be funded from borrowing, if affordable, which would add further ongoing costs to the revenue budget at a time when wider affordability is an issue.
- 10.2 Introducing a parking fee at Gedling Country Park will not only contribute towards the maintenance of the park but also encourage park users to explore other transportation methods which will help reduce carbon emissions and air quality of the area.
- 10.3 By introducing a cashless payment option you are providing any car park users throughout the borough a wider variety of options, this makes it easier for people to pay for parking and may encourage more people to use Council car parks as they won't be restricted to cash only.

Statutory Officer approval

Approved by:

Date:

On behalf of the Chief Financial Officer

Approved by:

Date:

On behalf of the Monitoring Officer

Equality Impact Assessment

Name of project, policy, function, service or proposal being assessed:	Car Park Charges Consultation and Making of a New Car Park Order				
The main objective of Making of Car Park Consultation and Making of a New Car Park Order	To review the consultation feedback and seek approval to commence the procedure to amend the Council's current Civil Enforcement Off Street Parking Places Order 2020.				
<p>What impact will this have on the following groups? Please note that you should consider both external and internal impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External (e.g. stakeholders, residents, local businesses etc.) • Internal (staff) 					
		Negative	Positive	Neutral	Comments
Please use only 'Yes' where applicable					
Gender	External			Yes	
	Internal			Yes	
Gender Reassignment	External			Yes	
	Internal			Yes	
Age	External			Yes	
	Internal			Yes	

Marriage and civil partnership	External			Yes	
	Internal			Yes	
Disability	External			Yes	There is to be no change to the provision of disabled parking
	Internal			Yes	There is to be no change to the provision of disabled parking
Race & Ethnicity	External			Yes	
	Internal			Yes	
Sexual Orientation	External			Yes	
	Internal			Yes	
Religion or Belief (or no Belief)	External			Yes	
	Internal			Yes	
Pregnancy & Maternity	External			Yes	
	Internal			Yes	

Other Groups (e.g. any other vulnerable groups, rural isolation, deprived areas, low income staff etc.) Please state the group/s: _____ _____	External			Yes	
	Internal			Yes	

Is there is any evidence of a high disproportionate adverse or positive impact on any groups?		No	
Is there an opportunity to mitigate or alleviate any such impacts?		No	
Are there any gaps in information available (e.g. evidence) so that a complete assessment of different impacts is not possible?		No	No known gaps in information.
In response to the information provided above please provide a set of proposed action including any consultation that is going to be carried out:			
Planned Actions	Timeframe	Success Measure	Responsible Officer
Notices were posted on car parks and	November 2024	Proceed with the implementation	Property Services

<p>advertised in the local press to publicise the proposed change 21 days prior to the change as per the requirements of the Regulations (Section 35C is set out in Regulation 25 of the Local Authorities Traffic Orders (Procedure) (England and Wales) Regulations 1996/2489.)</p>			
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Authorisation and Review

Completing Officer	Emma Wimble
Authorising Head of Service/Director	Fran Whyley
Date	18th December 2024
Review date (if applicable)	

Carbon Impact Assessment

Name of project, policy, function, service, or proposal being assessed:	Car Park Charges Consultation and Making of a New Car Park Order			
The main objective of the Making of Car Park Consultation and Making of a New Car Park Order:	To review the consultation feedback and seek approval to commence the procedure to amend the Council's current Civil Enforcement Off Street Parking Places Order 2020.			
What impact will this have on the following:				
Category	Negative	Positive	No impact/ Negligible change	Mitigation/ Comments
Behaviour & Culture Change		Yes		The introduction of a charge at Gedling Country Park should help influence people and encourage the use of public transport or car-sharing. Introduction of cashless options at other GBC car parks should not lead to any significant behavioural changes.
Built Environment			No Impact	None of the proposals will have any significant impact on Council owned buildings or their operation.

Transport		Yes		Introduction of charges at Gedling Country Park may influence some people to use Public Transport or walk or cycle more to access the site.
Energy, Natural Resources & Climate Change		Yes	No impact	The proposals may encourage people to use public transport or walk/cycle which would have a positive impact on carbon emissions.
Waste Reduction & Recycling			No impact	The proposals should not have any significant impact on current waste or recycling practices.
Blue-Green Infrastructure/Biodiversity			No impact	The proposals should not have any significant impact on the current position with regards blue-green infrastructure or Biodiversity.
Procurement & Purchasing			No impact	The proposals will see no change to the current position.

In response to the information provided above please provide if there is any proposed action including any consultation that is going to be carried out.

Planned Actions	Timeframe	Potential Outcome	Responsible Officer
Consultation already complete	November 2024	N/A	Property Services Manager

Authorisation and Review

Completing Officer

Emma Wimble – Property Services Manager

Authorising Head of Service/Director

Fran Whyley

Date

18th December 2024

Review date (if applicable)

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Appendix 3 – Consultation Responses

N.B. Some responses have been altered to remove personal or identifying information.

<u>Ref</u>	<u>Received</u>	<u>Response</u>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-1	12/10/2024	<p>I am not against the idea of local authorities trying to raise funds to improve the services they offer but, in this case, I am and for several reasons.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The country park is for the people and whilst I appreciate it could still be accessed by people; it will limit or restrict access for all of us to some extent. Users who access the park every day, once a week or once a month may be excluded from using the park as often as they may already or like to because they cannot afford to pay a parking fee each time they visit. 2. In an era where social well-being is more important/spoken about than ever, surely, we should be encouraging people to get out there and use the country park, not exclude them through the introduction of parking charges. 3. As a resident on the Spring Park estate neighbouring the country park, I also have serious concerns about the impact of paid parking for homeowners here. We saw it during COVID that people are very aware that the estate is here and that they can use it to park up and access the country park. The introduction of paid parking will only encourage people to use our estate as a free parking space and word of mouth will no doubt follow meaning further cars park will park here. 4. The impact on important groups such as Park Run and Junior Park run will be felt. Not just with runners but also with volunteers. Will those giving their time to volunteer really be prepared to pay a charge to park every week? <p>I find it quite worrying that it feels we're paying more council tax than ever before but receiving less for it.</p> <p>I understand that a large part of the council's budget is spent tackling social issues or mental health issues. Surely, helping people to get out there and use the country park is something that should be championed as something that can help that. Introducing parking charges will in the medium to longer term only make those issues worse.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-2	06/11/2024	<p>Having seen the attached Notice yesterday in Gedling Country Park I would like to find out if an annual parking permit is being considered. As a daily user of the park, who has to drive to get there, I would have objections to having to pay in the region of £700 a year to use the park, whilst pedestrian users of the park would pay nothing.</p> <p>Can you throw any light on whether an annual permit will be put in place.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-3	04/11/2024	<p>Struggling to find consultation information but I think a jump from nothing to £2 is excessive and as the report says you could lose customers. Why has. £1 charge not been mentioned as the people I have spoken to think that is a reasonable charge and you probably wouldn't lose as many visitors which would be a shame.</p> <p>Please acknowledge this as a response or pass to relevant person. There should be more information available rather than just a notice at the park where I don't carry anything to make a note plus I personally didn't see it. Is there proper consultation planned?</p>

CONSUL/OCT/RES-4	14/11/2024	<p>As a resident of Gedling Borough, I want to express my objection to the proposed charges. I live in Carlton and drive to Gedling Country Park twice a day to walk my two dogs. Even if both of these walks fall within the proposed 10 hour permitted period, this would amount to an annual charge of £730, which is a ridiculous levy on trying to be healthy. I already pay £2370 per annum in council tax, and would hope that using the park would be one of the services that I receive. If the council are short of funds, may I suggest having one or two audit controls on your senior employees, one of whom has been able to take over £1 million pounds of the public's money over many years without anyone noticing – it is truly shocking that no checks and measures were in place to highlight this issue much earlier. In addition, may I ask who consulted the residents of Gedling on the Installation of the Holocaust Memorial Garden at a cost, I understand, of in excess of £50,000? Does nobody on the local council realise that we already have the National Holocaust Memorial Centre in Nottinghamshire?</p> <p>I, like many others, will be parking on the neighbouring streets from January, much to the angst of the local residents, who I feel deeply sorry for. If you want to know the likely scale of this problem, just speak with the people who live near to Colwick Country Park.</p> <p>The Labour party, which I understand Gedling Borough Council represents, have been talking a lot about alleviating the pressure on the NHS by being proactive and encouraging people to live a healthier lifestyle. How will you achieve this if you are taxing their use of a local park to walk around that should be free to residents who live there. Parking every day, as I do, amounts to more than the membership at a local gym. You also need to take account of how many families take their children to use the play facilities. Have you considered the impact on families who are already under significant financial pressure? Many go to Gedling Country Park for the precise reason that it's free to park.</p> <p>If you are insistent on bringing in charges, surely an attempt needs to be made to differentiate between the casual user, who might go for a family walk at the weekend, and those who go every day. Rushcliffe Country Park acknowledges this issue, charging £55 per annum for a permit. Were you to take this pragmatic approach, I would be more than prepared to purchase such a permit.</p> <p>I do hope that the decision to enforce parking charges will be reconsidered. I really do not think that you have thought through the implications for many families and the impact that it will have on those living around the park. On many days the car park is full. It won't be in January!</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-5	15/11/2024	<p>Are there plans to make an annual car park permit, like the one in place at Rushcliffe Country Park, please?</p> <p>I'm thinking it may encourage regular users to purchase a permit, rather than pay potentially £62 per month. At that price, I can see the surrounding roads being full again, like they were before the extension car park was built.</p> <p>For your information, I am not a resident in the immediate vicinity but am very aware of the previous car parking issues.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-6	15/11/2024	I agree that the proposed charge is reasonable.

CONSUL/OCT/RES-7	15/11/2024	<p>I am emailing you to object to this plan.</p> <p>I am a poorly paid nurse working at university hospitals Nottingham as an hourly paid worker.</p> <p>I ran at GCP. Now i can no longer run I walk round it when I am not at work. This helps me keep fit and a lesser burden on the NHS. I am 59.</p> <p>Please do not place this further tax on me and my family.</p> <p>However, I believe operating a two-hour free ticketing, the same as Arnold town centre, would be reasonable.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-8	15/11/2024	<p>Personally, I feel that the £2 charge does represent good value for money provided that revenue generated is ringfenced for the park itself, and is not used for other services.</p> <p>Additionally, I feel that the council should look to work with local transport operators to increase public transport availability to travel to the park, and to highlight this option to park users. NCT service 61 is a fab option, offering direct travel for residents across the Borough. It would be great if the service was busy enough to the country park for NCT to consider offering the service using double-deckers - indeed the views across the hills and Lambley Dumbles could be used as a selling point to Borough residents and encourage further travel to other local attractions.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-9	15/11/2024	<p>I'm writing to provide my view on the consultation on the introduction of a £2 all day car parking charge at Gedling Country Park.</p> <p>Whilst I think introducing a fee is reasonable, given the costs needed to maintain the park, I am concerned on the impact on parkrun and junior parkrun, that the fee will have, particularly on volunteers. The parkruns provide an important service to the community, in helping to improve the physical and mental health of residents and therefore anything which provides a barrier to this is a bad. I would make two alternative suggestions; therefore, either start the all day parking at 10.15 on weekends OR allow parkrun volunteers to park for free.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-10	15/11/2024	<p>As a Gedling resident who visits Gedling Country Park almost daily, I oppose this change. It will draw people away from the country park AND create unnecessary congestion on the streets around it when people try to evade the parking charge. This is a totally unreasonable proposal.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-11	15/11/2024	<p>I agree that a fee should be paid by visitors to the park however the opportunity to get a season ticket should be considered. The machine should take cash and contactless.</p> <p>Another idea might be for everyone who buys a car parking ticket gets £1 off a drink or cake in the cafe. That would encourage usage/drive sales.</p> <p>The logistics of a two part ticket so half could be in the car and half given to the cafe maybe too expensive.</p>

CONSUL/OCT/RES-12	15/11/2024	<p>I am not against the charges, I think if the voluntary donation boxes are not working then definitely charge as long as monies are used wisely and put back into the park or surrounding areas.</p> <p>My biggest concern is, everyone visiting the park will start parking on the nearby estate. We saw this happening in Covid, and the estate was horrendous. People double parked and the roads are not wide enough for this especially if an ambulance or fire engine needed to get by.</p> <p>Also whilst you are looking at this, it would be good to look at adopting our roads on the estate, it still hasn't been adopted by the council. If they were adopted the double lines that have been put down could be enforced, meaning the council can charge fines for people not wanting to pay the carpark charges and choosing to park on the estate on the double yellows (win-win I say).</p> <p>The amount of money the council would have already off the odd random that's parks on the yellow lines now, would be eye-watering. I hope you take my thoughts into consideration; the council makes money, and the residents are happy best outcome I'd say.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-13	15/11/2024	<p>In response to your request for comments regarding Parking Fees at Gedling Country Park, in my opinion a fair charge would be £1.00 but for a maximum of two hours possibly with increasing charges for further lengths of time. I myself sometimes walk my dog at the country park but have to drive to get there. I am usually no longer than about 1 hour and feel that a £2.00 charge would be excessive.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-14	15/11/2024	<p>A parking charge introduction to the country park will detrimentally affect my family. We are a low-income family and there are not many places that you can go for exercise and leisure that are free access in Nottingham anymore. I have health issues that I am trying to overcome and a daily walk in the country park has helped me physically and mentally. It has been my daily safe space which allows me to escape from everyday life for a little while which allows me to be a better parent to my children who are on the autism spectrum. My children love to go for a walk in the park and look for wildlife. We wouldn't be able to afford to go to the park anymore, it sounds ridiculous that a £2 charge would cause this but over the time that I go to the park it would cost more than a gym membership. People mention that it is less than the price of a coffee, but I also can't afford to go out for coffee either and often have to make difficult decisions on the food, clothing, heating etc that we can buy. I don't like to think that others are struggling as we are, but I think there are probably quite a few. We were homeless as a family in temporary accommodation for almost 2 years recently and the park was really important for our wellbeing. Please don't take away access to a free leisure area for the people that really do need it. People who can afford to pay this each day can probably afford to go elsewhere but there really aren't many places left for people with no money to enjoy and immerse themselves in nature and is accessible when you struggle with mobility like me.</p>

