



**NEWARK &
SHERWOOD**
DISTRICT COUNCIL

*Castle House
Great North Road
Newark
NG24 1BY*

Tel: 01636 650000

www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk

Tuesday, 11 January 2022

**Chairman: Councillor K Girling
Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs P Rainbow**

Members of the Committee:

**Councillor R Blaney
Councillor L Brailsford
Councillor L Brazier
Councillor Mrs R Crowe
Councillor N Mison
Councillor M Skinner
Councillor T Smith
Councillor R White
Councillor P Peacock**

Substitute Members:

**Councillor D Cumberlidge
Councillor S Haynes
Councillor K Walker
Councillor Mrs Y Woodhead**

MEETING: Economic Development Committee
DATE: Wednesday, 19 January 2022 at 6.00 pm
**VENUE: Civic Suite, Castle House, Great North Road,
Newark NG24 1BY**

**You are hereby requested to attend the above Meeting to be held at the time/place
and on the date mentioned above for the purpose of transacting the
business on the Agenda as overleaf.**

If you have any queries please contact Helen Brandham on helen.brandham@newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk 01636 655248.

AGENDA

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<p>To consider resolving that, under section 100A (4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act.</p>	
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NEWARK AND SHERWOOD DISTRICT COUNCIL

Minutes of the Meeting of **Economic Development Committee** held in the Civic Suite, Castle House, Great North Road, Newark NG24 1BY on Wednesday, 17 November 2021 at 6.00 pm.

PRESENT: Councillor K Girling (Chairman)
Councillor Mrs P Rainbow (Vice-Chairman)

Councillor R Blaney, Councillor L Brailsford, Councillor L Brazier,
Councillor Mrs R Crowe, Councillor S Haynes, Councillor T Smith,
Councillor K Walker and Councillor R White

ALSO IN ATTENDANCE: Councillor L Goff

APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE: Councillor Mrs M Dobson (Committee Member), Councillor N Mison (Committee Member), Councillor N Mitchell (Committee Member) and Councillor M Skinner (Committee Member)

33 DECLARATION OF INTEREST BY MEMBERS AND OFFICERS AND AS TO THE PARTY WHIP

NOTED that no Member or Officer declared any interest pursuant to any statutory requirement in any matter discussed or voted upon at the meeting.

34 DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO RECORD MEETING

The Chairman advised that the proceedings were being recorded by the Council and that the meeting was being livestreamed and broadcast from the Civic Suite, Castle House.

35 MINUTES OF MEETING HELD ON 8 SEPTEMBER 2021

AGREED that the Minutes of the meeting held on 8 September 2021 be agreed as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

36 CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

The Chairman advised the Committee that a great deal had happened since their last meeting and as reflected in the Agenda, with much more to follow.

He stated that grant funding had been received of £20m for the Southern Link Road and £1m for Yorke Drive. The YMCA project was on track for completion in spring 2022; and overall this year nearly £50m in funding had been secured. Comparing that amount to the Council's average turnover, it was a great achievement for the District. He thanks all those involved, Officers, Members, and partner organisations and added that additional resources to assist with the delivery of the projects was being secured.

In relation to the Sherwood Levelling Up Fund Bid for up to £20m, the Chairman advised that the first meeting was due to take place on Friday, 19 November 2021 when discussions would be held as to what vision, program, and projects could be developed for the Sherwood area.

The Vice-Chairman advised the Committee that she wished to put on record her thanks to the Economic Growth Team for hosting a successful Careers Fayre at Newark Showground. The event had been attended by many schools in the District.

37 FORWARD PLAN (DECEMBER 2021 TO NOVEMBER 2022)

The Committee considered the Forward Plan for the Economic Development Committee for 1 December 2021 to 30 November 2022.

AGREED that the following items be added to the Economic Development Committee Forward Plan.

- EV Charging Points Update – insert the date of when the report would be presented to committee. Report to include consideration of increasing the number of charging points at Castle House.
- Ollerton High Street Redevelopment (to be updated as part of the Sherwood Levelling Up Fund progress report throughout 2022).
- Cattle Market Site Masterplan and 30 Minute Town projects (to be updated as part of the Newark Towns Fund update in January)

38 AMENDED STRUCTURE FOR PLANNING DEVELOPMENT

The Committee considered the report presented by the Director – Planning & Growth which sought Members' support for the amended structure and associated budget virements for the Planning Development Business Unit.

The report set out the current delivery of works required on assessment of trees, either through planning applications or requests to carry out work to those protected as a result of Tree Preservation and/or Conservation Area status, noting that this was provided by Planning Technical Support Officers with input from a consultant Tree Officer employed by North Kesteven District Council at a cost of approximately £7,000 per annum. The report included information as to additional duties a dedicated Tree Officer resource could undertake beyond a regulatory response to feed into strategy such as the Climate Emergency Strategy & Action Plan, Tree Strategy and Trees on Development Sites SPD.

In considering the report, Members noted the proposal to create the Tree Officer post and to delete a full time Planning Technical Support Officer post which was currently vacant. In noting the additional budget requirement of £11,152, a Member queried what the additional benefits to the Council would the post-holder bring, other than those highlighted in the report. In response, the Director advised that they would be able to offer professional advice to other Business Units e.g. the type of tree(s) to be planted; optimum locations for the planting of trees; and tree planting for environmental purposes.

AGREED (unanimously) that:

- (a) support be given for the amended structure and associated budget virements (increased salary and reduced Contractual Services) required for the Landscape/Tree Officer post and approval be given for the additional budget requirements for the same; and

- (b) the Business Manager – Planning Development liaise with HR colleagues and Unions, as required, to recruit a Landscape/Tree Officer on a full-time basis.

39 HIGHWAYS UPDATE

The Committee considered the report presented by the Director – Planning & Growth which sought to update Members on the progress of funding and delivery of major highways schemes across the district. Information and the current status of each of the following schemes were included in the report: Newark Southern Link Road (SLR); A1 Overbridge at Fernwood; Major Road Network Fund (A614/Ollerton Roundabout); and A46 Newark Northern Bypass.

In considering the report and noting the amount of funding awarded, Members queried as to whether there were any concerns that contractors would be unable to deliver the projects. The Director advised that in relation to the SLR, the developers were leading the project and were already in negotiation as part of soft market testing. They were also on-site elsewhere and had a good relationship with contractors of the size and scale required to deliver this project. National Highways were keen to deliver the A1 Overbridge and talks were being held with them direct.

Noting the uncertainty as to the route of the planned A46 Newark Northern Bypass, Members queried whether this could impact on the Council's ambitions in relation to the Castle Market redevelopment. The Director advised that should the bypass opt for the proposed grade-separation for the roundabout it would involve an additional land-take on the Newark Lorry Park given a larger roundabout. It would also likely require relocation of the exiting Lorry Park access.

Members also noted with concern the possible traffic congestion arising from the proposed number of schemes and that the report contained no planned times for the works. The Director confirmed that regular Highways Strategy meetings were being held between National Highways, Nottinghamshire County Council, Lincolnshire County Council, Newark & Sherwood District Council and all the contractors and developers involved around Middlebeck and Fernwood to try to mitigate disruption where possible. This would include sequencing and communications.

AGREED (unanimously) that:

- (a) the contents of the report be noted;
- (b) the Policy & Finance Committee be recommended to give delegated authority to the Director – Planning & Growth (in consultation with the Assistant Director – Legal & Democratic Services) to enter into a Grant Agreement with Urban&Civic for up to £20m of LUF Grant and up to £5.019m of NSDC grant (inclusive of any grant already committed), subject to: a) any requirements of the LUF grant being met and b) full delivery of the Newark Southern Link Road.

40 FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES UPDATE

The Committee considered the report presented by the Director – Planning & Growth which sought to update Members on the various funding opportunities within the district. Information and the current status of each of the following funding opportunities were included in the report: the Towns Fund, Brownfield Land Release Fund, Levelling Up Fund and Community Renewal Fund.

In considering the report Members again noted the aforementioned level of funding received for projects across the district in the region of £50m. Noting specifically the Community Renewal Fund, Members welcomed the partnership working with Nottinghamshire County Council which had been undertaken in order to bid for the fund, adding that work was now needed to maximise the monies received for the programmes listed in paragraph 2.16 of the report.

Members sought clarity in relation to the Newark Police Station and whether the funds initially allocated to fund the proposed relocation had been reallocated. The Director advised that the reallocation of the £1m was to be considered that week by the Newark Town Fund Board, in anticipation of a revised profiling request and renegotiation with Government

In referring to paragraphs 2.10 and 2.11 of the report, Members welcomed the commencement of works to submit a Sherwood bid for funding in round two of the levelling up fund, noting the first meeting to begin talks was scheduled for 19 November 2021.

In relation to the promotion of cycling in the town, the Director advised that a specification and contract to source a partner for a cycling scheme was due shortly and that an update would be included in the future 20 Minute Town Project Report, as part of ongoing Newark Towns Fund updates.

AGREED (unanimously) that:

- (a) the contents of the report be noted; and
- (b) Policy & Finance Committee be recommended to add £284,000 grant funding to the Capital Programme in relation to the 32 Stodman Street project as detailed in paragraph 2.19 of the report.

41 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REVENUE AND CAPITAL FORECAST OUTTURN REPORT TO 31 MARCH 2022 AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

The Committee considered the report presented by the Business Manager – Financial Services which provided Members with a comparison of Revised Budgets for the period ending 31 March 2022 with the Projected Outturn forecast for the period, based on meetings with Financial Services staff and the appropriate Business Manager. The figures were based on 6 months performance information on the Council's revenue and capital budgets, including: General Fund Revenue and Capital Programme. Attached to the report as an appendix was a report to be presented to the Policy & Finance Committee which detailed the forecasted financial position to 31

March 2022 of the Council as at 30 September 2021. Paragraph 2.3 of the report detailed that Economic Development Committee had a favourable variance of £0.353m, details of which were contained within Appendix A to the Policy & Finance report.

In considering the report a Member referred to Appendix E of the Policy & Finance report, specifically Project TA1216 – Dukeries LC New Pool querying whether the favourable variance of £30,000 could be allocated to a Changing Places at the site. The Chairman noted that Project TA1216 was a Leisure & Environment Committee budget and Economic Development Committee were unable to make that decision. The Director noted the request.

In noting the above comments a Member of the Committee suggested that future reports to each of the Committees only present information that was relevant to their remit and budgets. The Business Manager advised that he would consider how future reports would be presented.

AGREED (unanimously) that the report be noted.

42 CONSERVATION AREA REVIEW

The Committee considered the report presented by the Senior Conservation Officer which sought to update Members on progress with reviewing the Conservation Areas (CA) for Laxton, Newark, Ollerton and Southwell. The report provided details of the work undertaken so far and the current position with each of the aforementioned areas. It was noted that two workshops for Members of the Committee and affected Ward Members had been arranged for 29 November and 13 December. The Conservation Team were also holding a public engagement event in Southwell on 27 November.

In considering the report Members agreed that Conservation Areas provided the Council with a useful and powerful document which listed areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it was desirable to preserve or enhance, noting the legal duty to review existing CAs from time to time.

In relation to bringing empty properties and accommodation above shops back into use, the Chairman advised that this was not always a simple procedure. Often the owner of the property was unknown and despite numerous attempts, could not be located. He further advised that the matter was continually reviewed to see what more could be done to resolve the issue. The Director – Planning & Growth advised that this issue would form part of the Town Centre Regeneration Project within the Heritage Action Zone.

AGREED (unanimously) that the work undertaken by the Conservation Team and the forthcoming draft proposals for amendments to Laxton, Ollerton, Newark and Southwell Conservation Areas be noted.

43 OLLERTON HALL UPDATE

The Committee considered the report presented by the Director – Planning & Growth which sought to provide Members with an update in relation to the disposal of Ollerton Hall.

The report set out that the proposed residential conversion scheme was now acceptable, in principle, following a pre-application process and the sharing of the proposals with local district and parish councillors and community interest groups. The Director advised that the proposal was to convert the Hall into residential apartments. Once complete, the developer would purchase the Hall and rent out the apartments. It was hoped that a planning application would be submitted prior to the end of the year.

In considering the report, Members thanked the Officers involved for resolving the longstanding issues with development of the Hall. It was noted that local residents welcomed the progress and appreciated the appointment of a Clerk of Works to oversee the development on behalf of the Council.

AGREED (unanimously) that the contents of the report be noted.

44 COMMUNITY PLAN PERFORMANCE REPORT

The Committee considered the report presented by the Transformation Manager which sort to present the year to date performance report covering Quarters 1 and 2 (April to September 2021). Members were asked to review the Community Plan Performance report, attached as Appendix 1 to the report and to note the RIPA and Ombudsman reports, attached as Appendices 3 and 4.

The report set out that performance reporting, going forward, would now be used as a tool for change with the information contained having been sourced by analysing data and progress against key activities, as well as district statistics, customer feedback and workforce information. It was reported that the information measured performance against the updated Community Plan.

In considering the report, Members welcomed the clear and concise new style of reporting.

AGREED (unanimously) that:

- (a) the Community Plan Performance report be reviewed and noted;
and
- (b) the RIPA and Ombudsman reports be noted.

Meeting closed at 7.22 pm.

Forward Plan of Economic Development Committee Decisions from 1 December 2021 to 30 November 2022

This document records some of the items that will be submitted to the Economic Development Committee over the course of the next twelve months.

These committee meetings are open to the press and public.

Agenda papers for Economic Development Committee meetings are published on the Council's website 5 days before the meeting <http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/agendas/>. Any items marked confidential or exempt will not be available for public inspection.

Meeting Date	Subject for Decision and Brief Description	Contact Officer Details
23.03.22	Sherwood Levelling Up	matt.lamb@newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk
23.03.22	Former Robin Hood Development	sanjiv.kohli@newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk
23.03.22	Towns Fund Update	matt.lamb@newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk
23.03.22	LDF Update	matthew.norton@newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk
23.03.22	Adoption of Non-Designated Heritage Asset Criteria and Proposed Consultation on a Local Heritage List	oliver.scott@newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk
23.03.22	Promotion of Tourism	richard.huthwaite@newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk
23.03.22	Community Plan Performance Q3	Ella.Brady@newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk
23.03.22	EV Charging Points Update	Mark.Eyre@newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk
TBC	Forest Corner Masterplan Update	richard.huthwaite@newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk
TBC	Heritage Action Zone Update	oliver.scott@newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk
TBC	Update on Digitisation of Archive Material at Resource Centre	oliver.scott@newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

19 JANUARY 2022

OPEN SPACE ASSESSMENT & STRATEGY

1.0 Purpose of Report

1.1 To update Committee on progress towards the Open Space Assessment & Strategy, including responses to the consultation, and to seek approval for its endorsement as part of the wider Development Plan evidence base to support decision-making.

2.0 Background Information

2.1 The Council's existing open space evidence base and strategy has now been updated. Knight Kavanagh & Page ('KKP') were appointed to undertake an assessment of the existing and future open space needs of communities and prepare an Open Space Assessment & Strategy. It will be used to set open space standards in new development, determine where Section 106 monies should be spent to improve existing facilities and inform the direction on the future provision of accessible, high quality, sustainable provision of open spaces in the District.

2.2 As part of the Council's response to the Climate Emergency, KKP have particularly investigated potential opportunities for reducing carbon and mitigating the impact of climate change in the District's Open Spaces.

2.3 Over the summer, Officers carried out an initial consultation with relevant Ward Members and Parish Councils to 'sense check' the results of the draft assessment and proposed strategy. A number of minor amendments were made to the Open Space Assessment & Strategy (mostly typographical errors) prior to public consultation commencing.

2.4 Public Consultation on the Open Space Assessment & Strategy was undertaken between 27 July and 21 September 2021, which lasted for a period of eight weeks. A total of 28 responses were received.

3.0 Overview of Open Space Assessment & Strategy

Background

3.1 The strategy is based on a comprehensive assessment of open space in the 17 larger settlements in the District. Open Spaces (typically over 0.2ha) in these settlements have been assigned one of the following typologies based on its primary function:

1. Parks and Gardens
2. Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace
3. Amenity Greenspace
4. Provision for Children and Young People
5. Allotments
6. Cemeteries / Churchyards

- 3.2 It should be noted that sports pitches are covered by a separate Playing Pitch Strategy, however a number of the open spaces within the assessment are multifunctional and will contain some sports pitches along with other open space provision (e.g. Sconce & Devon Park) and this is acknowledged within the report.
- 3.3 The key stages of the methodology to assess existing open space in the District are:
- Auditing existing local provision;
 - Assigning a quality and value score to each site based on a number of criteria;
 - Identifying quality and value thresholds to determine whether sites are high or low quality with primary aim of identifying where investment and / or improvements are required.
- 3.4 In order to understand what future open space provision is required provision standards have been developed. These standards will be used to influence future investment in open space by the District/Town/Parish Council's and other landowners and through open space secured as part of new development. The provision standards are also used to understand the extent to which current provision adequately meets current need. Catchment mapping for each open space typology has also been developed to understand the spread of provision within and between settlements.

Overview of Findings

- 3.5 There are 476 open space sites in the District that have been assessed in the Open Space Assessment & Strategy which is equivalent to 3,638ha of open space. Whilst the focus for analysis of the study is on the 17 larger settlements in the District, there are also those sites which are located outside of these 17 settlements. It should be noted that not all open spaces have been assessed in the Strategy (due to their size of less than 0.2ha) but are given protection under Spatial Policy 8. There are 19 sites within the audit which do not receive a quality or value rating, most of these are identified as being inaccessible.
- 3.6 The table below summarises the results of the quality assessment for open spaces in the District. 62% of sites scored high for quality. Sites which scored low for quality often reflect a lack of ancillary features (e.g. seating, bins, signage etc.). A summary of the results at the settlement level can be viewed in Chapters 4 – 20 of the full report.

Table 1: Quality Scores for Assessed Open Space Typologies

Typology	Threshold	Scores (%)			No. of sites	
		Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	Low	High
Park and gardens	60%	42%	61%	88%	8	8
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	40%	19%	46%	87%	30	50
Amenity greenspace	50%	25%	54%	82%	43	96
Provision for children & young people	60%	29%	67%	90%	32	81
Allotments	40%	18%	38%	64%	19	17
Cemeteries/churchyards	40%	20%	38%	73%	41	32
TOTAL					173	284

3.7 The table below summarises the results of the value assessment for open spaces in the District. 87% of sites scored high for value. This reflects the role and importance of open space provision to local communities and environments. The provision to rate below the value threshold reflects a general lack of maintenance or use at the site (i.e. overgrown or difficult to access).

Table 2: Value Scores for Assessed Open Space Typologies

Typology	Threshold	Scores (%)			No. of sites	
		Lowest score	Average score	Highest score	Low	High
Park and gardens	20%	22%	53%	95%	0	16
Natural & semi-natural greenspace		10%	33%	77%	4	76
Amenity greenspace		6%	29%	60%	23	116
Provision for children & young people		20%	40%	73%	0	113
Allotments		10%	24%	42%	8	28
Cemeteries/churchyards		16%	25%	65%	20	53
TOTAL					55	402

3.8 The Open Space Assessment & Strategy also sets quantity standards to identify areas of shortfalls and help with determining requirements for the future. The quantity standards applied to open space have been set using a locally based approach. Whilst there are no formal national standards established, the Fields in Trust standard is a long-established benchmark for open spaces, originally known as the '6 Acre Standard'. In setting the District's open space standards, it was considered at the time to be essential that they were locally determined (i.e. higher) to reflect the District's open space assets but also that it reflected the aspirations of stakeholders to ensure sustainability for future generations. As such, the standards applied by the District Council are far more aspirational than the Fields in Trust benchmark. The table below illustrates the Council's position when assessed against the Council's quantity standards (at a district level).

Table 3: Current Provision Compared Against NSDC Quantity Standards

NSDC Quantity Standards										
Settlement	Parks and gardens		Natural & Semi-natural		Amenity greenspace		Allotments		Children's Play	
	(Hectares per 1000 population)									
	0.6		10		0.6		0.5		0.75	
	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -	Current provision	+ / -
District	0.32	-0.28	7.58	-2.42	0.83	0.23	0.33	-0.17	0.06	-0.69

3.9 A summary of the key conclusions are:

- There is a district wide deficiency across all open space typologies except for amenity greenspace.
- Largest deficiencies are in natural / semi-natural greenspace typology (particularly in Southwell, Collingham and Sutton on Trent).

3.10 The report also highlights areas of the District vulnerable to climate change and the open spaces located in these areas in order to inform appropriate policy responses and actions for the future. It can be used as a starting point for new projects or innovative ideas to support this agenda. This is contained in Chapter 22.4 of the full report and a brief summary is contained in the Executive Summary.

3.11 In addition to the above, the Open Space Assessment & Strategy also incorporates and recommends what the Council should be seeking to achieve in order to help address the issues highlighted as well as the priorities for meeting demand from future growth (Section 23 & 24 of Main Report) including:

- Sites helping (or with the potential to help) serve areas identified as having gaps in catchment mapping that should be prioritised for enhancement;
- Ensuring low quality / value sites (which help to serve potential gaps in accessibility catchments) are prioritised for enhancement;
- Recognise where low quality and value sites may be able to meet other needs (i.e. different open space typology);
- Keeping data, the Main Report and supporting evidence base up-to-date to reflect changes over time.

4.0 Consultation Responses & Proposals

4.1 Public Consultation on the Open Space Assessment & Strategy was undertaken between 27th July 2021 and 21st September 2021, which lasted for a period of eight weeks. A total of 28 responses were received. Following the consultation, officers considered the issues raised, prepared responses and as a result a number of minor changes were made to the document. These actions and the details of the changes are contained within **Appendix A** to this report. The Assessment & Strategy has now been finalised and is available to view on the Council's website (<https://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/your-council/planning-policy/other-planning-policy-information/open-space-strategy/>).

4.2 It is therefore proposed that the Open Space Assessment & Strategy is endorsed as part of the wider Development Plan evidence base to support decision-making.

4.3 The Assessment & Strategy will be used by the Planning Development and Planning Policy & Infrastructure Business Units to assist with the day to day determination of applications – both where developments could result in the loss of open space and in terms of the type and quantity of open space that will be sought on new developments. As an evidence base document it will also assist with plan-making and the production of the new Developer Contributions and Planning Obligations SPD.

4.4 The Assessment & Strategy will be used by the Environmental Services Business Unit to respond to operational and day-to-day management of open spaces, develop long term investment plans for Council owned and managed open spaces and provide advice on the open space elements of planning applications to the Planning Development Business Unit.

4.5 It is proposed that the Council will write to those who responded to the consultation informing them of its endorsement, and that the final version of the Open Space Assessment & Strategy has been published on the Council's website.

5.0 Equalities Implications

- 5.1 The Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) (which incorporates an Equalities Impact Assessment into the Plan Review) has been undertaken on the Amended Core Strategy including Spatial Policy 8 – Promoting and Protecting Leisure and Community Facilities which concluded that the protection, enhancement and provision of community and leisure facilities can help ensure that there is a supply of locally accessible provision available to all communities.

6.0 Digital Implications

- 6.1 There are no digital implications arising directly as a result of endorsing this Open Space Assessment & Strategy.

7.0 Financial Implications FIN21-22/3358

- 7.1 There are no financial implications arising directly as a result of endorsing the Open Space Assessment & Strategy for use by the Council. Consideration will now need to be given to how the Council implements the Strategy's recommendations. Some of the actions required to implement may have financial implications which require member approval as part of a future report.

8.0 Community Plan – Alignment to Objectives

- 8.1 The Community Plan Objective "Continue to maintain the high standard of cleanliness and appearance of the local environment" is supported by the production of the Open Space Assessment & Strategy as it seeks to identify areas of open space with a need for enhancement. This, in turn, supports this Objective by potentially improving the appearance of the environment and managing green spaces within the public realm.
- 8.2 The Community Plan Objective "Enhance and protect the District's natural environment" is supported by the production of the Open Space Assessment & Strategy by contributing to the Emergency Tree Plan for the UK by identifying some potential locations for tree planting. The Strategy also identifies sites in need of enhancements which would assist in the aim of maintaining sites with Green Flag status.
- 8.3 The Community Plan Objective "Improve the health and wellbeing of local residents" is supported by the production of the Open Space Assessment & Strategy by providing more opportunities for inactive people to increase levels of physical activity and sport through additional provision.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS that:

- a) the results of the consultation and the Officer responses be noted; and
- b) the Open Space Strategy be endorsed as part of the wider Development Plan evidence base to support decision-making and inform future open space management and investment.

Reason for Recommendations

To allow the committee to endorse the finalised Open Space Assessment & Strategy and its findings for use by the Council in its Planning and Open Space decision making.

Background Papers

Newark & Sherwood Open Space Assessment & Strategy January 2022

For further information please contact Matthew Norton on Ext 5852 or Matt Adey on Ext 5253.

Matt Lamb
Director - Planning & Growth

Matt Finch
Director – Communities & Environment

Open Space Assessment and Strategy Consultation Responses

ID	Respondent	Comment
007	Resident	<p>My view is there is not enough decent open space in Newark, this was also reported not many weeks ago saying we were X amount of football pitch sizes short of open Spaces in the area. It appears any green patch is being built on at the moment, Newark does not have the infrastructure to cope and as the town grows our resources are cut, like hospital, police, courts etc., not to mention the continued road issues. We need much more good quality accessible green spaces, for our physical and mental wellbeing. Less talk more action.</p> <p>NSDC Response – Comments noted.</p>
009	Resident	<p>I support the group's goal of securing open green spaces for the population of Newark and Sherwood. I am a residence in Boughton and I am concerned about a meritorious site that will negatively impact green space.</p> <p>Are you aware of the proposed new houses set to be built in Ollerton and Boughton in the vicinity of the Retford Road estate, Hallam Road estate and Dukeries Academy sports fields?</p> <p>The proposed new large housing estate between Benting Close on the terrors road estate and Hallam road which is currently waste scrub land makes sense, and will bring an otherwise unusable piece of land into practical use.</p> <p>However, the smaller amount of newly proposed houses set to be nestled in the small space between Ferndale Close, Maid Marion Way and the back of the Dukeries Leisure Centre, serves no rational purpose other than to squeeze in more houses when the above proposed sight is yards away and is already substantial. These houses will also require a road to be built in front of Stepnall heights making an otherwise safe green space used by locals and children potentially dangerous, increasing pollution and pressure on the green space. This will also reduce the usability of the site which before Covid was used as an events space, hosting fairs and the circus.</p> <p>The former miner's welfare site on Whinney Lane once served the purpose of an events space in Ollerton but has since been lost to housing. It would be a shame for this space to be lost as well when there are few open areas remaining in the town that can be enjoyed.</p> <p>Although the planning application by Newark and Sherwood seeks to purchase land from the Dukeries to act as green space, this makes little sense and will only remove much needed educational and sports land. The growing population of the local and wider catchment area of the secondary school, is likely going to require the land to accommodate an increased number of secondary students. The level of new build taking place will inevitably lead to a larger child population making educational land all the more precious and necessary.</p> <p>NSDC Response – Comments noted but this is outside the scope of the Open Space Strategy.</p>
011	Resident	<p>You're right - this is a long document!</p> <p>I would like to comment on Coddington - page 93 ff.</p>

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		<p>Firstly Millennium Garden. I have lived 400 yards from this for nearly five years and had no idea it had an official name. As far as I am concerned it is a bench overlooking a main road! Welcome at times, certainly, but I wouldn't let my dog off his lead nor allow a child to run free there. I struggle to accept its definition as amenity green space.</p> <p>Secondly, please note on p. 96 at the bottom of the Typology column, it should read Coddington and not Sutton-on-Trent.</p> <p>Thank you for doing this project. It sounds a really good idea and I'm sure will prove immensely useful in the future.</p> <p>NSDC Response – Comments welcomed and noted. In respect of Millennium Garden, sites like this are assessed on a site by site basis so in some cases open spaces have been included where they provides public benefit or visual amenity. The typo on page 96 will be amended accordingly.</p>
047	Sport England	<p>Open space provision and protection is a matter for Newark and Sherwood District Council, however we would make the following comments on the Assessment and Strategy</p> <p>Local planning authorities are required by law to consult Sport England (the brand name for the English Sports Council) when they receive planning applications for development affecting playing fields. Our role is therefore to protect playing fields which as the open assessment confirms are covered in a separate Playing Pitch Strategy. The Newark Playing Pitch Strategy dates from 2014 but was fully reviewed in 2017, it is understood that the PPS is to be updated shortly to ensure that it remains robust and up to date in accordance with para 98 of NPPF 2021.</p> <p>The relationship between the Open Space Assessment/Strategy and the PPS is important this is covered in the final paragraph of the introduction and within other references within the report.</p> <p>There is clearly a number of sites which have an overlap between its formal sports function and its function as an open space (many are multi-functional). Sport England will continue to protect those sites which meet the definition of a playing field and consider that the PPS is the primary evidence in this regard in our role as a statutory consultee.</p> <p>Sport England notes that the Developer Contributions and Planning Obligations SPD contains a standard for outdoor sports the footnote and the reference to the Sport England Playing Pitch Calculator confirms that Sport England does not support standards , but does support locally derived evidence which secures the right facilities in the right place or an appropriate off site contributions based on an assessment of the demand generated from development and evidence of the available capacity or shortfalls.</p> <p>It is noted that in table 11 a number of sites which may have potential for climate change resilience, which could include tree planting are also playing fields. The planning of tree planting should be carefully considered with regard to the formal sports function of the site including pitch locations, layout flexibility and usability. Just because parts of a site are not currently marked out with pitches does not mean that they are surplus. Our role is to protect the whole of the playing field area. Sport England would be happy to discuss appropriate locations for tree planting.</p>

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		<p>It is noted that Turner Lane Park (280) is referenced as Amenity Green Space, but further evidence confirms that this is indeed a playing field confirmed by aerial photography and resident comments wanting see an 'improved football pitch', in comment on the neighbourhood strategy and the annotation as 'playing field' on the Local development Framework Policies Map.</p> <p>In addition site 209 East of Dukeries Academy is clearly formal playing field not Amenity Green Space.</p> <p>NSDC Response – Comments noted and welcomed. The Council have double checked the status of the two sites mentioned (Turner Lane Park and East of Dukeries Academy) and we are believe they fall under the typology of amenity greenspace for the purposes of the Open Space Strategy owing to the fact that they are publicly accessible and can be used for recreational purposes. It is understood however that they have a multi-functional role and this is reflected in the report.</p>
048	Farnsfield Parish Council	<p>Thanks for the opportunity to give feedback on the draft Open Space Strategy. I have some comments in relation to Farnsfield.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The size of site 459 Farnsfield Allotments is incorrect. The allotments only takes up part of Reynold's Field, the rest of the field is used for recreation. Could this be reassessed please? It was pointed out when the parish council gave their feedback earlier in the year. 2. In Table 23.1.3: Sites of low quality and/or value Farnsfield is spelt incorrectly as Farnsifeld. 3. Site 461 Bellway at Farnsfield is in fact a SUDS and has no amenity value. It should be secured against public access. The sides of the SUDS are steep sided and should the SUDS fill with water there would be a danger to life. The whole area has not been designed for public access and is only visible from two properties. Please refer to correspondence between planning enforcement and myself. Can this be reassessed and removed as an amenity area in the Open Spaces Strategy as planning enforcement have indicated the area cannot be improved to be of amenity value? 4. Part of site 143 The Acres (identified as amenity greenspace) is used as a football pitch and there is a changing rooms on site. Should this be included in Table 15.3: Key to outdoor sports sites mapped and the associated map? <p>NSDC Response – Comments noted. Part of the allotment site is currently turned over to amenity greenspace at the moment but has been included in the allotment site. The typo has been corrected. Site 461 falls below the site size threshold and will be removed accordingly. Site 143 has been assessed as AGS as it has a dual use and the public can walk across it.</p>
058	Severn Trent Water	<p>With regards to the Open space strategy we do not have many comments to make, we would however recommend that where policies are made relating to Open Spaces that polices do not restrict the development of Flood Alleviation projects, provided they do not adversely impact on the primary function of the Open Space. We would note that in a number of cases SuDS Based Flood alleviations schemes can be installed within open spaces resulting benefits to both amenity and Biodiversity.</p> <p>NSDC Response – Comments welcomed and noted.</p>
065	Protect Newark's Green Spaces	<p>PROTECT NEWARK'S GREEN SPACES (PNGS) is a Community Focus Group formed in 2018 with a Facebook page and 378 followers. We have consistently campaigned in Newark, holding public events and protests and started a petition, garnering 1,770 signatures, which was presented to N&SDC in March 2019 about the planned destruction of trees in order to build a carpark at Library Gardens in Newark. We</p>

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have been active in opposing the loss of Elm Avenue Playing Field and loss of green spaces on Bowbridge road, Clay Lane and Beacon Hill to name a few. We were promised consultation on a Car Parking Strategy for Newark which has not happened.

