

Cabinet



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Friday, 30 August 2019

A meeting of the **Cabinet** of North Norfolk District Council will be held in the Council Offices, Holt Road, Cromer, NR27 9EN on **Monday, 9 September 2019 at 10.00 am.**

At the discretion of the Chairman, a short break will be taken after the meeting has been running for approximately one and a half hours

Members of the public who wish to ask a question or speak on an agenda item are requested to arrive at least 15 minutes before the start of the meeting. It will not always be possible to accommodate requests after that time. This is to allow time for the Committee Chair to rearrange the order of items on the agenda for the convenience of members of the public. Further information on the procedure for public speaking can be obtained from Democratic Services, Tel:01263 516010, Email:emma.denny@north-norfolk.gov.uk.

Anyone attending this meeting may take photographs, film or audio-record the proceedings and report on the meeting. Anyone wishing to do so should inform the Chairman. If you are a member of the public and you wish to speak on an item on the agenda, please be aware that you may be filmed or photographed.

Emma Denny
Democratic Services Manager

To: Mr A Brown, Mrs S Bütikofer, Mrs A Fitch-Tillett, Ms V Gay, Mr G Hayman, Mr R Kershaw, Mr N Lloyd, Mr E Seward and Ms K Ward

All other Members of the Council for information.

Members of the Management Team, appropriate Officers, Press and Public



**If you have any special requirements in order
to attend this meeting, please let us know in advance**

If you would like any document in large print, audio, Braille, alternative format or in a different language please contact us

Heads of Paid Service: Nick Baker and Steve Blatch
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A G E N D A

1. TO RECEIVE APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

(a) MINUTES

1 - 6

To approve, as a correct record, the minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on 23rd August 2019.

2. PUBLIC QUESTIONS AND STATEMENTS

To receive questions and statements from the public, if any.

3. ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

To determine any other items of business which the Chairman decides should be considered as a matter of urgency pursuant to Section 100B(4)(b) of the Local Government Act 1972

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Members are asked at this stage to declare any interests that they may have in any of the following items on the agenda. The Code of Conduct for Members requires that declarations include the nature of the interest and whether it is a disclosable pecuniary interest

5. MEMBERS' QUESTIONS

To receive oral questions from Members, if any

6. OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY MATTERS

To consider any matters referred to the Cabinet by the Overview & Scrutiny Committee for reconsideration by the Cabinet in accordance within the Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules

7. BUDGET MONITORING REPORT 2019/20 - PERIOD 4

7 - 46

Summary: This report summarises the budget monitoring position for the revenue account and capital programme to the end of July 2019.

Options considered: Not applicable.

Conclusions: The overall position at the end of July 2019 shows an £612,936 underspend for the current financial year on the revenue account, this is currently expected to deliver a full year overspend of £141,156.

Recommendations: It is recommended that:

- 1) Cabinet note the contents of the report and the current budget monitoring position;
- 2) Full Council agree to release £468,954 from capital receipts to fund the ongoing

maintenance works to Cromer Pier following receipt of the storm surge insurance payment.

Reasons for Recommendations: To update Members on the current budget monitoring position for the Council.

LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS AS REQUIRED BY LAW

(Papers relied on to write the report and which do not contain exempt information)

System budget monitoring reports

Cabinet Member(s) Ward(s) affected
Cllr Eric Seward

Contact Officer, telephone number and email:
Duncan Ellis, 01263 516330, Duncan.ellis@north-norfolk.gov.uk

**8. NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK LOCAL INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY - 47 - 52
NORTH NORFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL COMMENTS ON DRAFT
STRATEGY DOCUMENT**

Summary: In response to a request from the Government, the New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership has co-ordinated the development of a draft Local Industrial Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk which it is intended to present to Government during October of this year.

Stakeholders, including North Norfolk District Council, are now asked to comment upon and indicate their support for the Norfolk and Suffolk Local Industrial Strategy document.

Conclusions: The draft Norfolk and Suffolk Local Industrial Strategy document lays out an ambitious vision for the future development of the Norfolk and Suffolk economy which is intended to complement and contribute towards the objectives of the national Industrial Strategy.

In order to demonstrate to Government collective commitment and support for the Local Industrial Strategy, local authority partners, business groups, universities and colleges across the two counties are being invited to endorse the draft strategy document.

North Norfolk District Council is therefore invited to comment upon and indicate its support for the draft Local Industrial Strategy which is being developed for Norfolk and Suffolk.

Recommendations: It is recommended that Cabinet indicate its support

for the draft Local Industrial Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk as detailed in Section 3 of the report.

Reasons for Recommendations: To ensure that North Norfolk is well-positioned and seen as a supportive and committed partner in the context of the emerging Local Industrial Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk.

Cabinet member(s): All wards
Cllr Richard Kershaw

Contact Officer, telephone number, and e-mail: Steve Blatch, Corporate Director and Head of Paid Service
Steve.blatch@north-norfolk.gov.uk
Tel:- 01263 516232

9. NORTH NORFOLK GROWTH SITES DELIVERY STRATEGY 53 - 56

Summary: It has been identified that there is a vital need for a report (to include feasibility, strategy and actions) to unlock and deliver local employment sites that have the potential to support economic growth. It is proposed that the 'North Norfolk Growth Site Delivery Strategy' could support NNDC in its ambition to enact a more delivery-focused approach to bringing forward the development of key sites and unlocking the historic 'bottle-necks' of some locations. This report outlines the proposed work.

Options considered: Whilst this work could potentially be delivered via a series of feasibility reports produced in isolation, it is considered that a 'wholesale' review of all the identified growth sites would be preferable as this will allow the Council to prioritise the sites, evaluate the scale of intervention and consider any cross-site delivery mechanisms.

Conclusions: It is considered that market failure, of varying causes and degrees has meant that many of the District's current allocated employment sites will not come forward (within a reasonable timescale) to support business investment decisions without public sector intervention – either directly or through supporting third parties. Moreover, it is feared that similar will be experienced with sites identified within the emerging Local Plan without a suitable strategy in place to support their delivery.

Recommendations: It is recommended that Cabinet acknowledge the project and note the contents of the report.

Reasons for Recommendations: The recommendations of such a study will help to target NNDC's own projects and financial resources on the opportunities that are most beneficial to the local economy and which are most in need of such investment. Furthermore, it will inform the delivery of allocated sites and designations in the emerging Local Plan and will help

inform the investment decisions of third parties (be that developers, land owners, industrialists or growing local businesses). It will also improve the chances of success of bids when seeking external funding.

Cabinet Member(s)
Cllr Richard Kershaw

Ward(s) affected:
All Wards

Contact Officer, telephone number and email:
Stuart Quick, Economic Growth Manager
stuart.quick@north-norfolk.gov.uk 01263 516263

10. ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGE POINTS - COUNCIL CAR PARKS

57 - 78

Summary:

This report identifies an opportunity for the Council to install Electric Vehicle Chargepoints (EVCs) in Council owned car parks, as part of its Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability agenda.

These will help provide the infrastructure necessary to encourage and enable uptake of Electric Vehicles (EVs) and will benefit both local residents who do not have off street parking and therefore, domestic EV charging options, as well as normal car park users. Such provision also helps support our market towns' economies, by extending dwell times for customers and visitors.

The Government's Office for Low Emission Vehicles (OLEV) is accepting applications for grant funding of up to 75% of the capital full cost of installation of EVCs by local authorities to provide the necessary infrastructure to help the growth of Electric Vehicle (EV) ownership.

Six public car parks across the district are proposed for this project, which could be commenced immediately. In addition, the Council Offices car park at Cromer is also considered, but under a grant different funding scheme.

Conclusions:

The number of EVs in the UK is predicted to grow very significantly in coming years with a gradual move away from fossil fuels. This gives rise to a need for EVCs and there is little doubt that councils will be expected to provide them on public car parks as part of the enabling infrastructure for low emission vehicles. At this point, the government needs early development of infrastructure, hence the grant scheme being provided.

Whilst there are financial risks associated with such an installation now, mainly around forecasting numbers of EVs and therefore potential usage hours, especially in the early years of operation, the opportunity to obtain funding from central government significantly improves the financial viability and partly mitigates the risks associated with

installing the technology.

- Recommendations:**
- 1. Cabinet approves an EVC installation project at six Council-owned public car parks across the District, along with the Cromer office car park, with the work being phased if required to enable the maximum grant funding from government.**
 - 2. Cabinet recommends to Full Council the approval of a capital budget of £248,600 to fund the EVC installation project as described in the report. This to be funded from capital reserves and OLEV grant from Government as described in the report.**
 - 3. That, assuming this budget is approved, officers are authorised to:**
 - a) appoint Inspired Renewables on the basis of their experience and involvement to date, to undertake further work to finalise the necessary applications to OLEV, seeking the available grant funding, at a cost of £5,000**
 - b) procure the necessary ground works, cabling and installation of the EVCs**
 - c) procure a contract with a back office payment services provider for the charging mechanism**
 - d) bring forward any necessary changes to the Council's Car Parking Order to allow for EVC spaces**

Reasons:

- 1. Electric Vehicle Charging Points are an important component in encouraging the uptake of Electric Vehicles, with resulting positive environmental benefits.**
- 2. To provide the necessary budget for the project.**
- 3. To provide the necessary arrangements for installation and customer use of the EVCs once installed.**

11. EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

To pass the following resolution:

"That under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 the press and public be excluded from the meeting for the following item of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraphs _ of Part I of Schedule 12A (as

amended) to the Act.”

12. PRIVATE BUSINESS

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CABINET

Minutes of the meeting of the Cabinet held on Friday, 23 August 2019 at the Council Chamber - Council Offices, Holt Road, Cromer, NR27 9EN at 10.00 am

Committee Mrs S Butikofer (Chairman)
Members Present: Mr A Brown Ms V Gay
Mr R Kershaw Mrs A Fitch-Tillett
Mr N Lloyd
Mr E Seward

Members also attending: Mr N Dixon
Mr J Rest

Officers in Attendance: Head of IT & Business Transformation, The Economic Growth Manager, The Communications & Marketing Manager, the Head of Economic & Community Development, the Monitoring Officer, the Head of Finance & Assets, the Democratic Services Manager and the Democratic Services and Governance Officer (Scrutiny)

Also in attendance: Press and Public

Apologies for Absence: Ms K Ward

1 MINUTES

The minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on 8th July were approved as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

2 PUBLIC QUESTIONS AND STATEMENTS

None received.

3 ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

None received.

4 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None.

5 MEMBERS' QUESTIONS

Cllr J Rest asked whether the Leader would support the establishment of a cross-party task and finish group to assess how and why several major projects had run into difficulty. The Leader replied that two of the items on the agenda were being reviewed due to project management concerns. She said that there was a new system in place which ensured a much more rigorous approach to assessing and monitoring projects. She supported Cllr Rest's request and a review would be undertaken so that the new Council could learn from previous mistakes. She added

that any review would be taken through the most appropriate route and on a case by case basis.

6 OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY MATTERS

Cllr N Dixon, Chairman of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee confirmed that there were no recommendations from the committee to Cabinet.

7 CONTINUATION OF FUNDING FOR FIXED TERM RESOURCES WITHIN THE POST & SCANNING TEAM

The Leader introduced this item. She explained that the digital transformation programme had significantly increased the need for corporate scanning, indexing, redacting and copying of documents to support new processes and to enable paperless working. The continuation of funding for fixed term posts in the Post & Scanning team would allow immediate requirements to be met whilst assessing long-term demand. The Leader added that these were entry-level roles with people often moving onto other roles in the Council.

Cllr N Lloyd (Cabinet Member for Environment) asked whether there was a policy in place for using recycled materials in printing and for the recycling of cartridges. The Head of Business Transformation and IT replied that recycled materials were used wherever possible and that all print cartridges were collected and recycled.

It was proposed by Cllr S Butikofer, seconded by Cllr E Seward and

RESOLVED to:

Approve the release of £52,000 previously identified Digital Transformation funding to allow the continuation of the two fixed term posts for a further 12 months in the Digital Mail Room Team.

Reason for the decision:

The continued employment of the 2 additional posts within the Digital Mail Room Team will ensure that the team has the capacity and skills available to support the scanning, redaction and copying of applications, and documents until the full introduction of systems and processes to help deliver paperless working.

Making the posts fixed term will provide flexibility to react to changes in delivery and service demands over the next 12 months.

8 EGMERE BUSINESS ZONE PROJECT UPDATE

Cllr R Kershaw, Portfolio Holder for Economic and Career Development, introduced this item. He outlined the situation at Egmere, explaining that Local Development Order (LDO) status had ceased in August 2019 and that the enterprise zone designation would end in March 2021. There was currently no definite interest in the site from businesses. Cllr Kershaw added that there was the possibility of a £1.2m loan to take forward in support of a seaweed farm on the site – if this was a feasible proposal. Once viability was confirmed and interest in the site was ascertained then the scheme could be taken forward.

The Leader referred to a document that had been circulated to members with a

chronology of events for the project. She said that she had received two requests for amendments. Both would go into the review process (as outlined at Agenda item 6) but they did not substantially change the proposals outlined in the report.

Cllr N Dixon said that he welcomed the continuation of the enterprise zone status. He said that he was aware that funding from the business rates pool had been allocated to the site and he wondered whether it could be retained on a standby basis if an opportunity did arise. He then said that he felt recommendation 2 was ambiguous as it implied the site in its entirety would be closed. He asked whether it could be clarified to make it more explicit. The Monitoring Officer advised that there were two separate issues – the first was a straightforward agreement in support of the enterprise zone status continuing. The second which related to business rates pool funding would involve a written application to the Pool to make the request.

Cllr A Brown said that he supported Cllr Dixon's position. Cllr R Kershaw proposed the following additional recommendation:

To retain the Enterprise Zone status of the site and to approach Norfolk County Council with a request to retain the business rates pool funding.

Cllr A Fitch-Tillett seconded the proposals including the additional recommendation. She said that she had always had concerns regarding the project as she felt that there was an unacceptable level of risk associated with it.

It was proposed by Cllr R Kershaw, seconded by Cllr A Fitch-Tillett and

RESOLVED to:

- 1) Cease the current scheme and that any unallocated funds are made available for alternative capital projects.
- 2) Agree to delegate authority to the Head of Finance in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Finance to effect the necessary reserve transfers required in respect of the revenue funding requirements if the decision is taken to stop the project.
- 3) To retain the Enterprise Zone designation and to approach Norfolk County Council requesting that the Business Rates Pool funding is retained.

Reason for the decision:

Based on the options appraisal undertaken ceasing the project at this point is considered to be the most appropriate course of action.