<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-15</p>	<p>15/11/2024</p>	<p>I am writing regarding the current proposal to implement parking charges at Gedling Country Park from January 2025. I am a regular participant and volunteer at both the Saturday morning 5K parkrun and Sunday morning junior parkrun so this will have an impact on me. It is unlikely that I will carry on doing so if it is necessary to pay a charge every time. I won't be the only person who will be affected by this additional cost.</p> <p>As this is still only a proposal at this time, would it be possible to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Offer free parking for volunteers? This works at other venues. For instance at Wollaton Park volunteers are given an official slip of paper which they then complete with their car registration number and date. This is then left visible on the dashboard. 2. Reconsider the mandatory charge and/or implement a reduced or waived parking charge for parkrun participants until say 10.30-11.00? This could be monitored by displaying a parkrun barcode in the windscreen, much like a parking ticket would be. This works well at other places. 3. Provide park runners with a specific discount code which is input into the ticket machine at the time of payment? Although I realise this may be tricky as calibrating a ticket machine to accept a unique code might be difficult or costly to set up. <p>I do understand why Gedling Borough Council is considering the implementation of parking charges and that hopefully any revenue would be used for maintaining the park areas. However, I think inevitably if these charges are enforced then participation at parkrun will decrease and the café could lose a lot of business.</p> <p>Parkrun is an initiative backed by the NHS so it would be a shame to limit accessibility to it, especially as patients are often encouraged by health care staff to try it. Parkrun provides many people not only with free access to sport but is also good for their general health and mental wellbeing.</p> <p>There is also the possibility that people will park in the local housing estate instead and walk in to Gedling Country Park thus causing problems for those residents. Or even use GCP less.</p> <p>Please consider my comments and suggestions when making any final decision on this proposal, which I do not support. I would be grateful if you could let me know the outcome of the proposal once it has been decided and reasons for taking that decision.</p>
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<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-16</p>	<p>15/11/2024</p>	<p>I am responding to the request for comments regarding the proposed introduction of a £2 charge for parking at GCP.</p> <p>I only visit the park about once a week, to take part in a health walk organized by GBC and always put £1 in the box for parking, unless I find myself "coinless". I am aware from an earlier article about this, however, that many visitors clearly do not contribute and understand the desire to institute a compulsory charge.</p> <p>Personally, I have no objection to a charge being brought in, especially if the proceeds will be used help maintain the parking area: the upper parking area, is currently in a very poor state. in places.....BUT:</p> <p>1) if payment is instituted, any machines MUST include the facility for card payment (with or without a cash option), as many people do not routinely carry cash these days. I have no objection to a "pay by phone" option as well but would object strongly to this being the ONLY means of payment, as happens in some car parks these days. Many, especially older, drivers do not "do" phone payments and, if required to set up an account and fiddle around making a payment, would probably just drive away.</p> <p>2) I wrote to the Council a couple of years ago about the excessive parking charges at Rufford Park (at the time £4, though now, I believe, £5). Charging £2, (or even £5), to park for a whole day seems reasonable, especially if a whole family is making the visit, but to charge these sums for short-term parking, say to walk a dog for 30 mins, is unacceptable and unfair and would preclude some people from using the park facilities. If charges are to be brought in at GCP may I suggest that EITHER there is a free period, of say 45-60 mins, OR that parking is charged according to the time spent parked, as at the local hospital car parks these days; with a sliding scale of charges, The starting charge could be either free, or £1, rising after 1, 2, 4 hours etc,. as is common in many carparks. I realize that this might involve setting up an ANPR system, again as at the hospitals, but if you need the income.....</p> <p>I look forward to reading about the outcome of your survey. I just hope that a wrong decision will not lead to many people stopping or reducing their useage of this wonderful, local facility that you have provided.</p>
<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-17</p>	<p>15/11/2024</p>	<p>My wife and I use the park several times a week, both running and volunteering twice a week at parkrun, and walking at other times through the park. We often use the cafe which is a happy place.</p> <p>If you have to introduce a charge, I suggest that people like us should be offered a weekly or monthly (or even annual) pass, reflecting our regular use of the park.</p>

CONSUL/OCT/RES-18	15/11/2024	<p>My daughter who has 3 much loved, beautiful children with special needs and are very exhausting to care for. She works day and night to meet their needs, which any parent would. But needs chill out time for herself when they're at school.</p> <p>She uses our beautiful Gedling country park as her therapy. She walks there alone every day to re-focus, help with her mental health and re-energise herself. It's one of the most beautiful local free spaces in which to walk safely.</p> <p>There is no way she and others in a similar situation can afford £2 daily £56 a month!!</p> <p>The park is a lifeline to many who would struggle to afford a monthly gym membership to keep fit and help with mental health.</p> <p>This £2 a day parking is making a free to enter park, much more expensive than joining a gym, if you do go to the park every day, just like MANY people do.</p> <p>Please re consider this charge.</p> <p>You will be forcing a lot of local daily walkers, away from their own local park. My daughter always donates what she can in the voluntary collection box.</p> <p>As do other walkers.</p> <p>This is an unfair £2 charge. Please don't implement the charge, think of the people who will be in a really sad situation if you do. For those who can afford it should place their £2 in the voluntary collection box.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-19	15/11/2024	<p>I would like to register an objection to the proposed introduction of parking charges at GCP. I use the park on a regular basis to meet family and walk the dogs and this would represent an unwelcome additional cost which will deter me from using this fantastic facility. I believe that such a charge would detrimentally impact local residents.</p> <p>If the car park is being abused as a form of 'park and ride' then a system similar to other short stay car parks with 2 hours free could be implemented.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-20	15/11/2024	<p>I think a daily charge is reasonable, but it will hit those who live locally and use the park daily to walk the dog or exercise. I hope that the disabled parking will stay free or at least get 2 hours for free like at Wollaton Park.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-21	15/11/2024	<p>Parking charges are not really necessary IMO, all it'll do is drive people to the surrounding streets again like in lockdown. People can park where they like (legally, of course) but it just seems a bit pointless pushing people out onto the streets who do use the park 2/3/4 times a week. I know our dog walkers uses it at least 4 times a week, and there's no way she's going to park in the car park when you can just park on the nearby roads!</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-22	15/11/2024	<p>I'm writing to give my opinion on the proposed parking charges at Gedling Country Park. I will not be able to afford this on a regular basis. I visit with my disabled son to get him out the house so this will affect us in a negative way.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-23	15/11/2024	<p>I support the introduction of the £2 car parking charge. However I wish to add the following comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The money raised should be spent on the park • Consider introducing an annual pass - for example as is the case at Rushcliffe CP • Promotion of alternative means to access the park other than driving - Cycling, walking and bus - it may be for example that people aren't aware the park can now easily be accessed from the Bus No 60 terminus, not just the 61.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement measures to ensure people don't park on the nearby roads.
CONSUL/OCT/RES-24	15/11/2024	<p>I take my kids to the park a couple of times a week on the way home from school.</p> <p>We only stay for twenty minutes, just for the kids to burn some energy and get some fresh air before it's dark.</p> <p>I wouldn't think it's right to charge me a daily charge each time as if we were spending significant time there.</p> <p>I'd have to have visited several times before our total parking time started to get into 'hours' rather than 'minutes' and the cost would be prohibitive.</p> <p>If visitors only had to pay for more than an hour's stay it would be fairer and the local kids who rely on the park for their exercise and fresh air won't be penalised (by their families deciding to take them straight home instead).</p> <p>It will also be safer for them as otherwise parents will start parking on the local roads (as will everyone) to avoid the charge and accidents will happen.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-25	15/11/2024	<p>Just want to pass on my objections to the new proposed parking charges at Gedling Country Park. This is a very short-sighted choice. People will be discouraged from using the facilities at all or will park next to the houses causing problems with residents.</p> <p>I often pop there for some fresh air but can't afford £2 every time I visit. Why not have a free first 2 hours like other council car parks so that families can use the playground, and residents can actually visit the park? People in Arnold can do this if they want to use their local park and it seems unfair there should be a difference within the local borough. Even then the cafe will surely be out of business very quickly as people are rushing off to avoid a parking fine.</p> <p>I would question whether the cost of collecting parking fees, imposing parking fines and all the work entailed in dealing with complaints, challenges and court cases will be worthwhile for the amount which would be collected.</p> <p>At other parkrun venues there is a free window at that time on Saturdays, is this being considered? This is such a valuable community event, so good for everyone's physical and mental health. Why would you want to discourage people from attending?</p> <p>Access to the park from the Mapperley side is impossible on foot now so the park is difficult to access for many residents who wish to avoid the long detour down Spring Lane.</p> <p>I appreciate that hard choices must be made but this seems unfair to people who are struggling financially, they will simply be prevented from using the park at all.</p>

CONSUL/OCT/RES-26	15/11/2024	<p>As a daily user of the park to walk my dog a £2 charge would mean I would simply go elsewhere. Or in the interim I would park on local residential streets, which is what a lot of other people would do, causing problems on those housing estates near the park.</p> <p>You already used my council tax to create the park, so it seems unfair to then charge me to use it as well.</p> <p>I MAY be open to the thought of paying for an annual permit, as a daily user this would make more sense for me, but this would have to be very reasonably priced - for example £30 for the year (assuming this covers the cost of administering the scheme). You could offer this option as an alternative and see if you get much uptake.</p> <p>Yet another alternative would have been to add a park maintenance fee to the local houses when they were built. This is happening on new housing estates elsewhere in Nottinghamshire, but perhaps you were too short sighted to do this when building 3 new estates in the local vicinity of the park?</p> <p>If you ignore the locals comments and do this anyway, I suspect you'll have a beautiful park which will stand totally empty.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-27	15/11/2024	<p>I understand that you are planning to introduce a mandatory charge for parking. I am against this for a number of reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stop people using the park due to the cost, therefore affecting people's health and wellbeing. Is this the main aim of this parking charge - to cut the numbers of people using the park? 2. A lot of people just go for an hour for a dog walk/stroll/play in the park, especially in winter. Should be a subsidy cost for less than an hour or in winter. Expensive place to come for an hour and will not be an option for many low-income families 3. It is a fantastic place for kids - the play park and the walks are great for getting kids out. We have paid for these facilities with our council tax (which was a good way to spend the money), and now we have to pay to use them! 4.. It will encourage people to park in the surrounding streets, instead of using the car park. 5. It will stop people attending their local Parkruns Saturday and Sunday mornings. 6. With our NHS on the verge of collapse, we should be trying to encourage people with mental and social health issues to be out in these types of environments, not adding barriers to prevent them 7. Most Gedling car parks have 2 hours free parking for the shops. Why is shopping car parks more important than going for a walk? 8. All the green space we had in this area of Gedling has already been taken up by the new housing developments along with the new road. We are being charged to use the last little bit of green space left in this area 9. Historical importance of the site for future generations and past to remind us of the mining industries 10. Exploring other options to raise money for the upkeep <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encourage voluntary assistance (more information and get schools, DofE involvement) - special events/fayres/kids activities during holidays, Santa events - other food options at times of year e.g. ice cream van, pizza van 11. Offer cheap yearly car park ticket of £20 for residents of Gedling.
CONSUL/OCT/RES-28	16/11/2024	<p>I am extremely upset by the news that a £2 all day parking charge may be introduced for Gedling Country Park. With the cost of living already through the roof I find this charge extremely sad! We use the</p>

		<p>park on a regular basis but won't be able to afford to do this once the charge has been implemented. The park is the only local place we have to feel we are getting away from the city and I consider this place extremely important in helping people get away from the hustle and bustle of daily life, which is important for supporting some people with their mental health. To impose this charge will have a negative impact on those people and some will have to withdraw it from their resources due to affordability, only allowing those with extra funds to benefit from this beautiful space. I ask you to take this into consideration when making your proposal.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-29	16/11/2024	<p>Kindly consider my queries in reference to the above mentioned :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Was there a principle or criteria considered in the proposal for the £2 fees? 2. As per facebook discussion there are a lot of underprivileged families living in the surrounding areas who use the children's playground in the park for their weekly entertainment and exercise. This will negatively impact on their affordability of weekly/school holidays outings. 3. What would this income be budgeted for? Hopefully for the maintenance and upkeep of the park, not towards the council's deficits 4. What is the projected capital revenue ? 5. Will projected generated income balance the outlay of policing the whole system ? 6. Will it be a cash and card payment system ? Most people like myself use card only 7. Was consideration given to the loss of footfall in the cafe and the soon to open new coffee shop and restaurant at Spring Lane farm shop? 8. Making the first two hours free will assist regular dog walkers to use the cafe thus helping with continued footfall to generate business to perhaps mitigate losses to new competitor in the area ? <p>Conclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I do not support £2 charges with no free two hours parking • I support and believe GBC should consider making the first two hours of parking free.
CONSUL/OCT/RES-30	16/11/2024	<p>Please dont start charging a parking fee. I come to this park every day with my child and I will stop attending if a parking fee is charged.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-31	16/11/2024	<p>Please could the charges include the option to purchase an annual pass for those of us that park there frequently? Concerned that the local streets will become the car park instead.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-32	16/11/2024	<p>I writing to express my opinions on the proposed car parking charges at GCP.</p> <p>As a dog owner (responsible),keen walker and runner I probably visit the park once, sometimes twice a day. Walking there is not feasible, although I live locally and obviously pay my council tax to the GBC.</p> <p>Most times I visit the park I and my friends will purchase a coffee to walk with and often a dog sausage.</p> <p>I don t understand why ' the two hour free' parking cannot be applied as for most, very regular park users this would exempt them from payment most days.</p> <p>I will not be able to use the park on a daily basis if I have to pay £2 per day; £14 at least per week; £56 at least per four weeks. I cannot express how much of a loss this will be to my physical and mental health.</p> <p>I would be happy to pay a charge once/ twice a week if we intend to be longer than the two hours but fear in the future I will not be able to use the park on such a regular basis.</p>

