

Public Document Pack



MID SUFFOLK CABINET	
DATE:	MONDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER 2022 10.30 AM
VENUE:	FRINK ROOM (ELISABETH) - ENDEAVOUR HOUSE

Councillors
<u>Conservative and Independent Group</u> David Burn Julie Flatman Jessica Fleming Peter Gould Lavinia Hadingham Suzie Morley (Chair) Harry Richardson (Vice-Chair) John Whitehead Gerard Brewster

The Council, members of the public and the press may record/film/photograph or broadcast this meeting when the public and the press are not lawfully excluded.

AGENDA

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED WITH THE PRESS AND PUBLIC PRESENT

Page(s)

- 1 **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**
- 2 **DECLARATION OF INTERESTS BY COUNCILLORS**
- 3 **MCa/22/14 TO CONFIRM THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 4 JULY 2022** 5 - 14
- 4 **TO RECEIVE NOTIFICATION OF PETITIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COUNCIL'S PETITION SCHEME**
- 5 **QUESTIONS BY COUNCILLORS**
- 6 **MATTERS REFERRED BY THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY OR JOINT AUDIT AND STANDARDS COMMITTEES**
- 7 **FORTHCOMING DECISIONS LIST**

Please note the most up to date version can be found via the website:

[Forthcoming Decisions List » Mid Suffolk](#)

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 8 | MCa/22/15 GENERAL FUND FINANCIAL MONITORING 2022/23 - QUARTER 1 | 15 - 26 |
| | Cabinet Member for Finance | |
| 9 | MCa/22/16 HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA) FINANCIAL MONITORING 2022/23 - QUARTER 1 | 27 - 34 |
| | Cabinet Member for Finance | |
| 10 | MCa/22/17 QUARTER 1 PERFORMANCE | 35 - 68 |
| | To note the information contained within the papers for the performance across the whole Council for the period 1 April to 30 June 2022 giving the opportunity to reflect and comment on progress made against the key priorities aligned to the Corporate Plan 2019 – 2027. | |
| | Cabinet Member for Customers, Digital Transformation and Improvement. | |
| 11 | MCa/22/18 COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY (CIL) - CIL EXPENDITURE PROGRAMME SEPTEMBER 2022 | 69 - 152 |
| | Cabinet Member for Planning. | |
| 12 | MCa/22/19 TREE CANOPY COVER SURVEY | 153 - 226 |
| | Cabinet Member for Environment | |

Date and Time of next meeting

Please note that the next meeting is scheduled for Monday, 3 October 2022 at 10.30 am.

For more information about this meeting, including access arrangements and facilities for people with disabilities, please contact the Committee Officer, H. Holloway on: 01449 724681 or Email: Committees@baberghmidsuffolk.gov.uk

Introduction to Public Meetings

Babergh/Mid Suffolk District Councils are committed to Open Government. The proceedings of this meeting are open to the public, apart from any confidential or exempt items which may have to be considered in the absence of the press and public.

Domestic Arrangements:

- Toilets are situated opposite the meeting room.
- Cold water is also available outside opposite the room.
- Please switch off all mobile phones or turn them to silent.

Evacuating the building in an emergency: Information for Visitors:

If you hear the alarm:

1. Leave the building immediately via a Fire Exit and make your way to the Assembly Point (Ipswich Town Football Ground).
2. Follow the signs directing you to the Fire Exits at each end of the floor.
3. Do not enter the Atrium (Ground Floor area and walkways). If you are in the Atrium at the time of the Alarm, follow the signs to the nearest Fire Exit.
4. Use the stairs, not the lifts.
5. Do not re-enter the building until told it is safe to do so.

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 3

MID SUFFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL

Minutes of the meeting of the **MID SUFFOLK CABINET** held in the King Edmund Chamber, Endeavour House, 8 Russell Road, Ipswich on Monday, 4 July 2022

PRESENT:

Councillor: Harry Richardson (Vice-Chair)

Councillors:	Julie Flatman	Peter Gould
	Lavinia Hadingham	Harry Richardson
	John Whitehead	Gerard Brewster

In attendance:

Councillors: John Field
Andrew Mellen

Officers:

- Chief Executive (AC)
- Deputy Monitoring Officer (JR)
- Director – Corporate Resources and Section 151 Officer (ME)
- Director – Housing (GF)
- Director - Customers, Digital Transformation and Improvements (SW)
- Director – Assets and Investments (EA)
- Director – Environment and Commercial Partnerships (CC)
- Corporate Manager - Finance Operations (RH)
- Corporate Manager - Economy and Business (MG)
- Corporate Manager – Tenant Services (RL)
- Choice Based Lettings Team Manager (KC)
- Senior Empty Homes Officer (AT)
- Senior Governance Support Officer (HH)

Apologies:

David Burn
Jessica Fleming
Suzie Morley (Chair)

13 DECLARATION OF INTERESTS BY COUNCILLORS

There were no declarations declared by Councillors.

14 MCA/22/5 TO CONFIRM THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON THE 6 JUNE 2022

It was RESOLVED:

That the meeting held on the 6 June 2022 be confirmed and signed as a true record.

15 TO RECEIVE NOTIFICATION OF PETITIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COUNCIL'S PETITION SCHEME

None received.

16 QUESTIONS BY COUNCILLORS

None received.

17 MATTERS REFERRED BY THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY OR JOINT AUDIT AND STANDARDS COMMITTEES

There were no matters referred by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee or the Joint Audit and Standards Committee.

18 FORTHCOMING DECISIONS LIST

There were no comments made for the Forthcoming Decisions List.

19 MCA/22/6 GENERAL FUND FINANCIAL OUTTURN 2021/22

19.1 The Chair, Councillor Richardson, invited the Cabinet Member for Finance, Councillor Whitehead, to introduce the report.

19.2 The Cabinet Member for Finance provided Members with an overview of the report and moved the recommendations as detailed in the report.

19.3 Councillor Gould seconded the recommendations and thanked the Cabinet Member for Finance and the Finance department for their hard work.

19.4 In response to questions from other Members attending the meeting, the Cabinet Member for Finance commented that he believed the budget setting process was correct, and that time and effort had been put into developing additional projects.

19.5 The Chief Executive agreed that services were continuing to be delivered as effectively and efficiently as possible.

19.6 The Cabinet Member for Finance responded to a further question from other Members attending the meeting and advised that there were no figures available for the spend from April to June 2022, however these would be available shortly.

By a unanimous vote

It was RESOLVED: -

1.1 That the 2021/22 General Fund financial outturn of £1.208 m surplus as set out in this report be noted.

1.2 That the revenue carry-forward requests totalling £399k be noted.

1.3 That the following transfers be approved;

a) Surplus of £193k be transferred to the Growth and Efficiency Fund

b) £500k be transferred to a new Inflationary Pressure Reserve

c) £361k to be transferred to the Planning Legal Reserve.

d) £154k to be transferred to the Waste Reserve

1.4 That the total Capital carry-forward of £20.16m be noted.

REASON FOR DECISION

To ensure that Members are kept informed of the outturn position for both General Fund Revenue and Capital and to approve earmarked reserve transfers.

20 MCA/22/7 HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA) DRAFT FINANCIAL OUTTURN 2021/22

20.1 The Chair, Councillor Richardson, invited the Cabinet Member for Finance, Councillor Whitehead, to introduce the report.

20.2 The Cabinet Member for Finance outlined the key points of the report. He then thanked the Director for Housing, Gavin Fisk for his hard work whilst working for the Council and wished him well in his new role. The recommendations in the report were moved by Councillor Whitehead and seconded by Councillor Hadingham.

20.3 In response to a question from other Members attending the meeting the Cabinet Member for Finance, and the Director for Assets and Investments, provided clarification regarding the proposed carry forward request and commented that although the figure was high this reflects the significant acquisitions and new build projects currently being undertaken.

By a unanimous vote

It was RESOLVED: -

1.4 That the 2021/22 HRA financial outturn as set out in this report be noted.

1.5 That the transfer of £113k, being the HRA revenue surplus for the year (£11k more than planned) as per paragraph 6.4, to the Strategic Priorities Reserves be approved.

1.6 That the HRA capital carry-forward requests referred to in paragraph 6.19 of this report totalling £24.631m be approved.

REASON FOR DECISION

To ensure that Members are kept informed of the outturn position for both Housing Revenue and Capital and to approve earmarked reserve transfers and carry forward requests.

21 MCA/22/8 THE APPROVAL OF THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BUSINESS PLAN

- 21.1 The Chair, Councillor Richardson, invited the Cabinet Member for Housing, Councillor Hadingham, to introduce the report.
- 21.2 The Cabinet Member for Housing provided Members with an outline of the final business plan and its key aims. Councillor Hadingham moved the recommendations, as detailed in the report and this was seconded by Councillor Flatman.
- 21.3 The Director for Housing responded to questions from other Members attending the meeting regarding future rent increases and advised that the percentage increases would follow guidelines set by central government. Final decisions would be made over the forthcoming months as part of the budget setting process. The Assistant Director then provided clarification with regard to the scenarios outlined in paragraph 6.3 of the report, confirming that seven scenarios had been scoped. However, these had been distilled down to the two scenarios detailed in the report.
- 21.4 The Director for Asset and Investments responded to further questions from other Members attending the meeting and outlined how new build schemes and acquisition schemes were assessed to ensure that they achieve best value for the authority. The Director went on to provide clarification of the commitments and aspirational criteria detailed in the design guide and explained that the Council would strive to achieve all of the aspirational criteria however, a degree of flexibility would be required.
- 21.5 Councillor Whitehead commented that it was vital that a business plan was adopted.

By a unanimous vote

It was RESOLVED: -

- 1.1 It is recommended that Cabinet approve the proposed HRA Business Plan along with the overarching aims as set out in this report.
- 1.2 It is recommended that an annual review of the HRA Business Plan takes place, and any amendments, changes, or updates are reported to Cabinet as part of the annual budget setting process.

REASON FOR DECISION

To ensure Mid Suffolk have an HRA Business Plan, which will be meet the Councils overarching Housing aims over the next five years

22 MCA/22/9 EMPTY HOMES POLICY 2022

- 22.1 The Chair, Councillor Richardson, invited the Cabinet Member for Housing, Councillor Hadingham, to introduce the report.
- 22.2 The Cabinet Member for Housing provided Members with details of the report and moved the recommendations detailed in the report.
- 22.3 The recommendations were seconded by Councillor Brewster.

By a unanimous vote

It was RESOLVED: -

- 1.1 Option 1 - Approve the new Empty Homes Policy, as set out in Appendix A of this report and considering the recommendations from Overview & Scrutiny Committee held on 25th April 2022.**
- 1.2 The Assistant Director for Housing, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Housing has delegated authority to make minor changes to the Empty Homes Policy**

REASON FOR DECISION

- 1.1 There is a demand for housing in the Mid Suffolk District and long- term empty properties, which could otherwise be made available for; sale, rent or owner occupation are a wasted housing resource and give rise to complaints.
- 1.2 If a Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) is applied for, the Empty Homes Policy will help satisfy the Secretary of State of the process the Council has taken.

23 MCA/22/10 RENT AND SERVICE CHARGE POLICY

- 23.1 The Chair, Councillor Richardson, invited the Cabinet Member for Housing, Councillor Hadingham, to introduce the report.
- 23.2 The Cabinet Member for Housing introduced the report and provided Members with details of the Rent and Service Charge Policy. Councillor Hadingham moved the recommendations detailed in the report and this was seconded by Councillor Flatman.

By a unanimous vote

It was RESOLVED: -

- 1.1 That Cabinet approves the Rent and Service Charge Policy attached in Appendix A with the following decision:**
- A – That rent flexibility is not applied.**

B – That rents in certain Temporary Accommodation, which is excluded from the rent standard, may be set at LHA rates

C – That service charges are de-pooled.

REASON FOR DECISION

A – That rent flexibility is not applied. Due to the current economic climate and challenges around affordability for the Council's tenants, Rent Flexibility will not be used for any new tenancies. Should there be a requirement to change this decision and adopt any level of Rent Flexibility, a decision will be taken by full Council and will have a clear rationale, considering local circumstances and affordability. Tenants will be consulted about the proposals and their views taken into account by the Councils.

B – That rents in certain Temporary Accommodation, which is excluded from the rent standard, may be set at LHA rates. The Policy provides for both BMSDC to continue to set rents at LHA in circumstances such as this, where the Rent Standard and Rent Policy Statement do not apply. Doing so provides greater opportunity to provide temporary accommodation in new settings and maximise income for the HRA.

C – That service charges are de-pooled. It is generally considered to be inequitable to fund or to subsidise the cost of services from the general rent pool, and fairer to charge the cost of services to those tenants who benefit directly, referred to as 'de-pooling'. De-pooling service charges will free-up limited funds of within the HRA budgets which are currently subsidising services to meet changes in national housing policy which benefit all tenants. Exemptions to this rule could be made if its application meant that a service became unaffordable, as could be the case with some support services. In these cases, the service charges would be pooled across multiple locations.

24 MCA/22/11 GATEWAY TO HOMECHOICE ALLOCATIONS POLICY REVIEW AND AMENDMENTS

24.1 The Chair, Councillor Richardson, invited the Cabinet Member for Housing, Councillor Hadingham to introduce the report.

24.2 The Cabinet Member for Housing highlighted the main changes to the policy which were in response to changes in legislation, and moved the recommendations as detailed in the report. These were seconded by Councillor Flatman.

24.3 In response to questions from other Members present at the meeting, the Director for Housing and the Choice Based Lettings Team Manager outlined the ongoing work to monitor trends in movement into and out of the District and confirmed that advertising of the properties was restricted to within the District and therefore applicants were required to have a connection to the District.

24.4 Councillor Whitehead commented on the legislative requirement for the

review of the policy.

By a unanimous vote

It was RESOLVED: -

- 1.1 To approve the Allocations Policy amendments, as set out in Appendix A of this report.**
- 1.2 The Assistant Director for Housing, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Housing has delegated authority to make minor changes to the Allocations Policy.**

REASON FOR DECISION

- 1.1 To ensure that the Allocations Policy meets legal requirements.
- 1.2 To clarify wording in the policy so that key decisions are made fairly and consistently by all Gateway Local Authorities.
- 1.3 Delegated Authority for minor changes to reduce the burden of committee work, improve efficiency and be more responsive to minor changes required.

25 MCA/22/12 Q4 PERFORMANCE

- 25.1 In the absence of the Leader of the Council, Councillor Morley, the Chair, Councillor Richardson introduced paper MCA/22/12 and provided an overview of the performance highlights for each of the six strategic priorities.
- 25.2 In response to questions from other Members attending the meeting the Director for Environment and Commercial Partnerships advised that the figure relating to recycling identified as contaminated was in line with the figures across Suffolk, and that work was being undertaken by Suffolk Waste Partnership to raise awareness regarding the recycling process and which items could and could not be recycled. The Director also advised that additional options were available to any residents struggling with their waste.
- 25.3 The Chair thanked the Director for Environment and Commercial Partnerships for her hard work whilst working for the Council and wished her well in her future role.

The Q4 Performance was noted.

26 MCA/22/13 UK SHARED PROSPERITY FUND

- 26.1 The Chair, Councillor Richardson, invited the Cabinet Member for Communities, Councillor Flatman, to introduce the report.
- 26.2 The Cabinet Member for Communities provided Members with details of the

UK Shared Prosperity Fund and moved the recommendations as detailed in the report. This was seconded by Councillor Brewster.

A break was taken from 11:40am until 11:55am.

26.3 Councillor Whitehead asked whether the submitted plan covered the entire three years and expressed his concerns that the deadline of 01 August 2022 for submitting finalised plans was so close.

26.4 The Corporate Manager for Economy and Business confirmed that the deadline was for a three-year plan, however a detailed plan was only required for year 1, with years 2 and 3 being indicative plans.

26.5 Councillor Flatman thanked the Officers involved for producing the plan within a tight deadline.

By a unanimous vote

It was RESOLVED: -

- 1.1 To note progress on the development of the draft investment plan which is attached at Appendix A.**
- 1.2 To note the consultation process underway that will inform the final Investment Plan which is attached at Appendix B.**
- 1.3 To agree delegation to the Assistant Director for Economy and Regeneration in consultation with the Portfolio holders for Economic Development & Communities to finalise the Investment Plan prior to submission to government.**

REASON FOR DECISION

The receipt of Shared Prosperity Funding to implement the initiatives contained within the draft Investment Plan will provide a unique opportunity to support economic growth and community activities for our Districts.

This key funding opportunity could help to address the substantial loss of funding following the UK's EU Exit and loss of access to European Funding for employment & skills projects.

A robust set of investment priorities in the draft plan will enable the Council to provide funding for skills, employment, culture and community projects in the local area and wider county to support the Levelling Up agenda and create opportunities for all bringing true inclusive growth to local communities.

27 EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC (WHICH TERM INCLUDES THE PRESS)

It was not considered necessary to exclude the public.

28 MCA/22/5 TO CONFIRM THE RESTRICTED MINUTE OF THE MEETING HELD

ON 6 JUNE 2022

It was RESOLVED

That the restricted minute of the meeting held on the 6 June 2022 be confirmed and signed as a true record.

The business of the meeting was concluded at 12:02 p.m.

.....
Chair

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 8

MID SUFFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL

COMMITTEE: Cabinet	REPORT NUMBER: MCa/22/15
FROM: Councillor John Whitehead, Cabinet Member for Finance	DATE OF MEETING: 5 September 2022
OFFICER: Melissa Evans, Director - Corporate Resources	KEY DECISION REF NO. CAB364

GENERAL FUND FINANCIAL MONITORING 2022/23 – QUARTER 1

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 This report considers the revenue and capital financial performance for the period April to June and highlights any significant variances expected for the financial year 2022/23.
- 1.2 As at 30th June an overspend of £785k on net expenditure is forecast. The Council set up an Inflationary Pressure Reserve of £500k in 2021/22 to mitigate against the impact of inflation in 2022/23. This would be used to fund part of the forecast overspend and the budgeted contribution of £3.351m to the Growth & Efficiency Fund would be reduced to £3.065m, as shown in section 5.5.

2. OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 2.1 At this stage in the year, the financial position is for noting only.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS
3.1 That, subject to any further budget variations that arise during the rest of the financial year, the net expenditure overspend position of £782k and forecast reserve movements, referred to in section 5.5 and Appendix A of the report, be noted;
3.2 The revised 2021/22 Capital Programme referred to in Appendix B and section 5.9 be noted.
REASON FOR DECISION
To ensure that Members are kept informed of the current budgetary position for both General Fund Revenue and Capital.

4. KEY INFORMATION

Background

- 4.1 In February 2022 Mid Suffolk District Council approved the General Fund Budget 2022/23 and Four-Year Outlook. The budget setting approach for 2022/23 recognised that the Council has tended to underspend the budget that has been set in recent years, generally due to additional income being received.

- 4.2 Managers have traditionally used a worst case scenario when putting their budget proposals together. Amalgamating these assumptions across the whole organisation has, in recent years, resulted in underspends. The unintended consequence is that resources are committed during the budget process that could be used for other priorities or alternatively savings have to be made that are not actually needed.
- 4.3 For 2022/23 stretching, but realistic, assumptions were used when putting budget proposals together across both expenditure and income. There is a risk that this approach and events that happen during the year could result in an overspend position, but this will be monitored through the regular quarterly reporting to Cabinet and action taken if necessary. The Council has sufficient reserves to be able to manage that scenario should it come to fruition.

Inflationary pressures

- 4.4 The UK rate of inflation increased to 9% in April 2022 due to higher food, energy and petrol prices with the Bank of England warning that it is on course to reach 11%. An initial assessment of the potential impact of inflation has been undertaken and the following have been identified as areas where inflation could have a significant impact during 2022/23:

Employees

Employee costs are approximately 40% of the Councils revenue expenditure budget and an increase of 2.2% is included in the budget. The national pay award offer for 2022/23 was tabled on 25 July 2022 and is £1,925 from 1 April 2022. This equates to an increase of approximately 8% and an additional cost of £638k.

Electricity

- 4.5 The Council procures electricity via Vertas. The price for summer 2022 has been agreed and is 207% higher than summer 2021. The price for winter 2022/23 is projected to be 280% higher than the previous year. This would give a budget pressure of £438k. Of this, £368k is for leisure centres and is due to be repaid by the operator. However, there is a significant risk that the operator will not be able to cover the full cost and request additional support.

Gas

- 4.6 Prices have increased significantly, however the price that the Council pays is fixed until September 2023 through its contract with Vertas.

Fuel

- 4.7 Petrol and diesel prices increased by over 40% in the year to 13th June 2022. A 40% increase in fuel prices gives a budget pressure of around £14k. HVO prices have not been affected to the same extent and a 10% increase in cost is expected.

Contracts

- 4.8 Many of the Council's contracts are fixed and will not be impacted by inflation in staff costs increase above 2022/23. There may be an impact from the Shared Revenues Partnership (SRP) from the pay award. A pay increase of 3.1% is included in the SRP budget but it is currently expected that a pay award up to 5% could be absorbed

within the budget. Based on the tabled award any increase in costs will be clarified in Q2.

- 4.9 Budget Carry Forwards from 2021/22, approved at July Cabinet of £399k have been included in the overall forecast and will be incorporated into the Service Area budgets in Q2.

Interest

- 4.10 Rates for 1-year borrowing have increased from 0.10% in July 2021 to 2.10% in July 2022. It is currently expected that any increase in borrowing costs due to this change in rates will be offset by slippage in the capital programme in the previous year, but this will be closely monitored during the year. It is anticipated that there will be further increases in Bank of England Base Rates as The Bank moves to tackle inflation.

Other costs

- 4.11 Inflation is also expected to push up costs in other areas with the most significant being professional and consultancy fees, repairs, software licences and waste gate fees.

Income

- 4.12 Fees and charges are currently fixed for 2022/23 and will not rise for inflation, However, demand could be negatively impacted by the cost of living crisis for services such as garden waste, trade waste, planning fees and car park income. The situation will be kept under review and officers will make a case for any increase in fees to members for approval if required.
- 4.13 The current estimate of the impact of inflation on the General Fund is shown in the table below. These will be monitored as the year progresses.

Area	Forecast inflation rate %	2022/23 Budget £'000	Estimated impact £'000
Employee costs (2.2% included in budget)	8%	11,224	638
Electricity	244%	24	70
Petrol & Diesel	40%	35	14
HVO	10%	58	6
Repairs	9%	189	17
Equipment, tools & materials	10%	120	12
Professional & consultancy fees & contracted services	6.40%	984	63
Software licences	6.40%	172	11
Waste gate fees	12.80%	289	37
Estimated total impact			868
<u>Funding available</u>			
Waste Reserve: for Gate Fees & HVO		-	42
Inflationary Pressures Reserve		-	500
Potential balance to fund			326

*The £868k of additional pressures, are reflected in the variances to budget in the Table in section 5.5 and Appendix A.

5. 2022/23 OUTTURN POSITION

5.1 The report covers:

- The General Fund Revenue Budget
- The General Fund Capital Programme.

5.2 Budget monitoring is a key tool and indicator on the delivery of the Council's plans and priorities for the year. There will, of course, always be reasons why there are variances such as:

- Economic conditions and those services that are affected by demand
- Uncertainties relating to funding or other changes that were not known at the time the budget was approved.

5.3 Based upon financial performance and information from April to June (with emerging trends extrapolated to the end of the financial year) and discussions with budget managers and the Senior Leadership Team, key variations on expenditure and income compared to budget have been identified.

5.4 The key projected variances for 2022/23 at Quarter 1 are shown below:

	Full Year Budget £000's	Forecast £000's	Forecast v Budget £000's
Assets & Investments	576	644	68
Communities & Wellbeing	708	708	(0)
Corporate Resources	2,172	2,607	436
Customers, Digital Transformation & Improvement	1,978	2,023	45
Economic Development & Regeneration	253	250	(2)
Environment & Commercial Partnerships	3,587	3,620	33
Housing	520	520	0
Law & Governance	927	955	28
Planning & Building Control	1,323	1,118	(205)
Senior Leadership Team	700	843	144
Net expenditure on services	12,743	13,290	546
Recharge to HRA/Capital	(1,511)	(1,511)	0
Capital financing costs	(2,462)	(2,462)	0
Transfers to (from) reserves not included in above*			0
Inflationary Pressures on Salaries		638	638
Carry forwards from 2021/22		(399)	(399)
Total budget requirement	8,769	9,555	785
Council Tax	(6,667)	(6,667)	0
Collection fund (Surplus)	(293)	(293)	0
Business Rates less Tariff	(2,901)	(2,901)	0
Business Rates - Pooling Benefit	(486)	(486)	0
20/21 distribution of deficit	(438)	(438)	0
Rural Services Delivery Grant	(454)	(454)	0
S31 Grant	(1,409)	(1,409)	0
New Homes Bonus	(1,779)	(1,779)	0
Lower Tier Services Grant and Council Tax Support Grant	(102)	(102)	0
Services Grant	(157)	(157)	0
Business rates - Enterprise Zone	0	0	0
Total funding	(14,685)	(14,685)	0
Commercial Development Risk Reserve	1,865	1,865	0
Growth & Efficiency Fund (Strategic Priorities Loan)	700	700	0
Growth & Efficiency Fund	3,351	3,065	(286)
Inflationary Pressures Reserve		(500)	(500)
Total variance	(0)	0	(0)

Earmarked Reserves

Earmarked reserve balances were £24.262 m as at 1 April 2022. The table below shows the projected balance at 31st March 2023.

	Balance 31/03/22 £'000	Forecast To/From	Balance 31/03/23 £'000
Business Rates & Council Tax	5,286	(3)	5,284
Business Rates Retention Pilot (BRRP)	283	(221)	62
Carry Forwards	399	(399)	-
Climate Change and Biodiversity	927	(21)	906
Commercial Development Risk Management	4,131	1,865	5,996
Community Housing Fund	185	(29)	156
Commuted Maintenance Payments	579	(28)	550
COVID 19	1,357	(371)	986
Elections Equipment	35		35
Elections Fund	119	20	139
Government Grants	347	(23)	324
Growth and Efficiency Fund	3,025	1,374	4,399
Homelessness	495	(75)	420
Joint Local Plan	100	(100)	-
Neighbourhood Planning Grants	109	47	156
Planning (Legal)	1,182	(70)	1,112
Planning Enforcement	45		45
Repair & Renewals	293		293
Rough Sleepers	35		35
Strategic Planning	81		81
Temporary Accommodation	284	48	332
Waste	269		269
Welfare Benefits Reform	7		7
Well-being/CCG	191	(99)	91
Well-being	1,000	(1,000)	-
Inflationary Pressures Reserve	500	(500)	-
Economy	1,000	(1,000)	-
Housing	1,000	(1,000)	-
Communities	1,000	(1,000)	-
Total	24,262	(2,584)	21,677

Capital

- 5.5 Use of capital and one-off funds is critical and needs to be linked into our future delivery plans.
- 5.6 With complex capital schemes it is difficult to accurately assess the level of payments that will be made during the financial year. The Council continues to embark on new projects relating to investments and commercial delivery where it is difficult to accurately predict how payments will fall. Councillors should therefore focus on whether overall outcomes are being achieved because of the capital investment rather than variances against the plan for a particular year.
- 5.7 Capital expenditure for the period April to June 2022 totals £2.4m, against a revised programme (including carry forwards) of £29.6m, as set out in Appendix B. The profile of the anticipated spend for 2022/23 is difficult to assess at this stage of the year and

it is likely that there will be slippage in the delivery of some programmes for the reasons described below.

- 5.8 Some items in the capital programme, such as the Strategic Investment Fund, are unlikely to be fully spent in year, and some projects may be delayed due to the general supply and delivery issues, so the figures in Appendix B anticipate that a request will be made to carry forward any unspent balance at year-end.

6. LINKS TO THE CORPORATE PLAN

- 6.1 Ensuring that the Council makes best use of its resources is what underpins the ability to achieve the priorities set out in the Corporate Plan. Specific links are to financially sustainable Councils, managing our corporate and housing assets effectively, and property investment to generate income.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 These are detailed in the report.

8. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1 There are no specific legal implications.

9. RISK MANAGEMENT

- 9.1 This report is most closely linked with the Council's Significant Risk No. 13 – We may be unable to respond in a timely and effective way to financial demands and Corporate Risk No. 5E05 – if the Finance Strategy is not in place with a balanced position over the medium term the Councils will not be able to deliver the core objectives and service delivery may be at risk of not being delivered. Other key risks are set out below:

Risk Description	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation Measures
If the forecast savings and efficiencies are not delivered, then it will have a detrimental impact on the resources available to deliver services and the strategic priorities	3 - Probable	2 - Noticeable	Monitored throughout the year by Finance Teams, Corporate Managers, Assistant Directors and the Senior Leadership Team
If economic conditions and other external factors are worse than budgeted for it could have an adverse effect on the Councils 2022/23	3 - Probable	2 - Noticeable	The impact of inflation is being closely monitored. An Inflationary Pressure reserve was set up at the end of 21/22 to mitigate against additional costs.

Risk Description	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation Measures
and medium-term financial position (MTFS).			Ongoing pressures will be considered when setting the 2023/24 budget and MTFS.
If the cost of living crisis increases demand for the Council's services it could have an adverse effect on the Councils 2022/23 and medium-term financial position (MTFS).	3 - Probable	2 - Noticeable	Work being undertaken to determine risk of increasing demand across the Councils services and will be included in financial monitoring. Ongoing pressures will be considered when setting the 2023/24 budget and MTFS.

10. CONSULTATIONS

10.1 Consultations have taken place with Directors, Corporate Managers and other Budget Managers as appropriate.

11. EQUALITY ANALYSIS

11.1 An equality analysis has not been completed because there is no action to be taken on service delivery as a result of this report.

12. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

12.1 There are a number of areas that as a result of COVID19 have had a positive effect on the Council's environmental impact as well as the financial position. They include for example, reduced travel, less printing and reduced utility costs.

12.2 Directors, Corporate Managers and other Budget Managers continue to consider the environmental impact of their budgets and take the opportunity to reduce their carbon footprint as opportunities arise.

12.3 Into 2022/23 in support of the Council's commitment to be Carbon Neutral by 2030, several initiatives have and are being undertaken from a combination of the Council's own resources and those secured from external sources. Some of these are set out below.

12.4 A solar multi-function carport to generate electricity is being installed at Stowmarket Leisure Centre. The CO₂ savings are nearly 9 times the volume of the Royal Albert Hall and it will generate enough power to supply 52 average homes in Stowmarket.

12.5 The Council's leisure centres have been successfully transferred to certified low carbon tariffs for electricity use.

- 12.6 £1m of funding has been secured from the Government's Public Sector Decarbonisation Fund for carbon-saving measures at council leisure centres including solar panels and air source heat pumps.
- 12.7 The new Needham Market Lake visitors centre & café has been designed to complement the surrounding natural environment with several environmental features including bird boxes, solar panels, sustainable drainage, an air source heat pump, and the use of sustainable building materials.

13. APPENDICES

Title	Location
Explanation of Major Variances	APPENDIX A
Capital Programme	APPENDIX B

14. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

24 February 2022 General Fund Budget 2022/23 and Four-Year Outlook – MC/21/26

Explanation of Major Variances

	Full Year Budget £000's	Forecast £000's	Forecast v Budget £000's	Explanation of Major Variances
Assets & Investments	576	644	68	• 244% increase in utility costs
Communities & Wellbeing	708	708	(0)	
Corporate Resources	2,172	2,607	436	• £16k adverse to budget largely for resource for new Finance Management System implementation • £15k adverse on Audit Fees not included in 21/22 Outturn • £403k to balance budgeted Salary Contingency savings recognised in service areas.
Customers, Digital Transformation & Improvement	1,978	2,023	45	• £16k adverse in Communications with vacancies in Q1 being offset by Corporate Manager role starting in Q2. • £33k adverse in Customer Services. Staff underspend will be offset by additional roles later in year. • £45k adverse in ICT due to agency staff & request to make fixed term role permanent. • (£49k) favourable in Business Improvement due to staff vacancies.
Economic Development & Regeneration	253	250	(2)	
Environment & Commercial Partnerships	3,587	3,620	33	• Additional Contribution to Leisure Contract Management fee of £50k • Public Protection (£49k) favourable due to vacancies and Corporate Manager recruitment • £30k adverse on Public Realm with increased utility costs and inflationary increases in maintenance costs. • Inflationary Pressures on recycling and waste disposal costs are mitigated by income on MRF disposal fees.
Housing	520	520	0	
Law & Governance	927	955	28	• £19k Focus group currently reviewing printing, post & contracting costs. • Employee costs will end the year £9k adverse to budget following role evaluations.
Planning & Building Control	1,323	1,118	(205)	• (£15k) Favourable on application income on Building Control • (£121k) Favourable staff vacancies in Development Management. Application Income being supported by Gateway 14 application. • (£73k) Staff vacancies favourable to budget in Strategic Planning.
Senior Leadership Team	700	843	144	Vacancies in Q1 expected to be filled by Q3: 6 months vacancies (underspend £114k). Offset by executive search recruitment fees (£39k each Council) and cost for Interims including additional position for 12 months to support Building Services £219k adverse.
Net expenditure on services	12,743	13,290	546	
Recharge to HRA/Capital	(1,511)	(1,511)	0	
Capital financing costs	(2,462)	(2,462)	0	
Transfers to (from) reserves not included in above*			0	
Inflationary Pressures on Salaries		638	638	
Carry forwards from 2021/22		(399)	(399)	
Total budget requirement	8,769	9,555	785	

2022/23 Capital Programme

MID SUFFOLK CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2021/22	Original Budget	Carry Forwards / Budget Adjustments	Current Budget	Actual Spend	Full Year Forecast at Q1	Full Year Forecast LESS Budget (favourable)/ adverse	Comments
GENERAL FUND	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
General Fund Housing							
Mandatory Disabled Facilities Grant	698	458	1,156	64	1,156	-	
Renovation/Home Repair Grant (formerly Discretionary Housing Grants)	100	48	148	20	148	-	
Empty Homes Grant	100	269	369	-	369	-	
Grants for Affordable Housing	-	340	340	-	340	-	
Total General Fund Housing	898	1,115	2,013	83	2,013	-	
Environment and Projects							
Replacement Refuse Freighters - Joint Scheme	2,200	-	2,200	-	2,200	-	
Recycling Bins	100	-	100	103	103	3	
Total Environmental Services	2,300	-	2,300	103	2,303	3	
Communities and Public Access							
Streetcare - Vehicles and Plant Renewals	90	63	153	-	153	-	
Needham Lake Footpath	60	-	60	-	60		
Planned Maintenance / Enhancements - Car Parks	95	288	383	10	383	-	
Total Community Services	245	351	596	10	596	-	
Sustainable Communities							
Play Equipment	50	150	200	-	200	-	
S106 Open Spaces Grants	-	-	-	4	-	4	All to be financed from S106 monies
Community Development Grants	189	181	370	44	370	-	There is an increase in work being undertaken to more actively publicise and promote available Grants
Total Sustainable Communities	239	331	570	48	570	4	

2022/23 Capital Programme

MID SUFFOLK CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2021/22	Original Budget	Carry Forwards / Budget Adjustments	Current Budget	Actual Spend	Full Year Forecast at Q1	Full Year Forecast LESS Budget (favourable)/ adverse	Comments
GENERAL FUND	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Leisure Contracts							
Stowmarket Leisure Cent - Improvements	-	1,422	1,422	-	1,422	-	
Stradbroke Pool - Improvements	-	571	571	-	571	-	
Solar Car Ports	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	Timescales have slipped to possible completion in Sept 2022 due to component shortage. Outstanding invoices were accrued in 2021/22.
Total Leisure Contracts	-	1,993	1,993	(0)	1,993	-	
Assets and Investments							
Other Corporate Buildings	330	105	435	-	435	-	
CIL Funded Infrastructure Grants	-	-	-	81	-	81	Being financed from CIL
Strategic Investment Fund	-	2,929	2,929	-	2,929	-	
Regeneration Fund	-	-	-	16	-	16	Adverse variance relates to Woolpit Health Centre which is to be financed from CIL.
Regeneration Fund - Former Council Offices	-	688	688	55	688	-	
Gateway 14	-	12,750	12,750	2,000	12,750	-	
Mid Suffolk Growth	4,250	-	4,250	-	4,250	-	Drawdown against loan facility - to be offset by capital receipts from future sales
Wingfield Barns	20	20	40	-	40	-	
Needham Lake Visitors Centre	-	141	141	3	141	-	Centre opened in May 2022.
Business Hub, Cross Street, Eye	285	-	285	-	285	-	
Total Assets and Investments	4,885	16,633	21,518	2,154	21,518	96	
Total Customers, Digital Transformation and Improvement	475	109	584	-	584	-	
Total General Fund Capital Spend	9,042	20,532	29,574	2,398	29,576	109	

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 9

MID SUFFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL

COMMITTEE: Cabinet	REPORT NUMBER: MCa/22/16
FROM: Councillor John Whitehead, Cabinet Member for Finance	DATE OF MEETING: 5 September 2022
OFFICER: Melissa Evans, Director, Corporate Resources	KEY DECISION REF NO. CAB377

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA) FINANCIAL MONITORING 2022/23 – QUARTER 1

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 This report considers the revenue and capital financial performance for the period April to June and highlights significant variances expected for the financial year 2022/23. As of 30th June the revenue position is forecast to be an adverse variance of £489k.

2. OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 2.1 At this stage in the year, the financial position is for noting only.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 That, subject to any further budget variations that arise during the rest of the financial year, the adverse variance of £489k, referred to in section 6.5 of the report, be noted;
- 3.2 The 2022/23 revised Capital Programme referred to in Appendix A and section 6.13 be noted.

REASON FOR DECISION

To ensure that Members are kept informed of the current budgetary position for both the HRA Revenue and Capital Budgets.

4. KEY INFORMATION

Strategic Context

- 4.1 The financial position of the HRA for 2022/23 should be viewed in the context of the 30-year business plan. The budget set in February 2022 showed a forecast surplus position for 2022/23 of £95k.
- 4.2 The Housing Service continuously identifies savings, efficiencies and income generation opportunities that will achieve a sustainable business plan into the future. The business plan sets out the aspiration of the Council to increase the social housing stock by either buying existing dwellings or building new ones.
- 4.3 Following a period of five years that saw annual rent reductions, which ended in March 2020, councils are allowed to increase rents by the maximum of the Consumer Price

Index (CPI) +1% for a period of five years from April 2020. Subject to Compliance with the Regulator of Social Housings Rent Standard, this begins to mitigate the impact of the 1% reduction on the 30-year plan.

- 4.4 With the Council's housing stock at 3,269 homes there will always be unplanned events that affect the level of income and expenditure in any one financial year. Members should therefore consider annual variances in the context of the medium-term outcomes that the Council wishes to achieve.

5. Inflationary pressures

- 5.1 The UK rate of inflation increased to 9% in April 2022 due to higher food, energy and petrol prices with the Bank of England warning that it is on course to reach 11%. An initial assessment of the potential impact of inflation has been undertaken and the following have been identified as areas where inflation could have a significant impact during 2022/23:

Employees

Employee costs within the 2022/23 budget are £2.9m. An increase of 2.2% is included in the budget but the national pay award for 2022/23 is yet to be agreed and could be significantly higher. For every 1% above the 2.2% included in the budget there would be an additional cost of approximately £29k. Taking an assumption of an 8% Increase that would represent an additional cost to the Council of £168k.

Electricity

The Council procures electricity via Vertas. The price for summer 2022 has been agreed and is 207% higher than summer 2021. The price for winter 2022/23 is projected to be 280% higher than the previous year. This would give a budget pressure of £215k.

Repairs, servicing, tools and equipment

The Council has already seen increases in costs relating to repairs and servicing. Current information suggests that 8-9% is a reasonable estimate for inflation for these costs in 2022/23.

- 5.2 The impact of inflation will continue to be closely monitored.

6. Quarter 1 Position

- 6.1 The report covers:

- The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Revenue Budget
- The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Capital programme

- 6.2 Budget monitoring is a key tool and indicator on the delivery of the council's plans and priorities for the year. There will, of course, always be reasons why there are variances such as:

- Economic conditions and those services that are affected by demand.
- Uncertainties relating to funding or other changes that were not known at the time the budget was approved.

- 6.3 Based upon financial performance and information from April to June 2022 (with trends extrapolated to the end of the financial year) and discussions with budget managers and the Senior Leadership Team, key variations on expenditure and income compared to budget have been identified.
- 6.4 Taking each area in turn, the position on key aspects of the 2022/23 budget is summarised below:

Revenue

- 6.5 The original budget set for the HRA for 2022/23 shows a surplus of £95k. The forecast position for the year as at June is a deficit of £394k, an adverse variance of £489k, as detailed in the table below.

	Budget	Outturn 2022/23	Variance Adverse / (Favourable)	% variance
	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Dwelling Rents	(14,969)	(15,033)	(64)	0%
Service Charges	(675)	(653)	22	-3%
Non Dwelling Income	(352)	(358)	(6)	2%
Other Income	(43)	(43)	-	0%
Interest Received	(9)	(2)	8	-83%

Total Income	(16,049)	(16,089)	(40)	0%
---------------------	-----------------	-----------------	-------------	-----------

Housing Management	3,249	3,487	238	7%
Building Services	4,136	4,426	290	7%
Depreciation	4,452	4,452	-	0%
Interest payable	2,968	2,968	-	0%
Revenue Contribution to Capital	1,058	1,058	-	0%
Bad Debt Provision	92	92	-	0%
Total Expenditure	15,955	16,483	529	3%

Deficit / (Surplus) for Year	(95)	394	489	
-------------------------------------	-------------	------------	------------	--

- 6.6 The forecast variances identified within this report will be taken into consideration when setting the budgets for 2023/24.
- 6.7 The main items that are included in the overall adverse variance are detailed below:
- 6.8 **Housing Management – an overspend of £238k**

- £37k New positions - Shared Ownership Officer and Defects Co-ordinator
- £36k increased employment costs for agency surveyors in Building Services to give time to fill permanent positions
- £49k 2021/22 Care Plus invoices received this year
- £40k Historically budgeted incorrectly: Pont Enterprises - Moses Walk
- £21k Fire Prevention at Stowmarket-Partridge Court

- £16k Docusign and Total Mobile software costs not originally included in the Budget
- £10k Additional Repairs work
- £9k increase in Eric Jones average voids position
- £6k Western Court Water rates not included in budget
- £14k small unbudgeted spends

6.9 Building Services (Responsive Repairs and Maintenance) – an adverse variance of £290k

- £400k Repairs overspend on the use of Sub-Contractors to support the Trades Team in completing substandard void properties and a significant increase in cost of materials with some items going up by up to 130%
- £36k increase in Equipment, Tools & Materials
- £10k Premises Insurance Excess
- Other small adverse variances totalling £17k
- Partially offset by (£173k) increased recharges

6.10 The net £489k adverse position means that the total HRA balances as at 31 March 2023 would be £6.565m. This includes a working balance of £1.209m, £5.705m in the Strategic Priorities Reserve and £46k in other earmarked reserves.

Capital

6.11 Use of capital and one-off funds is critical and needs to be linked into our future delivery plans. A zero-based approach was adopted for the capital programme for 2022/23 to ensure that resources are aimed at delivering the Council's strategic priorities.

6.12 With complex capital schemes it is difficult to accurately assess the level of payments that will be made during a particular financial year. The Council continues to embark on new projects e.g., building new homes, where it is difficult to accurately predict at the planning stage how payments will be scheduled. Members should therefore focus on whether overall outcomes are being achieved as a result of the capital investment rather than variances against the plan for a particular year.

6.13 Actual capital expenditure for the period April 2022 to June 2022 totals £1.97m, against the budget (including carry forwards) of £43.12m, as set out in Appendix A.

6.14 For the capital programme the full year forecast is currently equal to the budget. It is difficult to predict what the full year position will be at this stage of the year, but past years' experience suggests it is unlikely that this will be fully spent. We will continue to monitor this position as the year progresses.

7. LINKS TO CORPORATE PLAN

7.1 Ensuring that the Council makes best use of its resources is what underpins the ability to achieve the priorities set out in the Corporate Plan. Specific links are to a financially sustainable Council, managing our housing assets effectively, and property investment to generate income.

8. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

8.1 These are detailed in the report.

9. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

9.1 There are no specific legal implications.

10. RISK MANAGEMENT

10.1 This report is most closely linked with the Council's Significant Risk No. 13 – We may be unable to respond in a timely and effective way to financial demands and also Corporate Risk No. 5E05 – if the Finance Strategy is not in place with a balanced position over the medium term the Councils will not be able to deliver the core objectives and service delivery may be at risk of not being delivered. Other key risks are set out below:

Risk Description	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation Measures
If there are increases in inflation and other variables, then Council Housing self-financing could result in a greater risk to investment and service delivery plans.	Unlikely - 2	Noticeable – 2	Inflation and interest rate assumptions have been modelled in the HRA business plan. Capital receipts and capital programme funding have been reviewed.
If we fail to spend retained right-to-buy (RTB) receipts within the 5-year period, then it will lead to a requirement to repay to the Government with interest.	Unlikely - 2	Bad - 3	Provision has been made in the budget and Investment Strategy to enable match funding and spend of RTB receipts.
If we borrow too much to fund new homes, we will not be able to pay the loan interest.	Unlikely - 2	Bad - 3	Follow the CIPFA Prudential Code which states capital investment plans must be affordable, prudent and sustainable.
If economic conditions and other external factors are worse than budgeted for it could have an adverse effect on the Council's 2022/23 and medium-term financial position.	Probable – 3	Noticeable - 2	Maintain the focus and momentum on reducing the budget deficit throughout the financial year. Impact of inflation is being carefully monitored and ongoing pressures will be considered when setting the 2023/24 budget and MTFs. Maintain sufficient minimum reserve level to withstand the impact.

Risk Description	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation Measures
If capital data is inaccurate it could lead to problems with treasury management debt and cashflows.	Unlikely - 2	Bad - 3	Work closely with treasury management when setting capital budgets and how this will be financed. Monitor the capital spend quarterly and raise any changes with treasury management.

11. CONSULTATIONS

- 11.1 Consultations have taken place with the Assistant Director, Corporate Managers and other Budget Managers as appropriate.

12. EQUALITY ANALYSIS

- 12.1 An equality analysis has not been completed because there is no action to be taken on service delivery as a result of this report.

13. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

- 13.1 In support of the Council's commitment to be Carbon Neutral by 2030, several initiatives have and are being undertaken in relation to the housing and sheltered accommodation stock. These are set out in more detail below.
- 13.2 Since 2020, Mid Suffolk has installed 87 Air Source Heat Pumps in council owned homes.
- 13.3 Working alongside the Energy Savings Trust, every property within our housing stock (via a desktop exercise) has been evaluated, which has provided the council with current energy efficiency levels compared with what could be achieved and the level of investment required to achieve improved energy efficiency. The 'hardest to heat' homes will be targeted first. This now allows us to quantify the cost of capital environmental works to existing homes.
- 13.4 Oil fired / storage communal heating has been replaced with individual heat pumps.
- 13.5 The new homes 'design and technical specification' that incorporates carbon saving solutions will be launched alongside our 30-year Housing Business Plan in 2022.
- 13.6 Surveyors have been studying for the Retrofit Co-ordinators Diploma by the Retrofit Academy to better support the Council's ambition to retrofit existing properties.