9 CROMER TENNIS HUB

The Leader, Cllr S Bütikofer began by reminding members that there was a confidential appendix and if they wished to discuss this then they would need to go into private session, however, she would prefer to keep the debate in the public domain.

Cllr V Gay introduced the report. She said that she had given serious consideration to the matter and had attended briefings and looked at feasibility studies before reaching a conclusion. She said that Cabinet needed to decide whether to force the

project through or withdraw. She acknowledged that a considerable amount of money had been spent, however, the risk with continuing was too high. Cllr Gay went on to say that the financial future of the project was uncertain with an additional £2m required in addition to what had already been spent. With the trustees of the Cromer Lawn Tennis and Squash Association (CLTSA) not in support of the project it did not seem reasonable to proceed against their wishes. Cllr Gay confirmed that the funding of the satellite sites would proceed but that support for the Cromer Tennis Hub would be withdrawn.

Cllr N Dixon said that had the vulnerability of the CLTSA governance structure been fully understood when the Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) withdrew their funding then the Council would have been better placed to form a view about risk mitigation and control measures. He said that it was a pivotal issue that wasn't drawn out and made clear to members when the initial decision was made. If it had been, a very different view could have been taken. Cllr Dixon concluded by saying that it was a costly lesson and highlighted the importance of risk analysis and cost control in project management. The Leader agreed, saying that the Council should be prepared to challenging more on risk before proceeding with projects in the future.

Cllr J Rest welcomed the proposal to continue with the satellite sites but asked that all of the proposals were looked at carefully to ensure that they provided what was needed.

Cllr E Seward, Portfolio Holder for Finance, seconded the proposals. He said that he concurred with everything that had been said and that there were lessons to be learnt. He referred to the Cabinet report in 2017 where Members agreed to proceed

RESOLVED:

1. To give delegated authority to the Head of Legal in consultation with the Portfolio Holders for Leisure and Finance to effect the necessary legal arrangements required to terminate the contractual and other arrangements in respect of the Community Sport Hub at Cromer and to continue with the satellite community tennis facilities as identified in the resolution to Council dated 21 November 2018.
2. That delegated authority be given to the Head of Legal in consultation with the Head of Finance and Assets and the Portfolio Holders for Leisure and Finance to effect the necessary reserve transfers required in respect of the revenue funding requirements.

Reason for the decision:

Having weighed the relevant factors, including financial, community and reputational impacts it was considered that withdrawing from the project was the preferred option.

10 EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

11 PRIVATE BUSINESS

The meeting ended at 10.26 am.

Chairman

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BUDGET MONITORING REPORT 2019/20 – PERIOD 4

Summary: This report summarises the budget monitoring position for the revenue account and capital programme to the end of July 2019.

Options considered: Not applicable.

Conclusions: The overall position at the end of July 2019 shows an £612,936 underspend for the current financial year on the revenue account, this is currently expected to deliver a full year overspend of £141,156.

Recommendations: **It is recommended that:**

- 1) **Cabinet note the contents of the report and the current budget monitoring position;**
- 2) **Full Council agree to release £468,954 from capital receipts to fund the ongoing maintenance works to Cromer Pier following receipt of the storm surge insurance payment.**

Reasons for Recommendations: To update Members on the current budget monitoring position for the Council.

LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS AS REQUIRED BY LAW

(Papers relied on to write the report and which do not contain exempt information)

System budget monitoring reports

Cabinet Member(s) Ward(s) affected
Cllr Eric Seward
Contact Officer, telephone number and email: Duncan Ellis, 01263 516330,
Duncan.ellis@north-norfolk.gov.uk

1. Introduction

This report compares the actual expenditure and income position at the end of July 2019 to the Updated budget for 2019/20. The Original Base Budget as agreed by Full Council in February 2019 has been updated to reflect approved budget virements.

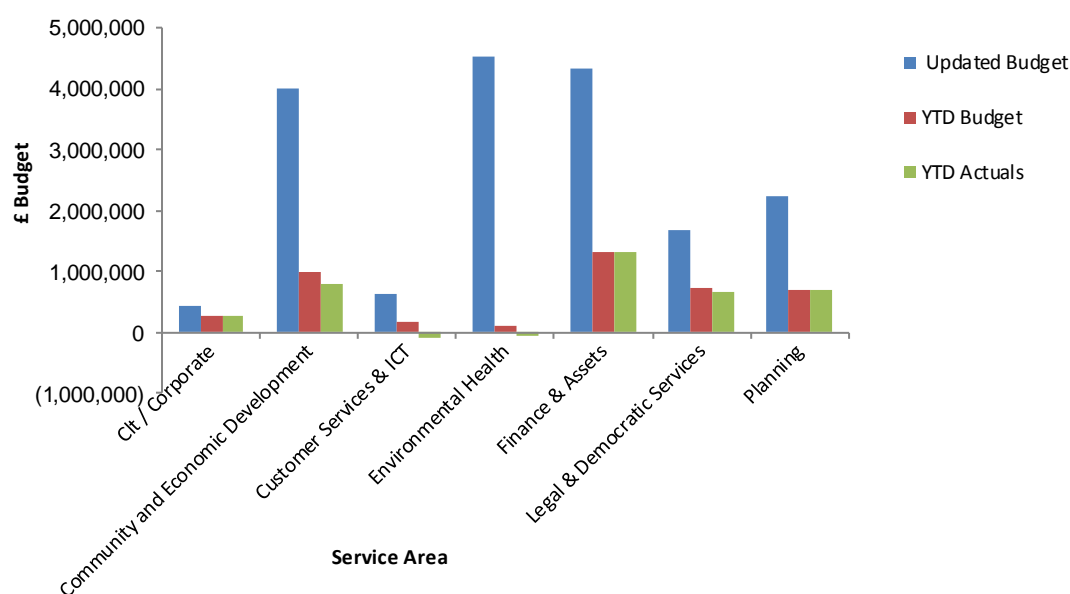
- 1.2 The base budget for 2019/20 included savings and additional income totalling £811,300 to be delivered in the year. Section 3.1 of this report includes an updated position on the delivery of these.

2. Budget Monitoring Position – Revenue Services

- 2.1 The General Fund Summary at Appendix A shows the high level budget monitoring position as at 31 July 2019 and highlights a year to date

variance of £612,936 underspend against the profiled updated budget. Of the under spend £638,365 is in relation to the service variances with the remainder relating to non-service specific budgets. The chart below illustrates these variances per service area and Appendix B provides further details of the individual service variances. A net £25,429 overspend is in relation to non-service expenditure against the profiled budget. Details of these variances are included within section 4.

Variance by Service area



2.2 Variances are reported against the updated budget in the Council's General Fund Summary as show in Appendix A. Any budgets and reserves affected will be updated accordingly.

2.3 The following table shows the over/underspend to date for the more significant variances; this is compared to the updated budget. The estimated full year variance is what the likely financial position will to be at the end of the financial year.

Table 1 – Service Variances	Over/ (Under) Spend to Date against Updated Budget	Estimated Full Year Variance Against Updated Budget
	£	£
CLT and Corporate		
Corporate Leadership Team – Staffing costs due to re-grading's and employee inflation. This is likely to result in a full year variance of £17,330.	6,323	17,330
Economic and Community Development		
Car Parking – (£79,984) Car Park income higher than anticipated. Car Park income is received in arrears therefore an estimate for period 4 figures has	(132,720)	(50,000)

Table 1 – Service Variances	Over/ (Under) Spend to Date against Updated Budget	Estimated Full Year Variance Against Updated Budget
	£	£
been included. (£10,877) Rents – Other Commercial premises. (£49,377) Invoice for the Car Park management fee has not been received from Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council.		
Sports Centres – (£41,000) Provision in relation to 2018/19 hall hire for which invoices have not yet been received. This has been partially offset by electricity charges for Cabbell park Cromer £17,828. Whilst these charges have been paid they are being disputed with the supplier.	(18,643)	0
Community and Localism - (£42,152) awarded by the Big Society Fund during 2018/19 but not yet claimed.	(44,585)	0
Customer Services and ICT		
Customer Services Corporate - The service shows a year to date saving of £9,462, this is largely down to demand led activities such as postages and stationery purchases - these budgets will be spent later in the financial year. A number of the posts have undergone the job evaluation process and as a result been regraded. The possible full year effect of this has been calculated at £19,935.	(9,462)	19,935
Homelessness – The council were advised of £257,898 additional Housing grants after the 2019/20 budget process was completed. These included an additional £247,898 from the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) in respect of Rough Sleeper initiative, Rapid rehousing pathway and Flexible Homelessness. This unanticipated funding is going to be used to fund additional staffing to support a number of homelessness prevention issues.	(268,554)	0
Environmental Health		
Public Protection – General Licensing income is lower than anticipated. This is largely due to accrued income relating to 2018/19. The income budgets are currently being reviewed but based upon an early analysis it is prudent to include a possible full year effect of £20,000. This will continue to be monitored and an update provided as part of the P6 budget	38,257	20,000

Table 1 – Service Variances	Over/ (Under) Spend to Date against Updated Budget	Estimated Full Year Variance Against Updated Budget
	£	£
monitoring process.		
Waste Collection and Disposal – (£52,736) Accrual relating to 2018/19 commercial waste disposal costs not yet offset by expenditure. Additional trade waste fee income. With the continued growth in the commercial waste service, it will be necessary to provide additional resources to ensure service levels are maintained during the busy summer period. Some additional income will therefore be offset by higher than budgeted costs during the year.	(180,670)	(35,000)
Finance and Assets		
Investment Properties – Additional costs associated with preparing properties for use as temporary accommodation. If no funding is available it is possible that the housing earmarked reserve or grant funding could be used to offset these costs. £14,589 Recharges for facilities not yet invoiced.	25,320	15,000
Corporate and Democratic Core – (£17,484) EU exit preparation grant received from Ministry for Housing, Community and Local Government, (MHCLG). The balance is made up of bank charges and professional fees. There is an anticipated full year effect in relation to bank charges, this is in relation to increased bank charges in relation to garden bin payments.	(20,196)	7,000
Legal and Democratic Services		
Benefits Administration – There are currently two vacant posts within the benefits establishment; the new Benefits Managers have taken the opportunity to review the staffing structure within the service. A number of grants have been received from the Department for Works and Pensions (DWP); these are to support the added burden of undertaking new initiatives and will be offset by increased expenditure.	(83,512)	0
Planning		

Table 1 – Service Variances	Over/ (Under) Spend to Date against Updated Budget	Estimated Full Year Variance Against Updated Budget
	£	£
<p>Development Management – External Professional and legal fees relating to planning appeals and planning enforcement cases. The year to date variance also includes costs awarded against the Council.</p> <p>£79,323 Planning application fee income down - this has been partially offset by (£45,954) income received in relation to pre-application advice. No full year effect has been flagged but the position will continue to be monitored and an update provided as part of the period 6 reporting position.</p>	40,147	20,000
<p>Major Developments – £31,822 Legal representation in respect of Development consent order applications for Vattenfall offshore wind farms. Work still continues on this and will likely result in a full year effect of £40,000.</p>	21,118	40,000
<p>Building Control – Building Control fee income up against the profiled budget - as a self-financing service this current surplus will continue to be monitored and the position adjusted through the Building Control Earmarked Reserve at the end of the Financial year.</p>	(27,091)	0
<p>Property Information – Norfolk County Council search fees accrued from 2018/19 less than anticipated - this is likely to result in a saving of £10,000.</p>	(17,378)	(10,000)
TOTALS	(671,646)	44,265

3 Budget Monitoring Position – Savings and Additional Income

3.1 The budget for 2019/20 includes savings and additional income totaling £811,300. This includes an additional £83,750 'savings to be identified from the DT programme' but not allocated to individual services. The majority of the savings work streams are achieving the budgeted savings, with a couple of small exceptions.

- Holt Tourist Information Centre – budget assumed transfer to Holt Town Council before 1 April 2019, this transfer was delayed and some premises costs including business rates have been incurred in 2019/20.
- Additional targets to be achieved from the Digital Transformation programme 2 - still to be identified and delivered.

- 3.2 The detail for each of these savings is included at Appendix D. Table 2 below summarises the current position for each of the work streams compared to the budgeted position. This position will continue to be monitored and an update will be provided as part of the period 6 monitoring report.

Table 2 – Savings and Additional Income Budgeted Target for 2019/20 split by work stream	2019/20 Base Budget	2019/20 P4 Monitoring Position	2019/20 Movement from the Base Budget at P4
	£	£	£
Growth – New Homes and Business Rates	0	0	0
Digital Transformation* Including savings to be Identified of £83,750	(244,429)	(216,513)	27,916
Property Investment and Asset Commercialisation	(190,966)	(190,966)	0
Shared Services and Selling Services	(26,800)	(26,800)	0
Collaboration and Localism	0	0	0
Maximising Income and Reducing costs	(83,211)	(83,211)	0
Other Efficiencies and Savings	(265,894)	(260,520)	5,264
Total	(811,300)	(773,384)	33,180

4 Non Service Variances to Period 4 2019/20

Investment Interest

- 4.1 The interest budget for 2019/20 anticipates that a total of £1,344,000 will be earned from treasury investments and a loan for service purposes to Broadland Housing Association. Overall an average balance of £38.4m is assumed, at an average interest rate of 3.5%.
- 4.2 At the end of period 4, a total of £425,262 has been earned, resulting in an adverse variance against the year to date budget of £23,966. The average rate of interest achieved was 2.88% from an average balance available for investment of £44.2m. At the end of the year a shortfall against the budget of £63,711 is anticipated. The investment balance is forecast to be above budget but against this the interest rate achieved looks likely to be below the budget figure, based on what has been achieved to period 4. However there are significant risks to this forecast in the current uncertain economic environment.
- 4.3 A total of £32m has been invested in pooled funds which are valued at £33.8m at the end of period 4. Most of the gain is attributed to the LAMIT Pooled Property Fund which is worth £1.7m above the £5m originally invested. The Council has a balanced portfolio with a diverse range of funds investing in different instruments. The Council can expect the valuation of its pooled investments to continue to be volatile, but this is in line with expectations when the investments

were placed. The risks inherent in the volatile nature of these investments are mitigated as the Council intends to hold them for the long term.