<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-33</p>	<p>16/11/2024</p>	<p>I'm writing as part of the consultation regarding the proposed car parking charge which I think is extremely backwards.</p> <p>In a society where obesity and poor mental health are urgent problems, charging people £2 will mean the difference between getting fit and healthy or not at all. Some people use the park daily for the health and wellbeing, including dog walkers, runners, families with little ones, people who need this for their mental health. We should absolutely not be charging people to use our green spaces!!</p> <p>Please do not charge for the first two hours at the very minimum.</p>
<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-34</p>	<p>16/11/2024</p>	<p>I despair at the thought of introducing car parking charges at Gedling Country. Why on earth would you deem it fit to try and deter people from using Gedling Country Park. The park has been an incredible success in giving local people the opportunity to get outdoors and exercise whether they be toddlers or pensioners. Being outdoors and exercising is a boon for mental health. Unfortunately the parks impact on the local population well being can not be measured and this seemingly cash grab may well end in other services the council has to pay for being requested ever more. Aside from the cash grab, bringing in parking charges will obviously affect the least well off in society and at a time when people are suffering more than ever. It will also encourage people to park on the roadside near the park upsetting people who live close by. The park is currently an oasis for everyone and I am a firm believer it should stay that way.</p> <p>Please go back to the drawing board for ideas on how you as a council balance your budget.</p>
<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-35</p>	<p>16/11/2024</p>	<p>It is usual that a consultation on things such as parking fees can be located online and in public spaces to allow for a clear, accessible consultation on the subject.</p> <p>Can you please direct me to where I can feed back on this subject either online or in paper format so I can share with a group of very concerned Gedling residents.</p> <p>In the absence of a clearly accessible consultation process I would like to add objections to the proposed £2 parking fee at Gedling country park as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a risk of dangerous parking increasing in the area around the park. You only need to look at the surrounding street parking around Rushcliffe Country Park since the introduction of parking fines. Whilst we want to hope people don't put self interest above public risk and responsibility but we know they will. As a council this has to be considered sensibly within your consultation. 2. To increase parking from zero cost to £2 for the period is too much of a jump psychologically for the local residents and people will avoid the location (or see point 1). 3. If the purpose of this parking change is to increase revenue to the park I would propose a £1 per 10 hours charge for those who come and go all day with an ability to use the ticket throughout the day. I would also offer a second option to local residents to have a Gedling Country Park pass that is number plate registered and valid for 12 months from purchase. I think there would be appetite for people to pay up to £30 for this and would offer the guaranteed revenue you clearly seek.

		<p>I think charging your proposed amount immediately from a fee of £0 to £2 on top of the closure of fields adjacent to Hobbucks, is a strong negative statement from the council to disregard its commitment to wild spaces and accessible large green spaces in the area.</p>
<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-36</p>	<p>16/11/2024</p>	<p>I wish to raise an objection to the proposal for fees to park at Gedling Country Park.</p> <p>Exercise is essential to keep people healthy and out of the NHS. You pay for social care out of your budget so restricting people from healthy pastimes is an odd choice.</p> <p>Dog walkers will be disproportionately affected, the fee will add up quickly.</p> <p>People will avoid the car park and clog up neighbouring streets and roads.</p> <p>Ultimately some people just won't use the park at all, preferring alternatives where parking is free.</p> <p>My suggestion would be to turn the honesty box digital. People don't carry cash now. It presumably costs you money to empty said box. Why not trial a card payment machine, similar to that in the Nottingham Contemporary, where you can make a set donation towards upkeep.</p>

<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-37</p>	<p>16/11/2024</p>	<p>I have heard that you are thinking of introducing a £2 parking charge at Gedling Country Park and wanted to express my absolute disappointment if this was to go ahead. I and several of the people who visit the park are regular dog walkers and think introducing this would penalise the people who use the park the most and ultimately discourage people from visiting it which would be an absolute shame. Someone visiting every day to walk their dog would have to find £14 a week for the privilege so people will just stop going!</p> <p>I appreciate you need to earn money to keep the park maintained etc but is there not a way of doing it without penalising the people who use it the most? For example, let people have 2 hours free and then charge. Or charge an hourly rate of 50p as most people can get a nice walk done in an hour and seems a reasonable amount.</p> <p>Can I also ask how this is going to be handled? Would we have to find cash as NOBODY will always have this readily available! There absolutely needs to be an easy way of paying this! Maybe you could introduce an annual charge instead for local people who use it regularly and they can display something on their windscreens?</p> <p>I also have concerns for you that a lot of people will start parking illegally down the road away from the park entrance which could become dangerous and cause a lot of accidents as well as angering all the local residents.</p> <p>I really hope you take my comments on board and come to a better solution than just charging a flat £2 rate for every car parking at the park as I don't feel this is the best way forward and will have an impact on people visiting. I and my dog love coming to GCP and would both be very upset if we had to stop coming.</p> <p>Please, please, please reconsider!!!</p>
<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-38</p>	<p>16/11/2024</p>	<p>I do not agree with the new charges.</p> <p>I go for a 30-minute walk there most days and would not be able to do this should there be a charge.</p> <p>Maybe have it free before 9am and after 6pm.</p> <p>People will use the new estate streets for parking resulting in issues elsewhere.</p>
<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-39</p>	<p>16/11/2024</p>	<p>I'd like to register my objection.</p> <p>I use the cash donation but if there was a contactless donation point, this would be more suitable.</p> <p>£2 each day I visit with the dogs and particularly in the summer months would deter me from visiting and spending in the coffee shop.</p>

<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-40</p>	<p>17/11/2024</p>	<p>1. I think there are times when consideration should to given to exemptions. The Junior Parkrun takes place on a Sunday morning and introducing a charge will decrease the amount of children attending.</p> <p>Childhood obesity is a significant issue in Nottinghamshire, with rates that are higher than the national average: More than one in five children aged 4–5 are overweight or obese, and a third of children aged 10–11 are overweight or obese. Nottingham's rates are higher than the national average for both age groups.</p> <p>Being overweight or obese is a risk factor for many health issues, and obesity can reduce life expectancy by 10 years.</p> <p>Councils see parkruns and junior parkruns as helping them to increase physical activity rates in their local authority areas, which in turn helps improve health and wellbeing amongst their communities and ultimately manages or reduces the increasing costs of treating illnesses.</p> <p>Parkrun has many benefits for children, including: Physical activity: Children can improve their physical fitness, and many continue to be active outside of parkrun. Mental health: Parkrun can help children develop resilience and goal-setting skills, and can improve their mood through the release of endorphins. Socialization: Children can meet new friends and be part of a supportive community. Sense of belonging: Children can feel a sense of achievement and belonging to a community. Family time: Parkrun can strengthen family bonds and provide a chance for families to spend time together outdoors. Community connection: Families can feel more connected to their local community. Volunteering: Children can develop teamwork and other skills through volunteering.</p> <p>2. Another consideration is that there are many volunteers who support the junior park run, giving up their time to support the event, expecting them to pay for parking would be another deterrent for them. Without adequate volunteers the events could not take place.</p> <p>I suggest starting Car parking charges from 10am on a Sunday to allow children and their families the opportunity for fresh air and exercise.</p> <p>3. The parking fees will only affect the top car park, the Lambley Lane entrance park will not be included in this consultation and will continue to be free, hopefully that may help daily users. How does this provide fair and equitable access to people using the park.</p>
<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-41</p>	<p>17/11/2024</p>	<p>I'm writing to object to the proposed parking charge at Gedling country park. I currently walk my dog there every day. We walk for around 20 minutes a day and as my dog is not great with traffic/pavement walking the park is the perfect place for me to take him and I'm so grateful to have it nearby and see it as a huge plus point of living in Mapperley. However, if I have to pay £2 to park there that would cost me around £60 per month to walk my dog! I would feel like this wonderful part of Mapperley that I enjoy every day would be taken away from me. Maybe the first hour could be free so that people like me could still enjoy the park?</p>

<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-42</p>	<p>17/11/2024</p>	<p>Re the consultation on the introduction of the £2 charge for the Gedling Country Park, please can I ask what support will be provided to the local residents when visitors inevitably park on residential streets instead? If your studies have suggested there will be no impact to those living nearby, I can only disagree in the strongest terms possible.</p> <p>If those leading the project have not done so already, I highly recommend that they liaise with the waste management team for their thoughts. Residents of estates nearby are regularly unable to have their bins collected already due to visitors parking on those roads on both sides of the road. Bin lorries are unable to reach the houses to make collections. In addition, there is the obvious health and safety risk presented by emergency service vehicles being unable to pass.</p> <p>The introduction of the charge if no further support for those residents is a genuine cause for concern and I wish to register my objection if the answer is that this is just a money raising initiative and local residents are to suffer.</p>
<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-43</p>	<p>17/11/2024</p>	<p>I would like to comment on the proposed parking charges for Gedling Country Park.</p> <p>I feel that it would be beneficial to have free parking for 2 hours and then charges applied after this.</p> <p>Many people come to the park to improve mental health, fitness and spend time with their families. Grandparents and other carers come to the park regularly.</p> <p>Many people are on low incomes and rely on getting out in the fresh air as this is the only activity they can afford. Many elderly residents come to the park and people walking their dogs on a daily basis, many won't be able to afford the £2.00 charges.</p> <p>I visit the park 3 times a week it really helps my mental health. Since spending time on the park my mental health has improved. I'm so sad that I will not be able to come as often. £6.00 a week is just not affordable for me.</p> <p>Please, please take into consideration the points I have made.</p>
<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-44</p>	<p>17/11/2024</p>	<p>This would stop us going for sure unfortunately I pay for so much already. Will just think twice if I have to pay to park. It's such a beautiful place for a walk and the health benefits both physical and mental I'm sure are worth the money the government will save in the long with less people having to be treated on the NHS. I'm sure a lot of pensioners use the park too would definitely suggest not charging them.</p> <p>If this is paying for the upkeep of the park and the money will actually go towards that then I probably wouldn't be so against the idea of car parking charges. But would be good to see where the money is spent in this case.</p>

CONSUL/OCT/RES-45	17/11/2024	<p>I attend every Sunday with my son for the junior park run. We are there for maximum of 20 mins.</p> <p>While I understand charges need to be put in place it seem extremely unfair to charge for what is a good free event, i haven't got extra money to afford £8/10 per month to pay for car parking.</p> <p>Is there scoop to allow free parking for the first 30mins/hour..</p> <p>Please acknowledge this email and put my thoughts through to planning.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-46	17/11/2024	<p>As a regular user of Gedling country park who lives in the Colwick area, the purposed charge of £2 is too much.</p> <p>Most of my visits are for a quick walk of 30 mins exercise or to take the kids for an hour run around and then park. The maximum time I've ever stayed at the park is 2hrs. £2 for an all day charge is way too much. No one stays all day. If you are to charge a lower option of 50p for 3 hours, this would help those that use the park for exercise or walking the dog. Nottingham has nothing to offer our children in the holidays except walks and parks and even this is no longer free. It costs us £6 to park at Rufford for a walk and play on the park, £9 for Sherwood pines for a walk, same with Wollaton, Ruddington and now Gedling country park. It costs a fortune to let the kids run around in green spaces these days and we are stopping the families from taking the kids out for an hour fresh air on weekends and holidays when there is nothing else for them to do in Nottinghamshire that is any fun.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-47	17/11/2024	<p>Please could I express my concern regarding the proposed car park charge for Gedling country park, I do feel that if a car park charge is applied then this will affect the amount of people who take part in Park run. I also think the charge will mean people will park on the nearby estate & this will affect residents parking.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-48	17/11/2024	<p>I'm providing my opinions for the consultation of paying for parking at Gedling country park (GCP).</p> <p>I go to GCP every week with my 2 year old, we use the play area, go on the animal trail walk and often use the cafe. We don't usually stay for longer than 1 1/2-2 hours max. If you were to charge us to use the children's play area for an hour, it would put us off and we would consider going to another free park. I think this would be a shame as I think paying for parking would cause the cafe to lose money as people use the cafe a lot when they go to the park with their kids, or just park for free and go to the cafe for lunch/ cake etc!</p> <p>If you were to introduce parking I think it should be free for the first 2 hours and people only pay if they are parking there all day.</p> <p>As a dietitian and there being an obesity crisis, I also think free open spaces for people to exercise in a city is important. I think the population of Nottingham have the right to go to open spaces to exercise for free. Paying would put people off going for a walk there or a run, or walking their dog for exercise if they had to pay, only adding to the populations already lack of activity/ obesity crisis.</p>

<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-49</p>	<p>18/11/2024</p>	<p>I live nearby and wanted to understand what considerations and measures will be put in place to prevent people parking for free on the estate? There are already some double yellow lines, but most of the estate is unrestricted. I assume there will be measures in place to prevent this but wanted to raise this issue for consideration.</p> <p>I understand on the face of it the reason for the charge, to support the park. But would it not be a better solution just to add the ability to pay by card to the optional donation already in place, seeing as so few people carry cash? This would still raise funds for the park without the negative impacts on people who cannot afford to pay to visit regularly, or local residents such as myself if the result is people choose to park for free on the estate?</p>
<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-50</p>	<p>18/11/2024</p>	<p>I feel I need to write to object about proposed car parking fees at Gedling Country Park. I am not writing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. as a dog owner or 2. a grandparent wishing to take a child up to the park for a walk, to use the playground or actually let off some steam running along the paths learning about trees and shrubs, bug hunting and looking over our wonderful landscape into Gedling and Carlton (I've been lucky enough to do that with 2 grandsons) <p>I do use the country park for my well being, to clear my head, to walk - at 74 I take my car up to the top car parks on site as I find the walk from the Lambley Lane car park up the hill quite difficult (and in wet weather too muddy and slippery over the field) even though I live near that car park.</p> <p>No dog walker or grandparent spends more than an hour or two in the country park and especially the dog owners would be charged daily. I would suggest if you want to charge you do the same as the Carlton Square or Mapperley car parks and do free for 2 hours tickets and pay £1 - £3 thereafter. If Granny wants to take a child for a picnic TREAT on a lovely summer day I'm sure she'd be willing to pay an extra pound for a 3 hour visit to get them into fresh air away from tv's, utube, PlayStations etc.</p> <p>AND please, absolutely no "pay by card or app" only payment machines. I've never been inside Wollaton Hall car park since they were installed there - when I go I park on the streets nearby and you will find without a shadow of doubt that this will happen on the Country Park and I pity the home owners around there. Some of us prefer to use a coin and get a physical ticket to stick in the window. There are still lots of older people who don't understand, let alone, own a smart phone.</p>