14. APPENDICES

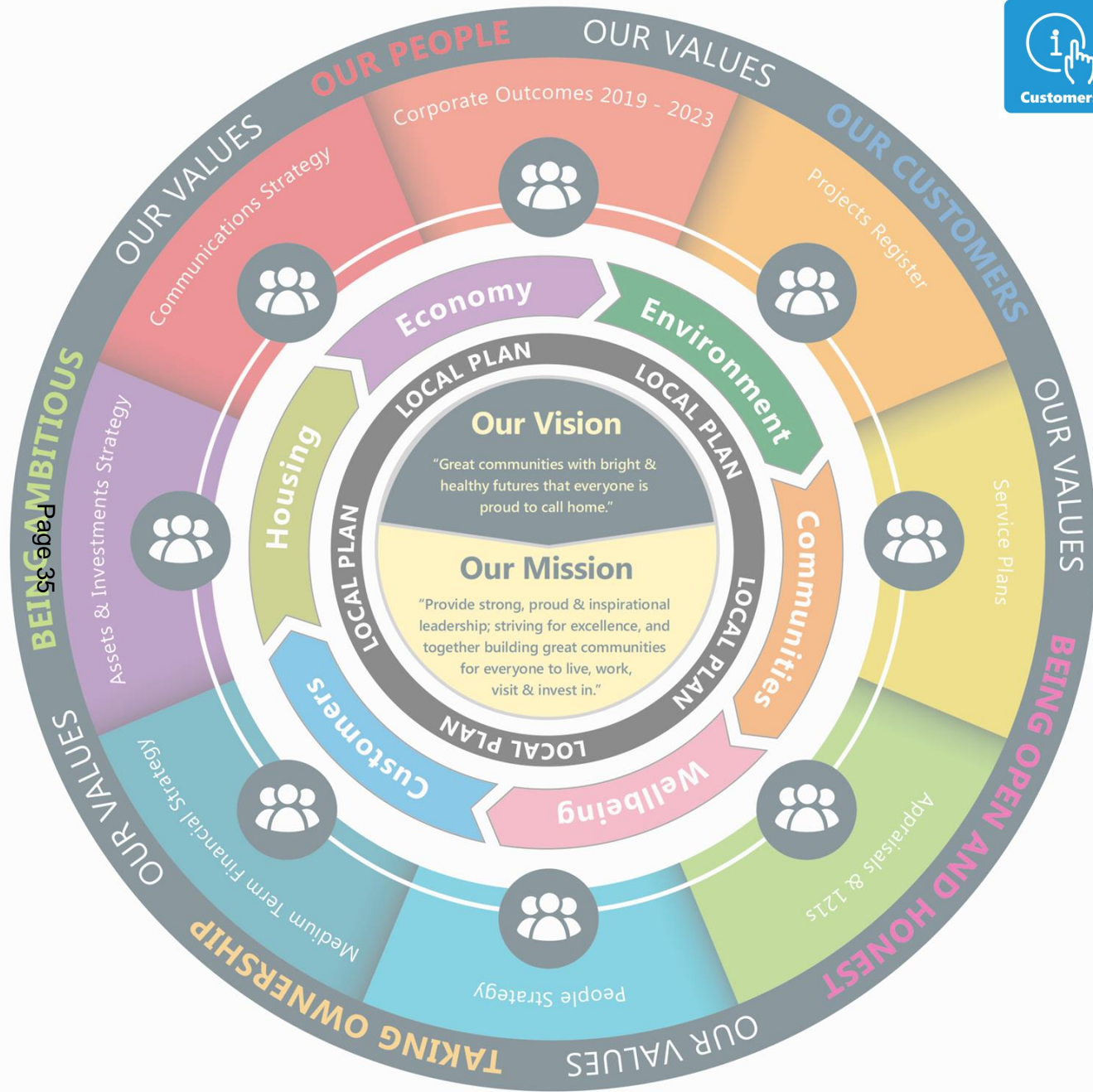
Title	Location
APPENDIX A – Capital Programme	Attached

15. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

24 February 2022 Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Budget and Four-Year Outlook
Report 2022/23 – MC/21/27

2022/23 Capital Programme

CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2022/23	Original Budget	Carry Forwards / Budget Adjustments	Current Budget	Actual to date	Full Year Forecast at Q1	Explanation of Variances
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Housing Revenue Account						
Housing Maintenance						
Planned maintenance	4,950	1,890	6,840	548	6,840	
ICT Projects	111	-	111	33	111	
Neighbourhood Improvements	-	80	80	-	80	
Council House Adaptations	200	19	219	56	219	
New Build and Acquisitions						
New Build programme and Acquisitions	12,223	23,651	35,874	1,330	35,874	Delays in some projects have occurred due to difficulties in getting supplies of materials, contractor staff absences due to Covid and planning issues resulting in deferred expenditure of just over £2m. It is possible that some of these projects may not be completed in the year. Some projects were scheduled to complete in the next 2-3 years, so it is likely that final delivery will be later than planned.
Total HRA Capital Spend	17,484	25,640	43,123	1,967	43,123	



Page 35

Quarter 1 Performance

Mid Suffolk District Council

September 2022 Cabinet

Agenda Item 10





Page 36

This performance report has been developed in collaboration with Cabinet members, Senior Leadership Team and corporate managers. It covers the period from April to June 2022 (Quarter 1).

Please note:

- This is a high-level report, highlighting how the council is performing against its six key priority areas from the Corporate Plan (2019-27). It also gives a snapshot of the overall health of the organisation (including headline performance indicators) and looks in brief towards projects commencing in the next quarter.
- The report provides high level assurance that the council is delivering against the Corporate Plan.

Mid Suffolk Economy

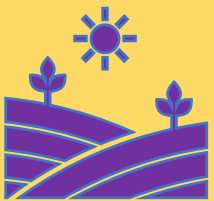
Headline Performance Indicators



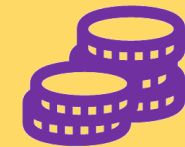
All Covid business support grant programmes closed with auditing and reporting ongoing.

**Total Covid Business
Grant Support = £39,092,465**

Page 37



**Needham Lake
Visitor Centre & Cafe
Opened**



24 applications received to the Business Innovation Support Scheme. **13** grant offers made.

Economy

Objective 1: To be one of the best-connected places in the East of England and be a testbed for new innovation in clean growth industries

Progress:

- Full Business Case and associated investment, business rates and skills strategies submitted to Government to support Freeport East designation.
- Work started on tendering packs for changing place facilities at Stradbroke Swimming Pool and Leisure Facilities.
- Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure is published and receiving feedback.
- Needham Lake Cafe/visitors centre officially launched.
- Solar Carports project in Stowmarket 80% completed.
- Ongoing research regarding best use and delivery of funding for 2 x electric minibuses in Mid Suffolk.
- Stowmarket Health, Education, Leisure Facility (SHELF) – funding secured to progress project to the next stage.
- C-Care Towns Fund awarded from NALEP for Creative Wayfinding and Placemaking in Stowmarket.

What we plan to do next quarter:

- Develop intelligence to inform investment and business support in Clean Growth.
- Develop costed pipeline of projects in conjunction with the Local Enterprise Partnership.
- Complete construction works and appoint an operator for the new innovation hub at Cross Street.
- Work with SCC on next steps for Bus Back Better initiatives.
- Develop a Demand Responsive Transport/Community transport plan with partners for Mid Suffolk electric minibus funding.
- Continue to work with G14 to explore net zero proposals.
- Public engagement and further design work on the SHELF

Economy

Objective 2: We will become a growing area for Innovation, Enterprise and Creativity in the East

Progress:

- Phase one complete of the 'Skills and Innovation Hub at Gateway 14'.
- Virtual High Street post pilot agreement and MOU finalised for continued collaboration. Now 391 across the 2 districts. Sales of licenses with South Staffordshire and Bury Greater Manchester confirmed with MSDC gaining small income on investment.
- Brief developed for our first 'Cultural Strategy' encompassing visitor economy and heritage sectors.
- Marketing campaign promoting attractions and holidays within MSDC. Over 7500 competition entries and 3200 opt-ins to receive additional information about holidays.
- Innovate Local market stalls running again free to new businesses in Stowmarket.
- Project planning commenced for 2nd Innovation Awards – 22/10/2022 at Wherstead Park.
- Expansion of the Love Explore digital platform to include additional trails across Stowmarket, Needham Market and Eye
- "What's Next" event planned for Stowmarket

Economy

Objective 2: We will become a growing area for Innovation, Enterprise and Creativity in the East

What we plan to do next quarter:

- Commence development of new Economic Strategy to sit alongside the Economic Recovery Plan.
- Develop an Inward Investment website to ensure the District is promoted to investors as a place to locate.
- Phase 2 of Innovation & Skills centre, to identify skills gaps and potential delivery models.
- Support plans for unlocking key employment sites including G14 and Port One.
- Begin project planning for Local Energy Showcase in Spring 2023.
- Appoint consultants to develop Cultural Strategy, including stakeholder engagement exercises and wider consultation.
- Produce content for Visit Suffolk and promote additional locations for Screen Suffolk locations database.
- Continue to develop the Love Explore platform to include walks in the North of the District

Economy

Objective 3: We will raise levels of aspiration and ambition in our districts and recognise and celebrate our success

Progress:

- Innovate Local – Market stall scheme relaunched in Stowmarket supporting new businesses in the District.
- Final claims and moderating of Welcome Back funding across the two districts, MSDC claims paid.
- Future Careeriosity sessions planned for the District.
- Internal and Suffolk-wide working groups set up to develop Local Investment Plan for the new Shared Prosperity Fund.

What we plan to do next quarter:

- Launch a “trade local” scheme to celebrate the innovation from our businesses during Covid-19 and maintain ongoing local business to business trade.
- Scope an innovation futures pilot with a local school.
- Development of workspace strategy and delivery plan across the District to ensure we have sufficient workspace.
- Launch the Innovation Hub in Eye.
- Further Careeriosity sessions held in the Summer.
- Launch KTP Lite for small businesses
- Local Investment Plan for Shared Prosperity Fund submitted
- Full reconciliation of Welcome Back Fund and receipt of all outstanding payments

Mid Suffolk Environment Headline Performance Indicators



18,479

Garden waste subscribers

Garden waste subscriptions continue to increase, with an additional 252 subscriptions this quarter



140

Standard trees planted as part of the Queen's Green Canopy

40 trees planted at Greens Meadow and 100 at Needham Lake.



110

Incidents of fly tipping

Overall trend for fly tipping incidents remains higher than pre pandemic levels



11.18%

of recycling collected was identified as contaminated or too small to process (under 45mm)

This is an decrease from the previous quarter of 3.49%, trend data shows a very similar pattern to last year.



99%

of fly tips cleared in 48 hours

Fly tipping data relates to tips on public land only

Environment

Objective 1: To achieve the Councils' ambition to become carbon neutral by 2030, following the adoption of the Carbon Reduction Management Plan.

Progress:

- The main construction work on solar car ports at MSDC Stowmarket Leisure Centre has been completed, with project completion scheduled for Q1 2022/23.
- A preliminary bid has been submitted to the Office of Zero Emission Vehicles (OZEV) for 75% of the capital funding for electric vehicle charging points in 6 Mid Suffolk carparks.
- The new Air Source Heat Pump and cooling unit at the Stowmarket leisure centre was commissioned and is generating 'renewable' energy.
- Progress work on the feasibility of further potential decarbonisation works at leisure centres.
- The process of converting fleet vehicles from diesel to HVO fuel is a rolling programme. To date we have converted a total of 23 vehicles from waste and public realm.

What we plan to do next quarter:

- Recruitment underway for the Climate Change Manager role with interviews in early July 2022
- Commission the solar car ports at the Mid Suffolk leisure centre.
- Progress work on bid to OZEV for funding of EV charging points (6-week response time)

Environment

Objective 2: Improve the biodiversity of the district, consistent with the biodiversity pledge adopted by the Council

Progress:

- Trial changes to mowing regimes have resulted in significant new populations of orchids and other wildflowers being discovered. Sites are actively managed to ensure all residents are content.
- Following selection to become a trial organisation for Natural England's Green Infrastructure tool, officers have attended related training workshops.
- Parish tree, hedge and wildflower planting application form and guidance updated ready for publication in July.

Page 44

What we plan to do next quarter:

- Working on mapping sites where changes in mowing regimes will enhance wildflower potential.
- Tree Canopy Report presented to Cabinets for approval. Start of Tree Planting Strategy development.
- Launch of Tree Canopy Survey web maps to provide the public with online access to ward by ward tree canopy data.
- Recruit a Geography Graduate to work on the tree strategy data project, using Natural England Green Infrastructure tools and tree data to identify land suitable for tree planting across the district.
- Launch of 2022/23 Tree, Hedge and Wildflower planting programme with all parishes.

Environment

Objective 3: To promote a safe, healthy, and sustainable environment for our districts

Progress:

- We are ahead of schedule with the Food Standards Agency's (FSA) Recovery Plan, to tackle interventions and food registrations.
- Parking Strategy – roadshow events took place between 21st–28th June with engagement from apx 200 people. The online survey closed on 31st July and received over 2,000 responses.
- Working alongside the Suffolk Waste Partnership, we are developing a workplan as well as an educational and promotional campaign to reduce contamination in recycling and to increase glass recycling performance.
- Working on a new model for Waste Services to implement the requirements of the Resource and Waste Strategy
- Clean Air Day promoted on 16th June, running sessions for local primary school children to design air quality superheroes and learn about the issue.

What we plan to do next quarter:

- Parking Strategy – analyse the outputs of the online survey and take the draft strategy to Cabinet in October 2022
- Climate change and biodiversity annual report – to be published on the Councils website
- Inspections to be carried out following the FSA's recovery plan and resume at a frequency that is not less than that determined by the Food Safety Act Code of Practice

Customers

Headline Performance Indicators

Combined data for both councils



1,750
daily
web visits (av.)

43% decrease from last quarter. Stricter cookie controls are masking a proportion of visits. We have also seen 31,978 online forms submitted during Q1 (an increase of 27% from Q4).



630/685
calls per day (av.) total
visits to the CAP

6% call increase from Q4. Total of 170 customers attended the Stowmarket CAP (increase due to energy rebate). We have offered staff overtime to try and support with the increase in demand.



81
email responded to
per day (av.)

6% decrease from last quarter. We look to prioritise e-mails in quieter periods or outside of working hours.



50
compliments

Decrease of 11% from Q4 (or 6 compliments)



150
Social media responses
issued

Decrease of 51% from Q4

Customers

Headline Performance Indicators

Combined data for both councils



4.56
out of 5

77% of customers rated 5/5 for our online form process (no change from Q3)



26%
abandon rate

4% increase from Q4. We have seen a higher than usual level of staff successful in secondment positions (particularly in housing) and are currently recruiting to backfill these positions to improve abandon rates.



210
stage 1 complaints

Increase of 3% from Q4. Of these, 43% were closed as service requests (90) the top 3 areas of complaints were: Repairs, public realm (grass cutting schedules, littering and waste services (missed collections)



5 min & 03 sec
wait time (av.)

Wait time has increased (from 3 mins 55 Q4). This is due to energy rebate activity and CT billing.



8,781/2,950
chatbot and automated telephone sessions

Chatbot activity increased by 91% from Q4 and automated telephony up 12% from Q4.

Customers

Objective 1: We will implement the technology capabilities that support and enhance customer and employee experience, invest in our people to give them confidence to use and promote digital services and tools, and underpin this with an ethos and culture of listening and engagement.

Progress:

- We launched and published our complaints policies on the website, and we have implemented a new satisfaction survey at the end of our complaints process, which we will monitor customer satisfaction to drive improvements to our service.
- Our chatbot use has increased by 91% since the navigation bot implementation with waste and recycling, Council tax and garden waste in the top 3 customer enquiries.
- We developed the cost-of-living action plan which was agreed at cabinet.

Page 48

What we plan to do next quarter:

- Monitor feedback from our new complaints survey to drive further improvements.
- Continue to monitor the use of the navigation bot and continue to make improvements, given the bot learns through being asked more questions.
- Once the cost-of-living coordinator has joined, we will commence the work as agreed in the plan with pace and urgency.

Customers

Objective 2: We will develop and deliver a phased approach to supporting customers with digital inclusion and digital upskilling by working with like-minded community partners and using insight and intelligence to baseline our approach and measure our success.

Progress:

- We selected 2 sheltered schemes to commence our digital tenants skills work and attended a site visit to check the feasibility of running sessions at these locations.
- We attended and provided digital skills support to those attending the Communities Together East Anglia Tea and Tech Sessions in Stowmarket Library.
- We presented at the SCC Policy Development Panel, providing information on the Digital Journey and our work in the digital inclusion space, which will feed into their review of digital inclusion work across Suffolk.
- We are providing support in the Customer Access Points, assisting our customers in uploading evidence via iPads and using this opportunity to further understand the digital skills support required by our customers.

What we plan to do next quarter:

- Digital Skills pilot at sheltered accommodation sites to be further developed, with a view to have pilot sessions
- Our Digital Journey webpages will include an events page, listing digital skills events taking place across the Districts.
- Support the Stowmarket Tea & Tech sessions, helping customers to go online and explore extension opportunities across the Districts.
- Finalise our Digital Journey framework, compile information on all elements of the offer, including digital heatmap data summary and a compilation of best practice in the digital skills space from across the country.

Customers

Objective 3: We are committed to putting our customers first by reviewing our current processes and re-designing them to ensure that they are simple, intuitive and maximise the use of technology.

Progress:

- We created a Business Process Reengineering (BPR) Framework to help deliver efficiencies and improved customer satisfaction.
- SCC is in the final stages of building a shared device for BMSDC and Citizens advice, to be replicated for our digital hubs approach.
- We commenced the early stages of our digital platform project (replacement of the websites and online forms) with the successful supplier to be selected by the end of July.

Page 50

What we plan to do next quarter:

- Roll out the BPR framework and start delivering projects focused on the key online processes to support our digital platform work.
- Test the SCC device late August, within an existing hub location for wider roll out thereafter.
- Create a more detailed plan regarding our digital platform roll out and explore opportunities for customers to test some of the new processes to capture feedback.



Mid Suffolk Communities Headline Performance Indicators



Community Grants

Q1 allocations



£207,872.30

Capital Grant Allocation

Page 51

£234,500

£106 Funds Allocated

£14,749.50

Minor Grants Awarded

20

VCSE organisations supported through Revenue Grants



Community Safety

Anti-Social Behaviour cases reviewed by the ASB partnership in Q1;

7

ASB cases reviewed

14%

of ASB cases open more than 6 months

1

ASB community triggers called for

Allocation - Grants that have formally been offered to projects/groups.

The Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), Crime and Policing Act 2014 introduced the Community Trigger.

The trigger is designed to give victims of ongoing ASB the right to request a review of their case, and bring agencies together to take a collaborative approach to finding a solution.

Communities

Objective 1: To create great places to live and to empower local people and communities to shape what happens in their area

Progress:

- Connect & Catch up sessions continue to be held monthly with a variety of learning topics across statutory and voluntary services.
- The Women's Tour came to Mid Suffolk 6th June. Banners were exposed and Activity Packs were distributed to schools on the route.
- Torch relay took place Friday, 13th May – 1st June and parishes were supported to participate along the route.
- Results from the Youth Forum survey were collected and work around the survey's outcomes will commence.
- Partnership Management of Leisure Providers: Government funding for a 'Changing Space' facility was awarded at Stradbroke and we will work with Everyone Active to procure the build.
- Suffolk Volunteering Strategy: Officers are attending working groups to help its development.

Communities

Objective 1: To create great places to live and to empower local people and communities to shape what happens in their area

What we plan to do next quarter:

- Virtual "Connect & Catch Up" sessions to be held 2-3 times a month for statutory and voluntary organisations.
- Complete scoping on the Community Awards.
- Continue work with Student Life and commence work around the outcomes of the Youth Forum survey.
- A draft of the Employer Supported Volunteering policy is under development for the Councils with an accompanying paper outlining any key decisions to be made.
- Meetings with Partnership Management of Leisure Providers, with agenda items including asset management and energy costs.
- Consider future proposal for a social action challenge with schools to address Year 6 transiting into Secondary Schools.
- Develop a Family Fun event in Stowmarket to offer an informal place where families can enjoy activities and access information from agencies addressing various life issues.

Communities

Objective 2: To effectively deliver our Community Safety Statutory responsibilities deliver on the priorities agreed within the Western Suffolk Community Safety Partnership (WSCSP) Action Plan

Progress:

- A WSCSP meeting was held to understand how the CSPs Strategic Assessment is completed, to agree the partnerships' strategic priorities for 2022/23, and to contribute to ideas to help formulate the annual Action Plan.
- Officers continue to represent MSDC at the Suffolk Violence and Abuse Partnership, partner discussions held around the new VAWG Strategy, and the actions required to drive the strategy.
- A total of 7 ASB cases were reviewed by the Anti-Social Behaviour partnership in Q1 and further 26 lower risk ASB cases by our officers.
- A 'Situational Risk Assessment' has now been completed, in collaboration with the Prevent Delivery Group.
- Regular representation from officers at the Modern Slavery Network. Current work includes consulting with CSPs and wider partners, to develop a Suffolk Strategy and Action Plan. A Modern Slavery Awareness Week took place at the end of June with the focus of the campaign around raising awareness of Modern Slavery, spotting the signs, and signposting

What we plan to do next quarter:

- Officers will participate in the ASB Awareness Week at the end of July in Stowmarket and Eye.
- Further Ecins (case management system) training to be delivered to new and existing users. 3 sessions to be delivered throughout July.
- Continue to support the WSCSP to drive forward the Action Plan.

Communities

Objective 3: To deliver a Community Grants Services that is inclusive and transparent, supports community participation & activity and works with Voluntary and Community Sector organisations to develop thriving communities

Progress:

- Capital grants: 36.4% allocated to 18 projects.
- Minor grants: 49.1% allocated to 16 projects. Of this, £6,800 spent towards 7 Jubilee projects.
- Revenue grants: £312,063.00 awarded to 20 organisations. Includes the Mid Suffolk Millions uplift. All offer letters have been returned by applicants and Q1 uplift spent.
Community Restart Funding: remains fully allocated and closed for new applications.
- Locality Awards: 39 applications processed and 9.5% of total funding spent. Training was provided to the Locality Officers.
- S106: Needham Market Pavilion allocated £220,000 and Beyton Village Green allocated £14,500

What we plan to do next quarter:

- Continue to progress pipeline projects.
- Locality Awards to be administered by Locality Officers instead of the Grants Team.



Mid Suffolk Wellbeing

Headline Performance Indicators



17

Children attended Family Park Cooking in Stowmarket, Eye & Woolpit during Easter

Page 56



35

Children attended Adventure Days in Stowmarket, Eye & Woolpit during Easter

3



Families Supported in Needham Market through Chill, Chat and Play.



61

Children attended Free Swimming sessions during Easter in Stowmarket



7

Primary schools taking part in the Active Schools programme.



5

Mums took part in Chill, Chat and Play buggy walks.



Mid Suffolk Wellbeing

Headline Performance Indicators



34,418

Households supported
with Council Tax Energy
Rebate under the
mandatory scheme

A total of £5,162,700 spent



108

Households supported
with Council Tax Energy
Rebate under the
discretionary scheme

A total of £16,200 spent

Wellbeing

Objective 1: To develop the Council's first Wellbeing Strategy to ensure that we put the wellbeing of our communities at the heart of everything we do.

Progress:

- Holiday Activity Fund (HAF) Easter Half Term: 30 activities across the districts, 1,904 free spaces available, 1,734 places were booked.
- HAF May Half Term: 32 children attended science-based activities at Kinetic Science, 31 young people attended drop-in sessions at The Mix and 7 children Attended Family Park Cooking.
- Chill, Chat and Play programme: 7 mothers attended the Needham Market group and home visits offered to 3 mothers. Five families are regularly attending Buggy walks.
- "Living Well" was delivered in Eye over a six-week period. Positive feedback was given and an evaluation is underway.
- Chair Based Exercise (CBE) training completed to support residents within our Sheltered Housing Schemes.
- Active Suffolk held a virtual launch of the Active Schools Programme in June with 7 schools attending.
- Suffolk Walking Festival: 12 walks in Mid Suffolk with 83% of the walks sold out.
- Virtual Dementia Tour training was delivered at the Michael Burke Centre in Eye for professionals across the Northwest INT.

Wellbeing

Objective 1: To develop the Council's first Wellbeing Strategy to ensure that we put the wellbeing of our communities at the heart of everything we do.

What we plan to do next quarter:

- The Summer HAF Programme will be launched with a wide range of free activities and food for children across schools.
- Evaluation of the Living Well programme will be developed to understand its benefits.
- The roll out of Ageing Well sessions is planned in 5 locations across the Northwest INT area, with the intention to start the first sessions in Debenham in August.
- SHELF – recruit a dedicated Sports Development Officer to develop community sport pathways and lead on the 'Partnerships' to consider future operating models for the site(s).
- Work with Stowmarket Dementia Action Alliance and SNEE Dementia Forum to further understand the dementia support needed across the district and funding required.
- To continue to explore options for providing Chair Based exercise training opportunities.
- Work with Activities Unlimited to establish a baseline of activities and the best way to support disabled children to access activities, utilising the allocation of £150,000.
- Work with Ipswich & East Suffolk Alliance to encourage better community & personalised care usage of the Michael Burke Centre in Eye.

Mid Suffolk Housing

Headline Performance Indicators



 **31**

Households placed into temporary accommodation

Demand for Temporary Accommodation has increased since Q4.



4

New Affordable Homes Built or Acquired

There continue to be issues with the availability of materials and labour which is delaying handover of properties



31

cases where homelessness has successfully been prevented or relieved

Performance has remained steady

54



Properties relet (not temporary accommodation)

There continues to be a good supply of properties available for reletting

46



average number of days for standard VOID re-lets

Void times continue to be affected by supply and COVID issues.

Housing

Objective 1: Enabling delivery and provision of homes within the Districts.

Progress:

- Needham Project: four studio flats in Needham Market, a two-bed property in Stowmarket. Further seven properties in Needham Market and a House of Multiple Occupation in Needham Market – units available to homeless clients from end of April.
- Completion of the new five bed rough sleeper unit at Eric Jones House.
- There were 14 housing specific planning applications granted, which will deliver 44 homes.
- Completion of 4 new homes for the Council on a developer led site in Haughley.
- Consultants completed RIBA 2 report for new exemplar market and affordable development scheme.
- Initial garage review undertaken with sites identified 'green' having potential for housing delivery.
- Start on site at the former Stowmarket middle school site with demolition works and the construction of 42 new council homes.

Housing

Objective 1: Enabling delivery and provision of homes within the Districts.

What we plan to do next quarter:

- Award of demolition contract on the former Paddock House site, Eye to enable delivery of 16 new Council homes.
- Commence engagement for exemplar market and affordable development scheme.
- Bring a paper to Cabinet to progress an exemplar scheme at Elmswell.
- Appointment of shared ownership officer and sales and marketing agent to oversee delivery of new build shared ownership.
- Completion of the first phase at Needham Market, Former HQ building and handover of the market homes and 7 affordable flats to the Council (Chambers Green).

Housing

Objective 2: Digital transformation to improve services to our residents

Progress:

- An online reporting form for damp, mould and processes for direct referral have been developed.
- Issued our first targeted e-bulletin to those on universal credit to encourage tenants to update their gov.uk accounts.
- Voids and Workflow module in Open Housing went live and rolled out the first vans with the van stock module.

The Customer Relationship Management Open Housing module is built and ready to launch in April 2023 with new Housing system.

- Remote Assist (video call with tenants) rolled out to teams. The service was promoted to tenants via our My Home Bulletin.
- Designed a notification form for relatives to use to inform of a tenant's death. To go live Q2.
- Started a pilot of digital skills training for sheltered housing residents.

What we plan to do next quarter:

- Complete procurement exercise to bring on board a company to support us for five years in delivery satisfaction survey with tenants – using a mixture of digital and telephone.
- Analyse results from the recent Tenant Engagement survey to write Strategy for adoption in October 2022.

Mid Suffolk Health of the Organisation

Headline Performance Indicators

Combined data for both Councils if not specified



7.80

average no. of days
sickness per FTE

*Numbers were slightly
down from Q4*



1219

Total number of days
lost to sickness

*Top 2 reasons for absence: Coronavirus and
Musculo Skeletal – same as Q4*



51,200

Mid Suffolk Twitter
impressions

*'impressions' are the number of times a
Twitter user sees our Tweets*



76,578

Mid Suffolk Reach
for Facebook

*'reach' is the number of unique users
who had any content from our Facebook
page or about the page enter their screen*



1173

Mid Suffolk Committee /
Council meeting views

*There were 14 meetings in Q4, with
34 members of the public attending and
3 joint meetings with 49 YouTube views*

Health of the Organisation

Objective 1: Develop and implement a comprehensive 'People' Strategy that ensures we are a great organisation to work for, that our people are supported to learn and grow, energised and enabled to deliver our ambitions

Progress:

- The 2nd employee pulse survey was launched. Results available in July.
- All employee wellbeing modules to support employees with mental health were launched in June.
- Our internship programme started in June and we welcomed 4 interns to work across departments.
- Our annual organisation development proposition was agreed at People Board and work commenced on scoping out modules relating to change.
- Delivered sessions to our people from our Employee Assistance Provider and the Money and Pension Service relating to financial support and wellbeing.

What we plan to do next quarter:

- Pull together action plans based on feedback from our 2nd pulse survey.
- Scope the overall programme around Equality, Diversity and Inclusion and commence equality, diversity and inclusion workshops.
- Continue to work through our overall reward proposition.
- Continue with our review of all HR policy and processes.
- Start the transition of data over to our new HR Information system ready to go live in October.

Health of the Organisation

Objective 2: Provide robust effective management of the Councils finances, including our capital projects and contracts. We will use our resources in a sustainable way and prioritise based upon our Corporate Plan.

Progress:

- Tender evaluation completed for the replacement Financial Management System and bidders notified of the intention to award the contract to the successful bidder.
- Information prepared for the General Fund and HRA Outturn and presented to SLT.
- Work started on the 2021/22 Statement of Accounts.
- Final COVID impact returns completed for the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities.

Page 66

What we plan to do next quarter:

- Publish the 2021/22 Draft Statement of Accounts (2020/21 audit to resume)
- 2021/22 General Fund and HRA Outturn to be presented to Cabinet
- 2021/22 Treasury Management Outturn to be presented to Joint Audit & Standards Committee
- Onboarding with supplier of replacement Financial Management System and further communication with SLT & ELT

Health of the Organisation

Objectives 3: Effective and efficient management of our property portfolio to make the best use of our assets.

Progress:

- Technical Plans and specification to reconfigure the Gold floorplate at Endeavour House have been progressed to next gateway.
- Council Owned Companies completed business plan process for approval
- Commencement of Infrastructure works at Gateway 14
- CIFCO continued to make full debt repayments to the Council and its rent collection continue to exceed KPI.

Page 67

What we plan to do next quarter:

- Plan decant of Gold floorplate in preparation for reconfiguration works to commence. Develop detailed programme.
- Develop options for the Depot and Touchdown Projects
- Continue programme of assets reviews, including a compliance review and compiling an asset inventory for general fund held land and property
- Commence demolition of Phase 2 Former Needham Market HQ Site.

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 11

MID SUFFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL

TO: Cabinet	REPORT NUMBER: MCa/22/18
FROM: David Burn- Cabinet Member for Planning	DATE OF MEETING: 5 th September 2022
OFFICER: Tom Barker Director Planning and Building Control	KEY DECISION REF NO. CAB360

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY (CIL) - CIL EXPENDITURE PROGRAMME SEPTEMBER 2022

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 The CIL Expenditure Framework and the CIL Expenditure Framework Communications Strategy were adopted by Mid Suffolk on the 21st July 2022. These documents were also accompanied by the CIL Key Dates calendar 2022/23 (see background Papers). All these documents are due to be considered by Babergh at its next Council meeting on the 20st September 2022.
- 1.2 The processes and governance around CIL expenditure is set out in these documents and the type of infrastructure that CIL monies can be spent on is set out in each Councils Infrastructure Funding Statement – Infrastructure List (Background Documents refer).
- 1.3 CIL expenditure operates using a process of twice-yearly bid rounds which occur on the 1st - 31st May and 1st - 31st October each year. Once all the Bids have been validated, all valid Bids are then screened for the availability of s106 funds and other funding streams. Following this all-valid Bids are prioritised using criteria set out in the CIL Expenditure Framework and recommendations on Valid Bids are included within a CIL Expenditure Programme for each District. The CIL Expenditure Programme for that District will be considered by that Councils Cabinet with decisions (on all valid Bids) either for Cabinet to make or for Cabinet to note (if the Bid has been determined using delegated powers).
- 1.4 This report seeks to obtain approval by Cabinet for Mid Suffolk's CIL Expenditure Programme – September 2022 which forms Appendix A to this report. This report contains the assessment of three CIL Bids (M22-13, M22-02, and M22-14) including the judgement around the prioritisation criteria for those Bids (Appendix B).

2. OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 2.1 There is a diverse spectrum of approaches to CIL expenditure across the country from Unitary Authorities who have absorbed CIL into their individual Capital Programmes to others who ringfence all funds to be spent locally. A range of different approaches was identified in Appendix A of the Framework for CIL Expenditure report provided to Cabinet's on the 5th and 8th of February 2018 and discussed in full during the workshops with the Joint Member advisory panel.

Members adopted the documents set out in paragraph 1.1 above by Council decision in April 2018 which were subsequently reviewed and adopted on the 19th March 2019 (Babergh) and 18th March 2019 (Mid Suffolk) and further reviewed for the third time and adopted by both Councils on the 20th April 2020 and 23rd March 2021 (Babergh) and 25th March 2021 (Mid Suffolk) respectively. The fourth review took place in June 2022 and Mid Suffolk approved the changes on the 21st July 2022. All the changes/documents will be considered by Babergh on the 20th September 2022.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 That the CIL Expenditure Programme (March 2022) and accompanying technical assessment of the CIL Bid – M22-13, M22-02, and M22-14 (forming Appendices, A and B) and which include decisions on these CIL Bid for Cabinet to make and approve and to note (delegated decision only) are as follows: -

Decisions for Cabinet to make: Local Infrastructure Fund

CIL Bid, Location and Infrastructure Proposed	Amount of CIL Bid and total cost of the Infrastructure	Cabinet Decision
M22-13 RINGSHALL Play Area	<p>Amount of CIL Bid £20,566.35</p> <p>Total costs of the project £54,856.08</p> <p>Other funding sources are</p> <p>Ringshall Parish Council Neighbourhood CIL Reserves £16,000.00</p> <p>Donation £1,000.00</p> <p>Fundraising £350.00</p> <p>MSDC Community Grant £16,939.73</p>	<p>Recommendation to Cabinet to approve CIL Bid M22-13 for £20,566.35 from the Local Infrastructure Fund</p>

Decisions for Cabinet to make: Strategic Infrastructure Fund

CIL Bid, Location and Infrastructure Proposed	Amount of CIL Bid and total cost of the Infrastructure	Cabinet Decision
M22-14 THURSTON Rail Feasibility Study	Amount of CIL Bid £100,000.00 Total costs of the project £100,000.00	Recommendation to Cabinet to approve CIL Bid M22-14 for £100,000.00 from the Strategic Infrastructure Fund (with the awarded unspent funds (£100,000) under the previously approved CIL Bid M20-07 for Thurston Rail station feasibility study being returned to the Ringfenced Infrastructure Fund (Thurston) after the 11 th September 2022 when the 2 year CIL Bid offer letter expires).

Decisions for Cabinet to note: Ringfenced Infrastructure Fund (Botesdale)

CIL Bid, Location and Infrastructure Proposed	Amount of CIL Bid and total cost of the Infrastructure	Cabinet Decision
M22-02 BOTESDALE Recreation Ground Entrance Infrastructure and picnic tables	Amount of CIL Bid £9,757.50 Total costs of the project £13,010.00 Other funding sources are Botesdale Parish Council £3,252.50	Recommendation for Cabinet to note the delegated decision for CIL Bid M22-02 for £9,757.50 from the Ringfenced Infrastructure Fund (Botesdale)

- 3.2 Cabinet is also asked to note and endorse this CIL Expenditure Programme which includes the position in respect of approved CIL Bids from Rounds 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 - (Appendix A Section B) together with details of emerging infrastructure /CIL Bids (Appendix A Section C).

4. REASON FOR DECISION

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) monies have been collected since the implementation of CIL on the 11th of April 2016. The CIL Expenditure Framework was originally adopted in April 2018 and reviewed with amendments adopted on the 18th of March 2019, 20th April 2020, 23rd and 25th March 2021 and 21st July 2022 (Mid Suffolk fourth review only). All the changes/documents from the fourth review will be considered by Babergh on the 20th September 2022. The CIL Expenditure Framework requires the production of a CIL Expenditure Programme for each District which contains decisions for Cabinet to make or note on CIL Bids for CIL expenditure. These decisions relating to the expenditure of CIL monies form one of the ways in which necessary infrastructure supporting growth is delivered.

5. KEY INFORMATION

5.1 Given the determination of “available monies” for CIL Bids M22-02, M22-13 and M22-14 which are the subject of this report - (paragraphs 6.8 - 6.9 inclusive) Members are advised:

- Bid round 9 opened between 1st - 31st May 2022. All new Bids received have been acknowledged. Under the CIL Expenditure Framework all Bids are examined and validated, and where valid they are then screened, consulted upon, and assessed against prioritisation criteria (under the agreed procedures). The decisions are then presented to Cabinet to make and/or note (where delegated decisions have been made). These are included in the CIL Expenditure Programme and the Technical Assessments, and both are presented to Cabinet to consider.
- This CIL Expenditure Programme document focuses on the following CIL Bids. Further key information about these Bids is set out below (augmented by the Technical Assessments comprising Appendix B): -
 - **M22-02 BOTESDALE Recreation Ground Entrance Infrastructure and picnic tables**
- This project aims to regenerate the Botesdale Recreation Ground so that it provides facilities for the whole of the community so that everyone can benefit from this open space for Health and Wellbeing. The community have been consulted and this project has full support from the District Member and Health Centre.
- This CIL bid will provide funding for the entrance infrastructure and picnic tables for the site.
- The whole project will provide Health and Fitness Area’s, Accessible routes, Eco route and Disability parking.
- This project will provide an area for all age groups to enjoy and benefit from. The new facilities will help to help to support the health and wellbeing of ages within the community.

- The amount of CIL funding is regarded as acceptable under the terms of the CIL Expenditure Framework as the CIL Bid of £9,757.50 represents 75% of the total project costs. It lies within the community infrastructure thresholds of not exceeding £100,000 and 75% of the total costs. This project has been delivered under the Community Infrastructure section within the Infrastructure Funding Statement (Infrastructure List) for Mid Suffolk.

➤ **M22-13 RINGSHALL Play Area**

- This proposal represents an “oven ready” scheme with evidence of wide community support that would provide additional leisure and community facilities for the community and encourages active outdoor play for the children. The project will be funded through collaborative spend, with the CIL fund portion being 37.5% of the costs funded from the Local Infrastructure Fund, together with funding contributions from the Ringshall Parish Council Neighbourhood CIL Reserves, donation, fundraising event and MSDC community grant.
- The amount of CIL funding is regarded as acceptable under the terms of the CIL Expenditure Framework as the CIL Bid of £20,566.35 represents 37.5% of the total project costs. It lies within the community infrastructure thresholds of not exceeding £100,000 and 75% of the total costs. This project has been delivered under the Community Infrastructure section within the Infrastructure Funding Statement (Infrastructure List) for Mid Suffolk.

➤ **M22-07 THURSTON Rail Station Level Crossing, Closure and Diversion Feasibility Study**

- This project is to complete a feasibility study to establish what mitigation is best suited, in the light of the cumulative growth; both recently constructed and committed for the area of Thurston. The project to provide a safer and more convenient access to Platform 1. It is a key infrastructure project to accommodate the housing development both recently carried out and committed for Thurston and is included in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan as essential infrastructure. The scope of the feasibility study has been expanded to consider cycling opportunities as well as considering the impact upon parking as set above.
- This bid is for a continuation of funds for the completion of a Network Rail Governance for Railway Investment Project (GRIP) Stage 3 Feasibility study, for a rail related infrastructure project. This feasibility study for Thurston is underway by Network Rail and significant progress has been made but outstanding work still requires completion around highway matters and the parking and cycling elements. The allocation of funds from the Thurston Ringfenced Infrastructure Fund for this feasibility study was originally made by MSDC Cabinet in September 2020. The 2 year offer letter was sent out on the 11th of September 2020 with the offer being accepted by Network Rail. These awarded funds for the completion of the feasibility study expire on the 11th of September 2022 and this new CIL Bid has been submitted to allow the completion of the feasibility study so that it can

continue to be paid for and a rail project can continue to be developed once the results are known.

- The current and committed growth identified for Thurston and the surrounding area would in combination increase potential usage. Safety risks are important considerations. Network Rail are obligated by the Regulator (the Office of Road and Rail) to mitigate the safety risk and a project group exists (including Network Rail representatives, Highway representatives, Parish Council and District and County Members together with Suffolk County Council and BMSDC Council officers) to steer this project forward in line with the CIL Expenditure Framework requirements. In May 2020, Network Rail presented the latest Narrative Risk Assessment (December 2019) to the local stakeholders including SCC, SH, BMSDC and Thurston Parish Council. This assessment took account of recent increased usage of the station level crossing and noted that the safety risk of the crossing will increase with the anticipated population growth from new housing developments in Thurston in the next few years. The Feasibility Study started in September 2020 and substantive progress has been made but it is not yet complete, and the next meeting of the working group will take place in August 2022.
- This is important infrastructure, and the feasibility study is a necessary part of the process to realise the required infrastructure. Carrying out a feasibility study is necessary to comply with the rail companies established and procedural way of working. For rail infrastructure, the CIL Expenditure Framework developed by the cross-party, cross-Council, Member working group has specifically included feasibility studies (as CIL eligible) for rail projects as it would be impossible to deliver a rail infrastructure project without such a feasibility study. There was an earlier feasibility study carried out by Network Rail at Thurston rail station crossing (2015). However, this predates the current one by several years. This earlier feasibility study was initiated by the rail companies themselves and District CIL was not used to pay for it. The current feasibility study is following an agreed scope for the project which our Infrastructure officers, the Highway Authority, Network Rail, Thurston Parish, Ward Members and the County Councillor have all agreed to. and we await the completion of the study in due course.
- The key benefits of the project would be:
 - Improved safety for all pedestrians.
 - Improved interchange facilities and access to rail services for all users.
 - Removal of the crossing would also remove a constraint on running more (or longer) passenger or freight services along this section of railway.
- On this basis this CIL Bid for the continuation of funds for this Rail Feasibility Study should be supported. However following the changes to the CIL Expenditure Framework (fourth review) it is recommended in this instance that the earlier funds of £100,000 which were agreed and which remain unspent should be returned to the Ringfenced Infrastructure Fund (from where they came) when the previous 2 year CIL Bid offer letter expires) and the costs of the completion of this Feasibility Study should be taken from the Strategic Infrastructure Fund (as the definition of Strategic Infrastructure in the CIL Expenditure Framework includes rail).

- 5.2 This CIL Expenditure Programme also provides an up-to-date progress position on all those CIL Bids which have previously been approved in Bid rounds 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 together with a section which outlines the progress of emerging CIL Bids which are being discussed at pre submission stage (Appendix A section C).

6. LINKS TO JOINT CORPORATE PLAN

- 6.1 The effective spending of CIL monies will contribute to all the three priority areas that Councillors identified in the Joint Corporate Plan. Economy and Environment Housing and Strong and Healthy Communities.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 The adopted CIL Expenditure Framework is critical to the funding of infrastructure to support inclusive growth and sustainable development.
- 7.2 The CIL Regulations stipulate that CIL monies which are collected must be spent on Infrastructure. Before 1st September 2019, each Council was required to publish a list of infrastructure that they will put the CIL monies towards. These lists were known as the "Regulation 123 Lists". However, on the 1st of September 2019, new CIL Regulations were enacted, with the CIL 123 Lists being abolished, and in order to provide clarity given this changing situation, each Council adopted a CIL Position Statement containing a list of infrastructure that it would spend its CIL monies on. The authority for this was provided by a Council decision in March 2019 when the First Review of the CIL Expenditure Framework was undertaken, and a revised scheme was agreed (by both Councils). The CIL Position Statements were identical for both Councils.
- 7.3 However, these replacement documents (known as the CIL Position Statement) were replaced by separate Infrastructure Funding Statements (Infrastructure List) for both Councils They were both approved by each Councils Cabinet in November 2021.
- 7.4 CIL is collected and allocated in accordance with the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended). Each Council retains up to 5% of the total CIL income for administration of CIL. From the remainder, 15% is allocated to Parish or Town Councils (subject to a cap) but where there is a made Neighbourhood Plan in place this figure rises to 25% (without a cap). For those parishes where there is no Parish or Town Council in place the Council retains the monies and spends the CIL Neighbourhood funds through consultation with the Parish.
- 7.5 Since the implementation of CIL for both Councils on the 11th of April 2016 there have been ten payments to Town/Parish Councils; these have taken place in October 2016, April and October 2017, April and October 2018, April and October 2019, April and October 2020, April and October 2021 and May 2022. At the time that the Neighbourhood payments are made, the 20% set aside for Strategic Infrastructure fund is also undertaken. The Strategic Infrastructure Fund money is stored separately to the Local Infrastructure Fund at this point. In addition, money is also stored in a Ringfenced Fund (explained in Paragraph 7.7 below). As this accounting requires Finance to verify the figures, daily accounting in this way would be too cumbersome and resource hungry to carry out. There is no

adverse impact on the Bid Round process or cycle to this method of accounting. Indeed, these dates work well with the Bid round process. (Paragraph 1.3 refers).

7.6 The remaining 80% of the CIL monies comprises the Local Infrastructure Fund with the exception of the monies held in the Ringfenced Fund (explained in paragraph 7.7 below).

7.7 Within the CIL Expenditure Framework, infrastructure provision for major housing developments is prioritised and ringfenced for spend against these housing projects. In this way housing growth occurring within the districts is supported by infrastructure provision. When commencement of these major housing schemes occurs, monies are collected according to the CIL payment plan in place. If the scale of development is large the CIL payment plan could be up to 5 equal payments collected over a two-year timescale. Smaller developments are required to pay the money in less instalments and over a shorter timescale. The monies (accrued from developments of 10 dwellings and above) are held in a Ringfenced Infrastructure Fund account separate from the Strategic and Local Infrastructure funds to ensure the monies are safeguarded towards infrastructure supporting these developments. The remaining unallocated monies are known as the “available funds” and it is these funds that can fund the majority of CIL bids.

7.8 These available funds are: -

- Strategic Infrastructure Fund (including interest) as of 31st March 2022 = £4,616,829.25
- Total Ringfenced Infrastructure Fund as of 31st March 2022 = £9,585,173.72
- Local Infrastructure Fund available as of 31st March 2022 = £3,607,928.22

7.9 These are expressed as follows:

EXPENDITURE	TOTAL
Total Expenditure allocated in Bid Round 1-8 (Strategic Infrastructure Fund only)	£ 1,698,614.03
Percentage of fund allocated to projects	27%
Total Expenditure allocated in Bid Round 1-8 (Ringfenced Fund only – including the delegated decision for Botesdale included in this report)	£4,811,618.74
Percentage of fund allocated to projects	33%
Total Expenditure allocated in Bid Round 1-8 (Local Infrastructure Fund only)	£2,282,621.00

Percentage of fund allocated to projects	39%
AVAILABLE FUNDS FOR BID ROUND 9 – September 2022	TOTAL
Total amount available for Expenditure in Bid round 9 (Strategic Infrastructure Fund)	£4,616,829.25
Total amount available for Expenditure in Bid round 9 (Ringfenced Fund)	£9,585,173.72
Total amount available for Expenditure in Bid round 9 (Local Infrastructure Fund)	£3,607,928.22

8. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1 The detailed framework for CIL expenditure is legally sound and robust and was designed including a legal representative from the Councils Shared Legal Service (who also attended each of the Joint Member workshop sessions) and agreed the adopted CIL Expenditure Framework documents (prior to consideration by Cabinet and Council of both Districts).
- 8.2 This report and the accompanying CIL Expenditure Programme for Mid Suffolk District Council – September 2022 – Appendix A (including the technical assessments comprising Appendix B) have also been endorsed as being sound and legally compliant by the Councils Shared Legal Service.
- 8.3 Governance arrangements agreed in April 2018, and which have remained largely unchanged as part of the second CIL Expenditure Framework Review of 2020 are clear in respect of the determination of these Bids. They are Cabinet decisions and paragraph 3.1 of the CIL Expenditure Framework allows Bids to come forward independent of others if there are exceptional reasons.
- 8.4 Regulation 62 of the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) required CIL charging authorities to publish monitoring statistics for collection allocations and expenditure of CIL monies by the 31st of December for each year. The 2017, 2018 and 2019 Monitoring Report for both Councils are published on the websites (see below).

[https://www.midsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/CIL-and-S106-Documents/Mid Suffolk-District-Council-CIL-Monitoring-Report-2016-17.pdf](https://www.midsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/CIL-and-S106-Documents/Mid_Suffolk-District-Council-CIL-Monitoring-Report-2016-17.pdf)

<https://www.midsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/CIL-and-S106-Documents/FINAL-MSDC-Reg-62-Report.pdf>

<https://www.midsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/community-infrastructure-levy-and-section-106/community-infrastructure-levy-cil/cil-reporting/>

- 8.5 Under the CIL Regulations 2019, each Council has produced and approved an annual Infrastructure Funding Statement (dealing with both CIL, s106 developer

contributions and Neighbourhood CIL). There is also a requirement for each Council to produce an “Infrastructure List” – a list of infrastructure projects that each Council is /or will be funding going forward. (Under the CIL Regulations 2019 this must be produced annually by both Councils with the first one meeting a deadline of 31st December 2020.

8.6 For Mid Suffolk, the current annual Infrastructure Funding Statement was approved by Cabinet on the 1st November 2021. This document (which includes the “Infrastructure List”) was published on the Councils Website on the 1st November 2021. (See Background Papers).