CLIMATE CRISIS: We know that Newark & Sherwood District Council (N&SDC) published a **CLIMATE EMERGENCY STRATEGY** in SEPT 2020, but we feel this valuable strategy does not go far enough. Their targets for reducing carbon emissions in Council properties, working practices, development practices, their vehicles and a mention of “offsetting” to reduce their overall Carbon Footprint are admirable. We note that in this Strategy document, they consistently ignore the biggest carbon reduction asset in Newark and Sherwood. This is the already existing mature trees, younger trees, shrubs and green spaces; especially in Newark itself, which includes Balderton, thereby making it by far the largest conurbation in the district.

While plans are made to destroy mature trees in the Town Centre at the Library Gardens to tarmac the green space so as to make an unnecessary carpark, just three of those mature trees are sequestering **9.297 tonnes of carbon**. (Natural Resources Wales carbon calculator using tree measurements).

How many tonnes of CO2 are stored in all the trees at Library Gardens and Beaumont Gardens? And in all the mature trees on the green space next to St. Mary’s Parish Church? And in the mature trees in Castle Gardens? We can do this survey too, but it should already be done and published by N&SDC. These are the only public green spaces in the town centre.

Tree planting: we have seen that N&SDC have been active over the past 2 or 3 years planting young saplings and offering very small saplings to locals to plant in their gardens. These trees are often not watered in hot weather (e.g., 2020 summer) and so do not survive their first year or they are snapped off and mown down by vandals. We have plenty of photographic evidence of this at Clay Lane and other areas. Therefore, the Greening of Newark and Sherwood Agenda, referred to in the Engagement page of the Climate Emergency Strategy will take at least 40-50 years to result in any kind of meaningful extra carbon capture provided proper care is given to saplings planted.

We will now turn to **CLIMATE SPECIAL**, a compendium of information and resources compiled by the **National Federation of Parks and Green Spaces** as part of their Great Big Green Week, 18th to 26th Sept, **which forms Part II of our response**.

PART II

Challenges faced by parks and green spaces

Changes to weather patterns will impact on our parks and, without investment now, could pose significant harm to precious areas.

- **Continuing declines in funding overall into the parks sector limits strategic approaches to environmental improvements.** Our own research highlights how stretched parks teams are and how this limits collaborations. This loss of funding exacerbates the declining quality of infrastructure, adds to pressures to sell, and increasingly, concessions and large-scale events are being used to make up shortfalls (Ref 1).

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- **Extreme weather impacts parks environments.** Climate change in the UK will bring intense rains and stronger winds; in the past 10 years the impact of flooding has been seen and felt. There are hotter, drier summers (Ref. 2). Plants and wildlife will need support, particularly through the linking of habitat sites, to be resilient (Ref 3 and 4).
- **Plant and animal pathogens are increasing.** It's not just Covid-19 for humans; plants and other wildlife are severely affected by incoming pests and diseases (Ref 5 and 6). A changing climate changes the range of pests and their ability to take hold in different areas (Ref 7).

Parks and green spaces are essential

Whilst the challenges are concerning, green spaces, and wider green and blue infrastructure, can also play a huge part in providing answers. Parks, green and blue spaces across the UK can be part of the solutions in different ways.

Resilience against extreme weather

- **Urban green spaces reduce the 'heat-island' effect.** As global temperatures rise, the temperatures in cities and towns soar. Increasing the number of street trees, and adding other greenery, parks and ponds throughout streets and neighbourhoods, improves shading and reduces the amount of heat conduction (Ref 8).
- **Green spaces can protect properties against flooding.** Many urban parks already function as flood mitigation spaces, protecting homes and businesses against flooding (Ref 9). Additional green infrastructure, such as gardens, green roofs or street trees, can also slow the flow of water through built up areas, helping to manage localised rainfall (Ref 10).
- **Rural green spaces can be better managed to prevent downstream flooding.** Many partnerships of NGOs, water companies, farmers and environmental groups, are transforming their estates and catchment areas to better manage intense rainfall and prevent downstream flooding (Ref 11).

Sustainable solutions

- **Carbon sequestration can be delivered in green spaces.** In addition to providing space for new trees and woodlands, our large existing trees play a significant role in holding carbon and regulating air pollution (Ref 12). There is also emerging research about how managed parks, green spaces and urban soils can help absorb carbon (Ref 13).
- **Parks could help in the transition to clean energy.** Some parks could become places where renewable energy is generated, helping deliver localised power solutions (Ref 14 and 15).
- **Greener streets encourage more active travel choices.** New pocket parks and planters can be carefully placed to reduce through traffic, improving the environment for walkers and cyclists (Ref 16). Improving the health of communities by reducing air pollution and encouraging active travel is recommended by health experts (Ref 17 and 18) and will also reduce carbon emissions (Ref 19).
- **Public green spaces provide attractive alternative travel routes.** Encouraging active travel and achieving healthier communities is a priority for local authorities. There is also a great map for those in London, showing how to travel from park to park (Ref 20).

Benefits for wildlife

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- **Parks and green spaces, including private gardens, are havens for wildlife.** The combined network of green spaces across towns and cities, supports urban wildlife populations (Ref 21).
- **Planned well, new developments can bring our communities and wildlife closer together.** There are many ways to build that contribute to better living spaces for people and nature (Ref 22). A requirement to leave natural areas improved after development, called Biodiversity Net Gain, is likely to become mandatory in future (Ref 23).
- **Even humble verges can support pollinators and wildflowers.** At the bottom of the food chain insects underpin healthy ecosystems yet have declined hugely in the UK in the last few decades (Ref 24). Changes to management can create important corridors, networks in and out of urban areas, in addition to looking more beautiful (Ref 25).

Benefits for people

- **Parks and green spaces support good physical and mental health.** The pandemic saw a huge increase in the use of our local parks and green spaces (Ref 26). Estimated well-being benefits of access to parks and green spaces is £34.2 billion a year, with annual savings to the NHS of circa £100m, just in reduced GP visits alone (Ref 27 and 28). According to the NHS, healthier populations and reductions in healthcare needs also translates into carbon emission reductions (Ref 29).
- **New parks can revitalise town centres.** Changes in shopping habits, and latterly the pandemic, have left empty retail spaces with opportunities provided to create new parks and green spaces (Ref 30 and 31).
- **Green and blue spaces can build resilience into our food systems.** Developing new areas for food growing, for example community allotments or open orchard areas in parks, rooftop farms or food gardens, can provide a good proportion of local fruit and vegetables (Ref 32). Growing food locally provides more nutritious food with a lower carbon footprint (Ref 33). Consumers want sustainable products (Ref 34), which could provide a ready market for community-led schemes (Ref 35).
- **Public green space provides unparalleled opportunities for promoting environmental education, awareness and volunteering.** The experiences of our Friends groups and environmental volunteers across the UK, show the range and scope of projects and improvements undertaken (Ref 36). All this work brings education, awareness and opportunities to be involved for the future.

* **The resources for all the above references are included at the end of this document.**

PART III

We now turn to points and questions raised by PNGS members:

1. The “PUBLIC CONSULTATION NO. 2 OPEN SPACES” CONSULTATION document tells us that “A priority for N&SDC is the role and ability open space can provide in helping to tackle wider social issues such as health deprivation and climate change”. We look forward to finding out exactly where and how this priority will be realized in traffic-jammed, tree and green space deprived Newark town centre, and would like to stress that this should be a very urgent priority. It is difficult to discern any data on the vital contribution green spaces and trees make to the mitigation of climate change in terms of their carbon capture function.

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2. We also read that “the planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change. It should help to: shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimize vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the re-use of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.”

Assuming that one of the outcomes of the survey will be to identify land that can justifiably be developed, how will N&SDC improve on its current developments which most certainly do not contribute to “radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions”? The conversion of existing buildings in an environmentally sound way should also be an urgent priority for Newark town centre.

3. One of the problems with this very detailed and systematic survey is that it fails to reflect residents’ lived experience of the various locations surveyed. For example, Collingham is shown to be very deprived of open space (rating 1.23h). Local knowledge tells us that the majority of Collingham residents feel that they live in a very pleasant, green village with easy, walking access to open countryside, two large nature reserves and the village is home to many ancient trees that are protected. We have a large, green, well-maintained children’s park and see havens for nature wherever we look. Whereas Newark (with a rating of 2.84h) has a town centre that is seriously deprived of open green space, trees and havens for nature; the trees and green spaces it has are now in danger of destruction for development. Not to mention the damaging levels of traffic and traffic jams, the nature of the building development (which is not carbon-free), planning decisions that add to carbon emissions, and evidence of deprivation/neglect everywhere you look. So, the survey presents a misleading comparison of these two locations, and I assume others, by completely failing to reflect the lived experience of residents or the quality of life offered by the two locations and their contribution to the mitigation of climate change.

4. Finally, some specific questions on this section:

“Table 24.1.3 sets out the impacts from the known and anticipated changes to open space provision and population for the NUA settlement. It highlights that the NUA will see an increase in the overall provision level for open space (from 2.94 to 4.65 hectares per 1,000 population). **However, for parks a decrease compared to current provision levels is likely to be experienced.”**

Q. Why? Parks are the ideal open space for the health of people and the planet.

“Assessed against the Local Standards for Green Space contained within the SPD, a decrease in all except amenity greenspace is noted. However, for play provision the decrease is likely to be less than shown when surrounding amenity greenspace land is also included. This is further supported by the increases in amenity greenspace observed (+0.68). The quantitative decrease in natural/semi-natural greenspace is also likely to be less as **the settlement is served in terms of access to some extent by the proximity of significantly large sites such as Stapleford Wood (92 hectares).**”

Q. People living in Newark, Balderton and Fernwood without cars have access to Stapleford Woods? This type of nonsensical claim damages the validity of the report.

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CONCLUDING REMARKS

PROTECT NEWARK'S GREEN SPACES campaigners believe that Newark & Sherwood District Council and the Councillors on different Planning and Policy and Finance Committees (most of whom do not actually live in Newark) rely on Sherwood Forest and the rural, small towns and villages pattern of most of the District to delude themselves that the Newark / Balderton conurbation (prob about 75,000 residents now, we must await the results of the census in 2022) has a lot of green space and have not published lived experience reports from the District.

Meanwhile the **Fields in Trust** figures quoted in The Newark Advertiser show a different picture entirely. Their figures show that, nationally, the recommended benchmark is 4.0 hectares of open green space per 1000 people.

The District Council has admirably set a target of 11.85 hectares per 1000 people.

However:

- Newark has 2.84 hectares per 1000 residents.
- Balderton has 2.65 hectares per 1000 residents.
- Coddington has 2.22 h.
- Collingham has 1.23 h
- Farndon has 8.53 h
- Fernwood has 4.83 h

Which means only two areas near to the Newark/Balderton conurbation borders, have more than the recommended area.

We recommend that:

- These figures of below 4 hectares per 1000 be raised as soon as possible.
- The cutting down of mature trees which are not diseased is banned and Tree Protection Orders enforced. (See recent case of negligence in Appletongate)
- While we are consulting, we need input from **Newark Town Council** which manages Newark Cemetery and some other small open green areas in the Town Centre.
- N&SDC stops granting permission for home building development on green spaces and uses brownfield and empty shops/offices in the town centre for housing.
- The plans to develop the green space and destroy some mature trees at Library Gardens **MUST NOT BE AGREED**

NSDC Response – Comments noted. The Open Space Strategy document is a starting point which is intended to form part of a wider management strategy and additional work needs to be undertaken to allow for more strategic thinking to take place. Whilst some open spaces contain trees owing to their nature, the role of the Open Space Strategy is to detail what open space provision exists in the area, its condition, distribution and overall quality. The Open Space Strategy also highlights the importance of parks and open spaces by including

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		<p>an assessment of future anticipated development and anticipated population growth to make it possible to identify where additional intervention beyond that which can be reasonably secured from new development may be needed.</p> <p>In response to Point 2 of Section 3, as explained above, the Open Space Strategy has a very specific role which sites within a wider management strategy and it is not the role of this particular document to reduce greenhouse emissions.</p> <p>In response to Point 3 of Section 3, the Open Space Strategy needs to have a quantitative benchmark to allow for comparisons between settlements to occur to establish where shortfalls in open space exist. Residents' lived experience does not take into consideration future need for open space as population grows.</p> <p>In response to the questions in Section 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firstly the open space typologies of 'parks & gardens' is defined as 'accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events'. This includes formally maintained public urban parks (including designed landscapes) but this typology does not include Country Parks, which are included within the natural / semi-natural typology. Parks & Gardens are integral to the urban landscape but the rural nature of the District means it is less common to see new formal parks & gardens being delivered outside urban areas. • The report does not say that Stapleford Woods is accessed by all residents and is very clear that the settlement is served <i>'to some extent by the proximity of significantly large sites <u>such as</u> Stapleford Woods (92 hectares)'</i> <p>The Open Space Strategy sets quantity standards to identify areas of shortfalls and help with determining requirements for the future. The quantity standards applied to open space have been set using a locally based approach. Whilst there are no formal national standards established, the Fields in Trust standard is a long-established benchmark for open spaces, originally known as the '6 Acre Standard'. In setting the District's open space standards, it was considered at the time to be essential that they were locally determined (i.e. higher) to reflect the District's open space assets but also that it reflected the aspirations of stakeholders to ensure sustainability for future generations. As such, the standards applied by the District Council are far more aspirational than the Fields in Trust benchmark.</p>
066	Newark Town Councillor	<p>We have some feedback from a Town Councillor, who wished NSDC to be notified, regarding the Options Report Consultation timing as follows:</p> <p>'I think that the Open Spaces consultation is very poorly timed, being mostly over the peak holiday period. It is not best practice to time consultations in this way'.</p> <p>NSDC Response – Comments noted. The consultation period ran for a total of eight weeks, three of which were outside of the summer holidays and was undertaken in full accordance with the Statement of Community Involvement.</p>
069	Green Southwell and STC Climate	<p>I write with reference to the above plan and specifically the use of 'natural and semi-natural greenspaces' whose 'primary purpose is wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness'.</p>

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<p>Change Working Party</p>	<p>I would like to see a thoughtful management plan put in place to enhance the value of all public footpath margins in the Newark and Sherwood area as this represents a potentially massive area of land which is presently managed with a default mowing regime once or twice per year, the main purpose being to ensure public access and safety. There seems to be no consideration for the potential value of the land for wild flowers and wildlife.</p> <p>My recommendations below were written with specific reference to Southwell where I live but should be applied across the district, in my opinion.</p> <p>We have over a hundred numbered footpaths in Southwell and its immediate environs. We have an environmental policy implementation plan which commits us to review and suggest improvements to these footpaths to encourage their use as an alternative to the car. We are also committed to wilding appropriate areas to help offset the town’s carbon emissions.</p> <p>Given this, I propose that STC work with NCC, Via, the district council and local residents to manage the footpath verges in a way that maximises their potential for both pedestrians and wildlife.</p> <p>This would involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · One cut of the immediate edge of the footpath up to 70cm from mid-July to end of August. This allows flowers to set seed and is recommended by Plantlife https://www.plantlife.org.uk. Ideally the arisings would be removed as according to NWT ‘It doesn’t help that vegetation is cut and left. This adds nutrients to the ground and encourages nettle and bramble to thrive to the detriment of wildflowers’ but if this isn’t possible, the cuttings should at least be removed from the footpath itself as they present a hazard. · Considered and intelligent use of the mower and strimmer. If tall nettles, thistles or briars overhang the path, these should be taken back, even if they originate further back than 70cm from the path edge as these present a hazard. Most wildflowers like Honesty and Cow parsley do not present a hazard or obstruction to pedestrians, however, and should be strimmed around if in flower or setting seed. · NCC and Via to be responsive to complaints about footpath obstruction from residents or STC and tackle any overhanging vegetation in the most conservative way possible so plants are not unduly damaged. However, vegetation should not be cut back for reasons of ‘safety and accessibility’ without any evidence on site that this is actually justified. · A publicity campaign aimed at residents living next to footpaths advising them against the dumping of garden waste and use of chemical sprays along public footpaths. STC/other councils to follow up on contraventions and remove fly tipping if appropriate. · Where possible, seeding of gaps in the footpath verges with low growing native wildflowers to enhance its value for wildflowers and wildlife. <p>In conclusion, we need a template for footpath verge management, agreed by all councils involved and publicised to residents, which would serve to protect and enhance the value of these footpaths for local flora and fauna and the pedestrians who use them. The aim would be to develop a network of green wildflower corridors around the town in our efforts to tackle climate change one verge at a time.</p>
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		<p>NSDC Response - Comments noted. The Open Space Strategy document is a starting point which is intended to form part of a wider management strategy and additional work needs to be undertaken to allow for more strategic thinking to take place. Whilst some open spaces will include public footpath verges, the role of the Open Space Strategy is to detail what open space provision exists in the area, its condition, distribution and overall quality.</p>
<p>073</p>	<p>Resident</p>	<p>According to Newark & Sherwood District Council’s 2012 Green Strategy, their Cleaner, Safer, Greener Campaign (October 2018) and various concerns raised by residents in the Newark Advertiser (2019) the impression is given that there appears to be a lack of green spaces, and with some given over to housing. I accept that there is a need, particularly for social housing as well as for affordable housing, and there has to be a balance between the two.</p> <p>Developments have already occurred on green spaces as at near Coddington Primary School for example which was a small car park near that school, but as a result some parents now park on a bend of the A17, thus possibly causing a road safety issue in the morning and mid-afternoon!</p> <p>HEALTH ISSUES:</p> <p>It seems very clear that Open Spaces make a positive contribution to individual’s physical and mental health issues; scientists have suggested that a 20 minute walk in a park or (large) garden has a positive effect.</p> <p>In this aspect perhaps more trees (of suitable type) could be planted in larger Open Spaces as they transform urban landscapes and the lives of town dwellers.</p> <p>Collectively trees in parks and gardens, on amenity land and along roads (as in France), railways and canals constitute a ‘forest’ and they have many benefits as they absorb pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide, and act as barriers to soot, dust and noise.</p> <p>In addition, they can support wildlife, including birds and mammals. Given the ongoing problems of Climate Change we need to create MORE Open Spaces, and where possible plant more trees in them. This should be done NOW as it takes some years for young trees to grow into maturity and then absorb the many pollutants in the air.</p> <p>SUTTON-ON-TRENT</p> <p>I noted that Sutton on Trent has six open spaces totalling 1.81 (0.59) population which appear to be Sternthorpe Close, Sternthorpe Close Play area, Sternthorpe Close Basketball area, Sternthorpe Close Allotments, All Saints Churchyard (closed) and Ingram Lane Cemetery.</p> <p>No mention is made of the Pocket Park which is at the junction of Crow Park Avenue and the Meerings.</p> <p>There is also a reference to Besthorpe Nature Reserve (North) which suggests that residents of Sutton on Trent is likely to be served by this site, even though the village of Besthorpe is on the A1133 and the other side of the River Trent.</p> <p>At Annex I show a suggested layout for housing which surrounds a Green Space. This could be planted with suitable trees, or just left as grass.</p>

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		<p>NSDC Response - Comments noted. The pocket park has not been included as it falls outside of the site search parameters (typically greater than 0.2ha in size), but will still be protected under Policy SP8 however for the purposes of this Strategy has not received an individual site assessment. The Strategy also promotes the planting of trees to support climate change resilience. The Strategy will be amended to remove reference to Besthorpe Nature Reserve North.</p>
077	Harby Parish Council	<p>Harby Parish Council agrees with the preferred approach.</p> <p>With regard to the Open Space strategy consultation – the Parish Council cannot be sure that all land has been included.</p> <p>ID number 170 is for “allotments” – does this include both the allotment sites (Wigsley Road and Millfield Close) and the wood which is adjacent to the Wigsley Road allotments? The description is not as informative as it might be and without any supporting mapping, no clarification is available.</p> <p>The size (ha) does appear to be similar in size to all of the allotments, although smaller than our records show and certainly doesn’t appear to include Jowetts Wood.</p> <p>All of these sites are valuable open spaces within the community and should be recorded.</p> <p>NSDC Response – Comments noted. As explained in previous email correspondence, KKP have confirmed that both allotments sites have been assessed as one site under ID 170. The description of the site will be amended to make this clearer. Jowett’s Wood would be a natural / semi-natural open space typology and does not meet the parameters to be assessed in the study (typically based on site size for this typology). All open space is protected under Spatial Policy 8.</p>
078	Collingham Parish Council	<p>Collingham Parish Council agrees with the preferred approach. With regard to the Open Space strategy consultation – the Parish Council has no comments to make as we have been in discussion with officers previously and amended all the issues that we identified. It has just occurred to me that there is a new public open space on the new development which hasn’t been included in the Open Space Strategy Consultation. It has only recently been finished/planted. I assume that you will be able to pick this up from the planning application for The Hedgerows?</p> <p>NSDC Response – Comments noted. The site visits for the Open Space Strategy were undertaken in February / March 2020 and this is the current baseline date for the report. As the site was not completed at the time of the site visit assessments, it will be picked up and included in the first revision to the Strategy.</p>
089	MLN (Land & Properties)	<p>Firstly, it is highlighted that the rationale behind the preparation of the Open Space Assessment and Strategy, in that it will provide the Council with a better understanding of the existing and future open space requirements in the District, is supported. The document provides detail on what open space provision exists in an area, its condition, distribution and overall quality.</p>

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	<p>Whilst the Strategy will therefore be a useful in assisting with the implementation of Spatial Policy 8, it is noted that no additional or amended policies are proposed. Development proposals will continue to be assessed against the same criteria which allow for the loss of existing community and leisure facilities providing it can be clearly demonstrated that, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued use as a community facility or service is no longer feasible, having had regard to appropriate marketing, the demand for the use of the site or premises, its usability and the identification of a potential future occupier; or • There is sufficient provision of such facilities in the area; or • That sufficient alternative provision has been, or will be, made elsewhere which is equally accessible and of the same quality or better as the facility being lost. <p>The document provides a useful baseline of the types and amounts of open space in the district, it is noted however that outdoor sports facilities do not form part of the assessment as this is to be carried separately in line with Sport England guidance. Therefore, whilst the former playing fields associated with my client’s land are briefly mentioned in the document, no detailed analysis of the quality, amount and supply is undertaken. Given the value of playing fields has not been assessed, the Strategy cannot be used to afford such facilities the highest level of protection. As set out above once evidence has been produced in relation to outdoor playing pitch provision, we reserve the right to provide additional representations.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the point made above relating to the lack of evidence relating to outdoor sport provision, Tables 22.3.2 and 22.3.3 show the position of each settlement against the current standards contained in the SPD for each type of open space. Newark is pretty much on standard for parks and gardens and over for amenity grassland. However, current deficiencies are identified for allotments, children/young people’s provision and natural and semi-natural spaces.</p> <p>Pages 135-136 set out the suggested approach to developer contributions. It advocates that the requirement for open space should be based on the number of persons generated by the proposed development. Given the approach to Planning Obligations set out in the NPPF as set out in relation to Draft Policy DM3 above, contributions should only be provided where they are justified and relate to the development proposed.</p> <p>Therefore, the suggestion that the provision should be undertaken in conjunction with the accessibility and quality of existing open space provision is welcomed. This means that if an existing form of open space is located within access to the development there may not be a requirement to provide on-site spaces or off-site contributions.</p> <p>In the context of our client’s site at the Former Lilley & Stone School, the proposed residential redevelopment will provide an opportunity to provide new on-site open spaces where current deficiencies have been identified in the Draft Strategy. This could include children’s play and natural & semi-natural greenspace among other spaces. Such provision would benefit the wider community as well as providing new residents with an attractive living environment and convenient access too various types of open space.</p>
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		NSDC Response – Comments noted and welcomed. The Council believes existing open spaces are afforded enough protection under Spatial Policy 8 of the Amended Core Strategy
098	Hawton Parish Council	Yes NSDC Response – Comments welcomed and noted.
099	Southwell Civic Society	<p>The strategy document states at Page 7 that “Sites allocated to a settlement if they are within or adjacent to the boundary of a settlement. Any sites located outside the settlement but which are likely to help serving the settlement are highlighted within the settlement summaries.”</p> <p>However the map on page 45, for Southwell, excludes the new allotment site on Lower Kirklington Road towards Maythorne. This has been developed to replace the site off Kirklington Road, (487 on the map) which has been allocated for development as Land east of Kirklington Road (So/Ho/4).</p> <p>Allotments 487 should therefore be removed from the map.</p> <p>Similarly there does not appear to be any reference to the Norwood Golf Course, Archery Ground or the Brackenhurst Cricket Ground. Why has Westhorpe been exclude from the map? Although it is outside the urban boundary it is considered part of Southwell town for all amenities.</p> <p>There is a piece of “Main Open Area” missed from the map i.e. running from the urban boundary west along the Westhorpe Dumble.</p> <p>There also appears to be a small allotment piece missing from the map on the opposite side of Crink Lane to the main allotment block there.</p> <p>This new study does not adequately consider the distance of some open space categories from existing or proposed development. An earlier NSDC study showed that Southwell’s North and West Wards were suffering under provision of a variety of open spaces. It is still the case that residents from Westgate or Westhorpe will have to drive across town to reach an allotment, for example.</p> <p>NSDC Response – Comments noted. The new allotment site to the north of Lower Kirklington Road is the allotment site that has been assessed but the mapping has not been updated to reflect this. We will ask KKP to amend the mapping accordingly. Norwood Golf Course, Archery Ground and Brackenhurst Cricket Ground have not been included in the study as they constitute formal sports provision and it is the view of the consultants that they do not provide a multi-functional role (i.e. amenity greenspace role) to be included. Main Open Areas is not the same as Open Space and is therefore outside the scope of the study.</p>
101	Resident	<p>I would like to comment on the Open Space Strategy document.</p> <p>Firstly, I would like to state that this was a very dull and fairly inaccessible 204 page document and should you receive only a small number of comments from your consultation, this is likely to be why. This will not be a reflection of apathy by local people or a lack of passionate feeling about their open spaces. A list of figures with writing in between which does not invite anyone to delve deeper is not the ideal way</p>

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to present the information. I know there were sessions put on inviting people to attend and ask questions, but these are unlikely to appeal when the initial document suggests those involved will make no attempts to make the information meaningful. An accompanying patronising video which says very little does not increase the accessibility.