<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-51</p>	<p>18/11/2024</p>	<p>I would like to register my opposition to these proposed charges being implemented. I walk regularly here, with or without my dog, and see how popular and well attended it is. I strongly feel parking charges would encourage irresponsibility as individuals may choose to park on the roadside verges or in the adjacent housing estate. That is not acceptable for safety reasons or to local residents.</p> <p>Friends of mine regularly do the Park Run, which is a massively attended weekly event. Imagine if all of those cars decide to just park on the verges or block driveways up and down spring lane. It would be chaos.</p> <p>£2 per day / visit to the park is too high. If you go everyday, that soon adds up. Maybe 20p is a better idea?</p> <p>If you have to put charges in place, can an option be considered to pay by vehicle for a month / year at a time. A nominal £5 per annum? A sticker could be displayed in vehicle or, if it was managed via an App online an electronic receipt could be generated.</p> <p>Am aware of the pressures that are on the council to raise funds to support the upkeep of our open spaces and would like to see a sensible option arrived at, if you have to do this at all.</p> <p>Another, slightly less concerning option is the chance that an all day parking charge does encourage exactly that. People parking all day but, then taking a bus into Nottingham for work.</p>
<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-52</p>	<p>18/11/2024</p>	<p>I am writing in response to the consultation on the introduction of a £2 all day car parking charge at Gedling Country Park.</p> <p>I do not have an issue with the charge being introduced, as a) the money can be put towards maintaining the park, b) the proposed charge is reasonable amount in my view compared to other similar parks, and c) it may encourage more active travel or use of buses.</p> <p>As a nearby resident however, I would like to voice my concern about the potential impact on nearby roads from visitors parking on the local estate to avoid paying the charge. This impact was seen during Covid, where the car park filled up regularly at GCP, meaning visitors would park on the estate. This meant that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The road was frequently difficult to get through due to double parking • The bin lorry was frequently unable to get down the road and collect bins. • Visitors were unable to park on the road. • I was concerned about e.g. access for fire engines. <p>I would like to see this being considered as a potential knock-on impact of the introduction of the charge.</p> <p>Something you might consider is a "season pass", such as that seen at Attenborough Nature Reserve, which would provide a significant cost saving to regular visitors, making them less likely to attempt to avoid the charges whilst still providing an income to the council.</p> <p>I would also like to know what the council will listen to local residents and respond if unintended adverse consequences result from the introduction of the scheme.</p>
<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-53</p>	<p>19/11/2024</p>	<p>I am against charging for parking at Gedling Country Park. As a pensioner I would not see any extra benefit and would put me off visiting so I could use that money to pay for heating instead.</p>

<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-54</p>	<p>19/11/2024</p>	<p>I wish to object to the proposal to introduce parking charge at Gedling Country Park. I live nearby. I use the park several times per week and as I live locally, I am fortunate to be able to walk easily to the park. However, I object to the proposal for the following reasons:-</p> <p>1:- Should charges be introduced, people will naturally try to avoid payment by parking on nearby roads. These roads are already full of residential parking and further pressure will make access difficult for residents.</p> <p>2:- The number of visitors is bound to decrease. It is a popular location, particularly for people with young children who meet up, go for a walk, and use the cafe and superb play area. A reduction in visitors would be a great pity considering the time and money it has taken to establish this wonderful facility.</p> <p>3:- The cafe is bound to see a drop in trade to the point where it will find it difficult to survive.</p> <p>4:- On a Saturday morning the parkrun attracts over 200 people. It is a popular parkrun location and people come from some distance to experience the superb park with its wonderful views of the area. The benefits of parkrun are well known, with people of all ages and abilities taking part and get together socially. Where parkrun takes place at locations where parking charges currently exist, the charges are waived for the duration of the run, say from 8.00am to 10.30am on a Saturday morning. After a run most parkrunners tend to leave.</p> <p>5:- The proposed £2 all day charge is not a fair charge. After all, who will pay £2 to stop for just an hour to have a coffee and play with the children in the popular play area? Some variation in the application of a charge would be more reasonable.</p> <p>I appreciate the need to increase revenue within the Borough, but I hope that you will reconsider the proposal for the reasons mentioned above. Should you need me to expand on any of the issues, please do not hesitate to contact me.</p>
<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-55</p>	<p>19/11/2024</p>	<p>My Husband and myself currently walk at Gedling Country Park on average 5 days a week.</p> <p>This greatly helps with our general health and wellbeing and unfortunately, we have no alternative but to drive to the park as we live in Carlton, whereby there are no such facilities within walking distance.</p> <p>It is our assumption that we already pay for use of local amenities within our council tax payment. By introducing this parking fee it would increase our annual spend by approximately £500 per year, so therefore we would have no alternative but to stop using the park.</p> <p>This again benefits those residents who live locally to the parks e.g. Mapperley and Arnold areas who do not need to use transport to visit the parks within the Gedling Borough area. Although, we do feel that people who do live adjacent to the park may be unhappy as this parking fee will result in people parking on the local roads and housing estates, thus causing disruption for those residents.</p>
<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-56</p>	<p>19/11/2024</p>	<p>Whatever system of payment is chosen, presumably someone has to be paid to check that people have done so, and/or there is a cost for barriers/technology to monitor. How much would that cost the Council?</p> <p>We are constantly being told by medics that we should be walking more to improve our physical and mental health, and thus reduce</p>

		<p>pressure and costs on the NHS. Why then discourage them from doing so by introducing a charge?</p>
<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-57</p>	<p>20/11/2024</p>	<p>With regards to the consultation on the proposed car parking charges I would like to register my objection to this.</p> <p>Introducing a charge to visit a country park might be what other cash-strapped councils have done, but (as I'm sure many of the respondents to this consultation will say) we already pay over the odds in council tax to you, and having free parking to access the outdoors should be included. We see very little benefit of course to the council tax you levy, apart from perhaps having the bins emptied, so taking away what is regarded as a perk will be deeply unpopular.</p> <p>I appreciate that you would like to encourage more people to use active travel means to get to the park, however where it is situated on the top of a hill to most of the borough, means that that is just not practical to the majority of people. Those older folk, or those with small children would find this impractical to swap away from their vehicles.</p> <p>By all means do a similar parking charge scheme that you have in the majority of your other car parks with a free 2-hour option, then a £2 charge after that, and free after say 6pm. Alternatively could you arrange an annual parking pass for say £10/year that Gedling residents could get, whereas people from outside of the borough have to then pay the parking charge.</p> <p>A lot of the work carried out in the park is done by the 'Friends of' group, so you have a pool of willing volunteers to carry out work that would otherwise have to be funded. I appreciate that materials and professional services such as tree work requires funding, but surely as part of your remit as a local council this should be included in your budgets. With central government funding having been slashed over recent years, your budget is squeezed excessively, however this extra charge would be deeply unpopular with voters, and I would request that you try to find a solution that doesn't add further burden upon us.</p>
<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-58</p>	<p>21/11/2024</p>	<p>As a resident of Gedling Borough, I feel very strongly that the green space of Gedling Country Park should continue in its existing state.</p> <p>From a personal point of view, as someone with serious health issues, the park currently allows me to exercise and enjoy the nature and outdoors, several times each week. Should you impose a parking charge, I will have to find an alternative venue.</p> <p>Please consider how this would impact on the lives of so many local people.</p>

<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-59</p>	<p>22/11/2024</p>	<p>I live in Woodthorpe and walk my dog in the Country Park with friends two to three times a week.</p> <p>We also use the cafe and have a drink and food twice a week.</p> <p>I am really disappointed at the news that you are going to charge for parking here. If this comes into practice we will not be visiting regularly, and when we do visit we probably won't use the cafe if we have to pay for parking.</p> <p>If a two hour free parking were brought in, this would not penalise the local community who use this regularly to walk their dogs and meet up with friends.</p> <p>If you bring in charges at all times it will be detrimental to the regular community that has been established at the Country Park since it has opened, and will definitely have a negative effect on the business at the cafe.</p> <p>In a world where we are meant to be encouraging outdoor activities and meeting up with friends for wellbeing, this is working against these principles.</p> <p>I hope you will re-consider your proposal.</p>
<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-60</p>	<p>22/11/2024</p>	<p>I am NOT in support of this. I live locally yet too far to walk, so I drive, most days, in order to walk my dogs for approximately 1.5hours. It also does my emotional and mental well-being the world of good, as it is entirely different to walking along the streets.</p> <p>A £2 charge per day would take away the ability of myself and many other local residents who use this daily for dog walks and short wellbeing walks, which would have a negative impact on usage, wellbeing, happiness and take away this wonderful 'free' facility. It will also likely impact on the revenue of the little cafe as those who do go will likely spend their money on parking instead of a drink.</p> <p>It may also mean the play park becomes inaccessible to children, whose parents cannot afford the regular £2 fee, and this would be such a shame. Exercise and outdoors is wonderful, and it penalises the regular users.</p> <p>My proposal would be either the first 2 hours free, like other car parks in the Gedling borough area, e.g next to St George's Park in Arnold, or a year long season ticket for residents in gedling borough, perhaps £30-40 a year.</p> <p>Once a charge is introduced it'll likely creep up and up. Please don't do it. Please pride yourself on keeping it free, helping to support the mental well-being of the local population and helping to therefore reduce pressure on GPs and health services.</p> <p>Why not introduce a card voluntary donation point like the coin box currently there (that could be easily missed)?</p>

CONSUL/OCT/RES-61	25/11/2024	<p>I would like to register my and my husbands concern regarding the above proposal</p> <p>This will alienate those in the community that are already struggling financially, and use this place as an important part of their mental health wellbeing or recovery</p> <p>Many people I know and work with as clients use this space daily and cannot afford a £14 tax to be added to their budgets, us included!</p> <p>This has always been a place of peace that so many of us in the community can use to connect to each other and to nature, and has been something that has made me proud to be a resident of Gedling</p> <p>If you really must charge, please consider using a MUCH more fair system than this:</p> <p>2 hours free for example, like every other car park in the area?</p> <p>50p an hour instead of £2</p> <p>The amount of people that use this park will reduce if you introduce charges at this height - 50p is manageable and fair</p> <p>Please, I urge you to reconsider this.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-62	26/11/2024	<p>A £2 all day car parking charge is alot for people to pay when they are only up at the park for only 1 hour or less. Its going to cause more problems with people parking on the roads, then the council will have to pay out for double yellow lines to be done! (more expence) Surely a £1 compulsory charge & not a voluntary charge would be better & would not look like you are being greedy.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-63	26/11/2024	<p>I was very disappointed to hear that you may be introducing an all day parking charge of £2.</p> <p>I'm hoping you would only expect people to pay this if they plan to stay beyond a two hour period, like the local retail outlet car parks eg free for first two hours and charges beyond that time.</p> <p>Most people attend the park for just an hour or so and it would make the park less appealing if you were charging for this privilege.</p> <p>Getting into nature is the one good thing that could be enjoyed for free after Covid, and it's so good for people's mental health ... which is particularly tough for a lot more people after COVID.</p> <p>Many people do park runs and people volunteer to support these events too. It would be very unfair to enforce these charges for all of these people if only visiting for up to two hours.</p> <p>You may see the road used more too, to avoid these charges and then it would cost more to lay yellow lines and cones to stop this.</p> <p>Not even taking into account how local residents would feel about this</p> <p>The cost of living is so high right now please think about how important it is to enjoy this outdoor space without additional parking charges.</p>
CONSUL/OCT/RES-64	26/11/2024	<p>I agree with the introduction of the £2 parking charge.</p> <p>I suggest for those people that use the park daily for excercise and dog walking you introduce monthly passes say for a charge of £30 or similar.</p>

<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-65</p>	<p>27/11/2024</p>	<p>Seems /appears like a foregone conclusion, however people think.</p> <p>The council hope to raise £200,000 ,so maths at £2 a car =100,000 cars to visit the park. It makes me wonder how a figure was arrived at ,plus the cost of administering this guesstimation.</p> <p>The question also brings to mind HOW this collection will be raised, and of course will the proceeds of the monies collected would directly benefit the country park.</p> <p>With the previous statement in mind , a detailed account spent on maintenance of the park from the collection of the car park charges should be clearly visible.</p> <p>Whilst personally not opposing a charge I feel that a free two-hour slot like the local shopping car parks should be made available.</p> <p>The other consideration local parking on the new estates around the Gedling country park ,as before when covid struck people parked on the local roads/streets, this has to taken into account.</p>
<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-66</p>	<p>28/11/2024</p>	<p>As a resident of the borough I do not believe that a car park charge should be imposed at Gedling country park My reasons for this are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. park run car parking should be free 2. The toilet facilities close really early even though the car park is open 3. A charge will lead to people parking on the nearby housing estates. <p>People should be encouraged to exercise in the open air ie walking around the country park is good exercise and not discouraged by a parking charge.</p>
<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-67</p>	<p>29/11/2024</p>	<p>I am wanting to share my thoughts/ possible impact of introducing a charge when parking for consideration.</p> <p>The public then using other areas around the area to park such as the bypass pull in at the bottom gate/ currently waste land which is already busy.</p> <p>Also, an overflow of people parking on Chase Farm which would cause issues due to space available.</p> <p>Spring Lane being used and the estate at the top which has walking access to the park.</p> <p>I do not oppose the charge as recognise the benefit this will offer the space however I am very concerned about the impact on the local community.</p>