9. RISK MANAGEMENT

9.1 The following have been identified as the key risks pertaining to this report.

9.2 Key risks are set out below:

Risk Description	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation Measures
<p>Failure to allocate expenditure such that if we do not secure investment in infrastructure (schools, health, public transport improvements etc.), then development is stifled and/or unsustainable.</p> <p>Current Risk Score: 6</p>	Unlikely (2)	Bad (3)	<p>Adopted Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), secures investment on infrastructure via the planning process (which includes S106). Creating the Joint Corporate Plan, the emerging Joint Local Plan with associated Infrastructure strategy and Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Infrastructure Funding Statement will ensure that infrastructure across both Councils is addressed. New Anglia LEP Economic Strategy, draft created together with the Councils Open for Business Strategy.</p>
<p>Failure to produce a yearly Regulation 62 report would result in non-compliance with the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) and may mean that Members and the public are not aware of CIL income and expenditure activities. Under the CIL Regulations 2019 an annual Funding</p>	Highly Unlikely (1)	Noticeable/Minor (2)	<p>The Infrastructure Team produces the required report which is checked and verified by Financial services/open to review by External Audit. Reminders are set to ensure the report is published by the statutory date. The format of the Monitoring report which in future will be known as the annual Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) is laid out in the CIL Regulations, so there</p>

<p>Statement is required to address CIL and s106 developer contributions and a list of infrastructure projects (“Infrastructure List”) and with the first one meeting the deadline of 31 December 2020 being published on the Councils web site of the 12th December 2020. Failure to do so will also result in non-compliance with the CIL Regulations (as amended)</p>			<p>is no risk in relation to the way the information is presented.</p>
<p>Failure to monitor expenditure such that CIL expenditure is not effective.</p>	<p>Unlikely (2)</p>	<p>Bad (3)</p>	<p>The software which supports CIL collection will be used to support CIL expenditure. In addition, it is envisaged that a twice yearly (at least) CIL Expenditure Programme will be produced which will include details of all allocated and proposed CIL expenditure and this together with the software will be used for effective monitoring.</p>
<p>If too high a value is allocated into the Strategic Infrastructure Fund, there is a risk that there would be insufficient Local Infrastructure Funding available to deliver the infrastructure required to mitigate the harm, thereby ensuring sustainable development.</p>	<p>Unlikely (2)</p>	<p>Bad (3)</p>	<p>The Infrastructure Team will continue to monitor all allocations of CIL Funds and the CIL Expenditure Framework review will include this risk as a key element of the review to ensure the level set remains appropriate.</p>
<p>If 25% Neighbourhood CIL is automatically allocated to any Parish/Town councils where there is no Neighbourhood Plan in place, there is a risk that there would be insufficient CIL Funding to allocate to the Strategic Infrastructure Fund and also the risk that there would be insufficient Local</p>	<p>Unlikely (2)</p>	<p>Bad (3)</p>	<p>The Infrastructure Team will continue to monitor all allocations of Neighbourhood CIL and other CIL Funds and the CIL Expenditure Framework review will include this risk as a key element of the review to ensure allocations of CIL remain appropriate and projects to make development sustainable are able to be delivered.</p>

Infrastructure Funding available to deliver the infrastructure required to mitigate the harm, thereby ensuring sustainable development.			
If commencements of major housing developments were not correctly monitored or the incorrect apportionment of CIL monies were to occur such that monies could not be allocated towards major housing developments, inadequate infrastructure provision would result.	Unlikely (2)	Disaster (4)	The Infrastructure Team will continue to monitor all commencements of development through the service of the required Commencement Notice by developers such that correct apportionment of CIL Funds can be undertaken. The CIL Expenditure Framework review will include this risk as a key element of the review to ensure allocations of CIL remain appropriate and projects to make development sustainable are able to be delivered.

Assurances (for collection of CIL monies)

9.3 In September 2016 Internal Audit issued a report in relation to CIL governance processes. The Audit Opinion was High Standard and no recommendations for improvement to systems and processes were made. Table 5 provides a definition of this opinion:

Table 5

	Operation of controls	Recommended action
High standard	Systems described offer all necessary controls. Audit tests showed controls examined operating very effectively and where appropriate, in line with best practice.	Further improvement may not be cost effective.
Effective	Systems described offer most necessary controls. Audit tests showed controls examined operating effectively, with some improvements required.	Implementation of recommendations will further improve systems in line with best practice.
Ineffective	Systems described do not offer necessary controls. Audit tests showed key controls examined were operating ineffectively, with a number of improvements required.	Remedial action is required immediately to implement the recommendations made.
Poor	Systems described are largely uncontrolled, with complete absence of important controls. Most controls examined operate ineffectively with a large number of non-compliances and key improvements required.	A total review is urgently required.

9.4 On the 18th December 2017 Joint Overview and Scrutiny received a fact sheet on collection and current thinking on CIL expenditure and questions were answered in relation to it. Members of that Committee were advised of the route map towards getting a framework for CIL expenditure formally considered. Members were advised that this would be a key decision for both Councils and would need to go to Cabinet and then full Council. The resulting joint CIL Expenditure Framework, the CIL Expenditure Communications Strategy and the Timeline for the Expenditure of CIL and its Review were adopted by both Councils on the 24th April 2018 (Babergh) and 26th April 2018 (Mid Suffolk).

9.5 In May 2018, the results of an investigation by Internal Audit on behalf of the Assistant Director Planning and Communities were produced following complaints regarding the CIL process in place for Babergh and Mid Suffolk. The investigation concluded: -

“The information provided to the public in relation to the CIL process is superior to that found for some other Councils and the team go over and above the requirements when supporting applicants where resources allow them to do so. It is Internal Audit’s opinion that the Infrastructure team, even though working under challenging conditions with increasing numbers of applications, are providing a good service to customers and also pro-actively looking for ways to improve where possible.”

“The audit opinion is therefore high standard” – (paragraph 8.3 Table 5 defines high standard classification).

9.6 In September 2018 Internal Audit conducted a review of CIL Expenditure processes and released a written report. It contains a Substantial Assurance audit opinion (with two good practice points needing to be addressed relating to further clarification of “best value” (one of the criteria for assessing CIL Bids) and storage of all electronic communication.

9.7 On the 19th September 2019, a report was prepared for consideration by Joint Overview and Scrutiny on CIL expenditure with five witnesses including Infrastructure Providers, Cockfield Parish Council, and a member of the Joint Member Panel; the latter of which informed the second review of the CIL Expenditure Framework. The changes agreed under this second review process were adopted by both Councils on the 20th April 2020. A third review took place, and the changes were adopted by both Councils in March 2021. A fourth review took place, and the changes were adopted by both Councils in July 2022.

Assurances (for collection and expenditure of CIL Monies)

9.8 It is expected that Internal Audit will continue to regularly audit CIL collection allocation and expenditure processes and actual expenditure once any schemes are developed and implemented.

9.9 As Members will recall there is a timeline for implementation of CIL and its review which contains key dates for the remainder of the CIL expenditure year cycle (Background papers refer.)

9.10 The first review of the CIL Expenditure Framework took place in 2018 following consideration by Joint Overview and Scrutiny in November 2018. The Joint Member Panel also informed the review, and the conclusions were presented to both Councils and adopted in March 2019. This decision by both Councils planned for a further review of the CIL Expenditure Framework to occur at the same time as the Bid round no 4 so that any revised scheme would be in place before Bid round 5. This second review of the CIL Expenditure Framework was adopted by both Councils in April 2020. In making this decision Members agreed that a further third review would take place at the same time as Bid round 6 (October 2020) so that it is in place before Bid round 7 starts in May 2021. This review took place over the autumn/winter of 2020 and amendments were considered and adopted by both Councils in March 2021. In making this decision Members agreed that a further (fourth) review would occur; this took place in June 2022 and the changes were agreed by both Councils in July 2022.

10. CONSULTATIONS

10.1 The CIL Expenditure Communications Strategy contains a requirement for both Councils to consult the following bodies or organisations (for a period of 14 days) where valid Bids for their Wards or Parish have been submitted as follows: -

- District Member(s)
- Parish Council
- Division County Councillor

10.2 Where appropriate as part of the CIL process and assessment of the Bids, Officers have also taken advice from other Officers within the Council; including the Communities team.

10.3 Regular Parish events and Member briefings will continue to be held to familiarise all with the Expenditure Framework and how we can continue to work together to provide infrastructure for the benefit of our communities.

11. EQUALITY ANALYSIS

11.1 Please see attached Screening report.

12. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

12.1 It is important that appropriate infrastructure mitigates harm which could be caused by new development without its provision. CIL is one way in which infrastructure is provided and the CIL Expenditure Framework requires two bid rounds per year supported by the provision of a CIL Expenditure Programme for each Bid round. There is no EIA Assessment required.

13. APPENDICES

Title	Location
A. Appendix A - CIL Expenditure Programme for Mid Suffolk – September 2022	ATTACHED

B. Appendix B - Technical Assessment of CIL Bids M22-13, M22-02, and M22-14 – September 2022	ATTACHED
C. Appendix C - Screening report for Equality Analysis	ATTACHED

14. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

14.1 The CIL Expenditure Framework, the CIL Expenditure Framework Communications Strategy and the Infrastructure Funding Statement (including the Infrastructure List) for Mid Suffolk District Council together with the Key CIL Calendar dates for 2022/23 constitute background papers for this report. The original documents were adopted by both Councils in April 2018. They were reviewed and adopted by both Councils in March 2019 (Babergh – 18th and Mid Suffolk - 19th March) and further amended and adopted by both Councils in April 2020 and in March 2021. The results of the fourth review were considered by Council at Mid Suffolk on the 21st July 2022. All the changes/documents from the fourth review will be considered by Babergh on the 20th September 2022. These amended background documents (21st July 2022) are as follows: -

- The CIL Expenditure Framework (amended by Mid Suffolk in July 2022) :
<https://baberghmidsuffolk.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s27875/Appendix%20A%20The%20CIL%20Expenditure%20Framework%20Babergh%20and%20Mid%20Suffolk%20Final%20amended%20July%202022.pdf>
- The CIL Expenditure Framework Communications Strategy (amended by Mid Suffolk in July 2022) :
<https://baberghmidsuffolk.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s27876/Appendix%20B%20CIL%20Expenditure%20Framework%20Communication%20Strategy%20Final%20July%202022.pdf>
- Key CIL Calendar dates 2022/23
<https://baberghmidsuffolk.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s27877/Appendix%20C%20CIL%20Expenditure%20Calendar%20Key%20dates%20in%20bold.pdf>
- Infrastructure Funding Statement for Mid Suffolk (November 2021)
<https://www.midsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/CIL-and-S106-Documents/IFS-20-21-Appendix-B-Infrastructure-List-Mid-Suffolk.pdf>

Authorship: Christine Thurlow

Tel Number 01449724525

Professional Lead - Key Sites and Infrastructure

Email christine.thurlow@baberghmidsuffolk.gov.uk

This page is intentionally left blank



The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Expenditure Programme

Page 85
Mid Suffolk District Council
September 2022

Appendix A

CIL EXPENDITURE PROGRAMME SEPTEMBER 2022

KEY FACTS

- The CIL Expenditure Framework and the CIL Communications Strategy were reviewed and are suggested for approval on 20th September 2022 (Babergh) and were approved on the 21st July 2022 (Mid Suffolk). A Key dates for CIL calendar document 2022/23 has also been agreed and published on the website in calendar format. These documents can be viewed on the web site using the following hyperlink:
<https://www.midsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/community-infrastructure-levy-and-section-106/community-infrastructure-levy-cil/spending-cil/>
- Bid Round 9 (for Infrastructure providers including Officers from BMSDC and Parishes and Community Groups) occurred between the 1st - 31st May 2022. Previous bid rounds were in May and October 2018, May and September 2019, May and October 2020 and May and October 2021.
- The above documents contain the processes, criteria for consideration and governance of the scheme which includes the production of a CIL Expenditure Programme (at least twice yearly – after each Bid Round). This document contains the decisions to be made by Cabinet on Bids and for Cabinet to note decisions which have been made under delegated powers (all as detailed in the Governance section of the CIL Expenditure Framework)
- 20% of all CIL collected (after the 5% Admin charge and the Parish Neighbourhood CIL apportionment has been deducted) is being saved for Strategic Infrastructure expenditure (definition contained within the CIL Expenditure Framework)
- Infrastructure for new housing growth (ten dwellings and over) is prioritised in the CIL Expenditure Framework and the CIL monies collected against such schemes are saved in a different Ringfenced Infrastructure Fund in order that these monies are available for the infrastructure for those housing projects in that settlement.
- An Infrastructure Funding Statement – Infrastructure List (IFS) has been produced in November 2021 and is largely but not wholly based on the Councils Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP).
- The remainder of the CIL monies are available for Local Infrastructure expenditure (as defined in the CIL Expenditure Framework) and are saved in the Local Infrastructure Fund.
- These three Infrastructure Funds (Strategic, Ringfenced and Local) comprise the “**available funds**” for CIL expenditure. The “**available funds**” are stated below together with details of all new starts on new major housing growth projects (10 dwellings and over) within a stated period so that infrastructure projects that may come forward to support those housing schemes and be funded from the Ringfenced Infrastructure Funds can be

understood. Also contained in this CIL Expenditure programme are details of progress on Infrastructure projects (section B below) together with details of developing infrastructure projects (section C below)

- All CIL expenditure must be in accordance with the Infrastructure Funding Statement – Infrastructure List which is publicised on the Website (1st November 2021).
- The timetable for consideration of Bids and the fourth review of the CIL Expenditure Framework is also on the website:
<https://www.midsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/community-infrastructure-levy-and-section-106/community-infrastructure-levy-cil/spending-cil/>

CONSIDERATION OF BIDS

- All received bids are acknowledged and all missing or outstanding information (including the need for formal approvals to have been obtained) must be submitted before the bid can be made valid or progressed towards formal determination.
- When a bid is made valid consultation will occur with the Ward District Member(s), the Parish Council, and the Division County Councillor for a period of 14 days. A copy of the Bid form and a location plan will be sent out as part of this consultation.
- All valid bids will be assessed against the Validation Screening and Prioritisation criteria set out in the CIL Expenditure Framework. For each bid there will be a technical assessment section which can be viewed (Appendix B).
- The technical assessment of each valid bid contains a conclusion section that the recommendation to Cabinet in the CIL Expenditure Programme is founded upon.
- The CIL Expenditure Programme for each Council contains decisions to be made by Cabinet together with bids approved under delegated powers for Cabinet to note, as detailed in the Governance section of the Councils CIL Expenditure Framework,

PRIORITISATION OF FUNDS

- The CIL Expenditure Framework requires all planning decisions to approve housing/employment development which carry Infrastructure to be provided by CIL and necessary for an approved growth project (those with planning permission and considered by Planning Committee) to be considered a priority so that the approved development which is ultimately carried out is supported by necessary infrastructure and is therefore sustainable.
- As such those major planning applications (over 10 dwellings) which have been commenced, and for which CIL monies have been received, shall have the CIL monies kept in a Ringfenced Infrastructure Fund so that the spend against these priority infrastructure projects can be safeguarded for the community

receiving the growth. The remaining monies shall be known as the “**available funds**” for expenditure in the bid round process. These schemes where works have started and are subject to CIL will be listed below in this document together with the amount of CIL collected so far. Infrastructure officers will work with Infrastructure Providers to ensure that bids are received for these schemes.

HOUSING SCHEMES (10 dwellings and over – where CIL has been collected and commenced since adoption of CIL – 11th April 2016 up to 15th July 2022).

Location	Address	Planning Reference	No of Dwellings Approved	Total amount of CIL to be collected	Total amount of CIL collected to 15 July 2022	Infrastructure requirements from CIL at the time of the grant of planning approval
PALGRAVE	Lion Road	4195/15	21	£238,491.60	£238,491.60	Education £85,267 Libraries £4,536 Waste £1,071
STOWMARKET	Phase 6C Cedars Park	1709/16	89	£363,595.24	£363,595.24	Libraries £19,224 Education £468,964
TOSTOCK	Land at Norton Road	4974/16	14	£143,003.45	£143,003.45	Education £3,6543 Pre School £12,182 Libraries £3,024
STOWUPLAND	Land Between Gipping Road and Church Road	DC/17/02755	75	£616,651.06	£616,651.06	Education primary £523,783 Education secondary £688,447 Pre-school £103,547 Libraries £37,800 waste £8,925
STOWUPLAND	Land Between Gipping Road and Church Road	DC/18/00097	100	£933,105.04	£933,105.04	see above (phase 1)
LAXFIELD	Mill Road	DC/17/04375	12	£306.35	£306.35	Education £24,362
LAXFIELD	Bickers Hill Road	DC/17/06283	10	£147,191.31	£104,286.28	None
ELMSWELL	Wetherden Road	DC/18/01679	240	£1,381,266.44	£1,381,266.44	Education £718,679 Pre School £146,184 Libraries £51,840

Location	Address	Planning Reference	No of Dwellings Approved	Total amount of CIL to be collected	Total amount of CIL collected to 15 July 2022	Infrastructure requirements from CIL at the time of the grant of planning approval
GISLINGHAM	South side of Thornham Road	DC/17/06092	40	£717,730.90	£717,730.90	Bus Stop £4,000
GREAT BLAKENHAM	Land on The West Side of Stowmarket Road,	DC/18/01487	130	£1,056,073.74	£1,056,073.74	Education £851,771 Pre School £54,369 Libraries £28,080 Waste £6,630 Bus Stop Relocation £37,000 Health £42,780
STOWMARKET	Phase 3D Cedars Park,	4556/16	48	£207,427.76	£207,427.76	Education £257,185 Pre School £30,455 Libraries £10,368
WOOLPIT	Land on east side of Green Road	2112/16	49	£539,189.32	£431,351.44	Libraries £10,584
THURSTON	Highfield, Norton Road	DC/18/01376	175	£2,083,898.18	£2,083,989.18	Education (temporary classroom for primary education) £179,181 Libraries £37,800
THURSTON	Land To The West Of Ixworth Road Thurston Suffolk	DC/18/03547	250	£2,249,452.38	£1,799,561.92	Off Site Highway Works - £199,251 Education (Pre-School) - £208,325 Education (Primary School Building)- £1,018,598 Education (Primary School Site) - £80,228

Location	Address	Planning Reference	No of Dwellings Approved	Total amount of CIL to be collected	Total amount of CIL collected to 15 July 2022	Infrastructure requirements from CIL at the time of the grant of planning approval
THURSTON	Land On The North Side Of Norton Road Thurston	DC/19/01602	87	£859,332.22	£859,332.22	Education - £1,052,810 Highways - £275,921 Public rights of Way - £23,611
THURSTON	Land On The West Side Of Barton Road Thurston Suffolk	DC/17/02232	129	£1,350,557.01	£540,230.80	Education - £492,870,000 Education Land - £38,820.00 Highways Capacity - £56,146.00 Highways Contributions - £120,618.00 Highways Pedestrian Crossing - £14,240.00 Highways Safety - £8,232.00 Highways Speed Limit - £8,000.00 Public rights of way - £34,000.00
NEEDHAM MARKET	Land Off Luff Meadow Needham Market Suffolk	DC/19/03729	28	£103,796.72	£83,037.36	Pre-School: £24,999.00 Primary School: £85,267.00 Secondary School: £91,755.00 Secondary School 16+:£19,907.00. Future CIL funding bid of at least £111,682 (2018/19 costs).

Location	Address	Planning Reference	No of Dwellings Approved	Total amount of CIL to be collected	Total amount of CIL collected to 15 July 2022	Infrastructure requirements from CIL at the time of the grant of planning approval
						Library Contribution: £6,048.00
HAUGHLEY	Land To The West Of, Fishponds Way, Haughley, Suffolk	DC/19/05627	65	£764,391.85	£611,513.48	School Transport - £165,120.00 Traffic Regulation - £10,000
WALSHAM LE WILLOWS	Land West Of, Wattisfield Road, Walsham Le Willows, Suffolk	DC/19/04273	60	£679,616.65	£543,693.32	School Transport - £51,000.00
LAXFIELD	Land On West Side Of, Bickers Hill Road, Laxfield, Suffolk	DC/19/04998	11	£182,430.49	£145,944.40	School Transport - £9,600.00
WOOLPIT	Land South Of, Old Stowmarket Road, Woolpit, Suffolk	DC/19/05196	115	£1,272,115.78	£1,017,692.64	Education Contribution - £18,194.00
SOMERSHAM	Land South West Of, Main Road, Somersham, Suffolk	DC/18/03114	42	£492,837.65	£394,270.12	Public Rights of Way Contribution - £36,300.00
STOWUPLAND	Land At Church Road And Gipping Road, Stowupland, Stowmarket, IP14 4BG	DC/19/01947	53	£203,210.16	£203,210.16	None
BOTESDALE	Land At Back Hills, Botesdale, Suffolk, IP22 1DW	DC/19/05152 & DC/20/05289	40	Phased Developed P1 - £0.00 P2 - £96,655.76 P3 - £136,002.56 P4 - £112,299.04	P1 - £0.00 P2 - £24,163.94 P3 - £43,716.60 P4 - £22,566.97 P5 - £27,095.68	None

Location	Address	Planning Reference	No of Dwellings Approved	Total amount of CIL to be collected	Total amount of CIL collected to 15 July 2022	Infrastructure requirements from CIL at the time of the grant of planning approval
				P5 - £135,478.42		
ELMSWELL	Land To The East Of Ashfield Road , Elmswell, IP30 9HG	DC/19/02495	106	£1,009,172.54	£807,338.04	Public Rights of Way Contribution - £6,287.50 Travel Plan Evaluation and Support Contribution - £1,000.00 per annum Travel Plan Implementation Bond - £106,105.00
RATTLESDEN	Land To The East Of, Rising Sun Hill, Rattlesden, Suffolk	DC/19/03840	22	£341,028.52	£204,918.81	None
ELMSWELL	Crest Nicholson Site, Land Adjacent Wetherden Road , Elmswell	DC/20/03026 & DC/20/03027	240	£1,641,503.73	£154,989.93	Green Travel Plan Monitoring Contribution - £252.32 Green Travel Plan Monitoring Contribution - £252.32 – annually for 5 years Public Rights of Way Contribution - £4686.25 – prior to 1st occupation Traffic Regulation Order Contribution - £15000.00 - prior to 1st occupation
THURSTON	Land At Meadow Lane, Thurston, IP31 3QG	4942/16	64	£812,106.53	£487,263.81	Affordable Housing - £1,536,955 Early Years Contribution - £49,998 Education - £246,435

Location	Address	Planning Reference	No of Dwellings Approved	Total amount of CIL to be collected	Total amount of CIL collected to 15 July 2022	Infrastructure requirements from CIL at the time of the grant of planning approval
						Education Land Contribution - £19,410.00 Highways Capacity Improvement Contribution - £27,855 Highways Pedestrian Crossing Improvement - £7,065 Highway Safety Improvement - £4,084
STOWUPLAND	Land To The West Of, Thorney Green Road, Stowupland, Suffolk, IP14 4BY	DC/19/05316	58	£641,624.17	£384,974.49	None
NEEDHAM MARKET	Former Mid Suffolk District Council Offices & Associated Land, 131 High Street, Needham Market, IP6 8DL	DC/18/05104	94	£148,003.66	£59,201.46	None
ELMSWELL	Land To The East Of Borley Crescent, Elmswell, Suffolk	DC/18/04267	60	£441,821.76	£176,728.70	Transport Contribution - £25,000
BARHAM	Land Off, Norwich Road, Barham, Suffolk	DC/20/05172	10	£121,354.55	£48,541.82	None
NEEDHAM MARKET	Land at Hill House Lane, Needham Market, Suffolk	DC/19/02363	38	£173,488.62	£69,395.44	Bus Stop Contribution - £15,000

Location	Address	Planning Reference	No of Dwellings Approved	Total amount of CIL to be collected	Total amount of CIL collected to 15 July 2022	Infrastructure requirements from CIL at the time of the grant of planning approval
WORTHAM AND BURGATE	Land to South of Bury Road, Wortham	2480/16	12	£238,101.02	£238,101.02	None
HAUGHLEY	Land East Of King George's Field , Green Road, Haughley, IP14 3RA	DC/19/05958	98	£988,002.76	£988,002.76	Affordable Housing Commuted Sum: £2,534,857 Highways - £15,000 Highways Enhancement works - £49,500 Shared Ownership deals - £80,000 VAS Contribution - £3,000
BACTON	Land Off Wyverstone Road, Bacton, Stowmarket, Suffolk, IP14 4LQ	DC/19/02542	64	£492,458.72	£295,475.22	Affordable Housing - £51,234
BADWELL ASH	Land At Warren Farm, The Street, Badwell Ash, Suffolk	DC/20/02614	21	£250,016.48	£150,009.90	Public Footpath - £7,000 School Transport Primary- £28,880 School Transport Secondary - £14,400 Shared Ownership - £80,000
STOWUPLAND	Land South East Of Gipping Road, Stowupland, Stowmarket, Suffolk, IP14 4AX	DC/21/00946	80	£841,425.62	£336,570.26	Education - £6,618.71 x number of dwellings Highways - £50,000 Open Space - £2500 Birds Mitigation - £2,000 Shared Ownership - £80,000 Thradstones Meadow - £75,000

Location	Address	Planning Reference	No of Dwellings Approved	Total amount of CIL to be collected	Total amount of CIL collected to 15 July 2022	Infrastructure requirements from CIL at the time of the grant of planning approval
WORLINGWORTH	Land To The South Of, Shop Street, Worlingworth, Suffolk	DC/21/00755	26	£364,566.50	£218,739.90	Shared Ownership - £80,000
STOWUPLAND	Land At Church Road, Stowupland, Stowmarket, Suffolk, IP14 4BQ	DC/20/02205	10	£177,181.38	£177,181.38	Off Site Affordable Housing - £34,000
LAXFIELD	Land To The East Of, Mill Road, Laxfield, Suffolk	DC/19/00156	13	£187,044.69	£0.00	None
WOOLPIT	Land Off Green Road, Woolpit , IP30 9RG	DC/19/00647	49	£549,899.85	£118,548.41	Early Years - £680.24 Education - £12,936 Footpath - £915 Primary Education - £180,719
STONHAM ASPAL	Green Farm, Crowfield Road, Stonham Aspal, Suffolk	DC/21/04276	10	£292,938.74	£58,587.75	None
BRAMFORD	Land East Of The Street And Loraine Way , Bramford, Ipswich, IP8 4NS	DC/21/01220	190	£1,850,794.89	£370,158.98	Footpaths- £21,750 Habitats Mitigation - £38,000 Off-site Highways- £184,620 Pre-School - £281,293 Travel Plan - £73,625
MENDLESHAM	Land To North West Of, Mason Court (Known As Old Engine Meadow), Mendlesham	DC/19/05949	28	£368,298.64	£73,659.73	Public Transport - £5,000

Location	Address	Planning Reference	No of Dwellings Approved	Total amount of CIL to be collected	Total amount of CIL collected to 15 July 2022	Infrastructure requirements from CIL at the time of the grant of planning approval
LAXFIELD	Land On The South Side Of Framlingham Road, Laxfield, Suffolk	DC/21/02617	49	£666,669.32	£73,659.73	N/A
STRADBROKE	Land To The South Of New Street Stradbroke Suffolk	DC/20/05917	60	£629,802.06	£125,960.41	None
BACTON	Land To The North Of Church Road Bacton, Suffolk	DC/21/01930	81	£996,916.28	£199,383.26	Open Space - £5.73 per sqm.
FRESSINGFIELD	Land South West Of School Lane Fressingfield, Suffolk	DC/20/01820	12	£142,294.89	£28,458.98	None
HENLEY	Land On The South Side Of Ashbocking Road Henley, Suffolk	DC/21/04039	11	P1 - £78,429.86 P2 - £0.00 P3 - P4 - P5 -	P1 - £19,607.47 P2 - £0.00 P3 - P4 - P5 -	None
WOOLPIT	Land Off Bury Road Woolpit, Suffolk	DC/21/01132	300	£4,259,802.23	£0.00	Early Years - £529,497 Footway/Cycleway - £220,000 Off-site Highway £30,000 Primary School £522,625 Travel Plan £77,300
BOTESDALE	Land To The South Of Diss Road Botesdale, Suffolk	DC/20/03098	69	£690,621.80	£0.00	OpenSpace Maintenance £5.73 per sqm

AVAILABLE FUNDING FOR BID ROUND NINE

Total Amount of CIL monies available up to 31/03/2022 (after deduction of the 5% CIL admin charge, the making of Neighbourhood CIL payments including payments made by 28th April 2022, allocation of 20% save for the Strategic Infrastructure Fund, the prioritisation of funds to meet the infrastructure costs associated with major housing developments (Ringfenced Infrastructure Fund) and approved Bids from Bid Rounds 1,2 ,3 ,4 ,5, 6 ,7 and 8.

- Total **Strategic Infrastructure Fund** (including bank interest) available for Bid round 9 (May 2022) - £4,616,829.25
- Total **Ringfenced Infrastructure Funds** for major housing growth projects (10 dwellings and over) available for Bid round 9 (May 2022) - £9,585,173.72
- Total available Funds for **Local Infrastructure Fund** in Bid round 9 (May 2022) - £3,607,928.22

Total expenditure of CIL Bids to be determined in this CIL Expenditure Programme for Bid round 9: -

- Strategic Infrastructure Fund - £100,000.00
- Ringfenced Infrastructure Fund - £9,757.50 (Botesdale)
- Local Infrastructure Fund - £20,566.35

Conclusions: -

3 CIL Bids are included in this CIL Expenditure Programme with spend from the Strategic, Ringfenced and Local Infrastructure Funds. The remaining CIL Bids which are as yet undetermined will continue to be worked on. However, all will be subject to the amendments made to the CIL Expenditure Framework and the CIL Expenditure Framework Communication Strategy through the fourth review. If the above recommendations to Cabinet to approve the CIL Bids at this stage in round 9 (May 2022) are accepted, the remaining unspent CIL monies for Bid round 10 (October 2022) are set out below: -

- **Strategic Infrastructure Fund** (including bank interest) for Bid round 10 (October 2022) - £4,516,829.25
- **Ringfenced Infrastructure funds** (Prioritisation of funds for major housing growth projects) for Bid round 10 (October 2022) - £9,575,416.22
- **Local Infrastructure Fund** for Bid round 10 (October 2022) - £3,587,361.87

A. LIST OF OUTSTANDING BIDS TOGETHER WITH THOSE RECEIVED FOR BID ROUND NINE (1st May - 31st May 2022) FOR MID SUFFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL (including recommendations to Cabinet to make decisions or for Cabinet to note delegated decisions already made).

The following table comprises a list of all outstanding bids including those made in Bid round Nine (1st - 31st May 2022). Not all of the bids are valid; with either missing information including where there are no formal approvals for the proposed infrastructure or further investigation, or clarification is being sought. Those bids where no decision is able to be made or where they are invalid will be carried forward to the next bid round (unless no substantive progress has been made in a 12-month period from submission at which point, they will be treated as withdrawn).

This list should be read in conjunction with Appendix B which comprises the technical assessment upon which the recommendations are based.

Page 96 Bid Ref	Location by Parish/ Address	Type of Bid and Bidder	Infrastructure Funding Statement compliant	Amount of Money Sought	100% CIL Monies sought (Y/N)	Total costs and other sources of other funding	Consultation /expiry date (on valid Bids only)	Valid	Reasons why Bid is Invalid	Recommendation to Cabinet for decision or Delegated decision (for Cabinet to note)
M18-18	EYE Hartismere School	Provision of Sports Hall (4 Badminton Court) and Squash Court and provision of a Community Sports Leisure Facility.	Yes, project developed under Community Infrastructure section	£1,000,000	No	Total estimated cost £1,818,188.40 excluding VAT Sports England Lottery Fund – application submitted= £500,000 School and possible Eye	N/A	No	No formal approval in place for the proposed infrastructure or three quotes.	Progress continuing with likely revisions being submitted in a forthcoming Bid round. Bid held over until Spring/Summer 2023 Cabinet decision ultimately

Bid Ref	Location by Parish/ Address	Type of Bid and Bidder	Infrastructure Funding Statement compliant	Amount of Money Sought	100% CIL Monies sought (Y/N)	Total costs and other sources of other funding	Consultation /expiry date (on valid Bids only)	Valid	Reasons why Bid is Invalid	Recommendation to Cabinet for decision or Delegated decision (for Cabinet to note)
		The Hartismere School of Academies				Town Council Contribution (TBC) £318,1888.40 VAT can be reclaimed by School				
M19-09	NEEDHAM MARKET Station – Access for All Ramp and Access project	Needham Market station Station Yard Needham Market Suffolk Access for All and Greater Anglia	Yes, provision of improvements to passenger transport facilities (rail)	Project a) £100,000 improvements to station to allow Disabled ramp) - phase 1 works (related to Bid M19-11 below)	No	Phase 1 project a) Total Cost - £400,000 SCC £50,000 MSDC – £50,000 Department for Transport Access for all Bid Mid-Tier Programme £200,000 (bid award not yet confirmed) Phase 2 project b)	N/A	No	Bids M19-09 and M19-11 are currently invalid as Greater Anglia need to join in with these Bids. Feasibility Study is being carried out by Greater Anglia (cost £20,000) to determine exact works and costings for both phases which are likely to be undertaken as one. Need for planning permission also needs resolution together with firm understanding/revie	Bid currently invalid for the following reasons: - Greater Anglia need to join in with the Bid. Feasibility Study is being carried out by Greater Anglia. Need for planning permission issue requires resolution together with firm understanding /review of costs/funding options and delivery mechanisms. Held over until Spring/Summer

Bid Ref	Location by Parish/ Address	Type of Bid and Bidder	Infrastructure Funding Statement compliant	Amount of Money Sought	100% CIL Monies sought (Y/N)	Total costs and other sources of other funding	Consultation /expiry date (on valid Bids only)	Valid	Reasons why Bid is Invalid	Recommendation to Cabinet for decision or Delegated decision (for Cabinet to note)
Page 100						Total Cost - £400,000 SCC £50,000 MSDC – £50,000 Department for Transport Access for all Bid Mid-Tier Programme £200,000 (bid award not yet confirmed)			work of costs and delivery mechanisms. CIL Bid M19-09 works are referred to within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan	2023 Cabinet decision ultimately
M19-11	NEEDHAM MARKET Station – Access for All Ramp and Access project	Needham Market station Station Yard Needham Market Suffolk Access for All and Greater Anglia	Yes, provision of improvements to passenger transport facilities (rail)	Project b) £190,000 Improved access arrangements to the station and adjoining Needham Lake	No	Total Cost £780,000 £50,000 SCC £50,000 MSDC £390,000 Department for Transport Access for all Bid £190,000 Greater Anglia	N/A	No	Bids M19-09 and M19-11 are currently invalid as Greater Anglia need to join in with these Bids. Feasibility Study is being carried out by Greater Anglia (cost £20,000) to determine exact works and costings for both phases which are likely to be undertaken as one. Need for	Bid currently invalid for the following reasons: - Greater Anglia need to join in with the Bid. Feasibility Study is being carried out by Greater Anglia. Need for planning permission issue requires resolution together with firm understanding /review of costs/funding

Bid Ref	Location by Parish/ Address	Type of Bid and Bidder	Infrastructure Funding Statement compliant	Amount of Money Sought	100% CIL Monies sought (Y/N)	Total costs and other sources of other funding	Consultation /expiry date (on valid Bids only)	Valid	Reasons why Bid is Invalid	Recommendation to Cabinet for decision or Delegated decision (for Cabinet to note)
									planning permission also needs resolution together with firm understanding/review of costs and delivery.	options and delivery mechanisms. Held over to Spring/Summer 2023. Cabinet decision ultimately
M20-26 Page 101	STOWMARKET Museum of East Anglian Life Crowe Street Stowmarket Suffolk	Museum of East Anglian Life. Play area	Yes, project developed under community facilities section	£150,000	No	Total costs £180,000	Consultation to start when Bid becomes validated	Not yet validated	Bid received at end of October Bid round 2022 and currently being validated and screened. Outstanding information awaited including new quotes. Meeting held on 12/01/2021 with Bid Author Town Council Ward Members and County Councillors. Issues raised are being considered alongside outstanding information	To be reassessed in the light of changes to the CIL Expenditure Framework - fourth review.
M21-07	STOWMARKET – John Peel Centre	Development of 11 Market Place	Yes, project developed under community	£75,000.00	No	Total costs £106,310	Consultation to start when Bid becomes validated	No	Other funding sources are not yet secured. No quotes have been received	Held over until later Cabinet meeting given need for outstanding

Bid Ref	Location by Parish/ Address	Type of Bid and Bidder	Infrastructure Funding Statement compliant	Amount of Money Sought	100% CIL Monies sought (Y/N)	Total costs and other sources of other funding	Consultation /expiry date (on valid Bids only)	Valid	Reasons why Bid is Invalid	Recommendation to Cabinet for decision or Delegated decision (for Cabinet to note)
		Stowmarket to join up with John Peel Centre	facilities section			MSDC Community Grant £25,000 AHF £15,000 LEP £25,000			and no indication of final project cost together with situation regarding lease on the building	information . Cabinet decision ultimately.
M21-09 Page 102	THURSTON Community College	Education – SCC	Yes – Education	£1,781,462.00	No	Total costs – to be confirmed S106 - £184,595 Basic Need Funding - £33,943	Consultation to start when Bid becomes validated	Not yet validated	Planning permission not yet granted and costs to be revised	Held over given that the scheme does not yet have planning permission. Cabinet decision ultimately – likely in November 2022
M22-13	RINGSHALL Play Area	Community Infrastructure – Ringshall Parish Council	Yes, project developed under community facilities section	£20,566.35	No – 37.5% of the total project cost	Total project costs - £54,856.08 Ringshall Parish Council Neighbourhood CIL Reserves £16,000.00 Donation £1,000.00	Consultation started on 11 th July 2022. Expiry date 25th July 2022	Yes	N/A	Recommendation for Cabinet to approve CIL Bid M22-13 for £20,565.35 from the Local Infrastructure fund

Bid Ref	Location by Parish/ Address	Type of Bid and Bidder	Infrastructure Funding Statement compliant	Amount of Money Sought	100% CIL Monies sought (Y/N)	Total costs and other sources of other funding	Consultation /expiry date (on valid Bids only)	Valid	Reasons why Bid is Invalid	Recommendation to Cabinet for decision or Delegated decision (for Cabinet to note)
						Fundraising £350.00 MSDC Community Grant £16,939.73				
M22-02 Page 103	BOTESDALE Recreation Ground Entrance Infrastructure and picnic tables	Community Infrastructure – Botesdale Parish Council	Yes, project developed under community facilities section	£9,757.50	No – 75% of project costs	Total project costs - £13,010.00 Botesdale Parish Council £3,252.50	Consultation started on 7 th July 2022. Expiry date 21st July 2022	Yes	N/A	Recommendation of approval for the delegated decision for CIL Bid M22-02 for £9,757.50 from the Ringfenced Fund
M22-01	BACTON Bowls Club development	Community Infrastructure – Bacton Bowls Club	Yes, project developed under community facilities section	No figures provided	No figures provided	No figures provided	Consultation to start when Bid becomes validated	No	Application form not completed. No quotes provided. No Delivery or timescales provided for project. Lease confirmation required Planning permission not yet sought	Held over until later Cabinet meeting given need for outstanding information
M22-03	DENHAM Village Hall	Community Infrastructure –	Yes, project developed under	£15,000.00	No – 10% of	Total project costs - £147,955.00	Consultation to start when Bid	No	Business Case not submitted No quotes received	Held over until later Cabinet meeting given need for

Bid Ref	Location by Parish/ Address	Type of Bid and Bidder	Infrastructure Funding Statement compliant	Amount of Money Sought	100% CIL Monies sought (Y/N)	Total costs and other sources of other funding	Consultation /expiry date (on valid Bids only)	Valid	Reasons why Bid is Invalid	Recommendation to Cabinet for decision or Delegated decision (for Cabinet to note)
Page 124		Denham Parish Council in conjunction with Denham Community Council	community facilities section		project costs	Funding streams to be confirmed	becomes validated		Funding streams not confirmed Planning permission required not yet received	outstanding information Cabinet decision ultimately
M22-04	EYE CCTV at Cross Street	Community Infrastructure – Eye Town Council	Yes, project developed under community facilities section	No figures provided	No figures provided	No figures provided	Consultation to start when Bid becomes validated	No	Application form not complete No costs or funding streams provided Only one quote received Land ownership needs to be addressed Planning permission has not been sought if required Future funding and maintenance of the project is not addressed in the application form	Held over until later Cabinet meeting given need for outstanding information
M22-05	EYE Moors Woodland Footpath	Community Infrastructure – Eye	Yes, project developed under	£5,000.00	No – 39% of	Total project cost - £13,000.00	Consultation to start when Bid	No	Application form not complete	Held over until outstanding matters

Bid Ref	Location by Parish/ Address	Type of Bid and Bidder	Infrastructure Funding Statement compliant	Amount of Money Sought	100% CIL Monies sought (Y/N)	Total costs and other sources of other funding	Consultation /expiry date (on valid Bids only)	Valid	Reasons why Bid is Invalid	Recommendation to Cabinet for decision or Delegated decision (for Cabinet to note)
		Moors Woodland Society	community facilities section		project costs	SCC and ETC £2000.00 CLA Charitable Trust £6000.00	becomes validated		Only one quote provided Land ownership needs to be addressed Planning permission has not been sought if required	satisfactorily addressed. Delegated decision ultimately.
M22-06	EYE Play Facilities and Car Park	Community Infrastructure – Eye Town Council	Yes, project developed under community facilities section	£76,000.00	No – 51% of the project costs	Total project cost - £150,000.00 MSDC capital grant £25,000.00 Fundraising £5,000.00 Eye Town Council £4,000.00 Other funds £40,000.00	Consultation to start when Bid becomes validated	No	Application form not complete No quotes provided Not all funding secured Land ownership needs to be addressed Planning permission has not been sought if required	Held over until later Cabinet meeting given need for outstanding information. Cabinet decision ultimately
M22-07	LAXFIELD Sports Pavilion Extension	Community Infrastructure – Laxfield	Yes, project developed under community	£187,500.00	No – 75% of the project costs but	Total project cost - £250,000.00 Laxfield Parish	Consultation to start when Bid becomes validated	No	Amount sought exceeds £100,000.00 Community bid threshold.	Held over until later Cabinet meeting given need for outstanding information. .

Bid Ref	Location by Parish/ Address	Type of Bid and Bidder	Infrastructure Funding Statement compliant	Amount of Money Sought	100% CIL Monies sought (Y/N)	Total costs and other sources of other funding	Consultation /expiry date (on valid Bids only)	Valid	Reasons why Bid is Invalid	Recommendation to Cabinet for decision or Delegated decision (for Cabinet to note)
Page 106		Parish Council	facilities section		over the £100,000.00 threshold for community bids	Council £62,500.00			Other sources of funding to be explored with Bidder Planning permission has not been sought if required Business Case not submitted No Delivery or timescales provided Application form not complete No quotes provided	Cabinet decision ultimately
M22-08	LITTLE BLAKENHAM Village Hall Refurbishment	Community Infrastructure – Little Blakenham Parish Council	Yes, project developed under community facilities section	£20,000.00	No – 33% of the project costs	Total project costs - £60,000.00 Suez Trust £40,000.00	Consultation to start when Bid becomes validated	No	No business case submitted Other funding not yet secured Lease is currently for 25 years which commenced on 01/01/2019 so is now only for 22 years. Is planning permission required?	Held over until later Cabinet meeting given need for outstanding information. . Cabinet decision ultimately
M22-09	METFIELD Play Area	Community Infrastructure – Metfield	Yes, project developed under community	£7,682.00	No – 66% of the	Total project costs - £11,590	Consultation to start when Bid becomes validated	No	No quotes provided Is planning permission required?	Held over until outstanding information is received. Will be a

Bid Ref	Location by Parish/ Address	Type of Bid and Bidder	Infrastructure Funding Statement compliant	Amount of Money Sought	100% CIL Monies sought (Y/N)	Total costs and other sources of other funding	Consultation /expiry date (on valid Bids only)	Valid	Reasons why Bid is Invalid	Recommendation to Cabinet for decision or Delegated decision (for Cabinet to note)
Page 107		Parish Council	facilities section		project costs	MSDC Locality fund £2,000.00 Metfield Parish Council £908.00 SCC Locality Fund £1,000.00				delegated decision ultimately
M22-10	NEEDHAM MARKET Skate Park and Lighting	Community Infrastructure – Needham Market Town Council	Yes, project developed under community facilities section	£75,000.00	No – 67% of the project costs	Total project costs - £111,444.63 MSDC Capital grant £20,000.00 Sport England £13,444.63 Project is short by £3,000.00	Consultation to start when Bid becomes validated	No	Funding sources do not add up to total project costs, short by £3,000.00 Assessment of CIL Bid currently taking place. Meeting organised with Bidder and Town Council for the 4 th August to discuss	Held over until a later Cabinet meeting given need for outstanding information. . Cabinet decision ultimately
M22-11	NORTON Community Centre	Community Infrastructure – Norton Village Hall Manageme	Yes, project developed under community	£75,000.00	No – 8% of the project costs	Total project costs - £900,000? PWL B Precept-paid loan £500,000	Consultation to start when Bid becomes validated	No	Funding total does not match breakdown of costs Breakdown of costs includes contingency costs which cannot be funded by CIL	Held over until later Cabinet meeting given need for outstanding information.

Bid Ref	Location by Parish/ Address	Type of Bid and Bidder	Infrastructure Funding Statement compliant	Amount of Money Sought	100% CIL Monies sought (Y/N)	Total costs and other sources of other funding	Consultation /expiry date (on valid Bids only)	Valid	Reasons why Bid is Invalid	Recommendation to Cabinet for decision or Delegated decision (for Cabinet to note)
		nt Committee	facilities section			Other funding sources £325,000.00				Cabinet decision ultimately
M22-12 Page 108	OLD NEWTON Village Hall Extension	Community Infrastructure – Old Newton Village Hall and Playing Field Committee	Yes, project developed under community facilities section	£30,000.00	No – 27% of the project costs	Total project costs - £110,000.00? Other funding sources listed but no amounts and no indication of whether this funding has been secured	Consultation to start when Bid becomes validated	No	Funding total does not match costs total Other funding not secured Quotes have not been submitted	Held over until later Cabinet meeting given need for outstanding information.. Cabinet decision ultimately
M22-14	THURSTON Rail Feasibility Report	Rail – Network Rail	Yes – project developed under rail infrastructure section	£100,000.00	Yes	Total project costs - £100,000.00	Consultation started 22 nd July for 14 days	Yes	N/A	Recommendation for Cabinet to approve CIL Bid M22-14 for £100,000 from the Strategic Infrastructure Fund (with the awarded unspent funds (£100,000) under the previously approved CIL Bid M20-07 for Thurston Rail station

Bid Ref	Location by Parish/ Address	Type of Bid and Bidder	Infrastructure Funding Statement compliant	Amount of Money Sought	100% CIL Monies sought (Y/N)	Total costs and other sources of other funding	Consultation /expiry date (on valid Bids only)	Valid	Reasons why Bid is Invalid	Recommendation to Cabinet for decision or Delegated decision (for Cabinet to note)
Page 109										feasibility study being returned to the Ringfenced Infrastructure Fund (Thurston) after the 11 th September 2022 when the 2 year CIL Bid offer letter expires).
M22-15	WETHERDEN Play Area	Community Infrastructure – Wetherden Parish Council	Yes, project developed under community facilities section	£18,375.63	No – 55% of the project costs	Total project costs - £33,375.63 Wetherden Parish Council £15,000.00	Consultation to start when Bid becomes validated	No	No quotes provided Is planning permission required?	Held over until later Cabinet meeting given need for outstanding information.. Cabinet decision ultimately



B. PROGRESS OF BIDS APPROVED IN PREVIOUS BID ROUNDS (Bid Rounds 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8

Bid Ref	Project	Project Ref (Exacom)	Amount of CIL Funding Allocated	Project Spend	Unspent Funds Returned	Progress
M01-18	COMMUNITY FACILITY Gislingham Silver Band Hall	639	£44,568.75	£0	£44,568.75 Local Infrastructure Fund	Agreed by Cabinet on 4th March 2019. CIL Bid offer letter dated 13 th March 2019. Offer accepted. Project currently stalled as planning permission expired and requires renewal together with issues with the Party Wall with neighbours. Update requested in January 21 but no update received and CIL Bid Offer expired in March 2021. Monies returned to the Local Infrastructure Fund
M02-18	PUBLIC TRANSPORT - Laxfield - Bus stops at Mill Lane	556	£5,000.00	£3,627.63	£1,372.37 Local Infrastructure Fund	Noted by Cabinet on 10th September 2018. Delegated decision taken on 20 th August 2018. CIL Bid offer letter dated 25 th September 2018 Offer accepted. Project completed under budget and monies returned to the Local Infrastructure Fund.
M04-18	PUBLIC TRANSPORT - Stowmarket - Bus Stops at Finborough Rd	557	£5,000.00	£0.00	£5,000.00 Local Infrastructure Fund	Noted by Cabinet on 10 th September 2018. Delegated decision taken on 20 th August 2018. CIL Bid offer letter dated 25 th September 2018. Offer accepted. However, Scheme abandoned due to bus services ending. Monies returned to the Local Infrastructure Fund

Bid Ref	Project	Project Ref (Exacom)	Amount of CIL Funding Allocated	Project Spend	Unspent Funds Returned	Progress
M05-18	PUBLIC TRANSPORT - Bus stop improvements Mortimer Road Stowmarket	531	£35,000.00	£0.00	£35,000.00 Local Infrastructure Fund	Agreed by Cabinet on 10 th September 2018. CIL Bid offer letter dated 5 th September 2018. Offer accepted. Project is at final design for ordering works. Scheme abandoned due to issues with the design and monies returned to the Local Infrastructure Fund
M08-18	HEALTH - Botesdale Heath Centre - Extension to increase provision and palliative care	522	£98,739.74	£98,739.74	£0.00	Agreed by Cabinet on 10 th September 2018. CIL Bid offer letter dated 25 th September 2018. Offer accepted. Project completed. Building open and being used.
M10-18	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Stowupland Notice Board Trinity Meadow	640	£641.35	£0.00	£641.35 Local Infrastructure Fund	The Parish Council decided not to proceed with this Parish Notice Board and submitted a different CIL Bid (reference M19-01) which has been approved on the proviso that CIL Bid M10-18 is not proceeded with. Email received regarding withdrawal of this Bid. Monies returned to the Local Infrastructure Fund.
M11-18 and M12-18	VILLAGE HALL - Stowupland Village Hall Partial Refurbishment and development of the Sports and Social Club facilities	543	£13,240.10	£13,240.10	£0.00	2 Bids noted by Cabinet on 10 th September 2018. Delegated decisions taken on 20 th August 2018. CIL Bid offer letters dated 25 th September 2018. Offer letters accepted. Both projects completed.