Retained Business Rates

- 4.4 The Council is part of the Norfolk wide Business Rates Retention Pilot for 2019/20, which will see 75% of Business Rates Growth retained within the County, rather than 50% under the usual scheme. The pilot is currently progressing well, with quarterly County wide monitoring taking place as per the agreed governance arrangements. The financial benefit to the Council from participating in this pilot will only be known for certain in July 2020, once the NNDR 3 return is completed and audited, and the performance of the other billing authorities in the pilot will affect the final figure.
- 4.5 Agreement has been reached with the New Anglia LEP (NALEP) in respect of sums due in the Enterprise Zones to NCC and NALEP for the financial years 2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19. These payments will be made in the 2019/20 financial year.
- 4.6 The Valuation Office Agency continues to provide limited information on appeals but the effect on the surplus/deficit position on the general fund of any under or over provision made in the Accounts will not impact until 2020/21 due to accounting practices.
- 4.7 The NHS Trust's application for mandatory rate relief continues to work its way through the legal processes, with a hearing date now scheduled for November 2019. Any impact on the Council cannot be determined at this time, but will be affected by the Council's membership of the Norfolk Business Rates Pool and subsequent Pilot.

5 Budget Monitoring Position – Summary

- 5.1 The following table provides a summary of the full year projections for the service areas.

Table 3 - Summary of Full Year Effects 2019/20	Estimated Movement From Updated Budget £
Service Areas (Table 1)	44,265
Investment Interest	63,711
Business Rates	0
Savings and Additional Income	33,180
Total	141,156

6 Budget Monitoring Position – Capital

- 6.1 Total Capital expenditure amounted to £3,233,432 across all projects in the first quarter of 2019/20. Members were provided with an updated Capital

Programme for both the current and future years as part of the 2018/19 Outturn Report to Cabinet in June 2019. The Capital Programme has been updated to reflect changes agreed in the first quarter of 2018/19 and can be found at Appendix C. Since the last report to Cabinet the following changes have been made:

- Splash Leisure Centre Reprovision – An amount of £2,030,000 was agreed at Full Council in July to fund an increase in build costs following procurement for building contractors. This is currently profiled in the 2021-22 financial year and is forecast to be funded through external borrowing.
- Fair Meadow House Improvements – An additional £25,000 from the Asset Management Reserve was agreed under delegation to fund works to the drainage system and septic tank at the property in order to allow its continued use as a holiday let, generating income for the Council.
- Cromer Pier – At the meeting of 3 July 2017 Cabinet approved a rolling programme of survey works, with a detailed initial survey to be undertaken followed by annual top up surveys to better inform future maintenance requirements, budget requirements and works programming. The first year's detailed survey was completed by the Hemsley Orrell Partnership (HOP) and identified initial works of around £900k. At the time the structural engineers recommended that it would be best to schedule the works to the steel structure underneath the theatre area ahead of any works to the theatre roof itself to minimise the risk of any deflection or movement to the roof and as part of the period 4 budget monitoring report in 2018/19 a sum of £400,000 was released. An update was provided within the period 10 2018/19 budget monitoring report following receipt of £468,954 of insurance money from the 2013 storm surge and this was earmarked for future pier works. This report is now recommending that capital receipts equalling this amount are released for the ongoing works.

7 Conclusion

- 7.1 The revenue budget is showing an estimated full year overspend for the current financial year of £141,156. The overall financial position continues to be closely monitored and it is anticipated that the overall budget for the current year will be achieved.

8 Financial Implications and Risks

- 8.1 The detail within section 2 of the report highlights the more significant variances including those that are estimated to result in a full year impact.
- 8.2 The Original base budget for 2019/20 included service savings and additional income totalling £811,300; these are largely still on target to be achieved although there is currently an anticipated full year shortfall of

£33,180, The progress in achieving these will continue to be monitored as part of the overall budget monitoring process and where applicable corrective action will be identified and implemented to ensure the overall budget remains achievable.

- 8.3 The estimated outturn shown in Table 1 will continue to be monitored during the year and where applicable will be transferred to reserves.
- 9 **Sustainability** - None as a direct consequence from this report.
- 10 **Equality and Diversity** - None as a direct consequence from this report.
- 11 **Section 17 Crime and Disorder considerations** - None as a direct consequence from this report.

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General Fund Summary 2019/20 Base Budget

Service Area	2019/20	2019/20	Budget YTD	Actuals	Variance	Commitments	Remaining
	Base Budget	Updated Budget		YTD	YTD		Budget
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Corporate Leadership Team/Corporate	440,608	440,608	267,099	270,908	3,809	11,128	158,572
Community & Economic Development	3,811,316	3,995,901	997,525	813,479	(184,046)	969,620	2,212,803
Customer Services & ICT	627,669	619,899	174,450	(96,135)	(270,585)	334,793	381,241
Environmental Health	4,536,023	4,536,023	110,977	(38,886)	(149,863)	4,234,451	340,458
Finance and Assets	4,305,907	4,334,616	1,324,690	1,318,843	(5,847)	686,761	2,329,012
Legal and Democratic Services	1,655,892	1,666,392	735,452	670,647	(64,805)	11,130	984,615
Planning	2,234,605	2,247,105	702,574	707,630	5,056	177,193	1,362,281
							0
Service Savings to be Identified (DT)	(83,750)	(83,750)	(27,916)	0	27,916		(83,750)
Net Cost of Services	17,528,270	17,756,794	4,284,850	3,646,486	(638,365)	6,425,077	7,685,231
Parish Precepts	2,390,634	2,390,634	1,197,830	1,197,830	0	0	1,192,804
Capital Charges	(1,308,233)	(1,308,233)	(436,080)	(436,080)	0	0	(872,153)
Refcus	(1,425,000)	(1,425,000)	0	0	0	0	(1,425,000)
Interest Receivable	(1,330,685)	(1,330,685)	(449,353)	(425,518)	23,835	0	(905,167)
External Interest Paid	10,000	10,000	3,332	4,925	1,593	0	5,075
Revenue Financing for Capital:	4,643,249	4,643,249	0	0	0	0	4,643,249
IAS 19 Pension Adjustment	252,210	252,210	0	0	0	0	252,210
Net Operating Expenditure	20,760,445	20,988,969	4,600,579	3,987,643	(612,936)	6,425,077	10,576,249
Contribution to/(from) the Earmarked Reserves							
Capital Projects Reserve	(1,426,249)	(1,426,249)	0	0	0	0	(1,426,249)
Asset Management	(92,000)	(146,400)	0	0	0	0	(146,400)
Benefits	(12,838)	(12,838)	0	0	0	0	(12,838)
Broadband	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	0	0	0	0	(1,000,000)
Business Rates Reserve	(38,241)	(63,241)	0	0	0	0	(63,241)
Coast Protection	(42,302)	(42,302)	0	0	0	0	(42,302)
Communities	(242,000)	(318,563)	0	0	0	0	(318,563)
Economic Development & Tourism	(10,000)	(10,000)	0	0	0	0	(10,000)
Elections	(120,000)	(120,000)	0	0	0	0	(120,000)
Environmental Health	(40,000)	(40,000)	0	0	0	0	(40,000)
Grants	(44,416)	(14,655)	0	0	0	0	(14,655)
Housing	(97,999)	(65,192)	0	0	0	0	(65,192)
New Homes Bonus Reserve	(596,558)	(633,287)	0	0	0	0	(633,287)
Organisational Development	(78,246)	(78,246)	0	0	0	0	(78,246)
Pathfinder	(40,076)	(40,076)	0	0	0	0	(40,076)
Planning Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property Investment Fund	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	0	0	0	0	(1,000,000)
Restructuring/Invest to save	(624,819)	(644,819)	0	0	0	0	(644,819)
Contribution to/(from) the General Reserve	(26,690)	(105,090)	0	0	0	0	(105,090)
Amount to be met from Government Grant and Local Taxpayers	15,228,011	15,228,011	4,600,579	3,987,643	(612,936)	6,425,077	4,815,291
Collection Fund – Parishes	(2,390,634)	(2,390,634)	(836,722)	(836,722)	0	0	(1,553,912)
Collection Fund – District	(6,240,604)	(6,240,604)	(2,184,213)	(2,184,213)	0	0	(4,056,391)
Retained Business Rates	(5,385,617)	(5,385,617)	(3,027,957)	(3,027,957)	0	0	(2,357,660)
New Homes bonus	(1,211,156)	(1,211,156)	(605,578)	(605,578)	0	0	(605,578)
							0
Income from Government Grant and Taxpayers	(15,228,011)	(15,228,011)	(6,654,470)	(6,654,470)	0	0	(8,573,541)
(Surplus)/Deficit	0	0	(2,053,891)	(2,666,826)	(612,936)	6,425,077	(3,758,251)

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Service Area Summaries P4 2019/20

CLT / Corporate

Service	Full Year Budget £	YTD Budget £	YTD Actuals £	YTD Variance £	Commit ments £	Remaining Budget £	Explanation for Major Variances
Human Resources & Payroll							
Gross Direct Costs	358,552	119,571	106,537	(13,034)	972	251,043	See Note A
Gross Direct Income	(1,000)	(332)	(567)	(235)	0	(433)	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	(357,552)	(119,188)	(119,188)	0	0	(238,364)	
	0	51	(13,218)	(13,269)	972	12,246	
Note A: (£2,268) - Salaries and on costs. There are staff vacancies, but recruitment is taking place so no variance is anticipated. £3,126 - New appointment advertising credits - to be used as and when vacancies require advertising and charged on to services. (£12,211) - Common Training. There is no projected full year effect. £5k committed for appraisal refresh and £19k committed for various corporate training to be delivered before 31/03/20.							
Registration Services							
Gross Direct Costs	416,818	240,904	407,942	167,038	2,111	6,765	Costs associated with the European Election - to be funded from a Cabinet Office grant.
Gross Direct Income	(71,120)	(500)	(154,158)	(153,658)	0	83,038	Advance payment from Cabinet Office for the European Election.
Support Service Charges	94,910	31,644	31,644	0	0	63,266	
	440,608	272,048	285,428	13,380	2,111	153,069	
Corporate Leadership Team							
Gross Direct Costs	461,625	153,876	160,195	6,319	1,041	300,389	£7,942 - Salaries and on costs are higher as a result of staff regrading's and pay awards. This will lead to a full year cost of £17,330.
Support Service Charges	(461,625)	(153,872)	(153,872)	0	0	(307,753)	
	0	4	6,323	6,319	1,041	(7,364)	
Communications							
Gross Direct Costs	309,078	98,048	97,701	(347)	7,004	204,373	No Major Variances.
Gross Direct Income	0	0	(2,275)	(2,275)	0	2,275	Income from filming rights.
Support Service Charges	(309,078)	(103,052)	(103,052)	0	0	(206,026)	
	0	(5,004)	(7,626)	(2,622)	7,004	622	
Total CLT / Corporate	440,608	267,099	270,908	3,809	11,128	158,572	

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Service Area Summaries P4 2019/20
Community, Economic Development & Coast

Service	Full Year Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	YTD Variance	Commitments	Remaining Budget	Explanation for Major Variances
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Health							
Gross Direct Income	0	0	(253)	(253)	0	253	No Major Variances.
	0	0	(253)	(253)	0	253	
Car Parking							
Gross Direct Costs	845,196	435,910	391,262	(44,648)	164,802	289,132	(£49,377) - Invoice for management fee not yet received
Capital Charges	28,446	9,484	9,484	0	0	18,962	
Gross Direct Income	(2,634,946)	(985,111)	(1,073,183)	(88,072)	0	(1,561,763)	(£79,984) - Car park income higher than expected. (£10,877) - Rents - Licence fee for compound at Station Road Car Park, Sheringham.
Support Service Charges	152,019	57,348	57,348	0	0	94,671	
	(1,609,285)	(482,369)	(615,089)	(132,720)	164,802	(1,158,999)	
Markets							
Gross Direct Costs	56,436	21,851	21,312	(539)	2,854	32,269	No Major Variances.
Gross Direct Income	(63,654)	(40,000)	(39,437)	563	0	(24,217)	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	27,920	9,312	9,312	0	0	18,608	
	20,702	(8,837)	(8,813)	24	2,854	26,661	
Parks & Open Spaces							
Gross Direct Costs	243,861	75,723	72,348	(3,375)	141,422	30,092	No Major Variances.
Capital Charges	36,897	12,300	12,300	0	0	24,597	
Gross Direct Income	(14,590)	(2,292)	(2,551)	(259)	0	(12,040)	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	119,950	39,992	39,992	0	0	79,958	
	386,118	125,723	122,089	(3,634)	141,422	122,607	
Foreshore							
Gross Direct Costs	146,209	35,821	48,572	12,751	20,548	77,090	£6,380 - Transport of Mundesley huts from winter storage. £3,518 Higher repair & maintenance costs for Amenity Lighting.
Capital Charges	5,601	1,868	1,868	0	0	3,733	
Gross Direct Income	(217,362)	(72,456)	(77,149)	(4,693)	0	(140,213)	(£2,805) - Winter storage fees.
Support Service Charges	198,500	66,188	66,188	0	0	132,312	
	132,948	31,421	39,479	8,058	20,548	72,921	
Sports Centres							
Gross Direct Costs	124,012	0	(17,874)	(17,874)	32,163	109,723	(£41,000) - Hall hire invoices not yet received from schools for the 18/19 financial year. £17,828 - Electricity payment re Cabbell Park. This is in dispute and awaiting a response. £2,002 - Telephone Rentals & Maintenance (Cancellation fees)
Capital Charges	12,497	4,164	4,164	0	0	8,333	
Gross Direct Income	0	0	(769)	(769)	0	769	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	168,770	56,284	56,284	0	0	112,486	
	305,279	60,448	41,805	(18,643)	32,163	231,311	
Leisure Complexes							
Gross Direct Costs	274,790	16,637	15,106	(1,531)	133,096	126,588	No Major Variances.
Capital Charges	525,644	175,212	175,212	0	0	350,432	
Support Service Charges	51,590	17,204	17,204	0	0	34,386	
	852,024	209,053	207,522	(1,531)	133,096	511,406	
Other Sports							
Gross Direct Costs	152,029	48,823	52,182	3,359	34,884	64,962	No Major Variances.
Gross Direct Income	(10,000)	(3,332)	(3,967)	(635)	0	(6,033)	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	54,540	18,192	18,192	0	0	36,348	
	196,569	63,683	66,407	2,724	34,884	95,278	