<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-68</p>	<p>29/11/2024</p>	<p>Whilst we have no fundamental objection to the proposed introduction of a £2 charge at Gedling Country Park we do have very significant concerns about the likely knock on impact on the residential amenity of those who live near the park.</p> <p>The report assumes a potential 50% drop in vehicle numbers using the park if a charge is introduced. It refers to the introduction of the charge providing 'an incentive to encourage active travel and the use of public transport'.</p> <p>If a charge is introduced it is highly likely that many car users, either unwilling or unable to pay, will seek alternative parking on nearby roads outside local houses and resulting in safety and access issues for residents.</p> <p>There is no reference in the report to how this impact will be addressed and managed.</p> <p>There were chaotic scenes of cars blocking roads, footpaths and verges near the park during lockdown. Whilst the situation improved, with the availability of the second car park area, there are still examples of indiscriminate parking e.g on the verge and bend by the pedestrian access opposite the care home.</p> <p>There is no reference as to what steps will be taken to encourage alternatives to car use.</p> <p>If the Council wants to improve and encourage active travel there is a need to address traffic speed, the narrow, muddy, overgrown and poorly maintained nearby footpaths and cycling on footpaths. These issues do not create a safe environment for pedestrians.</p> <p>We would ask that the Council ensures the wider, knock on issues are actively addressed before any charge is implemented. There clearly needs to be an inter-agency approach to this.</p> <p>We understand that many people who use the park live outside Gedling. The Council must take steps to protect and safeguard the environment and amenity of nearby residents who will be impacted.</p> <p>If a charge is introduced then this should be ring fenced to improving and maintaining the Country Park and protecting the amenity of nearby residents.</p> <p>On the wider issue of how people make payments we would ask that all car parks retain a cash payment option. Not everyone has the ability or desire to use an app, card or phone call to pay for this type of charge.</p>
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<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-69</p>	<p>29/11/2024</p>	<p>While it doesn't seem like a great deal of money, the introduction of charges are likely to have a couple of effects.</p> <p>It may result in the reduction of users of the park. The park is a great space for families and dog walkers to visit, to exercise and to enjoy the cafe. Introducing the charges may deter visitors in favour of other free to visit sites i.e. Burntstump. This would negatively impact the cafe, reducing their trade and potentially resulting in a loss of jobs. It is anticipated in the proposal that the measures would result in a 50% reduction in cars, so it is not unreasonable to assume a similar impact on cafe takings.</p> <p>It would also discourage people pursuing outdoor activities and have a negative impact on physical and mental health, particularly on young people and the elderly. The park represented a lifeline to many during COVID to meet friends and loved ones. The park is also used by Park Runners weekly. Park Run is a free community event, open to all. A charge, even a small one, is likely to form a barrier to entry for some and would particularly be felt by the volunteers who ensure the event can run.</p> <p>There would be an adverse impact on the neighbouring properties. In an effort to avoid parking charges, it is likely people will instead park on the main road, causing traffic and safety issues, or on the neighbouring new build estates. It is understood that the council has not adopted the roads of these estates and therefore is not responsible for their upkeep, while making such a decision is likely to have a negative impact e.g. anti-social parking, increased potholes etc. While these roads are unadopted, it should not be on those homeowners to cover any additional costs of these measures.</p> <p>It is also noted that similar charges have been introduced at other locations. While the charge is currently low, it is likely to undergo regular reviews and increases. It is also noted that free parking for two hours remains in place in Arnold, Mapperley, and Carlton to support high streets and encourage shopping locally. A similar charging structure may be more appropriate to avoid the other issues highlighted.</p>
<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-70</p>	<p>30/11/2024</p>	<p>Please reconsider the plans to introduce charging for the car parks at GCP. I regularly attend both parkrun on Saturday and volunteer at Junior parkrun on Sundays while my son runs. parkrun is such a fantastic movement and brings so many people together, introducing these charges will without doubt put people off coming, and will have a negative impact on people's health and well being.</p> <p>I understand budgets are tight but I'd urge you to look at a similar plan as there is in Carlton Square car park for example where you get the first hour or 2 free. My son and I often stay for a drink at the cafe after junior parkrun however if we are paying for parking we won't be able to do so as our own budget is also tight, therefore your revenue in the cafe will drop, and I know from speaking to other parents and runners that they will be forced to make the same decision.</p>

<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-71</p>	<p>30/11/2024</p>	<p>I am wholly against introducing car parking charges at Gedling Country Park. I am a frequent user of the park and often use it twice a day to walk my dog, I am not fortunate enough to live within walking distance of the park and I also have some mobility issues and other health concerns and therefore must use my car to make the journey to and from the park.</p> <p>I believe that you should continue to encourage the voluntary payment and possibly charging visitors a nominal fee if they do not live within the Gedling area, vehicles could register their vehicles as they do at the local waste site.</p> <p>A parking charge would certainly discriminate against visitors who live locally and can walk to the park and use it without incurring a charge and for those who have to drive there.</p> <p>Finances are difficult for many people and these charges will continue to restrict those who will struggle to afford the parking charge.</p> <p>Please do not adopt these awful taxes/charges.</p>
<p>CONSUL/OCT/RES-72</p>	<p>29/11/2024</p>	<p>We would be in favour of the introduction of a mandatory parking fee for the following reasons. 1. There is heavy use of the park by those travelling by car and parking there. The area around the carpark demands more maintenance as all the facilities are nearby. 2. We have never seen anyone making a voluntary payment there. 3. Now that many other venues with cafes and playgrounds e.g Sherwood Pines, Rufford Abbey, Sherwood Forest all charge we feel that some are travelling from further away, certainly outside Gedling. 4. The argument from those in the newer housing concerning people parking outside their houses is asking for a privilege beyond their rights. They need safe access etc in emergency, but cars are regularly parked everywhere in the borough. We regularly have cars parked on the side street next to our property whilst their owners take the bus to Nottingham or work or wherever, and across our drive whilst people post letters. In short, for the Gedling Country Park to flourish it needs money and a small parking charge is just a fraction of the cost of the coffee most buy on their visit.</p>



Report to Cabinet

Subject: Budget Monitoring and Virement Report – April to November 2024

Date: 9 January 2025

Author: Senior Leadership Team

Wards Affected

Borough-wide

Purpose

- To update Cabinet on the forecast outturn for Revenue and Capital Budgets for 2024/25.
- To request approval from Cabinet for the changes to the budget as set out in this report.

Key Decision

This is a key decision.

Recommendation(s)

Members are recommended to:

- 1) To approve the General Fund Budget virements set out in Appendix 1
- 2) To note the use of reserves and funds during quarter two as detailed in Appendix 2
- 3) To approve the changes to the capital programme included in paragraph 2.3.

1. Background

- 1.1 The Council has made a commitment to closely align budget and performance management. This is in line with accepted good practice.

In previous years monitoring reports have been presented to Cabinet on a quarterly basis, however, due to changes to Cabinet dates for 2024/25 reporting for Quarter 1 April to June in September would not have been timely for reporting purposes. Therefore, for 2024/25 reporting to Cabinet & Full Council will be carried out in three four monthly periods (April 24 - July 24. August 24- November 24 and December 24 to March 25) this will be on a trial basis to assess the resource benefits of only providing 3

periods of monitoring, allowing officers more time to address concerns and consider remedial action.

- 1.2 To deliver this commitment, systems to monitor performance against revenue and capital budgets, improvement activity and performance indicators have all been brought together and are now embedded in the way the Council works. Whilst the budget and performance information are presented in 2 separate reports, they are reported to Cabinet together and will appear on the same agenda.

2. Proposal

2.1 General Fund Revenue Budget Summary

The following table summarises the overall financial position of the General Fund Revenue Budget and the expected total spend for the year. This information has been compiled using the best information made available to Financial Services by the relevant spending officers as at 30 November 2024.

The Council's General Fund outturn is projected to be in line with the approved budget of £14,937,900.

General Fund Revenue Budget 2024/25 – Change Analysis

	£
Net Council Budget for 2023/24 approved by Council on 6 March 2024 and Cabinet's Maximum Budget is:	14,937,900
Up to the end of November 2024 expenditure less income totalled	11,690,928
In the remaining 4 months of year we expect net expenditure to be	3,246,972
Total net revenue spend for the year is expected to be	14,937,900

Appendix 1 outlines how the General Fund Revenue budget is divided between the Portfolios of the Council and includes a detailed variance analysis identifying the current proposed changes for quarter two against the approved budget for each Portfolio area. Cabinet is recommended to approve these changes.

The major variances detailed in Appendix 1 include:

Expenditure

- Increase in Bed & Breakfast costs of £109,400, due to increasing demand for Temporary Accommodation, this has been partially offset with an increase of (£61,100) Housing benefit Rental income.

- Increase in Environmental Services employee costs in relation agency staff expenditure of £190,000 (Cemeteries £40k due to additional cutting and maintenance in the spring bloom, Street Care £30k, Waste £90k cover for loaders and drivers needed to resource current rounds, budgets will be adjusted in the new year vacant posts are being advertised. Fleet £30k to cover staff absences, temporary arrangements have now been put in place pending a review for a more permanent solution).
- Increase to the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) contribution of £87,700 to ensure provision is aligned with the capital programme.

Income

- Increase in Leisure Centre income of (£339,600) (£137.6k DNA Membership and £202k due to increased take up of the Swimming Scheme).
- Decrease in Planning application income of £150,000, due to lower major planning applications in 2024/25, whilst this is a reduction in current year major applications are expected to move into next financial year.
- Decrease in Building Control income of £60,000.
- Increase in Land Charges income of (£40,000).

Details of the budget virements authorising the usage of Earmarked Reserves and Revenue Budget Funds as approved by the Chief Financial Officer and relevant Corporate Director in accordance with Financial Regulations are set out in **Appendix 2**. No virements were approved by Portfolio Holders for amounts of £50,000 or less during August to November 2024.

Pay Award

The Council included a sum of £930,600 in the 2024/25 Revenue Budget for the 2024/25 pay award based upon an assumed £1,925 per FTE post. The National Employers have agreed an increase of £1,290 on all NJC pay points 1 and above with effect from 1 April 2024. This has resulted in a saving of £295,200 which has been used to offset additional expenditure as detailed in this report. The JNC pay award for Chief Officers of 2.5% has been accepted.

Interest Rates

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) has previously increased the Bank of England base rate several times to a high of 5.25%, on the 7 November 2024

the MPC reduce this rate to 4.75%. This will have a negative impact on investment interest received by the Council at 30 November 2024, however, currently, the budget estimate of £1.1m for 2024/25 remains achievable, if required a revised calculation of interest will be included in the Budget Outturn and Budget Carry Forwards 2024/25.

2.2 **Efficiency programme – Progress Update**

Since 2014/15 the Council has approved eight separate budget reduction programmes totalling £8.33m net of risk provision, including the new programme of £833,700 approved during the 2024/25 budget process for delivery in 2024/25 to 2026/27, £406,200 of which is for delivery in 2024/25.

The total of the current approved efficiency programme is £1,290,700 for delivery in 2024/25 – 2026/27.

In terms of 2024/25, the programme due for delivery is £833,200 (£406,200 as approved in the Budget Report presented to Council on 6 March 2024 and £427,000 of deferrals from previous years).

At 30 November 2024 £164,800 of adjustments to the programme are proposed (as shown in the table below) with a revised programme of £611,100 to be achieved this year. The amendments made at 30 November 2024 can be met from the Budget Risk Provision.

Movements on Efficiencies 2024/25	
	£
Approved Efficiency Programme 2024/25	(833,200)
Quarter 1 Deferrals	57,300
Deferred Efficiencies to 2025/26 at 30 November 2024	
Service Review Waste Route Optimisation	66,667
Cease Bowls Provision Arnot Hill Park	20,000
Increase Out of Area Cemeteries Fees	10,000
Service Review – Parks/Waste Administration	19,133
Parks – Service Review	19,100
Sponsorship of Flower Beds	5,000
Total Deferrals 2024/25	134,800
Removal of Efficiency	
Increase premium on empty homes and second homes	30,000
Total Removals 2024/25	30,000
Revised 2024/25 Efficiency Programme	611,100
Use of Budget Risk Provision	0
Net Impact on General Fund	611,100

The increased premium on empty from the 1st April 2024 and the proposed increase in second homes on 1st April 2025, has been removed from the programme as this is not a saving on the General but a saving on the Collection fund.

Delivery of the 2024/25 programme will continue to be monitored and an update provided in future reports.

The Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP) sets out an efficiency requirement of £3.559m this includes the latest approved programme of £0.834m and £0.500m which is expected through digital transformation. This leaves £2.25m of efficiencies to identify and deliver by 2028/29 in order to maintain a balanced budget position.

Whilst the £2.25m is not yet supported by outline business cases, work continues to identify and progress efficiency proposals. Options will be explored further in the coming months with Cabinet and individual Portfolio Holders, and proposals put forward as part of the 2025/26 budget process.

2.3 **Capital Programme**

Appendix 3 details the current projected position on the Capital Programme and its financing for 2024/25, analysed by Portfolio, and this is summarised in the table below. Cabinet is recommended to approve these changes.

Amendments at 30 November 2024 to the current capital programme of £567,400 are presented in the following table.

Capital Budget 2024/25 - Change Analysis	
	£
Original 2023/24 budget approved by Council on 6 March 2024	9,388,100
Council Approved Carry Forwards from 2023/24	2,364,100
Leader Report 16 April 2024 S106 Contributions to Ravenshead	103,200
Cabinet Report 21 February 2024 The AMP 1st Floor	225,700
Amendments at 31 July 2024	(2,208,600)
Approved budget at Period 4 2024/25	9,872,500
Leader report 17 July 24 Scout Hut Refurb (CIL funding)	62,700
Leader report 24 September 24 S106 contributions to Calverton P C	63,400
CFO Sign-off 14 October Grave Shoring Equipment (Reserves)	24,000
Current approved budget for 2024/25	10,022,600
Proposed Amendments to the Programme at 30 November 2024	
Additions to existing schemes:	
Tennis Court refurbishment Conway Park (Grant Funded)	146,600
Food Waste Refuse Freighter (Prudential Borrowing)	105,000
Microsoft Licenses (Capital Receipts)	15,000
Reductions to existing schemes:	
Vehicle Replacement Programme	(22,000)
Deferrals of existing schemes:	
Vehicle Replacement Programme	(537,000)
Play Area Refurbishment	(100,000)
Depot Works	(130,000)
Flood alleviation works	(30,000)
Carlton cemetery expansion final stage	(15,000)
Total Proposed Amendments	(567,400)

Revised Capital Programme 2024/25	9,455,200
Actual Expenditure to 30 November 2024	2,949,520
Estimated Expenditure 1 December 2024 to 31 March 2025	6,505,680
Projected Outturn	9,455,200

Additions to existing schemes:

- Tennis Court refurbishment at Conway Park £146,600, funded by £112,900 from The Lawn Tennis Association and £39,100 from the UKSPF.
- Refuse Freighter Food Waste £105,000, following approved Trade Food Waste business case. Funded through prudential borrowing.
- Microsoft IT Licences £15,000, annual increase following 3-year licence renewals, funded through capital receipts.