Having looked through the report, it is clear that there is a disparity in the open space provision across the district. Rather than see a list of open spaces with various percentages and coloured boxes, I would like to see information on open space usage, such as who is using them and how much benefit is gained from them. It is clear that some of the areas with the greatest need for access to quality open space are least well served.

I have concerns about recommendation 3 on pages 126 and 127. Before the poor quality area is designated as 'surplus to requirement', I would recommend that residents are engaged in high quality consultation. This should be face-to-face and residents need to be engaged in the discussion, not just invited by a boring page on a website that many probably won't want to read. I do not know all other areas of the District well, but conversations with many local people in Newark in recent years suggest that they do not feel adequately provided with good quality open space but they want what they do have to be protected and improved, not sold off for development. Public opinion on issues such as the trees between the library and the old Municipal building, the allocation of Clay Lane for development and the Cedar Avenue playing fields as been widely expressed in recent years. People feel that the little green space that they can access is under threat. Newark Town centre has many beautiful buildings but the lack of trees or greenery is readily apparent to anyone passing through, and detracts from the aesthetic value of the Town.

Much of the Green Space that there is, is not readily accessible to all. Everyone should have easy access by foot to natural areas. There has been a great deal of research on the mental health benefits of time outdoors, exercise and access to nature. An open space elsewhere in the district, or even across town, is not sufficient. The green spaces we have need to be protected and improved as quickly as possible. Rather than focus on percentages and hectares per 1000, please focus on the actual lived experience of local people. What do they value and what do they want to change?

Developments of pockets of open space such as the current, recent or imminent projects at the Municipal Gardens, Elm Avenue playing field, Lord Hawke Way and Clay Lane (to name but a few current or allocated sites), need to end. I realise there is a need for housing, but the current strategy is turning Newark into an over developed town. More imagination and proper consideration of the needs of the whole town are necessary.

It would have been open, helpful and informative for the report to show how much open space has been built on in the past 10 years and how much is likely to be lost through current allocations in the next 5.

This report is a start but it's not a good consultation document to engage public dialogue, it doesn't give the full picture and it doesn't offer reassurance that the true value of open space is recognised by the district council.

NSDC Response – Comments noted. In respect of recommendation 3, sites are not 'surplus to requirements' in the traditional sense. It actually means that the quantity standards for a particular open space typology may have been met and so a low quality open space might

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		<p>be more appropriately converted to another open space typology where there is a shortfall in provision (for example a low quality amenity greenspace to natural / semi-natural greenspace). This absolutely does not mean that an open space site will be lost.</p> <p>The Open Space Strategy sets out accessibility standards so that the Council, moving forward, has a good idea what open spaces need to be secured through new development and / or other means.</p> <p>The Open Space Strategy document is a starting point which is intended to form part of a wider management strategy and additional work needs to be undertaken to allow for more strategic thinking to take place. The role of the Open Space Strategy is to detail what open space provision exists in the area, its condition, distribution and overall quality. The purpose of the Open Space Strategy is to assess the open space that exists now and what might be needed in the future and not what existed in the past.</p> <p>The Open Space Strategy has been produced in accordance with best practice guidance and fulfils the necessary requirements.</p>
<p>108</p>	<p>CB Collier</p>	<p>Harris Lamb Planning Consultancy ('HLPC') are instructed by CB Collier NK Ltd. ('CBC') to submit comments to the Open Space Assessment and Strategy Report. CBC have recently secured outline planning permission the former Flowserve site in Newark for residential development and retain ownership of the Flowserve Sports and Social Club, which is currently vacant.</p> <p>It is our understanding that the purpose of the Report is to help the Council understand what the existing provision of open space is within the District and to be able to make a quantified assessment of the quality of it. Having assessed the quantity and quality of open space available, this will then inform the Council's decision making on where to target future investment in improvements or addressing deficiencies in the overall supply. It is, therefore, an evidence base document to help consideration of issues relating to the future demand for and supply of open space.</p> <p>In light of the overall purpose of the document, it focuses on 5 main typologies of open space including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks and gardens • Amenity open space • Natural and semi-natural greenspaces • Provision for children and young people • Allotments <p>The Report confirms that <i>"Outdoor sports facilities are not analysed as part of the study as a different methodology in line with national guidance (Sport England) is prescribed and is contained in a separate standalone Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS)."</i></p> <p>In light of CBC's interest and ownership of the Flowserve Sports and Social Club, which is identified and confirmed as an 'Outdoor Sports Facility' (Site ref 536) we understand that any assessment of its suitability for ongoing or future use as a sports facility will be assessed as part of a separate process, and to which we reserve the right to comment on at the appropriate time.</p> <p>As the focus of the Open Space Assessment and Strategy is on existing open space, the availability or otherwise of Outdoor Sports Facilities is not a contributory factor in determining whether existing provision is of sufficient quality/value and whether or not additional facilities</p>

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		<p>are required as a result. We support this distinction and welcome the acknowledgement that there is a separate process to go through in order to justify the loss of Outdoor Sports Facilities, as per the guidance in paragraph 99 of the Framework. As such, we do not propose to rehearse those arguments here in respect of the Flowserve Sports and Social Club and will do so instead at the appropriate juncture.</p> <p>CBC do not wish to comment on the assessment of individual sites and whether or not they agree with the Council’s view of these. What is clear is that there are a number of sites that are deemed to be in need to improvement/investment and that certain parts of the District are deficient in some typologies whilst others have an over provision against standards. How the Council seeks to reconcile this is a matter for them to consider although again we note that the presence or otherwise of Outdoor Sports Facilities is not a consideration that should weigh in the balance when determining future needs or demands for open space.</p> <p>NSDC Response – Comments noted.</p>
<p>112</p>	<p>Norwood Park Estate</p>	<p>Southwell</p> <p>The Open Space Strategy covers Southwell specifically at Part 8 (page 44). A map of existing open spaces in provided for at Figure 8.1. This shows 26 open spaces which form the current provision for the settlement. It is noted that this map includes open space ref 487, which forms part of Local Plan allocation So/Ho/4. As referenced, this is a Local and Neighbourhood Plan allocation (as referenced elsewhere within the Strategy) and there is now an outline planning consent of this site. Clearly therefore the site no long forms part of the allotment provision moving forward for the settlement.</p> <p>Replacement provision has been provided for north of Kirklington Road, and as such the document should be amended to reflect this. Notwithstanding this, it is important that the Open Space Strategy correctly assesses allotments, and this includes reference and appropriate regard for the ownership and statutory protections relevant to assessed allotments. There are demonstrable differences in terms of legal protection and operation of allotments, whether they are privately owned or statutory, which are afforded significant extra protections. The consultation document does not differentiate between either, something which could serve to be problematic given the lack of certainty as to whether non-statutory allotments will remain in perpetuity and that any improvements could not be guaranteed to be made. Furthermore, the nature of leases available on allotment sites is a material consideration. In Southwell it is noted that the Crink Lane allotments are leased, whereas the former provision east of Kirklington Road were provided under an annual licence.</p> <p>Replacement provision has already been agreed and will be provided north of Kirklington Road and the Open Space Strategy should be amended to reflect this provision.</p> <p>As such the consultation document should be amended to provide an up-to-date position in respect of Southwell. In particular this will require amendments to the maps provided at page 45 and to remove the references to Site ID Lower Kirklington Road Allotments where it appears in the document, such as at page 46.</p> <p>Considering Southwell more generally, the consultation document sets out that there are identified gaps in provision for young people (particularly older children) to the north of the settlement and a similar gap in provision in respect of parks and gardens. In terms of overall</p>

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	<p>quantum, Southwell has a significant deficit of Natural & Semi-natural open space, equating to circa 9ha. Southwell is one of only two settlements therefore to have insufficient provision across all open space types.</p> <p>On this basis the Council should seek to deliver new open space either as part of new development proposals with provision provided on site, or alternatively through the delivery of new open space paid for with developer contributions. In Southwell, as part of long-term planning, future housing needs may best be met on larger sites which can provide significant areas of open space to meet such deficiencies. Conversations should also be had with landowners within the area to see if any land may be available for sale to deliver new open space and even potentially biodiversity offsetting which may be necessary to achieve environmental net gains.</p> <p>Policy Recommendations</p> <p>The consultation document sets out a number of recommendations to inform both the approach to planning applications and also to inform the development of future policy. We concur with the approach recommended by the consultation document which advocates a flexible approach to new provision. In particular we agree that off site contributions are likely to be preferable and appropriate to secure provision of a suitable size and location, rather than small areas of incremental open space which do not adequately or sensibly serve the required purpose. We also agree that minimum thresholds are useful albeit no recommendations for new updated thresholds are provided.</p> <p>We also agree that in some circumstances, improvement of existing provision may be more beneficial and effective than new provision, both in terms of spatial location relative to the wider population and also with regards to long term management and maintenance. Accessibility will be a key consideration in this regard, and accessible open spaces should be a key focus of such improvements.</p> <p>In respect of the requirements for Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace, we still are not clear why such a high requirement is suggested nor that it has been appropriately justified. Whilst deviations in standards from that proposed by Fields in Trust are likely to be justifiable, we have not seen any specific evidence in respect of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace which would logically lead to a requirement in excess of 5 times that proposed by Fields in Trust. It is not clear why the Fields in Trust standards are insufficient in this regard in this area. The same is also applicable to provision of play space for children, which is double that recommended by Fields in Trust. Having regard for the Council’s requirements to deliver CIL in addition to forthcoming requirements relating to environmental net gain, significant concern is raised as to the realistic deliverability of these requirements. The relationship between open space provision and environmental net gains has also not been adequately explored and the inter-relationship between these two requirements requires further thought to ensure the developer contribution burden does not become unduly significant, creating issues of viability and thus impacting delivery.</p> <p>NSDC Response – Comments noted. The new allotment site to the north of Lower Kirklington Road is the allotment site that has been assessed under reference 487 but the mapping had not been updated to reflect this (historic mapping issue). We have asked KKP to amend the mapping accordingly. Your comments are noted regarding ownership and statutory protections in terms of allotment provision but this is outside the scope of the Open Space Strategy and could be picked up as part of a wider management strategy but additional work needs to be undertaken to allow for more strategic thinking on issues like this to take place. The standard for natural / semi-natural greenspace</p>
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		reflects the characteristics of the District with a degree of ambition. These standards have been reviewed by the consultant and concluded that in line with the evidence in front of them, they remain the most appropriate standards to adopt.
115	Farndon Parish Council	We have sought to protect our open spaces by registering them with Fields in Trust. It is vital that as much open space is protected for our environment and by encouraging wide scale tree planting as a tool to mitigate climate change. NSDC Response – Comments noted.
116	Woodland Trust	We also have one comment in relation to your Draft Open Space Assessment and Strategy and specifically our comment relates to page 97 of the document. We welcome the fact that you are applying access standards to determine the need for new open space and that one of these is the Natural England Access to Natural Greenspace Standard, which we fully support. However, the Woodland Trust has developed an Access to Woodland Standard (which is complementary to the Natural England ANGST standard) and which could be used to refine it further by looking specifically at access to woodland. Our standard aspires that everyone should have access to a small wood of at least 2ha in size within 500m of their home and a larger wood of at least 20ha in size within 4km of their home. Further information on the Access to Woodland Standard can be found in our Space for People report at https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/publications/2017/06/space-for-people-woodland-access . At the back of the report, we give tables of statistics showing how each council performs against the standard and we hope you may find these useful. NSDC Response - Comments noted. The Access to Woodland standard has been included in the background section of the Open Space Strategy Report.
127	CPRE Notts	We welcome the addition of ‘value’ as a criterion. It was explained at the online consultation meeting on 16th September 2021 that normal procedure is only to assess the quality of an open space (amenity, biodiversity etc.), whereas its value takes into account its significance. For example, if an open space is of low quality but the only one near where people live or will live in an area, it has higher value and should therefore be protected and enhanced. NSDC Response – Comments noted and welcomed.
128	Historic England	The preferred approach is noted. NSDC Response – Comments noted.
129	Natural England	As highlighted above Natural England is working with Defra and other partners and stakeholders to deliver the Governments 25 YEP commitment to develop a National Framework of Green Infrastructure Standards. Green infrastructure delivers multiple policy drivers – importantly for health and wellbeing; for nature recovery; for greener more attractive and investable places; boosting environmental or green jobs; and as nature based solutions helping to enhance resilience to climate change, achieve clean air and contribute to net zero. The expected outcomes of the green infrastructure standards project are:

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to deliver more good quality green infrastructure that provides benefits for health, nature, climate and prosperity, in particular for disadvantaged urban communities; • to help the country recover from Covid 19 by ensuring good quality green infrastructure is available to all. • to embed the framework within national planning policy and guidance and support local authorities in assessing their GI against the framework of standards <p>The framework will set out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principles of good green infrastructure, which cover why and how to do good green infrastructure • Benchmarks that set standards for good green infrastructure. This may include the following; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible natural greenspace standards • New urban greening factors • Technical standards for sustainable drainage • National maps of green infrastructure overlain with socio-economic data on physical and mental health, deprivation ethnic diversity, and demographics. Analysis of these maps against benchmarks will help us identify gaps in provision of green infrastructure, and where interventions are likely to have the greatest impact. • Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to self-assess against the principles of good green infrastructure • How to apply the GI Standards – process maps on how to apply the full suite of products (for planners, developers, communities, greenspace managers) • How to design – an evidence based GI design guide <p>During Covid we have seen how much people value a ‘daily dose of nature’, and the importance of truly local green spaces close to where people live for both mental and physical health and wellbeing. In response we have accelerated some of our work, and in Autumn 2020 we published the health and wellbeing evidence review undertaken for the project by the University of Exeter.</p> <p>We plan early release of products such as the baseline green infrastructure mapping and the Green Infrastructure Design Guide in Autumn 2021, followed by further testing to refine the products and full launch of the Framework of GI Standards in 2022.</p> <p>NSDC Response – Comments noted and welcomed. Whilst green infrastructure is not entirely within the scope of the Open Space Strategy, the document is a starting point which is intended to form part of a wider management strategy and additional work needs to be undertaken to allow for more strategic thinking to take place.</p>
130	North Muskhams Parish Council	<p>We would seek to protect our existing open spaces, and look to include a Local Green Space Designation for other areas as part of the Neighbourhood Plan process we will be starting shortly. It is vital that as much open space is protected for our environment and by encouraging wide scale tree planting as a tool to mitigate climate change.</p>

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		<p>In terms of the Open Space Strategy, could the below be included please:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gilbert's Field Allotments, Main Street • North Muskham Nature Reserve (under the ownership of Notts Wildlife Trust) • Nelson Lane Playing Field • Nelson Lane Playing Field play area • St Wilfrid's Church • Verges on corner of Main Street & Nelson Lane <p>There is also the Multi Use Games Area (MUGA) that is situated behind the School that should perhaps be included.</p> <p>NSDC Response – Comments noted. All of the sites have been included except for the new allotments at Gilbert’s Field Allotments and Verges. The allotments were not completed at the time of the site visit assessments so will be included in a future iteration of the Open Space Strategy. The verges do not meet the size threshold of 0.2ha in size but all open spaces are protected under Spatial Policy 8. Formal sports pitches have not been included in the assessment unless they are publicly accessible and can be used for informal recreation.</p>
131	South Muskham & Little Carlton Parish Council	<p>We would seek to protect our existing open spaces, and look to include a Local Green Space Designation for other areas as part of the Neighbourhood / Village Plan process we will be starting shortly. It is vital that as much open space is protected for our environment and by encouraging wide scale tree planting as a tool to mitigate climate change.</p> <p>NSDC Response – Comments noted.</p>
132	Newark Sports Association	<p>Introduction:</p> <p>A precondition for the development of all sport is space.</p> <p>Whatever the sport or activity it requires space that is suitable for the activity and accessible. So it is entirely appropriate that the NSA involve itself in the consultation on the Open Space Strategy (OSS) prepared by Knight Kavanagh Page (KKP) which aims to , “inform direction on the future provision of accessible, high quality, sustainable provision of open spaces across Newark and Sherwood District.”</p> <p>Newark and Sherwood District Council (NSDC) is also consulting on their Allocations and Development Plan (DPD). The DPD is a key planning document and promises to guide future development in the District. The preferred approach by NSDC is to use the findings of the Open Space Strategy to update the open space summaries in each area chapter within the DPD.</p> <p>For formal sports pitch provision NSDC’s preferred approach is to use Sport England’s Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) methodology to assess existing provision of outdoor sports pitches and to map current and future demand. Whilst the PPS is intended to calculate demand generated from an increase in population derived from planned housing and/or housing targets, it only measures demand for formal sports pitch provision. It takes no account of the other roles and functions of sports pitches and playing fields. There are sports and physical activities both formal and informal that are not covered by the PPS such as cycling, running, walking and angling, this list is not exhaustive.</p>

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	<p>For that reason the NSA will propose that the PPS sits within the OSS with a wider analysis of sport and physical activity so that it can identify any shortfalls, future demands, opportunities or risks to the development of sports and physical activity space.</p> <p>Background:</p> <p>The consultants recognise that assessment of open space facilities is still normally carried out in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance 17 (PPG17) Planning for open space, sport and recreation and Assessing needs and opportunities: a companion guide to PPG17 2002 as it still remains the only national best practice guidance on the conduct of an open space assessment.</p> <p>“Open space is defined in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as land laid out as a public garden, or used for the purposes of public recreation, or land which is a disused burial ground. However, in applying the policies in this Guidance, open space should be taken to mean all open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can also act as a visual amenity.”</p> <p>It is vital that the OSS is up to date and so it must take into account important strategy documents, recent changes in Government policy and the changes in the strategy of important partners.</p> <p>In 2021 Sport England published its new ten year strategy Uniting the Movement. This strategy proposes to increase the emphasis on active environments by “Creating and protecting the places and spaces that make it easier for people to be active.” The policy recognises the important role that sport and physical activity plays in connecting people with their own health and well-being and it aligns closely with changes in Government health policy and the development of Integrated Care Systems. It promises to capitalise on sport and physical activity’s ability to make better places to live and bring people together and to tackle the long standing inequalities some people suffer in trying to access sport and physical activity. In this respect Sport England’s new policy fully supports the Government’s ambitious Levelling Up agenda.</p> <p>Supplementary to but supportive of the Government and Sport England’s approach is important guidance and research Public Health England’s (PHE) review Improving access to greenspace 2020. This report recognises that greenspace is ‘natural capital’ and “can help local authorities address local issues that they face, including improving health and wellbeing, managing health and social care costs, reducing health inequalities, improving social cohesion and taking positive action to address climate change.” The report references the important review Health equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 years on which highlights the fact that those at the bottom of the social gradient tend to have less access to both quality and quantity of greenspace. These important reports correlate with Newark and Sherwood DC’s Physical Activity and Sport Plan 2018 - 21 which highlight’s three local areas which will be prioritised in terms of intervention.</p> <p>All local plans and proposals now need to be considered in the light of the recent pandemic. We have come to realise how important it is for people to have easy access to safe local places where they can play sport both formally and informally and stay active.</p> <p>Open Space Strategy</p>
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On page one of the document KKP state “Under paragraph 96 of the NPPF, it is set out that planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Specific needs and quantitative and qualitative deficiencies and surpluses in local areas should also be identified.” This information should be used to inform what provision is required in an area. Whilst the NSA supports the development of robust and up to date strategy there are weaknesses in the document that prevent it from addressing the specific needs of local areas.

- In the OSS 2021 playing fields with sports pitches are all listed as amenity green space. In previous iterations of Newark and Sherwood’s green space strategy produced by KKP sites are recorded as Outdoor Sports facilities which are directly comparable to the population standards for Outdoor Sports. It also overstates the provision of amenity green space. In their analysis KKP have adopted Fields in Trust benchmark standards except for the standard for Outdoor Sports of 1.6ha per 1,000 of the population. Adopting a clear benchmark for outdoor sports space will help guide Councillors in their decision making and meet the need to identify quantitative and qualitative deficiencies and surpluses.
- The OSS aggregates the provision of open space across a settlement, an urban area or in some sections the District. For smaller local typologies such as children’s play and amenity green space this is unhelpful and misleading. Amenity green space has an accessibility catchment of 480m, by definition it is local. Open space catchments should be mapped against the population standard so that areas of under and over provision can be clearly identified to meet the requirements of paragraph 96 of the NPPF. For example there are three areas of amenity green space (KKP 103, 158 and 159) that are on the parish boundary between Newark and Coddington totalling 6.01ha. However according to KKP Newark is overprovided in terms of amenity green space. By aggregating provision for the whole of the settlement the fact that the Newbury Road area is overprovided and other areas under provided is hidden.
- There are areas of sports space and open space that have been excluded from the OSS. They have however appeared in earlier iterations of Newark and Sherwood’s open space strategy documents produced by KKP. The primary purpose of sports clubs and playing fields is the provision of formal sports space. However it has to be recognised that these facilities have other roles and contribute to biodiversity and the mitigation of climate change and flood risk. The OSS states “A priority for NSDC is the role and ability open space can provide in helping to tackle wider social issues such as health deprivation and climate change. In 2019, the United Kingdom Parliament and many local authorities (including NSDC) declared a climate emergency.” Part 22.4 highlights areas of the District vulnerable to climate change and the open space sites located in these areas. It utilises data mapping on flood risk, fuel poverty and Indices of Multiple Deprivation. “This is in order to inform appropriate policy responses and actions for the future.” There are sports spaces and playing fields in Newark that are at risk of flooding that are not recognised in this study. This may prevent the authority from adopting the appropriate policy responses to protect these facilities.
- In the section Summary of Future Strategy Climate change considerations, the reports states that, “There are 27 sites identified as meeting two or more of the other considerations relating to health and climate change. These sites should be considered crucial for the role and potential they may have in helping to tackle such wider social issues.” Site KKP 147 Bowbridge Road is listed as meeting two or more other considerations, but it has already been lost to development. This is in an area of under provision, however there is currently

Open Space Assessment and Strategy Consultation Responses

an unused site on Elm Avenue (The Stadium) that is in the ownership of the local authority which could replace some of the provision that has been lost. This should be allocated as amenity green space or a park and playing field.

- On page 123 of the OSS its states, “In addition, as part of the audit process, researchers undertaking the site visits were asked to highlight any sites considered as having the potential to accommodate greater resilience measures to climate change at a local level. This included simple measures such as more tree planting and wildflower meadow creation to potentially help reduce CO2 levels, provide flood reduction, mitigate impacts of urban heat island effects, and poor air quality.” By excluding sports clubs and playing fields from is study it fails to recognise the important role that sports clubs and playing fields play in reducing CO2 levels, flood reduction, mitigating the impact of urban heat islands and improving air quality.
- On page 98 item 21.3 Accessibility its states, “Accessibility catchments for different types of provision are a tool to identify communities currently not served by existing facilities. It is recognised that factors that underpin catchment areas vary from person to person, day to day and hour to hour. For the purposes of this study this problem is overcome by accepting the concept of ‘effective catchments’, defined as the distance that would be travelled by most users.” Sport England research tells us that that people on low incomes generally have less access to open space and tend not travel out of their neighbourhood to take part in physical exercise. Adopting a distance travelled by most users disadvantages further groups that already have poor access to open space. The OSS should adopt catchments based on the social demography of the area, to tackle long standing inequalities and improve access for people who have poor access. This would be consistent with SE’s new strategy and the Governments Levelling Up agenda.
- On page 103 the report states, “This exercise demonstrates that in general there has not been a significant loss or creation of open space. The initial difference in figures is predominantly attributed to the differences in how sites have been categorised.” Changing the categorisation of outdoor sports facilities to amenity green space or redesignating, “any surrounding amenity greenspace hosting a play facility” as a play area to increase provision hides “quantitative and qualitative deficiencies and surpluses in local areas”.
- In item 22.2 Accessibility it is suggested that “a gap in one form of provision may exist but the area in question may be served by another form of suitable open space.” On page 107, Table 22.2.3 it is suggested that Newark Cemetery cover the gaps in Natural and semi-natural greenspace. Fields in Trust define natural and semi natural greenspace as “Woodland, scrub, grassland, wetlands, open and running water, and open access land.” Cemeteries fail to meet that definition and the requirements paragraph 96 of the NPPF because it will hide local deficiencies.
- Item 23.2 Implications sets out the policy implications in terms of planning process “to help guide the Council in seeking contributions to the improvement and/or provision of any new forms of open space.” This section discusses how extra provision might be made, maintained and managed. It fails to consider however recent changes in Government policy, the Levelling up agenda, and the funds available attached to the new agenda. These funds are conditional on greater community involvement and ownership, community asset transfer and giving communities a stronger voice to take over local assets working with developers or local authorities.
- Part 24 Future Growth page 137. The report states that, “It should be noted that where the creation of sports/playing pitches is identified, this has been combined with the figures for amenity greenspace to reflect the dual use/crossover such forms of provision often have.” The purpose of the OSS is to identify quantitative and qualitative deficiencies and surpluses. From this study it is difficult

Open Space Assessment and Strategy Consultation Responses

- to see how the PPS will correlate with the OSS. Defining sports and playing pitches as amenity green space will make it more difficult to quantify under or over provision.
- Similarly on page 138 Table 24.1.1: Summary of committed developments and changes in open space – Newark Urban Area (NUA) (Newark, Balderton and Fernwood). For Yorke Drive Estate and Lincoln Road Playing Fields there is a 2.7ha gain for sport but an unspecified loss of 7.43ha. This raises the question as to whether any sports pitches are being created or is it amenity green space and what space is being lost?
 - On page 139 “Table 24.1.3 sets out the impacts from the known and anticipated changes to open space provision and population for the NUA settlement. It highlights that the NUA will see an increase in the overall provision level for open space (from 2.94 to 4.65 hectares per 1,000 population). However, for parks a decrease compared to current provision levels is likely to be experienced.” An overall assessment for NUA (Newark, Balderton and Fernwood) in terms of provision is not specific and it will not enable Councillors to identify quantitative and qualitative deficiencies and surpluses in local areas. Accessibility catchments must be applied to developments. Increases in provision at Fernwood and land South of Newark will not increase provision in Central and North Newark.
 - Fuel Poverty page 117. The report utilises fuel poverty as a measure to prioritise sites “to explore opportunities to enhance their quality given the role they could provide in this context.” An important determining factor in the measure for fuel poverty is the cost of fuel. Given recent rises in fuel prices (forward prices for fuel have hit all-time highs) there are likely to be many more people in fuel poverty than when this reports was written. Secondly in Figure 22.4.2: Fuel poverty levels on page 118 the fuel poverty levels are banded with the highest level being 13.6% to 15.8% fuel poor households. Why are not all fuel poor households above 13.6% listed? The banding is likely to exclude the poorest families. Open space strategies should be robust and up to date.
 - Water. The Town and Country Planning Act recognises water as open space and in areas like Newark it is an important resource. There are sports and sports clubs that use local waterways and ponds, they have recreational and amenity value and they are a local attraction. The banks and tow paths provide level ground for walking and jogging and they are a visual amenity. Water and waterways should be included in the study, and the OSS should identify suitable areas for investment.
 - Whilst we do not have the resources or the time to check all of the sites and their designation for accuracy there are some issues that we have been able to identify, this list is not exhaustive.
 - a. KKP 30 Land adjacent to Sconce and Devon Park behind locked gates and inaccessible.
 - b. KKP 16 Lockside Park appears to be permanently locked and inaccessible.
 - c. KKP 32 Former Sconce School Playing Field this locked and inaccessible in the evenings.
 - d. KKP 75 London Road - Barnby Road Pond not accessible
 - e. KKP 91 Land east of railway line Beacon Hill and Clay Lane this land floods it is not maintained and should be re classified as natural and semi natural green space.

Open Space Assessment and Strategy Consultation Responses

- f. KKP 257 Greenway recorded as 0.21ha measured at 0.14ha
- g. There are sites recorded KKP5 49 Lilley and Stone and KKP 536 Flowserve that appear to have been lost and should not be recorded. Similarly there are schools sites that are not accessible 545 Mount School. This list is not exhaustive, but sites that are not accessible should not be recorded.

Conclusions/Recommendations:

The review of the Allocations and Development Plan and the development of a robust and up to date Open Space Strategy is welcome and necessary. However there are weaknesses and inaccuracies in the OSS that devalue the study. If the OSS is to achieve its objective and be used to update the open space summaries in each area chapter within the Allocations & Development Management DPD, it requires revision. The document must be able to identify specific needs and quantitative and qualitative deficiencies and surpluses in local areas and the document does not do that. There are a number of issues.

1. Aggregating provision across settlements, urban areas and on occasion the District hides specific and local areas of under and over provision. Accessibility catchments should be used based on social demography.
2. Formal sports pitches and playing fields are open spaces and they have more than one role, particularly in areas of flood risk and so they should be included in the study and their contribution to the mitigation of climate change and flood risk acknowledged.
3. The PPS should sit within the OSS so that future pitch demand and team generation can be matched to identified opportunities in the OSS.
4. The calculation for the % of households in Fuel Poverty should be updated to take account of recent prices rises and the upper band should be the % of households over 13.6% with no upper limit.
5. Water is open space and an important resource, particularly in Newark and so should be included in the study.
6. Sites that are not accessible should be excluded from the study.
7. Redesignation of sites should be agreed with local communities that they serve.
8. There should be opportunities to give communities a stronger voice to take over local assets working with developers or local authorities.
9. The Stadium site on Elm Avenue should be designated as a park or playing field working with local residents.
10. Errors and anomalies in the study need to be corrected and updated with the latest information.