Service Area Summaries P4 2019/20
Community, Economic Development & Coast

Service	Full Year Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	YTD Variance	Commitments	Remaining Budget	Explanation for Major Variances
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Recreation Grounds							
Gross Direct Costs	18,466	4,617	4,616	(1)	13,850	(0)	No Major Variance
Capital Charges	79	28	28	0	0	51	
Gross Direct Income	(1,000)	(332)	(760)	(428)	0	(240)	No Major Variance
Support Service Charges	4,490	1,500	1,500	0	0	2,990	
	22,035	5,813	5,384	(429)	13,850	2,801	
Pier Pavilion							
Gross Direct Costs	60,448	55,260	55,976	716	340	4,133	No Major Variances.
Gross Direct Income	(20,000)	0	0	0	0	(20,000)	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	32,830	10,948	10,948	0	0	21,882	
	73,278	66,208	66,924	716	340	6,015	
Foreshore (Community)							
Gross Direct Costs	516,273	210,411	204,040	(6,371)	287,770	24,463	(£3,988) - Memorial seats. (£2,074) - Telephone rentals and maintenance.
Support Service Charges	57,690	19,232	19,232	0	0	38,458	
	573,963	229,643	223,272	(6,371)	287,770	62,921	
Woodlands Management							
Gross Direct Costs	171,467	56,956	73,062	16,106	40,460	57,945	£5,062 - Electrical hook up to WC's and Tearooms at Holt CP; replace the timber legs to the Picnic Shelter. £2,542 - Tree safety work. £2,886 - Purchase of marquee, funded from reserves. The balance consists of minor variances.
Capital Charges	1,346	448	448	0	0	898	
Gross Direct Income	(25,550)	(8,520)	(12,742)	(4,222)	0	(12,808)	(£2,000) - Contribution from Woodland Trust for Pretty Corner Woods festival.
Support Service Charges	133,430	44,484	44,484	0	0	88,946	
	280,693	93,368	105,253	11,885	40,460	134,981	
Cromer Pier							
Gross Direct Costs	108,084	59,263	59,177	(86)	3,936	44,971	No Major Variances.
Capital Charges	6,249	2,084	2,084	0	0	4,165	
Gross Direct Income	(25,734)	(6,434)	(6,930)	(496)	0	(18,804)	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	66,330	22,112	22,112	0	0	44,218	
	154,929	77,025	76,443	(582)	3,936	74,550	
Economic Growth							
Gross Direct Costs	82,530	5,764	6,446	682	942	75,143	No Major Variances.
Capital Charges	211	72	72	0	0	139	
Gross Direct Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Support Service Charges	310,260	103,424	103,424	0	0	206,836	
	393,001	109,260	109,942	682	942	282,118	
Tourism							
Gross Direct Costs	43,588	19,328	26,255	6,927	10,875	6,458	Orchestra Live costs.
Gross Direct Income	0	0	(6,750)	(6,750)	0	6,750	Grant income to offset costs from Orchestra Live.
Support Service Charges	18,610	6,208	6,208	0	0	12,402	
	62,198	25,536	25,713	177	10,875	25,610	
Coast Protection							
Gross Direct Costs	321,275	93,972	92,525	(1,447)	58,325	170,425	No Major Variances.
Capital Charges	18,070	6,024	6,024	0	0	12,046	
Gross Direct Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Support Service Charges	370,240	123,408	123,408	0	0	246,832	
	709,585	223,404	221,957	(1,447)	58,325	429,303	

Service Area Summaries P4 2019/20
Community, Economic Development & Coast

Service	Full Year Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	YTD Variance	Commitments	Remaining Budget	Explanation for Major Variances
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Business Growth Staffing							
Gross Direct Costs	253,035	80,600	78,283	(2,317)	0	174,752	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	(226,802)	(75,592)	(75,592)	0	0	(151,210)	
	26,233	5,008	2,691	(2,317)	0	23,542	
Economic & Comm Dev Mgt							
Gross Direct Costs	100,953	27,272	27,391	119	0	73,562	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	(56,218)	(18,740)	(18,740)	0	0	(37,478)	
	44,735	8,532	8,651	119	0	36,084	
Leisure							
Gross Direct Costs	197,722	65,916	66,451	535	625	130,646	No Major Variances.
Gross Direct Income	(700)	(232)	0	232	0	(700)	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	(195,274)	(65,080)	(65,080)	0	0	(130,194)	
	1,748	604	1,371	767	625	(248)	
Housing (Health & Wellbeing)							
Gross Direct Costs	271,527	90,515	87,507	(3,008)	0	184,020	No Major Variances.
Gross Direct Income	(86,700)	(43,350)	(43,350)	0	0	(43,350)	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	54,288	18,104	18,104	0	0	36,184	
	239,115	65,269	62,261	(3,008)	0	176,854	
Housing Strategy							
Gross Direct Costs	289,187	88,426	90,065	1,639	22,434	176,688	No Major Variances.
Capital Charges	425,000	0	0	0	0	425,000	
Gross Direct Income	0	(4)	(81)	(77)	0	81	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	43,867	14,652	14,652	0	0	29,215	
	758,054	103,074	104,636	1,562	22,434	630,984	
Community And Localism							
Gross Direct Costs	417,647	3,476	(41,593)	(45,069)	10	459,230	(£42,152) - Grants awarded by the Big Society panel during 2018/19 not yet claimed.
Gross Direct Income	(50,658)	(11,153)	(10,669)	484	0	(39,989)	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	10,630	3,544	3,544	0	0	7,086	
	377,619	(4,133)	(48,718)	(44,585)	10	426,327	
Coastal Management							
Gross Direct Costs	294,255	89,756	94,516	4,760	285	199,454	Higher staffing costs, some of which will be offset by recharges at year end.
Support Service Charges	(299,895)	(99,964)	(99,964)	0	0	(199,931)	
	(5,640)	(10,208)	(5,448)	4,760	285	(477)	
Total Community, Economic Development & Coast	3,995,901	997,525	813,479	(184,046)	969,620	2,212,803	

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Service Area Summaries P4 2019/20
Customer Services & ICT

Service	Full Year Budget £	YTD Budget £	YTD Actuals £	YTD Variance £	Commitments £	Remaining Budget £	Explanation for Major Variances
ICT - Support Services							
Gross Direct Costs	1,318,772	425,180	422,150	(3,030)	175,681	720,940	(£2,524) - Salaries and on costs are lower. This will be used to fund a fixed term contract extension.
Capital Charges	99,550	33,184	33,184	0	0	66,366	
Gross Direct Income	(410)	(136)	(1,667)	(1,531)	0	1,257	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	(1,417,912)	(472,640)	(472,640)	0	0	(945,272)	
	0	(14,412)	(18,972)	(4,560)	175,681	(156,709)	
Tourist Information Centres							
Gross Direct Costs	107,417	44,011	53,057	9,046	21,019	33,341	£3,815 - Holt TIC refurbishment. £3,294 - North Norfolk Information Centre repairs and maintenance. £2,325 - Souvenir purchases for resale.
Capital Charges	5,729	1,908	1,908	0	0	3,821	
Gross Direct Income	(27,000)	(9,004)	(8,404)	600	0	(18,596)	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	98,390	32,804	32,804	0	0	65,586	
	184,536	69,719	79,364	9,645	21,019	84,153	
Homelessness							
Gross Direct Costs	181,696	60,548	124,967	64,419	84,644	(27,914)	£78,606, Homelessness costs including Bed and Breakfast expenditure and rent deposit advances - this is offset by increased benefit and recoverable income.
Gross Direct Income	(242,893)	(103,424)	(436,397)	(332,973)	0	193,504	(£257,898) Additional Grant income notified of after the budget process was completed. Recoverable charges on homelessness additional costs.
Support Service Charges	504,330	168,112	168,112	0	0	336,218	
	443,133	125,236	(143,318)	(268,554)	84,644	501,808	
Customer Services Housing							
Gross Direct Costs	334,790	111,604	114,951	3,347	648	219,190	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	(334,790)	(111,592)	(111,592)	0	0	(223,198)	
	0	12	3,359	3,347	648	(4,008)	
Digital Transformation							
Gross Direct Costs	243,370	81,124	77,451	(3,673)	14,630	151,289	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	(243,370)	(81,128)	(81,128)	0	0	(162,242)	
	0	(4)	(3,677)	(3,673)	14,630	(10,953)	
Reprographics							
Gross Direct Costs	88,343	29,448	28,332	(1,116)	25,268	34,742	(£3,255) - Operating lease costs for printers lower than expected as a result of lower numbers of copies being required.
Capital Charges	18,603	6,200	6,200	0	0	12,403	
Gross Direct Income	(7,500)	(2,500)	(1,661)	839	0	(5,839)	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	(99,446)	(33,148)	(33,148)	0	0	(66,298)	
	0	0	(277)	(277)	25,268	(24,991)	
Customer Services - Corporate							
Gross Direct Costs	642,354	214,120	204,658	(9,462)	12,903	424,793	£5,384 - Salaries and on costs higher as a result of regradings. This will lead to a full year cost of £19,935. (£4,674) - Lower stationery purchases. (£4,338) - Lower postage costs. (£2,034) - Other professional fees. (£2,107) - Equipment repair and maintenance.
Gross Direct Income	(30,640)	(13,717)	(10,768)	2,949	0	(19,872)	£2,668 - Postal charges re envelopes, BR postage and surcharges.
Support Service Charges	(619,484)	(206,504)	(206,504)	0	0	(412,980)	
	(7,770)	(6,101)	(12,614)	(6,513)	12,903	(8,059)	
Total Customer Services & ICT	619,899	174,450	(96,135)	(270,585)	334,793	381,241	

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Service Area Summaries P4 2019/20
Environmental Health

Service	Full Year Budget £	YTD Budget £	YTD Actuals £	YTD Variance £	Commitments £	Remaining Budget £	Explanation for Major Variances
Commercial Services							
Gross Direct Costs	258,216	86,045	88,658	2,613	14,575	154,983	No Major Variances.
Gross Direct Income	(13,250)	(1,262)	(2,600)	(1,338)	0	(10,650)	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	115,880	38,636	38,636	0	0	77,244	
	360,846	123,419	124,694	1,275	14,575	221,577	
Internal Drainage Board Levies							
Gross Direct Costs	397,862	198,931	199,512	581	0	198,350	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	710	236	236	0	0	474	
	398,572	199,167	199,748	581	0	198,824	
Travellers							
Gross Direct Costs	7,400	18,030	17,453	(577)	22,886	(32,938)	No Major Variances.
Capital Charges	97,800	32,600	32,600	0	0	65,200	
Gross Direct Income	(4,000)	(1,336)	(326)	1,010	0	(3,674)	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	1,930	648	648	0	0	1,282	
	103,130	49,942	50,375	433	22,886	29,869	
Public Protection							
Gross Direct Costs	207,585	69,686	69,423	(263)	8,696	129,467	No Major Variances.
Gross Direct Income	(196,985)	(69,992)	(31,471)	38,521	0	(165,514)	General Licensing income lower than anticipated. This is associated to an accrual brought forward from 2018/19.
Support Service Charges	104,470	34,836	34,836	0	0	69,634	
	115,070	34,530	72,787	38,257	8,696	33,587	
Street Signage							
Gross Direct Costs	12,470	2,820	2,066	(754)	0	10,404	No Major Variances.
Capital Charges	7,564	2,520	2,520	0	0	5,044	
Support Service Charges	18,950	6,320	6,320	0	0	12,630	
	38,984	11,660	10,906	(754)	0	28,078	
Environmental Protection							
Gross Direct Costs	662,062	208,567	203,818	(4,749)	27,128	431,117	No Major Variances.
Capital Charges	4,501	1,500	1,500	0	0	3,001	
Gross Direct Income	(59,235)	(18,227)	(15,508)	2,719	0	(43,727)	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	176,210	58,740	58,740	0	0	117,470	
	783,538	250,580	248,550	(2,030)	27,128	507,861	
Env Health - Service Mgmt							
Gross Direct Costs	140,739	47,704	47,010	(694)	22,730	70,999	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	(127,735)	(42,572)	(42,572)	0	0	(85,163)	
	13,004	5,132	4,438	(694)	22,730	(14,164)	
Combined Enforcement Team							
Gross Direct Costs	154,164	51,392	52,798	1,406	374	100,992	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	(154,164)	(51,372)	(51,372)	0	0	(102,792)	
	0	20	1,426	1,406	374	(1,800)	
Environmental Contracts							
Gross Direct Costs	270,155	90,060	90,203	143	593	179,359	No Major Variances.
Gross Direct Income	0	0	(192)	(192)	0	192	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	(270,155)	(90,040)	(90,040)	0	0	(180,115)	
	0	20	(29)	(49)	593	(564)	
Waste Collection And Disposal							
Gross Direct Costs	4,366,995	937,108	880,404	(56,704)	3,479,129	7,462	(£52,736) Accrual brought forward for commercial waste disposal costs. No invoices received to date.
Capital Charges	52,686	17,564	17,564	0	0	35,122	
Gross Direct Income	(3,156,297)	(1,935,542)	(2,059,508)	(123,966)	0	(1,096,789)	Additional trade waste fee income.
Support Service Charges	452,720	150,924	150,924	0	0	301,796	
	1,716,104	(829,946)	(1,010,616)	(180,670)	3,479,129	(752,408)	

Service Area Summaries P4 2019/20
Environmental Health

Service	Full Year Budget £	YTD Budget £	YTD Actuals £	YTD Variance £	Commitments £	Remaining Budget £	Explanation for Major Variances
Cleansing							
Gross Direct Costs	828,183	203,974	201,209	(2,765)	654,450	(27,476)	Credit adjustment from contractor.
Gross Direct Income	(54,157)	0	(4,200)	(4,200)	0	(49,957)	Sale proceeds of vehicles.
Support Service Charges	55,020	18,344	18,344	0	0	36,676	
	829,046	222,318	215,353	(6,965)	654,450	(40,757)	
Environmental Strategy							
Gross Direct Costs	25,000	1,500	1,491	(9)	2,738	20,771	No Major Variances.
Gross Direct Income	(15,000)	(12,750)	(12,880)	(130)	775	(2,895)	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	20,190	6,728	6,728	0	0	13,462	
	30,190	(4,522)	(4,661)	(139)	3,513	31,338	
Community Safety							
Gross Direct Costs	26,893	8,968	8,747	(221)	0	18,146	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	11,750	3,920	3,920	0	0	7,830	
	38,643	12,888	12,667	(221)	0	25,976	
Civil Contingencies							
Gross Direct Costs	83,336	27,245	26,953	(292)	379	56,004	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	25,560	8,524	8,524	0	0	17,036	
	108,896	35,769	35,477	(292)	379	73,040	
Total Environmental Health	4,536,023	110,977	(38,886)	(149,863)	4,234,451	340,458	