Bid Ref	Project	Project Ref (Exacom)	Amount of CIL Funding Allocated	Project Spend	Unspent Funds Returned	Progress
M18-20	PUBLIC TRANSPORT Thurston - Bus Shelters Norton Road	641	£13,000.00	£13,000.00	£0.00	Agreed by Cabinet on 4 th March 2019. CIL Bid offer letter dated 13 th March 2019. Project completed
M23-18	GREEN ENERGY EV Charger at Cross St Car Park Eye	642	£20,728.40	14,287.16	£6441.24 Local Infrastructure Fund	Agreed by Cabinet on 4 th March 2019. CIL Bid offer letter dated 13 th March 2019. Offer accepted. Wayleave agreement is required between MSDC and owner of the Queen's Head to allow the cables to be laid. This process is ongoing and legal are also working to resolve any issues. Work is now underway and should be completed by end of February. Project has been completed, awaiting claim for funds. Project completed under budget. Monies returned to the Local Infrastructure Fund
M19-01	COMMUNITY FACILITY– Stowupland Notice Board Trinity Meadow	640	£396.26	£396.26	£0.00	Noted by Cabinet on 28 th August 2019. CIL Bid offer letter dated 6 th September 2019. CIL Bid Offer made and accepted on the basis that CIL Bid M10-18 is not proceeded with. Notice Board completed and erected. Project completed.

Bid Ref	Project	Project Ref (Exacom)	Amount of CIL Funding Allocated	Project Spend	Unspent Funds Returned	Progress
M19-04	PUBLIC TRANSPORT Thurston - Bus Shelters Sandy Lane	649	£9,600.00	£4,800.00	£4,800.00 Local Infrastructure Fund	Noted by Cabinet on 28th August 2019. CIL Bid offer letter dated 5 th September 2019. Offer accepted. Awaiting scheduling of works – date uncertain due to Covid-19 outbreak restrictions. Project complete. Only one shelter provided under this CIL Bid as second shelter provided by developer through s106 contributions instead. Therefore monies returned to the Local Infrastructure Fund.
M14-18	EDUCATION – Stowupland High School	656	£2,446,575.00	£2,446,575.00	£0.00	Agreed by Cabinet on the 6 th January 2020. CIL Bid offer letter dated 31 st January 2020. Offer accepted. First and second claim have been paid. Final claim to be made on completion of the project. Project completed and handover has occurred with staged payment made in April 2021. All funding now paid over to SCC
M19-07	COMMUNITY FACILITIES – Village Hall Enhancement Extension Occold	664	£19,190.00	£19,190.00	£0.00	Agreed by Cabinet on 9th March 2020. CIL Bid offer letter dated 16 th March 2020. Offer accepted. Update 30/07/2020 – Anticipated start on the build in September 2020 January 21 Update – First stage payment made. Jan 22 update – Project Completed

Bid Ref	Project	Project Ref (Exacom)	Amount of CIL Funding Allocated	Project Spend	Unspent Funds Returned	Progress
M19-10	EDUCATION – Bramford Primary School	663	£645,593.00	£645,593.00	£0.00	Agreed by Cabinet on 9th March 2020. CIL Bid offer letter dated 16 th March 2020. Offer accepted. Update 30/07/2020 – Project completed
M19-14	EDUCATION – Claydon Primary School	662	£499, 421.00	£499,421.00	£0.00	Agreed by Cabinet on 9 th March 2020. CIL Bid offer letter dated 12 th March 2020.Offer accepted. Project completed.
M19-08	COMMUNITY FACILITIES – Thornham – Car Park	681	£27,000.00	£27,000.00	£0.00	Agreed by Cabinet on 9 th March 2020. Legal position resolved and Bid offer letter dated 20 th May 2020.Offer accepted. Project completed
M20-18	GREEN ENERGY -EV CHARGING POINTS -Stowmarket - Regal Car Park	701	£10,263.00	£10,263.00	£0.00	Agreed by Cabinet in September2020. Offer letter issued. Offer accepted. Project completed
M19-12	COMMUNITY FACILITIES – Eye- Play Facilities	703	£31,605.60	£31,605.60	£0.00	Agreed by Cabinet in September 2020. Offer letter issued. Offer accepted. Project completed
M19-03 -	COMMUNITY FACILITIES – Debenham Leisure Centre - Additional car Park	704	£47,000.00	£47,000.00	£0.00	Agreed by Cabinet in September.2020 Offer letter issued. Offer accepted. First staged payment made Project completed

Bid Ref	Project	Project Ref (Exacom)	Amount of CIL Funding Allocated	Project Spend	Unspent Funds Returned	Progress
M20-07	RAIL – Thurston Rail Station - Feasibility Study by Network Rail	702	£100,000.00			Agreed by Cabinet in September 2020. Offer letter issued. Offer accepted. Scope for Feasibility Study agreed. Substantive work undertaken but Feasibility Study work (impact on highways and parking and cycling review still to be completed. New CIL Bid submitted M22-14 so as to ensure funding for the Feasibility Study can be considered by Cabinet in September 2022.
M20-08	COMMUNITY FACILITIES – Wingfield – Conversion of Granary barn to children’s nursery	705	£34,000.00	£33,960.42	£39.58 Local Infrastructure Fund	Agreed by Cabinet in September 2020. Offer letter issued. Offer accepted. Project Completed under budget. Monies returned to the Local Infrastructure Fund
M19-13	COMMUNITY FACILITIES –Bedfield – new play area	680	£4,534.00	£4,534.00	£0.00	Agreed by Cabinet in September 2020. Offer letter issued. Offer accepted – Project Completed
M20-09	COMMUNITY FACILITIES - Ringshall Village Hall Installation of sewerage treatment works.	712	£16,651.00	£16,122.97	£528.03 Local Infrastructure Fund	Agreed by Cabinet in December 2020. Offer letter issued. Project completed under budget. Monies returned to the Local Infrastructure Fund
M20-21	COMMUNITY FACILITIES – Thornham Walks overflow car park – Covid Complications - further grant funding	709	£3,355.00	£3,344.75	£10.25 Local Infrastructure Fund	Agreed by Cabinet in December 2020. Offer letter issued. Project completed and under budget. Monies returned to the Local Infrastructure Fund

Bid Ref	Project	Project Ref (Exacom)	Amount of CIL Funding Allocated	Project Spend	Unspent Funds Returned	Progress
M20-10	COMMUNITY FACILITIES – Stowmarket Creation of a Stowmarket Emergency Services Hub	713	£431,740.00	£304,649.86		Agreed by Cabinet in December 2020. Offer letter issued. Signed offer letter received. Project started
M20-25	HEALTH - Mendlesham Health. Administration Hub /Clinical Capacity reconfiguration including 2 EV charging points	721	£239,306.60	£239,306.60	£0.00	Agreed by Cabinet in March 2021. Email confirming Cabinet decision issued. Offer letter to be issued upon NHS confirming the PID. June 21 Update - Project underway. Project completed Jan 22
M20-24	COMMUNITY FACILITIES – Gislingham running track	728	£18,487.50			Agreed by Cabinet in March 2021. Awaiting signed Community User agreement before Offer letter sent.
M20-22	COMMUNITY FACILITIES – Haughley - Storage Unit Crascall Pavilion, Green Road	725	£39,937.00	£38,250.00		Agreed by Cabinet in March 2021. Offer letter issued. Signed acceptance letter received 16/03/21. Project has started and first claim paid.
M20-19	COMMUNITY FACILITIES – Haughley - Car Park Crascall Pavilion, Green Road	724	£22,595.00	£22,595.00	£0.00	Agreed by Cabinet in March 2021. Offer letter issued. Signed acceptance letter received 16/03/21. Project completed
M20-20	WASTE INFRASTRUCTURE – Fuel Tank at Creting Road Depot	720	£50,000.00	£26,762.50	£23,237.50	Agreed by Cabinet in March 2021. Offer letter issued. Offer letter accepted. Project completed under budget. Monies returned to the Strategic Infrastructure Fund
M21-01	HEALTH – Woolpit Car Park Land South of Old Stowmarket Road	735	£917,240.00	£522,925.01		Agreed by Cabinet in June 2021. Offer letter issued. Project started in August 2021. Project completed , Staged payments made and invoices for expenditure still being processed. Awaiting final invoices

Bid Ref	Project	Project Ref (Exacom)	Amount of CIL Funding Allocated	Project Spend	Unspent Funds Returned	Progress
M19-06	EDUCATION – Thurston - Land Option CIL Bid for purchase of land for education (for a forthcoming College extension) and an associated car park	738	£1,069,841.00			Agreed by Cabinet in June 2021.
M21-02	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Rickinghall All Wheel Sports Area	755	£20,148.00			Agreed by Cabinet in October 2021. Offer letter issued. Offer letter accepted
M21-05	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Debenham Community Centre	756	£59,994.00	£59,994.00	£0.00	Agreed by Cabinet in October 2021. Offer letter issued. Offer letter accepted Project Completed
M21-06	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Elmswell Chamberlayne Hall	757	£19,593.81			Agreed by Cabinet in October 2021. Offer letter issued. Offer letter acceptance awaited.
M21-08	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Framsdon Play Area	758	£18,789.20			Agreed by Cabinet in October 2021. Offer letter issued. Offer letter accepted
M21-03	EDUCATION - Elmswell Primary School	761	£1,560,006.21			Agreed by Cabinet in November 2021. Offer letter issued. Offer letter acceptance awaited
M21-10	COMMUNITY FACILITY - Botesdale Play area		£75,000.00	£27,896.84		Agreed by Cabinet in March 2022. Offer letter issued. Offer letter accepted Project has started first claim paid
M21-11	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Stowmarket Community Club		£25,000.00	£7,289.14		Agreed by Cabinet in March 2022. Offer letter issued. Offer letter accepted Project started first claim paid
M21-12	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Walsham Le Willows Play Area		£9,315.75			Noted by Cabinet in March 2022. Offer letter issued and offer letter accepted.

Bid Ref	Project	Project Ref (Exacom)	Amount of CIL Funding Allocated	Project Spend	Unspent Funds Returned	Progress
M20-25	COMMUNITY FACILITY – The Food Museum Crack Wood project		£75,000.00			Noted by Cabinet in March 2022. Offer letter issued and offer letter accepted.
M22-02	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Botesdale Entrance Infrastructure and picnic tables	780	£9,757.50			Delegated decision made on the 21/07/2022 and included in this report for noting. Offer letter sent, awaiting signed acceptance
Total CIL Funding allocated to MSDC projects in Bid Round 1, 2 ,3, 4, 5, 6, 7and 8			£8,792,853.77	£5,182,369.58	£121,639.07	

C. LIST OF EMERGING CIL BIDS (prior to CIL Bid Submission)

Project Ref	Project	Parties involved	CIL Funding if known	Project Costs if known	Progress
EPM 20-02	RAIL – Thurston – Station improvements	Rail, SCC Highways , Thurston Parish Council	Unknown at this stage	Unknown at this stage	Planning permissions granted at Thurston are being built out which point towards the need to bring forward station improvements at Thurston. Project being scoped and is at stage 1 and being discussed with all parties. Feasibility study monies have been agreed under CIL Bid application (within Bid round 5 – May 2020) for £100,000 (to include £10,000 for road Safety audit). New CIL Bid M22-made May 2022. Feasibility study and project being progressed
EPM 20-03	EDUCATION/RECREATION/SPORT - Stowupland	Education , Stowupland Academy, Stowupland Parish Council SCC Education	Unknown at this stage	Unknown at this stage	Project being devised with all parties and is being scoped and is at stage 1. CIL Project Enquiry form required
EPM 20-06	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Stonham Aspall – solar panels on school	Stonham Aspall School Governor	Unknown at this stage	Unknown at this stage	CIL Project Enquiry form submitted. Discussions taking place with Suffolk County Council Education
EPM 20-08	COMMUNITY FACILTIES – Barham – football ground and facilities	Barham Athletic Football Club	Unknown at this stage	Unknown at this stage	CIL Project Enquiry form submitted. Discussions taking place

Project Ref	Project	Parties involved	CIL Funding if known	Project Costs if known	Progress
EPM 20-14	COMMUNITY SAFETY - Infrastructure & Security – CCTV and digital infrastructure, Eye	Eye Town Council	Unknown at this stage	£4,000	Project Enquiry form submitted. CIL Bid likely to be made in the future
EPM 20-16	EDUCATION – Bramford Primary	SCC Education	Unknown at this stage	Unknown at this stage	Discussions started with Education in October 2020. CIL Project Enquiry Form submitted
EPM 21-01	EDUCATION – Great Blakenham - 30 place early years new setting	SCC Education	Estimated bid - £184,000	Estimated bid - £600,000	Discussions started with Education.– CIL Project Enquiry form submitted.
EPM 21-02	EDUCATION – Barham - 30 place early years new setting	SCC Education	Unknown at this stage	Unknown at this stage	Discussions started with Education.– CIL Project Enquiry form submitted.
EPM 21-07	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Thurston Pre-school equipment	Thurston Pre-school LTD	Unknown at this stage	Estimated costs - £10,000	Discussions started. However this enquiry cannot be supported as the proposal represents equipment and not infrastructure. Enquiry passed to Thurston Parish Council to consider under their Neighbourhood CIL expenditure scheme
EPM 21-08	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Norton Village Hall extension and roof improvements	Norton Village Hall	Unknown at this stage	Unknown at this stage	Discussions started. However roof repairs fall outside the terms of the CIL Expenditure Framework and will not be eligible for CIL.
EPM 21-10	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Eye – repair of two cemetery chapels	Eye Parish Council	Unknown at this stage	Unknown at this stage	Enquiry received through email on 04/05/2021. However repairs fall outside the terms of the CIL Expenditure Framework and will not be eligible for CIL.

Project Ref	Project	Parties involved	CIL Funding if known	Project Costs if known	Progress
EPM 21-11	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Eye – Moors lane children’s play area	Eye Parish Council	Unknown at this stage	Unknown at this stage	Enquiry received through email on 04/05/2021. Discussions continue although the CIL Expenditure Framework states that only one CIL Bid per project and a CIL Bid has already been approved for this project.
EPM 21-12	COMMUNITY FACILITY- Eye - Establishing a new Right of Way joining the Town Centre	Eye Parish Council	Unknown at this stage	Unknown at this stage	Enquiry received through email on 04/05/2021. CIL Project Enquiry form needs to be submitted
EPM 21-14	COMMUNITY FACILITY- Eye - funding to establish a wildlife and camping site adjoining the scout hut	Eye Parish Council	Unknown at this stage	Unknown at this stage	Enquiry received through email on 04/05/2021. CIL Bid Enquiry form to be submitted. However this enquiry cannot be supported as the proposal is not infrastructure and cannot therefore attract District CIL. Neighbourhood CIL could be used for this purpose.
EPM 21-15	COMMUNITY FACILITY - Eye - Installation of a water refill taps for shoppers and walkers.	Eye Parish Council	Unknown at this stage	Unknown at this stage	Enquiry received through email on 04/05/2021. Costs of this proposal are being looked into but there is a minimum spend for District CIL of £2000 per project as well as meeting the normal limitation of not contributing towards more than 75% of the total cost of the works. Should this project not meet the parameters of the CIL Framework it would be possible to undertake these works using Neighbourhood CIL

Project Ref	Project	Parties involved	CIL Funding if known	Project Costs if known	Progress
EPM 21-16	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Great Finborough – refurbish the play park	Great Finborough Parish Council	£20,000	£90,000	Enquiry received through email on 10/05/2021. Discussions are continuing on this project although any elements that are maintenance or repair will not be eligible for District CIL funding although the project/ those elements would be capable of funding through Neighbourhood CIL funding. Discussions are ongoing. Project Enquiry form submitted.
EPM 21-17	EDUCATION – Norton – replacement of the pre school portacabin	Norton pre School	£75,000	£158,841	Enquiry received through email on 10/05/2021. Following the changes to the CIL Expenditure Framework in the third review all requests for CIL funding must come from SCC Education as Infrastructure provider and there must be proven education need. This enquiry has been referred to SCC .
EPM 21-18	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Barham – New Play Equipment	Barham Parish Council	£8,000	£19,300	Enquiry received through email on 10/08/2021. Meeting to be arranged. Project Enquiry form to be submitted.
EPM 22-01	WALKING/CYCLING – Walking Cycling connectivity provision at Woolpit and Elmswell	Suffolk County Council and District and County Councillors	Unknown at this stage	Unknown at this stage	Conversations have commenced and are continuing about the delivery and funding strategy for the provision of this infrastructure with SCC and SCC Highways

Project Ref	Project	Parties involved	CIL Funding if known	Project Costs if known	Progress
EPM 21-09	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Woolpit – MUGA	Woolpit Parish Council	£20,000	£43,530	Form received on 27/4/2021. Meeting to be arranged with Project lead and Communities.
EPM 21-25	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Wattisfield – Community Centre	Wattisfield Parish Council	Unknown	£300,000.00	Site Visit will be completed after surveys completed. Applicant will contact the team once these surveys are completed.
EPM 22-02	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Thurston – Thurston FC MUGA	Luke Reilly	Unknown	Unknown	Discussions ongoing. SCC pursuing this project at the school site working with the FA.
EPM 22-03	LIBRARIES – Suffolk Libraries – Thurston	Mandy Wilkinson – Suffolk Libraries	£200,000.00	£200,000.00	CIL Funding Enquiry Form received. Discussions to take place concerning how to take the project forward. October Bid round Project
EPM 22-05	WASTE INFRASTRUCTURE – Stowmarket Recycling Centre – Improvement/Expansion of this recycling centre to ensure that the Site can cope with growth in this area.	Suffolk County Council	Unknown	Unknown	Project to be discussed during the start of June.
EPM 22-07	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Barham – Play Area Cark Park	Barham Parish Council	£18,000.00	£24,000.00	Parish is currently conducting a survey of the residents to ascertain if the project would be supported. The Parish will update once this is completed. RK advised that a bid could be produced in October.

Project Ref	Project	Parties involved	CIL Funding if known	Project Costs if known	Progress
EPM 22-08	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Gislingham – Acquisition of the Six Bells Public House for the Community	Six Bells Steering Committee	£150,000.00	£350,000.00	Meeting to be arranged in the later part of the year to enable the applicant to confirm the funding amount and what the building will be used for.
EPM 22-09	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Eye – Cemetery	Eye Town Council	£30,000.00	£80,000.00	Queries on the project sent to the Town Council - 14/4/2022. 16/05/2022 Parish updated that they are working through further information.
EPM 22-10	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Eye – Extension to Bucksthorn Lane Car Park	Eye Town Council	Unknown	Unknown	Queries on the project sent to the Town Council - 14/4/2022. 16/05/2022 Parish updated that they are working through our queries and won't be bringing this project forward for now. Costings being worked on.
EPM 22-11	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Eye – Creating a new footpath cycleway Joining new development to the northwest of the Town with the Town Centre	Eye Town Council	Unknown	Unknown	Project being discussed with Katherine. CIL unable to fund currently but will advise again after the next expenditure program review.
EPM 22-12	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Eye – Cemetery Access	Eye Town Council	£8,000.00	£10,000.00	Section 106 agreement being reviewed to ascertain if funding has been set aside for this project. 16/05/2022 Bid will not go further currently. Costings are being investigated.

Project Ref	Project	Parties involved	CIL Funding if known	Project Costs if known	Progress
EPM 22-17	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Kinetic Science and It's Rocket Science – Interactive Science Centre second building or extension of the Claydon premises	Debbie Ball – Kinetic Science and It's Rocket Science	Unknown	Unknown	Meeting being arranged for discussion about CIL funding with the applicant
EPM 22-18	RAIL - Thurston Rail Improvements	Network Rail	Unknown	Unknown	Ongoing discussions taking place with Network Rail and SCC Highways
EPM 22-19	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Stowmarket, Education, Leisure Facilities (SHELF)	Kate Parnum – BMSDC	Unknown	£12,000,000.00	Discussions ongoing
EPM 22-21	COMMUNITY FACILITY – EV Charging Points	Julie Flatman/ Wilby Parish Council	Unknown	Unknown	Forms and project enquiry form have been sent to the applicant
EPM 22-25	HEALTH – SHELF project	Kate Parnum – BMSDC	£1,000,000	£4,500,000	Ongoing discussions
EPM 22-28	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Stonham Aspal Tennis Court Car Park	Tennis Club	Unknown	Unknown	Application forms sent to applicant
EPM 22-30	COMMUNITY FACILITY – New pavilion at Stradbroke Cricket Club	Stradbroke Cricket Club	Unknown	Unknown	Communities Team are in discussions regarding this project and will include CIL later
EPM 22-31	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Stowupland Footpath	Sarah Cameron – BMSDC	Unknown	Unknown	
EPM 22-32	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Footpath Construction	James Hayward	£45,000.00	£65,000.00	We have requested further information from the applicant concerning the project

Project Ref	Project	Parties involved	CIL Funding if known	Project Costs if known	Progress
EPM 22-33	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Village Hall Car Park Wilby	Wilby	TBC	£30,000.00	We have requested further information from the applicant concerning the project
EPM 22-34	COMMUNITY FACILITY – High School Sports Hall Extension	Claydon	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	CIL information sent to the applicant and advice that all education bids must be processed through SCC
EPM 22-35	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Traffic calming at Bosmere Primary School	Needham Market Parish Council	£10,000.00	£10,000.00	Project to be discussed
EPM 22-36	COMMUNITY FACILITY – Thurston Skate Park	Ben Wragge, Stake Park Charity	Unknown	Unknown	Discussions ongoing

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix B – Mid Suffolk – CIL Bids under the Strategic Infrastructure Fund, Ringfenced Infrastructure Fund (Botesdale) and the Local Infrastructure Fund.

Technical Assessment of Bid – Project M22–02 Botesdale Recreation Ground – Entrance Infrastructure and picnic tables – from the Ringfenced Infrastructure Fund (Botesdale)

ASSESSMENT

Validation

VALIDATION	ASSESSMENT
Need /Justification	<p>This project aims to improve Botesdale Recreation Ground which currently is not being used to its full advantage/potential with little provision for all age ranges or disabilities.</p> <p>At present the Botesdale Recreation Ground provides recreation opportunities for toddlers, children, and youths via very limited range of play equipment which also does not utilise the space available. The provision at present also does not address the requirements of children and adults with disabilities.</p> <p>The COVID pandemic has created change within people’s work/life balance and the requirement for outdoor space for health, well-being and fitness facilities and raised a demand for such space.</p> <p>This project wants to address the requirements and differing needs of all residents from Toddlers through to Senior Citizens to provide the community with this improved space.</p> <p>A CIL bid for the play equipment on site has already received Cabinet approval. The costings for this bid however have come under budget and so the parish will not be drawing down 100% of the funding approved. They have therefore submitted this new bid to help fund another aspect of the project which was not included in the original bid.</p>

Delivery /timescales	Project aims to start asap once funding is approved through CIL. Due to be complete by November 2022
Necessary other approvals	Planning permission granted – DC/21/05377 granted on 10/12/2021
Public or private land	Land held Freehold by the parish who are Sole Trustee of the Botesdale Recreation Ground Charity
State aid details if any	There are no state aid concerns relating to this bid for CIL funding.
Details of future funding maintenance	Maintenance and safety inspections will be funded by Botesdale Parish Council and the Botesdale Recreation Ground Charity. A maintenance plan will be developed and will be budgeted for within the budget setting exercise.

SCREENED (for possible s106 expenditure with the opportunity being taken to secure other funding if available)

BIDS SCREENED	ASSESSMENT
Must follow the Infrastructure Funding Statement (Infrastructure List)	Yes - Provision of infrastructure by the community.
Can the infrastructure be provided using s106 funds	No S106 funds available.
Is Bid complete	Yes
Has information been verified	Yes

Is this infrastructure linked to a major housing project which has priority?	There has been development within Botesdale, but this proposal for the Botesdale Recreation Ground is not classed as essential infrastructure in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan which has priority.
--	---

PRIORITISATION (Using criteria from the CIL Expenditure)

PRIORITISATION CRITERIA	ASSESSMENT
Infrastructure necessary for an approved growth project (those with planning permission) in order that development carried out is sustainable.	No.
Positively scores against provisions /objectives of Joint Corporate Plan and/or Joint Local Plan and/ or Infrastructure Strategies or other Babergh and Mid Suffolk strategies or external strategies Babergh and Mid Suffolk support and/or input into	<p>Yes – Community Provision. The aim is to provide an area of outdoor space for all ages to enjoy and benefit from.</p> <p>These new facilities will help in supporting the health and wellbeing of all ages. The Neighbourhood Plan for Botesdale and Rickinghall calls for dedicated child and youth facilities.</p>
It represents key infrastructure (essential)	No.
Value for money	<p>Yes – The Infrastructure team has worked with the applicant to ensure that the CIL bid is covering expenditure which has not been covered by the previous CIL bid and that it falls within the CIL Expenditure Framework. The amount of CIL funding is £9,757.50 and represents 75% of the total project costs. It lies within the community infrastructure thresholds of not exceeding £100,000 and 75% of the total costs.</p> <p>This project would be considered under the Community Infrastructure section within the Infrastructure Funding Statement (Infrastructure List) for Mid Suffolk.</p>

Clear community benefits	This project aims to provide benefit to all ages of the community not just a specific age group. It will also provide inclusivity for those with disabilities. The project will also provide amenities and facilities to support the growth within the Botesdale and Rickinghall area as set out in the Botesdale and Rickinghall Neighbourhood Plan.
Community support (including results of Consultation exercise.)	<p>The project has the written support of Cllr Jessica Fleming. It also has written support from the Botesdale Health Centre Social Prescriber for the area who writes that this regenerated site will offer a fantastic resource for social prescribing and other services which could transform the health and wellbeing of the local people.</p> <p>The Parish Council carried out a Community Survey in early 2019 to identify what residents would like from their Recreation Ground. Many questions were asked; question 8 asks 'Would you like to see more items in the park for the following groups' which ranged from toddlers to older adults 65+ and there was a very positive high percentage in all age ranges in response to this question.</p>
Deliverability ("oven ready" schemes)	Yes
Affordability (from CIL Funds)	Yes
Timeliness	Project aims to start asap once funding is received. Due to be complete by November 2022
By releasing CIL money can we achieve infrastructure provision through collaborative spend? (i.e. Infrastructure providers, Parish/Town Councils, Babergh and Mid Suffolk infrastructure provision, or LEP/Government funding)	<p>The total cost of the project - £13,010.00</p> <p>Botesdale Parish Council - £3,252.50</p> <p>CIL Funding required - £9,757.50</p>

Community Bid – Funding percentage of project	CIL Funding 75% of the total project costs - £13,010.00
Supports housing and employment growth	N/A
Have a package of measures been proposed and submitted which allow for ongoing maintenance of the infrastructure such that its longevity can be assured	Yes – Botesdale Parish Council will budget for maintenance and inspection costs
Must be based on the developing Infrastructure Delivery Plan unless circumstances dictate otherwise	This project meets the CIL Expenditure Framework criteria and has been developed under the Community Infrastructure section under the Infrastructure Funding Statement (infrastructure List) for Mid Suffolk.
How does the proposal affect green infrastructure principles?	One of the core aims of the project is to improve the ecology and biodiversity of the Recreation Ground. The parish have had carried out an ecology appraisal and a comprehensive tree survey as part of the design of the grounds.
How does the project address green/sustainability principles/infrastructure?	By providing these facilities locally the community will benefit from accessing the site by foot or cycle reducing the need for travel by less sustainable methods. It will also provide a cycle friendly site with cycle stand facilities.
How does the project affect state aid implications?	State aid implications do not apply.
How does the project affect security and safety in the community?	By making the site more attractive to more people the usage of the site should improve the safety and security of the site.

CONCLUSIONS

- This project aims to regenerate the Botesdale Recreation Ground so that it provides facilities for the whole of the community so that everyone can benefit from this open space for Health and Wellbeing. The community have been consulted and this project has full support from the District Member and Health Centre.

- This CIL bid will provide funding for the entrance infrastructure and picnic tables for the site.
- The whole project will provide Health and Fitness Area's, Accessible routes, Eco route and Disability parking.
- This project will provide an area for all age groups to enjoy and benefit from. The new facilities will help to help to support the health and wellbeing of ages within the community.
- The amount of CIL funding is regarded as acceptable under the terms of the CIL Expenditure Framework as the CIL Bid of £9,757.50 represents 75% of the total project costs. It lies within the community infrastructure thresholds of not exceeding £100,000 and 75% of the total costs. This project has been delivered under the Community Infrastructure section within the Infrastructure Funding Statement (Infrastructure List) for Mid Suffolk.

RECOMMENDATION

- Recommendation to Cabinet to note the delegated decision for CIL Bid for £9,757.50 which is 75% of the total project costs from the Ringfenced Fund (Botesdale).

Technical Assessment of Bid – Project M22–13 – Ringshall Play Area – from Local Infrastructure Fund

ASSESSMENT

Validation

VALIDATION	ASSESSMENT
Need /Justification	This project is to address a lack of play area within Ringshall for the residents, local primary school, and neighbouring villages. Ringshall has never had a play area for its residents and so the parish council are embarking on this project to provide play equipment for toddlers, children, and young teenagers. The aim of the project to provide this space for families to meet up, enjoy the outdoors,

	support the active and healthy lifestyle, and enhance the wellbeing of the residents of this village. There is a local primary school opposite who have played a key role in the consultation process for this project. This site will provide safe space for the children to play and families to meet. The nearest play area is over 2 miles away and so this will provide the local residents facilities which they can walk to, to enjoy without the need for car travel.
Delivery /timescales	The project aims to start in October 2022 and to be completed by Spring 2023
Necessary other approvals	Planning permission is not required for this project
Public or private land	This is private land and leased to the Parish Council. Permission has been granted by the Landowner for this new play area. Lease held is for over 25 years which meets the CIL Expenditure Framework criteria.
State aid details if any	N/A
Details of future funding maintenance	The Parish Council will fund all future regular inspections, maintenance and repair by including the play area in their annual budget.

SCREENED (for possible s106 expenditure with the opportunity being taken to secure other funding if available)

BIDS SCREENED	ASSESSMENT
Must follow the Infrastructure Funding Statement (Infrastructure List)	Yes – Provision of leisure and community facilities
Can the infrastructure be provided using s106 funds	No

Is Bid complete	Yes
Has information been verified	Yes
Is this infrastructure linked to a major housing project which has priority?	No

PRIORITISATION (Using criteria from the CIL Expenditure)

PRIORITISATION CRITERIA	ASSESSMENT
Infrastructure necessary for an approved growth project (those with planning permission) in order that development carried out is sustainable.	No
Positively scores against provisions /objectives of Joint Corporate Plan and/or Joint Local Plan and/ or Infrastructure Strategies or other Babergh and Mid Suffolk strategies or external strategies Babergh and Mid Suffolk support and/or input into	Yes – contributes to the promotion of community activities within the locality.
It represents key infrastructure (essential)	No
Value for money	Yes
Clear community benefits	Yes

Community support (including results of Consultation exercise.)	The need was highlighted within the Ringshall Residents Survey in early 2020 followed by a specific community questionnaire on the interest in Play Area provision which was overwhelmingly positive in support of this project. The local Primary School was consulted with 70% of the pupils taking part.
Deliverability (“oven ready” schemes)	Yes
Affordability (from CIL Funds)	Yes
Timeliness	Yes – the project is aimed to be delivered by Spring 2023
By releasing CIL money can we achieve infrastructure provision through collaborative spend? (i.e. Infrastructure providers, Parish/Town Councils, Babergh and Mid Suffolk infrastructure provision, or LEP/Government funding)	<p>The total cost of the project - £54,856.08 Net Cost (Parish can reclaim VAT)</p> <p>Parish Council Neighbourhood CIL Reserves - £16,000.00</p> <p>Donation - £1,000.00</p> <p>Fundraising Event - £350.00</p> <p>MSDC Community Grant - £16,939.73</p> <p>CIL Funding required - £20,566.35</p>
Community Bid – Funding percentage of project	37.5%

Supports housing and employment growth	Yes – contributes to the promotion of community activities within the locality and encourages active play for the children.
Have a package of measures been proposed and submitted which allow for ongoing maintenance of the infrastructure such that its longevity can be assured	Yes – Ringshall Parish Council will fund the maintenance, regular inspections and repair by including the Play Area in the Parish annual budget.
Must be based on the developing Infrastructure Delivery Plan unless circumstances dictate otherwise	Project not listed in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan; however, the project would be of benefit to existing and new residents and ensure increased usage of outdoor play facilities for the community of Ringshall.
How does the proposal affect green infrastructure principles?	Working with providers who are committed to ensuring the use of sustainable materials as choice.
How does the project address green/sustainability principles/infrastructure?	By having a local play area in the parish, it means that people will no longer have to drive to the nearby play area so a reduction on car usage. The play area will be adjacent to a bus stop so people could access the play area by bus.
How does the project affect state aid implications?	N/A
How does the project affect security and safety in the community?	Perimeter fencing is being installed for security

CONCLUSIONS

- This proposal represents an “oven ready” scheme with evidence of wide community support that would provide additional leisure and community facilities for the community and encourages active outdoor play for the children. The project will be funded through collaborative spend, with the CIL fund portion being 37.5% of the costs funded from the Local Infrastructure Fund, together with funding contributions from the Ringshall Parish Council Neighbourhood CIL Reserves, donation, fundraising event and MSDC community grant.

- The amount of CIL funding is regarded as acceptable under the terms of the CIL Expenditure Framework as the CIL Bid of £20,566.35 represents 37.5% of the total project costs. It lies within the community infrastructure thresholds of not exceeding £100,000 and 75% of the total costs. This project has been delivered under the Community Infrastructure section within the Infrastructure Funding Statement (Infrastructure List) for Mid Suffolk..

RECOMMENDATION

Recommendation to Cabinet to approve CIL Bid for £20,566.35 as per bid application from the Local Infrastructure Fund.

Technical Assessment of Bid – Project M22-07 – Thurston Rail Station Level Crossing, Closure and Diversion Feasibility Study, from the Strategic Infrastructure Fund

ASSESSMENT

Validation

VALIDATION	ASSESSMENT
Need /Justification	<p>The objective of this infrastructure project is to provide safer and improved access to the westbound Platform 1 at Thurston rail station to allow the current station level crossing to be closed and removed and for a safer means of crossing.</p> <p>This bid is for a continuation of funds for the completion of a Network Rail Governance for Railway Investment Project (GRIP) Stage 3 Feasibility study, for a rail related infrastructure project. This feasibility study for Thurston is underway and significant progress has been made but outstanding work still requires completion around highway matters and the parking and cycling elements. The allocation of funds from the Thurston Ringfenced Infrastructure Fund for this feasibility study was originally made by MSDC Cabinet in September 2020. The 2 year offer letter was sent out on the 11th September 2020</p>

with the offer being accepted by Network Rail. These awarded funds for the completion of the feasibility study expire on the 11th September 2022 and this new CIL Bid has been submitted to allow the completion of the feasibility study so that it can continue to be paid for and a rail project can continue to be developed once the results are known.

All level crossings are considered a safety risk by Network Rail. Level crossings used for access to stations are considered high risk owing to the behaviour of people rushing for a train. Not all trains call at Thurston station, and this presents an additional risk. Thurston Station level crossing is provided with miniature stop lights but there is no physical barrier to prevent people stepping into the path of a train. No further improvements to safety are considered feasible without the conclusion of this feasibility study.

The purpose of the feasibility study is to evaluate options and recommend the most appropriate option that delivers the stakeholders' requirements, together with confirmation that the outputs can be economically delivered.

The scope of the feasibility study (revised 29/07/2020) is to evaluate options and recommend a single preferred option to encompass the following:

1. In the light of the cumulative impact of residential developments in Thurston on the usage of the station, close and divert the existing station pedestrian level crossing, and provide safer and more convenient alternative facilities for rail users wishing to access the westbound Platform 1 at the station.
2. Close and remove the existing station level crossing and extinguish the existing right of way.
3. Review the previous Thurston Level Crossing Closure Feasibility Study and to re-evaluate the potential options included in that report; including provision of a pedestrian bridge, the reinstatement of the closed station subway, construction of a new pedestrian underpass and modification of the existing underpass to accommodate a wider footpath.
4. Construct a pedestrian ramp to connect the footpath along Beyton Road to Platform 1.

	<p>5. In consultation with the train operator Greater Anglia, review the current parking provision adjacent to the station in the light of the cumulative impact of residential developments in Thurston, and identify potential options to manage and enhance parking arrangements for all rail users in accordance with sustainable transport good practice.</p> <p>6. Provide a drop off and limited waiting layby for vehicles on Beyton Road adjacent to the station; and</p> <p>7. Provide enhanced sustainable transport facilities for cyclists wishing to use the railway station, including secure cycle parking, cycle lanes and signage. Consider parking opportunities</p> <p>8. Undertake a road safety audit as required.</p> <p><u>Estimated budget for the feasibility study: £90,000 plus £10,000 for road safety audit, total £100,000</u></p>
Delivery /timescales	<p>The feasibility study project is readily deliverable jointly by Network Rail as landowner for the railway related works and SCC as Highway Authority for highways works.</p> <p>The feasibility Study started after the September 2020 decision by Cabinet to award £100,000 for the study. Since that time there has been changes to the project team and the impact of another rail freight project between Ely and Ipswich had to be considered in the context of this study. The results of this work have helped to inform the current work- in- progress feasibility study report; the latter of which is as yet incomplete. It is understood that the impact of any option must be considered fully in relation to highway impacts and cycling and parking opportunities are also being reviewed under the agreed scope of the feasibility study.</p>
Necessary other approvals	<p>Not applicable for this feasibility study stage, however planning permissions from SCC (Highways) and MSDC will be required at implementation stage (if any particular option dictates this is necessary /required).</p>

Public or private land	Network Rail has freehold ownership of the railway land and area for the station and car park. The majority of the land where works would be carried out for this project is part of the public highway and some land is unregistered, requiring investigation of ownership. The unregistered land is believed, historically, to have been part of the highway.
State aid details if any	N/A
Details of future funding maintenance	Any new infrastructure providing access to the station on private land will be owned by Network Rail and maintained as part of the station by the train operator or Network Rail as appropriate. Any altered highways and footpaths outside railway land will be maintained by the highway authority, Suffolk County Council - Highways.

SCREENED (for possible s106 expenditure with the opportunity being taken to secure other funding if available)

BIDS SCREENED	ASSESSMENT
Must follow the Infrastructure Funding Statement - Infrastructure list	Yes - Provision of passenger transport improvements.
Can the infrastructure be provided using s106 funds	No
Is Bid complete	Yes
Has information be verified	Yes
Is this infrastructure linked to a major housing project which has priority?	Yes – This project is required for the sustainable growth of planned and committed residential development.

PRIORITISATION (Using criteria from the CIL Expenditure)

PRIORITISATION CRITERIA	ASSESSMENT
<p>Infrastructure necessary for an approved growth project (those with planning permission) in order that development carried out is sustainable.</p>	<p>Yes – Committed and planned growth for Thurston.</p> <p>The project is listed in the current Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2020) and the current Infrastructure List forming part of the Mid Suffolk Infrastructure Funding Statement (20/21)</p> <p>The railway line through Thurston is part of the nationally significant Felixstowe to Nuneaton freight route, serving to take freight off the A14. If the crossing remains open, it is also a potential constraint on running more (or longer) passenger or freight services.</p>
<p>Positively scores against provisions /objectives of Joint Strategic Plan and/or Joint Local Plan and/ or Infrastructure Strategies or other BMSDC Strategies or external strategies BMSDC support and/or input into</p>	<p>Yes - The project scores positively against the objectives of the Joint Strategic Plan and Joint Local Plan as it contributes to facilitating sustainable development in Thurston and encourages use of rail as an alternative to the private car. The project directly contributes to the objectives of emerging Joint Local Plan: -</p> <p>Policy LP30 – Safe, Sustainable and Active Transport, as it enables developments to maximise the uptake in sustainable and active modes of transport, and</p> <p>Policy LP31 – Managing Infrastructure Provision, as all new development must be supported by, and have good access to, all necessary infrastructure.</p>
<p>It represents key infrastructure (essential)</p>	<p>Yes – This project is identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan as ‘Critical’ for the delivery of sustainable growth within the area of Thurston.</p>
<p>Value for money</p>	<p>Yes - The project will be designed to optimise the benefits as well as the whole life costs (capital cost plus maintenance and renewal costs). Once installed, operating costs of the new infrastructure are expected to be significantly lower than the existing level crossing.</p>

Clear community benefits	Yes - The aim of this infrastructure project is to improve pedestrian safety and to improve access to a key sustainable transport mode (rail) for the growing community of Thurston.
Community support (including results of Consultation exercise.)	<p>Network Rail is working closely with MSDC as well as with Suffolk County Council (SCC), Suffolk Highways (SH), and Thurston Parish Council to progress the project.</p> <p>It is understood that Thurston Parish Council continues to be supportive of the closure of the existing station level crossing and the provision of safer and more convenient access to Platform 1.</p> <p>In 2015, Network Rail produced a preliminary feasibility (GRIP 2) report for the local stakeholders which recommended closure of the station level crossing and provision of alternative access for station users through means of constructing a new pedestrian ramp on railway land connecting Platform 1 to Beyton Road. The proposal also included a drop off point / layby for vehicles along Beyton Road; and, due to the physical characteristics of the rail bridge in situ, an improved road layout and traffic light control system to accommodate more safely and conveniently traffic and pedestrians using the underbridge.</p> <p>Since 2019 Network Rail has been part of stakeholder meetings at the invitation of MSDC; these meetings have included discussions with Suffolk Highways and Thurston Parish Council and MSDC Ward and SCC Members to obtain their views on the options for closing the level crossing and making improvements. Network Rail has also presented proposals to the relevant committees of MSDC and as a witness for the Overview and Scrutiny Committee in relation to the CIL Expenditure Framework review (by O and S) of 2019.</p> <p>In May 2020, Network Rail presented the Narrative Risk Assessment (December 2019) to the local stakeholders including MSDC, SCC Highways and Thurston Parish Council. This assessment took account of recent increased usage of the station level crossing and noted that the safety risk of the crossing will increase with the anticipated population growth from new housing developments in Thurston in the coming years.</p>

Deliverability (“oven ready” schemes)	The feasibility Study started after the initial decision to award £100,000 towards a feasibility study in September 2020. Since that time substantive progress has been made by Network rail but the document cannot be released until the outstanding highway and cycling and parking elements have been completed
Affordability (from CIL Funds)	Feasibility costs reasonable given it involves works to a station and Rail. Feasibility study affordable from Ringfenced and Strategic/Local Infrastructure funds.
Timeliness	The project is timely and is urgently needed as a result of committed and proposed housing developments in Thurston.
By releasing CIL money can we achieve infrastructure provision through collaborative spend? (i.e. Infrastructure providers, Parish/Town Councils, BMSDC infrastructure provision, or LEP/Government funding)	<p>The total cost of the project (feasibility study) is £100,000.</p> <p>No collaborative spend proposed.</p> <p>This CIL Bid application is for £100,000 from the Strategic Infrastructure Fund.</p> <p>Once the feasibility study is completed and clear mitigation and costs are identified, then collaborative spend from other funding sources will be considered</p> <p>The works to improve the highway and footpath under the existing underbridge will need to be developed collaboratively with SCC Highways and the respective developers.</p>
Supports housing and employment growth	Yes – As per above mentioned planned and committed growth identified for Thurston.
Have a package of measures been proposed and submitted which allow for ongoing maintenance of the infrastructure such that its longevity can be assured	<p>Any new infrastructure providing access to the station on private land will be owned by Network Rail and maintained as part of the station by the train operator or Network Rail as appropriate.</p> <p>Any altered highways and footpaths outside railway land will be maintained by the highway authority, Suffolk County Council – Highways.</p>

Must be based on the developing Infrastructure Delivery Plan unless circumstances dictate otherwise	Yes – This project is identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan as ‘Critical’ for the delivery of sustainable growth within the area of Thurston. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan also states that due to the safety issues raised by Network Rail, this project will be prioritised against other infrastructure needs for the area.
How does the proposal affect green infrastructure principles?	Improvements at this rail station would allow more sustainable travel to occur more safely.
How does the project address green/sustainability principles/infrastructure?	This project would enable increased use of the railway station in Thurston, in a safe manner for all users.
How does the project affect state aid implications?	N/A
How does the project affect security and safety in the community?	This project is directly related to safety improvements for the rail users and will contribute to improved safety for pedestrians and cyclists as a whole within the community of Thurston.

CONCLUSIONS

- This project is to complete a feasibility study to establish what mitigation is best suited, in the light of the cumulative growth; both recently constructed and committed for the area of Thurston. The project is to provide a safer and more convenient access to Platform 1. It is a key infrastructure project to accommodate the housing development both recently carried out and committed for Thurston and is included in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan as essential infrastructure. The scope of the feasibility study has been expanded to consider cycling opportunities as well as considering the impact upon parking as set above.
- This bid is for a continuation of funds for the completion of a Network Rail Governance for Railway Investment Project (GRIP) Stage 3 Feasibility study, for a rail related infrastructure project. This feasibility study for Thurston is underway by Network Rail and significant progress has been made but outstanding work still requires completion around highway matters and the parking and cycling elements. The allocation of funds from the Thurston Ringfenced Infrastructure Fund for this feasibility study was originally made by MSDC Cabinet in September 2020. The 2 year offer letter was sent out on the 11th September 2020 with the offer being accepted by Network Rail. These

awarded funds for the completion of the feasibility study expire on the 11th September 2022. and this new CIL Bid has been submitted to allow the completion of the feasibility study so that it can continue to be paid for and a rail project can continue to be developed once the results are known.

- The current and committed growth identified for Thurston and the surrounding area would in combination increase potential usage. Safety risks are important considerations. Network Rail are obligated by the Regulator (the Office of Road and Rail) to mitigate the safety risk and a project group exists (including Network Rail representatives, Highway representatives, Parish Council and District and County Members together with Suffolk County Council and BMSDC Council officers) to steer this project forward in line with the CIL Expenditure Framework requirements. In May 2020, Network Rail presented the latest Narrative Risk Assessment (December 2019) to the local stakeholders including SCC, SH, BMSDC and Thurston Parish Council. This assessment took account of recent increased usage of the station level crossing and noted that the safety risk of the crossing will increase with the anticipated population growth from new housing developments in Thurston in the next few years. The Feasibility Study started in September 2020 and substantive progress has been made but it is not yet complete and the next meeting of the working group will take place in August 2022.
- This is important infrastructure and the feasibility study is a necessary part of the process to realise the required infrastructure. Carrying out a feasibility study is necessary to comply with the rail companies established and procedural way of working. For rail infrastructure, the CIL Expenditure Framework developed by the cross-party, cross-Council, Member working group has specifically included feasibility studies (as CIL eligible) for rail projects as it would be impossible to deliver a rail infrastructure project without such a feasibility study. There was an earlier feasibility study carried out by Network Rail at Thurston rail station crossing (2015). However this predates the current one by several years. This earlier feasibility study was initiated by the rail companies themselves and District CIL was not used to pay for it. The current feasibility study is following an agreed scope for the project which our Infrastructure officers, the Highway Authority, Network Rail, Thurston Parish, Ward Members and the County Councillor have all agreed to. and we await the completion of the study in due course.
- The key benefits of the project would be:
 - Improved safety for all pedestrians.
 - Improved interchange facilities and access to rail services for all users.
 - Removal of the crossing would also remove a constraint on running more (or longer) passenger or freight services along this section of railway.

- On this basis this CIL Bid for the continuation of funds for this Rail Feasibility Study should be supported. However following the changes to the CIL Expenditure Framework (fourth review) it is recommended in this instance that the earlier funds of £100,000 which were agreed and which remain unspent should be returned to the Ringfenced Infrastructure Fund (from where they came) when the previous 2 year CIL Bid offer letter expires) and the costs of the completion of this Feasibility Study should be taken from the Strategic Infrastructure Fund (as the definition of Strategic Infrastructure in the CIL Expenditure Framework includes rail).