NSDC Response - Comments noted. The Open Space Strategy document is a starting point which is intended to form part of a wider management strategy and additional work needs to be undertaken to allow for more strategic thinking to take place. The role of the Open Space Strategy is to detail what open space provision exists in the area, its condition, distribution and overall quality. Formal sports provision does not form part of the strategy and this has been made clear from the outset. Playing fields are not automatically classified

Open Space Assessment and Strategy Consultation Responses

as amenity green space. The Open Space Strategy clearly explains that any site recognised as outdoor sports provision but with a clear multifunctional role is included in the study and used to inform quantity standards. On these dual use sites, the pitch playing surfaces are counted as part of the overall site size as they are considered to contribute to the total open space site and reflect its multifunctionality. Pitches on dual use sites are identified in the PPS too but only by number and pitch type (as prescribed in Sport England Guidance) and not by site area, therefore no double counting has occurred.

The mapping of site 147 is a legacy issue with the mapping and has already been removed from the Strategy prior to public consultation.

Sites which serve a gap for another open space typology do not mean the aforementioned open space is recategorised as such, it is clearly explained in the Open Space Strategy that those sites currently help to meet identified catchment gaps for other open space typologies and where possible, the Council should seek to adapt these sites to provide a stronger secondary role (where appropriate) or enhance the quality of the primary role. No open spaces have been recategorised to reduce deficiencies in open space.

The Open Space Strategy does not including surrounding amenity greenspace within Children's Play provision figures.

Firstly with Yorke Drive, the loss figure should read -4.73ha not -7.43ha. This is comprised of a loss of 3.8ha of playing pitches, 0.73ha of disused allotments and 0.2ha of incidental open space. This is, based on the figures in the outline planning permission, to be replaced with 2.7ha of formal playing pitches, 1.6ha of amenity greenspace and 0.14ha of children's play provision (page 79 of the DAS). The exact figures may be subject to change as the planning permission is outline only and the table will be amended accordingly as new updates occur. The correction has resulted in the Newark and NUA future growth tables being updated in the Open Space Strategy.

KKP have been asked about the fuel poverty figures and have provided us with the following response:

"The figures are based on the datasets available at the time of writing and do not reflect the most recent changes in fuel costs (as national datasets will not be available yet). Within the data there are no areas with a % fuel poor households higher than 13.6%-15.8% (i.e. this is the banding of most % fuel poor households)."

Water will not be included in the OSS as it provides a different offer of recreation beyond the parameters of the study and is not a quantifiable useable area of open space.

No amendments are necessary in respect of the sites listed. The reasons are included below:

- a. KKP 30 Land adjacent to Sconce and Devon Park behind locked gates and inaccessible.- It is considered as being of public and visual value.
- b. KKP 16 Lockside Park appears to be permanently locked and inaccessible. – Canal & River Trust confirm it is accessible and not locked.
- c. KKP 32 Former Sconce School Playing Field this locked and inaccessible in the evenings. – NCC have confirmed the site is unlocked during the day.
- d. KKP 75 London Road - Barnby Road Pond not accessible – There is a footpath running alongside this space.

Open Space Assessment and Strategy Consultation Responses

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. KKP 91 Land east of railway line Beacon Hill and Clay Lane this land floods it is not maintained and should be re classified as natural and semi natural green space. – It is clearly amenity greenspace. f. KKP 257 Greenway recorded as 0.21ha measured at 0.14ha – This is measured using GIS and does not need to be changed. g. There are sites recorded KKP5 49 Lilley and Stone and KKP 536 Flowserve that appear to have been lost and should not be recorded. Similarly there are schools sites that are not accessible 545 Mount School. This list is not exhaustive, but sites that are not accessible should not be recorded. – Sites will not be removed from the strategy until they have been physically redeveloped on the ground. Some sites which may be not accessible on foot are included due to their visual amenity and public benefits, determined on a case by case basis.
<p>134</p>	<p>Newark Town Council</p>	<p>1. Overall Purpose/Introduction</p> <p>This Strategy appears to serve two purposes; a formal Planning Policy as well as a Strategy to inform works to improve existing sites that are classified within the parameters of the document. This results in a rather confused set of recommendations which seek to address both the future policy with regard to the provision of Open space sites as well improvements to existing sites.</p> <p>Irrespective of the above the document doesn't seek to identify the ownership of which open space is assessed by this document or a future Strategy. It would appear that sites have been included following a review by the Parks & Open Spaces Business Unit & Planning Policy overlaid with the views of Parish Councils as part of the initial consultation process.</p> <p>The outcome of this appears to have resulted in the inclusion of sites which are broadly within the ownership of NSDC & Parish Councils. By way of example, it doesn't include any County Council sites like School Playing Fields, nor does it distinguish between sites that are freely open to the public and those that are in private ownership and may/or may not allow public access.</p> <p>The consultation document also ignores household gardens; whilst these are clearly not 'open spaces' they are frequently 'green' and if the document is to be used as a Planning Policy will result in a possible missed opportunity of setting minimum garden standards for new developments.</p> <p>2. Outdoor Sports Facilities</p> <p>The Strategy states that such facilities have not been included within the document on the basis that Sport England 'prescribe' that a separate standalone Playing pitch Strategy should be produced.</p> <p>Irrespective of Sport England's' guidance the exclusion of these sites in the context of overall level of 'Open Space' assessment provides a misleading picture and potentially could lead to some perverse future policy decisions. Particularly in seeking to deal with a perceived shortfall in open space. It is not always clear whether or not a site should be classed as Open Space or a Sports Field; Lincoln Road Playing Fields has been included in this document even though it is also has a number of football pitches on it, it would appear that Beaumont</p>

Open Space Assessment and Strategy Consultation Responses

Gardens has been included in its entirety even though part of the site is a Bowling Green whereas the Sherwood Avenue Bowling Green isn't included!

It is presumed that the exclusion of School Playing Fields is also a result of this somewhat confused position of what sites are classed as 'Outdoor Sports'.

3. Methodology

Each identified site has been scored by Quality & Value according to the Green Flag Award Scheme. However, there is no information as to who has undertaken the scoring or the methodology used. The result is a % score for each site, the voracity of which cannot be challenged.

This presupposes that the Green Flag Criteria is the appropriate mechanism for this process and includes appropriate weighting for more important / Less important factors. The Town Council is, for example, increasingly looking at its sites to improve their contribution to bio-diversity and Climate Change; these will be far more important to us than say the Parking criteria. It is also worth noting that these Green factors appear to be included in the Value assessment only, this runs the risk of having competing scores for example a site is given over to become a wildlife meadow resulting in a very low Quality score against a high Value score. How does the scoring mechanism deal with these potentially competing purposes?

There appears to be no distinction in the scoring or standards applied to different areas. The standards that are used to assess 'Urban' area should be different to those applied to 'Rural' areas. Applying the same standards across the whole District can/will result in a focus on the wrong sites in any order of prioritization.

4. Specific Sites

Site 11 & 119 – St Marys' Churchyard & Gardens – this remains a Churchyard NSDC maintain it as such with an agreement with the Southwell Dioceses, they are not Amenity Greenspace sites.

Site 13 – Riverside Park B – this is a children's Playground not sure it is separate from Site 59?

Site 220 - Otter Park - not sure this should be included; it is very small and has almost no grass; suggest it is removed.

The narrative on pages 25-28 regarding existing individual sites with regard to possible improvements etc. has been compiled without any reference to the Town Council for those sites which are under its ownership. At present there has been no discussion as to what future changes the Town Council may wish to make to its sites; the Town Council intends to review all of its parks & open spaces to assess what purpose they serve and whether or not they can be remodelled to provide more 'Meadow Areas' for example to enhance bio-diversity. In addition, some of this narrative is already out of date; Fountain Garden paths for example have recently been repaired.

5. Summary

Given the above comments the Town Council doesn't believe that any future actions for individual sites can be determined from this document.

Open Space Assessment and Strategy Consultation Responses

	<p>The Town Council is willing to enter into an ongoing conversation with NSDC with regard to the future for existing and new Open Spaces in Newark. However, this document cannot be static it must reflect changes as they occur. To use it as reference point for future planning applications without it being updated on a regular basis is wrong and isn't accepted by the Town Council to be of any value.</p> <p>NSDC Response - Comments noted.</p> <p>School Playing Fields have not been included where they are not publicly accessible as this falls outside the definition of public open space. Only sites which are publicly accessible have been included in the Strategy.</p> <p>As previously explained, gardens do not meet the definition of open space and therefore as it is outside the scope of the strategy is not an issue the document can look to address. If you would like minimum garden standards setting, this is something which can be done as part of a Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p>The Strategy clearly explains that Outdoor sports facilities are not analysed as part of the study as a different methodology in line with national guidance (Sport England) is prescribed and is contained in a separate standalone Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS). However, any site recognised as outdoor sports provision but with a clear multifunctional role (i.e. where it is also available for wider community use as open space) is included in this study and used to inform quantity standards. On these dual use sites, the pitch playing surfaces are counted as part of the overall site size as they are considered to contribute to the total open space site and reflect its multifunctionality. Pitches on dual use sites are identified in the PPS too but only by number and pitch type (as prescribed in Sport England Guidance). If outdoor sport is not publicly accessible, it is not included in the Strategy as per the guidelines.</p> <p>The scoring was undertaken by a Green Flag assessor employed by KKP. The scoring methodology is commercially sensitive, but the methodology chapter clearly explains what factors were taken into consideration. The criteria enables a consistent approach to the scoring and is a document which can be used to inform decisions. If a Town/Parish Council has particular priorities they seek to address, we can pull out the key elements of the scoring to assist you further.</p> <p>Site 11 has been assessed as parks & gardens not amenity greenspace. Site 119 is the amenity greenspace off Eton Avenue, not the Churchyard & Gardens you refer to.</p> <p>Site 13 has been assessed separately because it is a separate open space typology to the rest of the park (it is children's play, not amenity greenspace).</p> <p>Site 220 has visual and public amenity value and so has been included accordingly.</p> <p>The site visits were undertaken in March 2020, and the document has been endorsed, Environmental Services will be keeping the scoring up to date and undertaking a review of all improvements made since this time. It is not possible to continuously update the document given how many improvements are made annually.</p>
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Open Space Assessment and Strategy Consultation Responses

<p>Action Undertaken</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Correct typo on page 96 to refer to the correct settlement. 2. Remove reference in Sutton chapter to Besthorpe nature reserve. 3. Update site name for ID170 to reflect both sites. 4. Correct error in Yorke Drive figures from -7.43 to -4.73 (numbers incorrectly inputted in wrong order) and update future growth tables accordingly. 5. Update mapping to reflect correct location of allotment site in Southwell. 6. Assess new allotments in North Muskham and include in next review of the Strategy. 7. Remove Site 461 from OSS (mapping and table).
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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

19 JANUARY 2022

NEWARK TOWN FUND

1.0 Purpose of Report

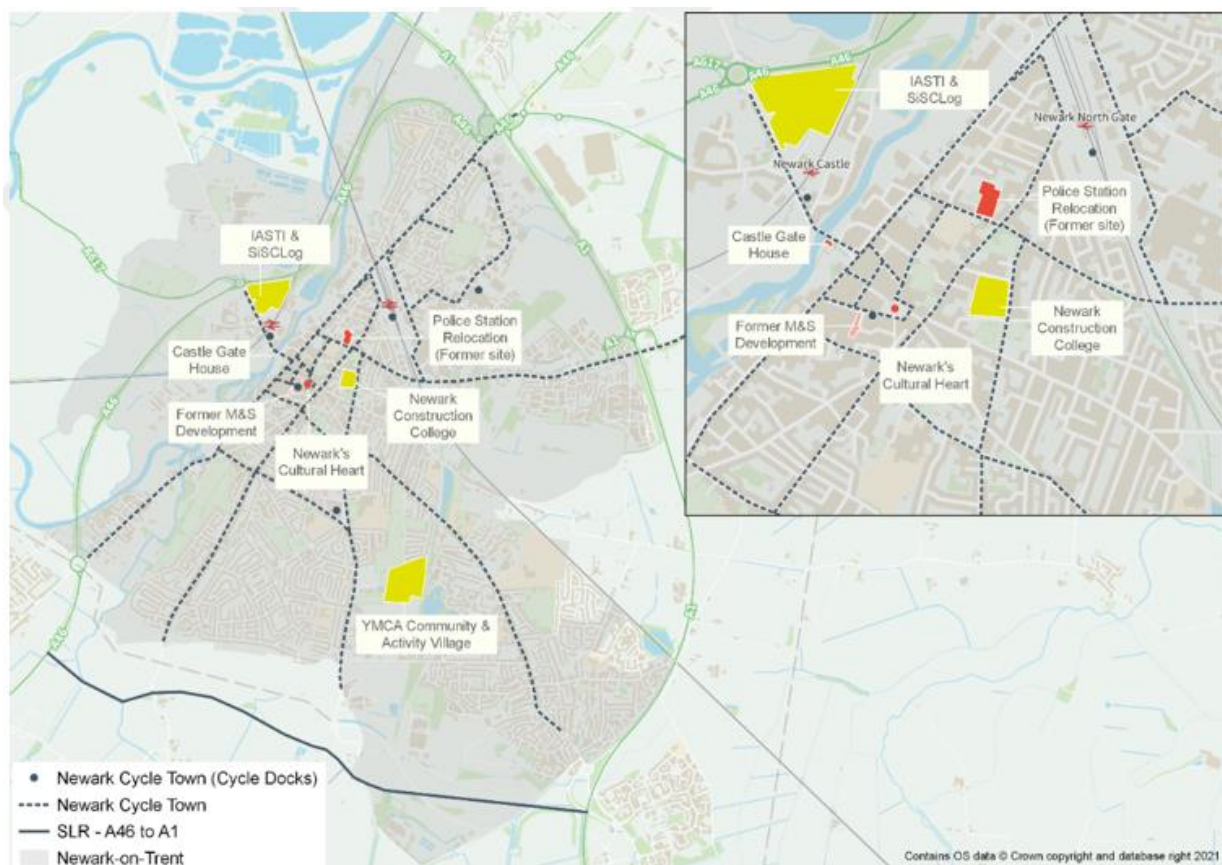
1.1 To update Members on the Newark Town Fund Programme including business case advancement and next steps in delivery of priority projects.

2.0 Background

2.1 Members are aware that the Newark Town Fund identified 10 priority projects for delivery between 2020 and 2025. This report provides an update on the progress of projects against the requirements outlined by Government in the legal agreement signed with Newark & Sherwood District Council as accountable body for Newark Town Board in March 2021.

Newark Towns Fund

2.2 The priority Town Investment Plan projects captured in the Towns Deal with Government are captured geographically below.



Towns Fund Business Case Development

Assured Business Cases

2.3 Business Case development continues at pace. The YMCA Community & Activity Village is now in a delivery phase having completed the Full Business Case, Contract and Monitoring

& Evaluation Framework. Towns Fund monies have been released by Government with the District Council making payments to the YMCA in accordance with a signed Grant Agreement. The 20 minute town cycle hire scheme and the 32 Stodman Street scheme have both had Full Business Cases assured and Summary Documents submitted to Government.

Developing/Pending Business Cases

IASTI

- 2.4 The Outline Business Case for the International Air & Space Technology Institute (IASTI) is pending assurance following the Newark Town Board meeting of 26th November 2021, with delegated authority having been given to the 151 Officer to agree the schemes after independent assurance has been secured.

SiScLog

- 2.5 The Newark Gateway Scheme (SiScLog) has progressed to complete an Outline Business Case (OBC). This is currently being independently assured for the Council as accountable body to the Newark Town Fund Board. The Gateway Scheme has identified a positive benefit cost ratio and will start delivery in 2022/23 by providing site enabling and infrastructure works.

32 Stodman Street

- 2.6 A planning application is pending for the preferred scheme, 29 residential units and 5,134 square feet of commercial floorspace. The Towns Fund Full Business Case for the development is attached at Exempt Appendix A and it is considered that with Towns Fund grant the scheme should be constructed without delay. The redevelopment of the site will secure key benefits in terms of additional residential units, increased town centre presence, footfall, and vibrancy, and more commercially attractive floorspace within the high street. The proposal delivery route for scheme is to be presented to the February meeting of the Policy & Finance Committee. Members are asked to recommend to the P&F Committee that this scheme be taken forward, subject to the Committee satisfying themselves with the Business Case and preferred delivery route.
- 2.7 Business Cases for all of the other Towns Fund projects continue to be developed, in accordance with the following timetable:

Project	Project Sponsor	Expected Funding sign-off
Newark Construction College	Lincoln College Group	Complete
Community & Activity Village	YMCA	Complete
32 Stodman Street	NSDC	Complete
IASTI®	Lincoln College Group	OBC Pending
20 Minute Town	NSDC	Complete
SiScLog (Newark Gateway site)	University of Lincoln/NSDC	February 2022
Castle Gatehouse	NSDC	March 2022
Cultural Heart of Newark	NSDC	March 2022
Newark Southern Link Road	Urban&Civic	Complete, subject to Grant Agreement, following the Levelling Up Fund announcement (see below)

Newark Police Station

- 2.8 Proposals to negotiate with government for a redistribution of the £1m allocated for the Newark Police Station Project to other priority projects based on likely cost inflations for projects delivering later in the programme has been presented to the Newark Town Fund Board on the 26th November 2021. Authorisation was given to submit the necessary project adjustment forms to Government.
- 2.9 Officers have sought approval from Newark Town Board for the £1m to be redistributed to alleviate cost pressures in priority projects that are later within the Town Investment Plan programme such as the Castle Gatehouse Scheme. The Castle Gatehouse project has identified, through an independent cost consultant, that the costs cited in 2020 will have increased by approximately £400,000 by the time delivery starts in late 2023. It is therefore of paramount importance to delivering this scheme that the available additional resources will support delivery of this project. Further the Newark Gateway Site, and Stodman Street Scheme are anticipated to see cost increases given the last 12 months have seen national and regional price increases for construction, materials and labour in excess of 15%.
- 2.10 Following discussion with the co-chairs and the S151 officer of NSDC as the accountable body, an urgency report was approved on 20th December 2021 giving authorisation to submit a revised Annex A1 Financial Profile and project adjustment forms, in addition to the Castle Gatehouse project, for the Stodman Street and Newark Gateway projects.
- 2.11 Officers have completed the necessary project adjustment forms required by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (DLUHC) to seek the proposed changes to the Town Fund Programme to redistribute monies to the Gatehouse, SiSclog, and Stodman Street projects and submitted these to Government on 21st December 2021.

3.0 Equalities Implications

- 3.1 Each project and fund is required to specifically address equalities and access implications as they are developed. This will be captured in detail through the scheme and any relevant Business Case and assurance submissions.

4.0 Digital Implications

- 4.1 There are digital implications within many of the plans and projects identified, with the need to ensure appropriate digital infrastructure, skills and future innovative and creative employment opportunities being key to many objectives. Each project will be required to identify this as they progress.

5.0 Financial Implications - FIN21-22/8994

- 5.1 Projects relating to the Towns Fund programme will be added to the capital programme in their entirety once the Business cases have been approved and approval granted at Policy & Finance.
- 5.2 Both the Stodman Street and Cycle Town projects are included within the capital programme in full.
- 5.3 IASTI and SiScLOG will be added once they have achieved final assurances and sign off.

5.4 We are currently awaiting the outcome of the request to redistribute the £1m from Newark Police Station to address potential pressures elsewhere within the Towns Fund programme. Once a decision has been made we will seek approval through Policy and Finance to update the budgets accordingly.

6.0 Community Plan – Alignment to Objectives

6.1 The Newark Town Deal is of such scope and breadth that they significantly contribute to delivering all of the Council’s Community Plan objectives.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS that Members:

(a) Note the updates provided; and

(b) delegated authority be given to the s151 Officer to approve the 20 Minute Cycle Town and SiSCLog Business Cases after independent assurance reviews are completed; and

(c) Recommend to the Policy & Finance Committee that the 32 Stodman Street redevelopment proceeds, subject to the Committees assessment of the Business Case and Delivery options presented.

Reason for Recommendations

To continue the development the Newark Towns Strategy and Investment Plan.

Background Papers

Newark Town Investment Plan (July 2020)

Newark Towns Fund Assurance Framework (June 2021)

For further information please contact Matt Lamb on Ext. 5842

Matt Lamb

Director – Planning & Growth

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

19 JANUARY 2022

THE FUTURE FIRST EXPO 2021 - EVALUATION AND NEXT STEPS

1.0 Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To provide an evaluation of the 2021 Future First EXPO and the approach provided for 2022 onwards.

2.0 Background Information

- 2.1 In November 2020 the Economic Development Committee approved the 2021-2026 Economic Growth Strategy and Action Plan. A key priority within the Strategy was *“Accelerating the upskilling and reskilling of people into education, employment or apprenticeships with a focus on young people and older workers.”* This report provides an evaluation of the 4th Future First EXPO provided and hosted by Newark & Sherwood District Council in partnership with key business and education stakeholders to support the pathways to employment for young people. Further, the reports provides a conclusion and value to undertaking interventions like the EXPO, the impact the event has, and ways to improve future EXPO’s and next steps to delivery.

3.0 Proposals

3.1 Future First Careers Expo 2021

The Future First Careers Expo made a welcome return on 3 November 2021 to the Lady Eastwood Centre at Newark Showground after being put on hold during the coronavirus pandemic. The first Expo was held in 2017 and built on its success during 2018 and latterly in 2019 when a total of 67 businesses, education and training providers attended. The Expo aimed to give the young people attending the chance to discover more about the options available to them for their future. The schools who had previously attended were approached towards the end of the summer term in 2021 regarding their wish for the Expo to take place and with a resounding confirmation to go ahead exhibitors were contacted.

- 3.2 Due to the recent pandemic the maximum number of exhibitors for 2021 was restricted to 50, a reduction of 25% from 2019, to allow for more space per stand and this was reached by the end of September, 5 weeks before the event.

- 3.3 In delivering an inclusive and cost effective event, sponsorship packages of varying amounts were made available to the exhibitors to help cover the cost of the transport to and from the venue for schools attending from within the Newark and Sherwood District. The popularity of the expo has grown with one school close to the Lincolnshire border attending for the second year running during the morning session. The Suthers School now based at Fernwood made their first trip to the event bringing the total number of students through the doors on the day to 1176. The breakdown of schools attending and number of participants are identified below in table 1. This shows a positive impact of the event on securing 8 Schools, 1,176 students, 50 businesses to attend an event and provide opportunities for employment and education pathways.

Table 1:		
Name of School	Address	Number of students/staff
Morning		
The Minster School	Nottingham Road Southwell NG25 0LG	240 + 10
Dukeries Academy	Whinney Lane New Ollerton NG22 9TD	120 + 8
Toot Hill	The Banks Bingham NG13 8LD	120 + 6
Joseph Whitaker	Warsop Lane Rainworth NG21 0AG	50+ 4
Sir William Robertson Academy	Main Road Welbourn Lincoln LN5 0AP	185 Arranged own transport
Afternoon		
Newark Academy	London Road Balderton NG24 3AL	169 + 11
Magnus Academy	Earp Avenue Newark NG24 4AB	191 + 11
The Suthers School	Cross Lane Fernwood NG24 3NH	101 + 6

- 3.4 Business including John Deere and The Wirtgen Group co-sponsored the event for the first time. They had both exhibited separately in 2019 but they joined forces for the 2021 event. The Liz Hobbs group were platinum sponsors and RPS sponsored a gold package. The Expo has proven to be a valuable platform for businesses and educators from Newark and Sherwood and beyond to show what is great about a career in their industry or by taking their next step through a college or university door to inspire and raise the aspirations of all those attending.
- 3.5 A variety of innovative and exciting seminars ran throughout the day with topics ranging from Careers in the NHS to a modern day approach to a career in accounting, to Exploring digital marketing in a changing world. The Career Leads were asked to share these with the students attending and to encourage the students to book a place at a seminar prior to the event. The driving principle behind our approach is the acknowledgment that the expertise almost always exists within organisations. We believe our work is to bring the right people together for an agreed purpose to deliver specified outcomes.

- 3.6 The Lead for Education and Training at Newark College, part of the Lincoln College Group with whom Newark & Sherwood partner for the event said *“The Future First Expo is a key date in our diary every year and we always look forward to exhibiting. It’s a fantastic platform to meet prospective students and share the wide range of employer led courses and apprenticeships we offer at Newark College. We are also delighted to support the organising of the event as we know how important it is for young people to make informed choices about their future careers and the Expo facilitates this”*
- 3.7 The Training Manager for John Deere (A main sponsor of the event) for UK and Ireland said *“At the careers events it is important to raise brand awareness with most people being familiar with the John Deere tractors in green and yellow but we are much more than that. Today is great as we have met many young people who are interested and willing to have a conversation around our apprenticeship programme and what a career in our industry looks like. People are most focused on a successful and sustainable career”*.

By investing in the lives and futures of young people this empowers them to make decisions about their future careers that are right for them.

Exhibitors are encouraged to take part in the now annual competition to win one of the categories for:

- Most Innovative Stand – won in 2021 by Druid Gaming and 2022 by Liz Hobbs Group
- Most Interactive Stand – won in 2021 by Lincoln College and 2022 by Druid Gaming
- Best Looking Stand – won in 2021 and 2022 by John Deere

These are judged by an external party who visited the event. 100% of the exhibitors completed the feedback forms where they were asked to evaluate the event before, during and the benefits of attending the event. Brand awareness, raising the profile of their businesses, the opportunity to network during the breaks and to engage with young people who were keen to find out more about the opportunities available to them were recurring comments.

The Apprenticeship Manager for Nottinghamshire Police emailed with the following as a post event with the following *“Thank you for the Managing this event is was absolutely brilliant, long overdue and thoroughly enjoyable coming out of lockdown and being able to engage once again!*

Just as one of the options for competition entries, you could also consider having one of the busiest exhibition stands, because we all came away that day, exhausted and with sore throats after speaking all day!”

The Post 16 Pastoral Lead/Careers Lead for Newark Academy said *“I just want to say a huge thanks to you and your team for putting on such a wonderful event for the young people in our school and the wider community. I’ve had so many positive comments from students that attended and even at the end we were having to drag students away from the stands! One particular young lady who was less enthusiastic about going, actually came away having found a potential career and that’s what it’s all about! Once again massive thank you and we look forward to attending again next year”*

3.8 Next Steps and Changes for the Future

Seminar Attendance: How to improve attendance and encourage pre booking. In 2019 and subsequently this year the teachers were asked to discuss the subjects of the seminars and encourage the students to book on a seminar of their choice before attending the event. Some schools have had more success than others with student engagement pre the event having been one stumbling block. However, the Senior Lead for Pathways at Magnus Academy may have given a solution to this issue *“My thoughts around the seminars and engagement are could we have virtual intros to the providers of these? Something physical we could share with the students beforehand to grasp their interest? Something we could share in an assembly?”* This would involve more pre event engagement with those delivering the seminars and at an earlier point in time this but worth exploring for the 2022 event.

The 2022 Expo takes place on Tuesday November 22nd with 96% of the exhibitors from 2021 wishing to attend and 1 requesting the same stand space having specifically designed their stand to fit.

4.0 Equalities Implications

4.1 The Future First Careers Expo provides additional opportunities as highlighted in 4 of the eight Gatsby benchmarks of Good Career Guidance: No2. Learning from career and labour market information; No 3. Addressing the needs of each pupil to young people; No 4. Linking curriculum learning to careers and No 7. Encounters with further and higher education. The Equalities Implications are therefore positive.

5.0 Digital Implications

5.1 There are no direct implications for ICT.

6.0 Financial Implications - FIN21-22/9145

6.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from this report. The Council budgets annually for the delivery of the Future First Expo event and anticipates receiving external sponsorship by exhibitors to cover some of these costs.

7.0 Community Plan – Alignment to Objectives

7.1 The Future First Expo aligns to the Vision, Purpose and Values of the Community Plan by serving people and improving lives enabling local residents to flourish and fulfil their potential.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS that:

- (a) the report be noted; and
- (b) the continuation of the Expo for 2022 and 2023 be supported.

Reason for Recommendations

To provide an update on aspects of projects delivered through the Economic Growth Team
Agenda Page 55

Background Papers

Nil

For further information please contact Veronica Dennant on Ext 5260

Matt Lamb
Director - Planning & Growth

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

19 JANUARY 2022

TOWN CENTRES STRATEGY & SUPPORT

1.0 Purpose of Report

1.1 To provide an update to the Committee on our strategy for supporting the town centres within our District, including ongoing activities and proposals for the coming year.

2.0 Background Information

2.1 As an authority the challenges of our town centres and high streets were acknowledged in the adoption of the original Community Plan in 2018. This led to work around and activity such as the Totally locally Campaign and the Future High Streets fund bids. It is widely acknowledged that the challenges to the high street have intensified as a consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. There remains a need for intervention and support from national and local government for businesses, residents and visitors who are crucial in the running of our town centres and high streets. There are a number of key plans and strategies that are important to consider:

2.1.1 National Picture and Direction of Travel

The impact of the pandemic and its subsequent challenges on the nation's high streets has been significant. Some of the main challenges have been store closures, lack of footfall and job losses. Local authorities have been called on to reimagine their high streets and to drive forward positive economic growth. The direction of travel is to see town centres, not as retail centres as they have been traditionally as retailers shift more focus towards online sales, but as community hubs with a wide mix of uses. Residential, leisure and retail should sit alongside each other to encourage people to use town centres for a wide range of uses. NSDC's current Plans and Strategies for recovery take this into account, as detailed below:

2.1.2 NSDC Community Plan

The vision and objectives in the NSDC Community Plan underpin our ethos to enable the District to flourish. This Plan has been considered alongside our activities, with a focus on the objective to 'deliver inclusive and sustainable economic growth', which is fundamental to delivering successful high streets and town centres.