Service Area Summaries P4 2019/20
Finance & Assets

Service	Full Year Budget £	YTD Budget £	YTD Actuals £	YTD Variance £	Commitments £	Remaining Budget £	Explanation for Major Variances
Industrial Estates							
Gross Direct Costs	18,343	10,324	14,532	4,208	1,557	2,254	No Major Variances.
Capital Charges	46,238	15,412	15,412	0	0	30,826	
Gross Direct Income	(128,649)	(52,480)	(56,185)	(3,705)	0	(72,464)	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	46,580	15,540	15,540	0	0	31,040	
	(17,488)	(11,204)	(10,702)	502	1,557	(8,343)	
Surveyors Allotments							
Gross Direct Income	(50)	(16)	(50)	(34)	0	0	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	5,240	1,752	1,752	0	0	3,488	
	5,190	1,736	1,702	(34)	0	3,488	
Handy Man							
Gross Direct Costs	41,637	15,444	15,754	310	109	25,774	No Major Variances.
Capital Charges	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Gross Direct Income	(54,730)	(13,683)	(13,942)	(259)	0	(40,788)	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	65,970	21,996	21,996	0	0	43,974	
	52,878	23,757	23,808	51	109	28,961	
Parklands							
Gross Direct Costs	37,282	12,319	11,924	(395)	1,722	23,636	No Major Variances.
Capital Charges	585	196	196	0	0	389	
Gross Direct Income	(67,628)	(55,468)	(48,506)	6,962	0	(19,122)	Recharge of utilities - being reviewed.
Support Service Charges	33,490	11,164	11,164	0	0	22,326	
	3,729	(31,789)	(25,222)	6,567	1,722	27,229	
Revenue Services							
Gross Direct Costs	607,817	189,136	184,957	(4,179)	63,166	359,694	No Major Variances.
Gross Direct Income	(442,911)	(91,048)	(90,525)	523	0	(352,386)	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	441,270	147,116	147,116	0	0	294,154	
	606,176	245,204	241,548	(3,656)	63,166	301,462	
Benefits Subsidy							
Gross Direct Costs	23,321,596	0	(136)	(136)	0	23,321,732	No Major Variances.
Gross Direct Income	(23,321,596)	0	(8,312)	(8,312)	0	(23,313,284)	Recoverable costs.
	0	0	(8,448)	(8,448)	0	8,448	
Discretionary Payments							
Gross Direct Costs	61,237	30,619	33,983	3,364	0	27,254	£4,000 Additional grant to Parish Council.
Support Service Charges	3,770	1,256	1,256	0	0	2,514	
	65,007	31,875	35,239	3,364	0	29,768	
Non Distributed Costs							
Gross Direct Costs	0	63,051	63,808	757	0	(63,808)	No Major Variances.
	0	63,051	63,808	757	0	(63,808)	
Administration Buildings Svs							
Gross Direct Costs	587,805	244,098	238,770	(5,328)	102,930	246,105	Lower repair and maintenance costs.
Capital Charges	76,860	25,620	25,620	0	0	51,240	
Gross Direct Income	(277,475)	(74,562)	(75,315)	(753)	0	(202,161)	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	(291,643)	(97,212)	(97,212)	0	0	(194,431)	
	95,547	97,944	91,864	(6,080)	102,930	(99,247)	

Service Area Summaries P4 2019/20
Finance & Assets

Service	Full Year Budget £	YTD Budget £	YTD Actuals £	YTD Variance £	Commitments £	Remaining Budget £	Explanation for Major Variances
Property Services							
Gross Direct Costs	567,044	189,581	200,114	10,533	67,757	299,173	(£7,915) Vacant posts now filled; (£8,500) Creditor provision - invoice in dispute; £20,977 Professional fees - some costs will be funded from the Asset Management Reserve and others will impact service related utility savings.
Capital Charges	12,385	4,128	4,128	0	0	8,257	
Gross Direct Income	0	0	2,714	2,714	0	(2,714)	Outstanding Debtor provision relating to insurance recharges for shared equity properties.
Support Service Charges	(579,429)	(193,124)	(193,132)	(8)	0	(386,297)	
	0	585	13,824	13,239	67,757	(81,581)	
Head Of Finance & Assets							
Gross Direct Costs	101,419	33,808	36,257	2,449	0	65,162	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	(101,419)	(33,844)	(33,844)	0	0	(67,575)	
	0	(36)	2,413	2,449	0	(2,413)	
Corporate Finance							
Gross Direct Costs	426,639	148,436	140,699	(7,737)	24,354	261,586	Net Turnover savings resulting from a vacant post.
Capital Charges	4,491	1,496	1,496	0	0	2,995	
Support Service Charges	(431,130)	(143,708)	(143,708)	0	0	(287,422)	
	0	6,224	(1,513)	(7,737)	24,354	(22,841)	
Insurance & Risk Management							
Gross Direct Costs	199,486	99,742	99,743	1	0	99,743	No Major Variances.
Gross Direct Income	(650)	(216)	(7)	209	0	(643)	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	(198,836)	(66,296)	(66,296)	0	0	(132,540)	
	0	33,230	33,439	209	0	(33,439)	
Internal Audit							
Gross Direct Costs	75,000	18,750	15,580	(3,170)	132,234	(72,814)	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	(75,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	0	0	(50,000)	
	0	(6,250)	(9,420)	(3,170)	132,234	(122,814)	
Playgrounds							
Gross Direct Costs	42,428	14,035	14,697	662	12,141	15,589	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	36,970	12,328	12,328	0	0	24,642	
	79,398	26,363	27,025	662	12,141	40,231	
Community Centres							
Gross Direct Costs	9,753	1,700	2,099	399	75	7,579	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	7,470	2,496	2,496	0	0	4,974	
	17,223	4,196	4,595	399	75	12,553	
Public Conveniences							
Gross Direct Costs	569,209	201,952	191,769	(10,183)	255,112	122,328	(£17,940) Lower water/sewerage costs due to a change of supplier; £3,470 Higher Business rates ; £2,658 Higher R&M costs.
Capital Charges	131,495	43,832	43,832	0	0	87,663	
Gross Direct Income	0	0	(145)	(145)	0	145	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	80,717	26,904	26,904	0	0	53,813	
	781,421	272,688	262,360	(10,328)	255,112	263,949	

Service Area Summaries P4 2019/20
Finance & Assets

Service	Full Year Budget £	YTD Budget £	YTD Actuals £	YTD Variance £	Commitments £	Remaining Budget £	Explanation for Major Variances
Investment Properties							
Gross Direct Costs	73,906	27,577	38,308	10,731	21,880	13,718	Expenditure at Stirling Road, Sculthorpe in preparation for use as temporary accommodation.
Capital Charges	66,099	22,032	22,032	0	0	44,067	
Gross Direct Income	(221,800)	(106,050)	(91,461)	14,589	0	(130,339)	Recharge of utilities at the Rocket House. Debtor provision brought forward from 2018/19.
Support Service Charges	165,510	55,176	55,176	0	0	110,334	
	83,715	(1,265)	24,055	25,320	21,880	37,780	
Central Costs							
Gross Direct Costs	86,384	26,338	26,620	282	6	59,759	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	(86,384)	(28,808)	(28,808)	0	0	(57,576)	
	0	(2,470)	(2,188)	282	6	2,183	
Corporate & Democratic Core							
Gross Direct Costs	509,180	219,967	217,255	(2,712)	3,718	288,207	(£3,421) - Bank charges. (£4,644) - Other professional fees.
Capital Charges	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	
Gross Direct Income	0	0	(17,484)	(17,484)	0	17,484	(£17,484) - Grants - Other (EU Exit preparation)
Support Service Charges	1,052,640	350,884	350,884	0	0	701,756	
	2,561,820	570,851	550,655	(20,196)	3,718	2,007,447	
Total Finance & Assets	4,334,616	1,324,690	1,318,843	(5,847)	686,761	2,329,012	

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Service Area Summaries P4 2019/20

Legal & Democratic Services

Service	Full Year Budget £	YTD Budget £	YTD Actuals £	YTD Variance £	Commitments £	Remaining Budget £	Explanation for Major Variances
Benefits Administration							
Gross Direct Costs	908,538	300,184	300,625	441	2,156	605,757	Turnover savings resulting from in year vacancies. Offset by additional Civica software costs.
Capital Charges	11,500	3,832	3,832	0	0	7,668	
Gross Direct Income	(375,193)	0	(83,953)	(83,953)	0	(291,240)	One-off additional grants received from Department for Works and Pensions (DWP). This will be offset by additional expenditure including planned service improvement costs.
Support Service Ch	549,050	183,032	183,032	0	0	366,018	
	1,093,895	487,048	403,536	(83,512)	2,156	688,203	
Members Services							
Gross Direct Costs	514,647	170,159	176,010	5,852	4,746	333,891	£5,981 - Member training costs.
Gross Direct Income	(400)	(132)	(29)	103	0	(371)	No Major Variances.
Support Service Ch	58,250	19,432	19,432	0	0	38,818	
	572,497	189,459	195,413	5,955	4,746	372,337	
Legal Services							
Gross Direct Costs	689,194	230,411	237,119	6,708	4,228	447,847	£5,892 - Book purchases. £2,763 - Generic training. £2,139 - Mileage allowances. All these will be funded from the Legal Reserve. (£5,158) - Client disbursement costs are lower than expected.
Gross Direct Income	(329,946)	(51,714)	(45,670)	6,044	0	(284,276)	£10,060 - Income from legal fees. No variance is anticipated. (£4,032) - Client disbursements - recharged land registry fees etc.
Support Service Ch	(359,248)	(119,752)	(119,752)	0	0	(239,496)	
	0	58,945	71,697	12,752	4,228	(75,925)	
Total Legal & Democratic Services							
	1,666,392	735,452	670,647	(64,805)	11,130	984,615	

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Service Area Summaries P4 2019/20
Planning

Service	Full Year Budget £	YTD Budget £	YTD Actuals £	YTD Variance £	Commitments £	Remaining Budget £	Explanation for Major Variances
Development Management							
Gross Direct Costs	969,617	327,540	339,798	12,258	89,009	540,810	Professional fees in relation to Planning appeals and enforcement works. £10,500 costs awarded.
Capital Charges	37,106	12,368	12,368	0	0	24,738	
Gross Direct Income	(802,200)	(267,396)	(239,507)	27,889	0	(562,693)	£79,323, Fee income down offset by (£45,954) increased professional advice.
Support Service Charges	647,710	215,908	215,908	0	0	431,802	
	852,233	288,420	328,567	40,147	89,009	434,657	
Planning Policy							
Gross Direct Costs	626,541	165,546	164,715	(831)	5,744	456,082	No Major Variances.
Gross Direct Income	0	0	(45)	(45)	0	45	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	73,506	24,512	24,512	0	0	48,994	
	700,047	190,058	189,182	(876)	5,744	505,121	
Conservation, Design & Landscape							
Gross Direct Costs	101,081	31,540	26,137	(5,403)	9,436	65,508	Accrual relating to 2018/19 contribution not yet offset by expenditure.
Support Service Charges	70,070	23,376	23,376	0	0	46,694	
	171,151	54,916	49,513	(5,403)	9,436	112,202	
Major Developments							
Gross Direct Costs	236,255	78,752	99,870	21,118	5,683	130,701	Professional fees in relation to Development consent orders for Vattenfall windfarm schemes - this is likely to result in a full year effect of £40,000. This was initially outlined in a paper taken to Cabinet in September 2018.
Support Service Charges	95,670	31,892	31,892	0	0	63,778	
	331,925	110,644	131,762	21,118	5,683	194,479	
Building Control							
Gross Direct Costs	395,739	134,087	132,583	(1,504)	6,758	256,399	No Major Variances.
Gross Direct Income	(386,250)	(128,752)	(154,338)	(25,586)	0	(231,912)	Building Control fees are up against profiled budget. As this service is operated on a cost recovery basis, any (surplus)/deficit position will be adjusted for through the earmarked reserve.
Support Service Charges	123,110	41,052	41,052	0	0	82,058	
	132,599	46,387	19,296	(27,091)	6,758	106,545	
Head Of Planning							
Gross Direct Costs	119,410	42,004	36,542	(5,462)	5,910	76,958	No Major Variances.
Support Service Charges	(119,410)	(39,796)	(39,796)	0	0	(79,614)	
	0	2,208	(3,254)	(5,462)	5,910	(2,656)	
Property Information							
Gross Direct Costs	187,190	52,613	41,928	(10,685)	54,654	90,608	2018/19 accrual in respect of outstanding NCC search fees was greater than invoices received.
Gross Direct Income	(190,000)	(63,336)	(70,029)	(6,693)	0	(119,971)	Increased fee income relating to Land Charge fees and Street Naming and Numbering services.
Support Service Charges	61,960	20,664	20,664	0	0	41,296	
	59,150	9,941	(7,437)	(17,378)	54,654	11,933	
Total Planning	2,247,105	702,574	707,630	5,056	177,193	1,362,281	

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General Fund - Service Area Summaries P4 2019/20

Clt / Corporate

Cost Centre Name	Full Year Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	Variance YTD	Immediate Commitments	Remaining Budget
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Human Resources & Payroll	0	51	(13,218)	(13,269)	972	12,246
Registration Services	440,608	272,048	285,428	13,380	2,111	153,069
Corporate Leadership Team	0	4	6,323	6,319	1,041	(7,364)
Communications	0	(5,004)	(7,626)	(2,622)	7,004	622
	440,608	267,099	270,908	3,809	11,128	158,572

Community, Econ Dev & Coast

Cost Centre Name	Full Year Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	Variance YTD	Immediate Commitments	Remaining Budget
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Health	0	0	(253)	(253)	0	253
Car Parking	(1,609,285)	(482,369)	(615,089)	(132,720)	164,802	(1,158,999)
Markets	20,702	(8,837)	(8,813)	24	2,854	26,661
Parks & Open Spaces	386,118	125,723	122,089	(3,634)	141,422	122,607
Foreshore	132,948	31,421	39,479	8,058	20,548	72,921
Sports Centres	305,279	60,448	41,805	(18,643)	32,163	231,311
Leisure Complexes	852,024	209,053	207,522	(1,531)	133,096	511,406
Other Sports	196,569	63,683	66,407	2,724	34,884	95,278
Recreation Grounds	22,035	5,813	5,384	(429)	13,850	2,801
Pier Pavilion	73,278	66,208	66,924	716	340	6,015
Foreshore (Community)	573,963	229,643	223,272	(6,371)	287,770	62,921
Woodlands Management	280,693	93,368	105,253	11,885	40,460	134,981
Cromer Pier	154,929	77,025	76,443	(582)	3,936	74,550
Economic Growth	393,001	109,260	109,942	682	942	282,118
Tourism	62,198	25,536	25,713	177	10,875	25,610
Coast Protection	709,585	223,404	221,957	(1,447)	58,325	429,303
Business Growth Staffing	26,233	5,008	2,691	(2,317)	0	23,542
Economic & Comm Dev Mgt	44,735	8,532	8,651	119	0	36,084
Leisure	1,748	604	1,371	767	625	(248)
Housing (Health & Wellbeing)	267,390	65,269	62,261	(3,008)	0	205,129
Housing Strategy	729,779	103,074	104,636	1,562	22,434	602,709
Community And Localism	377,619	(4,133)	(48,718)	(44,585)	10	426,327
Coastal Management	(5,640)	(10,208)	(5,448)	4,760	285	(477)
	3,995,901	997,525	813,479	(184,046)	969,620	2,212,803