Reductions to existing schemes:

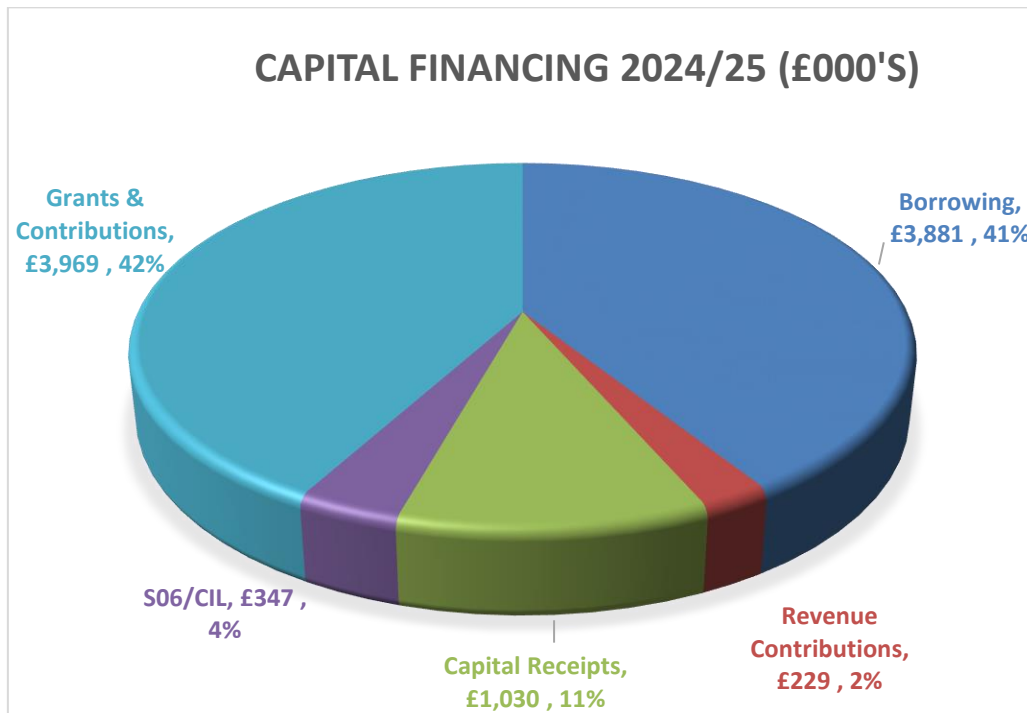
- Vehicle Replacement Programme (£22,000), removal of Chipper from programme following equipment review.

Deferrals of existing schemes:

- Vehicle Replacement Programme (£537,000). This is due to lead time on vehicle purchases and pending wider review of fleet vehicles.
- Depot Works (£130,000). Project phasing has been refreshed, demolition costs only expected for 2024-25, construction to be phased for 2025-26.
- Play area refurbishment (£100,000), St Mary's and Jackie Bells are now scheduled for refurbishment in 2025-26.
- Bentwell Ave flood alleviation works (£30,000), re-phasing of works, expected to be complete Autumn 2025.
- Carlton cemetery expansion final phase (£15,000), the columbarium project due to be complete Autumn 2025

2.4 Capital Programme Financing

The projected method of financing the current capital programme requirement of £9,455,200 is detailed in Appendix 3 and summarised in the chart below.



2.5 Capital Receipts Monitoring

When the Council sells General Fund assets it is permitted to use this income to fund capital expenditure. The initial capital receipts estimate for 2024/25 projects that £1,029,700 will be generated and used to finance the capital programme in 2024/25. There is currently no change to the capital receipts estimate projected.

3 Alternative Options

Option – Not to amend the original Council approved budgets during the year to reflect the latest projected outturn position.

Advantages:

- The final outturn position of the Council can be easily compared to its original intentions when the budget was set, and areas of budget risk identified.

Disadvantages:

- Budgets not aligned to current budget pressures resulting in increased likelihood of budget overspend and emerging Council priorities not being addressed.
- Restrict the effectiveness of medium-term planning process and preparation of the forward budget if pressures and areas of efficiency are not readily identifiable during budget preparation.
- Budget not reflective of latest performance information.

Reason for rejection – the option is not likely to result in the best outcomes in financial management or support delivery of priorities.

4 Financial Implications

- 4.1 The nature of the report is such that it has significant resource implications across the Council. The report itself demonstrates how resources are being managed. Whilst the 1 August 2024 to 30 November 24 position is currently forecasted to break even, focus must be maintained on the risk of potential overspend in the environment service for the remainder of the year and the identification and delivery of the £3.559m efficiency and digital transformation saving targets for 2024/25 – 2028/29.

5 Legal Implications

- 5.1 None arising directly from this report.

6 Equalities Implications

- 6.1 None arising directly from this report.

7 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

- 7.1 None arising directly from this report.

8 Appendices

Appendix 1 - General Fund Revenue Budget 2024/25 – Budgetary Control Report

Appendix 2 - Use of Reserves and Revenue Fund Budgets

Appendix 3 - Capital Programme 2024/25 – Budgetary Control Report

9 Background Papers

Detailed Quarterly Budgetary Control Exception Reports

10 Reasons for Recommendations

10.1 To align the budgets to the current pressures and priorities and ensure the delivery of Council objectives is supported.

Statutory Officer Approval

Approved by: Chief Financial Officer
Date: 18/12/2024

Approved by: Monitoring Officer
Date: 18/12/2024

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Grand Summary**Revenue Quarterly Budgetary Control Report**

30-Nov-24

	Current Approved Budget	Profiled Budget	Actual to date	Variance	%	Projected Outturn	Projected Annual Variance
	£	£	£	£		£	£
Communities and Place	334,300	194,500	254,945	60,445	31	334,300	0
Lifestyles, Health & Wellbeing	2,030,300	755,201	505,072	-250,128	-33	1,728,700	-301,600
Public Protection	1,264,700	363,478	517,235	153,757	42	1,250,700	-14,000
Life Chances and Vulnerability	1,892,300	728,620	2,602,813	1,874,193	257	1,874,400	-17,900
Environmental Services	4,088,200	3,056,989	2,584,424	-472,565	-15	4,294,000	205,800
Climate Change and Natural Habitat	2,089,700	715,358	1,228,698	513,339	72	2,108,700	19,000
Sustainable Growth and Economy	1,347,100	424,189	555,396	131,207	31	1,477,100	130,000
Corporate Resources and Performance	3,029,300	5,167,387	3,442,344	-1,725,042	-33	3,008,000	-21,300
Total Portfolio Budget	16,075,900	11,405,722	11,690,928	285,206	3	16,075,900	0
Transfer to/ -from Earmarked Reserves	-1,138,000	-21,733	0	21,733	-100	-1,138,000	0
Total General Fund 30 November 2024	14,937,900	11,383,989	11,690,928	306,940		14,937,900	0
Net Council Budget (Cabinets General Fund Maximum Budget)	14,937,900						

COMMUNITIES AND PLACE**BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - November 2024****REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED**

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable £'000	Adverse £'000	
All other budget heads Including items previously reported PORTFOLIO TOTAL	£'000	£'000			No major variances
	334.3	334.3			
	334.3	334.3	-	-	Net Portfolio Total Adverse/Favourable

LIFESTYLES, HEALTH & WELLBEING**BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - November 2024****REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED**

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable £'000	Adverse £'000	
Calverton LC	£'000	£'000			
Employee Expenses	460.5	440.9	19.6		Savings on vacancies and use of casual staff and allocation of swim school staffing Fewer bookings for squash and parties. Due to the increase in members of the Swim Scheme increasing the number of free swimmers has increased, also fewer bookings. These are offset by additional swim income
Revenue Income	(458.9)	(452.7)		6.2	
Revenue Income	(1,663.2)	(1,636.9)		26.3	
Arnold LC					
Employee Expenses	644.5	669.6		25.1	Increase in salaries due to the allocation of swim school staffing
Leisure Centres					
Revenue Income					DNA memberships and Swim Scheme memberships have increased to their highest levels at all sites.
DNA Memberships		(137.6)	137.6		
Swim Scheme Memberships		(202.0)	202.0		
All other budget heads Including items previously reported	3,047.4	3,047.4			
PORTFOLIO TOTAL	2,030.3	1,728.7	359.2	57.6	Net Portfolio Total £301.6k Favourable

PUBLIC PROTECTION**BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - November 2024****REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED**

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable £'000	Adverse £'000	
<u>Private Sector Housing</u>	£'000	£'000			
Employee Expenses	189.7	185.7	4.0		Environmental Health Officer on Maternity leave, further underspend on salary
<u>Community Protection</u>					
Employee Expenses	201.3	191.3	10.0		Vacancy Savings
All other budget heads Including items previously reported	873.7	873.7			
PORTFOLIO TOTAL	1,264.7	1,250.7	14.0	-	Net Portfolio Total £14k Favourable

LIFE CHANCES AND VULNERABILITY**BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - November 2024****REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED**

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable	Adverse	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<u>Housing Needs</u>					
Supplies & Services	440.6	550.0		109.4	Increase in Bed & Breakfast Temporary Accommodation costs
Revenue Income	(601.9)	(697.9)	61.1		Increase in Housing Benefit Rental income
			47.0		Additional Asylum Seeker dispersal grant received to fund homelessness prevention measures
				12.1	Revision to Choice Based Lettings income
<u>Housing Benefit Administration</u>					
Employee Expenses	318.4	298.4	20.0		Vacancy saving
Supplies & Services	24.6	38.7		14.1	DWP Data Sharing Programme funded by New Burden
Revenue Income	(146.2)	(171.6)	14.1		
			11.3		New Burdens Universal Credit Transfer
All other budget heads Including items previously reported	1,856.8	1,856.8			
PORTFOLIO TOTAL	1,892.3	1,874.4	153.5	135.6	Net Portfolio Total £17.9k Favourable

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - November 2024****REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED**

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable £'000	Adverse £'000	
<u>Cemeteries</u>	£'000	£'000			
Employee Expenses		40.0		40.0	Additional agency utilised
<u>Street Care</u>					
Employee Expenses		30.0		30.0	Additional agency utilised
<u>Waste Services</u>					
Employee Expenses		85.8		85.8	Deferral of Waste Service Review/Round Optimisation
Employee Expenses		90.0		90.0	Overspend on Agency budget across waste
Revenue Income		(90.0)	90.0		Additional Income on Garden Waste
<u>Transport & Fleet</u>					
Employee Expenses		30.0		30.0	Agency Fitters Extension, Additional Overtime and Training costs
Revenue Income		20.0		20.0	Sales of Scrap & Salvage down against target
All other budget heads Including items previously reported	4,088.2	4,088.2			
PORTFOLIO TOTAL	4,088.2	4,294.0	90.0	295.8	Net Portfolio Total £205.8k Adverse

CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL HABITAT**BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - November 2024****REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED**

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable £'000	Adverse £'000	
<u>Parks</u>	£'000	£'000			
Employee Expenses		19.0		19.0	Deferral of Service Review efficiency
All other budget heads Including items previously reported	2,089.7	2,089.7			
PORTFOLIO TOTAL	2,089.7	2,108.7	-	19.0	Net Portfolio Total £19k Adverse

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH & ECONOMY**BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - November 2024****REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED**

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable £'000	Adverse £'000	
	£'000	£'000			
<u>Development Management</u>					
Employee Expenses	408.0	393.0	15.0		Vacancy Savings
Revenue Income	(630.9)	(480.9)		150.0	Reduction in major planning applications
<u>Building Control</u>					
Revenue Income	(250.7)	(190.7)		60.0	Reduction in Building Control Income
<u>Planinng Policy</u>					
Employee Expenses	296.0	288.0	8.0		Vacancy savings
Payments To Other Local Authorities	13.6	9.6	4.0		Reduced fee for Notts Biological & Geological Records Centre 24-25
Revenue Income	(0.6)	(13.6)	13.0		Joint Local Authority contribution towards the Gedling hosted Habitats Regulation Assessment.
<u>Land Charges</u>					
Revenue Income	(69.2)	(109.2)	40.0		Increase in Land Charge largely result of re-financing of residential properties
All other budget heads Including items previously reported	1,580.9	1,580.9			
PORTFOLIO TOTAL	1,347.1	1,477.1	80.0	210.0	Net Portfolio Total £130k Adverse

CORPORATE RESOURCES & PERFORMANCE**BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - November 2024****REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED**

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable £'000	Adverse £'000	
<u>Building Services</u>	£'000	£'000			
Employee Expenses	147.0	173.0		26.0	Agency costs to cover vacant Building Services Manager post
<u>Estates & Valuation</u>					
Employee Expenses	158.4	213.4		55.0	Additional agency resource conducting rent reviews
<u>The AMP</u>					
Premises Related Expenditure	36.0	25.3	10.7		Underspend on premises rents budget
<u>Shops</u>					
Revenue Income	(67.7)	(80.0)	12.3		Rent review resulting in additional income
<u>Public Land & Bldgs - General</u>					
Revenue Income	(149.2)	(139.2)		10.0	Efficiency achieved through rent review
<u>Pavillions</u>					
Premises Related Expenditure	85.8	99.8		6.0 8.0	Increased repairs costs for Pavillions NDR Bill Magenta Way
<u>Public Offices</u>					
Premises Related Expenditure	121.0	136.0		15.0	Increased repairs and maintenance costs at Depot
Revenue Income	(245.1)	(215.1)		30.0	In year impact of NHS vacating Civic Centre, along with impact of Police moving in to Civic Centre from Jubilee House
<u>Civic Expenses</u>					
Supplies & Services	30.7	18.7	12.0		Saving on civic transport due to use of taxis
<u>Customer Services</u>					
Employee Expenses	768.8	780.3		11.5	Additional overtime to cover vacant posts and secondments
<u>Financial Services</u>					
Supplies & Services	89.4	106.4		17.0	Banking service charges and Procurement Consultancy

CORPORATE RESOURCES & PERFORMANCE**BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - November 2024****REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED**