2.1.3 NSDC COVID-19 Crisis Economic Recovery Action Plan

This plan's aim is to put forward a plan to build a more balanced and resilient innovation led economy in the wake of Covid-19. The proposed approach is ambitious in looking holistically to plan for growth through renewing and reconnecting Nottinghamshire's natural, built and industrial environments. This plan is set on 5 key principles: response, recovery, restore, resilience and renewal. Furthermore, the five themes that these principles are based on are: people, business, visitor economy, infrastructure and place.

2.1.4 NSDC Economic Growth Strategy

This strategy reflects what NSDC will do to directly support and lead our local economy to achieve our vision of "building a shared prosperity". It emphasises the need to work collaboratively with partners to achieve success after a challenging period. The report highlights the impact of the pandemic on economic growth, citing that the pandemic will result in a loss of £307m GVA across the District. The key messages in this strategy are put forward to encourage investment and opportunity through 2021-2026.

2.1.5 Newark Town Investment Plan (TIP)

In July 2020 the Newark Towns Fund Board submitted the Newark TIP, which outlines thirty projects, including 10 priority projects, to span the next 30 years, including plans to regenerate the town centre, boost business and improve infrastructure.

The vision in the TIP is for a place that people and businesses, which is transformative and crucially, deliverable;

- Choose as their destination of choice for learning and investment in the 21st century.
- Live and locate in green sustainable communities.
- Connect to sustainable transport within the town (within 20-minutes) to fulfil their daily ambition.
- Enjoy our heritage and open spaces and engage with the vibrancy of our town centre culture (shrinkage of retail and replacement with vibrant and viable alternatives).

The vision has been developed to be delivered through four pillars of change within which the vision can be broken into a series of realisable and manageable initiatives being;



In March 2021, it was announced that Newark had been successful in their bid for £25m of the Towns Fund to deliver the 10 priority projects set out in the TIP. Since the announcement, business plans for these projects have been underway and progress has been made on kick-starting delivery. Section 3 gives an update on each of these projects.

2.2 Newark-on-Trent Pioneer for NSDC Activity

Newark-on-Trent, being the districts largest town centre, has been the focus for activity for supporting the high street. The strategic aims for the town are based on the four pillars of the TIP: Skills, Education, and Business; Connectivity (digital, physical, people, and services); Town Centre Regeneration and Culture; and Town Centre Residential. Activities within Newark will be influenced by a number of upcoming key strategies including the Newark Heart project, the HAZ Cultural Consortium, Newark Town Council's What's On Guide, the Evening Economy Strategy, the Public Realm Masterplan, the Town Centre Masterplan and the Movements Strategy. All strategies will be interlinked and draw upon the four pillars of the TIP. Key projects in the town centre led by NSDC that are acting as catalysts for this work include the Travelodge, which opened in May 2021, the

Buttermarket, which is undergoing refurbishment works and has been fully let and 32 Stodman Street, of which planning has been submitted for a mixed use scheme. Furthermore, Towns Fund catalyst projects include, the IASTI, SiSCLog, YMCA, Construction College, 20 Minute Town and the Castle Gatehouse.

3.0 Proposals

3.1 Activities to Date

Taking into account the plans and strategies identified in Section 2, support for the town centres has been a priority for Officers in Economic Growth & Visitor Economies throughout the Covid-19 period and a number of activities have provided some relief.

3.1.1 Covid-19 Support Grants

The Council started paying the Government financial support business grants to local businesses on 27th March 2020. During the pandemic, the range of Government grant awarded to date by NSDC is £50.770m. NSDC has also made £60k in providing business support. Furthermore, NSDC's Economic and Visitor Economy team were trained in Grantfinder, to help local businesses access further grant funding from other sources.

3.1.2 Reopening High Streets Safely / Welcome Back Fund

In June 2020 the Council were provided a Reopening High Streets Safely fund of £108k to provide information, advice and guidance to retailers, to communicate key safety messages to the public. With the prolongation of the pandemic, in March 2021 the Government announced a further £108k titled the 'Welcome Back Fund', for further encouraging visitors back to our town centres.

3.1.3 High Street Diversification Fund

In October 2020, NSDC launched the High Street Diversification Fund to offer funds to support local independent High Street Retail Town Centre based/Hospitality businesses with a grant of £250 (to be match funded) towards investment in e-commerce. More than 200 applications for funding for Web Investment and Social Media Advertising were received and to date over 80 businesses have made claims following the successful launch of e-commerce platforms.

3.1.4 Business Growth & Resilience Programme

This year, NSDC set up and funded a £300,000 Business Growth and Resilience Programme with the aim of supporting over 100 local businesses, creating new jobs and safeguarding existing ones. The scheme started in July 2021 and will run to the end of 2022. The scheme offers support and guidance from professional industry experts to help local businesses in what will be a critical year as the district recovers from the impact of the pandemic. The programme links business service specialists with local businesses in four key sectors: Accommodation, Manufacturing & Construction, Retail, Food & Beverage and Health & Social Care. Advice and guidance from these specialists will help local businesses to adapt, identify new markets or products, develop their plans, modify their ways of working, establish new supply chains, or provide brokerage for skills and training. Those who participate in the programme could also be eligible to apply for a discretionary grant of up to £5,000 to be spent in any way they see fit to boost their recovery and growth.

3.1.5 **Footfall Cameras within Newark's Heritage Action Zone**

The Reopening High Streets Safely Fund partly funded the installation of five footfall sensors within Newark's Heritage Action Zone this summer (with the HAZ funding providing the balance of funds). The sensors can identify accurate visitor numbers, dwell time, visitor movements and the frequency of visits. This data will be used to understand the vitality and vibrancy of Newark town centre to inform future policy. In addition, it will act as evidence to attract businesses and investors to the town centre. Footfall sensors in Newark have recorded an increase of 116% since July 2021, with 146,700 visitors recorded as visiting Newark in October 2021.

3.1.6 **Shop Local Campaigns**

A number of Shop Local campaigns have been rolled out across the District during the course of the pandemic in line with national safety guidelines. Banners, floor stickers, posters have all been present in the towns and campaigns such as Newark, Southwell, Ollerton and Edwinstowe is Open and the Southwell Late Night Shopping Event have successfully brought people back into the town centre.

3.1.7 **What's On & HAZ Cultural Consortia Events**

There is an emphasis on creating exciting events for our local communities that have all been affected by the pandemic. A 'What's On' programme details these visitor events and 'Newark Creates' is a project that connects the High Street Heritage Action Zone capital and community engagement programmes. It strives to discover new ways of working and approaches whilst supporting the existing cultural landscape, local artists and communities.

3.1.8 **Kickstart Programme**

The Kickstart Scheme provides funding to employers to create jobs for 16 to 24 year olds on Universal Credit. To date, NSDC have been successful in getting over 80 young people into work placements across the District.

3.2 **Town Investment Projects**

There has been significant progress in the Town Investment Projects since the announcement of funding in March 2021 and all projects are working towards their business cases:

- International Air and Space Training Institute (IASTI) - In October 2021, demolition began on the Cattle Market to make way for the IASTI. The IASTI will create new jobs locally and train the next generation of skills-matched aviation professionals with military and civil partners including pilots and engineers. A planning application for the IASTI's permanent and purpose-build home was submitted in December 2021 and preparations are in place to secure the seedcorn funding needed to progress to a Full Business Case.
- 32 Stodman Street - A planning application was submitted in October 2021 to redevelop this former Marks and Spencers into a mixed-use housing and commercial development featuring 29 new homes and between two to four new retail units creating activity and footfall. The Town Board approved the project in late November with delegated authority provided to the S151 Officer to approve the full business case. A decision on the planning application is expected shortly.
- YMCA Newark and Sherwood Community and Activity Village - YMCA received the first instalment of 34% of their total grant (the total being £2m) in December 2021 for the expansion of their site with new sports and leisure facilities, music and art spaces,

conferencing, a wellbeing and health delivery service suite, culinary training, the largest outdoor skate park in the East Midlands and an Olympic climbing centre. They are on track to complete construction of the project by March 2022. Progress is being monitored and evaluated and reported to Committee under separate cover.

- Smart Innovation, Supply Chain and Logistics Enterprise Zone (SiSCLog) - Soft market testing responses are being analysed to finalise the plans of the different components of the SiSCLog site, which will create a centre of excellence and provide access to skills development and career pathways. A demand piece of work is being undertaken by the Universities of Lincoln and Nottingham in collaboration with Focus Consulting.
- Newark Cultural Heart – a draft vision and masterplan is out for tender and will be appraised in the New Year for plans to drive and measure additional footfall and local spend through the repurposing of public buildings and spaces, an ongoing calendar of events and activities, and developing a brand and tone of voice for the Town.
- Castle Gate House – The purpose of this project is to enhance the experience of Newark’s foremost historical asset and transform the Castle into a major attraction for residents and visitors alike. There remains a need for additional funding with an application for Heritage Lottery Funding having passed the first stage of consideration.
- 20-Minute Town – an Invitation to Tender notice has been published and private sector sponsors are being pursued to work with the District Council and employers to provide a cycle hire scheme across the town.
- Construction College – the expansion of Newark’s Construction College to deliver c1000 new students in the next 5 years has been delivered and the College welcomed the first students in September 2021. Monitoring and evaluation is ongoing.

3.3 **A46 and Southern Link Road**

In October 2021, the Treasury announced that Newark was successful in its bid for £20m from the Levelling Up Fund to develop the Southern Link Road joining the A46 and the A1, drastically improving traffic flow in and around the town. NSDC is currently working closely with key stakeholders including National Highways and Nottinghamshire County Council to ensure the project is implemented. Alongside this a range of authorities including NSDC, NCC, Lincolnshire County Council, Midlands Connect, Midlands Engine and all LEP, Planning, and Highway Authorities along the A46 Trans-Midlands Trade Corridor continue to identify the A46 Newark Northern Bypass as a key scheme to deliver. Confirmation of a preferred route is awaited early in the New Year.

3.4 **Planned Future Activities**

There are a number of activities planned to continue the support to town centres. These include:

3.4.1 **Newark Town Centre Masterplan**

A Newark Town Centre Masterplan will be developed throughout 2022, which will be complimentary to and build upon the projects and key pillars of the TIP. This masterplan will be a wider development plan which will encompass all parts of the Town Centre and will focus on the vision and ‘how’ we intend to develop, including identification of opportunity sites where redevelopment and repurposing will be encouraged. There is currently no Neighbourhood Plan for Newark, which would be incorporated into the local planning authority policies and assist in shaping the local area. A neighbourhood plan is a document that sets out the planning policies for the local area. It is a document written by the local community rather than the planning authority, and is often led by the Town or

Parish Council. It is a powerful tool to ensure the community gets the right types of development in the right place.

To deliver the Newark Town Centre Masterplan, NSDC Officers, primarily from the Economic Growth and Visitor Economy and Planning Policy teams, will work together to develop a specification to procure a partner to develop this masterplan in Spring 2022.

3.4.2 Landlord Commission

The gathering of a group of the key landowners within high streets to update on key activities, share knowledge and ideas, and harness public and private sector experience to target ways in which post pandemic recovery can be supported.

3.4.3 Business Rate Relief Policy

NSDC have a discounted Business Rate Relief Policy which will be reviewed in 2022 and will focus on how to best incentivise and optimise the overall vision. It will consider geography and/or industry subsets which have optimal impacts. The purpose of this policy will to make awards of relief to those that meet defined qualifying criteria with the aim of driving economic prosperity and high street activity.

3.4.4 Evening and Night Time Economy Strategy

NSDC is currently procuring consultants to provide specialist advice and guidance to develop an Evening and Night Time Economy Strategy for the District. This new strategy will research and review the current state of the local evening and night time economy. It will then inform on SMART short-, medium- and long-term actions which will help establish a vibrant, inclusive, and safe evening and night time economy. This strategic plan should aim to support people and high street business in the process of safely reopening the evening economy of the district, ensuring that the area can adapt and reverse the medium- and long-term impacts of Covid-19.

4.0 Equalities Implications

4.1 There are no direct implications on equality.

5.0 Digital Implications

5.1 There are no direct implications for ICT

6.0 Financial Implications - FIN21-22/2634

6.1 This report has no direct financial implications. The Council has committed resources or has received grant funding related to the current activities being delivered. Separate reports will be presented to members for any proposed activities where the financial implications require member approval.

7.0 Community Plan – Alignment to Objectives

7.1 The strategy and activities outlined align to the Vision, Purpose and Values of the Community Plan by delivering inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS that:

- (a) the contents of the report be noted; and**
- (b) the activities to date and activities proposed be supported.**

Reason for Recommendations

To provide an update on Town Centre strategy and activities delivered through the Economic Growth & Visitor Economy team.

Background Papers

Nil

For further information please contact Jane Hutchinson (post Feb 2022) or Neil Cuttell.

Matt Lamb
Director - Planning & Growth

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

19 JANUARY 2022

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REVENUE AND CAPITAL FORECAST OUTTURN REPORT TO 31 MARCH 2022 AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2021

1.0 Purpose of Report

1.1 This report compares the Revised Budgets for the period ending 31 March 2022 with the Projected Outturn forecast for the period, based on meetings with Financial Services staff and the appropriate Business Manager. These are based on eight months' performance information on the Council's revenue and capital budgets.

1.2 It was requested by Members at the Policy & Finance Committee during February 2020 that reports were presented to individual Committees, for noting, for them to understand the financial position of their Committee.

2.0 Background Information

2.1 As at 30 November 2021, the forecast General Fund revenue outturn position for the Economic Development Committee is a favourable variance of £0.414m. **Appendix A** contains the main reasons for this variance, whilst **Appendix B** summarises the changes in variance between this report and the previous report.

2.2 As at 30 November 2021, the forecast General Fund capital outturn position for the Economic Development Committee is effectively a nil variance. **Appendix C** provides further details.

3.0 Financial Implications (FIN21-22/6782)

3.1 The financial implications are all contained within the report to be presented to Policy & Finance Committee on 27 January.

4.0 RECOMMENDATION

That the contents this report be noted.

Reason for Recommendation

To inform Members of the proposed forecast outturn position for Economic Development Committee as at 30 November 2021.

Background Papers

Nil

For further information please contact Nick Wilson, Business Manager – Financial Services on Ext. 5317

Sanjiv Kohli
Deputy Chief Executive, Director - Resources and Section 151 Officer

Economic Development Committee: General Fund Revenue Outturn Variance Analysis as at 30 November 2021

Favourable variances are bracketed and in red - £(0.123)m. Unfavourable variances are in black - £0.123m.

Economic Development - £(0.414)m	£'m
Heritage & Culture: vacant posts, furlough and grant income not budgeted for, and event-related spend postponed due to COVID	(0.155)
Land Charges: increased income due to temporary reduced rates of Stamp Duty Land Tax (SDLT), largely offset by increased spend due to Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC)	(0.011)
Vicar Water Park: vacant post	(0.010)
Growth/Technical Support: vacant posts	(0.021)
Development Management: vacant posts and increased planning-related income	(0.086)
Building Control: in-year favourable variance to be transferred to a specific reserve to mitigate against future potential increases in expenditure (as determined by South Kesteven District Council (SKDC): the lead authority for the tri-council arrangements)	(0.037)
Newark Beacon: reduced income due to office closures partly offset by reduced expenditure	0.026
Clipstone Holding Centre: reduced workshop rents income	0.030
Buttermarket: reduced rental income, partly because some units have received concessions in-year	0.017
Economic Growth: vacant post	(0.019)
Surface Car Parks Newark: reduced premises-related expenditure and spend on cash collections	(0.030)
Newark Lorry Park: increased income, partly offset by increased cleaning and security costs	(0.114)
Other small variances	(0.004)
Total	(0.414)

Economic Development Committee Revenue Outturn Change in Variance Analysis as at 30 November 2021

Favourable variances are bracketed and in red - £(0.123)m. Unfavourable variances are in black - £0.123m.

All amounts are in millions of pounds (£'m)

Economic Development - Variance as at 30/09/2021	(0.353)
Heritage & Culture: grant income not budgeted for, and event-related spend postponed due to COVID	(0.089)
Growth/Technical Support: changes in assumptions regarding recruitment to vacant posts	0.021
Development Management: increased planning-related income	(0.067)
Newark Beacon: reduced income due to office closures	0.022
Surface Car Parks Newark: reduced income in light of reduced footfall due to Covid	0.072
Newark Lorry Park: increased income	(0.013)
Other small variances	(0.007)
Economic Development - Variance as at 30/11/2021	(0.414)

Project	Capital Description	Project Manager	Revised Budget Policy & Finance 25.11.21	Variations Proposed to Policy & Finance Period 8	Revised Budget including Variations for Approval	Actuals to 30.11.21	Current outstanding orders	Additional anticipated spend in year	Total Projected spend in year	Variance Unavourable / (Favourable)	Comments - Spend to date
TA3053	Museum Improvements	C Coulton-Jones	231,808	(180,000)	51,808	7,577	35,283	8,949	51,808		08/11/21 As reported to committee in January 2020, Heritage and Cultural services have been reviewed and a revised forward plan will be developed to ensure a strategic approach to service delivery post-COVID recovery, aligned to the Economic Growth strategies and wider initiatives such as Towns Fund. Planning is underway with spend anticipated in 2022/23. Request to P&F to reprofile £180k to 22/23
TA3056	NCWC Tudor Hall	C Coulton-Jones	60,000	0	60,000	986	0	59,014	60,000		14.12.21 Met with Woodheads end of July to discuss apportionment of costs, as a result request made at P&F to reprofile and move £140k to 22/23 (approved P&F - Nov 21). Still on track to be spend in the next FY with some expenditure this year. Full balance required until the final costs are assessed/agreed.
TB3154	Castle Gatehouse Project	C Coulton-Jones	25,000	0	25,000	0	967	24,033	25,000		14.12.21 Purely planning and permission applications this financial year. Reprofiled at P&F Nov 21
TB3160	Castle Electrical Upgrade & Fire Alarm	C Coulton-Jones	85,000	0	85,000	65,859	7,009	12,138	85,006		14.12.21 Works to be completed by the end of the summer.
TC3131	Extension to London Road Car Park	N Cuttell	246,000	204,000	450,000	0	0	450,000	450,000		14.12.21 Purchase approved at extraordinary Council 24.11.21 budget has therefore been amended
TC3134	Works to SFACC	M Eyre	23,560	0	23,560	11,556	1,660	10,344	23,560		14.12.21 Will be spent in the current year.
TC3135	Works to Buttermarket	P Preece	693,571	0	693,571	9,244	42,953	641,374	693,571		14.12.21 Estimated costs in place - meeting with prospective tenant before progressing other works.
TC3140	Car Park Ticket Machine Replacement	B Rawlinson	60,000	0	60,000	0	39,762	20,238	60,000		14.12.21 On target to spend in year. An apportionment of original allocation of £60k is actually one off revenue costs. Budget to be reallocated once final invoice received. Funded from Reserve so no impact on Financing
TC3141	Improvements to Newark Beacon	M Eyre	52,000	0	52,000	2,300	5,100	44,600	52,000		14.12.21 Works are underway. Anticipate completion this financial year
TC3142	Common Lighting at Industrial Estates	M Eyre	25,000	0	25,000	0	0	25,000	25,000		14.12.21 Discussions to take place regarding procurement options. Update to be provided next meeting
TC3143	Roller Shutter Doors at Industrial Units	M Eyre	90,000	0	90,000	0	0	90,000	90,000		14.12.21 Discussions to take place regarding procurement options. Update to be provided next meeting
TC3144	Fire & Security Rear Entrance Doors at Industrial Units	M Eyre	40,000	0	40,000	0	0	40,000	40,000		14.12.21 Discussions to take place regarding procurement options. Update to be provided next meeting
TC3145	Fire Signage and Emergency Lighting at Industrial Units	M Eyre	75,000	0	75,000	0	0	75,000	75,000		14.12.21 Discussions to take place regarding procurement options. Update to be provided next meeting
TC3146	Electrical Upgrades to Industrial Units	M Eyre	100,000	0	100,000	0	0	100,000	100,000		14.12.21 Discussions to take place regarding procurement options. Update to be provided next meeting
TC3148	RHH Units Fit Out	M Eyre	135,000	0	135,000	0	0	135,000	135,000		14.12.21 Dependant on interest from prospective tenants. £140k has been reprofiled to 22-23 - approved at P&F Nov 21
TC3149	Onstreet Residential Chargepoint Scheme	B Rawlinson	25,509	0	25,509	0	0	25,509	25,509		14.12.21 Slight delay on project. Still on track to be completed this financial year
TC3150	RHH Stamp Duty on Finance Lease	M Eyre	71,000	0	71,000	71,239	0	0	71,239	239	14.12.21 lease is now in place. Scheme complete
TC3153	Places to Ride - Thoresby Vale	Richard Huthwaite	150,000	0	150,000	0	0	150,000	150,000		14.12.21 Funding agreed at P&F 1st April 21. Works have commenced, to be completed this financial year in line with grant conditions
TE3268	Southern Link Road Contribution	Matt Lamb	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000		14.12.21 Some funding due to be released in the current year, may then need to reprofile depending on outcome of other funding opportunities. Update on projects to be delivered at Nov P&F
TC3152	Target Hardening - GF	Andrew Kirk	107,250	0	107,250	717	4,300	102,233	107,250		14.12.21 Designs for works currently been drawn up. Will be able to quantify potential slippage at the next meeting
Economic Development Committee			4,295,698	24,000	4,319,698	169,477	137,034	4,013,432	4,319,943	245	

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

19 JANUARY 2022

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REVENUE BUDGET 2022/23

1.0 Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To seek approval from the Committee for the 2022/23 base budget in **Appendix A** to be recommended to Policy & Finance Committee at its meeting on 21 February 2022 for inclusion in the overall council budget; and
- 1.2 To seek approval from the Committee for the 2022/23 fees & charges in **Appendix D** to be recommended to Policy & Finance Committee at its meeting on 21 February 2022 and Council at its meeting on 08 March 2022.

2.0 Background Information

- 2.1 Business managers and service budget officers have been working with officers in the Financial Services team to prepare a general fund budget for 2022/23 and medium-term financial plan for between 2022/23 and 2025/26. The general fund budgets have been prepared in line with the Budget Strategy agreed by Policy & Finance Committee on 24 June 2021.
- 2.2 The budget and medium-term financial plan have been developed to reflect, in financial form, the corporate priorities of the Council. Where further targeted areas of focus have been identified, additional resources have been directed to these business units.
- 2.3 **Appendices A and B** summarise the budgets proposed for the Committee for 2022/23 by service team and subjective level respectively. These **appendices** exclude capital charges and central support recharges, because service officers do not have direct influence over how much they pay for these. The budgets in this report and its **appendices** are for controllable costs: costs which service officers have direct influence over.

Revenue Budget

- 2.4 The 2022/23 General Fund revenue budget will be derived from the 2022/23 base budget within the 2021/22 - 2024/25 (2021/25) Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) approved by Full Council on 9 March 2021. This will be adjusted for changes which have been approved by either SLT or Policy & Finance (P&F) Committee since 9 March **Error! Reference source not found.**; changes in inflation and other assumptions; and growth and efficiencies proposed by services.
- 2.5 *Table 1* summarises the changes between the 2022/23 base budget within the 2021/25 MTFP and the current draft 2022/23 budget for services in the Committee.

Table 1: changes between the 2022/23 base budget within the 2021/25 MTFP and the current draft 2022/23 budget for services in the Committee

2022/23 base budget (approved by Full Council on 9 March Error! Reference source not found.)	£1.412m
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Changes agreed by either SLT or P&F after approval of 2021/25 MTFP	£0.168m
Changes in assumptions (such as inflation)	£(0.067)m
Growth	£0.238m
Efficiencies	£(0.213)m
2022/23 budget (current draft for services in the Committee)	£1.538m
2022/23 budget: change from Full Council approval on 9 March Error! Reference source not found.	£0.126m

2.6 **Appendix C** lists the main reasons for the changes in *Table 1*.

Fees & Charges

2.7 Officers have considered the Fees and Charges Toolkit approved by Economic Development Committee on 20 November 2019 when setting the level of fees & charges. The proposed fees & charges for 2022/23 are in **Appendix D** for consideration.

3.0 Proposals

3.1 Officers are proposing to the Committee that it recommends to Policy & Finance Committee at its meeting on 21 February 2022:

- a) the 2022/23 base budget in **Appendix A** for inclusion in the overall council budget;
- b) and to Council on 08 March 2022 the 2022/23 fees & charges in **Appendix D**.

4.0 Equalities Implications

4.1 Business Managers consider the implications on equalities when assessing how best to deliver the services they are responsible for.

5.0 Digital Implications

5.1 None

6.0 Financial Implications (FIN21-22/2997)

6.1 The Committee's proposed 2022/23 budget is £126,000 more than its base budget within the 2021/25 MTFP: an increase of 9%. Employee budgets of £3.133m account for 50% of controllable costs. Significant budget savings cannot be achieved without affecting staffing levels.

6.2 The council's medium-term financial plan for between 2022/23 and 2025/26 requires significant savings in future years, as changes to how councils manage their finances and other challenges take effect.

6.3 It is important that the Committee continually scrutinises and reviews its budget in order to identify additional savings which will be achieved in future years.

7.0 Community Plan – Alignment to Objectives

7.1 The proposals in this report support the council to achieve multiple objectives of the Community Plan 2020-2023, though particularly the objectives to:

- a) *Deliver inclusive and sustainable economic growth; and*
- b) *“Enhance and protect the district’s natural environment”.*

8.0 RECOMMENDATION(S)

- a) **that the following recommendations be made to Policy & Finance Committee at its meeting on 21 February 2022:**
 - i. **the 2022/23 base budget in Appendix A for inclusion in the overall council budget;**
 - ii. **and to Council on 08 March 2022 the 2022/23 fees & charges in Appendix D.**

Reason for Recommendations

To ensure that the budgets and fees & charges finally proposed for 2022/23 are recommended to Policy & Finance Committee on 21 February 2022.

Background Papers

Nil

For further information please contact Nick Wilson (Business Manager – Financial Services) on Extension 5317 or Mohammed Sarodia (Assistant Business Manager – Financial Services) on Extension 5537.