RECOMMENDATION

- Recommendation to Cabinet to approve CIL Bid for £100,000 as per bid application from the Strategic Infrastructure Fund (with the awarded unspent funds (£100,000) under the previously approved CIL Bid M20-07 for Thurston Rail station feasibility study being returned to the Ringfenced Infrastructure Fund (Thurston) after the 11th September 2022 when the 2 year CIL Bid offer letter expires).
-

Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) Initial Screening Form



Screening determines whether the policy has any relevance for equality, i.e., is there any impact on one or more of the 9 protected characteristics as defined by the Equality Act 2010. These are:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership*
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief (including lack of belief)
- Sex
- Sexual orientation

<p>1. Policy/service/function title</p>	<p>Strategic Planning Policy – Infrastructure – Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) - CIL Expenditure Programme. – September 2022 One separate report and one separate CIL Expenditure Programme for Mid Suffolk together with a technical assessment for each of the CIL Bids.</p>
<p>2. Lead officer (responsible for the policy/service/function)</p>	<p>Christine Thurlow – Professional Lead – Key Sites and Infrastructure.</p>
<p>3. Is this a new or existing policy/service/function?</p>	<p>New Existing: Existing (see 5 below)</p>
<p>4. What exactly is proposed? (Describe the policy/service/ function and the changes that are being planned?)</p>	<p>The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) - CIL Expenditure Programme – September 2018 was presented to both Councils Cabinets in September 2018 (relating to CIL Bids submitted in Bid Round 1 (in May 2018). The report recommended decisions by both Councils Cabinet and delegated decisions for Cabinet to note and endorse on the Bids in their Districts for delivery of infrastructure. Subsequent changes were made to the CIL Expenditure Framework through the second review (April 2020), third review (March 2021) and fourth review (July 2022)</p> <p>The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) - CIL Expenditure Programme – March 2019 was presented to both Councils Cabinets in March 2018 (relating to CIL Bids submitted in Bid Round 2 (in October 2018). The report recommended decisions by both Councils Cabinet and delegated decisions for Cabinet to note on the Bids in their</p>

	<p>Districts for delivery of infrastructure.</p> <p>The Cabinet decisions relating to infrastructure projects made in respect of Bids rounds 3 (May 2019) 4 (October 2019) and 5 (June 2020) and 6 (October 2020) and 7 (May 2021) were made in August/ September 2019 and March, June September and December 2020 and March, June and November 2021 and March 2022 respectively.</p> <p>This report focuses on Bids made in CIL Bid Round 9 (in May 2022) at the time of writing the reports However it also includes a delivery update for CIL Bids submitted in Bid Rounds 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 (December 2020, March, June and November 2021 and March 2022) together with a list of emerging infrastructure projects being developed for future Bid submission (in accordance with the revisions to the CIL Expenditure Framework)</p>
<p>5. Why? (Give reasons why these changes are being introduced)</p>	<p>All the Bids submitted for CIL funding are different and relate to different Parishes, different types of infrastructure and as both Councils are sovereign Councils, monies are collected recorded and spent separately.</p> <p>There are two Bid Rounds each year and each Bid is validated screened for other forms of funding and then prioritised according to the agreed criteria, for each Bid. Dependant on whether the spend is above or below £10,000 the decision will either be made by Cabinet (£10,000 and above) or under delegated decision (under £10,000) where the decisions will be presented to Cabinet to be noted.</p> <p>At least two CIL Expenditure Programmes are produced for both Council's Cabinets to consider each year so that delivery of infrastructure can be responsive to demand, and focus can be maintained on outcomes related to delivery of infrastructure supporting growth.</p> <p>In this way the development that is carried out is sustainable as any harm from the development is mitigated by the infrastructure provision.</p>
<p>6. How will it be implemented? (Describe the decision-making process, timescales, process for implementation)</p>	<p>The processes and procedure including governance arrangements for CIL expenditure are set out in the CIL Expenditure Framework and the CIL Expenditure Communications Strategy with timescales set out in the associated Key CIL calendar document. The processes are described in 5 above.</p>

<p>7. Is there potential for differential impact (negative or positive) on any of the protected characteristics?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No Infrastructure provision is necessary to mitigate the harm from the impact of growth so that the development that is carried out is sustainable.</p> <p>Communities in general benefit from infrastructure provision and delivery and its provision generally causes positive impacts for that community that all can benefit from. It does not impact on a specific equality strand unless it has been particularly designed to do so</p> <p>Identify how the impact would affect the specific equality strand.</p>
<p>8. Is there the possibility of discriminating unlawfully, directly or indirectly, against people from any protected characteristic?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No No</p>
<p>9. Could there be an effect on relations between certain groups?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No No</p>
<p>10. Does the policy explicitly involve, or focus on a particular equalities group, i.e. because they have particular needs?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No No</p>
<p>If the answers are 'no' to questions 7-10 then there is no need to proceed to a full impact assessment and this form should then be signed off as appropriate.</p> <p>If 'yes' then a full impact assessment must be completed.</p>	
<p>Authors signature Christine Thurlow</p> <p>Date of completion 7th July 2022.</p>	

Any queries concerning the completion of this form should be addressed to the Equality and Diversity Lead.

* Public sector duty does not apply to marriage and civil partnership.

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 12

MID SUFFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL

TO: Cabinet	REPORT NUMBER: MCa/22/19
FROM: Cllr Jessica Fleming Cabinet Member for Environment	DATE OF MEETING: 5 September 2022
OFFICER: Anita Cacchioli - Director for Operations	KEY DECISION REF NO. CAB357

TREE CANOPY COVER SURVEY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 Following adoption of the Biodiversity Action Plan by Mid Suffolk District Council, officers have been working with specialists to identify and map habitat networks across the district.
- 1.2 One area of this data collection work has focused on tree canopy cover within the district, using new technology to create an accurate inventory of trees within each ward and quantify ecosystem services these trees provide.
- 1.3 The tree canopy cover survey work has been completed. This report details the results of the survey, outlines how the data will be used to strategically develop future Mid Suffolk District tree planting programmes and details the method proposed to make collected data available to the public.
- 1.4 The purpose of this report today is therefore to present the results of the tree canopy survey to Cabinet and for the Cabinet to agree the recommendations informed by the data collected.

2. OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 2.1 Option One: Publication of the ward-by-ward Mid Suffolk Tree Canopy data online in the form of interactive web maps and a detailed report, attached in Appendix a.

Option Two: Internal use of the data only. This is not the recommended option as the canopy cover data covers the entire land area of the district and provides information which could benefit other organisations, parishes and individual residents.

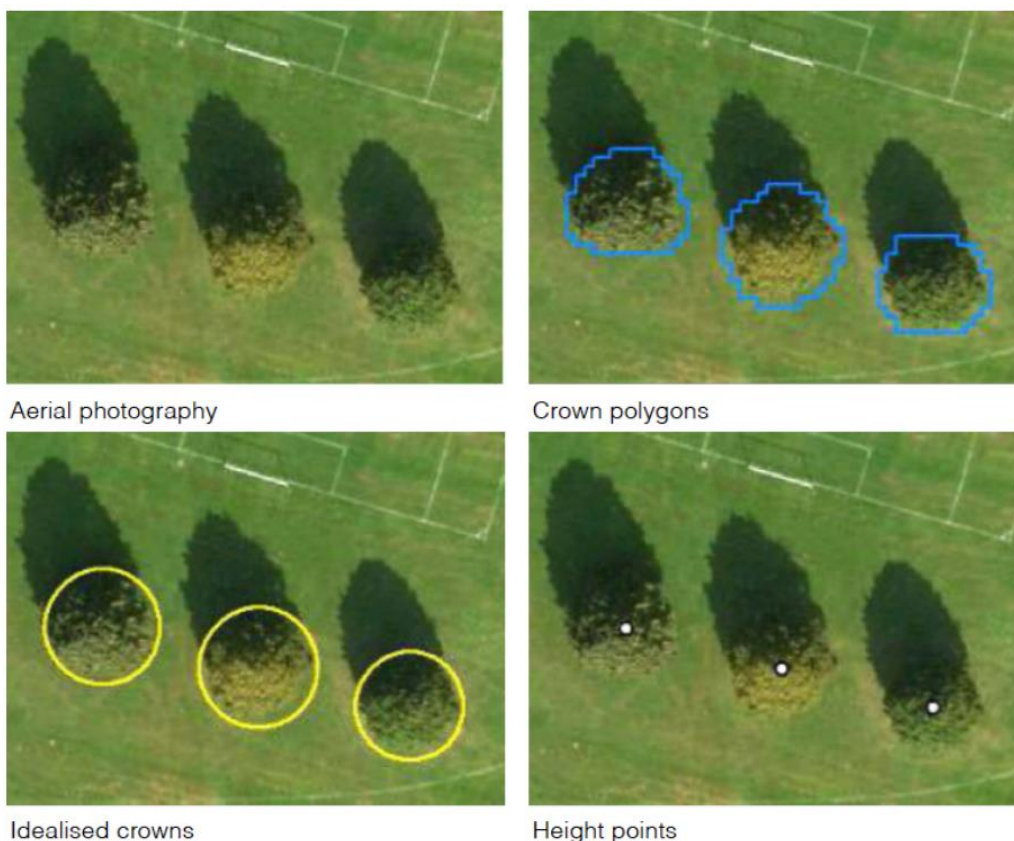
3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 The Cabinet resolves to publish in full the web maps and canopy cover survey data on the Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council website.
- 3.2 The Cabinet resolves to develop a formal Tree Planting Strategy to guide all future tree planting within the district to ensure that, where possible, the greatest benefit is achieved.
- 3.3 The Cabinet resolves to identify feasible canopy cover percentages for each ward, options for delivery of planting to achieve this target and the creation of a vision for the future.

3.4	The Cabinet resolves to delegate authority to the Portfolio Holder for Environment along with the Director of Operations to complete these actions.
<p>REASON FOR DECISION</p> <p>The Tree Canopy Survey has, for the first time, provided quantifiable evidence to prove the value of trees as an incredible natural capital asset. Publishing the data will be invaluable in helping people understand the benefits of trees. Developing a strategic delivery model for increasing canopy cover across the district ensures we are planting the right tree in the right place to provide benefits to residents and wildlife.</p>	

4. KEY INFORMATION

- 4.1 Trees provide a multitude of benefits to people and are also implicitly linked to other key concepts that are emphasised and highlighted within The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Sustainability, ecosystem services and green infrastructure are all dependent on the significant contribution that trees in the urban forest make. Of the 16 sections in the NPPF, trees can contribute to meeting the objectives of 11.
- 4.2 Whilst some of the social and aesthetic benefits can be difficult to measure, there are tools which help quantify and value some of the environmental benefits provided by trees, including carbon storage, carbon sequestration, stormwater reduction, and pollution removal.
- 4.3 In July 2021, consultants from Treeconomics Ltd. we employed carry out a tree canopy survey of each ward in Mid Suffolk District and produce a tree planting strategy.
- 4.4 Tree canopy cover can be defined as the area of leaves, branches, and stems of trees covering the ground when viewed from above. Using the National Tree Map (NTM) by Bluesky International Ltd it is possible to identify all trees and shrubs in England and Wales over 3m in height using stereo aerial photography. This produces three data sets, Crown Polygons, Idealised Crowns and Height Points.



- 4.5 Quantifying the spatial extent of the canopy cover allows further evaluation of the ecosystem services provided through use of software (i-Tree Canopy) which produces data around carbon storage, sequestration, pollution removal and avoided runoff.
- 4.6 Once the quantities of ecosystem services are known, the monetary benefits and the savings to the local public sector can be estimated. Pollution damage costs are calculated using DEFRA’s UK Social Damage Cost values. Carbon values calculated using the UK’s centrally non-traded value for CO2 which is currently £70/tonne. Avoided runoff is calculated from the household sewerage volumetric charge by Anglian Water.
- 4.7 **Headline figures:**

Mid Suffolk tree canopy cover for all trees within the district (includes private and MSDC land)

Mid Suffolk’s Urban Forest Highlights		
Average Tree Canopy Cover	8.5%	
Carbon Storage (t)	723,000	£186,000,000
Annual Carbon Sequestration (t)	29,000	£7,417,000
Annual Pollution Removal (t)	1,312	£21,831,000
Annual Avoided Runoff (m ³)	2,513,000	£3,934,000
Total Annual Benefits	£33,182,000	

Mid Suffolk owned trees (only trees within MSDC land)

Mid Suffolk tree inventory - Headline Figures		
Number of Trees Measured	2,625	
Most Common Tree Species	<i>Quercus robur, Fraxinus excelsior, Betula</i>	
Replacement Cost	£3.2 million	
CAVAT Valuation	£32.4 million	
Species Recorded	123	
Amounts and Values - Trees		
Carbon Storage	1,240 tonnes	£1.1 million
Carbon Sequestration	33.2 tonnes	£30,200
Pollution Removal	550 kg	£6,000
Avoided Runoff	976 m ³	£761
Total Annual Benefits	£36,961	

Full details available in the canopy cover report attached in Appendix a.

- 4.8 In addition to the maps available in the tree canopy report document (Appendix a), digital maps and an accompanying website have been created to allow publication and easy access to the ward-by-ward data. Screen shots of the pre-release (beta) version of the website site are attached in Appendix b.
- 4.9 **Achievable tree canopy cover in Mid Suffolk District.**
- 4.9.1 The average canopy cover in Mid Suffolk is 8.5% with wards ranging from 6.0% in Stow Thorney, to 12.8% in Claydon and Barham
- 4.9.2 Using data from the canopy cover survey and the Ordnance Survey, it is possible to calculate land available for planting, considering artificial surfaces, private gardens and existing canopy cover.
- 4.9.3 The total actual plantable space available on public land (council owned) in Mid Suffolk this is 2,530Ha.
- 4.9.4 Planting trees across all this plantable space would increase canopy cover in Mid Suffolk to 11.4%. However, this assumes trees planted on all open space, which is not viable.
- 4.9.5 The next phase of work is to calculate the achievable % canopy cover for each District and ward along with determining tree planting locations which will achieve the greatest impact to society. This will include identifying suitable sites for establishing new woodland and options for strategic land purchase.

4.9.6 This will be done using a Multi Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) with Geographic Information System (GIS) software. Planting locations will be assessed according to the following criteria.

- Areas with high levels of pollution
- Areas with high social deprivation
- Areas within 10m of a road (increased air pollution removal by trees)
- Areas at risk of flooding
- Areas of poor health
- Areas with greater surface temperature
- Areas of low grade agricultural land over 1000m²

4.10 These criteria will be used to create a prioritised tree planting opportunity map of 'potential' and 'actual' plantable space' across private and publicly owned land. This will include a breakdown of necessary costs to meet the achievable canopy cover target and identify potential sources of funding.

4.11 **Potential pests and diseases**

4.11.1 Pests and diseases are a serious threat to our trees with risks exacerbated by our changing climate. Of all current threats to tree health, there are two main concerns.

4.11.2 Acute Oak Decline (AOD) is a recent disease only observed in the UK over the last 20 years. It affects mature trees which suffer thinning of leaves and an inability to fight off pests.

4.11.3 Ash dieback, caused by a destructive fungus (*H. fraxineus*) has had a major impact on ash populations.

4.11.4 The European Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) is the most susceptible to dieback and using tree survey data it has been possible to quantify the replacement cost of these trees.

4.11.5 Across Mid Suffolk owned land, European Ash make up 8.3% of the inventory with a replacement cost of £188,000.

4.11.6 A prime objective of the tree planting strategy will be to create a strong population consisting of a wide variety of species to increase the resilience of trees through population diversity.

4.12 **How we will use this data**

4.12.1 The Council's 'Tree and Hedgerow Planting Programme' for parishes will be open for application later in 2022 and trees will be available for all parishes. However, the canopy cover data allows identification of areas where there is low % cover or gaps in existing habitat corridors and enables the biodiversity project manager to target specific areas where additional planting will be most beneficial.

4.12.2 Trees can contribute to meeting the objectives of the National Planning Policy Framework, improving journey quality, and encouraging use of alternative transport corridors along with improving the ‘liveability’ of urban areas. They also provide valuable habitat, increasing biodiversity and therefore recreational value. Data from this study will be used to guide planners and developers to improve green infrastructure within developments, targeting resources to the areas that need it most, filling gaps in habitat networks and advocating sustainability and resilience.

4.12.3 Grant funding is available for woodland creation through the Forestry Commission, but to date this hasn’t been explored due to the difficulty of identifying suitable sites. Using GIS to overlay tree canopy, land use and land type data allows more strategic identification of areas which could provide space for woodland creation - either through working with landowners or strategic land purchase.

5. LINKS TO CORPORATE PLAN

5.1 The Joint Corporate Plan (2019-27) is designed to address the challenges and seize the opportunities facing the districts and their organisations for the foreseeable future. The Councils’ vision is to have ‘great communities with bright & healthy futures that everyone is proud to call home.’

5.2 The Joint Corporate Plan identifies six strategic priorities as set out in the visual below. Environment is one of those six, and the success of the Councils’ ambitions on climate change and biodiversity are intrinsically interlinked with the strategies that underpin the other five priority areas of Housing, Communities, Well-Being, Economy and Customers. The response to Climate Change is not just the business of Environment but of every part of the Councils’ strategic framework. Conversely, Environment plays a key part in every priority within the Corporate Plan.



6. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 The expenditure to employ consultants to create the tree canopy cover survey and produce a tree planting strategy was approved by Portfolio holders in June 2021.
- 6.2 For Mid Suffolk, the cost was £21,878 funded from the Growth and Efficiency Fund.
- 6.3 There will be additional financial implications associated with the delivery of aspirations to increase tree canopy cover. We will explore opportunities to mitigate some of these costs through accessing external grant funding.
- 6.4 As work develops and further funding is required there will need to be a future request to the environment reserve to support delivery. It is difficult to set out clear and actual costs at this stage. Any actions and schemes will be subject to individual business cases and financial evaluation to assess associated costs as required.
- 6.5 Individual business cases for each proposal will be presented to Cabinet for discussion and approval.

7. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 Tree canopy cover maps were created using National Tree Map data from BlueSky International Ltd. We have licenced permission for the use of the data until 30/05/2024 at which time a further licence fee will need to be paid, or the data removed from our systems. This would affect any online digital mapping data only, not published documentation.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT

- 8.1 Key risks are set out below:

Risk Description	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation Measures
1.The Councils do not meet their aspiration to enable net biodiversity gain, habitat and species decline continues unchecked.	Unlikely (2)	Bad (3)	Biodiversity Action Plan provides a robust set of options for delivery of beneficial actions. Approaches are evidence based. The impact of initiatives is monitored closely. The release of finance is based on business cases.

2. The effects of habitat loss results in irreversible damage to numbers of native species and loss of biodiversity.	Unlikely (2)	Disaster (4)	Continue to work alongside our peers both in Suffolk and nationally, collaborating where appropriate and sharing best practice and lessons learned.
--	--------------	--------------	---

9. CONSULTATIONS

9.1 No formal consultation has been undertaken to date.

10. EQUALITY ANALYSIS

10.1 In preparing this report, due consideration has been given to the Councils' statutory Equality Duty to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations, as set out in Section 149(1) of the Equality Act 2010.

11. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

11.1 The collection and mapping of accurate ecological data will allow the Public Realm team to deliver a range of appropriate, targeted interventions which improve habitats of all kinds for plants and animals Mid Suffolk District and will add to our understanding of natural capital.

11.2 Trees are implicitly linked to key concepts within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Sustainability, ecosystem services and green infrastructure are all dependent on the significant contribution that the trees in our district make.

11.3 Well-designed new woodlands not only capture Carbon dioxide (CO₂) but deliver a wide range of other benefits too. Sustainably managed woodlands perform a vital role as carbon sinks and reservoirs by capturing CO₂ from the atmosphere and storing it as a component of wood itself.

11.4 Roadside green infrastructure, particularly hedges or a combination of hedges and trees help to cut down the spread of air pollution from roads, including black carbon, harmful heavy metals, and microscopic particles.

12. APPENDICES

Title	Location
(a) Babergh and Mid Suffolk Tree Canopy Cover Assessment	Attached
(b) Snapshots of draft tree canopy cover web pages	Attached

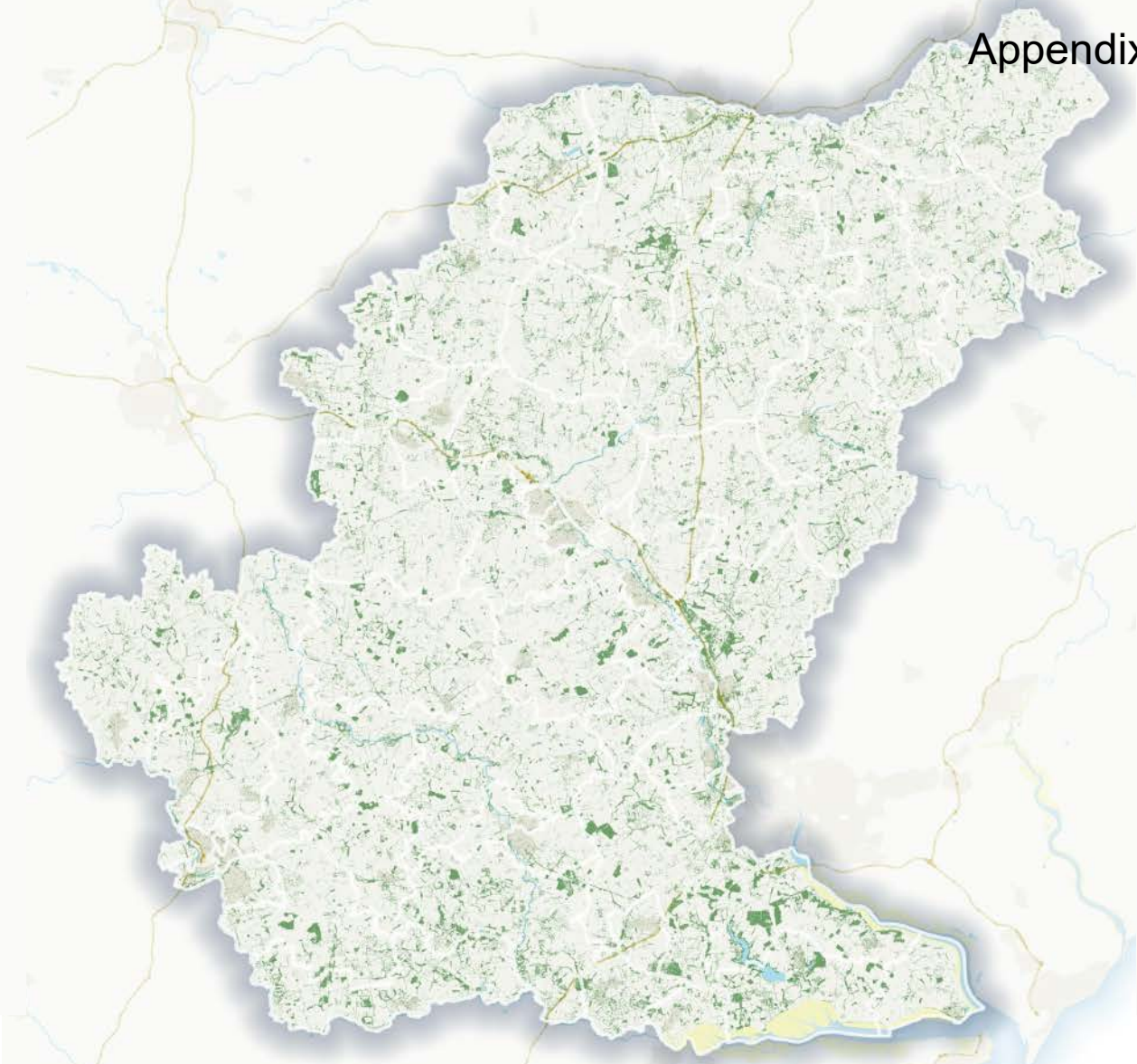
13. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

- 13.1 Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils Carbon Reduction Management Plan
<https://baberghmidsuffolk.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s19374/Appendix%20A%20-%20Carbon%20Reduction%20Management%20Plan.pdf>
- 13.2 Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils Biodiversity Action Plan
<https://baberghmidsuffolk.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s20689/Appendix%20A%20-%20Biodiversity%20Action%20Plan.pdf>

14. REPORT AUTHOR

Will Burchnall, Corporate Manager, Public Realm

This page is intentionally left blank



Babergh & Mid Suffolk



Canopy Cover Assessment Report

Of Babergh & Mid Suffolk District Councils' Tree Cover

September 2021



The Authors

James Ruddick - Treeconomics

Catherine Vaughan-Johncey - Treeconomics

This assessment was carried out by Treeconomics

September 2021

Contents

Executive Summary	4
Headline Figures	5
1. Introduction	6
2. Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils	10
3. Results	12
3.1 Average Canopy Cover	12
3.2 Canopy Cover by Ward	13
3.3 Babergh's Individual Ward Canopy Cover Maps	16
3.4 Mid Suffolk District Council's Individual Ward	22
4. Canopy Cover and Communities	29
4.1 Index of Multiple Deprivation	30
4.2 Median House Price	32
4.3 Life Expectancy	34
4.4 Hospital Admissions	36
5. Ecosystem Service Provision	38
5.1 Carbon Storage and Sequestration	40
5.2 Avoided Runoff	41
5.3 Air Pollution Removal	42
5.3.1 Pollution Removal in Babergh	43
5.3.2 Pollution Removal in Mid Suffolk	43
5.3.3 Pollution Removal Across Babergh and Mid Suffolk	43
6. Conclusions	44
Appendix I. Methodology	46
Appendix II. Trees in the National Planning Policy Framework	48
Appendix III. Blue Sky National Tree Map Technical Notes	50
Bibliography	52

Executive Summary

Babergh

Across the wards of Babergh, tree canopy cover varies significantly, ranging from 5.5-19.0%. On average, canopy cover sits at 10.3%, which is below the average for England of 16%. Forest Research suggest that 15% tree canopy cover is an appropriate target for coastal areas, and 20% is appropriate for localities outside of coastal areas. This being said, it is also well documented that rural areas in the UK often have lower canopy cover than urban areas as historically, land has been cleared for farming leaving tree cover mostly confined to hedgerows. Given Babergh's location and rural setting, and the existing canopy cover, it would be suggested that 15% is a sensible and attainable target for the area, though a reasonable time frame for achieving this should be set. The 20% target should be a longer term aspiration for the area.

The trees in Babergh contribute significantly to the health and wellbeing of the local people, the local environment, and the wider global environment by providing a range of ecosystem services; the trees store 612,000 tonnes of carbon and sequester an additional 24,000 tonnes annually. They also remove over 1,100 tonnes of pollution from the atmosphere, worth over £20.5 million in associated service costs, and saves local public sector service providers around £3.7 million in avoided sewerage charges by intercepting rainfall.

Mid Suffolk

Across the wards of Mid Suffolk, tree canopy cover varies significantly, ranging from 5.5-19.0%. On average, canopy cover sits at 8.5%, which is below the average for England of 16%. Similarly to Babergh, the rural setting of Mid Suffolk may be one of the main reasons for this low canopy cover. Though it may be a challenge, it would be suggested that 15% canopy cover is an attainable target for the area, and a reasonable time frame for achieving this should be set. The 20% target should still be a longer term aspiration to work towards in the future.

The trees in Mid Suffolk contribute significantly to the health and wellbeing of the local people, the local environment, and the wider global environment by providing a range of ecosystem services. Though percentage canopy cover is lower than in Babergh, the trees in Mid Suffolk provide more ecosystem services; the trees store 723,000 tonnes of carbon and sequester an additional 29,000 tonnes annually. They also remove over 1,300 tonnes of pollution from the atmosphere, worth over £21.8 million in associated service costs, and saves local public sector service providers around £4 million in avoided sewerage charges by intercepting rainfall.

Headline Figures

Babergh's Tree Canopy Headline Figures		
Average Tree Canopy Cover	10.4%	
Carbon Storage (t)	612,000	£157,000,000
Annual Carbon Sequestration (t)	24,000	£6,260,000
Annual Pollution Removal (t)	1,100	£20,523,000
Annual Avoided Runoff (m ³)	2,337,000	£3,658,000
Total Annual Benefits	£30,441,000	

Table 1: Headline figures for Babergh's tree canopy cover

Mid Suffolk's Tree Canopy Headline Figures		
Average Tree Canopy Cover	8.5%	
Carbon Storage (t)	723,000	£186,000,000
Annual Carbon Sequestration (t)	29,000	£7,417,000
Annual Pollution Removal (t)	1,310	£21,831,000
Annual Avoided Runoff (m ³)	2,513,000	£3,934,000
Total Annual Benefits	£33,182,000	

Table 2: Headline figures for Mid Suffolk's tree canopy cover

Babergh & Mid Suffolk's Combined Tree Canopy Headline Figures		
Average Tree Canopy Cover	9.4%	
Carbon Storage (t)	1,335,000	£343,000,000
Annual Carbon Sequestration (t)	53,000	£13,677,000
Annual Pollution Removal (t)	2,410	£42,354,000
Annual Avoided Runoff (m ³)	4,850,000	£7,592,000
Total Annual Benefits	£63,623,000	

Table 3: Headline figures for Babergh and Mid Suffolk's combined tree canopy cover

*The monetary benefits shown above are the estimated savings to local public sector services thanks to the tree canopy ecosystems. Pollution values have been calculated using UKSDC values (NO₂-£11.74/kg, SO₂-£6.79/kg, PM2.5-£220.12/kg), and USEC values (CO-£0.96/kg, and O₃-£1.06/kg). Carbon values calculated using the UK's central non-traded value for CO₂ (£70/tonne). Avoided runoff is calculated from the household measured sewerage treatment volumetric charge by Anglian Water (£1.57/m³).

1. Introduction

Tree canopy cover can be defined as the area of leaves, branches, and stems of trees covering the ground when viewed from above. It is a two-dimensional metric indicating the spread of tree canopy across an area.

In the production of this report two data collection methods were used. National Tree Map (NTM) data was used to collect information on canopy cover of trees above three meters in height. This figure is used when stating percentages of tree canopy cover across Babergh and Mid Suffolk. i-Tree Canopy was used to collect information more widely covering both tree canopy cover and shrub cover. This gives a picture of the entirety of the urban forests benefits when considering its ecosystem service provisions. In order to report on the benefits of trees only, the values for ecosystem services have been scaled to the canopy cover percentages established by the NTM data. This scaled data is resultantly used when considering carbon storage, carbon sequestration, pollution removal and avoided runoff.

Quantifying the spatial extent of canopy cover in this way is one of the first steps in ‘measuring to manage’ urban forests, recognised by many authors.¹ It answers the fundamental questions: ‘How much urban forest does our area have?’, ‘Where is it?’ and ‘How has it changed over time?’. These concepts are useful in communicating messages about the urban forests to both the public and policy makers. Further evaluation and appreciation can be given to canopy cover in considering its relationship with other environmental and social indicators. The benefits it provides are known as ecosystem services, which contribute to natural capital when assigned monetary values. Adding this perspective allows the urban forest to be viewed as an asset, encouraging city planners, urban foresters, and residents to consider trees as key components of community planning, sustainability, and resilience.

Urban trees and forests also contribute to green infrastructure, as networks of new and well-established natural spaces within urban areas. This can encompass river and coastal systems, sometimes referred to as ‘blue infrastructure’. Green spaces should thread through and surround the built environment, connecting urban areas to its wider rural hinterland:

‘Green Infrastructure is a strategically planned and delivered network comprising the broadest range of high quality green spaces and other environmental features. It should be designed and managed as a multifunctional resource capable of delivering those ecological services and quality of life benefits required by the communities it serves and needed to underpin sustainability. Its design and

¹ Britt and Johnston, 2008; Escobedo and Nowak, 2009; Schwab, 2009

management should also respect and enhance the character and distinctiveness of an area with regard to habitats and landscape types.’²

The importance of green infrastructure in urban areas has long been recognised. Among a plethora of beneficial ecosystem services, vegetation provides shading, evaporative cooling, and rainwater interception. Tree canopy cover also has a strong influence on several social factors including reducing energy demand, improving air quality and noise pollution, promoting biodiversity, mitigating high urban summer temperatures, and enhancing human health and wellbeing.

There is a growing body of international research and literature which supports the theory that tree cover in our towns and cities provides multiple benefits at little cost. For example, a study in Torbay found that for every £1 spent on an Oak tree, £4.96 was returned in benefits, accounting for all the costs of management and maintenance, whilst only being able to value just 2 of the associated benefits (pollution removal and carbon sequestration - Sunderland *et al.*, 2012). A similar study in New York found that for every \$1 spent on its street trees, \$5 were returned in benefits (Wells, 2012).

Trees and urban tree cover are also implicitly linked to other key concepts that are emphasised and highlighted within The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Sustainability, ecosystem services and green infrastructure are all dependent on the significant contribution that trees in the urban forest make. Of the 16 sections in the NPPF, trees can contribute to meeting the objectives of 11. For example, increased tree cover can increase economic growth³ and prosperity as leafier environments improve consumer spending.⁴ Additionally, businesses are prepared to pay greater ground rents associated with higher paid earners who are also more productive,⁵ house prices increase, and crime is reduced; thereby ‘building a strong, competitive economy’. This is also directly linked to ‘ensuring the vitality of town centres’. A full summary of how trees benefit local communities within the context of the NPPF is provided in Appendix II. In addition to the above, these include:

- Improving journey quality and encouraging use of alternative transport corridors
- Improving the ‘liveability’ of urban areas, increasing happiness and reducing stress
- Providing habitat, increasing biodiversity and therefore recreational value

Therefore, investigating the extent and understanding the benefits of canopy cover in Babergh and Mid Suffolk will allow the area’s urban forest to be improved and maintained. Data from this study can be used to target resources to the areas that need it most, therefore advocating sustainability and resilience.

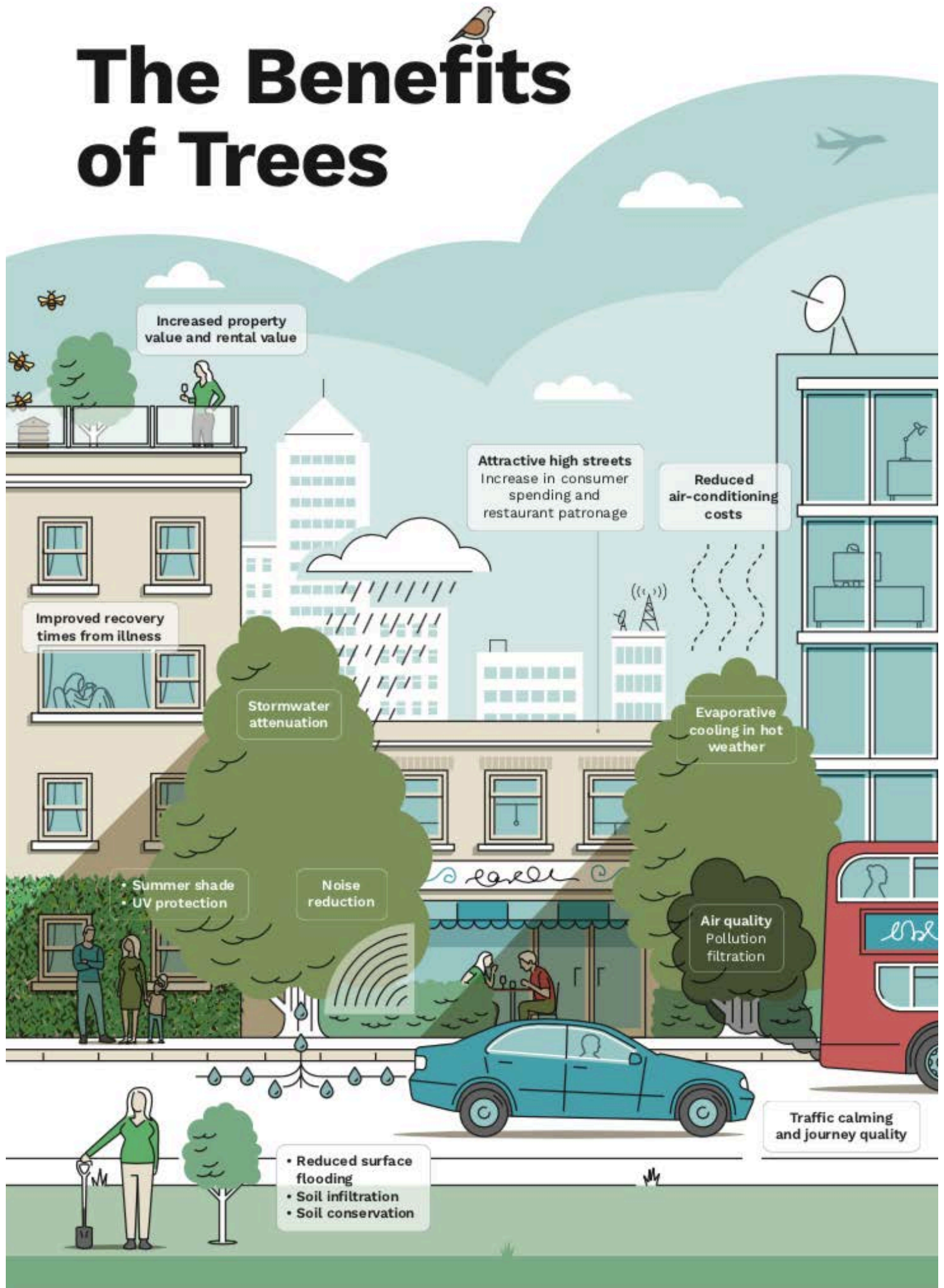
² Natural England Green Infrastructure Guidance, 2009

³ Rolls and Sunderland, 2014

⁴ Wolf, 2005

⁵ Kaplan, 1993, Wolf. 1998; Laverne and Winson-Geideman, 2003

The Benefits of Trees





2. Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils

Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils provide services for total area of 146,300 ha with an estimated combined population of over 184,000,⁶ and across Babergh and Mid Suffolk, more than half the population live in villages and rural areas. Though the countryside is on the doorstep of most residents of Babergh and Mid Suffolk, this study indicates that in reality, tree cover is unfortunately low in many areas. Trees and green infrastructure should be an integral part of any landscape, in particular in towns and cities where buildings and grey infrastructure can quickly dominate and overwhelm residents and visitors alike.

Though separate and sovereign councils in their own rights, Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils have established a partnership to tackle the difficulties facing local governments. The 'Working Together' co-operative has facilitated the development of a shared vision and allowed both the councils to benefit whilst retaining their autonomy.

Mid Suffolk District Council covers an area made up of 26 wards with a total area of around 871,100 ha. The landscape of Mid Suffolk is rural for the most part, with a patchwork of productive farmland and hedgerows, and its largest town is Stowmarket.

Babergh District Council is situated south of Mid Suffolk and consists of 24 wards. It is bordered by the River Stour to the south, and the River Orwell to the Northeast. Its eastern-most ward, Ganges is coastal, which presents a number of difficulties for the tree population; tree canopy cover is frequently lower in coastal areas due to the environmental factors. Whilst most of Babergh is rural, the two largest towns are Sudbury and Hadleigh.

This project has been commissioned on behalf of both Babergh District Council and Mid Suffolk District Council to allow both councils to better understand their tree stock and therefore provide a baseline for future environmental policy and management strategies. As part of this study, we have analysed canopy cover, ecosystem services and population-level statistics in each of the 50 wards which Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils provide services for.

⁶ Census (2011)



Figure 1: Babergh and Mid Suffolk Map of Tree Canopy Cover by Ward

3. Results

3.1 Average Canopy Cover

National Tree Map (NTM) data from Bluesky has been used to produce canopy cover estimates for the areas of Babergh and Mid Suffolk. The average canopy cover across both districts was calculated at **9.4%** using BlueSky's National Tree Map data (NTM). Canopy cover stands at **10.4% in Babergh** and **8.5% in Mid Suffolk**. Canopy cover across Babergh varies significantly, from 5.5% in Lavenham, to 19% in Orwell, whilst in Mid Suffolk it ranges from 6% in Stow Thorney to 12.8% in Claydon & Barham.

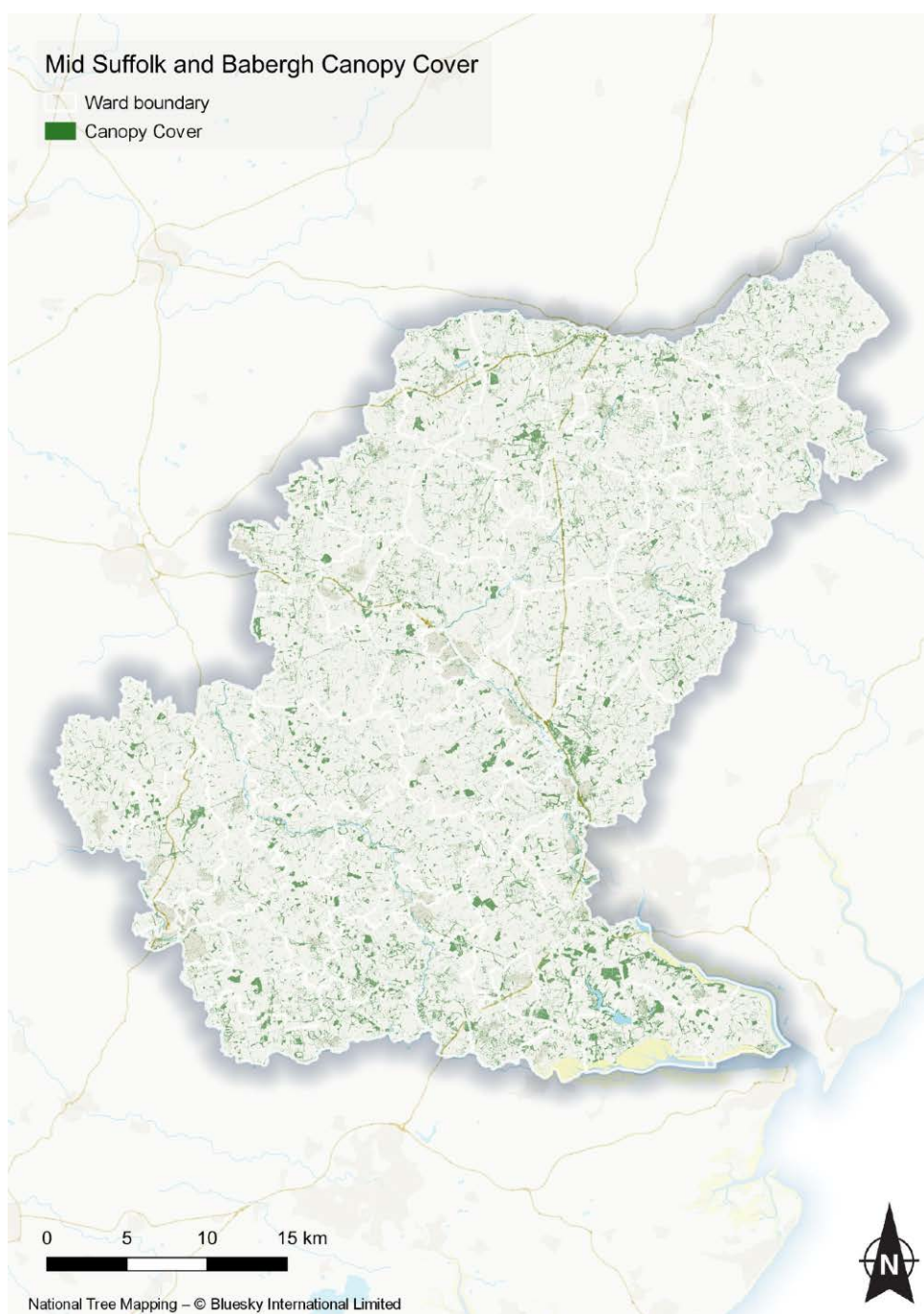


Figure 2: Canopy Cover Across Babergh and Mid Suffolk

3.2 Canopy Cover by Ward

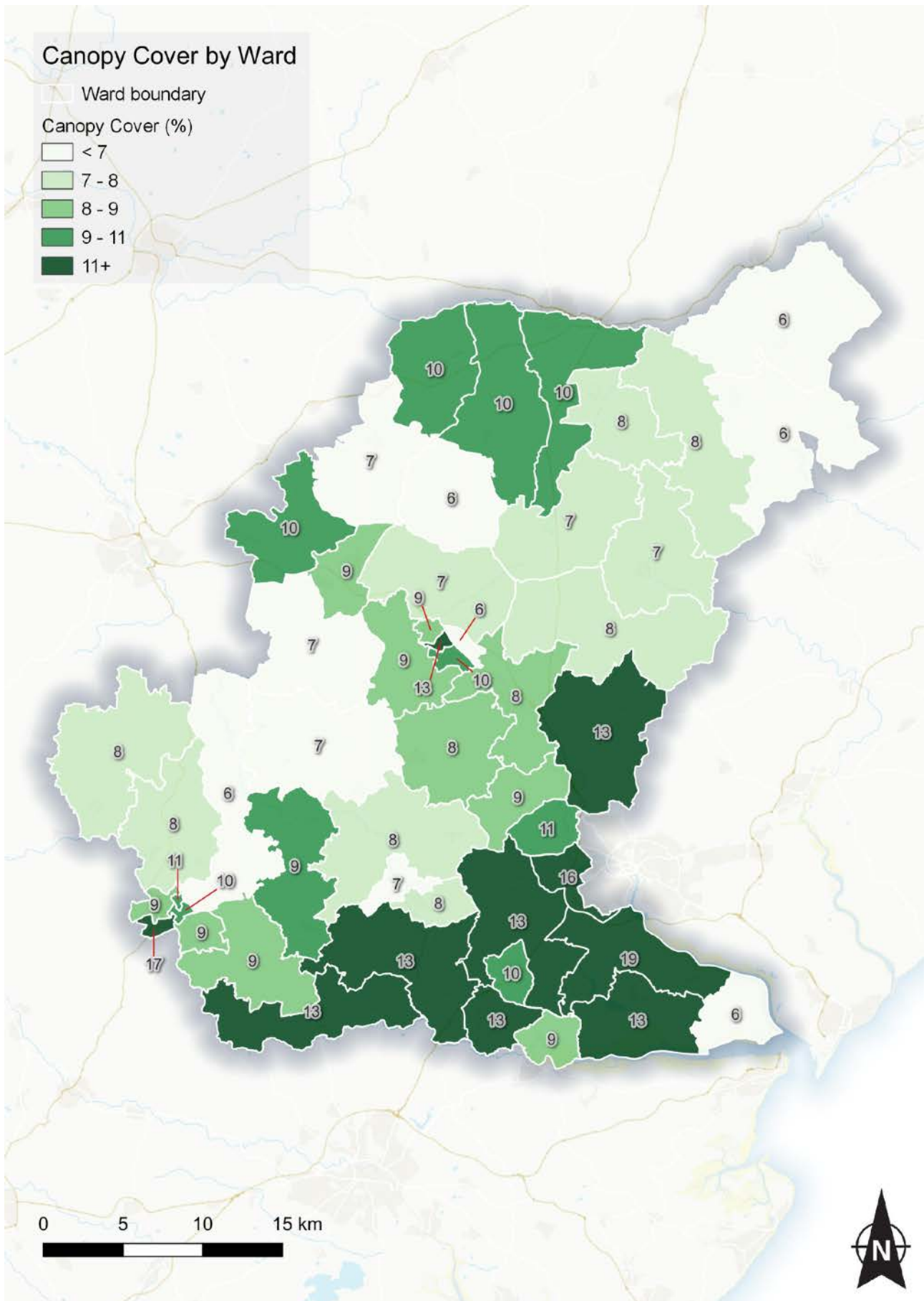


Figure 3: Canopy Cover ranked by % area per ward for Babergh and Mid Suffolk

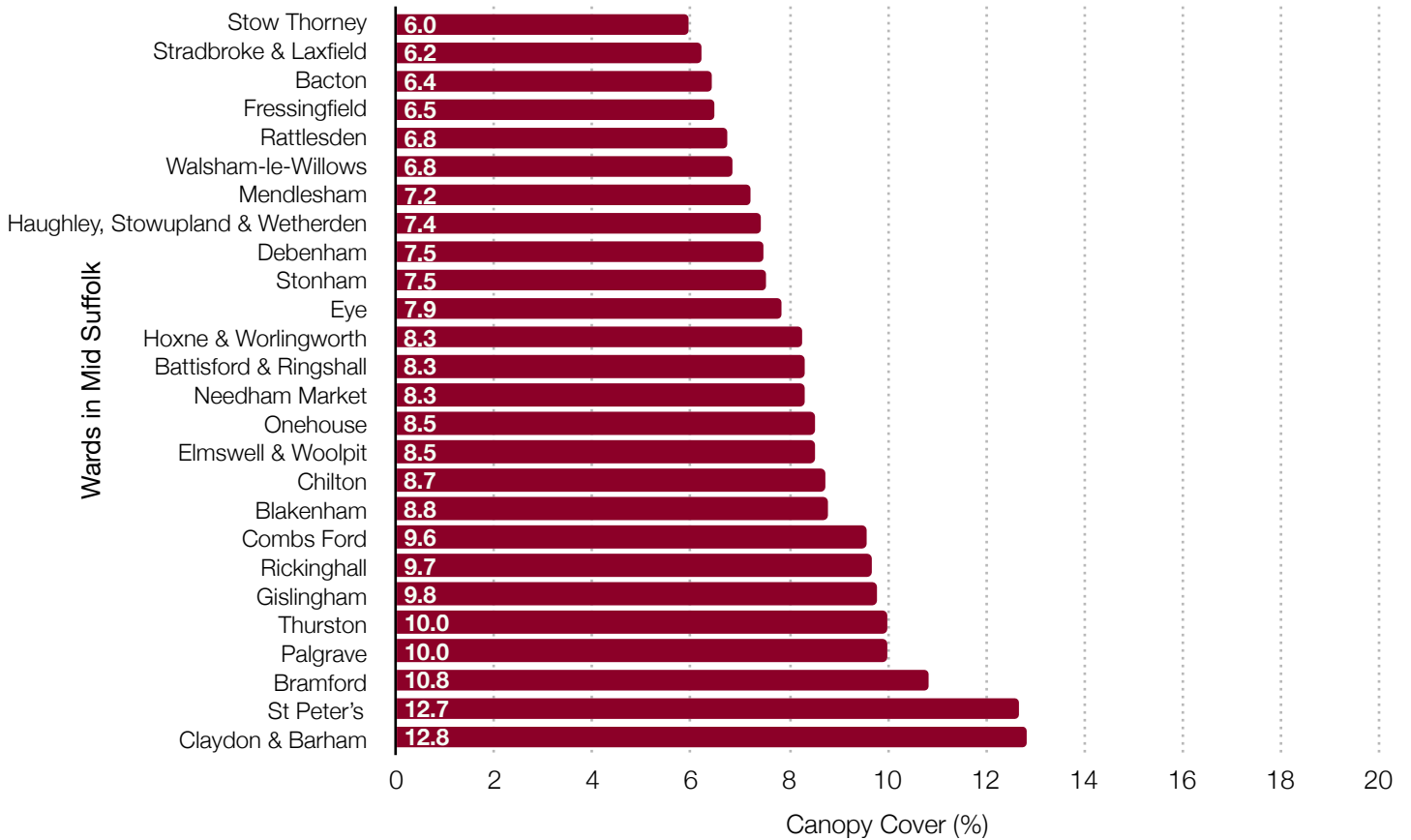
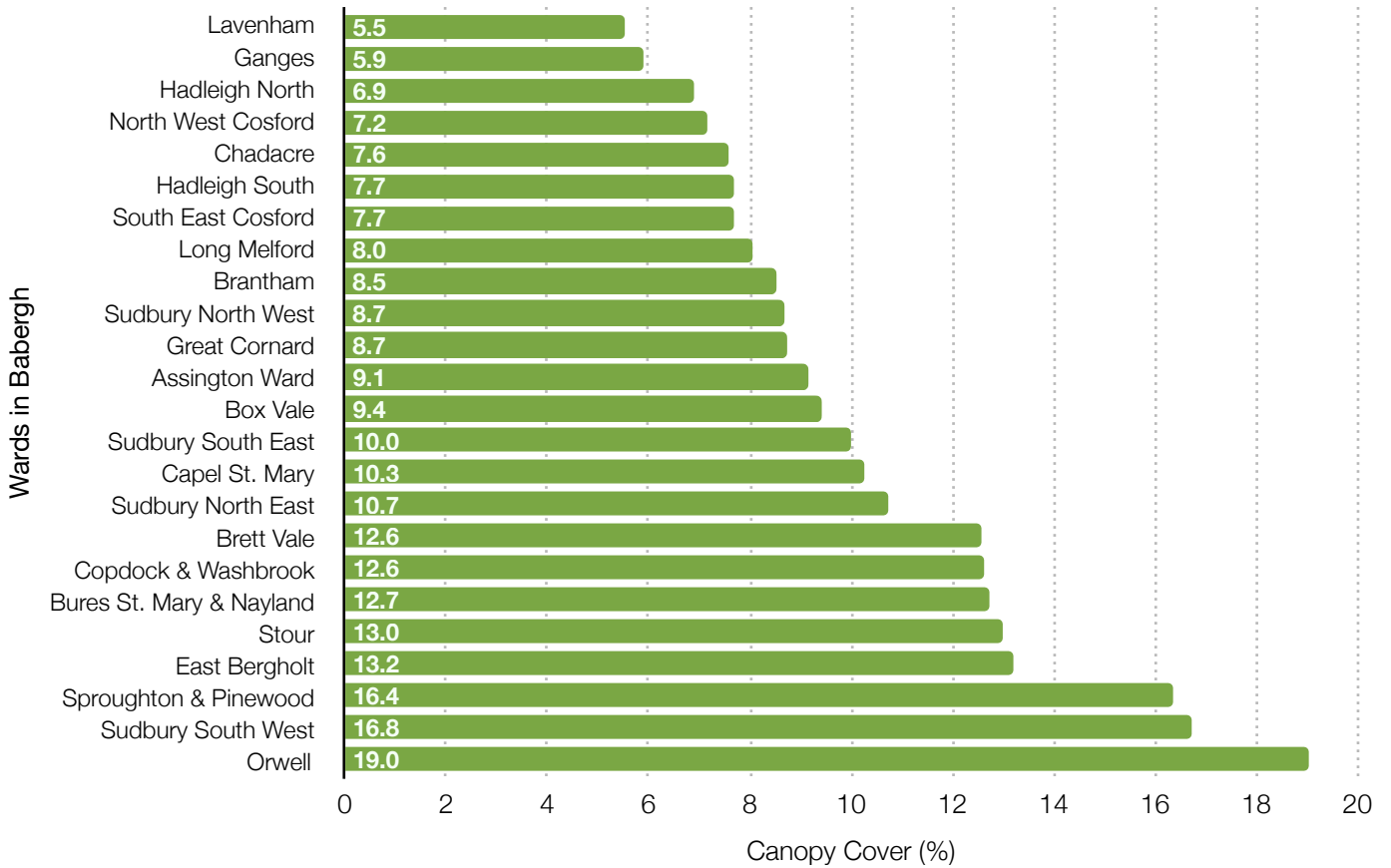


Figure 4: Canopy Cover by % area across Babergh and Mid Suffolk

A study of 283 UK towns and cities⁷ reported that the average canopy cover value for England stands at 16%. Currently Babergh and Mid Suffolk's canopy cover is below this average at 9.4%, and it would be recommended that a target to increase canopy cover across the districts is included within strategic plans and policies for the development. The study recommend a canopy cover target of 20% for non-coastal towns and cities. This being said, Mid Suffolk and Babergh have a significant area of rural land, and these areas typically do struggle for tree canopy cover as trees are frequently confined to hedgerows, highways, and small corners of woodland. A more realistic target would be the average for England of 16% canopy cover.