Customer Services & ICT

Cost Centre Name	Full Year Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	Variance YTD	Immediate Commitments	Remaining Budget
	£	£	£	£	£	£
It - Support Services	0	(14,412)	(18,972)	(4,560)	175,681	(156,709)
Tic'S	184,536	69,719	79,364	9,645	21,019	84,153
Homelessness	443,133	125,236	(143,318)	(268,554)	84,644	501,808
Customer Services Housing	0	12	3,359	3,347	648	(4,008)
Digital Transformation	0	(4)	(3,677)	(3,673)	14,630	(10,953)
Reprographics	0	0	(277)	(277)	25,268	(24,991)
Customer Services - Corporate	(7,770)	(6,101)	(12,614)	(6,513)	12,903	(8,059)
	619,899	174,450	(96,135)	(270,585)	334,793	381,241

General Fund - Service Area Summaries P4 2019/20

Environmental Health

Cost Centre Name	Full Year Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	Variance YTD	Immediate Commitments	Remaining Budget
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Commercial Services	360,846	123,419	124,694	1,275	14,575	221,577
Internal Drainage Board Levies	398,572	199,167	199,748	581	0	198,824
Travellers	103,130	49,942	50,375	433	22,886	29,869
Public Protection	115,070	34,530	72,787	38,257	8,696	33,587
Street Signage	38,984	11,660	10,906	(754)	0	28,078
Environmental Protection	783,538	250,580	248,550	(2,030)	27,128	507,861
Env Health - Service Mgmt	13,004	5,132	4,438	(694)	22,730	(14,164)
Combined Enforcement Team	0	20	1,426	1,406	374	(1,800)
Environmental Contracts	0	20	(29)	(49)	593	(564)
Waste Collection And Disposal	1,716,104	(829,946)	(1,010,616)	(180,670)	3,479,129	(752,408)
Cleansing	829,046	222,318	215,353	(6,965)	654,450	(40,757)
Environmental Strategy	30,190	(4,522)	(4,661)	(139)	3,513	31,338
Community Safety	38,643	12,888	12,667	(221)	0	25,976
Civil Contingencies	108,896	35,769	35,477	(292)	379	73,040
	4,536,023	110,977	(38,886)	(149,863)	4,234,451	340,458

Finance & Assets

Cost Centre Name	Full Year Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	Variance YTD	Immediate Commitments	Remaining Budget
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Industrial Estates	(17,488)	(11,204)	(10,702)	502	1,557	(8,343)
Surveyors Allotments	5,190	1,736	1,702	(34)	0	3,488
Handy Man	52,878	23,757	23,808	51	109	28,961
Parklands	3,729	(31,789)	(25,222)	6,567	1,722	27,229
Revenue Services	606,176	245,204	241,548	(3,656)	63,166	301,462
Benefits Subsidy	0	0	(8,448)	(8,448)	0	8,448
Discretionary Payments	65,007	31,875	35,239	3,364	0	29,768
Non Distributed Costs	0	63,051	63,808	757	0	(63,808)
Administration Buildings Svs	95,547	97,944	91,864	(6,080)	102,930	(99,247)
Property Services	0	585	13,824	13,239	67,757	(81,581)
Head Of Finance & Assets	0	(36)	2,413	2,449	0	(2,413)
Corporate Finance	0	6,224	(1,513)	(7,737)	24,354	(22,841)
Insurance & Risk Management	0	33,230	33,439	209	0	(33,439)
Internal Audit	0	(6,250)	(9,420)	(3,170)	132,234	(122,814)
Playgrounds	79,398	26,363	27,025	662	12,141	40,231
Community Centres	17,223	4,196	4,595	399	75	12,553
Public Conveniences	781,421	272,688	262,360	(10,328)	255,112	263,949
Investment Properties	83,715	(1,265)	24,055	25,320	21,880	37,780
Central Costs	0	(2,470)	(2,188)	282	6	2,183
Corporate & Democratic Core	2,561,820	570,851	550,655	(20,196)	3,718	2,007,447
	4,334,616	1,324,690	1,318,843	(5,847)	686,761	2,329,012

Legal & Democratic Svs

Cost Centre Name	Full Year Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	Variance YTD	Immediate Commitments	Remaining Budget
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Benefits Administration	1,093,895	487,048	403,536	(83,512)	2,156	688,203
Members Services	572,497	189,459	195,413	5,955	4,746	372,337
Legal Services	0	58,945	71,697	12,752	4,228	(75,925)
	1,666,392	735,452	670,647	(64,805)	11,130	984,615

General Fund - Service Area Summaries P4 2019/20

Planning

Cost Centre Name	Full Year Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	Variance YTD	Immediate Commitments	Remaining Budget
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Development Management	852,233	288,420	328,567	40,147	89,009	434,657
Planning Policy	700,047	190,058	189,182	(876)	5,744	505,121
Conservation, Design & Landscaping	171,151	54,916	49,513	(5,403)	9,436	112,202
Major Developments	331,925	110,644	131,762	21,118	5,683	194,479
Building Control	132,599	46,387	19,296	(27,091)	6,758	106,545
Head Of Planning	0	2,208	(3,254)	(5,462)	5,910	(2,656)
Property Information	59,150	9,941	(7,437)	(17,378)	54,654	11,933
	2,247,105	702,574	707,630	5,056	177,193	1,362,281

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Savings 2019/20 Monitoring

Ref.	Service	Savings Title	Workstream (where applicable)	Brief Outline of Saving/Additional Income (where applicable)	Saving(S) /Income(I)	2019/20 Savings/ Income Updated	2019/20 P4 Savings /Income	2019/20 P4 Variance
SAVINGS BIDS SUBMITTED BY HEADS OF SERVICE								
ASSETS & LEISURE								
AL2	Assets & Leisure	Car Parks - Fakenham Car Park - Community Centre	3. Property Investment & Asset Commercialisation	Car Park Order (CPO) for Community Centre Fakenham to enable the site to become pay and display.	I	(5,400)	(5,400)	0
AL6	Assets & Leisure	Beach Hut Fees and Charges	3. Property Investment & Asset Commercialisation	Revision of Beach Hut Fee Income	I	(97,197)	(97,197)	0
AL8	Assets & Leisure	Pier Contract Savings	3. Property Investment & Asset Commercialisation	Renegotiation of the Pier Contract Management Agreement, with the intention to reduce the subsidy given to nil and incorporate profit share fee income.	S	(88,399)	(88,399)	0
SUB TOTAL ASSETS & LEISURE						(190,996)	(190,996)	0
CLT / CORPORATE								
CLEG1	CLT / CORPORATE (LEGAL)	Local Government Lawyer	4. Shared Services/Selling Services	Eastlaw continue to deliver year on year savings to the Council through selling services to our partner organisations.	I	(26,800)	(26,800)	0
SUB TOTAL CLT /other Corporate Areas						(26,800)	(26,800)	0
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT								
ECD1	Economic Dev	Coastal Management Revenue Works	7. Other Efficiencies and Savings	Reduction in coastal defence revenue budget.	S	(50,000)	(50,000)	0
ECD2	Economic Dev	Tourism Development & Destination Marketing	7. Other Efficiencies and Savings	Restructuring within the Economic Growth Team as well as a review of contractual arrangements with external providers and partner organisations.	S	(12,000)	(12,000)	0
ECD4	Economic Dev	Economic Growth	7. Other Efficiencies and Savings	A review of the external needs of businesses in the District has been undertaken and the intention is to restructure the Learning 4 Life team to better focus on meeting these needs and achieving the priorities set out in the Corporate Plan.	S	(46,582)	(46,582)	0
ECD5	Economic Dev	Miscellaneous Contributions	7. Other Efficiencies and Savings	The Economic Growth service makes contributions to a range of external bodies, either through membership or as grants. These should be reviewed and/or renegotiated. In some cases it could be considered that in-kind contributions can substitute financial contributions.	S	(10,000)	(10,000)	0
SUB TOTAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						(118,582)	(118,582)	0

Savings 2019/20 Monitoring

Ref.	Service	Savings Title	Workstream (where applicable)	Brief Outline of Saving/Additional Income (where applicable)	Saving(S) /Income(I)	2019/20 Savings/ Income Updated	2019/20 P4 Savings /Income	2019/20 P4 Variance
SAVINGS BIDS SUBMITTED BY HEADS OF SERVICE								
CUSTOMER SERVICES & ICT								
CSIT2	CUSTOMER SERVICES & ICT	Closure of Holt TIC	7. Other Efficiencies and Savings	In line with similar changes to service provision in Wells & Sheringham seek to transfer TIC function to another service provider in Holt.	S	(18,589)	(13,325)	5,264
CSIT3	CUSTOMER SERVICES & ICT	Revision of Reprographics Services	2 Digital Transformation	Alter the service delivery approach of the Reprographics Service to reduce the requirement for printing hardware and reduce costs of print & mail activity by accessing web based services.	S	(58,648)	(58,648)	0
SUB TOTAL CUSTOMER SERVICES & ICT						(77,237)	(71,973)	5,264
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH								
EH3	Environmental Health	Staffing Costs	2. Digital Transformation	Reduction in staffing costs re rationalisation of staffing structures following Business Process Review.	S	(50,110)	(50,110)	0
EH4	Environmental Health	Waste & related Services Review	6. Maximising Income and Reducing Costs	Additional Income from Garden Waste Service subscription charge and trade waste lifts in addition to direct arrangement of the night soil collection service.	S	(66,720)	(66,720)	0
EH6	Environmental Health	Civil Contingencies budget savings	6. Maximising Income and Reducing Costs	Reduction in Civil Contingencies budget	S	(2,800)	(2,800)	0
SUB TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH						(119,630)	(119,630)	0
FINANCE								
F2	Finance	Vacant Post Review	7. Other Efficiencies and Savings	Review and rationalisation of vacant posts within the revenues and benefits services.	S	(106,435)	(106,435)	0
SUB TOTAL FINANCE						(106,435)	(106,435)	0

Savings 2019/20 Monitoring

Ref.	Service	Savings Title	Workstream (where applicable)	Brief Outline of Saving/Additional Income (where applicable)	Saving(S) /Income(I)	2019/20 Savings/ Income Updated	2019/20 P4 Savings /Income	2019/20 P4 Variance
SAVINGS BIDS SUBMITTED BY HEADS OF SERVICE								
ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT								
ORG1	Organisational Development	Reduction of posts	7. Other Efficiencies and Savings	The potential reduction of posts across the following teams:- Elections, Reprographics and Democratic Services. Figures are based on the removal of those posts rather than a reduction in hours.	S	(22,288)	(22,288)	0
				Additional legal income to offset Democratic Services saving not being delivered	I	(13,691)	(13,691)	0
SUB TOTAL ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT						(35,979)	(35,979)	0
PLANNING								
P1	Planning			Planning BPR review of Planning support staff structure	S	(51,921)	(51,921)	0
SUB TOTAL PLANNING						(51,921)	(51,921)	0
TOTAL - ALL SERVICES						(727,580)	(722,316)	5,264
SUB TOTAL BY WORKSTREAM								
		1. Growth - New Homes and Business Rates		Sub total		0	0	0
		2. Digital Transformation		Sub total		(160,679)	(160,679)	0
		3. Property Investment & Asset Commercialisation		Sub total		(190,996)	(190,996)	0
		4. Shared Services/Selling Services		Sub total		(26,800)	(26,800)	0
		5. Collaboration annd Localism		Sub total		0	0	0
		6. Maximising Income and Reducing Costs		Sub total		(83,211)	(83,211)	0
		7. Other Efficiencies and Savings		Sub total		(265,894)	(260,630)	5,264
						(727,580)	(722,316)	5,264

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Scheme	Scheme Total Current Estimate	Pre 31/3/19 Actual Expenditure	Updated Budget 2019/20	Current Expenditure and Commitments 2019/20	Updated Budget 2020/21	Updated Budget 2021/22	Updated Budget 2022/23
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Jobs and the Economy							
Rocket House	77,084	37,334	39,750	0	0	0	0
Egmore Business Zone	2,255,000	175,027	2,079,973	12,455	0	0	0
Better Broadband for Norfolk	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0
Local Property Investment Fund	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0
Property Investment Company	2,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	0
Purchase of New Car Park Vehicles	60,000	45,000	15,000	0	0	0	0
Deep History Coast	592,973	318,050	274,923	238,316	0	0	0
Fair Meadow House Improvements	25,000	16,235	33,765	0	0	0	0
Fair Meadow House Annexe	55,000	0	55,000	0	0	0	0
Collectors Cabin	25,000	652	24,348	0	0	0	0
Cornish Way	170,000	0	170,000	170,000	0	0	0
Fakenham Connect	100,000	0	100,000	0	0	0	0
Lifeguard Hut	25,000	0	25,000	0	0	0	0
Bacton Car Park	30,000	0	30,000	10,000	0	0	0
Holway Road Roundabout	100,000	0	100,000	0	0	0	0
Public Convenience Improvements	600,000	45,741	554,259	148,061	0	0	0
	8,115,057	638,039	6,502,018	578,832	1,000,000	0	0
Housing and Infrastructure							
Disabled Facilities Grants	Annual programme	Annual programme	1,122,631	301,716	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Parkland Improvements	100,000	12,996	87,004	0	0	0	0
Compulsory Purchase of Long Term Empty Properties	630,000	490,654	139,346	0	0	0	0
Shannocks Hotel	490,000	51,638	426,249	0	0	0	0
Laundry Loke - Victory Housing	100,000	0	80,000	0	20,000	0	0
Community Housing Fund	2,198,262	416,760	1,781,502	104,444	0	0	0
Provision of Temporary Accommodation	610,000	0	610,000	0	0	0	0
Fakenham Extra Care	215,500	0	215,500	0	0	0	0
	4,128,262	972,047	4,462,232	406,160	1,020,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Coast and Countryside							
Gypsy and Traveller Short Stay Stopping Facilities	1,417,533	1,347,941	40,849	0	28,743	0	0
Cromer Pier Structural Works - Phase 2	1,378,549	1,364,734	13,815	0	0	0	0
Cromer Pier and West Prom Refurbishment Project	1,465,000	1,119,299	506	33,490	0	0	0
Refurbishment Works to the Seaside Shelters	149,501	145,130	4,371	372	0	0	0
Cromer Coast Protection Scheme 982 and SEA	8,822,000	5,305,389	3,516,611	17,650	0	0	0