Matt Lamb
Director of Growth and Regeneration

Sanjiv Kohli
Director of Resources and Deputy Chief Executive

2022/23 General Fund revenue base budget approved by Full Council in March 2021 against current 2022/23 draft budget (January 2022)

Cost centre	Cost centre name	2022/23 Base Budget: Mar-21	Changes agreed by SLT or P&F	Changes in assumptions: net effect	Growth	Efficiencies	2022/23 Base Budget: Jan-22	2022/23 Base Budget: Variance
A10104	Gilstrap Interpretation Centr	1,960		1,450			3,410	1,450
A10105	Newark Castle/Castle Grounds	57,140		(1,160)			55,980	(1,160)
A10108	Resource Centre. Museums	22,930		(1,390)			21,540	(1,390)
A10109	Heritage, Culture & Visitors	638,255		22,885			661,140	22,885
A10110	Pikes & Plunder Civil War Fest	0		30,000			30,000	30,000
A10813	Land Charges	(27,600)		(1,140)	8,160		(20,580)	7,020
A11314	Lincoln Road Sports Hall	16,060		(6,640)			9,420	(6,640)
A11331	Parks And Playing Fields	28,570		26,820			55,390	26,820
A11334	Private Estates	8,550					8,550	0
A11335	Closed Churchyards	4,870					4,870	0
A11336	Vicar Water Park	65,380		(7,640)			57,740	(7,640)
A11338	Sconce & Devon Park	68,090		(1,950)			66,140	(1,950)
A11573	Promotion Of Tourism	223,730		(47,000)			176,730	(47,000)
A11574	Sherwood Youth Hostel	(10,000)					(10,000)	0
A11578	Town Centre Management	73,650		1,330			74,980	1,330
A11601	Growth Technical Support	220,360		8,740			229,100	8,740
A11604	Development Management	132,110		4,230	27,000		163,340	31,230
A11605	Planning Policy	292,550		(9,360)			283,190	(9,360)
A11606	Building Control	120,070		570		(12,000)	108,640	(11,430)
A11610	Local Development Framework	51,500					51,500	0
A11611	Community Infrastructure Levy	22,450		1,370			23,820	1,370
A11614	High Street Haz	23,250					23,250	0
A11702	Environmental Schemes	17,090					17,090	0
A11810	Newark Beacon	5,710		(6,060)			(350)	(6,060)
A11813	Sutton On Trent Workshops	(31,860)		(440)			(32,300)	(440)
A11814	Crewe Close Blidworth Workshop	(42,990)		(5,920)			(48,910)	(5,920)
A11815	Boughton Workshops	(37,550)		(4,900)			(42,450)	(4,900)
A11816	Church Farm Workshops	(19,450)		(7,170)			(26,620)	(7,170)
A11817	Bilsthorpe Workshops	(35,060)		(9,150)			(44,210)	(9,150)
A11818	Burma Road Workshops	(13,680)		(1,840)			(15,520)	(1,840)
A11819	Jubilee Bridge	9,530		760			10,290	760
A11820	Burma Road, Blidworth	930		(930)			0	(930)
A11821	Clipstone Workshops	(28,680)		(16,590)			(45,270)	(16,590)
A11822	Boughton Advance Factory	(41,770)		(2,530)			(44,300)	(2,530)
A11823	Clipstone Advanced Factories	(35,930)		(7,580)			(43,510)	(7,580)
A11824	Sherwood Forest Craft Centre	(20,420)		8,480			(11,940)	8,480
A11826	Clipstone Holding Centre	(17,330)	52,950	(21,830)			13,790	31,120
A11828	Leach Way Blidworth Adv	(37,410)		350			(37,060)	350
A11835	Buttermarket	(19,640)		(16,510)	3,000	(58,190)	(91,340)	(71,700)
A11836	Gateway Lodge	(7,980)		(3,210)			(11,190)	(3,210)
A11837	Farrar Close	0		10,000			10,000	10,000
A11842	Development Costs	54,650					54,650	0
A11851	Economic Growth	303,820	114,780	(2,470)			416,130	112,310
A11886	Former M&S Building	0			5,200		5,200	5,200
A12001	Parking Services Admin	156,040		4,440			160,480	4,440
A12011	Surface Car Parks Newark	(486,990)		(13,830)	67,020		(433,800)	53,190
A12012	Surface Car Parks Southwell	(800)					(800)	0
A12014	Newark Lorry Park	(277,780)		6,790	28,890	(142,720)	(384,820)	(107,040)
A12019	Surface Car Park Ollerton	8,130		100			8,230	100
A12211	Riverside Arena Market	(4,980)					(4,980)	0
A12401	Other Properties & Wshop Voids	(15,570)		1,170	98,590		84,190	99,760
A15002	Crew Lane Depot	(17,780)		680			(17,100)	680
C54057	Custom Build Housing	15,850					15,850	0
	Committee Total	1,411,975	167,730	(67,075)	237,860	(212,910)	1,537,580	125,605

2022/23 General Fund revenue base budget approved by Full Council in March 2021 against current 2022/23 draft budget (January 2022)

Code	Description	2022/23 Base Budget: Mar-21	Changes agreed by SLT or P&F	Changes in assumptions: net effect	Growth	Efficiencies	2022/23 Base Budget: Jan-22	2022/23 Base Budget: Variance
RE111	Salaries And Wages	2,404,110	87,940	(23,550)			2,468,500	64,390
RE113	National Insurance	197,190	12,240	32,600			242,030	44,840
RE114	Superannuation	404,580	14,600	3,020			422,200	17,620
	Employees Sub-Total	3,005,880	114,780	12,070			3,132,730	126,850
RE211	Repairs And Maintenance	297,290		10,310	70,000		377,600	80,310
RE212	Energy Costs	211,070		28,670	1,200		240,940	29,870
RE213	Rent	177,980		4,720			182,700	4,720
RE214	Rates	309,210		25,550		(11,600)	323,160	13,950
RE215	Water Services	61,350		1,270	1,000		63,620	2,270
RE217	Cleaning And Domestic	2,920					2,920	0
RE219	Contribution To Funds	203,240		3,800			207,040	3,800
RE315	Car Allowances	14,260		(240)			14,020	(240)
RE411	Equipment And Furniture	17,160		(1,320)			15,840	(1,320)
RE412	Materials	5,640		150			5,790	150
RE421	Catering	83,030		(4,460)			78,570	(4,460)
RE431	Clothing And Uniforms	2,990		110			3,100	110
RE441	General Office Expenses	125,550		(2,470)	1,000		124,080	(1,470)
RE451	Contractual	428,450		26,200	67,550	(12,000)	510,200	81,750
RE452	Other Services	439,950		70			440,020	70
RE461	Communications And Computing	89,190		(20,570)			68,620	(20,570)
RE462	leg	5,000					5,000	0
RE471	Staff	8,970		(210)			8,760	(210)
RE481	Grants	15,500					15,500	0
RE482	Subscriptions	8,820		990			9,810	990
RE492	Contribs To Funds And Provisns	24,220					24,220	0
RE493	Other	506,150		(6,100)	27,710		527,760	21,610
RE497	Discounts	2,920					2,920	0
RI928	Recharge Non Gf Accounts	(88,600)		(45,840)			(134,440)	(45,840)
	Running Expenses Sub-Total	2,952,260		35,480	168,460	(38,450)	3,117,750	165,490
RI911	Government Grants	0		(19,840)			(19,840)	(19,840)
RI922	Contributions From Other Las	(13,990)					(13,990)	0
RI928	Recharge Non Gf Accounts	(6,700)					(6,700)	0
RI931	Sales	(209,100)		20,290			(188,810)	20,290
RI932	Fees And Charges	(2,522,220)		8,220	69,400	(61,360)	(2,505,960)	16,260
RI933	Rents	(1,275,665)	52,950	(109,465)		(46,590)	(1,378,770)	(103,105)
RI938	Fees And Charges	(393,720)				(81,360)	(475,080)	(81,360)
RI939	Other Receipts	(124,770)		1,020			(123,750)	1,020
	Income Sub-Total	(4,546,165)	52,950	(99,775)	69,400	(189,310)	(4,712,900)	(166,735)
	Committee Total	1,411,975	167,730	(67,075)	237,860	(212,910)	1,537,580	125,605

Economic Development Committee

Variances between 2022/23 General Fund revenue base budget approved by Full Council in March 2021 against current 2022/23 draft budget (January 2022)

Favourable variances are bracketed and in red - £(0.123)m. Unfavourable variances are in black - £0.123m.

Variances between 2022/23 base budget (March 2021) and current 2022/23 draft budget (January 2022) by service (cost centre)	Increase or (decrease) in budget (£m)
Heritage, Culture & Visitors: Revision to on-costs in relation to relief staff	0.023
Pikes & Plunder Civil War Festival: creation of new cost centre from budget previously held within Promotion of Tourism	0.030
Parks and Playing Fields: transfer of budget for tree inspections and works from Street Scene Grounds Maintenance	0.027
Promotion of Tourism: transfer of budget for spend on Pikes & Plunder Civil War Festival to new cost centre together with reductions in employee expense	(0.047)
Development Management: revised income assumptions compared to when 2022/23 base budget (March 2021) that was set in early 2021	0.031
Building Control: reduced amount payable to South Kesteven District Council (SKDC): the lead authority for the tri-council arrangements	(0.011)
Clipstone Workshops: increased income from workshop rents	(0.017)
Clipstone Holding Centre: reduced income from workshop rents	0.031
Buttermarket: increased rent and service charge income from tenants	(0.072)
Economic Growth: increase in establishment, following approval of Resources for Regeneration Projects report by Policy & Finance Committee in June 2021	0.112
Surface Car Parks Newark: revised income assumptions compared to when 2022/23 base budget (March 2021) that was set in early 2021	0.053
Newark Lorry Park: increased income, partly offset by increased expenditure on site security	(0.107)
Other Properties & Workshop Voids: transfer of premises-related budgets where these were not previously under Corporate Property, and increase in these budgets to reflect statutory works required (such as for asbestos and legionella safety).	0.100
Other small variances	(0.027)
Committee Total:	0.126

PLANNING (STATUTORY)

List of Statutory and Discretionary Fees and Charges

In addition to the statutory planning fees listed below, developments may also be liable to pay a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) charge – please see Planning (Discretionary) fees and charges.

Payment can be made by debit or credit card using either our on-line service at <https://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/paymentstotheCouncil/> (available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year), by BACS (please email planning@nsdc.info to inform payment has been made, including application reference (if known), amount and site address) or by telephoning us on 01636 650000. Please note, we no longer accept payments by cheque.

Statutory planning fees		
Category of development	2021/22 Charge	2022/23 Charge
I. Operations		
1. The erection of dwellinghouses (other than development in category 6), [includes the building of new flats].	<p>(1) Where the application is for outline planning permission and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the site area does not exceed 2.5 hectares, £462 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) of the site area; b) the site area exceeds 2.5 hectares, £11,432; and an additional £138 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) in excess of 2.5 hectares, subject to a maximum in total of £150,000. <p>(1A) Where the application is for permission in principle £402 for each 0.1ha of the site area.</p>	<p>(1) Where the application is for outline planning permission and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the site area does not exceed 2.5 hectares, £462 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) of the site area; b) the site area exceeds 2.5 hectares, £11,432; and an additional £138 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) in excess of 2.5 hectares, subject to a maximum in total of £150,000. <p>(1A) Where the application is for permission in principle £402 for each 0.1ha of the site area.</p>
	<p>(2) in other cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) where the number of dwellinghouses to be created by the development is 50 or fewer, £462 for each dwellinghouse; b) where the number of dwellinghouses to be created by the development exceeds 50, £22,859; and an additional £138 for each dwellinghouse in excess of 50 dwellinghouses, subject to a maximum in total of £300,000. 	<p>(2) in other cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) where the number of dwellinghouses to be created by the development is 50 or fewer, £462 for each dwellinghouse; b) where the number of dwellinghouses to be created by the development exceeds 50, £22,859; and an additional £138 for each dwellinghouse in excess of 50 dwellinghouses, subject to a maximum in total of £300,000.

	<p>(1) Where the application is for outline planning permission and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the site area does not exceed 2.5 hectares, £462 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) of the site area; b) the site area exceeds 2.5 hectares, £11,432; and an additional £138 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) in excess of 2.5 hectares, subject to a maximum in total of £150,000. <p>(1A) Where the application is for permission in principle</p> <p>£402 for each 0.1ha of the site area.</p>	<p>(1) Where the application is for outline planning permission and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the site area does not exceed 2.5 hectares, £462 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) of the site area; b) the site area exceeds 2.5 hectares, £11,432; and an additional £138 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) in excess of 2.5 hectares, subject to a maximum in total of £150,000. <p>(1A) Where the application is for permission in principle</p> <p>£402 for each 0.1ha of the site area.</p>
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2. The erection of buildings (other than buildings in categories 1, 3, 4, 5 or 7).

<p>(2) in other cases:</p> <p>a) where no floor space (as measured to the outside wall) is to be created by the development, £234;</p> <p>b) where the area of gross floor space to be created by the development does not exceed 40 square metres, £234;</p> <p>c) where the area of the gross floor space to be created by the development exceeds 40 square metres, but does not exceed 75 square metres, £462;</p> <p>d) where the area of the gross floor space to be created by the development exceeds 75 square metres, but does not exceed 3750 square metres, £462 for each 75 square metres (or part thereof) of that area;</p> <p>e) where the area of gross floor space to be created by the development exceeds 3750 square metres, £22,859; and an additional £138 for each 75 square metres (or part thereof) in excess of 3750 square metres, subject to a maximum in total of £300,000.</p>	<p>(2) in other cases:</p> <p>a) where no floor space (as measured to the outside wall) is to be created by the development, £234;</p> <p>b) where the area of gross floor space to be created by the development does not exceed 40 square metres, £234;</p> <p>c) where the area of the gross floor space to be created by the development exceeds 40 square metres, but does not exceed 75 square metres, £462;</p> <p>d) where the area of the gross floor space to be created by the development exceeds 75 square metres, but does not exceed 3750 square metres, £462 for each 75 square metres (or part thereof) of that area;</p> <p>e) where the area of gross floor space to be created by the development exceeds 3750 square metres, £22,859; and an additional £138 for each 75 square metres (or part thereof) in excess of 3750 square metres, subject to a maximum in total of £300,000.</p>
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	<p>(1) Where the application is for outline planning permission and:</p> <p>(a) the site area does not exceed 2.5 hectares, £462 each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) of the site area;</p> <p>(b) the site area exceeds 2.5 hectares, £11,432; and an additional £138 for each additional hectare (or part thereof) in excess of 2.5 hectares, subject to a maximum in total of £150,000.</p> <p>(1A) where the application is for permission in principle £402 for each 0.1ha of the site area.</p>	<p>(1) Where the application is for outline planning permission and:</p> <p>(a) the site area does not exceed 2.5 hectares, £462 each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) of the site area;</p> <p>(b) the site area exceeds 2.5 hectares, £11,432; and an additional £138 for each additional hectare (or part thereof) in excess of 2.5 hectares, subject to a maximum in total of £150,000.</p> <p>(1A) where the application is for permission in principle £402 for each 0.1ha of the site area.</p>
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3. The erection, on land used for the purposes of agriculture, of buildings to be used for agricultural purposes (other than buildings in category 4).

(2) in other cases:
 (a) where the area of gross floor space to be created by the development does not exceed 465 square metres, **£96**;
 (b) where the area of gross floor space to be created by the development exceeds 465 square metres but does not exceed 540 square metres, **£462**;
 (c) where the area of the gross floor space to be created by the development exceeds 540 square metres but does not exceed 4215 square metres, **£462** for the first 540 square metres, and an additional **£462** for each 75 square metres (or part thereof) in excess of 540 square metres; and
 (d) where the area of gross floor space to be created by the development exceeds 4215 square metres, **£22,859**; and an additional **£138** for each 75 square metres (or part thereof) in excess of 4215 square metres, subject to a maximum in total of **£300,000**.

(2) in other cases:
 (a) where the area of gross floor space to be created by the development does not exceed 465 square metres, **£96**;
 (b) where the area of gross floor space to be created by the development exceeds 465 square metres but does not exceed 540 square metres, **£462**;
 (c) where the area of the gross floor space to be created by the development exceeds 540 square metres but does not exceed 4215 square metres, **£462** for the first 540 square metres, and an additional **£462** for each 75 square metres (or part thereof) in excess of 540 square metres; and
 (d) where the area of gross floor space to be created by the development exceeds 4215 square metres, **£22,859**; and an additional **£138** for each 75 square metres (or part thereof) in excess of 4215 square metres, subject to a maximum in total of **£300,000**.

4. The erection of glasshouses on land used for the purposes of agriculture.	(1) Where the area of gross floor space to be created by the development does not exceed 465 square metres, £96 ; (2) where the area of gross floor space to be created by the development exceeds 465 square metres, £2,580 .	(1) Where the area of gross floor space to be created by the development does not exceed 465 square metres, £96 ; (2) where the area of gross floor space to be created by the development exceeds 465 square metres, £2,580 .
5. The erection, alteration or replacement of plant or machinery.	(1) Where the site area does not exceed 5 hectares, £462 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) of the site area; (2) Where the site area exceeds 5 hectares, £22,859 ; and an additional £138 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) in excess of 5 hectares, subject to a maximum in total of £300,000 .	(1) Where the site area does not exceed 5 hectares, £462 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) of the site area; (2) Where the site area exceeds 5 hectares, £22,859 ; and an additional £138 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) in excess of 5 hectares, subject to a maximum in total of £300,000 .
6. The enlargement, improvement or other alteration of existing dwelling houses.	(1) Where the application relates to one dwellinghouse, £206 ; (2) Where the application relates to two or more dwellinghouses, £407 .	(1) Where the application relates to one dwellinghouse, £206 ; (2) Where the application relates to two or more dwellinghouses, £407 .
7. The carrying out of operations (including the erection of a building) within the curtilage of an existing dwellinghouse, for purposes ancillary to the enjoyment of the dwellinghouse as such, or the erection or construction of gates, fences, walls or other means of enclosure along a boundary of the curtilage of an existing dwellinghouse.	£206	£206
8. The construction of car parks, service roads and other means of access on land used for the purposes of a single undertaking, where the development is required for a purpose incidental to the existing use of the land.	£234	£234

<p>9. The carrying out of any operations connected with exploratory drilling for oil or natural gas.</p>	<p>(1) Where the site area does not exceed 7.5 hectares, £508 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) of the site area; (2) where the site area exceeds 7.5 hectares, £38,070; and an additional £151 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) in excess of 7.5 hectares, subject to a maximum in total of £300,000.</p>	<p>(1) Where the site area does not exceed 7.5 hectares, £508 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) of the site area; (2) where the site area exceeds 7.5 hectares, £38,070; and an additional £151 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) in excess of 7.5 hectares, subject to a maximum in total of £300,000.</p>
<p>10. A The carrying out of any operations (other than operations coming within category 9) for the winning and working of oil or natural gas.</p>	<p>Where the site area: (a) does not exceed 15 hectares, £257 for each 0.1 hectare of the site area, (b) exceeds 15 hectares, £32,100; and an additional £126 for each 0.1 hectare in excess of 15 hectares, subject to a maximum in total of £78,000.</p>	<p>Where the site area: (a) does not exceed 15 hectares, £257 for each 0.1 hectare of the site area, (b) exceeds 15 hectares, £38,520; and an additional £151 for each 0.1 hectare in excess of 15 hectares, subject to a maximum in total of £78,000.</p>

<p>11. The carrying out of any operations not coming within any of the above categories.</p>	<p>1. In the case of operations for the winning and working of minerals: (a) where the site area does not exceed 15 hectares, £234 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) of the site area; (b) where the site area exceeds 15 hectares, £34,934; and an additional £138 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) in excess of 15 hectares, subject to a maximum in total of £78,000; 2. In any other case, £234 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) of the site area, subject to a maximum in total of £2,028.</p>	<p>1. In the case of operations for the winning and working of minerals: (a) where the site area does not exceed 15 hectares, £234 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) of the site area; (b) where the site area exceeds 15 hectares, £34,934; and an additional £138 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) in excess of 15 hectares, subject to a maximum in total of £78,000; 2. In any other case, £234 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) of the site area, subject to a maximum in total of £2,028.</p>
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II. Uses of Land		
<p>1. The change of use of a building to use as one or more separate dwellinghouses.</p>	<p>1. Where the change of use is from a previous use as a single dwellinghouse to use as two or more single dwellinghouses: (a) where the change of use is to use as 50 or fewer dwellinghouses, £462 for each additional dwellinghouse; (b) where the change of use is to use as more than 50 dwellinghouses, £22,859; and an additional £138 for each dwellinghouse in excess of 50 dwellinghouses, subject to a maximum in total of £300,000;</p>	<p>1. Where the change of use is from a previous use as a single dwellinghouse to use as two or more single dwellinghouses: (a) where the change of use is to use as 50 or fewer dwellinghouses, £462 for each additional dwellinghouse; (b) where the change of use is to use as more than 50 dwellinghouses, £22,859; and an additional £138 for each dwellinghouse in excess of 50 dwellinghouses, subject to a maximum in total of £300,000;</p>
	<p>(2) in all other cases:</p>	<p>(2) in all other cases:</p>
	<p>(a) where the change of use is to use as 50 or fewer dwellinghouses, £462 for each dwellinghouse;</p>	<p>(a) where the change of use is to use as 50 or fewer dwellinghouses, £462 for each dwellinghouse;</p>
	<p>(b) where the change of use is to use as more than 50 dwellinghouses, £22,859; and an additional £138 for each dwellinghouse in excess of 50 dwellinghouses, subject to a maximum in total of £300,000.</p>	<p>(b) where the change of use is to use as more than 50 dwellinghouses, £22,859; and an additional £138 for each dwellinghouse in excess of 50 dwellinghouses, subject to a maximum in total of £300,000.</p>

<p>2. The use of land for:</p> <p>a) the disposal of refuse or waste materials;</p> <p>b) the deposit of material remaining after minerals have been extracted from land; or</p> <p>c) the storage of minerals in the open.</p>	<p>(1) Where the site area does not exceed 15 hectares, £234 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) of the site area;</p> <p>(2) where the site area exceeds 15 hectares, £34,934; and an additional £138 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) in excess of 15 hectares, subject to a maximum in total of £78,000.</p>	<p>(1) Where the site area does not exceed 15 hectares, £234 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) of the site area;</p> <p>(2) where the site area exceeds 15 hectares, £34,934; and an additional £138 for each 0.1 hectare (or part thereof) in excess of 15 hectares, subject to a maximum in total of £78,000.</p>
<p>3. The making of a material change in the use of a building or land (other than a material change of use in category 11 or 12(a), (b) or (c)).</p>	<p>£462</p>	<p>£462</p>
III. Scale of Fees in Respect of Applications for Consent to Display Advertisements		
<p>1. Advertisements displayed externally on business premises, the forecourt of business premises or other land within the curtilage of business premises, wholly with reference to all or any of the following matters:</p> <p>a) the nature of the business or other activity carried on the premises;</p> <p>b) the goods sold or the services provided on the premises; or</p> <p>c) the name and qualifications of the person carrying on such business or activity or supplying such goods or services.</p>	<p>£132</p>	<p>£132</p>
<p>2. Advertisements for the purpose of directing members of the public to, or otherwise drawing attention to the existence of, business premises which are in the same locality as the site on which the advertisement is to be displayed but which are not visible from that site.</p>	<p>£132</p>	<p>£132</p>
<p>3. All other advertisements.</p>	<p>£462</p>	<p>£462</p>

Lawful development certificate (LDC)		
LDC – Section 191(1)(a) or (b) application for a certificate to establish the lawfulness of an existing land-use, or of development already carried out.	Same as Full for that use or operation	Same as Full for that use or operation
LDC – Section 191(1) (c) application for a certificate to establish that it was lawful not to comply with a particular condition or other limitation imposed	£234	£234
LDC – Section 192(1)(a) or (b) application for a certificate to state that a proposed use or development would be lawful.	Half the normal planning fee if submitting a new application for that use or operation.	Half the normal planning fee if submitting a new application for that use or operation.
Prior approval		
Construction of new dwellinghouses: 50 dwellinghouses or fewer	£334 for each dwellinghouse	£334 for each dwellinghouse
Construction of new dwellinghouses: More than 50 dwellinghouses	£16,525 + £100 for each dwellinghouse in excess of 50 Maximum fee of £300,000	£16,525 + £100 for each dwellinghouse in excess of 50 Maximum fee of £300,000
Additional storeys on a home	N/A	£96
Enlargement of a dwellinghouse (which exceeds the limits in paragraph A.1(f) of Part 1 Class A of Schedule 2	£96	£96
Agricultural and Forestry buildings & operations	£96	£96
Demolition of buildings	£96	£96
Communications (previously referred to as ‘Telecommunications Code Systems Operators’)	£462	£462
Change of Use from Shops (Class A1), Professional and Financial Services (Class A2), Takeaways (Class A5), Betting Offices, Pay Day Loan Shops or Launderettes to Offices (Class B1a)	£96	£96
Change of Use of a building and any land within its curtilage from Business (Use Class B1), Hotels (Use Class C1), Residential Institutions (Use Class C2), Secure Residential Institutions (Use Class C2A) or Assembly and Leisure (Use Class D2) to a State Funded School or Registered Nursery	£96	£96
Change of Use of a building and any land within its curtilage from an Agricultural Building to a State-Funded School or Registered Nursery	£96	£96

Change of Use of a building and any land within its curtilage from an Agricultural Building to a flexible use within Shops (Use Class A1), Financial and Professional services (Use Class A2), Restaurants and Cafes (Use Class A3), Business (Use Class B1), Storage or Distribution (Use Class B8), Hotels (Use Class C1), or Assembly or Leisure (Use Class D2)	£96	£96
Change of Use of a building and any land within its curtilage from Offices (Use Class B1a) Use to Dwellinghouses (Use Class C3)	£96	£96
Change of Use of a building and any land within its curtilage from an Agricultural Building to Dwellinghouses (Use Class C3)	£96 ; or £206 if it includes building operations in connection with the change of use	£96 ; or £206 if it includes building operations in connection with the change of use
Change of use of a building from Shops (Use Class A1), Financial and Professional Services (Use Class A2), Betting Offices, Pay Day Loan Shops, Launderette; or a mixed use combining one of these uses and use as a dwellinghouse to Dwellinghouses (Use Class C3)	£96 ; or £206 if it includes building operations in connection with the change of use	£96 ; or £206 if it includes building operations in connection with the change of use
Change of use of a building and any land within its curtilage from Light Industrial (Use Class B1c) to Dwellinghouses (Use Class C3)	£96	£96
Change of Use of a building and any land within its curtilage from Amusement Arcades/Centres and Casinos (Sui Generis Uses) to Dwellinghouses (Use Class C3)	£96 ; or £206 if it includes building operations in connection with the change of use	£96 ; or £206 if it includes building operations in connection with the change of use
Change of Use of a building from Shops (Use Class A1), Financial and Professional Services (Use Class A2), Betting Offices, Pay Day Loan Shops and Casinos (Sui Generis Uses) to Restaurants and Cafés (Use Class A3)	£96 ; or £206 if it includes building operations in connection with the change of use	£96 ; or £206 if it includes building operations in connection with the change of use
Change of Use of a building from Shops (Use Class A1) and Financial and Professional Services (Use Class A2), Betting Offices, Pay Day Loan Shops (Sui Generis Uses) to Assembly and Leisure Uses (Use Class D2)	£96	£96
Change of Use from Shops (Class A1), Professional and Financial Services (Class A2), Takeaways (Class A5), Betting Offices, Pay Day Loan Shops or Launderettes to Offices (Class B1a)	£96	£96

Development Consisting of the Erection or Construction of a Collection Facility within the Curtilage of a Shop	£96	£96
Erection, extension or alteration of a university building	N/A	£96
Temporary Use of Buildings or Land for the Purpose of Commercial Film-Making and the Associated Temporary Structures, Works, Plant or Machinery required in Connection with that Use	£96	£96
Installation, Alteration or Replacement of other Solar Photovoltaics (PV) equipment on the Roofs of Non-domestic Buildings, up to a Capacity of 1 Megawatt	£96	£96

Reserved matters		
Application for approval of reserved matters following outline approval	In respect of reserved matters you must pay a sum equal to or greater than what would be payable at current rates for approval of all the reserved matters. If this amount has already been paid then the fee is £462	In respect of reserved matters you must pay a sum equal to or greater than what would be payable at current rates for approval of all the reserved matters. If this amount has already been paid then the fee is £462
Approval/variation/discharge of condition		
Application for removal or variation of a condition following grant of planning permission	£234	£234
Request to discharge one or more planning conditions or for confirmation of compliance with one or more planning conditions. No charge is made for the following:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requests relating to Listed Building Consent • Requests relating to Tree Works Consent 	£34 per request for Householder otherwise £116 per request	£34 per request for Householder otherwise £116 per request
Application for a non-material amendment following a grant of planning permission or permission in principle		
Applications in respect of householder developments	£34	£34
Applications in respect of other developments	£234	£234
Hazardous substances consents		
For proposals involving the presence of a substance in excess of twice the controlled quantity	£400	£400
For applications where no one substance exceeds twice the controlled quantity	£250	£250
An application for the removal of conditions attached to a grant of consent or for the continuation of a consent upon partial change in ownership of the land	£200	£200
Certificates of Appropriate Alternative Development		
Applications in respect of certificates of appropriate alternative development	£234	£234

Concessions	
Exemptions from payment:	Details of when exemptions apply are set out within The Town and Country Planning (Fees for Applications, Deemed Applications and Site Visits) (England) Regulations (as amended) (https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/2920/contents/made). Additionally, exemptions for other types of application are detailed below.
	For alterations, extensions, etc. to a dwelling house , where the alteration is for the benefit of a registered disabled person
	An application solely for the carrying out of the operations for the purpose of providing a means of access for disabled persons to or within a building or premises to which members of the public are admitted
	Listed Building Consent
	Planning applications for demolition of unlisted buildings within conservation areas.
	Works to Trees covered by a Tree Preservation Order or in a Conservation Area
	Hedgerow Removal
	If the proposal is the first revision of an application for development of the same character or description on the same site by the same applicant within 12 months of making the earlier application if withdrawn, or the date of decision if granted or refused and NOT a duplicate application made by the same applicant within 28 days then a “free-go” exemption may be available. Applicants cannot benefit from more than one free-go per application site. This table (https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/574500/When_are_applications_eligible_for_a_free_go_.pdf) sets out the type of application which can benefit from a “free go” and the conditions and requirements to be eligible.
	An application for a “free-go” needs to be received by 5pm no the working day it expires (e.g. if a decision notice is dated 12 March 2020 the “free-go” can be submitted up to and including 5pm on 12 March 2021).
	If the application is for a lawful development certificate, for existing use, where an application for planning permission for the same development would be exempt from the need to pay a planning fee under any other planning fee regulation
	There is no fee for a prior approval application where a planning application for the same site is submitted at the same time by or on behalf of the same person
	If the application is for consent to display an advertisement following either a withdrawal of an earlier application (before notice of decision was issued) or where the application is made following refusal of consent for display of an advertisement, and where the application is made by or on behalf of the same person.
	An application for a “free-go” needs to be received by 5pm no the working day it expires (e.g. if a decision notice is dated or the 12 March 2020 the “free-go” can be submitted up to and including 5pm on 12 March 2021).
	If the application is for consent to display an advertisement which results from a direction under Regulation 7 of The Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) (England) Regulations 2007 dis-applying deemed consent under Regulation 6 to the advertisement in question
	If the application relates to a condition or conditions on an application for Listed Building Consent or planning permission for relevant demolition in a Conservation Area

<p>If the application is for a Certificate of Lawfulness of Proposed Works to a listed building</p> <p>'Second application' exemption for applications for prior approval under Part 20 Construction of up to 2 storeys to create new flats on the topmost residential storey of a building which is an existing purpose-built, detached block of flats which are made by the same applicant, in respect of the same character or description of development on the same site or part of the same site and within 12 months of a determination of an earlier application (where a fee has previously been paid) under Part 20 or, in the case of an earlier application under Part 20 which was withdrawn, the date when that application was received by the local planning authority.</p>
<p>Reductions to payments</p>
<p>If the application is being made on behalf of a non-profit making sports club, society or other organisation for making a material change of use or works for playing fields not involving buildings then the fee is £462</p>
<p>If the application is being made on behalf of a parish or community council then the fee is 50% of the application fee (with the exception of submissions for discharge of conditions where the full fee is payable).</p>
<p>If the application is an alternative proposal being submitted on the same site by the same applicant on the same day, the fee shall be:</p> <p>(a) the highest of the amounts calculated for each of the alternative proposals, plus</p> <p>(b) an amount equal to the sum of all the alternative proposal added together (excluding that calculated under (a)) divided by 2.</p>
<p>In respect of reserved matters you must pay a sum equal to or greater than what would be payable at current rates for approval of all the reserved matters. If this amount has already been paid then the fee is £462.</p>
<p>If the application is for a Lawful Development Certificate for a Proposed use or development, then the fee is 50% of the fee due if a full planning application were submitted.</p>
<p>If two or more applications are submitted for different proposals on the same day and relating to the same site then you must pay the fee for the highest fee plus half sum of the others.</p>
<p>Where an application relates to development which is within more than one fee category, the correct fee is simply the highest of the fees payable (this does not apply if residential (dwellinghouses) are proposed).</p>

PLANNING (DISCRETIONARY)

Newark and Sherwood's Planning Development and Planning Policy departments produces a variety of documents, many of which can be obtained free of charge, however on occasion we may need to charge for our documents and discretionary services on a cost-recovery basis to enable them to continue to be provided.