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable £'000	Adverse £'000	
Revenue Income	(44.7)	(20.0)		24.7	Less income generating opportunities via sponsorships and advertising
<u>Revenues-Local Taxation</u>					
Revenue Income	(260.0)	(242.0)		30.0	Removal of empty homes premium efficiency, Gedling began levying this from 01/04/2024, saving realised on Collection rather than General Fund
			12.0		Additional income following Single Person Discount (SPD) Review.
<u>Movement in Reserves (MiRs)</u>	928.0	1,015.7		87.7	Revision to MRP based on 2023-24 outturn
<u>Central Provisions</u>	0.0	(295.2)	295.2		Savings from Pay Award e.g. Budgeted £1,925 Actual £1,290 per FTE (Total Savings £315K but £295k required at period 8 to balance budget)
All other budget heads Including items previously reported	1,430.9	1,430.9			
PORTFOLIO TOTAL	3,029.3	3,008.0	342.2	320.9	Net Portfolio Total £21.3k Favourable

EARMARKED RESERVES

BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT - November 2024

REVENUE ITEMS TO BE REPORTED

Budget Head	Current Approved Budget	Latest Projected Outturn	Net Budget Variance		Reason for Variance (New Items Only)
			Favourable £'000	Adverse £'000	
<u>Transfer to/from Reserves</u>	£'000	£'000			
<u>All other budget heads</u> Including items previously reported	(1,138.0)	(1,138.0)			
RESERVES TOTAL	(1,138.0)	(1,138.0)	-	-	Net Reserves Total Net Contribution to/from Reserves

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Virements Approved for the use of Earmarked Reserves
 Period End 30 November 2024

Usage of Earmarked Reserves		
		£
	Corporate Resources and Performance	
	Grave Shoring Equipment (capital programme)	£24,000
	Contribution from Risk Management Reserve	-£24,000
	Total Expenditure	£24,000
	Total Reserves	-£24,000

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Project	Original Capital Programme	Carry F/wds	Approvals to Period 8	Period 8 Proposals	Revised Capital Programme Period 4
Sports Facilities Investment	199.1	6.9	0.0		206.0
UKSPF - Events & Culture	20.0				20.0
Lifestyles, Health & Wellbeing	219.1	6.9	-	-	226.0
CCTV Developments		27.4			27.4
CCTV Developments (UKSPF)		24.6			24.6
Public Protection	-	52.0	-	-	52.0
Vehicle Replacement Programme	1,268.5	78.0	12.0	(454.0)	904.5
Bentwell Ave Lagoon - Flooding Works	-	60.0		(30.0)	30.0
Ouse Dyke repair works	-	40.0	70.0	0.0	110.0
Council Street Lighting	-	37.1			37.1
King George V - Provision of Public Toilets	-	-			-
Sand Martin Bank Bird Hide	-	29.5			29.5
King George V Pavilion Refurbishment	-	-			-
Green Lung Project	-	36.0	35.0	0.0	71.0
St Mary's Play Area Refurbishment	100.0	-		(100.0)	-
Green Lung Digby Park to GCP Path Construction	-	35.0			35.0
Breckhill Entrance and Footpath	-	6.0			6.0
Lambley Lane Footpath Entrance	-	19.7			19.7
Valley Road Play Area Refurbishment	110.0	-			110.0
Park View Retaining Wall	22.0	-			22.0
Phoenix Farm Estate repairs	16.0	-			16.0
Lambley Lane Changing Room & Pitch Renovation		79.0	72.6		151.6
Carlton Cem Expansion Final Phase	-	15.0		(15.0)	-
Grave Shoring Equipment			24.0		24.0
Tennis Court refurbishment Conway Park				146.6	146.6
Environmental Services	1,516.5	435.3	213.6	(452.4)	1,713.0
Hillcrest Business Park Extensions	1,434.0				1,434.0
Ravenshead PC Open Space Development (S106)			103.2		103.2
Scout Hut Refurbishment (CIL Non-Parish Funding)			63.4		63.4
Calverton PC Open Space Development (S106)			62.7		62.7
The Arnold Market Place (AMP)		429.3	225.7		655.0
Temporary Accommodation	1,100.0	129.5			1,229.5
Disabled Facilities Grants	1,200.0	168.0			1,368.0
East Midlands Domestic Retrofit Project		583.5			583.5
Sustainable Growth & Economy	3,734.0	1,310.3	455.0	0.0	5,499.3
Income Management System		20.0			20.0
Public Sector Decarbonisation	2,143.0		(2,143.0)	0.00	-
Carbon Reduction Initiatives	-	47.6		0.0	47.6
GCP Charge Points		18.8			18.8
Civic Centre Charge Points		23.2			23.2
Depot Works		200.0		(130.0)	70.0
Fire Door replacement	130.0				130.0
Economic Regeneration Land Assembly		183.7			183.7
Estates & Valuation	34.6				34.6
Customer Service Improvements		14.9			14.9
IT Licences - Microsoft Office	110.0			15.00	125.0
Agresso Upgrade	50.0				50.0
Car Park Resurfacing and Fencing		51.4	(23.00)	0.00	28.4
Bestwood Country Park car park extension	36.2		(36.20)	0.00	-
Replacement Boards Car Park Machines	30.0				30.0
Digital Transformation	964.7				964.7
Asset Management Fund	150.0		(84.0)		66.0
Civic Centre Window Replacement	200.0		(100.0)		100.0
Replacement Equipment	70.0		(12.0)		58.0
Corporate Resources and Performance	3,918.5	559.6	(2,398.2)	(115.0)	1,964.9
Total Programme	9,388.1	2,364.1	(1,729.6)	(567.4)	9,455.2

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Report to Cabinet

Subject: Prudential Code Indicator Monitoring 2024/25 and Treasury Activity Report for the period ended 30 November 2024

Date: 9 January 2025

Author: Chief Financial Officer (S151 Officer)

Wards Affected

Borough wide

Purpose

To inform Members of the performance monitoring of the 2024/25 Prudential Code Indicators, and to advise Members of the Treasury activity as required by the Treasury Management Strategy.

Key Decision

This is **not** a key decision.

Recommendation(s)

Cabinet are recommended to:

1. Note the report, together with the Treasury Activity Report 2024/25 for the period ended 30 November 2024 (Appendix 1).
2. Note the Prudential and Treasury Indicator Monitoring 2024/25 for the period ended 30 November 2024 (Appendix 2).

1 Background

1.1 The Council is required by regulations issued under the Local Government Act 2003 to report on its Prudential Code indicators and treasury activity. This report meets the requirements of both the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management (the Code) and the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (the Prudential Code).

1.2 For 2024/25 the minimum reporting requirements are that the Full Council should

receive the following reports:

- An annual Treasury Strategy in advance of the year (the TMSS, considered by Cabinet on 21 February 2024 and subsequently approved by Full Council on 6 March 2024).
- A mid-year treasury update report.
- An annual review following the end of the year describing the activity compared to the Strategy.

In previous years officers have brought a Prudential Code Indicator Monitoring and Treasury Activity Report to Cabinet each quarter however, due to changes to Cabinet dates for 2024/25, the reporting for Quarter 1 (April to June) in September would not have been timely for reporting purposes.

Therefore, for 2024/25 reporting to Cabinet & Full Council will be carried out in three four monthly periods (April 24 - July 24, August 24 - November 24, and December 24 to March 25) this will be on a trial basis to assess the resource benefits of only providing 3 periods of monitoring, allowing officers more time to address concerns and consider remedial action.

Whilst this is a reduction in the number of reports being presented it should be noted that this still exceeds the minimum requirements.

- 1.3 The regulatory environment places responsibility on Members for the review and scrutiny of treasury management policy and activities. This report provides details of the position as at 30 November 2024 and highlights compliance with the Council's policies.

2 Proposal

2.1 Economic Update

The economy's growth stalled in June and July but points more to a mild slowdown in GDP growth than a sudden drop back into a recession. It uses Consumer Price Index (CPI) as a measure of the cost of living for the typical person. Core CPI is a similar measure but removes energy and food prices as they tend to be highly volatile.

CPI inflation stayed at 2.2% in August, but services inflation rose from a two-year low of 5.2% in July to 5.6%, significantly above its long-run average of 3.5%. CPI inflation is expected to rise in the coming months, potentially reaching 2.9% in November, before declining to around 2.0% by mid-2025.

The further easing in wage growth will be welcomed by the Bank of England as a sign that labour market conditions are continuing to cool. The growth rate of average earnings fell from 4.6% in June to 4.0% in July. On a three-month

annualised basis, average earnings growth eased from 3.0% to 1.8%, its lowest rate since December 2023.

Other labour market indicators also point to a further loosening in the labour market. A significant fall in the alternative PAYE measure of the number of employees in August marked the fourth fall in the past five months, and the overall decline in the three months to August was the biggest drop since November 2020. Moreover, the number of workforce jobs fell by 28,000 in Q2, and the downward trend in job vacancies continued too. The number of job vacancies fell from 872,000 in the three months to July to 857,000 in the three months to August, leaving it at 34% below its peak in May 2022 and just 5% above its pre-pandemic level. Nonetheless, the Bank of England is still more concerned about the inflationary influence of the labour market rather than the risk of a major slowdown in labour market activity.

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) initiated its loosening cycle in August with a 0.25% rate cut, lowering rates from 5.25% to 5.0%. In its September and October meetings the MPC opted to hold rates steady at 5.0%, but in its November meeting, the MPC made a further 0.25% rate cut, lowering rates from 5.00% to 4.75%.

2.2 Interest rate forecast

Our Treasury Management advisors 'Link' provided its latest forecast of interest rates and these are shown in the table below. PWLB rates in the table are based on the Certainty Rate which include a 0.25% reduction on the standard rates. This shows that the bank rate is estimated to fall from 4.75% to 4.5% in December 2024 and then fall to 3.00% from September 2026.

	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26	Sep-26	Dec-26	Mar-27
BANK RATE	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00
3 month ave earnings	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.00	3.00	3.00
6 month ave earnings	4.40	3.90	3.50	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.10	3.10	3.20
12 month ave earnings	4.30	3.80	3.50	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.20	3.30	3.40
5 yr PWLB	4.50	4.30	4.10	4.00	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.80
10 yr PWLB	4.60	4.40	4.30	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.90
25 yr PWLB	5.00	4.80	4.70	4.50	4.50	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.30	4.30
50 yr PWLB	4.80	4.60	4.50	4.30	4.30	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.10	4.10

2.3 Investment Strategy

The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) for 2024/25, which includes the Annual Investment Strategy, was approved by Council on 6 March 2024, and sets out the Council's investment priorities as:

- Security of capital;
- Liquidity;
- Yield.

Whilst the Council will always seek to obtain the optimum return (yield) on its investments, this will always be commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity. In the current economic climate it is considered appropriate either to keep investments short term to cover cash flow needs, or to extend the period up to 12 months with highly rated financial institutions, selected by the use of the Link creditworthiness methodology (see below) which includes consideration of sovereign ratings.

Investment counterparty limits for 2024/25 are generally **£3m** per individual counterparty, however a higher limit of **£4m** per Money Market Fund is considered prudent since such funds are already by definition highly diversified investment vehicles. There is no limit on Investment with the Debt Management Office (DMO) since this represents lending to central government. The Chief Financial Officer has delegated authority to vary these limits as appropriate, and then to report any change to Cabinet as part of the next report.

Members are advised that no new variations have been made during 1 April to 30 November of 2024/25.

Limits with investment counterparties have not exceeded the prevailing levels approved by the CFO during the period 1 April to 30 November 2024.

Credit ratings advice is taken from LAS and the Chief Financial Officer has adopted the Link credit rating methodology for the selection of investment counterparties. This employs a sophisticated modelling approach utilising credit ratings from all three of the main rating agencies to give a suggested maximum duration for investments. Accordingly it does not place undue reliance on any one agency's ratings.

The methodology subsequently applies an "overlay" to take account of positive and negative credit watches and/or credit outlook information, which may increase or decrease the suggested duration of investments. It then applies a second overlay based on the credit default swap spreads for institutions, the monitoring of which has been shown to give an early warning of likely changes in credit ratings. It also incorporates sovereign ratings to ensure selection of counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries. The current Treasury Strategy permits the use of any UK counterparties subject to their individual credit ratings under the LAS methodology. It also permits the use of counterparties from other countries with a minimum sovereign rating of AA minus. For information, the UK currently has a rating of AA minus.

The Link modelling approach combines all the various factors in a weighted scoring system and results in a series of colour coded bands which indicate the creditworthiness of counterparties. The colour bandings are as follows:

- Yellow 5 years (UK Government debt or its equivalent)
- Dark pink 5 years for Ultra Short Dated Bond Funds (credit score 1.25)
- Light pink 5 years for Ultra Short Dated Bond Funds (credit score 1.50)
- Purple 2 years
- Blue 1 year (nationalised or semi nationalised UK banks only)
- Orange 1 year
- Red 6 months
- Green 100 days
- No colour not to be used

Significant downgrades by the Ratings agencies have not materialised since the beginning of the Covid-19 crisis in March 2020. Where changes were made these were generally limited to "outlooks". However, as economies re-opened some instances of previous reductions were reversed.

Credit ratings are monitored weekly and the Council is also alerted to interim changes by its use of the Link creditworthiness service, however ratings under the methodology, including sovereign ratings, will not necessarily be the sole determinant of the quality of an institution. Other information sources used will include the financial press, share price and other such information pertaining to the banking sector in order to establish the most robust scrutiny process on the suitability of potential investment counterparties.

The ultimate decision on what is prudent and manageable for the Council will be taken by the Chief Financial Officer under the approved scheme of delegation.

2.4 Treasury Activity during period 1 April to 30 November 2024

The Treasury Activity Report for the period ended 30 November 2024 is attached at Appendix 1, in accordance with the Treasury Management Strategy.

Members will note that investment interest of £604,339 was generated from MMF activity, term deposits with banks and building societies, and the property fund, during the period from 1 April to 30 November 2024. This represents an overall equated rate for the Council of 4.57% which is slightly lower than the compounded Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA) rate, which averaged 4.86%.