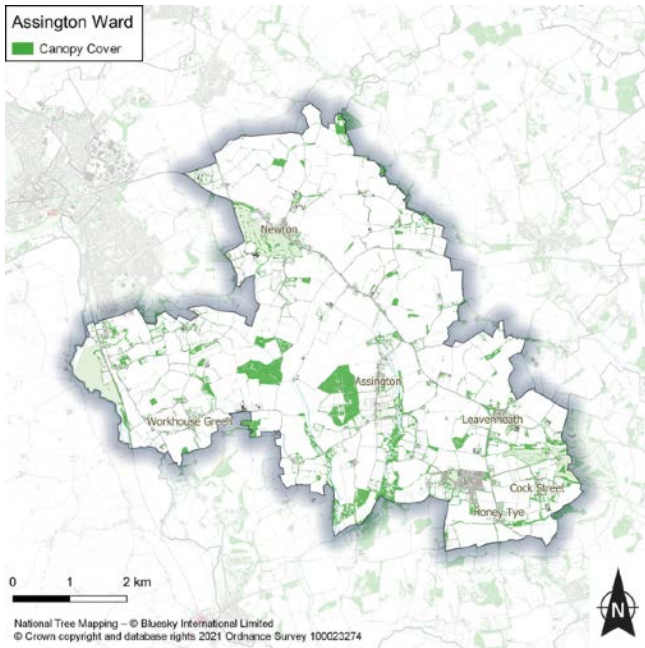
City/District	% Tree cover	Source
Cambridgeshire	13.9	Forest Research; Canopy Cover Map UK 2021
Fenland	12.5	Forest Research; Canopy Cover Map UK 2021
Torbay	12.0	i-Tree Canopy 2011
Cambridge	11.6	Forest Research; Canopy Cover Map UK 2021
Peterborough	10.3	Forest Research; Canopy Cover Map UK 2021
Babergh	10.3	Blue Sky NTM Survey 2021
Huntingdonshire	10.2	Blue Sky NTM Survey 2021
Aberdeen	10.0	i-Tree Canopy 2016 ²
York	9.8	i-Tree Canopy 2016
Sunderland	9.2	i-Tree Canopy 2016
Mid Suffolk	8.5	Blue Sky NTM Survey 2021

Table 4: A selection of UK districts, cities and towns and their estimated canopy cover.

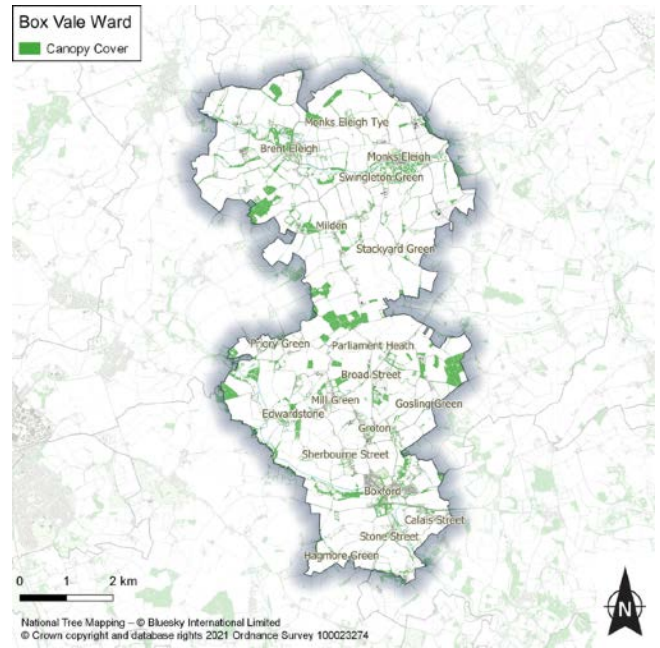
⁷ Doick et al. (2017)

⁸ Treeconomics (2016)

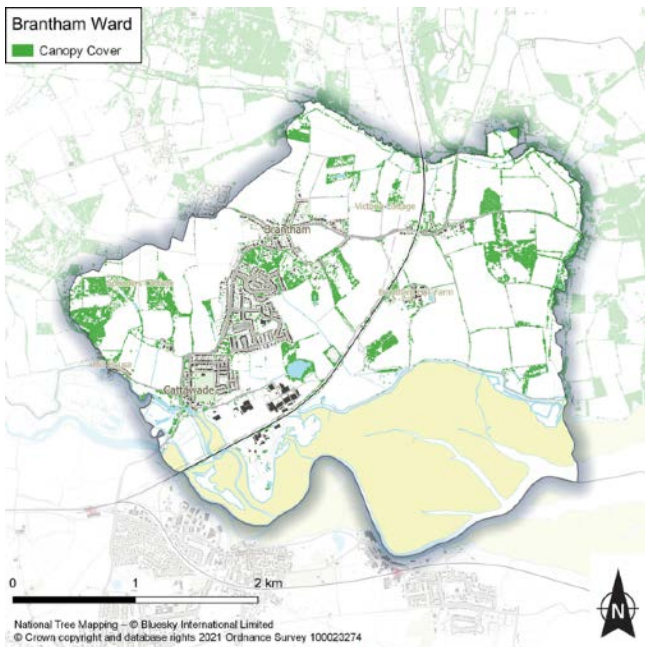
3.3 Babergh's Individual Ward Canopy Cover Maps



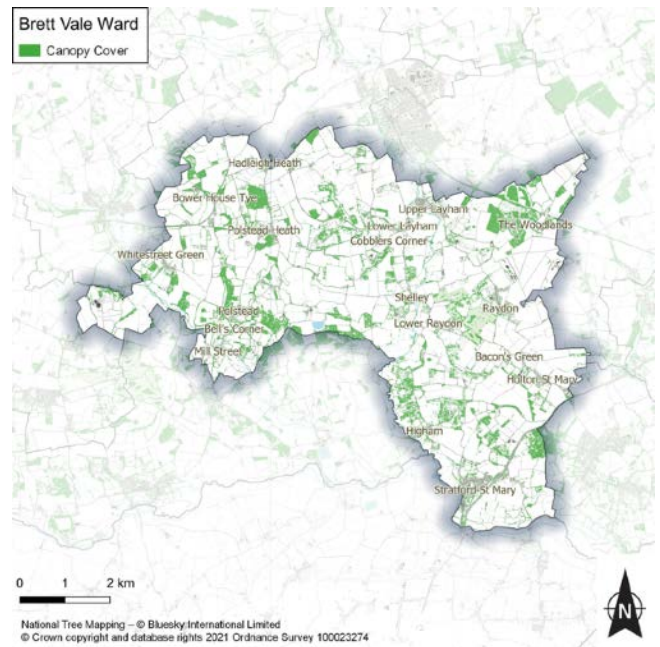
Assington Ward: **9.1%** canopy cover



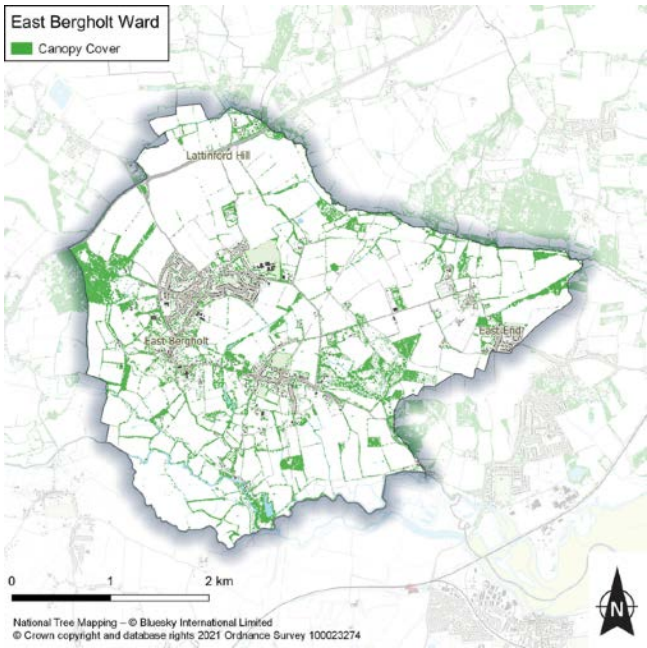
Box Vale Ward: **9.4%** canopy cover



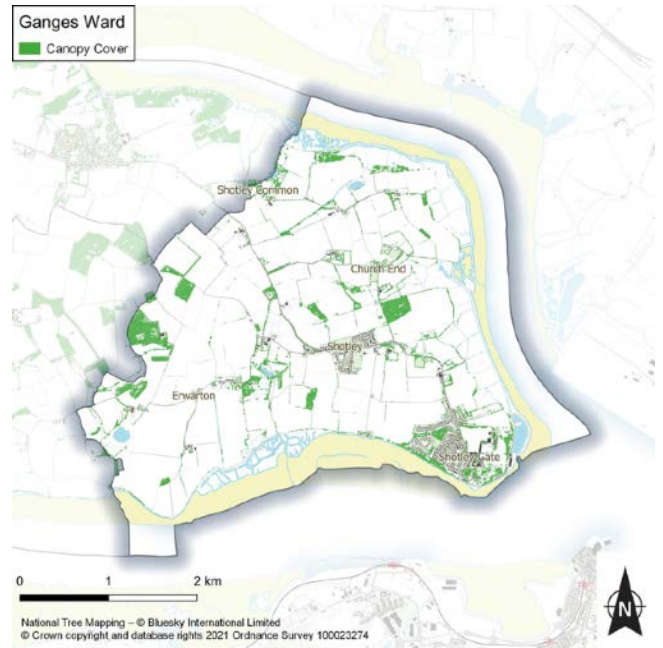
Brantham Ward: **8.5%** canopy cover



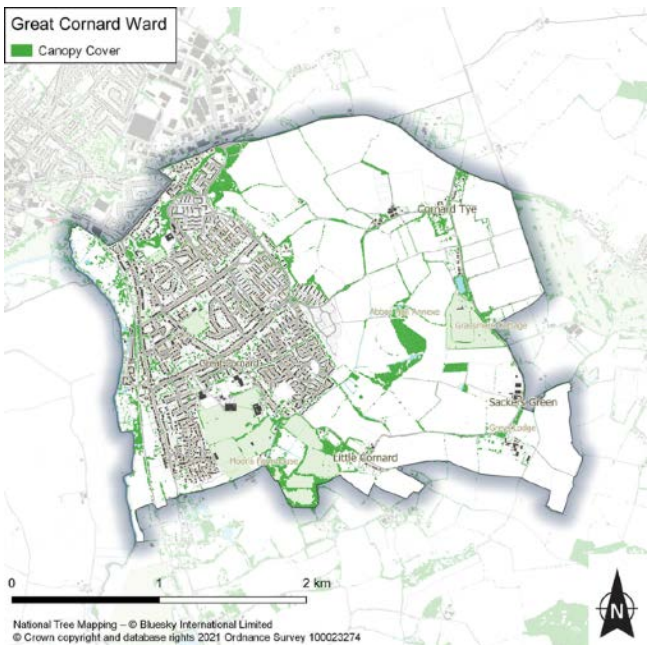
Brett Vale Ward: **12.6%** canopy cover



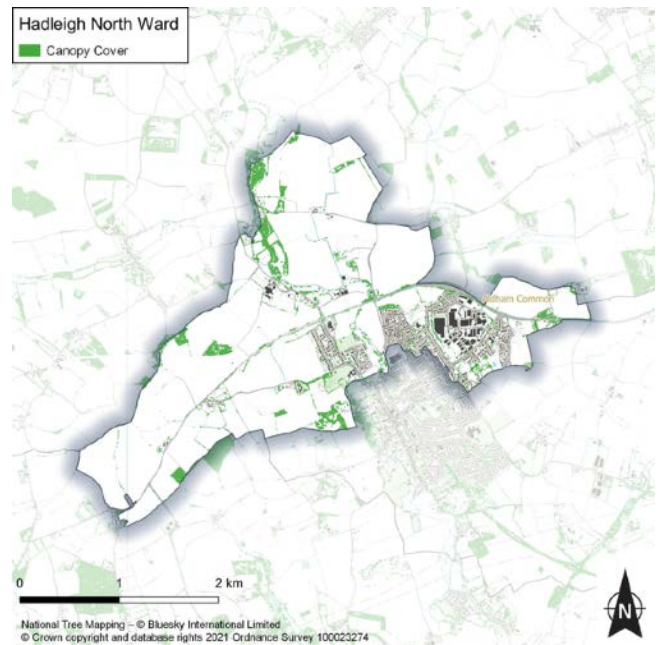
East Bergholt Ward: **13.2%** canopy cover



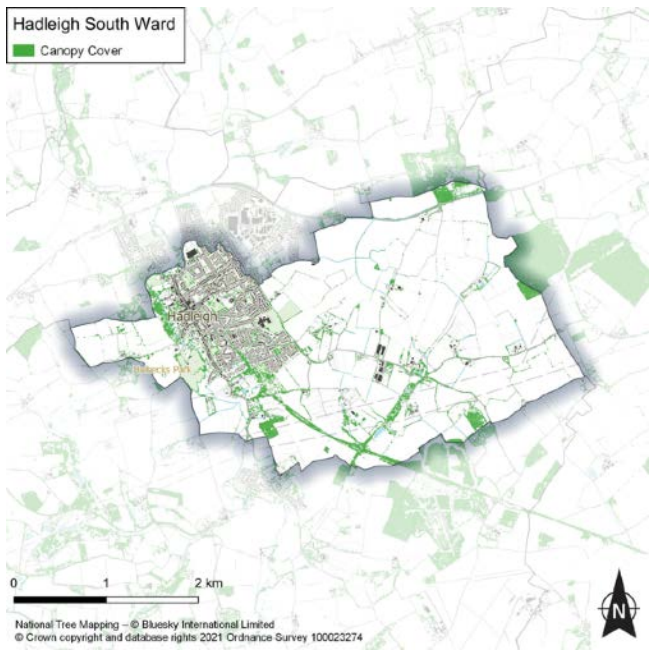
Ganges Ward: **5.9%** canopy cover



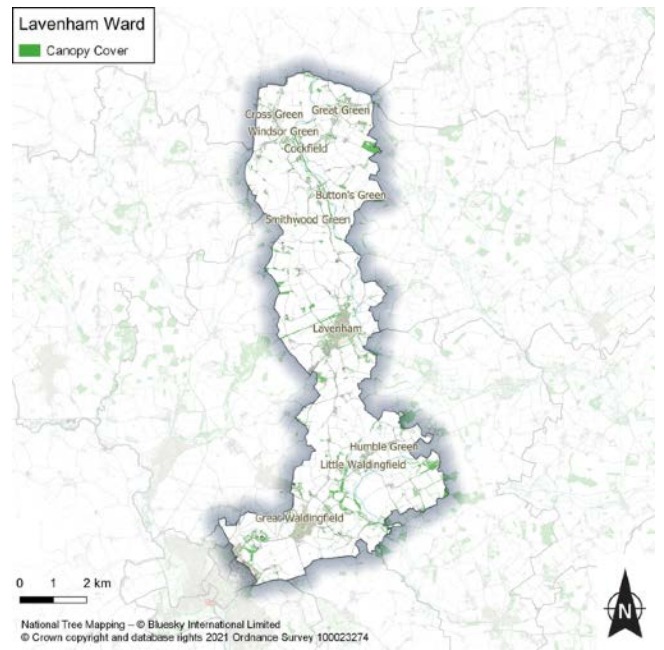
Great Cornard Ward: **8.7%** canopy cover



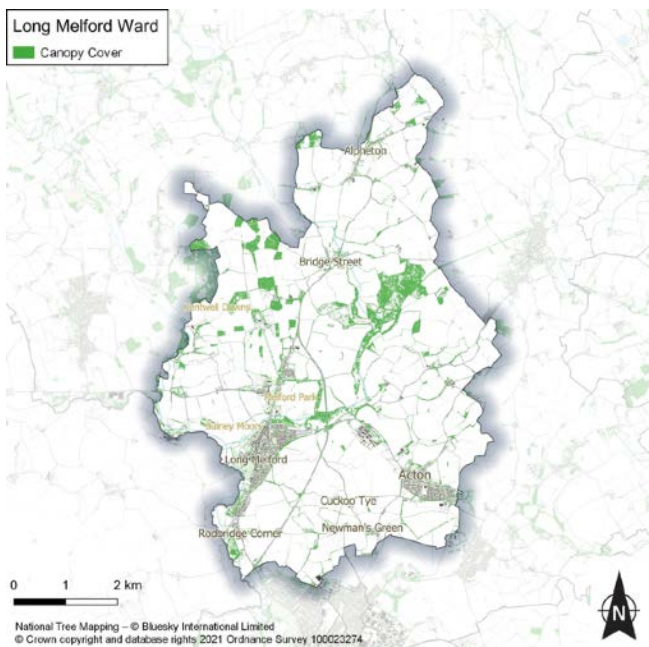
Hadleigh North Ward: **6.9%** canopy cover



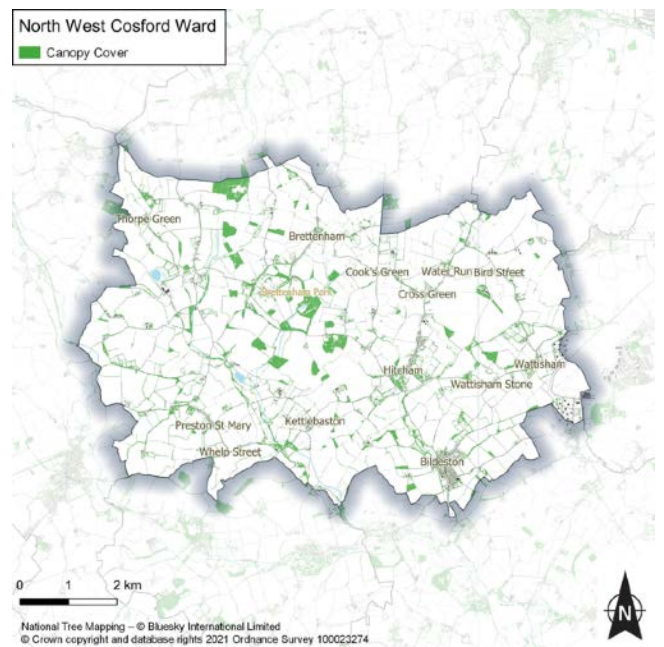
Hadleigh South Ward: **7.7%** canopy cover



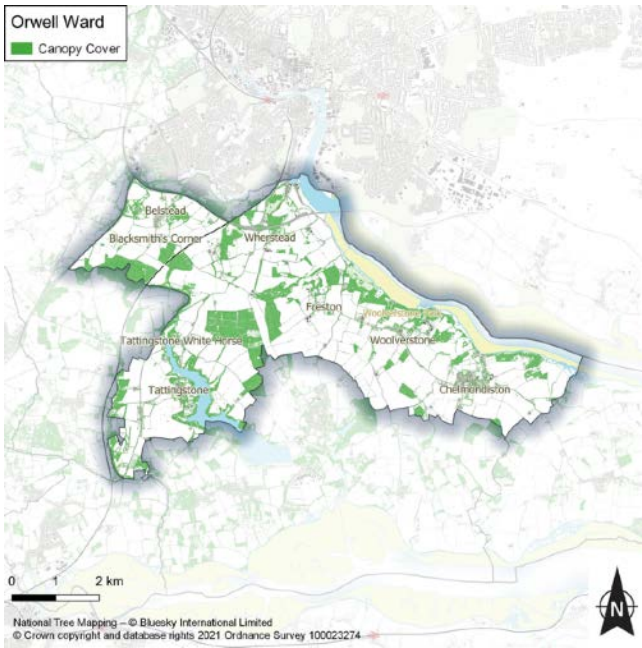
Lavenham Ward: **5.5%** canopy cover



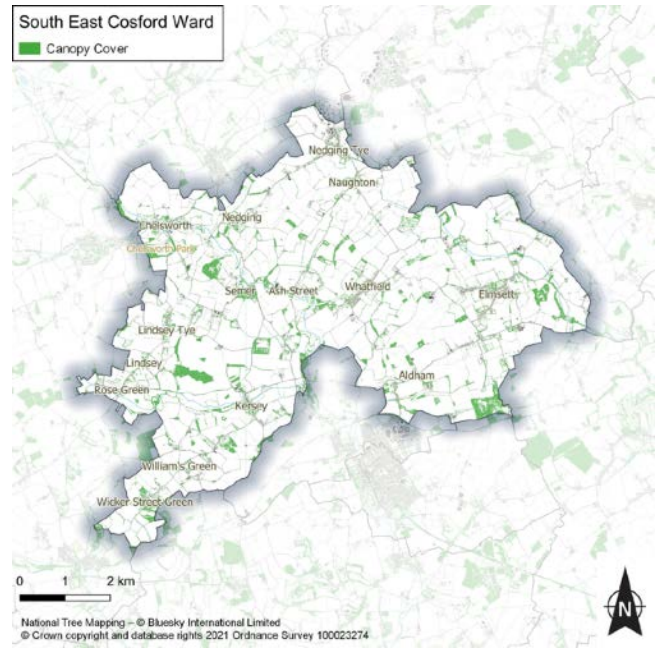
Long Melford Ward: **8.0%** canopy cover



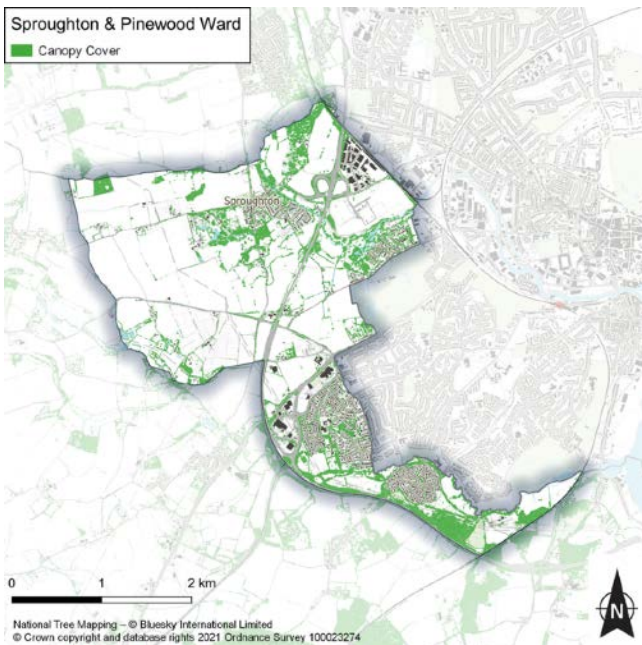
North West Cosford Ward: **17.2%** canopy cover



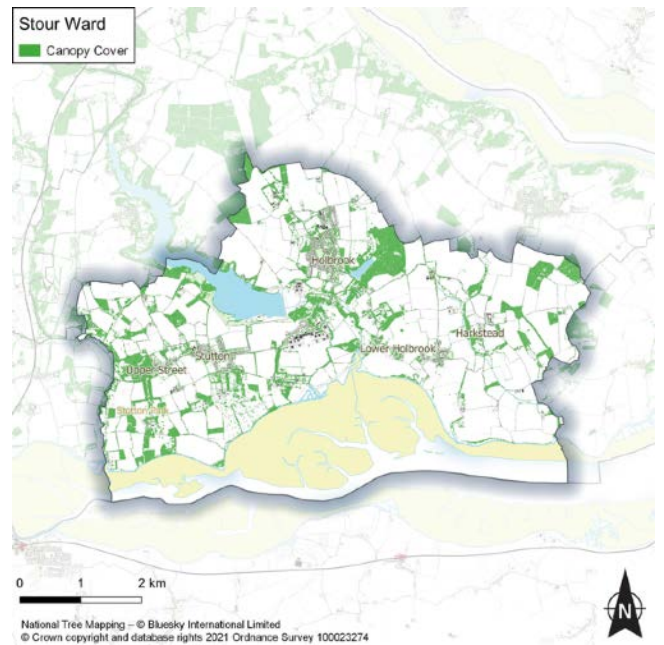
Orwell Ward: **19.0%** canopy cover



South East Cosford Ward: **7.7%** canopy cover



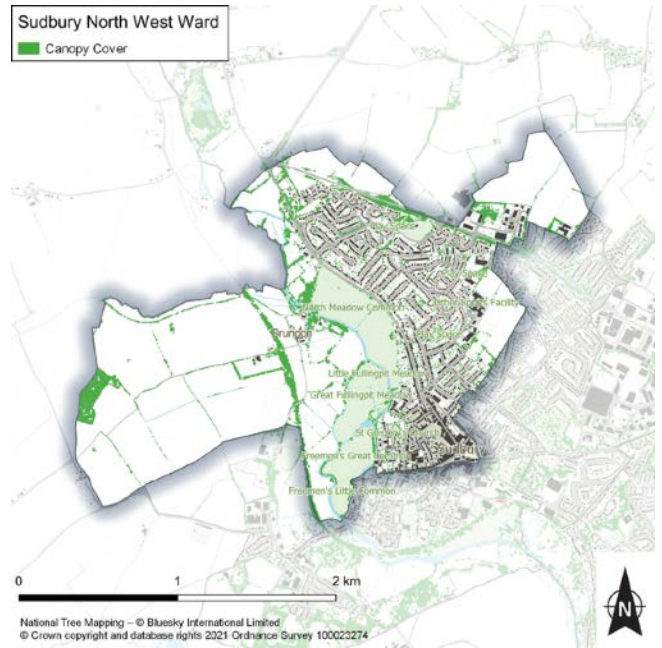
Sproughton & Pinewood Ward: **16.4%** canopy cover



Stour Ward: **13.0%** canopy cover



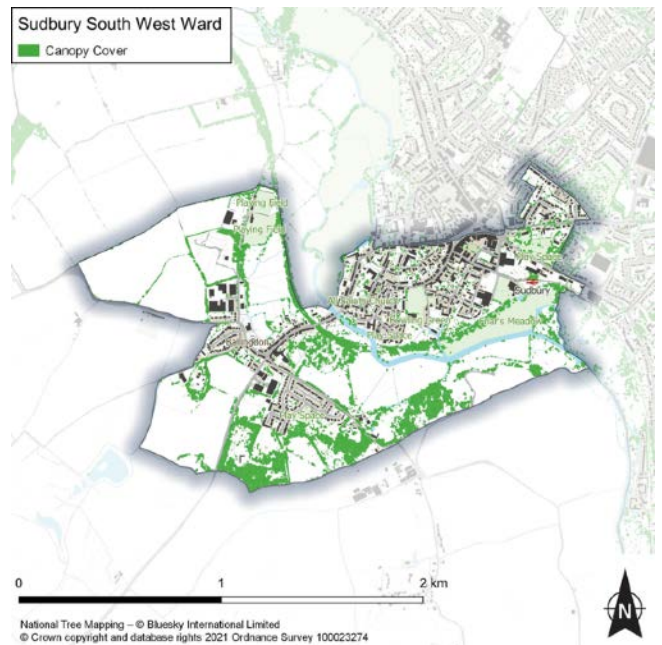
Sudbury North East Ward: **10.7%** canopy cover



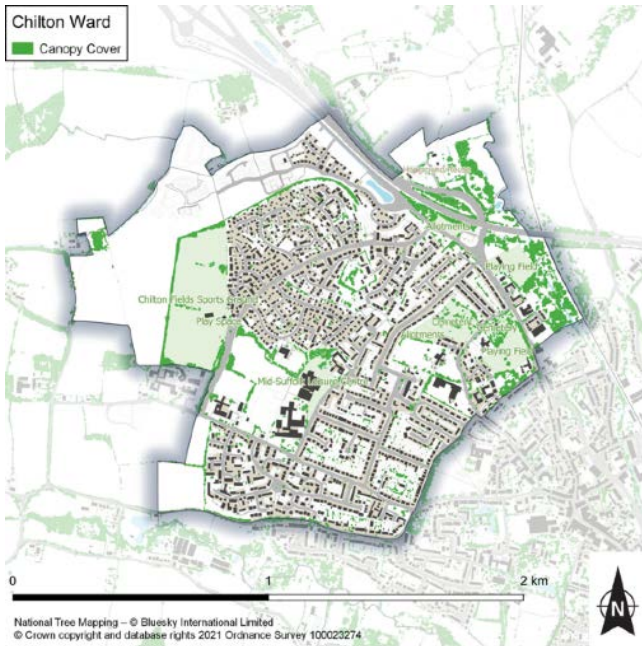
Sudbury North West Ward: **8.7%** canopy cover



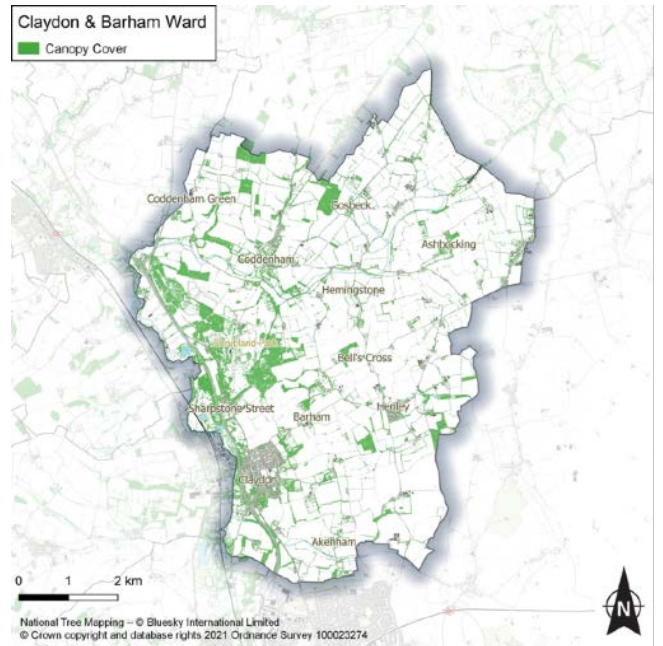
Sudbury South East Ward: **10.0%** canopy cover



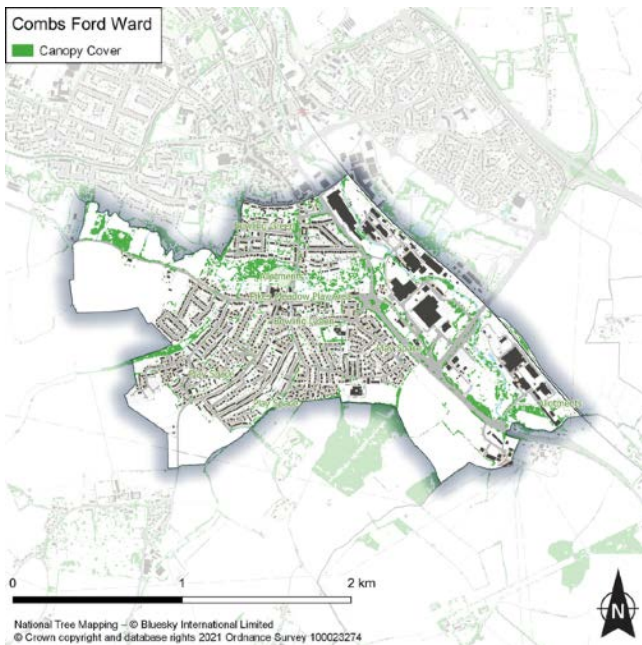
Sudbury South West Ward: **16.8%** canopy cover



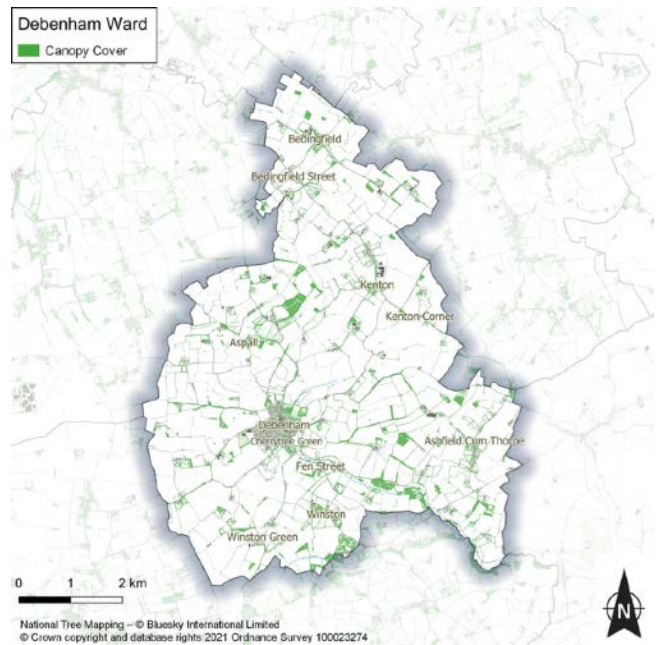
Chilton Ward: **8.7%** canopy cover



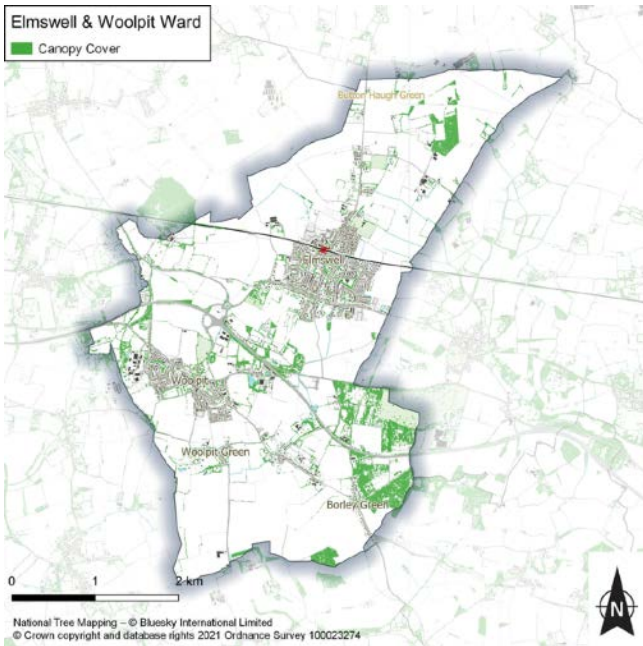
Claydon & Barham Ward: **12.8%** canopy cover



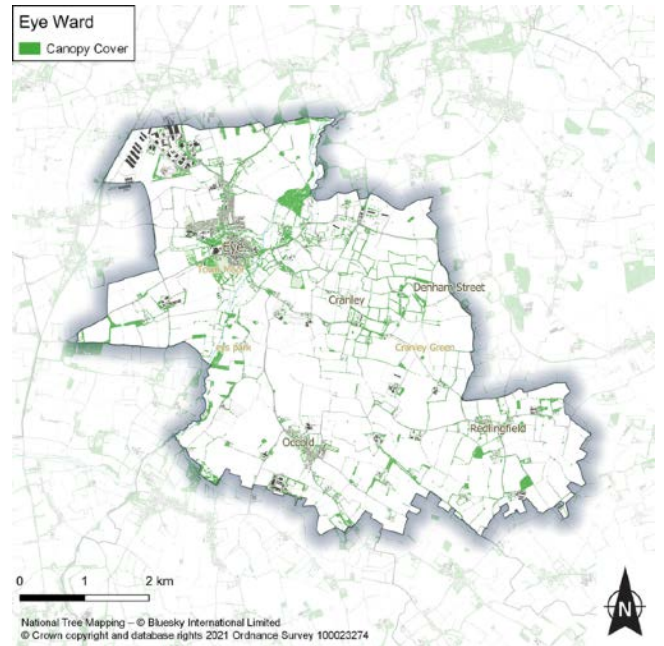
Combs Ford Ward: **9.6%** canopy cover



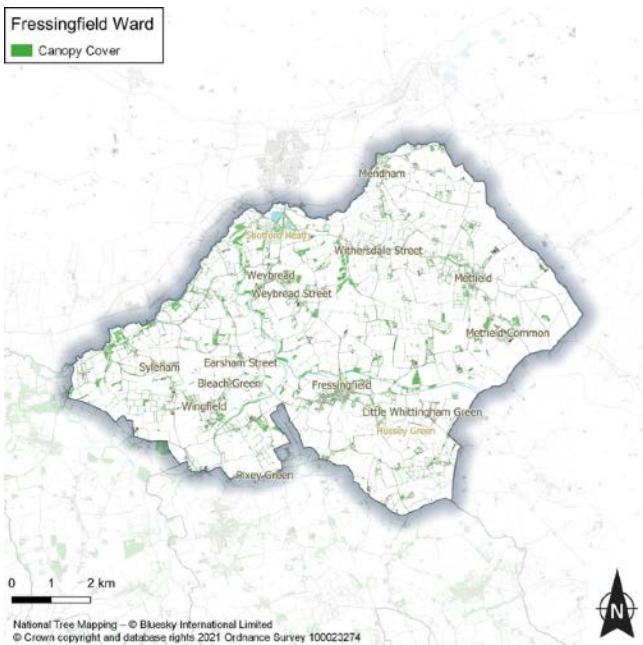
Debenham Ward: **7.5%** canopy cover



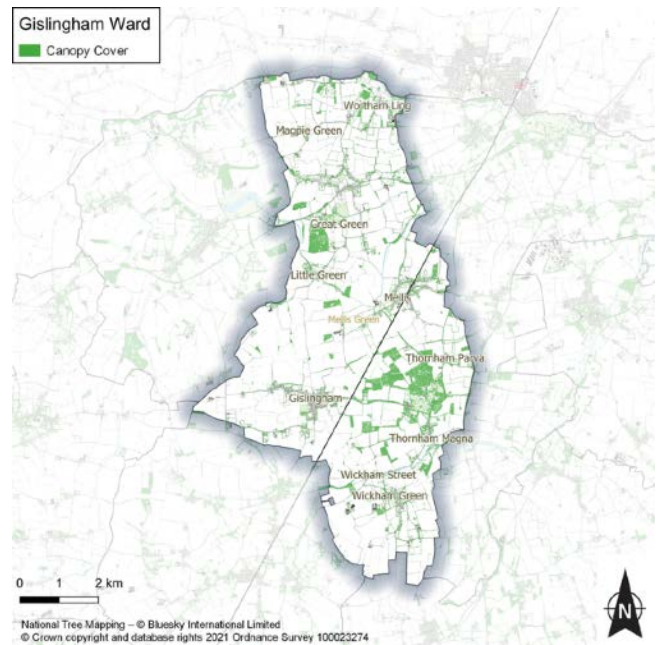
Elmswell & Woolpit Ward: **8.5%** canopy cover



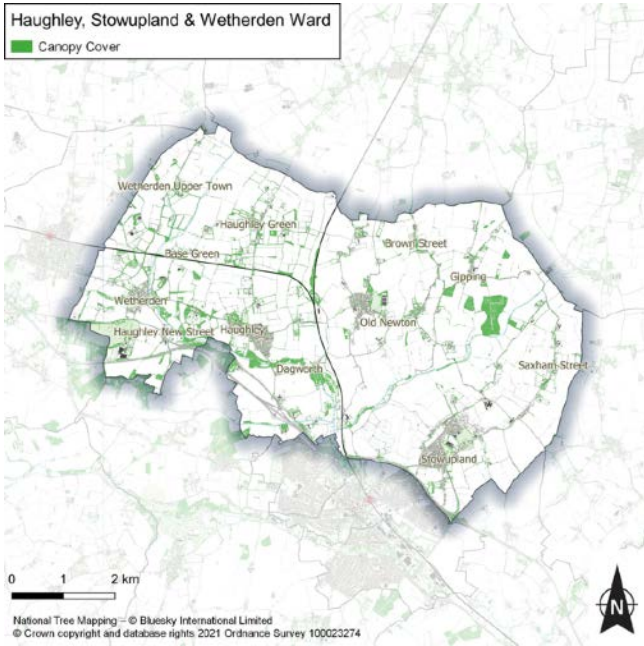
Eye Ward: **7.9%** canopy cover



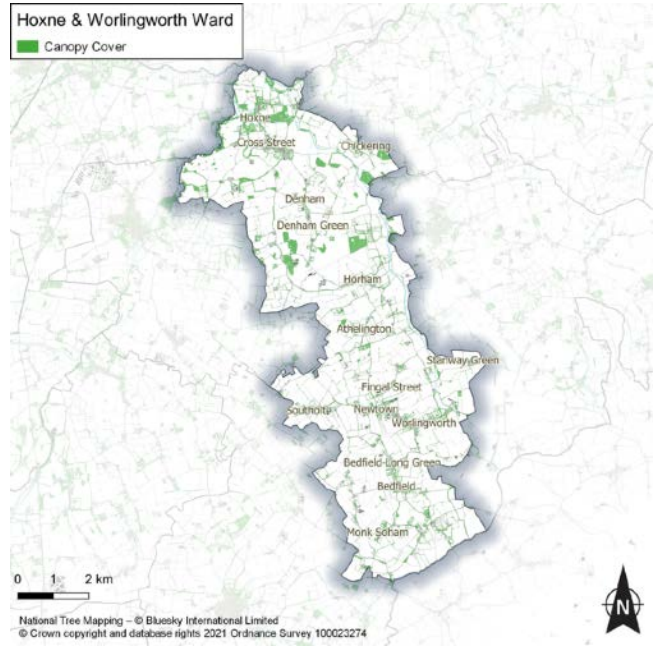
Fressingfield Ward: **6.5%** canopy cover



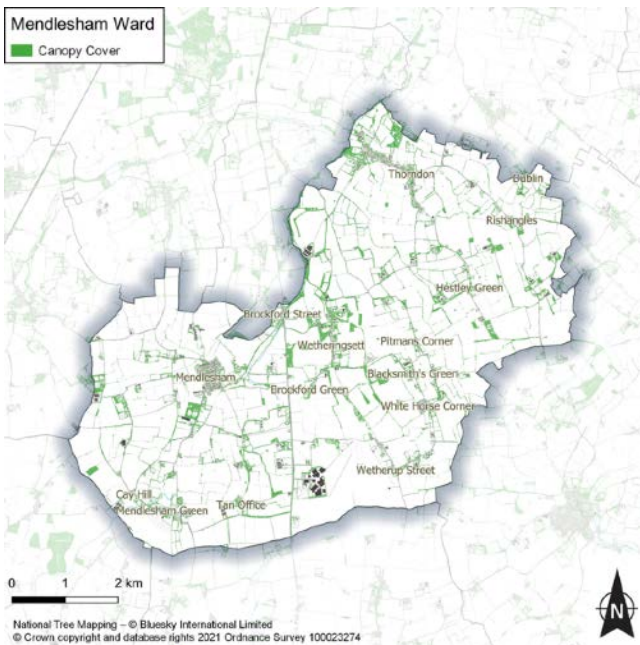
Gislingham Ward: **9.8%** canopy cover



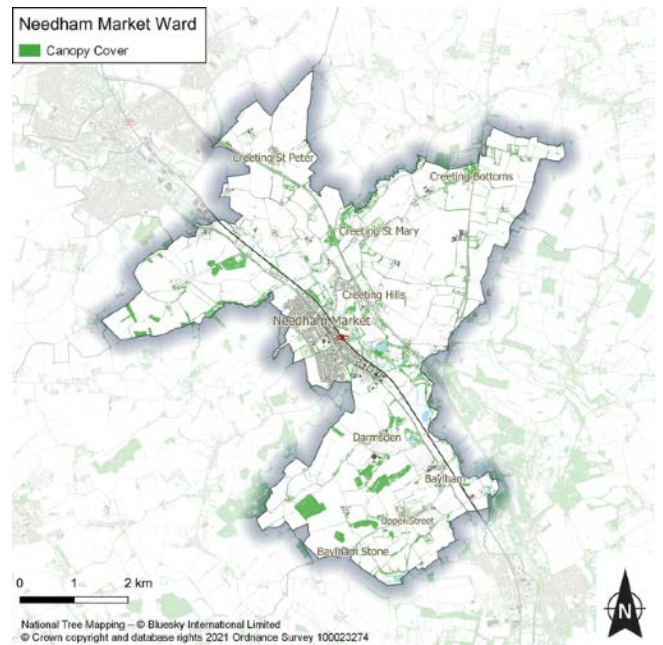
Haughley, Stowupland & Wetherden Ward: **7.4%** canopy cover