Pre Application Advice**Why Apply?**

The pre-application phase of development management is part of a positive and proactive planning process. Engagement prior to a planning application being formally submitted can be critically important and should provide the applicant and the Council with the opportunity to gain a clear understanding of the objectives of and any constraints on development.

It also provides an opportunity for wider engagement, where appropriate, with other stakeholders, including the local community, which can deliver better outcomes for all parties.

We provide a comprehensive pre-application advice service. In order to provide a high quality and efficient service, which includes amongst other things consultation with key stakeholders, a service fee is required. Pre-application advice will:

- Identify and assess the prospective application against Council policies and standards;
- Where requested, arrange to attend a meeting with the prospective applicant (normally at the Council Offices);
- Where specialist advice is requested at a meeting, the necessary officers will attend subject to availability; and
- Provide a detailed written response in the context of the plans/information provided and meeting discussions which will include a list of supporting documents that would need to be submitted with any application to ensure that it is valid on receipt, a list of possible conditions that could be attached to any similar proposal if submitted (providing that the proposal would not be unacceptable), and details of any responses received from statutory and other consultees through the pre-application process.

Where follow up advice is sought, this must be made in writing and must include the original planning reference given by the Council and clear details of the additional advice being requested. Any such requests will be acknowledged in writing within 1 week. If you then wish to proceed, the fee must be paid in full prior to any advice being issued.

Qualification

Any views or opinions expressed are in good faith, without prejudice to the formal consideration of any planning application, which will be subject to formal public consultation (which will include the relevant Town or Parish Council) and ultimately decided by the Council.

It should be noted that subsequent alterations to legislation or local, regional and national policies might affect the advice given.

Processing of Planning Applications Submitted After Advice Sought

The planning service will seek to process applications within the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) prescribed timescale. Applications submitted following pre-application advice may take less time to determine. Applications that have been submitted in the absence of any pre-application discussions are likely to be refused without further negotiation where significant amendments are required to make the development acceptable. Caution should be exercised in respect of pre-application advice for schemes that are not submitted within a short time of the Council's advice letter.

The pre-application advice application form may be found on our website.

If you have any queries regarding our pre-application advice service please visit our website (<https://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/pre-applicationadvice/>) or contact us by email at planning@nsdc.info or telephone 01636 650000.

Unless otherwise stated, the fees for this service are fixed and will include the following (**charges are inclusive of VAT**). Terms and conditions. Standard fees must be paid on submission of the request for advice.

Development Category	2021/22 Charge	2022/23 Charge
<p>CATEGORY A - PRE-APPLICATION ADVICE ON A DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL New floor-space or change of use of 10,000 square metres or more (except where the proposal would provide 100 or more dwellings) or where the site area is 2 hectares or more. Development subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).</p>	<p>Fixed charge of £1,540 - with an additional meeting if required.</p> <p>This would cover a site visit, up to 3 no. 1 hour meetings) with the case officer and one letter. Schemes requiring a greater amount of Officer input and/or review of statements by third parties to be agreed on a bespoke basis by the Business Manager, Planning Development</p>	<p>Fixed charge of £1,571 - with an additional meeting if required.</p> <p>This would cover a site visit, up to 3 no. 1 hour meetings) with the case officer and one letter. Schemes requiring a greater amount of Officer input and/or review of statements by third parties to be agreed on a bespoke basis by the Business Manager, Planning Development</p>
<p>CATEGORY B – LARGE SCALE MAJOR DEVELOPMENT Residential development of 100 or more or where the site area is 4 hectares or more.</p>	<p>£1,920</p> <p>This will cover a site visit, up to 3 no. 1 hour meetings) with the case officer and one letter. For development proposals of a more significant nature, requiring more regular meetings, other officers in attendance or review of statements by third parties a bespoke fee will be agreed.</p>	<p>£1,958</p> <p>This will cover a site visit, up to 3 no. 1 hour meetings) with the case officer and one letter. For development proposals of a more significant nature, requiring more regular meetings, other officers in attendance or review of statements by third parties a bespoke fee will be agreed.</p>
<p>CATEGORY C – MAJOR DEVELOPMENT Residential development of between 50 and 99 dwellings (inclusive) dwellings or where the site area is 0.5 hectares up to less than 4 hectares.</p>	<p>£1,450</p> <p>This will cover a site visit, up to 2 no. 1 hour meetings with the case officer and one letter. Where additional advice is required and/or review of statements by third parties a bespoke fee will be determined by the Business Manager - Planning Development.</p>	<p>£1,479</p> <p>This will cover a site visit, up to 2 no. 1 hour meetings with the case officer and one letter. Where additional advice is required and/or review of statements by third parties a bespoke fee will be determined by the Business Manager - Planning Development.</p>

<p>CATEGORY D – SMALL SCALE MAJOR DEVELOPMENT Residential development of between 11 and 49 dwellings (inclusive) dwellings or where the site area is 0.5 hectares up to less than 4 hectares.</p>	<p>£1,030 This will cover a site visit, up to 2 no. 1 hour meetings with the case officer and one letter. Where additional advice is required and/or review of statements by third parties a bespoke fee will be determined by the Business Manager - Planning Development.</p>	<p>£1,051 This will cover a site visit, up to 2 no. 1 hour meetings with the case officer and one letter. Where additional advice is required and/or review of statements by third parties a bespoke fee will be determined by the Business Manager - Planning Development.</p>
<p>CATEGORY E – SMALL SCALE OTHER DEVELOPMENT Examples include: Residential development of between 2 and 10 dwellings or where the site area is below 0.5 hectares.</p>	<p>£580 This will cover a site visit, 1 hour meeting with the case officer and one letter.</p>	<p>£592 This will cover a site visit, 1 hour meeting with the case officer and one letter.</p>
<p>CATEGORY F – ALL OTHER DEVELOPMENT AND CONSENTS NOT WITHIN CATEGORIES B TO D BUT EXCLUDING HOUSEHOLDER DEVELOPMENT Examples include: 1 new dwelling. New floor space of less than 300 sqm or change of use (excluding change of use to 2 or more dwellings which falls within the above categories).</p>	<p>£204 This will cover a site visit, 1 hour meeting with the case officer and one letter.</p>	<p>£208 This will cover a site visit, 1 hour meeting with the case officer and one letter.</p>
<p>CATEGORY G – WIND TURBINES</p>	<p>£1,280 This will cover a site visit, 2 hour meeting with the case officer and one letter. For proposals of a more significant nature, requiring more regular meetings a bespoke fee will be agreed by the Business Manager, Planning Development</p>	<p>£1,306 This will cover a site visit, 2 hour meeting with the case officer and one letter. For proposals of a more significant nature, requiring more regular meetings a bespoke fee will be agreed by the Business Manager, Planning Development</p>

<p>CATEGORY H – HOUSEHOLDER APPLICATIONS Works to a house or within its garden. (NB. a fee DOES NOT apply to Listed Buildings in domestic use, for maintenance and repair advice (unless part of a redevelopment proposal – see pre-application categories above), or if the building represents heritage at risk (e.g. if on a risk register and/or in a Conservation Area at risk).</p>	<p>£64 This will cover a site visit by the case officer and one letter.</p>	<p>£65 This will cover a site visit by the case officer and one letter.</p>
<p>CATEGORY I – ADVICE WHICH IS NOT COVERED BY ANY OF THE ABOVE CATEGORIES OR REQUIRES A FEE TO BE AGREED WITH THE BUSINESS MANAGER - PLANNING DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>A bespoke fee will be agreed in advance based on the likely time taken, the level of experience of the Officer as well as other specialists required to provide any such advice.</p>	<p>A bespoke fee will be agreed in advance based on the likely time taken, the level of experience of the Officer as well as other specialists required to provide any such advice.</p>
<p>CATEGORY J - ADVICE ON PROPOSALS FOR WORKS TO TREES PROTECTED BY A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER OR WITHIN A CONSERVATION AREA</p>	<p>£50</p>	<p>£79</p>
<p>CATEGORY K - FOLLOW-UP ADVICE This is based on an amendment to the scheme in an attempt to make it acceptable but does not include complete alterations to developments that require e.g. reconsultation(s).</p>	<p>Half of the above fees for categories A to H. Category will be calculated on a bespoke basis.</p>	<p>Half of the above fees for categories A to H. Category will be calculated on a bespoke basis.</p>
<p>CATEGORY L - ANNUAL FEE FOR PRE-APPLICATION ADVICE FOR MAJOR LANDOWNERS This will cover up to 4 meetings per annum with an Officer and provide advice on day-to-day operational proposals associated with the land holding. Site visits will be undertaken throughout the year as required by the proposals being discussed. Written advice will be provided as required following the meetings. Excluded from this fee would be matters such as development proposals of land for major housing developments which would be subject to the fees in the schedule above.</p>	<p>£4,400</p>	<p>£4,490</p>

<p>CATEGORY M - PRE-APPLICATION PROPOSALS PRESENTED BY THE APPLICANT/DEVELOPER PRIOR TO SUBMISSION OF A PLANNING APPLICATION OR APPLICATIONS PRESENTED PRIOR TO DETERMINATION A few applications each year due to their scale and/or complex issues, for example, benefit from involving the community and Councillors. The case officer for these types of application will recommend to the developer/applicant that consultation is undertaken via a Developer Consultation Forum. The fee is in addition to the fee levels above.</p>	<p>£500 unless a Planning Performance Agreement has been entered into and includes this cost.</p>	<p>£510 unless a Planning Performance Agreement has been entered into and includes this cost.</p>
<p>CATEGORY N - EMPTY PROPERTIES (DWELLINGHOUSES) Available, at the discretion of the Council, to empty property owners who are working with the Council to bring their property back into habitable use.</p>	<p>£0</p>	<p>£0</p>
<p>CATEGORY O - VARIATIONS OR MODIFICATIONS TO A SECTION 106 PLANNING OBLIGATION Applicable when the variation or modification is not required following submission of a new planning application, i.e. those variations/modifications sought independently by a developer.</p>	<p>£100</p>	<p>£102</p>

<p>CATEGORY P - LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREAS Development that requires either listed building consent or might affect the character and/or setting of a listed building and/or conservation area.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>A meeting/consultation of no more than 1 hour will be provided free of charge.</p> <p>Thereafter, the fee to be paid will be dependent upon the amount of time that it will take to deal with the enquiry. Due to the bespoke nature of advice in relation to heritage assets, this will be calculated on a case-by-case basis. The fee will be advised and will be required to be paid prior to providing advice. The hourly rate will be those set out below.</p> <p>For heritage owners who are (a) on Universal Credit or similar; (b) owners of a High Street Heritage Action Zone (HAZ) scheme; or (c) owner of a Heritage at Risk property, advice will be provided without a charge. Evidence of Universal Credit (or similar) must be provided prior to a consultation/meeting.</p>
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Development Category	2021/22 Charge	2022/23 Charge
Business Manager	£120.00	£124.00
Senior Planner / Planning Technical Support Manager	£83.00	£85.50
Tree/Landscape Officer	N/A	£79.00
Conservation/Planning Officer	£72.00	£74.00
Trainee Planning Officer	£60.00	£62.00
Support Officer	£40.00	£41.00

Additional service	2021/22 Charge	2022/23 Charge
<p>Confirmation that Permitted Development rights have not been removed</p> <p>Not all properties benefit from permitted development (PD) rights. PD rights may have been removed by condition either in the original permission or any subsequent permissions or due to a property being in a designated area for example covered by an Article 4 Direction. The planning history and constraints/designations of the site will be checked and a response provided within 10 working days.</p>	Householder development £40.00 incl. VAT	Householder development £41.00 incl. VAT
<p>Confirmation that a planning Enforcement Notice has been complied with (including Listed Building, Breach of Condition etc.)</p> <p>Enforcement Notices are issued with requirements that must be undertaken as well as timescales for compliance. Should confirmation be required that these requirements have been met, a history check and/or site visit will be undertaken. A response will be provided within 10 working days.</p>	N/A	£120.00

Invalid Planning Application Charge

Applicants and Agents are encouraged to read the Validation guidance document which we have published on the Council's website (<https://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/validationchecklists/>) prior to submitting planning applications, as minor changes can happen between major revisions of the guidance. In order to reduce the costs associated with administering planning applications we encourage quality submissions. From 1 April, 2022, the service will be implementing a charge to recover the costs of handling invalid planning applications, due to a high number of invalid applications being handled by the authority which are returned to customers.

Following the first validation check, should an applicant or agent withdraw or fail to provide missing information within the relevant timescales as set out in the invalid letter, the service will mark the application as closed and return any fees, less the cost shown below (process cost-recovery):

10% of the fee, subject to a minimum of **£200** for Major Developments*;

10% of the fee, subject to a minimum of **£50** for Minor Developments*;

10% of the fee, subject to a minimum of **£25** for Other Developments (includes Householders and those applications which do not fall within the major, minor or other categories)*.

*Applications submitted as a variation of condition will be subject to **10%** of the fee

The major, minor and other categories of developments are those as set out within the Government's classification of development types (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/district-planning-matters-return-ps1-and-ps2>). What constitutes a major development is set out within the *Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015* .

Fees for monitoring of planning obligations

We carefully monitor all Legal Agreements in a transparent manner to ensure that contributions are spent on their intended purpose and that the associated development contributes to the sustainability of the area.

Where schemes have been closely monitored the community contributions expected from the development have been secured. Additionally the transaction stages become easier when confirmation has been sought that compliance has been made with the obligations.

The fees for monitoring of planning obligations are:

Obligations	2021/22 Charge	2022/23 Charge
Financial Obligations	£240	£240
Physical Obligation	£66	£66

Legal Agreements / S106 Planning Obligations	2021/22 Charge	2022/23 Charge
Request for confirmation of compliance with a legal agreement associated with a planning permission in relation to the sale of a property	£36	£36
Request for confirmation of compliance with a legal agreement associated with a planning permission in relation to the sale of a property where conformation requires background request.	£36 + £36 per hour for every additional hour spent on the research.	£36 + £36 per hour for every additional hour spent on the research.
Request for confirmation of compliance with a legal agreement associated with a planning permission through submission of details to demonstrate compliance where this is not specified in the legal agreement.	£100	£100
Request for confirmation of compliance with S106 Agreements through submission of details to comply or for subsequent requests to confirm requirements have been met.	£150	£150

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

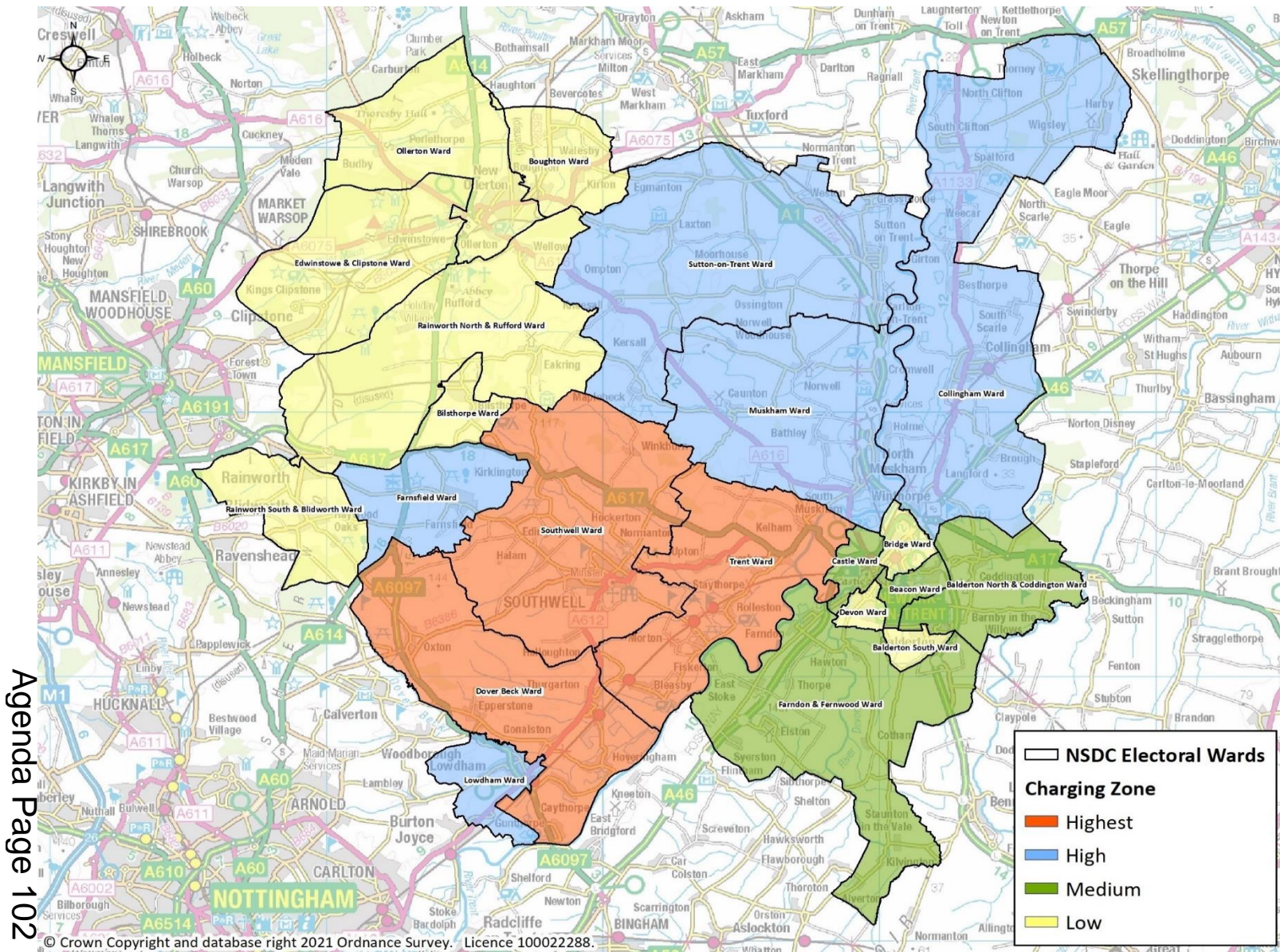
Development which creates new floorspace may be liable to pay CIL. This relates to full and reserved matters planning applications and Certificates of Lawfulness. This also includes development permitted by way of general consent (development which does not require submission of a planning application).

CIL is charged in pounds per square metre on net additional increase in internal floor space for qualifying development, in accordance with the provisions of the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended).

It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that they comply with the CIL Regulations, including understanding how the CIL Regulations apply to a specific development proposal and submitting all relevant information. Further information, including our CIL Charging Schedule can be found on our website at <https://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/cil/>.

Development Type	Cost per Square Metre
Commercial	
Non- residential uses (except retail)	£0
Retail (A1-A5)	£100
Residential	
Apartments (All Zones)	£0
Housing Low Zone 1	£0
Housing Medium Zone 2	£45
Housing High Zone 3	£70
Housing Very High Zone 4	£100

Community Infrastructure Levy Zones - Residential



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Policy Documents

Electronic pdf based documents can normally be obtained free from our website

Planning Policy documents	2021/22 Charge	2022/23 Charge
Amended Core Strategy (Adopted March 2019)	£15	£15
Allocations & Development Management DPD	£15	£15
Policies Map (also known as the Proposals Map)	£22	£22
Supplementary Planning Documents and Statement of Community Involvement	£0	£0

LAND CHARGES**Types of searches****Form LLC1**

Form LLC1 consists of a search of the local land charges register and reveals if there are any outstanding charges such as financial ones where money is owed to the council when work has been carried out on the property or land.

It will also tell you if, for example, the property is a listed building, in a conservation or smoke control zone, conditional planning applications as well as if any trees on the property are protected by tree preservation orders.

We no longer provide a search of the local land charges register as the service was in 2021 migrated to HM Land Registry's national register. You are able to access the digital service through Portal, Business Gateway and on HM Land Registry's GOV.UK pages.

Form CON29 and CON290

Form CON29 is a questionnaire and contains a series of standard questions covering information from various council departments. It contains Part 1 standard questions, known as CON29(R) revealing any road proposals or schemes, compulsory purchase orders, enforcement actions, building regulations or planning applications and formal/informal notices.

CON290 contains a series of further, optional questions and may be submitted as stand alone or with CON29. As with CON29, the questions cover various information from various council departments, including for example Houses in Multiple Occupation, Noise Abatement and Hazardous Substance Consents.

Most searches consist of both LLC1 and CON29, often referred to as a full search.

(Charges are inclusive of VAT where applicable)

Type of Search	Relevant Act or Order	2021/22 Charge	2022/23 Charge
LLC1 (Note: cannot charge VAT on this search)	<i>Local Land Charges Act 1975</i>	£26.00	N/A
CON29 Residential Searches	<i>Local Land Charges Act 1975</i>	£93.60 incl. VAT	£106.32 incl. VAT
Full Search Residential	<i>Local Land Charges Act 1975</i>	£119.60 Includes cost of LLC1 (£26.00) and CON29 Residential (£93.60 includes VAT). VAT is only applicable on CON29 element.	N/A
CON29 Commercial Searches	<i>Local Land Charges Act 1975</i>	£127.20 incl. VAT	£140.58 incl. VAT
Optional Question Q22.1(common land/commons green) & 22.2 (obtaining register and inspecting it)	<i>Local Land Charges Act 1975</i>	£45.00 incl. VAT	£47.52 incl. VAT
CON290 - optional questions (excludes requests for Q22) There is no charge for answering Q21 as we simply advise of the organisation(s) you should contact for further details	<i>Local Land Charges Act 1975</i>	£13.20 incl. VAT	£13.50 incl. VAT
Additional Written Enquiries	<i>Local Land Charges Act 1975</i>	£22.80 incl. VAT	£23.28 incl. VAT

Additional Parcels LLC1 (Note: cannot charge VAT on this search)	<i>Local Land Charges Act 1975</i>	£6.50 (Note: cannot charge VAT on this search) No change as currently monitoring progress of transfer of LLC1 search to The Land Registry	N/A
Additional Parcels - CON29 (additional cost to CON29 Commercial and Residential Search)	<i>Local Land Charges Act 1975</i>	£12.36 incl. VAT	£12.60 incl. VAT
Light Obstruction Notice – Registration Fee	<i>Rights of Light Act 1959</i>	£88.20 incl. VAT	£90.00 incl. VAT
Expedited Search – Quick return search (3 day turnaround) additional to CON29 commercial or residential searches	<i>Local Land Charges Act 1975</i>	£22.20 incl. VAT	£22.68 incl. VAT

CON29 Individual Requests	Residential 2021/22 Charge	Commercial 2021/22 Charge (includes VAT)	Residential 2022/23 Charge	Commercial 2022/23 Charge (includes VAT)
1.1 a-i	£18.60	£30.90	£19.02	£31.56
1.1 j-l	£12.72	£20.40	£13.02	£20.82
1.2	£8.75	£8.75	£8.94	£8.94
3.1	£2.06	£2.78	£2.10	£2.88
3.3	£3.71	£5.77	£3.78	£5.94
3.7	£3.71	£5.77	£3.78	£5.94
3.8	£2.06	£2.78	£2.10	£2.88
3.9	£2.06	£2.78	£2.10	£2.88
3.1	£10.80	£10.80	£11.04	£11.04
3.11	£2.06	£2.78	£2.10	£2.88
3.12	£5.66	£8.24	£5.82	£8.40
3.13	£3.71	£5.77	£3.78	£5.94
3.14	£3.71	£5.77	£3.78	£5.94
3.15	£6.70	£6.70	£6.84	£8.28

HERITAGE & CULTURE*(The charges below are subject to VAT)*

	2021/22 Charge	2022/23 Charge
<u>Theatre Hire:</u>		
<u>With Stage & Dressing Rooms as Equipped</u>		
<u>Full Theatre: 602 Seats</u>		
Per day with one performance - week days Commercial Hire	£1,836 (£1,530 + VAT)	£1,836 (£1,530 + VAT)
Per day with one performance - weekends Commercial Hire	£2,448 (£2,040 + VAT)	£2,448 (£2,040 + VAT)
Per day with two performances - weekdays Commercial Hire	£3,366 (£2,805 + VAT)	£3,366 (£2,805 + VAT)
Per day with two performances - weekends Commercial Hire	£3,978 (£3,315 + VAT)	£3,978 (£3,315 + VAT)
Week Hire: Monday-Saturday	£11,322 (£9,435 + VAT)	£11,322 (£9,435 + VAT)

<u>Non-Profit Making/Charity/Local</u>		
<u>Available all year Monday-Friday + off-peak weekends (at our discretion but excluding autumn)</u>		
<u>Current Stalls - only hirers to be phased into new pricing structure over two years</u>		
There is also an element of flexibility built into the fees and charges for non-profit making bodies, allowing the Theatre's discretion to offer a further reduction to community groups at a time when the Theatre may well be dark, but mindful that our costs and a profit must be covered.		
Per day with one performance - weekdays Non Profit Making/Charity/Voluntary	£1,260 (£1,050 + VAT)	£1,260 (£1,050 + VAT)
Per day with one performance - weekends Non Profit Making/Charity/Voluntary	£1,860 (£1,550 + VAT)	£1,860 (£1,550 + VAT)
Per day with two performances - weekdays Non Profit Making/Charity/Voluntary	£1,920 (£1,600 + VAT)	£1,920 (£1,600 + VAT)
Per day with two performances - weekends Non Profit Making/Charity/Voluntary	£2,520 (£2,100 + VAT)	£2,520 (£2,100 + VAT)
Conference: Full Theatre (Staffing, technical equipment and catering costs on application)	£2,520 (£2,100 + VAT)	£2,520 (£2,100 + VAT)

Theatre Hire : Supplementary Charges Per Hour (not including staffing)		
Technical/Dress:		
Commercial Hires	£94.20 (£78.50 + VAT)	£94.20 (£78.50 + VAT)
Non Profit Making/Charity/Voluntary	£79.80 (£66.50 + VAT)	£79.80 (£66.50 + VAT)
General Rehearsals: (No lights)		
Commercial Hires	£79.80 (£66.50 + VAT)	£79.80 (£66.50 + VAT)
Non Profit Making/Charity/Voluntary	£67.20 (£56.00 + VAT)	£67.20 (£56.00 + VAT)
Get In/Fit Up/Get Out		
Commercial Hires	£27.00 (£22.50 + VAT)	£27.00 (£22.50 + VAT)
Non Profit Making/Charity/Voluntary	£23.40 (£19.50 + VAT)	£23.40 (£19.50 + VAT)

Staffing Recharges: per hour		
Technical Manager - weekdays*	£42.00 (£35.00 + VAT)	£42.00 (£35.00 + VAT)
Technical Manager - weekends**	£48.00 (£40.00 + VAT)	£48.00 (£40.00 + VAT)
Technical Officer - weekdays*	£32.40 (£27.00 + VAT)	£32.40 (£27.00 + VAT)
Technical Officer - weekends**	£37.20 (£31.00 + VAT)	£37.20 (£31.00 + VAT)
Technical Assistant - weekdays*	£22.80 (£19.00 + VAT)	£22.80 (£19.00 + VAT)
Technical Assistant - weekends**	£27.60 (£23.00 + VAT)	£27.60 (£23.00 + VAT)
* Plus 20% on all rates for hours worked between 23:30 and 06:00 hours		
** Plus 20% on all rates for hours worked between 23:30 and 06:00 hours and plus 100% for all Bank Holiday working and 120% on all rates for hours worked on Bank Holidays between 23:30 and 06:00 hours		
Ticket Handling Fee		
Per Ticket - applicable to all professional productions	£1.50 (£1.25 + VAT)	£1.50 (£1.25 + VAT)
Per Ticket - applicable to all amateur productions, dependent on overall ticket price	50p - £1.50 (41.67p - £1.25 + VAT)	50p - £1.50 (41.67p - £1.25 + VAT)
Palace Membership Scheme <i>(Charges not subject to VAT)</i>		
Single membership	£11.00	£11.00
Couple's membership	£18.00	£18.00
Junior membership	£8.00	£8.00
Family membership	£30.00	£30.00