Coastal Erosion Assistance	90,000	41,203	48,797	0	0	0	0
Coastal Adaptations	410	0	410	0	0	0	0
Mundesley - Refurbishment of Coastal Defences	3,221,000	45,786	3,175,214	1,826	0	0	0
Ostend Targeted Rock Placement and Coastal Adaptation	55,000	219	54,781	0	0	0	0
Cromer Pier - Steelworks and Improvements to Pavilion Theatre	675,000	382,869	292,131	528,335	0	0	0
Beach Access	201,514	182,742	18,772	40,202	0	0	0
Bacton and Walcott Coastal Management Scheme	500,000	353,965	146,035	146,035	0	0	0
Countryside Tractors	29,495	26,895	2,600	0	0	0	0

18,005,002	10,316,172	7,314,892	767,910	28,743	0	0
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Health and Well Being

Splash Roof Repairs	63,120	9,866	28,254	0	25,000	0	0
Steelwork Protection to Victory Pool and Fakenham Gym	27,500	33	27,467	0	0	0	0
Fakenham Gym	62,500	0	62,500	0	0	0	0
Splash Gym Equipment	1,013,000	0	640,000	0	373,000	0	0
North Walsham Artificial Grass Pitch	860,000	3,018	856,982	8,098	0	0	0
Splash Leisure Centre Reprovision	10,667,000	1,060,709	5,272,791	387,907	4,333,500	2,030,000	0
North Norfolk Sports Hub, Cromer	3,181,000	350,136	2,830,865	320,538	0	0	0

15,874,120	1,423,762	9,718,858	716,543	4,731,500	2,030,000	0
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Service Excellence

Administrative Buildings	1,302,570	919,747	382,823	555,753	0	0	0
Council Chamber and Committee Room Improvements	89,000	76,679	12,321	69,112	0	0	0
Environmental Health IT System Procurement	150,000	114,988	35,012	2,000	0	0	0
Document and Records Management System	60,000	36,157	23,843	8,100	0	0	0
Purchase of Bins	326,216	292,800	80,000	65,107	80,000	80,000	80,000
User IT Hardware Refresh	135,000	59,146	50,854	5,578	55,000	55,000	55,000
Storage Hardware	60,000	0	60,000	12,378	0	0	0
Members IT	65,000	0	65,000	29,027	0	0	0
Aerial Photography	15,000	0	15,000	0	0	0	0
Back Scanning of Files	200,000	109,176	90,824	16,932	0	0	0
Housing Options System	20,000	650	19,350	0	0	0	0

2,422,786	1,609,343	835,027	763,987	135,000	135,000	135,000
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48,545,227	14,959,363	28,833,027	3,233,432	6,915,243	3,165,000	1,135,000
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Capital Programme Financing

Grants	8,615,874	361,394	1,028,743	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other Contributions	450,000	0	0	0	0
Asset Management Reserve	270,000	170,000	0	0	0
Capital Project Reserve	1,760,701	607,447	373,000	0	0
Other Reserves	5,335,761	252,505	1,000,000	0	0
Capital Receipts	11,543,709	1,833,988	180,000	135,000	135,000
Internal / External Borrowing	856,982	8,098	4,333,500	2,030,000	0
TOTAL FINANCING	28,833,027	3,233,432	6,915,243	3,165,000	1,135,000

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK LOCAL INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY – NORTH NORFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL COMMENTS ON DRAFT STRATEGY DOCUMENT

Summary:

In response to a request from the Government, the New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership has co-ordinated the development of a draft Local Industrial Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk which it is intended to present to Government during October of this year.

Stakeholders, including North Norfolk District Council, are now asked to comment upon and indicate their support for the Norfolk and Suffolk Local Industrial Strategy document.

Conclusions:

The draft Norfolk and Suffolk Local Industrial Strategy document lays out an ambitious vision for the future development of the Norfolk and Suffolk economy which is intended to complement and contribute towards the objectives of the national Industrial Strategy.

In order to demonstrate to Government collective commitment and support for the Local Industrial Strategy, local authority partners, business groups, universities and colleges across the two counties are being invited to endorse the draft strategy document.

North Norfolk District Council is therefore invited to comment upon and indicate its support for the draft Local Industrial Strategy which is being developed for Norfolk and Suffolk.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that Cabinet indicate its support for the draft Local Industrial Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk as detailed in Section 3 of the report.

Reasons for Recommendations:

To ensure that North Norfolk is well-positioned and seen as a supportive and committed partner in the context of the emerging Local Industrial Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk.

Cabinet member(s): Cllr Richard Kershaw

All wards

Contact Officer, telephone number, and e-mail:

Steve Blatch, Corporate Director and Head of Paid Service
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1. Summary:

- 1.1 In November 2017, the Government published a national Industrial Strategy – <https://www.gov.uk/government/topical-events/the-uks-industrial-strategy> https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/664563/industrial-strategy-white-paper-web-ready-version.pdf and has subsequently asked all parts of England to develop local industrial strategies, based upon the areas covered by Local Enterprise Partnerships or mayoral combined authority areas.
- 1.2 The development of Local Industrial Strategies is to be led by Local Enterprise Partnership or combined authority structures and demonstrate the collaborative commitment and endorsement of local authorities, business and education organisations.
- 1.3 Work has been undertaken to develop a Local Industrial Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk since March of this year, building upon the work to develop a new Economic Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk carried out during 2017, and seeks to set out clearly to Government those sectors of the economy where Norfolk and Suffolk have particular strengths and opportunities and points of difference from other regions of the country.
- 1.4 To date the Government has agreed four Local Industrial Strategies with regional partners – these being in Greater Manchester, the west Midlands, the West of England and the Oxford to Cambridge Arc.
- 1.5 The Government has advised that Norfolk and Suffolk are in a second wave of Local Industrial Strategies, which it expects to agree by the end of this year, and local partners are therefore asked to indicate their support for the emerging Norfolk and Suffolk Local Industrial Strategy document which is intended for submission to Government in early October.

2. Development of the draft Local Industrial Strategy document for Norfolk and Suffolk:

- 2.1 The New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership (NALEP) has led the local discussions on the development of a Local Industrial Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk since March of this year, adopting an approach of building upon the goals and priorities agreed as part of the new Economic Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk developed in 2017. The approach has been to develop a document which will drive the implementation and support delivery of previously agreed priorities, rather than create “another” strategy.
- 2.2 The process of drafting the Local Industrial Strategy document has seen a number of workshop events delivered involving leaders of local authorities, business and education across the two counties. These events have focussed on the discussion of global and national economic trends and how these will impact on our economy in Norfolk and Suffolk as well as considering what actions we might take to support local businesses and promote inclusive growth so as to realise the economic opportunities available to the region in the years ahead.
- 2.3 The draft document, which can be viewed at the following link – <https://newanglia.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/DRAFT-Norfolk-and-Suffolk-LIS-consultation-190813-1.pdf>
- 2.4 The draft Local Industrial Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk has as its headline ambition:-

“Transform the Norfolk and Suffolk economy into one of the best places in the world to live, learn, work and succeed in business – the UK’s clean growth region” and then identifies three large-scale opportunities for the Norfolk and Suffolk economy, building upon key sectors agreed in the Economic Strategy, these being:-

- Agri-food / Agri-tech
- Clean Energy
- ICT and Digital.

2.5 These sectors are seen as being able to deliver the biggest opportunities for growth and increased productivity of the Norfolk and Suffolk economy over the next fifteen to twenty years; supported by five underpinning sectors – financials services, culture and the visitor economy, ports and logistics, advanced manufacturing and construction.

2.6 The document then seeks to present a case for continued support and investment in these sectors by the Government and local partners so that these opportunities might be realised delivering sustainable long-term benefits and outcomes for the region in terms of future business investment, numbers of high skilled jobs and supply chain opportunities, alongside wider actions aimed at promoting overall business growth and productivity and inclusive growth through improving in-work progression and skills within our workforce and local communities.

2.7 At the present time there is no specific Government funding identified or set aside for the implementation of local industrial strategies. However, by securing the Government’s endorsement of local industrial strategy documents, it would be hoped that the Government will be supporting the aims and ambitions of local strategies and that this will allow discussions on the availability of new funding opportunities to support local investment in the future as part of any Comprehensive Spending Review or other emerging Government funding programmes.

3. The District Council’s views on the draft Norfolk and Suffolk Local Industrial Strategy document:

3.1 In commenting on the draft Economic Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk in 2017, the District Council shared with colleagues at the New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership that, whilst it recognised the challenges of preparing an economic strategy document across a large geographic area such as Norfolk and Suffolk, given its large geography, diverse communities and number of distinct sub-regional (local) economies; it was concerned that there was too much emphasis on priority areas and corridors of the region, with little consideration of the issues impacting on the rural economy which existed in large parts of the two counties, potentially placing areas such as North Norfolk at a disadvantage in terms of emerging policy intervention and funding programmes. Discussion of these concerns through the finalisation of the Economic Strategy served to address many of the District Council’s issues at that time – particularly as they related to the Agri-food and Agri-Tech sector, investment in critical infrastructure such as broadband and mobile communications and inclusive growth through local people being able to access post-16 learning opportunities. The District Council is therefore pleased that many of these issues have been given further consideration within the draft Local Industrial Strategy document.

3.2 The drafting of the Local Industrial Strategy document contains a clear and dynamic aim and statement of intent to transform the Norfolk and Suffolk economy to be amongst the best places in the world for business, capitalising on

the region's significant strengths, potential and capacity to support economic growth to a post-carbon economy, which reflects growing environmental awareness particularly in the renewable energy and agricultural / food production sectors. This very much aligns with North Norfolk District Council's recent declaration of a Climate Emergency alongside its objectives of wanting to support a strong local economy where businesses are confident in investing and there are increasing opportunities for local people to access a wider range of more highly skilled and better paid jobs. It is therefore recommended that the District Council should indicate its support for the headline ambition of the Strategy.

- 3.3 The draft strategy document then identifies three priority sectors which seek to set the region apart from other regional economies in the UK, supported by five underpinning sectors present more generally across the wider economy of the UK.
- 3.4 North Norfolk has particular strengths and opportunities in two of the identified priority sectors – Clean Energy and Agri-food / Agri-tech, hopefully allowing businesses and individuals across the District to participate in and benefit from the further development and growth of these sectors as key elements of the regional economy in the future. The Council's profile within the third sector area – ICT / Digital, is less well developed, but the Council supports the identification of this sector as a regional priority and would hope to share in the further growth and development of this sector in the future – particularly by new businesses and the SME sector, where the rural and coastal character of the District and high quality of life is attractive to increasing numbers of entrepreneurs and home workers.
- 3.5 It is therefore suggested that the District Council indicates its support for these three priority sectors forming the focus of actions within the Local Industrial strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk, supported by the five underpinning sectors where again with the District's economy has a significant profile in the Culture and Visitor Economy sector and a good number of businesses and levels of employment in the Advanced Manufacturing and Construction sectors.
- 3.6 The District Council is pleased to see that the draft Local Industrial Strategy document recognises and highlights a number of critical key infrastructure and resource constraint issues across the two counties, including North Norfolk, which it will be critical to address if the region is to realise its full economic potential. This includes the challenge of the region having huge potential to be the supplier of renewable energy to large parts of the UK, whilst many parts of the two counties have very real local network capacity issues; and the challenge of climate change – particularly water resource availability, and the impact this will have on businesses in the farming and food processing sectors in terms of future investment and resilience in responding to more extreme weather such as drier summers and flooding from intense rainfall events. Both of these issues are already impacting on economic opportunity in North Norfolk and are the subject of discussion by the District Council with a wide range of partners and it is therefore pleasing to see recognition of these issues within the strategy document.
- 3.7 The District Council should also welcome and indicate its support for the proposed future actions identified under the five Foundations of Productivity – Ideas (Innovation); People (Skills and Workforce development); Infrastructure (Transport, Digital Connectivity and Utilities); Business Environment and Places, all of which are well-aligned with the local priorities of the District Council which are in the process of being refined and strengthened through the Council's new Corporate Plan.

4. Financial Implications and Risks

4.1 There are no direct financial issues raised by this report.

5. Sustainability

5.1 The recommendations made in this report do not in themselves raise issues of sustainability. However, a principle theme and priority of the draft Local Industrial Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk is supporting the transition and development of the regional economy to a post-carbon state where the region has particular strengths in the renewable energy and agri-tech and food production sectors.

6. Equality and Diversity

6.1 There are no direct equality or diversity issues raised by this report. However, the draft strategy does seek to promote inclusive growth through seeking to raise aspirations, promoting investment in higher skilled jobs and in skills and workforce development which will serve to address issues of economic opportunity for the district's residents and communities.

7. Section 17 Crime and Disorder Considerations

7.1 This report does not raise any issues directly relating to Crime and Disorder.

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North Norfolk Growth Sites Delivery Strategy

- Summary:** It has been identified that there is a vital need for a report (to include feasibility, strategy and actions) to unlock and deliver local employment sites that have the potential to support economic growth. It is proposed that the 'North Norfolk Growth Site Delivery Strategy' could support NNDC in its ambition to enact a more delivery-focused approach to bringing forward the development of key sites and unlocking the historic 'bottle-necks' of some locations. This report outlines the proposed work.
- Options considered:** Whilst this work could potentially be delivered via a series of feasibility reports produced in isolation, it is considered that a 'wholesale' review of all the identified growth sites would be preferable as this will allow the Council to prioritise the sites, evaluate the scale of intervention and consider any cross-site delivery mechanisms.
- Conclusions:** It is considered that market failure, of varying causes and degrees has meant that many of the District's current allocated employment sites will not come forward (within a reasonable timescale) to support business investment decisions without public sector intervention – either directly or through supporting third parties. Moreover, it is feared that similar will be experienced with sites identified within the emerging Local Plan without a suitable strategy in place to support their delivery.
- Recommendations:** It is recommended that Cabinet acknowledge the project and note the contents of the report.
- Reasons for Recommendations:** The recommendations of such a study will help to target NNDC's own projects and financial resources on the opportunities that are most beneficial to the local economy and which are most in need of such investment. Furthermore, it will inform the delivery of allocated sites and designations in the emerging Local Plan and will help inform the investment decisions of third parties (be that developers, land owners, industrialists or growing local businesses). It will also improve the chances of success of bids when seeking external funding.