During the period from 1 April to 30 November 2024, significant use was made of the Council's three Money Market Funds (MMFs). These are AAA rated investment vehicles which allow the pooling of many billions of pounds into highly diversified funds, thus reducing risk. The current rates of return on these funds are between 4.78% and 4.80%, which remain generally higher than overnight treasury deposit rates, and slightly higher than the rate obtainable from the Debt Management Office (DMO).

The Council made an investment of £1m in the CCLA Local Authority Property Fund (LAPF) on 1 December 2017. The LAPF is a local government investment scheme approved by the Treasury under the Trustee Investments Act 1961 (section 11). Dividends are treated as revenue income and have in previous years averaged around 4%.

The fund value increased by £9,986 between 1st July 2024 and 30 November 2024 and a dividend of £10,895 was received in the second quarter of the year.

This investment allows the Council to introduce a property element into its investment portfolio without the risks associated with the direct purchase of assets. It should be noted however that the capital value is **not** guaranteed and can fall as well as rise. The certificated value of the investment as at 30 November 2024 was £882,660 which was lower than the original investment of £1m, this represents a £117,340 reduction over the seven year period. However, this investment is regarded as a long-term commitment and fluctuations should be expected. A recent meeting with the CCLA suggested that the investment is expected to increase over the course of the next few years and dividends continue to be received of approximately £45k per annum.

Interest rates in the market are significantly higher than they have been in previous years. As loans mature every effort is made to replace them at favourable rates. As regards investments, security and liquidity will always be the overriding factors in the Council's treasury management. As stated in 2.2 above, Link currently forecast that the Bank Rate will reduce to 4.5% in December 2024 and then fall back to 3.00% in September 2026.

It is currently anticipated that the outturn for investment interest will achieve the current approved estimate of £1.1m for 2024/25.

2.5 New borrowing

As at 30 November 2024 no new borrowing had been undertaken.

Advice will be taken from Link regarding the amount and timing of any additional borrowing, and should conditions become advantageous, some borrowing in advance of need will also be considered by the Chief Financial Officer. The Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) represents its underlying need to borrow to finance capital investment. Due to favourable interest rates, borrowing in advance of need is sometimes desirable, with the result that the CFR can differ to the actual borrowing planned in the year.

Councils may not borrow in advance of need purely to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed. However, prudent early borrowing for a demonstrable service objective is permitted. Serious consideration must be given to the cost of carrying any additional borrowing during the period prior to it being

required for the financing of capital expenditure since this places a further burden on the General Fund.

2.6 Debt rescheduling

When the current day PWLB rate for the same term is higher than that being paid on an existing loan there is the potential for a discount to be receivable if the loan is repaid prematurely.

However, debt rescheduling opportunities are limited in the current economic climate, and due to the structure of PWLB interest rates. Advice in this regard will continue to be taken from LAS. No debt rescheduling has been undertaken during the period from 1 August to 30 November 2024.

2.7 Compliance with Prudential and treasury indicators

It is a statutory duty for the Council to determine and keep under review the affordable borrowing limit. The Council's approved Prudential and Treasury Indicators (affordability limits) are included in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) approved by Full Council on 6 March 2024.

During the financial year to date the Council has at all times operated within the majority treasury limits and Prudential Indicators set out in the Council's TMSS, and in compliance with the Council's Treasury Management Practices. The Prudential and Treasury Indicators as at 30 November 2024 are shown at Appendix 2.

A) Prudential Indicators:

These indicators are based on estimates of expected outcomes and are key indicators of "affordability". They are monitored on a regular basis, and Appendix 2 compares the approved indicators with the projected outturn for 2024/25, and shows variances on the indicators, as described below:

a. Capital Expenditure

The latest projected outturn shows that total capital expenditure is expected to be £9,455,200. This is lower than the revised approved indicator of £9,782,500.

b. Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)

The CFR represents the historic outstanding capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for from capital or revenue resources and is essentially a measure of the Council's underlying borrowing need. The CFR does not increase indefinitely since the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) is a statutory annual revenue charge for the economic consumption of capital assets.

At 30 November the projected closing CFR for 2024/25 is £18,594,731. This is lower than the revised approved indicator of £19,193,531.

c. Gearing ratio

The concept of “gearing” compares the total underlying borrowing need (the CFR) to the Council’s total fixed assets and the gearing ratio can provide an early indication where debt levels are rising relative to long term assets held.

The projected gearing ratio at 30 November 2024 is 41%, which is lower than the revised approved indicator of 42% and is broadly comparable with the average gearing ratio for councils of a similar size.

d. Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream

This indicator identifies the trend in the cost of borrowing net of investment income against the net revenue stream. Financing costs represent the element of the Council’s budget to which it is committed even before providing any services.

The projected outturn of 3.85% for service-related expenditure is in line with the approved indicator.

e. Maximum gross debt

The Council must ensure that its gross debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the opening Capital Financing Requirement, plus estimates of any additional CFR for 2024/25 and the following two financial years. This allows flexibility for early borrowing for future years but ensures that borrowing is not undertaken for revenue purposes. The Council’s gross debt as at 30 November 2024 was £10.812m, which was within the approved indicator.

g. Ratio of internal borrowing to CFR

The Council is currently maintaining an “internal borrowing” position, i.e. the underlying borrowing need (CFR) has not yet been fully funded with loan debt as cash supporting the Council’s reserves and balances is being used as a temporary measure.

The projected outturn for internal borrowing is 42%, which is marginally lower than the approved indicator of 45%.

B) Treasury Management Indicators:

These indicators are based on limits, beyond which activities should not pass without management action. They include two key indicators of affordability and four key indicators of prudence.

Affordability:

a. Operational boundary for external debt

This is the limit which external debt is not “normally” expected to exceed. In most cases, this would be a similar figure to the CFR, but it may be lower or higher depending on the levels of actual debt and must allow for unusual cash flow movements.

b. Authorised limit for external debt

This limit represents a control on the “maximum” level of borrowing. It is the statutory limit determined under s3 (1) of the Local Government Act 2003 and represents the limit beyond which external debt is prohibited. The Authorised Limit must be set and revised, if necessary, by Full Council. It reflects a level of external debt which, while not desirable, could be afforded in the short term, but is not sustainable in the longer term. The Government retains an option to control either the total of all councils’ plans, or those of a specific council, although this power has not yet been exercised.

Prudence:

c. Upper limits for the maturity structure of borrowing

These are set to reduce the Council’s exposure to large fixed-rate sums falling due for refinancing.

d. Maximum new principal sums to be invested during 2024/25 for periods in excess of one year (365 days)

All such investments are classified as “non-specified”. This indicator is subject to the overall limit for non-specified investments set out in the TMSS, and to the overall limit per counterparty.

e. Interest rate exposure

The latest Treasury Management Code requires a statement in the TMSS explaining how interest rate exposure is managed and monitored by the Council, and this is repeated below:

The Council has a general preference for fixed rate borrowing in order to minimise uncertainty and ensure stability in the charge to revenue, however it is acknowledged that in certain circumstances, some variable rate borrowing may be prudent, for example if interest rates are expected to fall. The Council’s investments are generally for cashflow purposes and accordingly a mix of fixed and variable rates will be used

to maximise flexibility and liquidity. Interest rate exposure will be managed and monitored on a daily basis by the Chief Financial Officer.

Local indicators for the proportions of fixed and variable rate loans, have been retained by the Council for information purposes.

Appendix 2 shows the actual position as at 30 November 2024, and demonstrates that all activities are contained within the current approved limits.

3 Risk Management

The CIPFA Prudential Code and Treasury Management Code (both updated in 2021) have placed greater importance on risk management. Where a local authority changes its risk appetite (for example, moving surplus cash into or out of certain types of investment funds or other investment instruments) then this change in risk appetite should be brought to Members attention in treasury management update reports.

There have been no changes in risk appetite and there are no other significant treasury management issues that have arisen since approval of the TMSS on 6 March 2024 that need to be brought to the attention of Members.

There are a number of risks inherent within any Treasury Management Strategy, the most significant risks include:

- Reporting is not compliant with statutory guidelines;
- Investment and borrowing activity is outside the approved TM framework;
- Long term borrowing is taken at rates that are not advantageous;
- Investment of principal sums with insecure counterparties;
- Investment returns are volatile and may not meet budgeted amounts;
- Borrowing is not affordable.

These risks are mitigated by the controls included in the TMSS and are detailed at section 2.3 - Treasury Strategy above.

4 Alternative Options

An alternative option is to fail to present a Prudential Code Indicator Monitoring and Treasury Activity Report, however this would contravene the requirement of the Council's Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS).

5 Financial Implications

No specific financial implications are attributable to this report.

6 Legal Implications

There are no legal implications arising from this report.

7 Equalities Implications

There are no equalities implications arising from this report.

8 Carbon Reduction/Environmental Sustainability Implications

There are no carbon reduction/environmental sustainability implications arising from this report.

9 Appendices

1. Treasury Activity Report 2024/25 for the period 1 April to 30 November 2024.
2. Prudential and Treasury Indicator Monitoring 2024/25 for the period 1 April to 30 November 2024.

10 Background Papers

None identified.

11 Reasons for Recommendation

To comply with the requirements of the Council's Treasury Management Strategy Statement.

Statutory Officer approval:

Approved by: Chief Financial Officer

Date: 18/12/2024

Approved by: Monitoring Officer

Date: 18/12/2024

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For period ended 30 November 2024

	<u>Position @ 1 Aug 2024</u> £	<u>Loans Made During P5-P8</u> £	<u>Loans Repaid During P5-P8</u> £	<u>Position @ 30 Nov 2024</u> £
<u>Long Term Borrowing</u>				
PWLB	10,811,577	0	0	10,811,577
Total Long Term Borrowing	10,811,577	0	0	10,811,577
<u>Temporary Borrowing</u>				
Local Authorities	0	0	0	0
Central Government	0	0	0	0
Banks & Other Institutions	0	0	0	0
Total Temporary Borrowing	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BORROWING	10,811,577	0	0	10,811,577
<u>Long Term Investment</u>				
CCLA LAPF Property Fund	(1,000,000)	0	0	(1,000,000)
Total Long Term Investment	(1,000,000)	0	0	(1,000,000)
<u>Short Term Investment</u>				
Aberdeen MMF	(3,965,000)	0	0	(3,965,000)
Bank of Scotland	0	0	0	0
Barclays	0	0	0	0
Blackrock MMF	(3,840,000)	(10,483,500)	10,683,500	(3,640,000)
CCLA PSDF (MMF)	(3,000,000)	0	0	(3,000,000)
Close Brothers	0	0	0	0
Debt Management Office	(8,590,000)	(45,951,200)	51,381,200	(3,160,000)
Goldman Sachs	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	3,000,000	(3,000,000)
HSBC Treasury	0	0	0	0
Local Authorities & Other	0	0	0	0
Nationwide	(1,000,000)	0	0	(1,000,000)
Santander	0	0	0	0
Total Short Term Investment	(23,395,000)	(59,434,700)	65,064,700	(17,765,000)
TOTAL INVESTMENT (See below)	(24,395,000)	(59,434,700)	65,064,700	(18,765,000)
NET BORROWING / (INVESTMENT)	(13,583,423)	(59,434,700)	65,064,700	(7,953,423)

Temporary Borrowing & Investment Statistics at 30 November 2024

Investment:

Fixed Rate Investment	(12,590,000)	(48,951,200)	54,381,200	(7,160,000)
Variable Rate Investment	(11,805,000)	(10,483,500)	10,683,500	(11,605,000)
TOTAL INVESTMENT	(24,395,000)	(59,434,700)	65,064,700	(18,765,000)

Proportion of Fixed Rate Investment	38.16%
Proportion of Variable Rate Investment	61.84%
Temporary Investment Interest Receivable	£ 604,339
Equated Temporary Investment	£ 13,219,393
Weighted Average Interest Rate Received (Interest Receivable / Equated Investment)	4.57%
Compounded SONIA (6 month backward looking)	4.86%

Borrowing:

Temporary Borrowing Interest Payable	£ -
Equated Temporary Borrowing	£ -
Weighted Average Interest Rate Paid (Interest Payable / Equated Borrowing)	n/a

If SONIA Worse/(Better) by
642,848 38,509

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	2024/25 Original Estimate (Council 06/03/24)	2024/25 Revised Estimate (Cabinet 05/09/24)	2024/25 Position at 30-Nov-24
A) Prudential Indicators			
<u>Affordability:</u>			
i) Capital Expenditure	£ 9,388,100	£ 9,782,500	£ 9,455,200
ii) Capital Financing Requirement	£ 19,795,200	£ 19,193,531	£ 18,594,731
iii) Gearing (CFR to Long Term Assets)	36%	42%	41%
iv) Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream-Services	2.21%	3.85%	3.85%
v) Maximum Gross Debt	£ 20,964,400	£ 20,964,400	£ 10,811,577
vi) Ratio of Internal Borrowing to CFR	45%	45%	42%
B) Treasury Management Indicators			
<u>Affordability:</u>			
i) Operational Boundary for External Debt:			
Borrowing	£ 22,000,000	£ 22,000,000	£ 10,811,577
Other Long Term Liabilities	£ 1,500,000	£ 1,500,000	£ -
Total Operational Boundary	£ 23,500,000	£ 23,500,000	£ 10,811,577
ii) Authorised Limit for External Debt:			
Borrowing	£ 23,000,000	£ 23,000,000	£ 10,811,577
Other Long Term Liabilities	£ 1,500,000	£ 1,500,000	£ -
Total Authorised Limit	£ 24,500,000	£ 24,500,000	£ 10,811,577
<u>Prudence:</u>			
iii) Investment Treasury Indicator and limit: Max. NEW principal sums invested in 2024/25 for periods OVER 365 days (ie. non-specified investments), subject to maximum non specified per counterparty of £3m AND to the prevailing overall counterparty limit, AND to the TOTAL non specified limit of £5m.	£ 3,000,000	£ 3,000,000	£ 3,000,000
iv) Upper & Lower limits for the maturity structure of outstanding Borrowing during 2024/25			
Under 1 Year	40%	40%	0%
1 Year to 2 Years	40%	40%	0%
2 Years to 5 Years	50%	50%	0%
5 Years to 10 Years	50%	50%	6%
Over 10 Years	100%	100%	94%

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