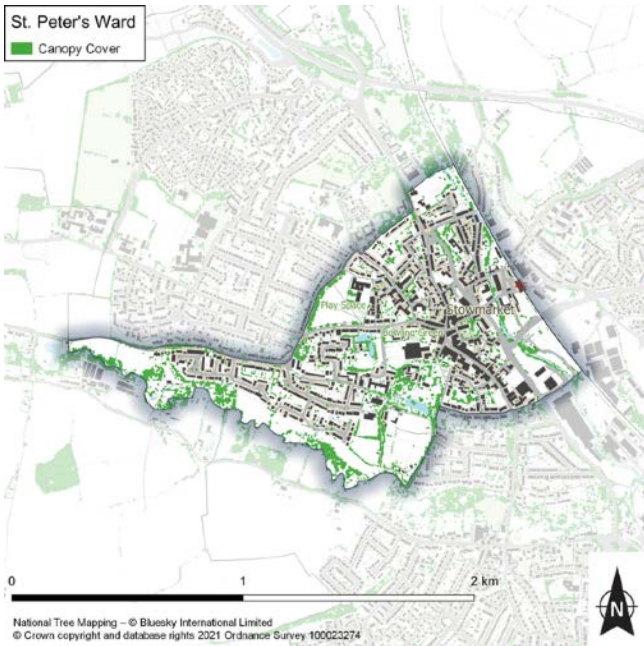
Hoxne & Worlingworth Ward: **8.3%** canopy cover



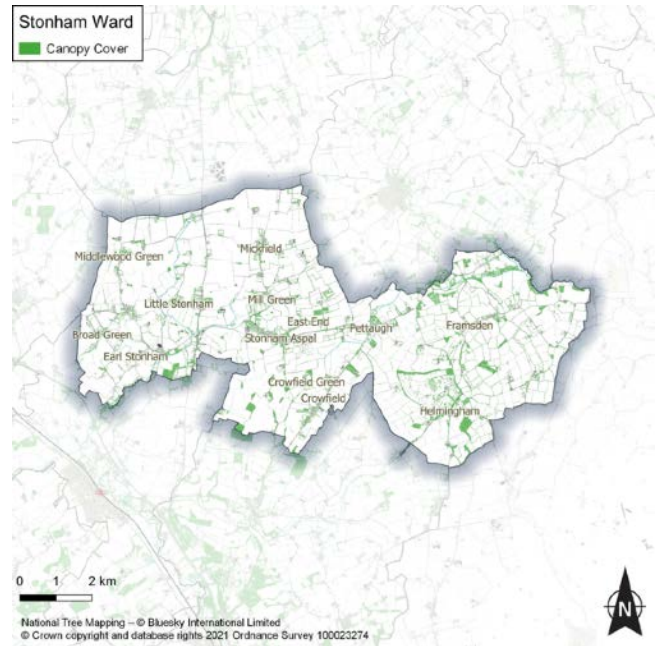
Mendlesham Ward: **7.1%** canopy cover



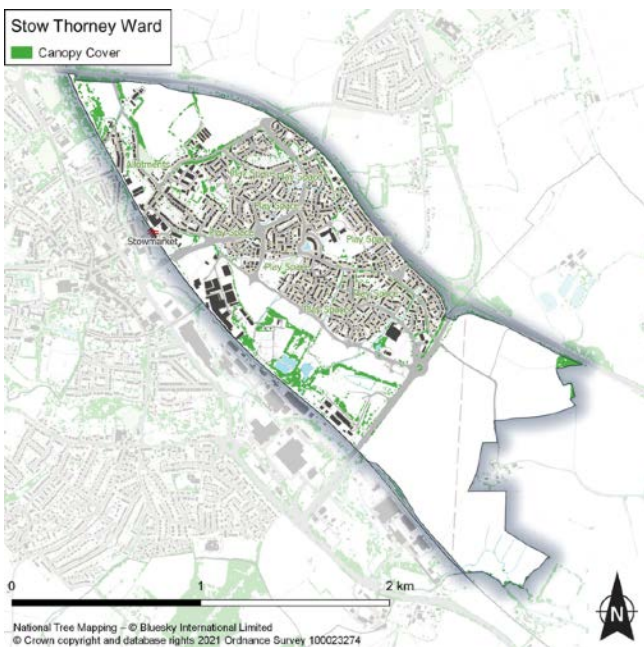
Needham Market Ward: **8.3%** canopy cover



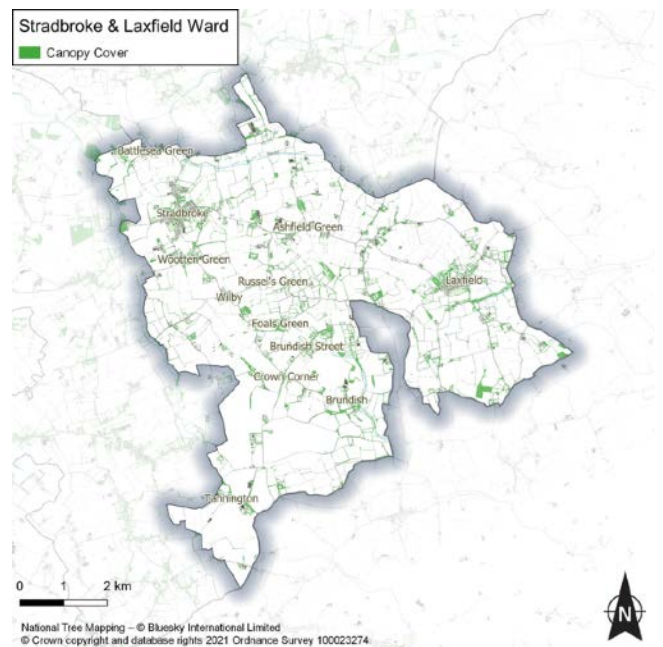
St. Peter's Ward: **12.7%** canopy cover



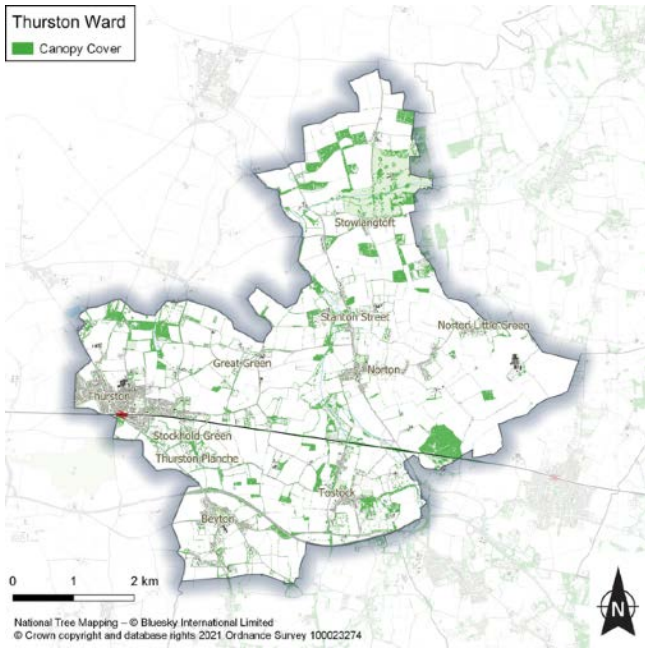
Stonham Ward: **7.5%** canopy cover



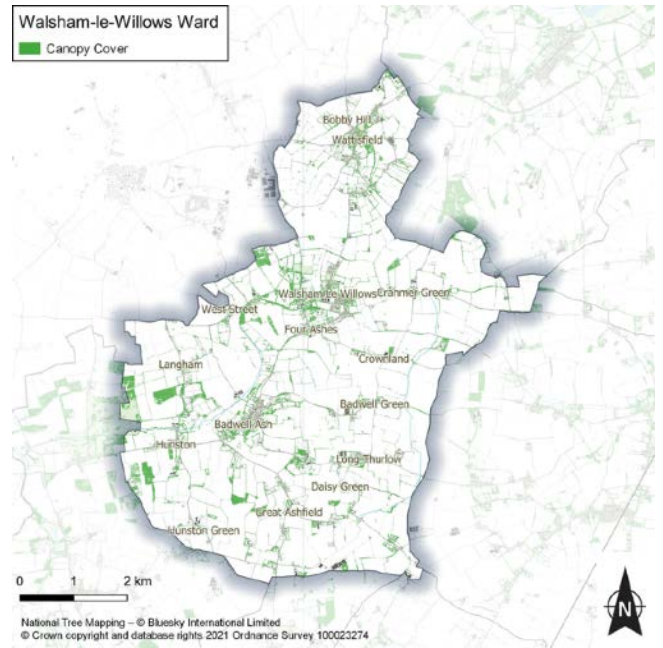
Stow Thorney Ward: **6.0%** canopy cover



Stradbroke & Laxfield Ward: **6.2%** canopy cover



Thurston Ward: **10.0%** canopy cover



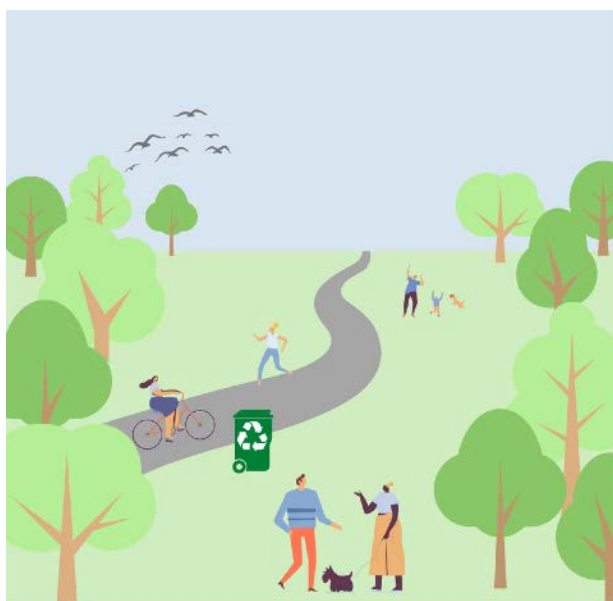
Walsham-le-Willows Ward: **6.8%** canopy cover

4. Canopy Cover and Communities

This section compares canopy cover with various quality of life indicators for Babergh and Mid Suffolk. These are shown for the ward level, for appropriate comparison to the canopy cover assessment. Where data was obtained at Lower Super Output Area⁹ (LSOA) level it has been overlaid with current ward boundaries.

The information presented in the charts below does not necessarily show causations or even clear correlations. This is important to consider when analysing. However, it draws attention to the fact that areas with higher tree canopy generally perform well on other indicators (e.g. greater tree cover = less “deprived”).

The insert on each map shows the corresponding canopy cover replicated from Figure 3 (page 13).



Green spaces see less littering than urban areas and help connect people to the environment and green issues.

Trees provide a habitat for wildlife including birds, insects and small mammals.

Green open spaces promote a healthy mind by reducing stress and providing a peaceful environment.

People feel more inclined to exercise around green infrastructure and air quality is generally much better, therefore people living in greener areas are typically healthier than those from less green areas.

Urban areas with fewer trees see an increase in crime such as graffiti and antisocial behaviour.

Areas deprived of trees can be dull, and discourage people from spending time outside. This can affect peoples mental wellbeing.



⁹ LSOA refers to postcode areas, some of which cross over ward boundaries. This makes data more spatially coherent, but more difficult to report at ward level.

4.1 Index of Multiple Deprivation

Data concerning deprivation is collected at the Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) scale and the ward averages are displayed in the following charts and figures.

'The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ranks every small area in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area).'

IMD combines information from seven domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. The domains are combined using the following weightings: Income Deprivation (22.5%); Employment Deprivation (22.5%); Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%); Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%); Crime (9.3%); Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%); Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%). The relationship between canopy cover and IMD rank is illustrated in figure 7.¹⁰

The data shows that for IMD, on average, wards with canopy cover below 10% had an average rank of 20728, compared with wards with more than 10% canopy cover which had a rank of 20815. Although this echoes the findings of most other canopy studies, whereby greener areas typically have lower levels of deprivation, the difference is very small to the point of being negligible in this area. In Mid Suffolk, contrary to expectation, areas with less than 10% tree cover have a far higher average IMD rank, meaning these areas are less deprived than areas with more than 10% canopy cover.

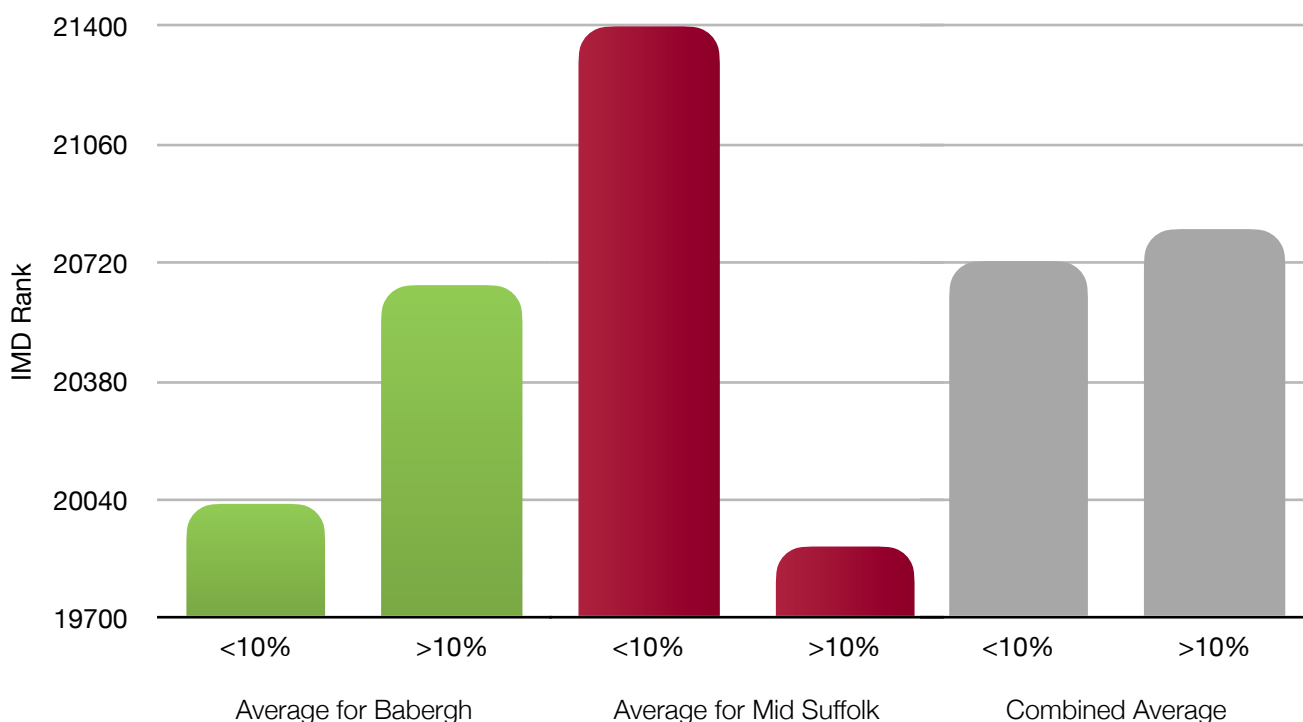


Figure 5: Graph of IMD by Ward and Canopy Cover

¹⁰ Public Health England, 2020

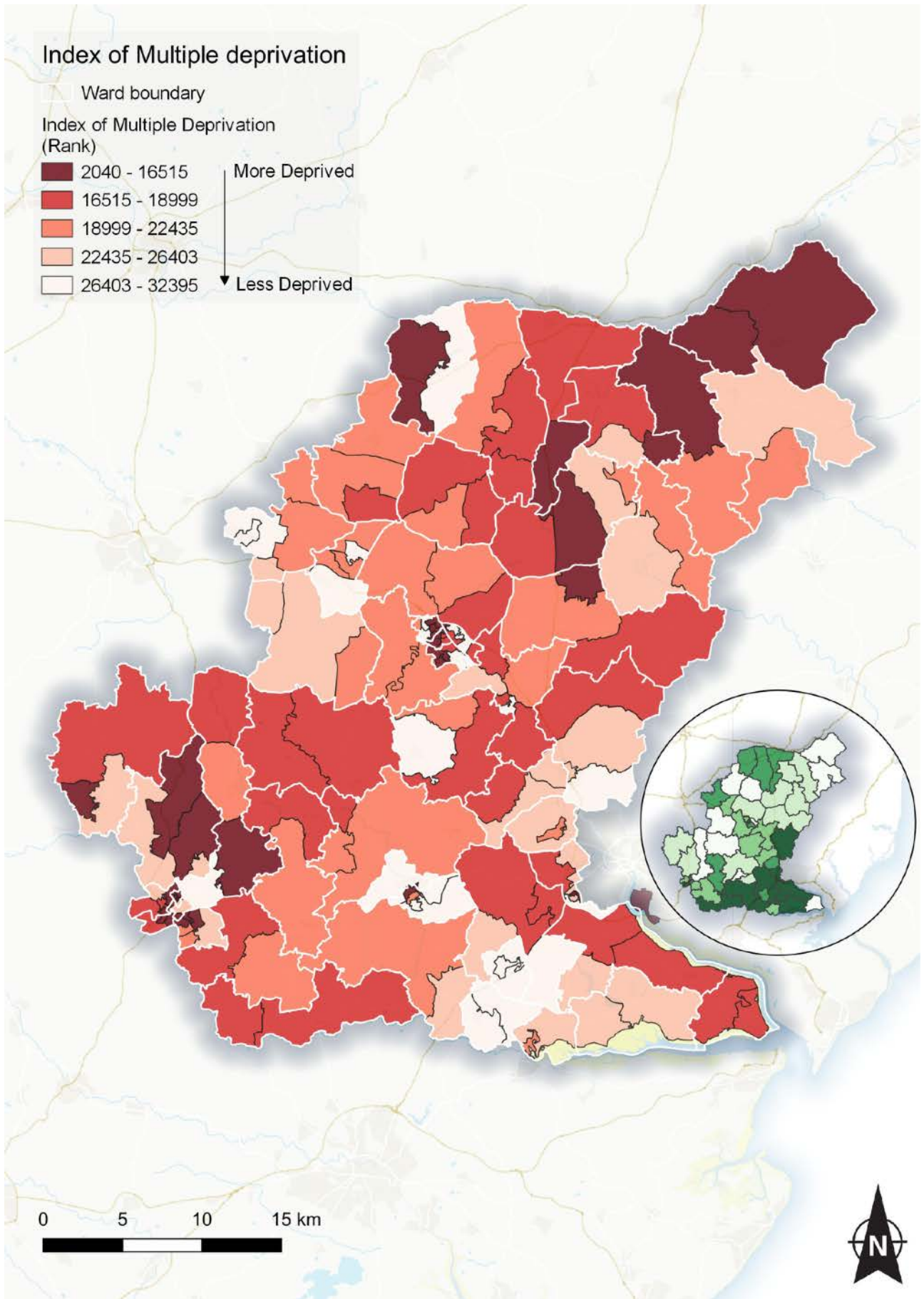


Figure 6: IMD by Ward and Canopy Cover

4.2 Median House Price

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) holds data on the 'Median price paid for residential property in England and Wales by property type and electoral ward' and this annual data is updated on a quarterly basis.¹¹

The ward with the highest average house price is Bures St. Mary and Nayland Ward, at £500,000, and the lowest is Sudbury North East Ward with an average house price of £182,000.

Across the whole of Babergh and Mid Suffolk, there is a difference of approximately £3,000 in average house prices between areas with below 10% canopy cover, and wards above 10% canopy cover, with the wards above 10% being worth slightly more. This is in line with the expected outcome, however this difference in average price is small. Individually, both Babergh and Mid Suffolk show the opposite trend, where areas with less canopy cover actually have higher average house prices. This difference is very small in Babergh, but in Mid Suffolk it is almost £14,000.

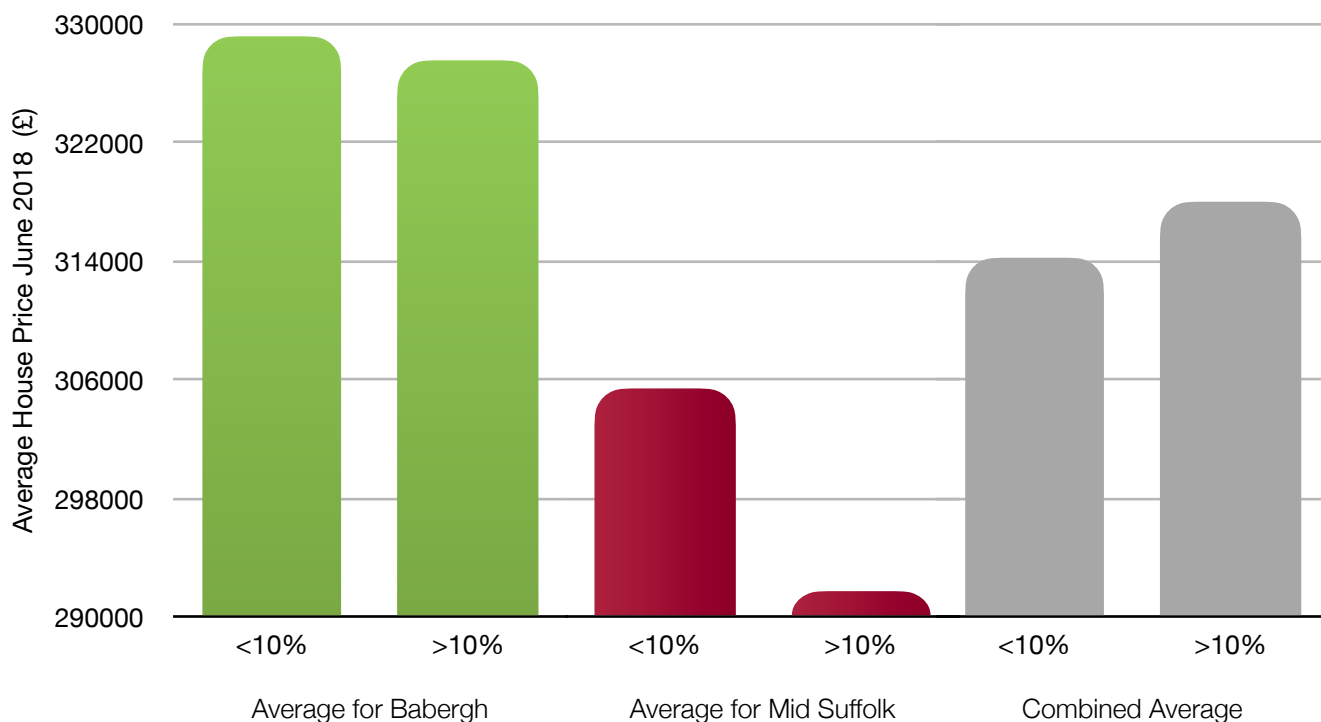


Figure 7: Graph of House Prices by Ward and Canopy Cover

¹¹ ONS, 2021

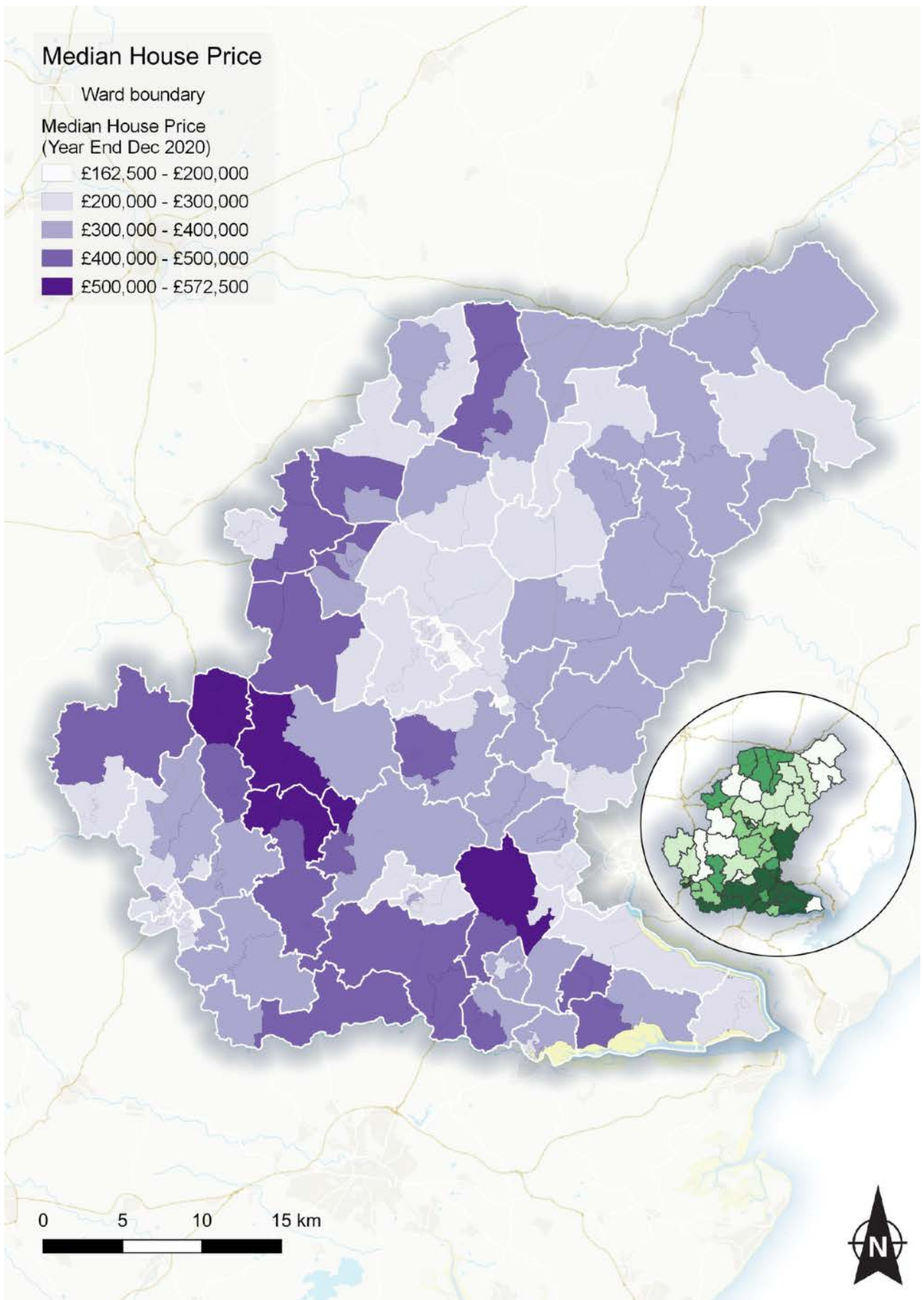


Figure 8: House Prices by Ward and Canopy Cover

4.3 Life Expectancy

Across the whole of Babergh and Mid Suffolk, life expectancy for women is on average 84.5 years for wards with above 10% canopy cover, and 85.4 years in wards with below 10% canopy cover. For males, life expectancy is around 82 years in all wards.¹² These findings for life expectancy contradict the expectation proven by other studies, however there is no significant difference in life expectancy for men in regards to tree canopy cover, and the difference for women is 0.9 years (equivalent to little under 11 months). This is a very small difference and many factors can effect life expectancy.

In Mid Suffolk, differences are more pronounced, with men reaching an average of 80 years in wards over 10% canopy cover, and 82 years in wards under 10% canopy cover. Meanwhile women are expected to exceed 85 years in wards under 10% canopy cover, and little under 84 years in wards over 10% canopy cover.

In Babergh, the degree of these small differences suggest that the average life expectancy across the whole district does not show distinct differences between wards with regards to canopy cover. This statement is also true for the combined area of Babergh and Mid Suffolk.

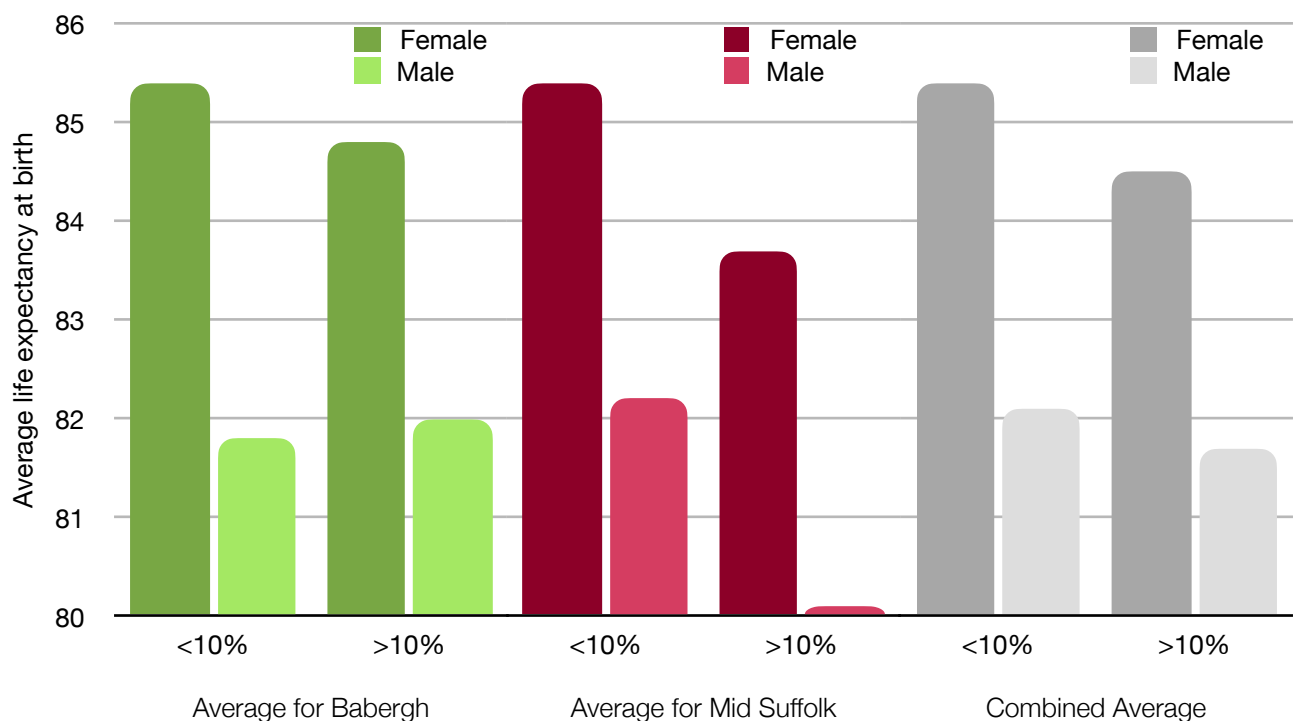


Figure 9: Life Expectancy for Males and Females by Ward and Canopy Cover

¹² Public Health England, 2020

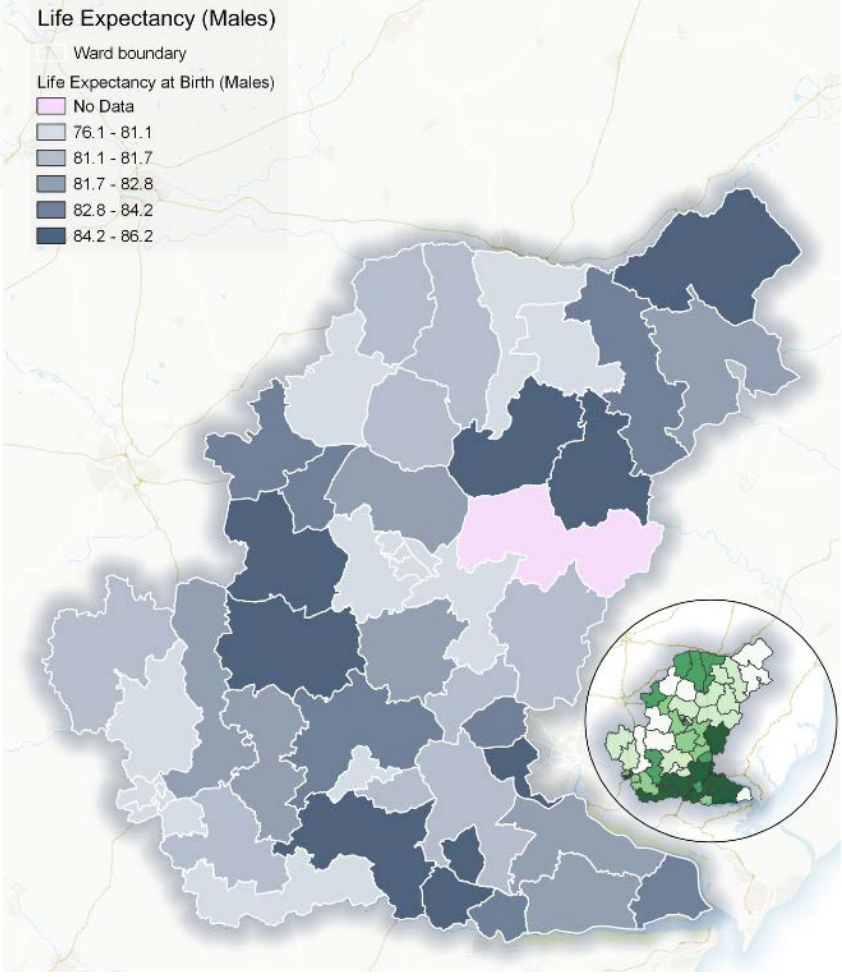
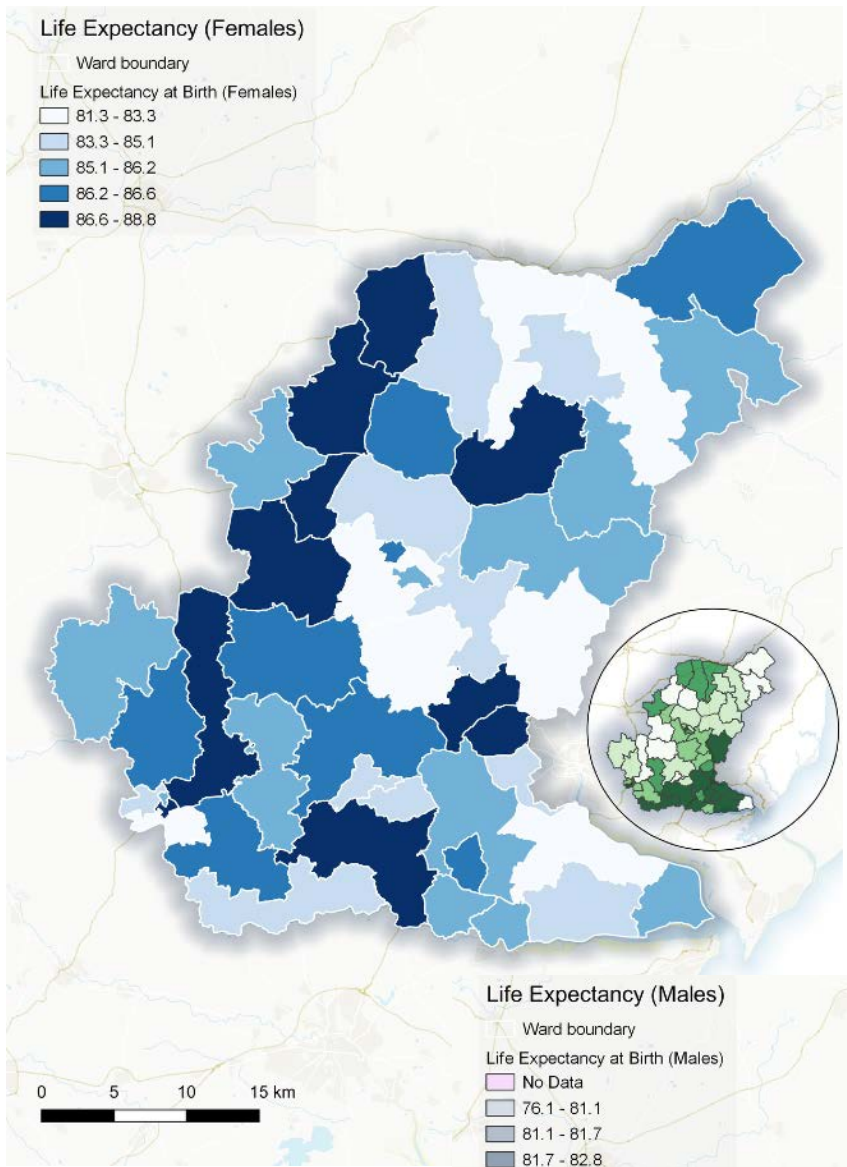


Figure 10: Life Expectancy for Males and Females by Ward and Canopy Cover

4.4 Hospital Admissions

Trees help to promote healthy environments and there is a growing body of research that shows people are happier in leafier environments, with reduced levels of stress and blood pressure.¹³ Stress is one of the key contributing factors to mental health issues, which access to good quality green spaces can alleviate.¹⁴ Depressive disorders are now the foremost cause of disability in middle-high income countries and can be precursors to chronic health problems.

Increased tree cover can help to promote good health (and therefore reduced numbers of hospital admissions) passively, by filtering air pollution and lowering peak summer temperatures, for example, and by promoting physical activity. Where green space is available it can be used for physical activity and may even help to reduce social health inequalities.¹⁵ This is important because 1 in every 15 deaths in Europe is associated with a lack of physical activity.

Typically, we would expect fewer hospital admissions, particularly of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) in areas with higher canopy cover. It appears however, that the rural setting of Babergh and Mid Suffolk means that this does not hold true across this area overall. However in Mid Suffolk, though all emergency admissions are higher in areas with greater canopy cover, the number of admissions for COPD is marginally lower.

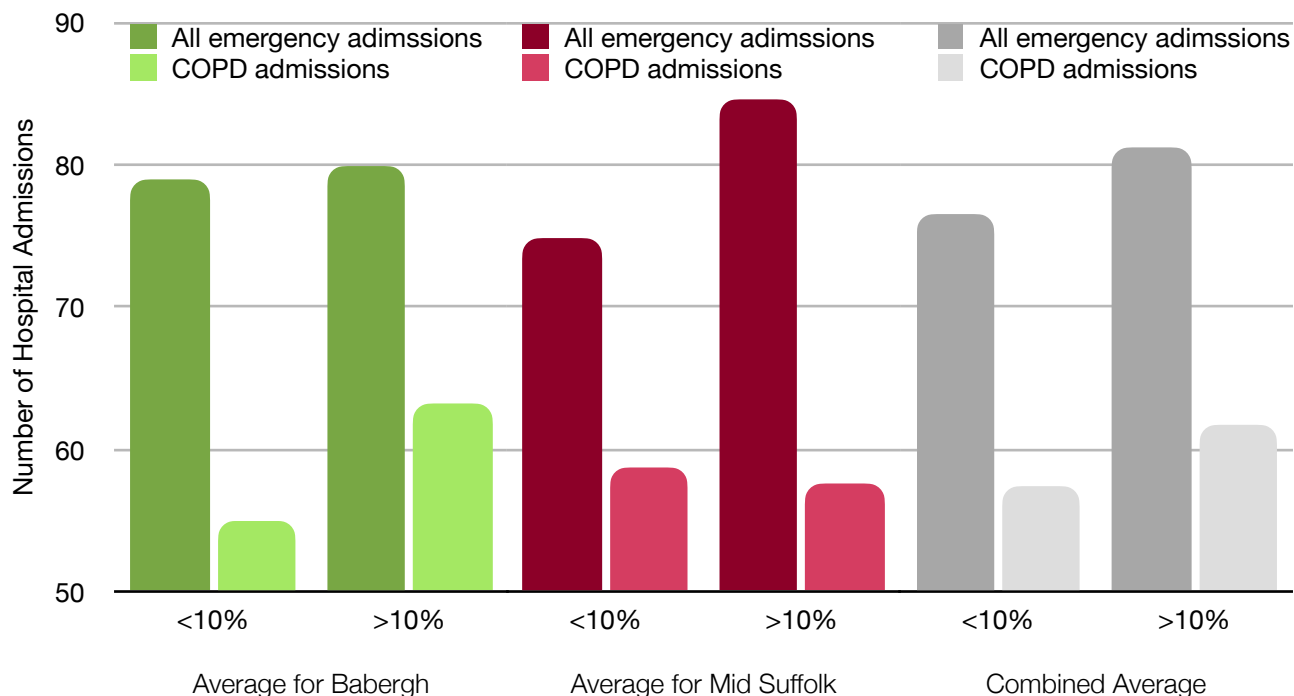


Figure 11: Hospital Admissions by Ward and Canopy Cover

¹³ Hartig, 2003

¹⁴ White, 2013

¹⁵ Mitchell & Popham, 2008

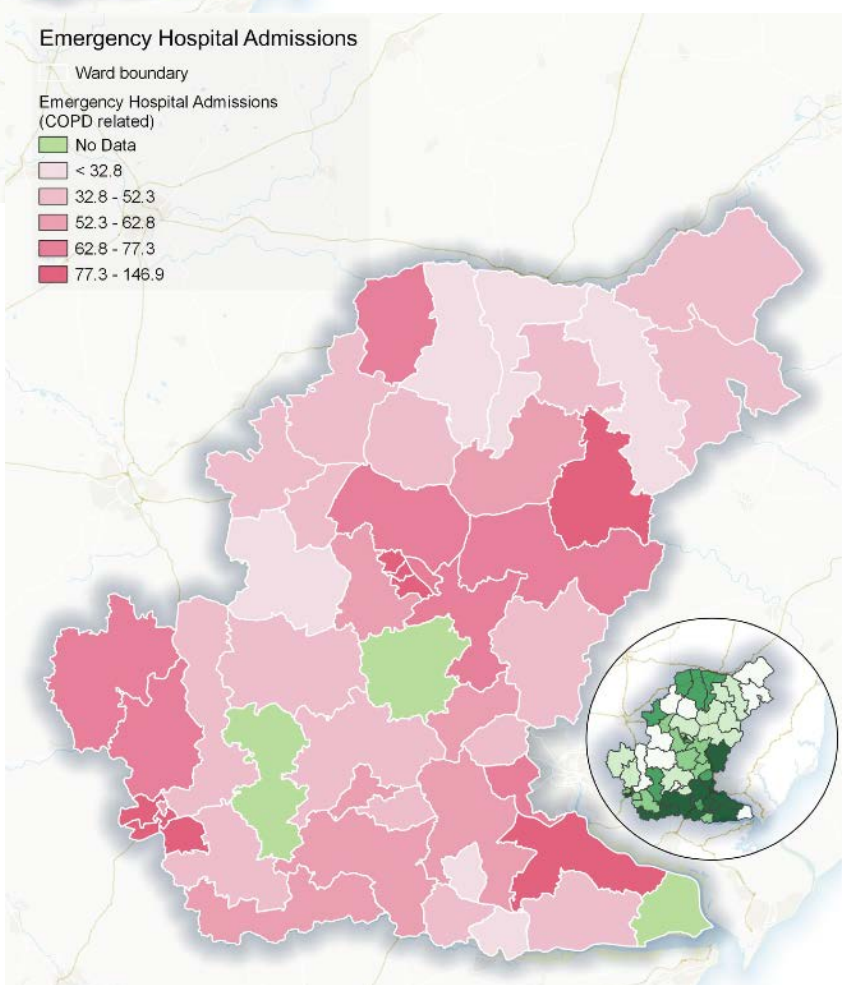
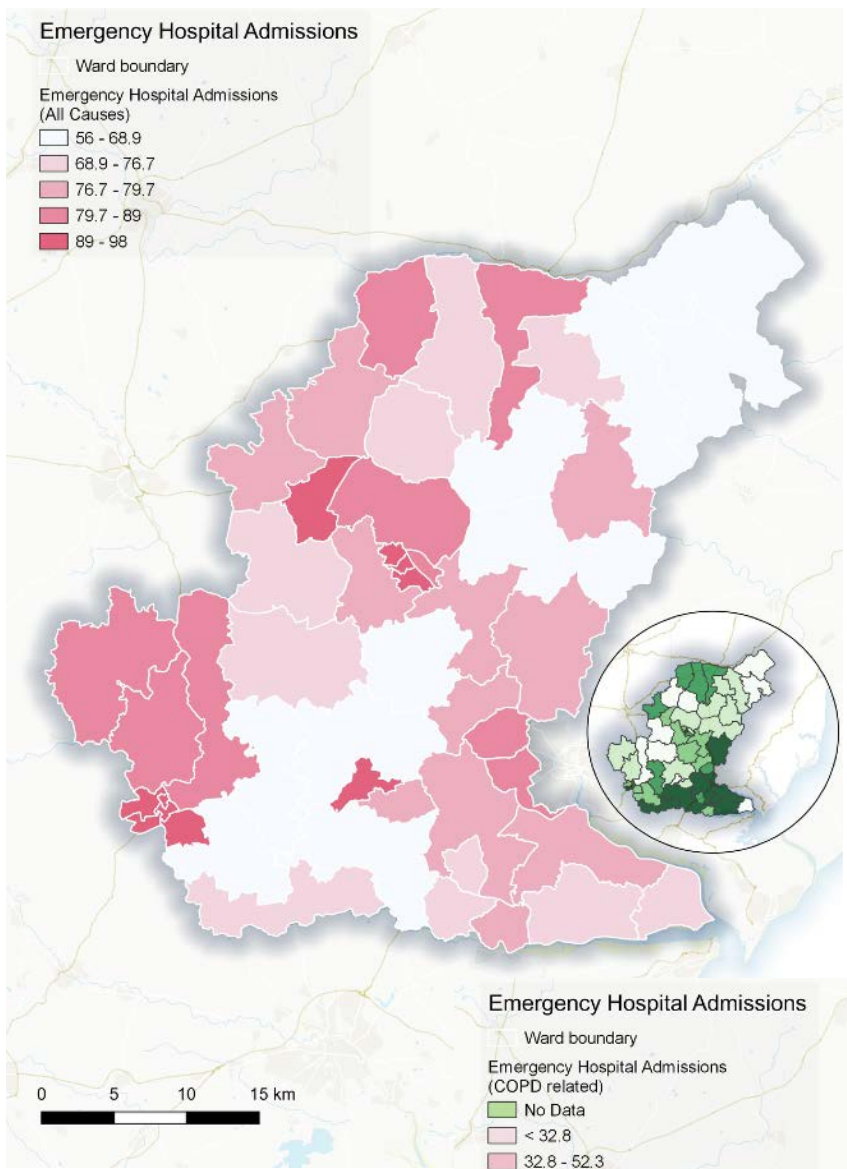


Figure 12: Hospital Admissions by Ward and Canopy Cover

5. Ecosystem Service Provision

Trees in cities bring with them both benefits and costs. Whilst many of the costs are well known, the benefits can be difficult to quantify or justify. Nevertheless, a considerable and expanding body of research exists on the benefits that urban trees provide to those who live and work in our cities, to green infrastructure and to the wider urban ecosystem. Trees provide a 'sense of place', moderate extremes of high temperature in urban areas, improve air quality and act as a carbon sink. Yet, trees are often overlooked and undervalued. Understanding and valuing these services allows us to make more informed planting and management decisions for the benefit of current and future generations.

The ecosystem services (ES) provided by the urban forest of Babergh and Mid Suffolk are estimated using the i-Tree Canopy tool and the canopy cover estimates from the NTM data. As canopy cover estimates from i-Tree Canopy include both trees and shrubs, and therefore differ from those from the NTM data (which only counts trees over 3m high), ecosystem service amounts and values have been adjusted to account for this difference and thus give an overview of the ES provided by the tree cover only. This is a conservative estimate as some services cannot yet be measured accurately.

In total, the trees within Babergh and Mid Suffolk provide an estimated £63,623,000 worth of ecosystem services each year!



**1.3 million
tonnes**
of carbon stored



1,920
olympic swimming
pools worth of
avoided runoff
per year



£13.6 million
worth of
carbon sequestered
annually



2,416 tonnes
of pollution removed
each year

5.1 Carbon Storage and Sequestration

The main driving force behind climate change is the concentration of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere. Trees can help mitigate climate change by storing and sequestering atmospheric carbon as part of the carbon cycle. Since about 50% of wood by dry weight is comprised of carbon, tree stems and roots can store up to several tonnes of carbon for decades or even centuries.¹⁶ As trees die and decompose they release the stored carbon. The carbon storage of trees and woodland is an indication of the amount of carbon that could be released if all the trees died. The current value for carbon in the UK is £70/tonne of CO₂e as per the UK's central non-traded value for CO₂.¹⁷

Overall, the trees of Babergh and Mid Suffolk store over 1.3 million tonnes of carbon with a value of almost £343 million.

Carbon sequestration is calculated from the predicted growth of trees. It refers to the amount of carbon a tree removes from the surrounding atmosphere and earth as it grows in one year.

In total, the trees of Babergh and Mid Suffolk sequester 53,282 tonnes of carbon ever year. This service is valued at over £13.6 million.