National Civil War Centre – Newark Museum			
Proposed Ticket Types	Notes	2021/22 Charge	2022/23 Charge
Day Tickets			
Adult	Ability to offer promotional discounts and flexible pricing to target specific audiences, promote specific events or encourage and increase local footfall and site awareness	£8.00	£8.00
Concession		£7.00	£7.00
Children 5-16		£4.00	£4.00
Children under 5		Free	Free
Family (up to 5)		£20.00	£20.00
Annual Pass - Adult		£15.95	£15.95
Annual Pass - Concession		£13.95	£13.95
Annual Pass - Children		£7.95	£7.95

Groups			
Group Visit (10 or more paying)	Flexibility for further discount to large groups and commercial operators in order to encourage larger and repeat bookings and capture a growth market	10% discount	10% discount
After-hours Evening Guided Visit: Minimum of 15 persons, must be booked at least four weeks in advance	90 min visit between the hours of 5pm and 9pm.	£15/head £2 discount for all partner organisations (EH, Art Fund, etc.)	£15/head £2 discount for all partner organisations (EH, Art Fund, etc.)
Object Handling Session (on top of day group rate) This is for groups who are looking for a hands-on experience.		£5/head , min 10, max per session 20	£5/head , min 10, max per session 20
Volunteer-led Town/Civil War Tour		£5 adult, £3 child	£5 adult, £3 child
Commercial: Town Tour	All to NSDC	£6/head	£6/head
Commercial: Castle Tour	£4 to go to the castle, £2 to NCWC	£6/head	£6/head
Commercial: Church Tour	£4 to go to the church, £2 to NCWC	£6/head	£6/head
Coach Parking @ Lorry Park	FOC	FOC	FOC

Miscellaneous Charges

(Charges subject to VAT, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2021/22 Charge	2022/23 Charge
After Dinner speaking	Original rate set to raise awareness of NCWC in opening year. Benchmarked against other history experts/speakers	£192 plus travel expenses (£160 + VAT)	£192 plus travel expenses (£160 + VAT)

<p>Room Hire</p>	<p>(projector, screen and lectern).</p> <p>There is an element of flexibility built into the fees and charges for all hires allowing discretion to offer a further reduction to community groups at a time when the space would not otherwise be in use, but mindful that our costs and a profit must be covered.</p> <p>Discounts may also be offered for multi-space bookings in order to develop bespoke, commercial package hires, eg for large scale conferences that also include the theatre auditorium.</p>		
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<p>Community Space <i>(Charges are not subject to VAT)</i></p>	<p>Costs dependent on whether booking is inside or outside of normal operating hours, and whether the pre-meeting set up, including number of client meetings, is extensive/labour intensive or involves additional staffing</p>	<p><u>Charity:</u> From £24/hr (£20 + VAT)</p> <p><u>Educational/ Training/Meeting:</u> From £30/hr (£25 + VAT)</p> <p><u>Event Rate:</u> £44.40 - £62.40/hr (£37 - £52 + VAT)</p>	<p><u>Community Hire:</u> From £0/hr (limited hours)</p> <p><u>Charity:</u> From £24/hr (£20 + VAT)</p> <p><u>Educational/ Training/Meeting:</u> From £30/hr (£25 + VAT)</p> <p><u>Event Rate:</u> £44.40 - £62.40/hr (£37 - £52 + VAT)</p>
<p>Byron Room</p>	<p>Costs dependent on whether booking is inside or outside of normal operating hours, and whether the pre-meeting set up, including number of client meetings, is extensive/labour intensive or involves additional staffing.</p>	<p><u>Charity:</u> From £24/hr (£20 + VAT)</p> <p><u>Educational/ Training/Meeting:</u> From £30/hr (£25 + VAT)</p> <p><u>Event Rate:</u> £44.40 - £62.40/hr (£37 - £52 + VAT)</p>	<p><u>Community Hire:</u> From £0/hr (limited hours)</p> <p><u>Charity:</u> From £24/hr (£20 + VAT)</p> <p><u>Educational/ Training/Meeting:</u> From £30/hr (£25 + VAT)</p> <p><u>Event Rate:</u> £44.40 - £62.40/hr (£37 - £52 + VAT)</p>

<p>Workshop <i>(Charges are not subject to VAT)</i></p>	<p>Charge based on self-serviced hire. The price will increase by 20% to cover VAT applicable to hire where services are required.</p>	<p>£15.50 - £25</p>	<p>£15.50 - £25</p>
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<p>Tudor Hall</p>	<p>New proposed structure to ensure ability to remain competitive and create a bespoke hire dependent on the client's needs, whether booking is inside or outside of normal operating hours, and whether the pre-meeting set up, including number of client meetings, is extensive/labour intensive or involves additional staffing</p>	<p><u>Hourly rate:</u> £102, max 3 hr hire (£85 + VAT)</p> <p><u>Day rate for meetings:</u> Charity/Community £474 (£395 + VAT)</p> <p>Corporate £714 (£595 + VAT)</p> <p><u>Event rate:</u> £954 - £1,560 (£795 - £1,300 + VAT)</p>	<p><u>Hourly rate:</u> £102, max 3 hr hire (£85 + VAT)</p> <p><u>Day rate for meetings:</u> Charity/Community £474 (£395 + VAT)</p> <p>Corporate £714 (£595 + VAT)</p> <p><u>Event rate:</u> £954 - £1,560 (£795 - £1,300 + VAT)</p>
<p>Hire a costumed performer</p>		<p>£105/evening</p>	<p>£105/evening</p>

Hire Location	Additional Information	2021/22 Charge	2022/23 Charge
In Hours – Guided tours	Occupancy: Max. 25 people	£6/head, minimum 15, max 25	£6/head, minimum 15, max 25
Workshops	To be paid in advance when booking	Price by request	Price by request
Photocopying		£1 A4 £1.50 A3	£1 A4 £1.50 A3
Scan Orders	This price includes VAT. Postage is extra.	£5.50 £6.50 £9.00	£7.50 £8.50 £11.00
Microfiche Copies		£5.00 plus £2.00 admin (very rarely requested)	£20.00 plus £10.00 admin
Own Camera	It is possible for researchers to use their own camera to take photos of documents and objects. Copyright limitations apply.	£5.00 – reflects time processing charges	£10.00 – reflects time processing charges
Digital reprographics (on plain paper, glossy photo paper, CD or by e mail attachment – please specify)	Museum staff can take photos of documents or objects for visitors. Please note this service may not be available same day – orders will be processed ASAP. Copyright limitations apply.	£10.00 – reflects time processing charges	£15.00 – reflects time processing charges

<p>Publication</p>	<p>There will be no charge for visitors taking photographs on the museum premises, so long as the images produced are for their own personal use and not intended for publication.</p> <p>Cost per image is based on one use only. Two uses will attract two charges per image. Three uses will attract three charges per image. For example, one use is display, two uses is display and publication (book), three uses is display, publication (book) and leaflet.</p>	<p>Commercial Organisations (Newspapers, Journals, magazines, TV, etc.): £100.00 - per image</p> <p>Local Authority, Voluntary or Charitable Organisations: £20.00 - per image</p> <p>Corporate Products (annual reports, TV): £100.00 - per image</p> <p>Commercial products (cards, calendars, jigsaws etc.): £150.00 - per image</p>	<p>Commercial Organisations (Newspapers, Journals, magazines, TV, etc.): £150.00 - per image</p> <p>Local Authority, Voluntary or Charitable Organisations: £25.00 - per image</p> <p>Corporate Products (annual reports, TV): £150.00 - per image</p> <p>Commercial products (cards, calendars, jigsaws etc.): £150.00 - per image</p>
<p>Long Term Archaeological Storage at Museum Resource Centre</p>	<p>Cost is based on English Heritage Calculations. One off fees.</p>	<p>£160 per box</p>	<p>£250 per box</p>

Other Income (Charges are inclusive of VAT)	Additional Information	2021/22 charge	2022/23 charge
Loans Box Fines	Late return of boxes	£16.00	£16.00
Out of District Schools Travel Expenses	Flat fee	Price by request - We will consider outreach for schools on a case by case basis and price accordingly.	Price by request - We will consider outreach for schools on a case by case basis and price accordingly.
Discovery box – Cost per hire	Loan period is 2 weeks – fines for late returns	£20 per box for two weeks	£20 per box for two weeks
Education programme at NCWC	<p>To be paid on day of visit by cash/cheque/card or by invoice</p> <p>Option to build bespoke package on request, price according to resource allocation and timescales.</p> <p>KS5, HE and FE students to reflect bespoke nature of events and level of expertise required.</p>	<p><u>KS1-KS3 students</u> One facilitated activity, one self-led activity: £4.50 per head - Half day (2 - 2.5 hr) visit</p> <p>One facilitated activity, two self-led activities: £7 per head - Full day visit</p> <p>Two facilitated activities, one self-led activity: £6.00 per head for half day visit</p> <p><u>KS5, FE and HE</u> £8 per head full day visit</p>	<p><u>KS1-KS3 students</u> One facilitated activity, one self-led activity: £4.50 per head - Half day (2 - 2.5 hr) visit</p> <p>One facilitated activity, two self-led activities: £7 per head - Full day visit</p> <p>Two facilitated activities, one self-led activity: £6.00 per head for half day visit</p> <p><u>KS5, FE and HE</u> £8 per head full day visit</p>

NEWARK CASTLE*(Charges are inclusive of VAT where applicable)*

Purpose		2021/22 Charge	2022/23 Charge
Guided Tours	Adult	£6.00	£6.00
	Senior	£5.00	£5.00
	Child	£3.00	£3.00
	Family	£16.00	£16.00
	Private, Out of Hours, Subject Specialist Tours (per person)	£10 - £15	£10 - £15
	Ghost Tour Commercial Hire	* see events below	* see events below
Hire of Gardens	Charity	£250 plus staffing, security and other anciliary charges	£250 plus staffing, security and other anciliary charges
Hire of Gardens	Commercial	£800 per day	£800 per day
Hire of Castle	For Events	£50 - £100 per hour plus staffing, security and other aciliary charges (dependant on number of spaces required)	£50 - £100 per hour plus staffing, security and other aciliary charges (dependant on number of spaces required)

Hire of Gardens for weddings <i>Additional charges may apply for equipment hire where necessary</i>	Bandstand October - March	£480 (Mon - Thurs) £528 (Fri & Sun) £576 (Sat)	£480 (Mon - Thurs) £528 (Fri & Sun) £576 (Sat)
	Bandstand April - September	£528 (Mon - Thurs) £576 (Fri & Sun) £624 (Sat)	£528 (Mon - Thurs) £576 (Fri & Sun) £624 (Sat)
	Undercroft October - March	£576 (Mon - Thurs) £633.60 (Fri & Sun) £691.20 (Sat)	£576 (Mon - Thurs) £633.60 (Fri & Sun) £691.20 (Sat)
	Undercroft April - September	£633.60 (Mon - Thurs) £691.20 (Fri & Sun) £748.80 (Sat)	£633.60 (Mon - Thurs) £691.20 (Fri & Sun) £748.80 (Sat)
Education programme <i>(prices will be uplifted dependant on development of professional service and associated resources)</i>	Half day visit per head	£3.25 - £4.50	£3.25 - £4.50
	Full day visit per head	£4.50 - £7.00	£4.50 - £7.00
Charity/Local			
Available all year Monday-Friday + off-peak weekends (at our discretion but excluding autumn)			
Current Stalls - only hirers to be phased into new pricing structure over two years			
There is also an element of flexibility built into the fees and charges for non-profit making bodies, allowing the Theatre's discretion to offer a further reduction to community groups at a time when the Theatre may well be dark, but mindful that our costs and a profit must be covered.			
Use of Castle for commercial photography/filming		£0.00	£0.00
Use of Castle Gardens for wedding photographs - professional photographers only		£0.00	£0.00

PARKS & AMENITIES*(Charges are inclusive of VAT where applicable)*

Facility	Purpose	2021/22 Charge	2022/23 Charge	
Parks & Playing Fields	Football Season (13 matches or more)*	Seniors	£500.00	£510.00
		Juniors	£280.00	£286.00
		Mini Soccer	£150.00	£153.00
	Football Pitch (per match)*	Seniors	£49.00	£52.00
		Juniors	£30.00	£32.00
		Mini Soccer	£20.00	£22.00
	Hire of Park	Commercial use	£566 per day	N/A
		Charities (can be waived by SLT)	£103 per day	£100 per day
	Circuses		£381 per day	N/A
	Funfairs	Large Fair	£370 per day	N/A
		Small Fair	£283 per day	N/A
	Sponsorship	Bedding Displays	£800 per annum	£816 per annum
	Forest School Sessions	Ranger-led	£5.00 per person	£10.00 per session
		Self-led	N/A	£3.00 per person
	Outdoor Fitness Camps		£6.90 per session	N/A
	Commercial fitness & skills sessions inc. football training	Weekly	N/A	£25.00 per session
		Annual	N/A	£300.00
	Events	Ticketed	N/A	£100 + 15% of ticket sales
		Non-ticketed	N/A	£400.00
	School sessions	Ranger-led: annual	N/A	£100.00
Ranger-led: one-off		N/A	£25.00	
Schools-led: annual		N/A	£40.00	
Schools-led: one-off		N/A	£10.00	
Hire of Football Changing Rooms*	Without showers	N/A	£11.00	
	With showers	N/A	£15.00	
Provision of memorial trees	Per tree	N/A	£20.00	
Lincoln Road Pavilion	Hire of Pavilion	£10.10 per hour	£11.00 per hour	

*charges for where a current agreement doesn't exist

CAR PARKS*(Car Park charges are all inclusive of VAT)*

Newark Car Parks	Duration	2021/22 Charge	2022/23 Charge
INNER TOWN London Road Balderton Gate Town Wharf Appletongate	30 minutes	£0.50	£0.50
	1 hour	£1.00	£1.00
	2 hours	£1.50	£1.50
	2-3 hours	£2.50	£2.50
	3-4 hours	£4.50	£4.50
	Over 4 hours	£7.50	£7.50
	After 6pm (Evening Charge)	£1.00	£1.00
OUTER TOWN Riverside (former Tolney Lane) Riverside Arena Livestock Market Castle House	1 hour	£1.00	£1.00
	2 hours	£1.50	£1.50
	2-4 hours	£2.00	£2.00
	4-5 hours	£2.50	£3.00
	5 hours and above	£3.00	£3.50
	After 6pm (Evening Charge)	£1.00	£1.00
Dedicated Motorcycle Bay Newark: London Road Balderton Gate Town Wharf Appletongate Riverside (former Tolney Lane) Riverside Arena Livestock Market	Motorcycles parking in general bays must purchase and place in the provided facility a pay and display ticket in accordance with the tariffs displayed at each car park. Motorcycles parking in general bays without following this requirement shall be liable to a Penalty Charge Notice Motorcycles parked in the dedicated motorcycle bay or area will be able to park free but use of these dedicated bays and areas is limited to 8 hours in any 24hr period.		
LORRY PARKING			
Lorry Parking - Fixed Charge		£18.50	£19.50
Lorry Parking (with meal voucher)		£21.50	£22.50
Coaches - (with meal voucher)		£5.00	£5.00

SEASON TICKETS			
INNER TOWN (Newark) (limited issue)	Per month	£84.00	£84.00
	Per quarter	£193.00	£193.00
	Per year (7 days per week)	£700.00	£700.00
OUTER TOWN (Newark) (limited issue)	Per month	£47.00	£54.00
	Per quarter	£123.00	£124.00
	Per year (Monday - Friday only)	£350.00	£350.00
	Per year (7 days per week)	£450.00	£450.00
CONTRACT CAR PARK RATES			
Barnby Gate	Per quarter	£208.00	£208.00
	Per annum	£800.00	£800.00
The Palace	Per annum	£600.00	£650.00
Pelham Street	Per annum	£500.00	£550.00
Cashless parking is available at all Newark Car Parks with transaction costs to be paid to the transaction provider by customer.			

- *Where businesses/their employees buy more than 1 season ticket a 10% discount in annual cost will apply

RIVERSIDE MARKET*(Charges are not subject to VAT)*

DAY	ITEM	2021/22 Charge	2022/23 Charge
WEDNESDAY	MARKET STALL	£17.00	£17.00
	PITCH - PER LINEAR METRE	£6.00	£6.00

NEWARK BEACON*(Prices are inclusive of VAT)*

Room	Seating Capacity	Duration	2021/22 Charge	2022/23 Charge
Cafferata Suite	Maximum capacity 70 (theatre style)	Full day	£252.00	£252.00
		Half day	£187.20	£156.00
		Hourly rate	£50.40	£42.00
Trent Suite	Maximum capacity 10	Full day	N/A	N/A
		Half day	N/A	N/A
		Hourly rate	N/A	N/A
Gresham	Maximum 20 (10 during COVID-19)	Full day	£132.00	£132.00
		Half day	£84.00	£84.00
		Hourly rate	£24.00	£24.00
Friary	Maximum 16 (8 during COVID-19)	Full day	£132.00	£132.00
		Half day	£84.00	£84.00
		Hourly rate	£24.00	£24.00
11C (or other office depending on occupancy)	Maximum 4 (2 during COVID-19)	Full day	£84.00	£84.00
		Half day	£42.00	£30.00
		Hourly rate	£12.00	£12.00

Discounts may be applied to approved charitable organisations or where a package of bookings are made together at the discretion of the Senior Leadership Team, with final approval by the Section 151 Officer

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

19 JANUARY 2022

HIGH STREET DIVERSIFICATION FUND

1.0 Purpose of Report

1.1 To provide the Economic Growth Committee with an update on the High Street Diversification Fund for Newark & Sherwood retailers.

2.0 Background Information

2.1 In late September 2020 the Business Manager - Economic Growth received the Economic Recovery/Reopening High Street draft plan from commissioned independent consultants. This plan identified short, medium and long term actions that Newark & Sherwood District Council could undertake to assist the local economy.

2.2 Within the report research had shown that retailers who digitise and professionalise their online capabilities were more resilient throughout the pandemic and would have a new way of trading. Despite this many retailers had not undertaken this, returning solely to in person retailing as lockdown restrictions were lifted. To enhance the resilience of independent retailers across the district to future lockdowns the report suggested that the Council could lead on supporting local independent retailers to adapt and create resilience in the short term. The aim was to enable growth and regeneration when emerging from the pandemic. The project could be delivered through local website designers with the potential to provide employment for businesses within the digital sector.

2.3 Businesses that adapted to trading differently through and beyond lockdown have thrived. In the retail sector research from Royal Mail showed that 47% of SME online retailers also had their own bricks-and-mortar stores (or sold in another retailer's physical store) with 75% using their own dedicated e-commerce site and 58% using online marketplaces such as Amazon.

2.4 The Office for National Statistics (ONS) report for September 2020 suggested that 27.5% of the total retail sales were made online compared with 20.1% reported in February 2020, with that figure reaching a third of sales by 2024. This meant that offering customers a blended approach of a physical store experience to browse, buy and return products alongside e-commerce, mobile commerce and social media channels would continue to meet the needs of the customers in the post pandemic months and years to come. Furthermore, Newark and Sherwood District Council were the first council to create a fund of this nature. Other Local Authorities saw the intended success of the programme during its infancy and sought to replicate similar programmes in their local areas.

3.0 Proposals

3.1 On 21 October 2020 the High Street Diversification Fund was launched to support local independent High Street based retail and hospitality businesses. To qualify for the grant the business had to trade in Newark, Southwell, Ollerton or Edwinstowe and be independently owned. If eligible a small grant of up to £250 per business, to be match funded by 50%, would be provided towards investment in ecommerce to create or enhance a website for the businesses products and services and would close on 4 November 2020 based on a first come first served basis.

The grant could be used for the following:

Table One	
1	Create a new web site
2	Develop an existing web site
3	Create a transactional capability
4	Initiate Search Engine Optimisation (SEO) Site Check-up
5	Integration of social media channels into business web site
6	Purchase training to create DIY site/improve skills /knowledge

3.2 Applications were made online through the NSDC website and were appraised in batches ensuring each business was trading from within the NSDC boundary; were independently owned and had a street presence in either the retail or hospitality sectors. The process to determine eligibility was a relatively simple one and was carried out by the High Street Diversification Panel from within the Economic Growth Team. Our finance team were not required to sit in on these appraisals but once the receipted invoices had been received the Treasury team were notified and monies were distributed through this channel. Table Two below highlights the terms and conditions regarding the grant spend.

Table Two	
1	Payments will be a maximum of £250 to be match funded by the applicant
2	All grant funds must be used solely for E-Commerce purposes
3	The grant will not be paid until receipted(paid) invoices for completed works have been submitted
4	The right to withhold the grant if any false information is supplied deliberately
5	Only 1 grant per business from this fund during the qualifying period
6	The grant does not qualify for retrospective work that has already been completed
7	The Council's decision to award a grant will be final with no right of appeal

Each eligible business was responsible for organising that the project work be undertaken and completed by 31 December 2020. To receive the grant on completion of the project copies of invoices with evidence of payment being made were required to be emailed and verified

3.3 **Round One High Street Diversification Fund**

Round one of the programme was heavily subscribed and warmly welcomed by the independent retail and hospitality businesses with 28 applications made on the launch day. By 4 November, 123 applications had been made. Of these 22.76% or 28 applications were not eligible. Of the 95 who were 19 businesses were from the high street hospitality sector and 76 from the independent retailers. All 95 were contacted to inform them of their success and they were responsible for ensuring their projects were completed by 31 December. Due to the Christmas holiday period an extension was made allowing for paid invoices to be submitted by 31 January 2021. Of the 76 retail businesses eligible 53 or 69.73% submitted match funded invoices and 11 or 57.89% of the independent hospitality businesses submitted their match funded invoices. A grant fund of £16,000 generated £35,596.97 of activity for web development.

3.4 The impact was successful and beneficial to the independent retailers and hospitality businesses but not all submitted invoices for payment as shown in Table 3 below

Table Three			
Town	No of applications	No of payments	Total £ to complete works
Newark	61 applications	44 x £250 (£11,000)	£24,496.47
Southwell	25 applications	16 x £250(£4,000)	£8830.50
Ollerton	2 applications	Nil	Nil
Edwinstowe	7 applications	4 x £250 (£1,000)	£2270.00
	Total Grant Paid	£16,000.00	£35,596.97

3.5 **Round 2 High Street Diversification Fund**

£9000 remained from the initial £25,000 and a second round of funding was implemented to support further independent retail and hospitality businesses who missed the application deadline. 28 new applications were received, 8 of which were not eligible. 13 grants payments were processed of £250 each, totalling £3250.00. This generated £6611.50 of further web development activity.

Table Four			
Town	No of applications	No of payments	Total £ to complete works
Newark	10 applications	8 x £250(£2000)	£4054.50
Southwell	6 applications	2 x £250 (£500)	£1007.00
Ollerton	Nil	Nil	
Edwinstowe	4 applications	3 x £250(£750)	£1550.00
	Total Grant Paid	£3,250.00	£6611.50

3.6 **Social Media Grant funding**

Due to the success of the 2 rounds of High Street Diversification Funds, further grant funding of £25,000 was made available to eligible applicants towards investment in social media advertising during the months of February, March and April 2021. The grant could be used for:

Table Five	
1	Purchase Face Book Adverts
2	Purchase Instagram Adverts

Applications were open from 19 to 28 January 2021 on a first come first served basis.

A grant of £125 (to be match funded) was available on completion of works once invoices had been submitted by 31 May 2021. 74 applications were made, 8 were not eligible. 25 grant payments of £125 totalling £3125 generated £7880.28 of social media advertising.

Table Six			
Town	No of applications	No of payments	Total £ to complete works
Newark	52 applications	20 x £125(£2500)	£6,300.28
Southwell	15	5 x £125(£625)	£1580
Ollerton	2	Nil	
Edwinstowe	5	Nil	
	Total Grant Paid	£3,125	£7880.28

3.7 **Round 3 High Street Diversification Fund**

A decision was made to continue with one final round of the high street diversification grant as demand and interest continued from independent businesses within the high street retail and hospitality sectors wishing to access the offer. Retailers who had taken advantage of the grant had responded with information on increased online trade, business resilience optimised, increased webpage views, searches and adaptation of operation including click and collect and delivery modes. Retailers commented that this approach would support both a town centre presence and online presence as the lockdown effects from the pandemic began to ease.

The final round of the High Street Diversification Grant ran from the beginning of March 2021 and finally closed at the end of June. The final payment was made during the third week of September. 29 applications were made, 1 not eligible and 13 payments of £250 totalling £3250 generated £11,601.36 of web development within Newark & Sherwood.

Town	No of applications	No of payments	Total £ to complete works
Newark	15	9 x £250 (£2250)	£8963.76
Southwell	8	3 x £250 (£750)	£2060.00
Ollerton	4	1 x £250 (£250)	£577.60
Edwinstowe	1	Nil	Nil
	Total Grant Paid	£3250.00	£11,601.36

3.8 **Outcomes**

The High Street Diversification Fund made possible web site improvements that businesses had been thinking about but not had the impetus or money to do so previously. The match funding helped this happen. Some local independent retail and hospitality businesses didn't have any online presence at all, and this enabled them to start that journey. Transactional capability was added to existing web sites. Even those with good web sites used the fund to conduct Search Engine Optimisation (SEO) exercises to improve them.

The Social Media Fund enabled non-essential retail to spend on advertising their businesses whilst their "bricks and mortar sites" were closed during the 2021 lockdown.

Appendix 1 to the report provided comments from the independent retailers on the funding received.

A total of 115 independent high street retailers and hospitality businesses from the 4 towns within Newark and Sherwood received financial support for web site improvements and social media advertising. Of the £25,625 of grant funding received this generated a private sector investment of £36,065.11

3.9 **Additional Restrictions Grant (ARG)**

In late December 2021, the Council utilised the remaining Additional Restrictions Grant (ARG) of £112k to support business in the hospitality sector. This grant was provided directly to local businesses that lost trade and services due to the advised restrictions nationally in the run up to Christmas 2021. Business with a rateable value below £15,000 and identified as within the hospitality sector were provided an additional £1,000.

4.0 Equalities Implications

4.1 There are no equalities implications with the delivery of this activity.

5.0 Digital Implications

5.1 Initially there was a requirement to set up a system within which retailers could apply for the grant through the NSDC website. The functionality was set up and made operational during the life of the project.

6.0 Financial Implications - FIN21-22/7723

6.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from this report. As noted above, the £25,625 made available to businesses through The High Street Diversification and Social Media Fund was funded by the Community Engagement Reserve. Of the £112,000 Additional Restrictions Grant, £100,000 was funded by the ARG allocation, and the remaining £12,000 from the Council's own funds.

7.0 Community Plan – Alignment to Objectives

7.1 The High Street Diversification and Social Media Funds aligned with the vision to deliver inclusive and sustainable economic growth by maximising grant opportunities by supporting 115 businesses with financial help.

8.0 RECOMMENDATION

That Committee note the success of the High Street Diversification Fund

Reason for Recommendation

To provide an update on aspects of projects delivered through the Economic Growth team

Background Papers

Nil

For further information please contact Veronica Dennant on Ext 5260

Matt Lamb
Director - Planning & Growth

APPENDIX 1

Comments from Independent Retailers benefitting from the High Street Diversification and Social Media Funds

“Thanks to NSDC’s High Street Diversification Fund I have been able to invest further in my website, improving our online presence to support our store offer” (Lace Boutique, Newark).

“I was very pleased to receive the High Street Diversification Fund and have used it to pay for SEO optimisation – something that I had intended to do myself but never have the time to do running the retail and interior design side of the business. Also it allowed my website designer to spend a couple of hours updating and refreshing some of the existing pages. Thank you NSDC! (Carnill and Company).

“Firstly thank the council – every little helps! Along with others I am pushing SEO’s and making the website as user friendly as possible. Work that wouldn’t have happened until 2021 but it gave me the help we needed to pay for half of it” (Kingsman Interiors).

“We have gone for it – making improvements to transactional capabilities with an additional 50 orders received, both from local and from further afield that would not have happened without the changes. Due to this we are offering new products and work is ongoing with SEO” (Homebake).

“We are now so busy with online orders 7 days a week” (Soak).

“This was a great initiative and anything that can be done to help small independent businesses is a bonus” (Smiths Jewellers).

“We have linked to social media and Google business promotions which has already brought 2000 hits to our website “(Studio Lingerie).

“I used the grant to give my website an update and to add information about my expansion into occasion wear, which I launched 3 weeks before lockdown so this was dreadful timing for me. There were no weddings or racing events during lockdown and as I work on a face to face appointment only basis I can’t say there was a positive effect on sales during this time specifically. I do however think it definitely helped keep interest in my business during lockdown which was very much needed. As a result I have had more people contact me for appointments via the website since lockdown has eased and events are taking place again (The Hat Parlour).

“The grant helped to refresh my website, developing an E-commerce site within my website which enables me to sell online. Adding PayPal as a recognised payment platform and my training to enable me to add items/ delete and process orders. By adding this platform to my business has allowed me to reach out to more customers to sell my items. Thank you.(Janice Rose Lingerie).

“The Grant has been great. Not a huge amount of money but sufficient to nudge me to take action and I am pleased to report the work completed generated revenue. We have a small online

presence and the updates have allowed us to take, and process, Christmas orders. This is a new sales channel for us this year and helped us during the Covid crisis where customers might otherwise have struggled to place orders and might have gone elsewhere. I also employed a local firm so the Grant money continues to benefit local businesses giving you two bites of the cherry so to speak! Thank you.(GH Porter Provisions).

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