The average newly registered car in the UK produces 228.2g CO₂ per mile, therefore carbon sequestration across the districts corresponds to around 856 million 'new' vehicle miles per year. This is equivalent to the annual carbon emissions of 102,647 cars registered in the UK.¹⁸

	Babergh		Mid Suffolk		Total	
	Carbon Storage	Annual Carbon Sequestration	Carbon Storage	Annual Carbon Sequestration	Carbon Storage	Annual Carbon Sequestration
Amount (t)	612,000	24,000	723,000	29,000	1,335,000	53,000
Value (£)	£157,000,000	£6,260,000	£186,000,000	£7,417,000	£343,000,000	£13,677,000

Table 5: Carbon storage and sequestration for Babergh and Mid Suffolk

¹⁶ Kuhns 2008, Mcpherson 2007

¹⁷ Table 3 of the 'Data tables 1 to 19: supporting the toolkit and the guidance'- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/valuation-of-energy-use-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions-for-appraisal>

¹⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/nts09-vehicle-mileage-and-occupancy#table-nts0901>

5.2 Avoided Runoff

Surface runoff can be a cause for concern in many areas as it can contribute to flooding and is a source of pollution in streams, wetlands, waterways, lakes and oceans. During precipitation events, a proportion is intercepted by vegetation (trees and shrubs) while the remainder reaches the ground. Precipitation that reaches the ground and does not infiltrate into the soil becomes surface runoff.¹⁹ In urban areas, the large extent of impervious surfaces increases the amount of runoff. Trees are very effective at reducing runoff²⁰ as tree canopies intercept precipitation, while root systems promote water infiltration and storage in soil. Avoided surface runoff is calculated based on interception by vegetation, specifically the difference between annual runoff with and without vegetation. The current household measured sewerage treatment volumetric charge by Anglian Water is £1.5655/m³ (2021/22).²¹

Across the whole of Babergh and Mid Suffolk, trees intercept a total of over 4.8 million cubic metres of surface runoff; this is valued at £7.6 million in avoided sewerage charges.

	Babergh	Mid Suffolk	Total
Amount (m ³)	2,337,000	2,513,000	4,850,000
Value (£)	£3,658,000	£3,934,000	£7,592,000

Table 6: Total annual pollutant removal and associated value, by pollutant type for Babergh.

¹⁹ Hirabayashi 2012

²⁰ Trees in Hard Landscapes (TDAG) 2014

²¹ <https://www.anglianwater.co.uk/siteassets/household/about-us/customer-charges-scheme-2021-22.pdf>

5.3 Air Pollution Removal

Poor air quality is a common problem in many urban areas, in particular along transport corridors. Air pollution caused by human activity has caused issues since the beginning of the industrial revolution. With increasing populations and industrialisation, large quantities of pollutants are produced and released into the urban environment. The problems caused by poor air quality are well documented, ranging from severe health problems in humans to damage to buildings. Urban trees can help to improve air quality by reducing air temperature and directly removing pollutants.²² Trees intercept and absorb airborne pollutants on to the leaf surface.²³ Removing pollution from the atmosphere can reduce the risks of respiratory disease and asthma, and thus reduce healthcare costs.²⁴

In terms of the urban forest structure, and considerations with regards to tree planting, greater tree cover, pollution concentrations and leaf area are the main factors influencing pollution filtration. Therefore increasing areas of tree planting have been shown to make further improvements to air quality. Furthermore, because filtering capacity is closely linked to leaf area, it is generally the trees with larger canopy potential that provide the most benefits.

The trees across the whole of Babergh and Mid Suffolk filter out a total of 2,400 tonnes of pollutants from the surrounding atmosphere each year - a service worth over £42 million each year!

The valuation method uses UK social damage costs (UKSDC) where available. Where there are no UK figures, the US externality cost (USEC) is used as a substitution. The US costs were used for Ozone and Carbon Monoxide only. Babergh and Mid Suffolk have been classified within the 'Road Transport Urban Large Category' for the purposes of valuation in this study. Values are set as NO₂-£11.738/kg, SO₂-£6.79/kg, PM2.5-£220.12/kg, CO-£0.96/kg, and O₃-£1.06/kg.

²² Tiwary *et al.*, 2009

²³ Nowak *et al.*, 2000

²⁴ Peachey *et al.*, 2009. Lovasi *et al.*, 2008

5.3.1 Pollution Removal in Babergh

Pollutant	Amount (t)	Value (£)
Carbon Monoxide	26	£25,000
Nitrogen Dioxide	201	£2,362,000
Ozone	771	£815,000
Particulate Matter 2.5	78	£17,138,000
Sulphur Dioxide	27	£183,000
Total	1,014	£20,523,000

Table 7: Total annual pollutant removal and associated value, by pollutant type for Babergh.

5.3.2 Pollution Removal in Mid Suffolk

Pollutant	Amount (t)	Value (£)
Carbon Monoxide	28	£26,000
Nitrogen Dioxide	248	£2,906,000
Ozone	923	£976,000
Particulate Matter 2.5	80	£17,698,000
Sulphur Dioxide	33	£225,000
Total	1,312	£21,831,000

Table 8: Total annual pollutant removal and associated value, by pollutant type for Mid Suffolk.

5.3.3 Pollution Removal Across Babergh and Mid Suffolk

Pollutant	Amount (t)	Value (£)
Carbon Monoxide	54	£51,000
Nitrogen Dioxide	449	£5,268,000
Ozone	1,694	£1,791,000
Particulate Matter 2.5	158	£34,836,000
Sulphur Dioxide	60	£408,000
Total	2,415	£42,354,000

Table 9: Total annual pollutant removal and associated value, by pollutant type for Babergh and Mid Suffolk.

6. Conclusions

This preliminary study presents data on the tree canopy cover found in Babergh and Mid Suffolk. It also establishes a baseline which can be used to monitor future progress, or used in further research.

The data collected can inform where there are opportunities to increase tree cover by highlighting areas of low tree canopy cover and the available plantable space within them. Furthermore, planting could also be targeted to the areas which also are the most deprived as discussed within Chapter 4. Taking this data further in this way can lead to a tree planting strategy, where the most appropriate land can be identified for tree planting and certain areas can be prioritised.

This report highlights much scientific research that supports the assertion that trees provide a wide range of valuable ecosystem services. Whilst the trees across Babergh and Mid Suffolk offer many benefits including cleaner air, reduced stormwater run-off, and over 1 million tonnes of carbon storage, the combined area has the potential to do even more for the environment. **At the moment, total tree canopy cover for the whole area is at 9.4%.**

The average canopy cover across the UK is 16%. Forest Research suggest that 15% tree canopy cover is an appropriate target for coastal areas, and 20% is appropriate for localities outside of coastal areas. This being said, it is also well documented that rural areas in the UK often have lower canopy cover than urban areas as land has been cleared for farming, leaving tree cover mostly confined to hedgerows. Given the location and rural setting of Babergh and Mid Suffolk, and the existing canopy cover of both areas, **it would be suggested that 15% canopy cover is a sensible and attainable target for the area**, though a reasonable time frame for achieving this should be set. The 20% target should be a longer term aspiration for the area, in particular within the more built up areas.

Raising canopy cover to 15% would vastly improve the area, not only in terms of the aforementioned ecosystem services, but also by providing habitats and improving biodiversity, improving soil health, providing mental and physical wellbeing benefits to local people, improving the amenity of the area, and much more.

In some areas in both Babergh and Mid Suffolk, this canopy cover target may seem like a big task, but identifying the areas most at need will help to structure the development of an ambitious tree strategy including not only tree planting, but also the management and maintenance of this resource. A Tree Planting Strategy could be a useful tool for identifying areas where tree canopy can make the most impact and the best places to begin.

Contrary to the vast majority of studies, higher tree canopy cover does not correlate to lower levels of deprivation in the area, and both hospital admissions and life expectancy show little (or essentially no) correlation in Babergh and Mid Suffolk. This indicates that tree cover is not a primary factor in deprivation across Babergh and Mid Suffolk. Though this is not in line with some previous studies, it is not unusual for a rural area, and these quality of life indicators are often more useful as a metric across smaller communities or within more urban regions.

The rural setting of this area provides unique challenges, and though space may be more readily available in the countryside, often urban and peri-urban areas benefit more from improved tree cover. In towns and cities more people mean more pollution, higher stress levels and more enclosed landscapes. Urban trees, in particular street trees and those in parks can have the most effect on the lives of residents and visitors alike. This should be a key consideration going forward.

Babergh's urban forest covers 10.4% of the total area, and ranges quite significantly from 5.5% in Lavenham to 19% in Orwell. Lavenham and Ganges are the wards with the least canopy cover in Babergh, and improvements in canopy cover would be most noticeable in these areas. Ganges has an additional challenge of being close to the sea where salt in the air, soil and ground water can be an additional stress to the trees. Also high winds can cause small trees to fail, and large trees to drop branches which also reduces canopy cover. Here, species selection and a management plan will be a vital tool to ensure that new plantings survive to maturity. In Lavenham, improving hedgerows and woodlands would be incredibly beneficial, protecting the soil from erosion both by wind and rainwater runoff, rejuvenating top-soils with leaf fall each year, and providing valuable habitat for pollinator species.

Across Mid Suffolk canopy cover is 8.5%, and ranges from 6% in Stow Thorney to 12.8% in Claydon & Barham. This is lower than Babergh and almost half the UK average for canopy cover (16%). Mid Suffolk is a far larger area than Babergh however, and the ecosystem services provided by the trees in this area are higher, providing £31.2 million worth of annual benefits to Babergh's £28.6 million. Raising canopy cover to the recommended target of 15% will be challenging, however with the right strategy it is certainly achievable. Stow Thorney is a small ward, containing the North-East part of the town of Stowmarket and a portion of rural working land. Almost all of the trees here are in the town area, and many are within private gardens. Increasing the council-owned tree stock, particularly along highways could make a significant impact on the overall ward canopy cover.

Increasing tree cover in Babergh and Mid Suffolk will provide multiple benefits to the community and should be part of the solution in creating resilient places for people to live and work.

Appendix I. Methodology

GIS Analysis

GIS Project boundaries of Babergh and Mid Suffolk and the individual wards were provided by Babergh and Mid Suffolk Councils. Additional background mapping data were obtained from various open source web portals, referenced on the maps.

Tree canopy cover within Babergh and Mid Suffolk was assessed using the Blue Sky National Tree Map. This data provides polygons of the canopy across Babergh and Mid Suffolk and idealised crown polygons, along with point data representing each tree. This information can be used to estimate the canopy cover percentage for the area.

Health and socio-economic data have been obtained from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) and Public Health England (PHE) official published data.

Where the data obtained were presented at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level, it has been aggregated up to ward level geography, or overlaid by current ward boundaries for visual representation. This was carried out using the 'Lower Layer Super Output Area (2011) to Ward (2019) Lookup in England and Wales' table provided by ONS.

These three datasets were combined using Geographical Information System (GIS) software to provide the maps used in this report.

i-Tree Canopy

i-Tree Canopy is a quick and simple tool which uses 'on-the-fly' technology to obtain statistically valid estimates for canopy cover and ecosystem services based on the point method. It's simplicity, and ease of use means that it has certain limitations over other methods. For example i-Tree Canopy is not spatially explicit and so there is no 'geo-referenced' layer for use in GIS applications. Further technical information on i-Tree Canopy is included in Appendix 1.






Using the i-Tree Canopy tool, random points were surveyed in each ward across Babergh and Mid Suffolk to assess the presence of trees and shrubs. The number of points surveyed depended on how many points were necessary to achieve a satisfactory standard error for canopy cover in each ward.

For each of the random points a cover class is assigned and Table 1 (below) provides further details.

Cover Class	Description	Including but not limited to...
Tree/Shrub	Tree and shrub canopy cover	Trees, shrubs, hedges,
Non-Tree	All other land cover types which are not tree or shrub cover.	Grass, herbaceous borders, scrubland, soil, bare ground, sand, agricultural land, any and all buildings, industrial land, railway/ transportation networks including roads, exposed rock, and any other surfaces classed as impervious, sea, river, lakes and ponds.

Table 10: i-Tree Canopy Cover Classes

Appendix II. Trees in the National Planning Policy Framework

NPPF Section	The Role of Urban Forests
	<p>NPPF 2 Achieving sustainable development</p> <p>Sustainable development is defined as meeting the needs of today without compromising the needs of future generations¹. Economic, social, and environmental objectives must be actively integrated. The NPPF states that plans should 'meet development needs' while they also 'improve the environment' and 'mitigate climate change (including by making use of land in urban areas) and adapt to its effects'.</p> <p>Urban forests therefore have a vital role to play through the multiple social and environmental benefits of green infrastructure². These benefits are well known, and include improvement of the natural environment, climate change mitigation, economic growth, and improvement of local community health and wellbeing^{3,4}. This echoes a key driver for the 'England Trees Action Plan 2021-2024'; 'to leave the environment in a better state than we found it'².</p>
	<p>NPPF 6 Building a strong, competitive economy</p> <p>Planning should 'support economic growth and productivity' in urban and rural areas to 'capitalise on their performance and potential'.</p> <p>Increased urban tree cover can contribute to this through increased prosperity⁵, revitalised high streets with improved customer spending and greater investments⁶, and the provision of forest products such as fuel and timber⁷. There is also the opportunity for the development of a larger, innovative, and skilled forestry workforce².</p>
	<p>NPPF 7 Ensuring the vitality of town centres</p> <p>The contributions of urban forests outlined in NPPF 7's section (below) could also be linked to a growing economy. As the 'heart of local communities', planning should allow for the 'growth, management and adaptation' of urban centres.</p> <p>As detailed in NPPF 6's section (above), urban forests contribute to economic prosperity in commercial areas⁵. Furthermore, where tree cover is greater, property values increase² and businesses are prepared to pay greater ground rents⁸. This is also associated with higher paid earners who are also more productive⁹. Revenue from tourism and recreation can be added⁷. Additionally, town centres can be safer, with greater tree cover associated with reduced crime levels^{10,19}.</p>
	<p>NPPF 8 Promoting healthy and safe communities</p> <p>Community plans 'should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places'.</p> <p>Urban forests provide multiple benefits to physical health¹. These include cleaner air, reduced stress, quicker patient recovery times, and green spaces can encourage exercise activity. They can also contribute to improved mental wellbeing, improve self-esteem, and alleviate symptoms of anxiety and depression²⁰.</p>
	<p>NPPF 9 Promoting sustainable transport</p> <p>Social values can be improved, providing a sense of pride in place, community cohesion, and more harmonious environments⁶. These social aspects contribute to enhanced safety, alongside evidence that higher tree coverage reduces crime rates^{7,19}. Transport network plans should be based on and account for the 'environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure', thereby 'avoiding and mitigating any adverse effects' and including opportunities for 'environmental gains'. The NPPF also promotes walking, cycling and public transport.</p> <p>The urban forest supports sustainable transport, improves journey quality¹¹, and can encourage use of alternative travel corridors such as pavements and cycleways¹². Additionally, trees near road networks absorb pollution and airborne particulates, therefore helping to fulfil obligations under local air quality action plans¹³. Trees also buffer noise¹⁴, lower traffic speeds¹⁵, and increase pedestrian safety⁷.</p>

**NPPF
Section**

The Role of Urban Forests

	<p>NPPF 11 Making effective use of land</p>	<p>The NPPF emphasizes that planning should encourage multiple benefits; 'meeting the need for homes and other land uses, safeguarding, and improving the environment, and ensuring healthy living conditions'. Suggestions are made for net environmental gains through habitat creation and improved access to green space, as well as realizing the value of undeveloped land for 'wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, cooling/shading, carbon storage, or food production'.</p>
	<p>NPPF 12 Achieving well designed places</p>	<p>Land development which includes protection for existing, and plans for new planting of trees will promote this plethora of ecosystem services. Trees are therefore a priority in development requirements and can be enabled directly and indirectly through policy⁷. High quality design is a 'key aspect of sustainable development'. The NPPF explicitly emphasises that trees have an 'important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments'. It also states that 'planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined [where appropriate], that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly planted trees, and that existing trees are retained where possible'.</p> <p>The role of local planning authorities in working with highways and tree officers is also emphasised to ensure right trees are planted in the right place. The incorporation of trees into new development, when done in the right way with minimal conflict, will provide a positive contribution to good design.</p>
	<p>NPPF 13 Protecting green belt land</p>	<p>The Trees and Design Action Group¹² also point out that trees are critical infrastructure that improve development viability through financial, environmental, and social values. The importance of Green Belts in maintaining open land is well recognised by the NPPF. The NPPF makes recommendations and highlights the opportunities provided the National Forest and Community Forests for 'improving the environment around towns and cities'.</p> <p>Trees are key to enhancing the beneficial use of the Green Belt, including recreation, landscape enhancement, visual amenity, biodiversity, and improvement of damaged land; as stipulated by the NPPF.</p>
	<p>NPPF 14 Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</p>	<p>Mitigating and adapting to the impacts of environmental changes has become central to long-term planning implications. The NPPF states that planning should 'minimise vulnerability and improve resilience' through a low carbon transition and accounting for flood and coastal risks.</p> <p>Trees are fundamental to such strategies. Trees sequester and store carbon, and decrease peak summer temperatures in both the urban and wider environment by several degrees¹⁶. Trees also reduce stormwater runoff by attenuating precipitation in their canopies¹⁷.</p>
	<p>NPPF 15 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</p>	<p>The ability of trees to improve the landscape is well understood. The NPPF recognizes that planning should 'enhance the natural and local environment' through habitat networks, green infrastructure, natural capital, ecosystem services, biodiversity protection, conservation and land / pollution remediation; to all of which trees are integral. Specifically, it is stated that 'the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside' must be recognised, 'including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and the woodland'.</p>
	<p>NPPF 16 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</p>	<p>Historical and cultural assets are irreplaceable resource and planning should conserve their significance and 'contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations'.</p> <p>The England Trees Action Plan 2021-2024³ highlights that trees form a significant part of our cultural heritage and sense of place. It states the importance of increasing people's engagement with the planning, planting and management of nation's forests for 'health, wellbeing and learning' and reconnecting ourselves with nature. It also states that ancient woodlands and veteran trees will be more resilient through recognition of their cultural and ecological values that have accumulated over centuries.</p>

Table 11: Trees in the National Planning Policy Framework Review (July 2021)

Appendix III. Blue Sky National Tree Map

Technical Notes

The National Tree Map (NTM) by Bluesky International Ltd is a commercial product which seeks to identify all trees and shrubs in England and Wales over 3m in height.

Classification of trees is achieved using stereo aerial photography (RGB/CIR), Digital elevation models (DTM/DSM) and hydrological models. The process produces three datasets: crown polygons, idealised crowns and height points. The map operates a 5 year rolling update program (NTM, 2015).



Aerial photography



Crown polygons



Idealised crowns



Height points

The National Tree Map consists of three GIS datasets:

1. Crown Polygons (Vector - Polygon) - Representing individual trees or closely grouped tree crowns
2. Idealised Crowns (Vector - Polygon) – Crown polygons visualised as circles for ease of use. Area measurement remains true to original crown feature
3. Height points (Vector - Point) - Detailing the centre point and height of each crown.

The point locations of each tree in the NTM dataset allowed each individual tree to be assigned a ward, a lower layer super output area (LSOA) and a middle layer super output area (MSOA), allowing for comparing canopy cover with other statistics from ONS.

Bluesky claims that the product captures more than 90% of all canopy coverage and within 50m of buildings greater than 95% all canopy coverage (NTM, 2015).

Bibliography

- Britt, C., Johnston, M. (2008). *Trees in Towns II – A new survey of urban trees in England and their condition and management*. Department for Communities and Local Government, London.
- Brunson, L. 1999. *Resident Appropriation of Defensible Space in Public Housing: Implications for Safety and Community*. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, IL.
- Crompton, J.L. (2001a). The impact of parks on property values: A review of the empirical evidence. *Journal of Leisure Research* 33 (1), pp. 1-31.
- Crompton, J.L. (2001b). *Parks and economic development*. PAS Report No. 502. American Planning Association, Chicago, Illinois.
- Davies, H., Image, M., Calrow, L., Foulkes, C., Frandsen, M., Duigan, M. (2014). *Review of literature - how transport's soft estate has enhanced green infrastructure, ecosystem services, and transport resilience in the EU*. Natural England Commissioned Reports, Number 169 (NERC 169). London, UK: Natural England.
- Davies, H.J., Doick, K.J., Handley, P., O'Brien, L., Wilson, J. (2016). *Delivery of Ecosystem Services by Urban Forests*. Forestry Commission Research Report. In press, Edinburgh.
- Department for Education (2014) *Statistics Neighbourhood (absence and attainment)* [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-neighbourhood-absence-and-attainment>.
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2013). *Government forestry and woodlands policy statement* https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/221023/pb13871-forestry-policy-statement.pdf
- Doick, K., Hutchings, T. (2012). *Air temperature regulation by urban trees and green infrastructure*. FCRN012 Forest Research.
- Donovan, G.H., Michael, Y.L., Butry, D.T., Sullivan, A.D., Chase, J.M. (2011). *Urban trees and the risk of poor birth outcomes*. *Health & Place* 17 (1), pp. 390-93.
- Ekelund, U (2015). *The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*.
- EFTEC (2013). *Green infrastructure's contribution to economic growth: a review*. Report for Defra and Natural England, London.
- Escobedo, F., Nowak, D (2009). *Spatial heterogeneity and air pollution removal by an urban forest*. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 90 (3-4) pp. 102-110.
- Gill, S., Handley, A., Ennos, A., Paulett, S. (2007). *Adapting cities for climate change: the role of green infrastructure*. *Built Environment*, 33 (1), pp. 115-133.
- Forest Research (2021) *Canopy Cover Map for the UK* [online] Available at: <https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/research/i-tree->

eco/urban canopy cover/ [accessed: 19 July 2021].

gov.uk (2019) The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 [online] Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/853811/loD2019_FAQ_v4.pdf [accessed: 21 July 2021].

Greater London Authority (2013). Better Environment, Better Health. A GLA guide for London's Boroughs London Borough of South Tyneside. https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/gla_migrate_files_destination/Better%20Environment%2C%20Better%20Health%20%28South%20Tyneside%2C%20311013%29.docx081113.docxAF.pdf

Hammer, T.R., Coughlin, R.E., Horn, E.T. (1974). The effect of a large park on real estate value. *Journal of the American Institute of Planners*, 40, pp. 274-277.

Handley, P., Doick, K. (2015). Compatibility and suitability of key datasets for mapping urban forests in the UK. *Forest Research Internal Report*.

Hardie, I., Nickerson, C. (2004). The effect of a forest conservation regulation on the value of subdivisions in Maryland. WP 03-01 (Revised). Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Maryland, College Park.

Hartig (2003). Tracking restoration in natural and urban field settings. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 23, 109-123.

Hauru, K., Lehvavirta, S., Korpela, K., Kotze, D.J. (2012). Closure of view to the urban

matrix has positive effects on perceived restorativeness in urban forests in Helsinki, Finland. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 107, pp. 361-69.

Hirabayashi, S. (2012). i-Tree Eco Precipitation Interception Model Descriptions, http://www.itreetools.org/eco/resources/iTree_Eco_Precipitation_Interception_Model_Descriptions_V1_2.pdf

Huang, Y.J., Akbari, H., Taha, H., and Rosenfeld, A.H. (1987). The potential of vegetation in reducing summer cooling loads on residential buildings. *Journal of Climate and Applied Meteorology*, 26, pp. 1103-1116.

Mid Suffolk & Babergh Council (2007) Supplementary Planning Document. Mid Suffolk & Babergh Landscape and Townscape Assessment [online] Available at: <https://www.Mid Suffolk & Babergh.gov.uk/media/1240/landscape-guide.pdf> [accessed: 20 July 2021].

Kaplan, R. (1993). The role of nature in the work- place, *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 26.

Korpela, K.M., Ylén, M., Tyrväinen, L., Silvennoinen, H. (2008). Determinants of restorative experiences in everyday favorite places. *Health & Place*, 14 (4) pp. 636-652.

Kuo, F.E., Sullivan, W.C. (2001). Aggression and violence in the inner city: Effects of environment via mental fatigue. *Environment and Behavior* 33 (4) pp. 543-571.

Kuo, F.E., Sullivan, W.C. (2001). Environment and crime in the inner city: Does vegetation

reduce crime? *Environment and Behavior* 33 (3), pp. 343-367.

Laverne, R.J., Winson-Geideman, K. (2003). The Influence of Trees and Landscaping on Rental Rates at Office Buildings. *Journal of Arboriculture* 29(5), pp. 281-290.

Lovasi, G. S., Quinn, J. W., Neckerman, K. M., Perzanowski, M. S., Rundle, A. (2008). Children living in areas with more street trees have lower asthma prevalence. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 62 (7), pp. 647-649.

Mcdonald, A., Bealey, W., Fowler, D., Dragosits, U., Skiba, U., Smith, R., Donovan, R., Brett, H., Hewitt, C. And Nemitz, E. (2007). Quantifying the effect of urban tree planting on concentrations and depositions of PM10 in two urban conurbations. *Atmospheric Environment* 41, pp. 8455-8467.

McPherson, E. G., Simpson, J.R., Xiao, Q., Wu, C. (1998). Los Angeles 1-Million Tree Canopy Cover Assessment. Davis: United States Department of Agriculture.

Mitchell, R., Popham, F. (2008). Effect of exposure to natural environment on health inequalities. *The Lancet*, 372.

Mok, J.-H., Landphair, H.C., Naderi, J.R. (2003). Comparison of safety performance of urban streets before and after landscape improvements. Proceedings of the 2nd Urban Street Symposium (Anaheim, California). Transportation Research Board, Washington DC.

More, T.A., Stevens, T.H., Allen, P.G. (1988). Valuation of Urban Parks. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 15, pp. 139-152.

Nisbet, T. R., Thomas, H. (2006). The role of wood- land in flood control – a landscape perspective. In 'Water and the landscape: the landscape ecology of freshwater ecosystems'. Proceedings of the 14th Annual IALE(UK) Conference, Eds B. Davies & S. Thompson, pp. 118-125. IALE(UK), Oxford.

Nowak, D. (1995). Trees pollute? A "TREE" explains it all. In: Proceedings of the 7th National Urban Forestry Conference. Washington, DC: American Forests, pp. 28-30.

Nowak, D. (2000). The interactions between urban forests and global climate change. In: Abdollahi, K. K., Ning, Z. H., and Appeaning, A. (Eds). *Global Climate Change and the Urban Forest*. Baton Rouge: GCRCC and Franklin Press, pp. 31-44.

Nowak, D., Civerolo, K., Rao, S., Sistla, G., Luley, C., Crane, D. (2000). A modelling study of the impact of trees on ozone. *Atmospheric Environment* 34, pp. 1601-1613. Nowak, D., Crane, D., Stevens, J. (2006). Air pollution removal by urban trees and shrubs in the United States. *Urban Forestry and Urban Greening* 4, pp. 115-123.

Nowak, D., Dwyer J. F. (2007). Understanding the benefits and costs of urban forest ecosystems. In: Kuser, J. (ed.) *Urban and Community Forestry in the Northeast*. New York: Springer, pp. 25-46.

Nowak, D., Hoehn, R., Crane, D., Stevens, J., Leblanc F. (2010). Assessing urban forest effects and values, Chicago's urban forest.

Resource bulletin NRS-37. USDA Forest Service, Radnor, PA. NTM. (2015) National Tree Map (NTM) website. Available from: <http://www.bluesky-world.com/#!national-tree-map/c1pqzPH>[Accessed 15 September 2015].

Office for National Statistics. 2016-based Sub-National Population Projections for Local Authorities [online] available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2> [accessed 10 July 2018] (used under Open Government Licence v3.0)

Office for National Statistics (2020) Population Figures - Main Figures [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk> [accessed: 20 July 2021]

Office for National Statistics (2021) Mitchell, R., Popham, F. (2008). Effect of exposure to natural environment on health inequalities. *The Lancet*, 372 [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/medianpricepaidbywardhpssadataset37> [accessed: 21 July 2021].

Office for National Statistics (2020) Median house prices by ward: HPSSA dataset 37 [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/medianpricepaidbywardhpssadataset37> [accessed: 22 July 2021].

O'Brien, E. (2009) Learning outdoors: the Forest School approach. *Education 3-13*, 37, pp. 45-60. Oke, T.R. (1982). The energetic basis of the urban heat island. *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society*, 108, pp. 1-24.

Peachey, C. Sinnett, D., Wilkinson, M., Morgan, G.W., Freer-Smith, P.H., Hutchings, T.R. (2009). Deposition and solubility of airborne metals to four plant species grown at varying distances from two heavily trafficked roads in London. *Environmental Pollution* 157, pp. 2291-2299.

police.uk (2018) Crime in South Tyneside compared with crime in other similar areas [online] <https://www.police.uk/metropolitan/00AU01T/performance/compare-your-area/>

Public Health England, Public Health England 2014-2016 statistics [online] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/gid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000001/ati/102/are/E08000021>

Public Health England (2020) Local Health Indicators: Maps, Data and Charts [online] Available at: https://www.localhealth.org.uk/#bbox=477332,305474,87338,58697&c=indicator&i=t3.em_adm_copd&view=map8 [accessed: 22 July 2021]

Rolls, S. & Sunderland, T. (2014). Microeconomic Evidence for the Benefits of Investment in the Environment 2 (MEBIE2). Natural England Research Reports, Number 057.

Rogers, K., Sacre, K., Goodenough, J., Doick, K. Valuing London's Urban Forest. *Treeconomics* 2015.

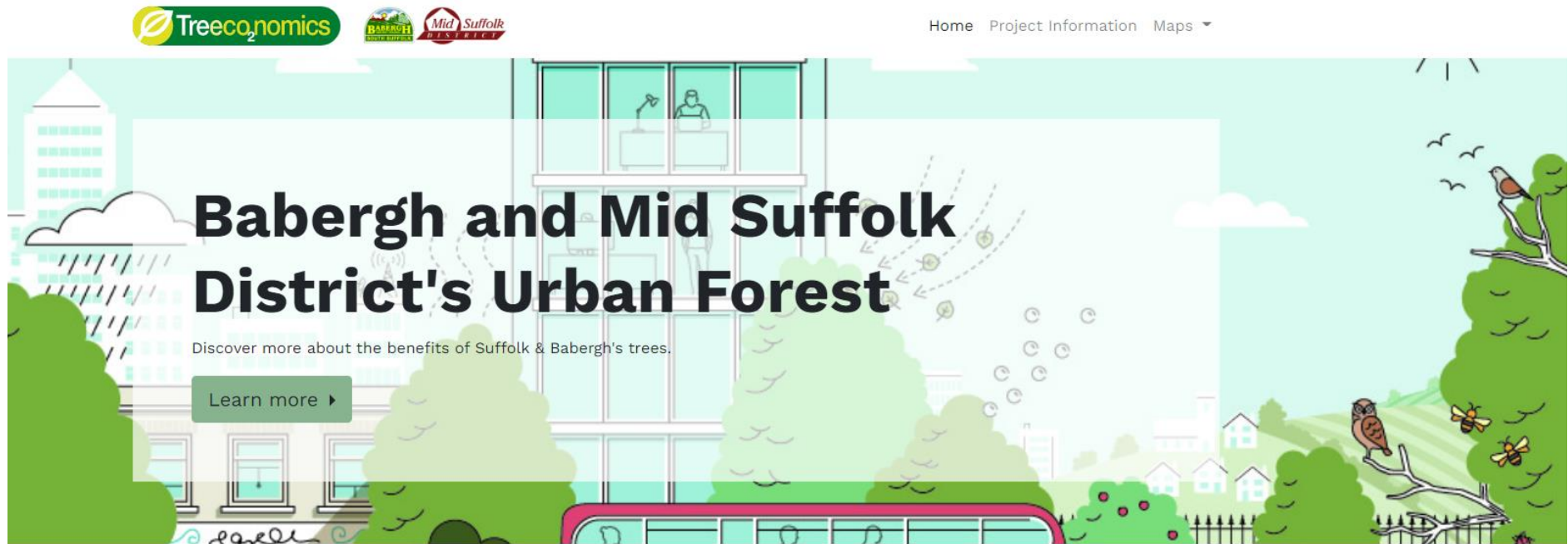
- Schwab, J. (2009) *Planning the Urban Forest: Ecology, Economy, and Community Development*. USDA Forest Service, New York.
- Seila, A.F., Anderson, L.M. (1982). Estimating costs of tree preservation on residential lots. *Journal of Arboriculture*, 8, pp. 182-185.
- Sunderland, T., Rogers, K., Coish, N (2012). What proportion of the costs of urban trees can be justified by the carbon sequestration and air-quality benefits they provide? *Arboricultural Journal*, 1-21.
- Thomas, H., Nisbet, T.R. (2007). An assessment of the impact of floodplain woodland on flood flows. *Water and Environment Journal*, 21, pp. 114–126.
- Tiwary, A., Sinnet, D., Peachey, C., Chalabi, Z., Vardoulakis, S., Fletcher, T., Leonardi, G., Grundy, C., Azapagic, A., Hutchings, T. (2009). An integrated tool to assess the role of new planting in PM capture and the human health benefits: A case study in London. *Environmental Pollution* 157, pp. 2645-2653.
- Treeconomics (2016) *Urban Tree Cover* [online] Available at: <https://urbantreecover.org> [accessed: 19 July 2021].
- Trees and Design Action Group (2014). *Trees in hard landscapes: A guide for delivery*. London: TDAG.
- Troy, A. (2012) The relationship between tree canopy and crime rates across an urban–rural gradient in the greater Baltimore region. *Journal of Landscape and Urban Planning*, 106, pp. 267-272.
- Tyrväinen, L., Miettinen, A. (2000). Property Prices and Urban Forest Amenities. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*, 39, pp. 205- 223.
- UK Crime Stats (2011) What exactly does “Crime Rate” mean and how do you calculate it? [online] <http://ukcrimestats.com/blog/faqs/what-exactly-does-crime-rate-mean-and-how-do-you-calculate-it/>
- Ulrich, R. (1984). View through a window may influence recovery from surgery. *American Association for the Advancement of Science*.
- Van Renterghem, T. (2014). Guidelines for optimizing road traffic noise shielding by non-deep tree belts. *Ecological Engineering*(69), pp. 276-286. Available at: <http://users.ugent.be/~tvrenter/publicaties/guidelinstreebelts.pdf> PH [Accessed 20 June 2016].
- Van Renterghem, T., Botteldooren, D., and Verheyen, K. 2012. Road traffic noise shielding by vegetation belts of limited depth. *Journal of Sound and Vibration*, 331(10), pp. 2404-2425.
- Wells, M., *Using Urban Forestry Research in New York City*. Proceedings of the ICF - Urban Tree Research Conference. Birmingham, April 13-14, 2011. Forestry Commission.
- White, M (2013). Would You Be Happier Living in a Greener Urban Area? *Psychological Science* 24, 920-928.
- Wolf, K. L. (1998). *Urban Nature Benefits: Psycho-Social Dimensions of People and Plants*, University of Washington College of Forest Resources, Fact-sheet 1.
- Wolf, K.L. (2005). *Business District Streetscapes, Trees and Consumer Response*. *Journal of Forestry* 103 (8), pp. 396-400.

Wolf, K.L. (2007). City Trees and Property Values. *Arborist News* 16 (4), pp. 34-36.



Appendix b: Examples of tree canopy cover webpages

Homepage



About

Trees provide a multitude of benefits to the people who live and work in them. Whilst some of the social and aesthetic benefits can be difficult to measure, Treeconomics uses the the i-Tree Eco tool help quantify and value some of the environmental benefits provided by urban trees, including carbon storage, carbon sequestration, stormwater reduction, and pollution removal.

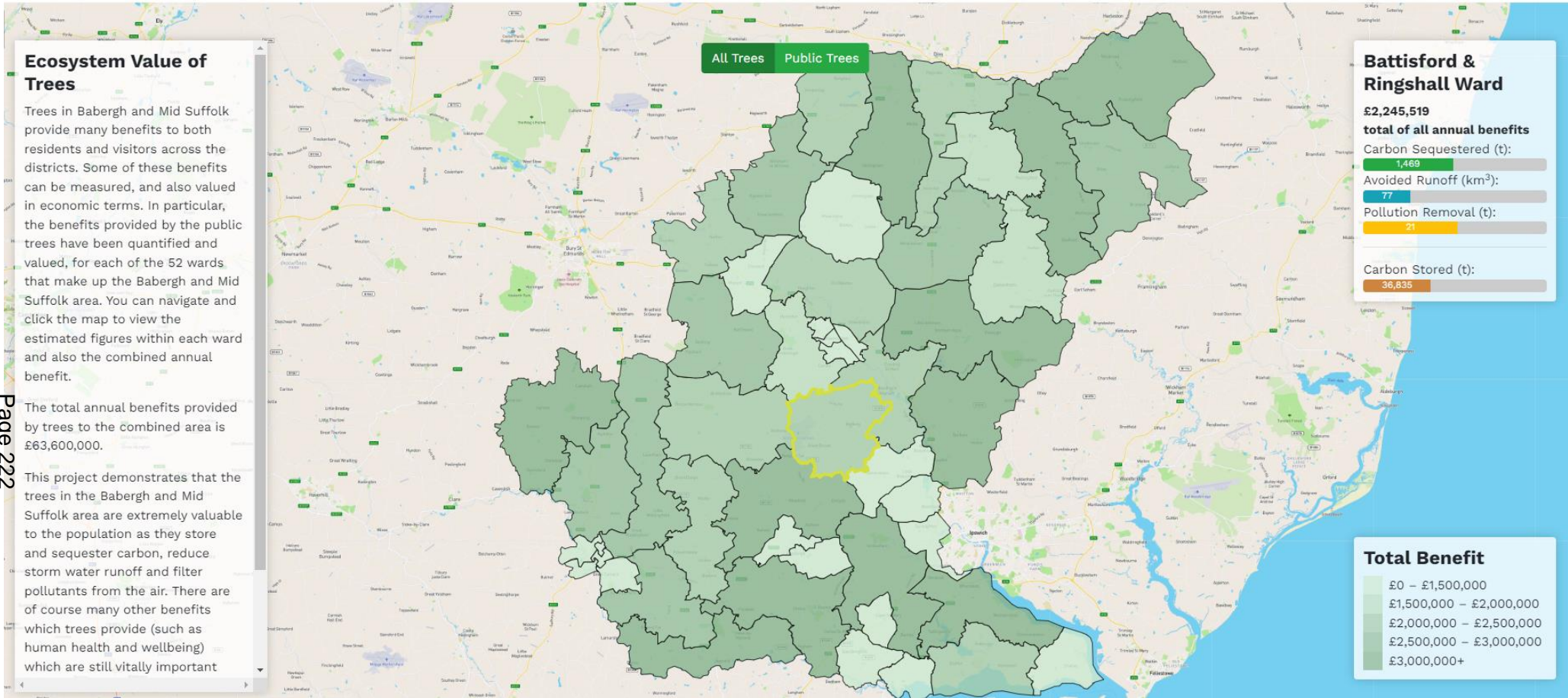
Contact

If you are interested in conducting your own i-Tree study, just want to learn a little more, or want to put your trees on the map, get in touch:

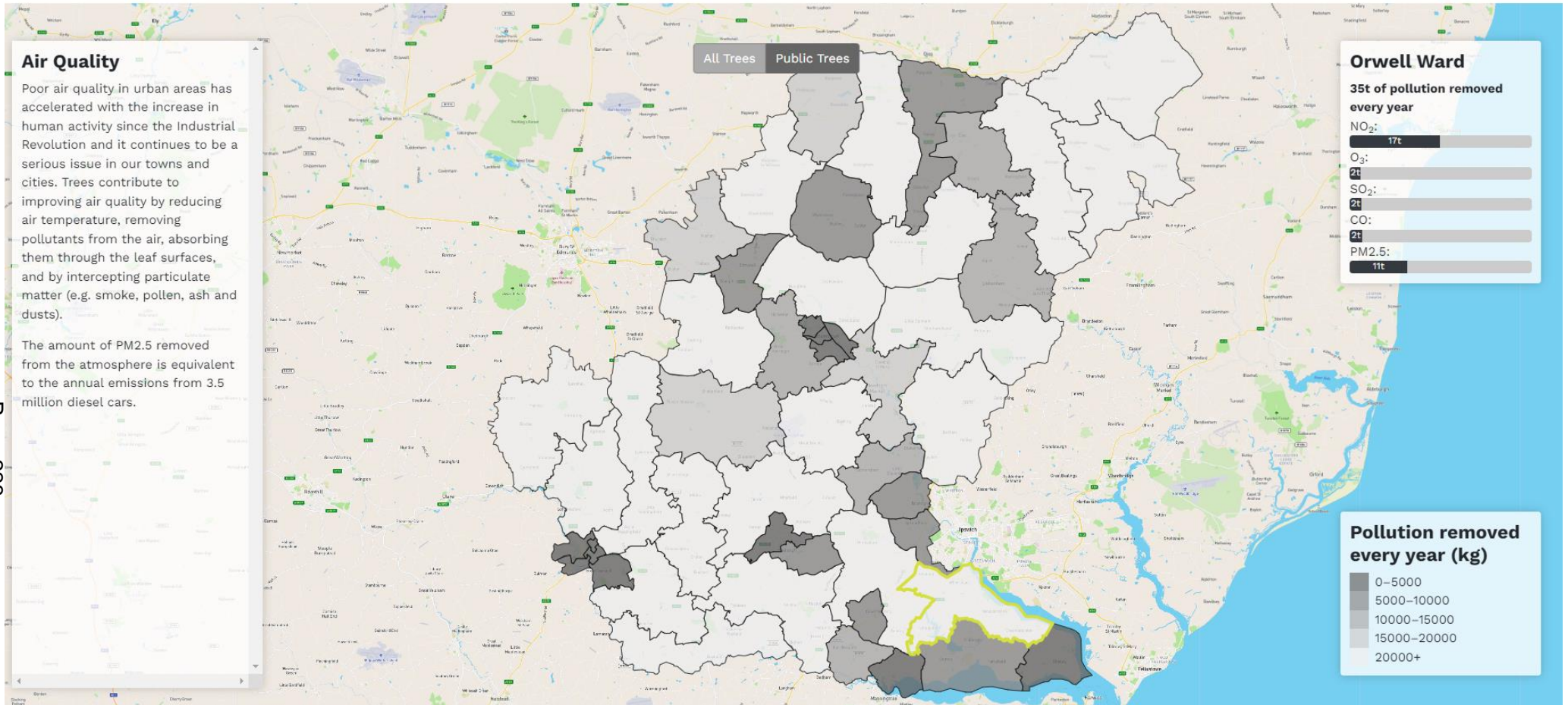
info@treeconomics.co.uk

Sponsors

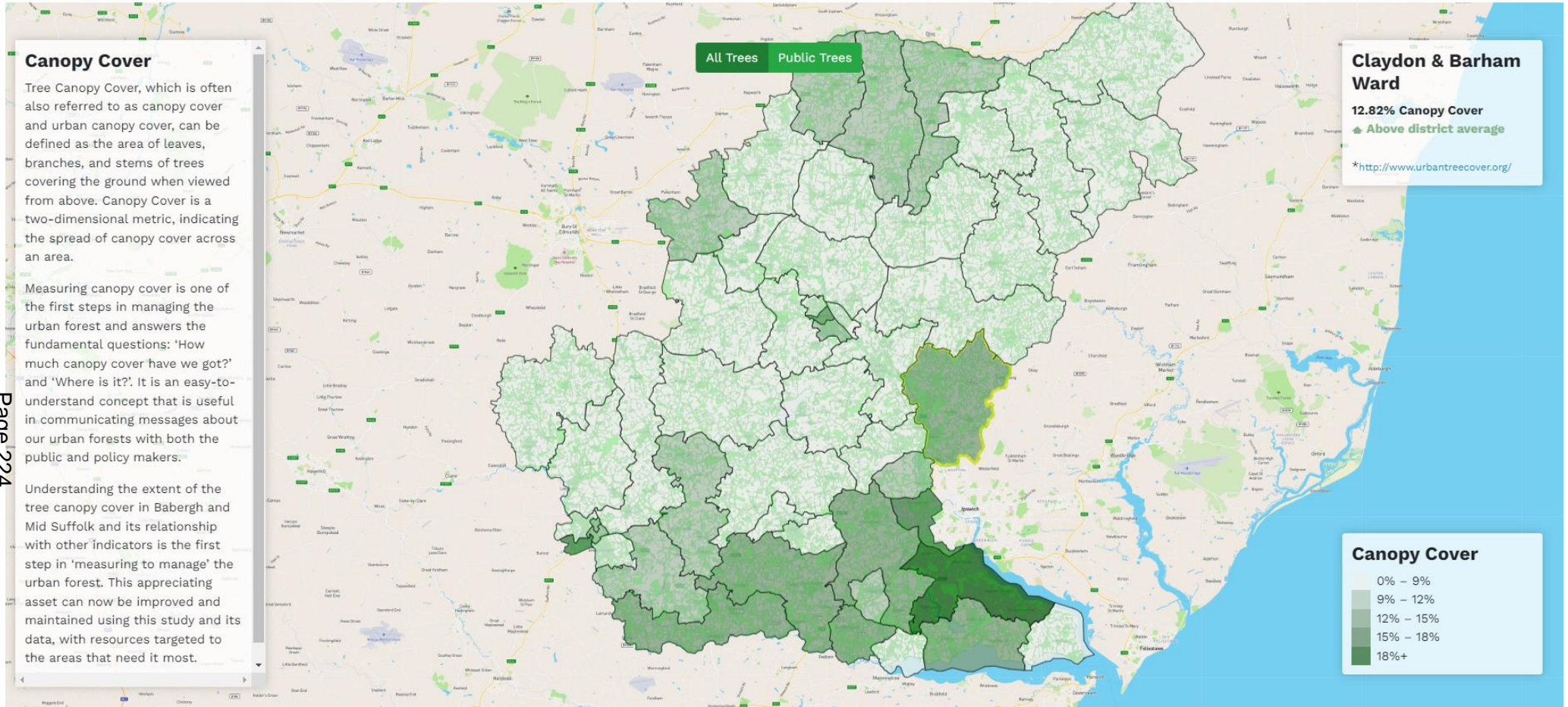
Ecosystem value of trees



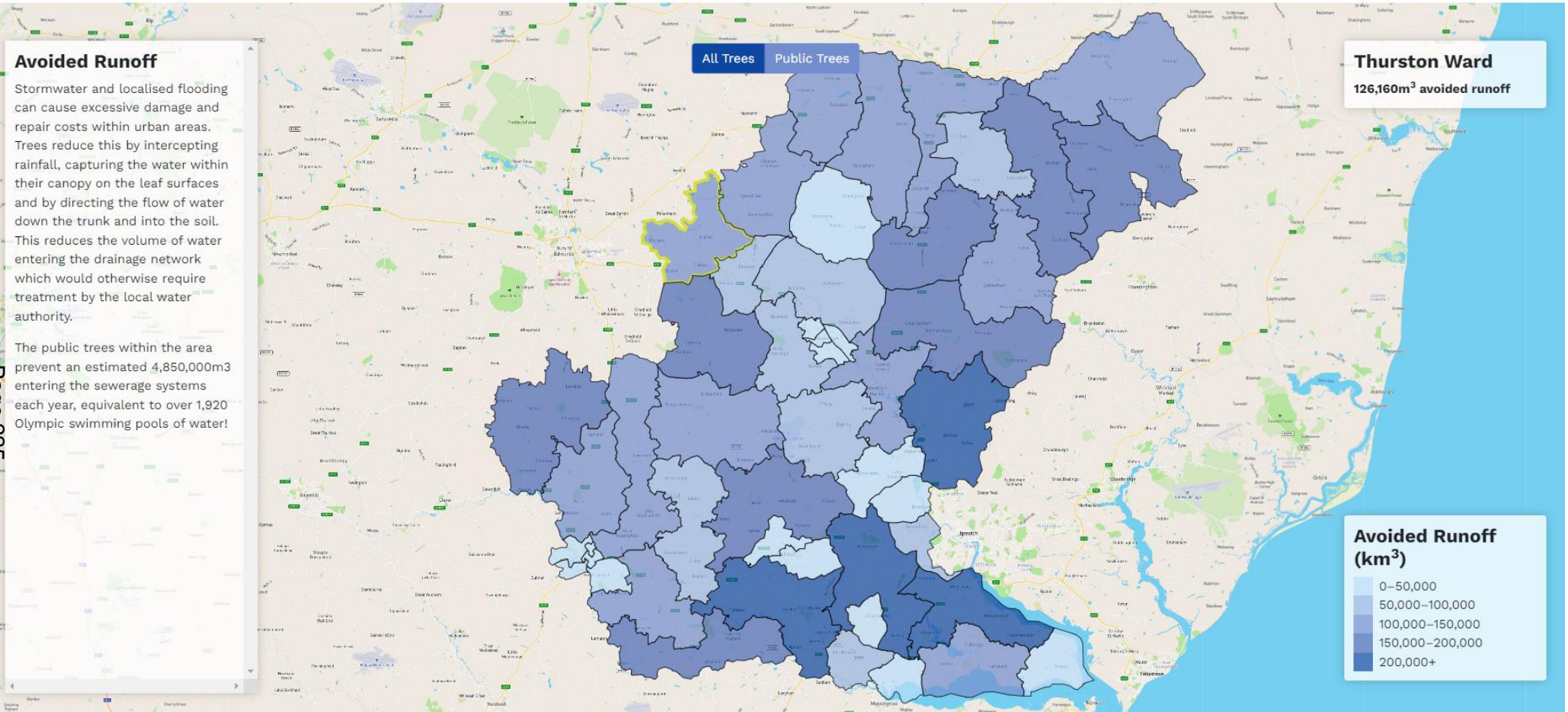
Air Quality



Canopy Cover



Avoided Runoff



This page is intentionally left blank