Cabinet Member(s)
Cllr Richard Kershaw

Ward(s) affected:
All Wards

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The premise of the 'North Norfolk Growth Site Delivery Strategy' is that NNDC needs to enact a more delivery-focused approach to bringing forward the development of local key employment sites in order help facilitate the growth of indigenous businesses and effectively compete with other areas for investment. Through a successful bid into the Norfolk Business Rate Pool (BRP), NNDC has successfully secured match funding to commission a consultant partner to work on this project.

2. Background

- 2.1 In March 2015, NNDC commissioned a Business Growth and Investment Opportunities Study. The BE Group were appointed and reported their findings later that year. The study aimed to provide a high-level overview of the supply, demand and constraints associated with employment land, considering both designated and allocated employment sites.
- 2.2 The report characterised North Norfolk as a low-cost, yet attractive area from which to operate a business; with quality of life clearly identified as a key asset. With the vast majority of businesses in the District employing less than ten people, it was determined that a primary focus of the Council should remain on supporting the establishment and retention of this business base. Realising opportunities to propagate these indigenous businesses and attract new investment into the district will depend upon creating the right environment, having the infrastructure, a skilled workforce and appropriate premises or readily available development sites.
- 2.3 The BE Group report robustly evidenced the need for intervention for a number key growth sites within North Norfolk and identified that the adequate and appropriate provision of commercial property, both built stock and land, is vital to being able to encourage economic development and exploit local growth. The report specifically highlights the critical shortage of start-up and grow-on space for micro-business.
- 2.4 It is considered that market failure, of varying causes and degrees has meant that many of North Norfolk's current allocated employment sites will not come forward (within a reasonable timescale) to support business investment decisions without public sector intervention. Moreover, it is feared that similar will be experienced with sites identified within the emerging Local Plan without a suitable strategy in place to support their delivery.
- 2.5 The concentration and clustering of new business growth and employment in the Greater Norwich and A11 corridor areas potentially creates long-term problems in rural areas such as North Norfolk. A high commuter outflow of working-age people has in part fuelled the narrowing employment choice in North Norfolk and exacerbated 'brain drain,' with young people choosing to move to locations where there is greater opportunity. Others are left to travel some distance to access jobs with significant cost in terms of commuting either by personal or public transport. The high provision of commercial development sites within key growth locations elsewhere, coupled with a lack of local provision, poses a significant risk to local-level investment and draws away skilled labour supply.
- 2.6 Local businesses seeking grow-on space have frequently identified their struggle to find suitable premises for leasing. Many are often of a size that freehold

purchase and development is beyond their means (compounded often by a shortage of land supply in their preferred location). This has often proved to be a constraint on growth or meant that those with particularly strong aspirations have left the District.

3. Outline and Scope of Project

3.1 NNDC's Economic Growth team have identified a significant need for a strategy report to unlock and deliver North Norfolk's growth locations as identified within the BE Group Report and proposed by the emerging Local Plan. This work will provide essential background to inform business investment decisions, lay down the groundwork required to support future BRP capital bids and form a delivery plan for undeveloped employment sites, including those proposed within the draft Local Plan. This work will seek to overcome historic blockage issues within sites that have the capacity to provide much needed growth space for the local business base and support inward investment opportunities.

3.2 Whilst the work will be led by an in-house project group, the appointment of a professional consultancy firm is required to deliver work beyond the scope and capacity of the authority. This will serve to provide an 'independent' voice, which will be critical to informing any investment decisions by the Council or third parties, and will be of particular value should any projects be identified for external funding.

3.3 Aims of the project

The project will:

- Identify the constraints/barriers presently hindering site development;
- Formulate the 'Business Case' and produce a detailed 'Site Delivery Plan' for each identified key growth site;
- Prioritise the sites and the key actions required for site delivery;
- Qualify the level of intervention, role of the Council/stakeholders/third parties and the required mechanisms to deliver each site;
- Undertake the initial actions identified within the Site Delivery Plan where required, including: establishing suitable delivery methods/vehicles; brokering relations; and mediating with landowners, developers, local businesses and potential investors.

4. Conclusion

4.1 It is anticipated that the proposed North Norfolk Growth Site Delivery Strategy will be supported and welcomed as a valuable tool to supporting the growth of the local economy. Rural and peripheral districts often struggle to compete with more developed urban areas to which infrastructure, funding, resources, business and higher education establishments naturally gravitate. The recommendations of such a study will help to target NNDC's own projects and financial resources on the opportunities that are most beneficial to the local economy and which are most in need of such investment. It will also improve the chances of success of bids for external funding (particularly from sources such as the Norfolk Business Rates Pool and the various government supported funds administered by New Anglia LEP). Moreover, it will inform the delivery of allocated sites and designations in the emerging Local Plan and will help inform the investment decisions of any potential third parties.

5. Implications and Risks

- 5.1 There are presently no identified legal implications. An appropriate level of tact and diplomacy will be expected of the appointed consultants in their dealings with relevant stakeholders. This will be covered through guidance outlined in the procurement process.

6. Financial Implications and Risks

- 6.1 Match funds have previously been identified from underspend occurring in 2017/18 to support this work, to which a letter of support has been provided by the Section 151 Officer as part of the BRP grant application.

7. Sustainability

- 7.1 There are no identified sustainability implications directly resulting from the recommendation or options considered in this report

8. Equality and Diversity

- 8.1 There are no identified equality and diversity implications directly resulting from the recommendations or options considered in this report.

9. Section 17 Crime and Disorder considerations

- 9.1 There are no identified Crime and Disorder implications directly resulting from the recommendations or options considered in this report.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGE POINTS – COUNCIL CAR PARKS

Summary: This report identifies an opportunity for the Council to install Electric Vehicle Chargepoints (EVCs) in Council owned car parks, as part of its Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability agenda.

These will help provide the infrastructure necessary to encourage and enable uptake of Electric Vehicles (EVs) and will benefit both local residents who do not have off street parking and therefore, domestic EV charging options, as well as normal car park users. Such provision also helps support our market towns' economies, by extending dwell times for customers and visitors.

The Government's Office for Low Emission Vehicles (OLEV) is accepting applications for grant funding of up to 75% of the capital full cost of installation of EVCs by local authorities to provide the necessary infrastructure to help the growth of Electric Vehicle (EV) ownership.

Six public car parks across the district are proposed for this project, which could be commenced immediately. In addition, the Council Offices car park at Cromer is also considered, but under a grant different funding scheme.

Conclusions: The number of EVs in the UK is predicted to grow very significantly in coming years with a gradual move away from fossil fuels. This gives rise to a need for EVCs and there is little doubt that councils will be expected to provide them on public car parks as part of the enabling infrastructure for low emission vehicles. At this point, the government needs early development of infrastructure, hence the grant scheme being provided.

Whilst there are financial risks associated with such an installation now, mainly around forecasting numbers of EVs and therefore potential usage hours, especially in the early years of operation, the opportunity to obtain funding from central government significantly improves the financial viability and partly mitigates the risks associated with installing the technology.

- Recommendations:**
- 1. Cabinet approves an EVC installation project at six Council owned car parks across the District, with the work being phased if required to enable the maximum grant funding from government.**
 - 2. Cabinet recommends to Full Council the approval of a capital budget of £248,600 to fund the EVC installation project as described in the report. This to be funded from capital reserves and OLEV grant from Government as described in the report.**
 - 3. That, assuming this budget is approved, officers are authorised to:**

- a) **appoint Inspired Renewables on the basis of their experience and involvement to date, to undertake further work to finalise the necessary applications to OLEV, seeking the available grant funding, at a cost of £5,000**
- b) **procure the necessary ground works, cabling and installation of the EVCs**
- c) **procure a contract with a back office payment services provider for the charging mechanism**
- d) **bring forward any necessary changes to the Council's Car Parking Order to allow for EVC spaces**

Reasons:

- 1. Electric Vehicle Charging Points are an important component in encouraging the uptake of Electric Vehicles, with resulting positive environmental benefits.
- 2. To provide the necessary budget for the project
- 3. To provide the necessary arrangements for installation and customer use of the EVCs once installed.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Council has committed to moving forward with a work programme based around tackling climate change and protecting the environment and plans to bring forward a theme in the emerging Corporate Plan to underwrite this commitment.
- 1.2 One of the key areas of this work will be reducing the Council's own carbon footprint along with supporting initiatives to enable others to do the same.
- 1.3 The move towards electric vehicles (EVs) is now gathering pace, with approximately 200,000 currently on the road in the UK and this number set to increase to around 6 million by 2030. The Government has set out plans to provide the infrastructure to allow this and the provision of grant funding electric vehicle charging points (EVCs) is a key part of that.

2. Background

- 2.1 Earlier this year, the Government published its strategy "The Road to Zero", outlining steps towards cleaner road transport. Part of this strategy was to highlight their £4.5million investment in support of EV owners and potential owners who do not have facilities to charge at home, such as a garage or driveway. This investment is made in the form of grants awarded to local authorities who are able to offer suitable alternative provision, such as through the use of their public car parks.
- 2.2 Reports from the Independent Committee on Climate Change, and the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, show that transport is now the largest sector for UK greenhouse gas emissions at 27%). Road transport is also one of the biggest contributors to poor air quality in our towns.
- 2.3 As well as being an essential provision to support the transition away from fossil-fuelled, internal combustion engines, EVCs can be a win-win; cutting transport costs, improving our environment and quality of life whilst adding to the local economy and providing an income stream to the Council.

- 2.4 The 200,000 EVs on the roads in the UK, account for just 0.5% of all cars. The number is estimated to reach at least six million vehicles by 2030. By 2040, sales of brand new internal combustion engine vehicles are expected to be virtually zero.
- 2.5 Current Government evidence shows that around 90% of EV drivers do 90% of their charging at home, which poses a real obstacle to people who do not have personal, off street space at their home, where they could install a domestic EV charge point. The market town centres of North Norfolk have a high proportion of properties that do not have appropriate off-street charging space and provision of public charging infrastructure is therefore essential for those residents, if they are to be converted over time to EV use.
- 2.6 In addition, there is already a growing demand from EV owners for EVCs at car parks in popular destinations. Potential visitors to this area are therefore likely to start to make decisions on their preferred destination based upon the availability of EVCs. Local businesses who rely on customers who travel to or around the District by car will also begin to look to the Council for infrastructure that supports EVs.
- 2.7 The Office for Low Emission Vehicles is a team working across government to support the early market for ultra-low emission vehicles and is administering the Charging Investment Infrastructure Fund. Public car parks are seen as an essential part of the required mix of sites for EVCs and as such, the OLEV grant scheme allows for 75% funding over the coming three financial years, ie 2019-2022, although there is some concern that the scheme will not run for that long.

The grant criteria, likely EV owner behaviour and the need to provide best value, all drive the type of EVCs to be adopted; essentially pointing to the use of 22kw “Type 2 Fast” Chargers, which provide an average EV with full charge in around ninety minutes. In terms of public car parks, this allows an EV to be charged within the average national shopping stay of two hours. However, it is anticipated that over time, drivers will ‘top up’ charge wherever an EVC is available.

Applications for funding are being accepted by OLEV for EVC installation work in the current year, of grant value up to £100,000 in the financial year, and this may be repeated in two future years. Whilst it is not possible to front load an application for more years of the programme, it is possible that grant funding may be approved at a higher level for work that can be completed in this financial year. If the fund is used up in earlier years, potentially leaving nothing for later applications, the scheme may close. Discussions on this point are continuing however.

- 2.8 Quite clearly, the proposed project fits well with the Council’s commitment to climate change and environmental sustainability and, although public car park chargers will not reduce the Council’s carbon footprint, this should be seen as the council providing community leadership by enabling others to make the move to EVs by providing the facilities to charge in public places. There is however, a proposal within the report to provide the Cromer office car park with EVCs, primarily for Council owned vehicles, as these are changed to EVs, and also for staff, as uptake increases.

3. Progress to Date

- 3.1 Officers commissioned some preparatory work by local consultants, Inspired Renewables, in March of this year, to consider a number of the Council’s car parks, which might be eligible for the OLEV grant; ie close to housing with no off street

parking provision.

Initially, sites were also considered where enabling works can be undertaken relatively easily or as part of wider works. The Cromer office car park was also considered under a different funding scheme.

The work already undertaken included submitting applications to UK Power Networks, in order to help identify the best sites and provide cost estimates for the work that is required to bring a suitable power supply into each car park. In addition, the options for electricity charging and payment mechanism were also considered. An initial financial case was provided by the company and this has been the subject of some sensitivity analysis by the Council's Finance Team at Appendix 1.

The OLEV application process will also require an appropriate procurement process to be followed, to ensure the Council obtains best value, which would be undertaken within our normal processes, using existing contracts, frameworks and tender processes. In addition, the formal application process will be required and it is recommended elsewhere in this report that Inspired Renewables are appointed to further support the application process and associated work.

- 3.2 The provision of EVCs at the Cromer offices, will be eligible for a separate Workplace Funding Scheme. A separate costing has been sought for these works which are estimated at £28,540 after grant funding.

This would allow council and staff owned EVs to charge on site. Whilst initial income would be low, it is recommended that this installation is undertaken as part of the same programme. This will minimise costs and help enable staff to take up EVs and also the purchase of EVs for the small fleet of vans the Council uses. It may be possible to use electric pool cars for some staff duties and this will be subject of later consideration.

- 3.3 As this infrastructure is relatively new, there is very limited information available on existing use patterns which does give rise to an associated financial risk. Importantly however, this project should be seen as enabling behaviour change (ie moving to EVs) rather than a purely commercial exercise. That said, it will help commercially, in futureproofing our car parks for the rise in EV numbers.

A number of assumptions were therefore made at an early stage of the project development work to ensure any installation gives best value and potential growth options for the future. These are detailed below:

- provision of EVCs across larger car parks in both inland market towns and tourist areas, thus providing support for both local and visiting customer demand, as well as residents' needs for charging points where off street parking does not exist
- as far as possible, future proofing initial installations to allow efficient installation of subsequent EVCs to respond to predicted increased uptake
- EVC numbers to best match the electrical supply at each of the six car parks under consideration, thus minimising connection costs as far as possible
- electricity costs based on government estimates for future prices
- estimated rates of usage based on anticipated EV numbers and some very limited use and charging patterns from other Councils.

- 3.4 Whilst the overall project is planned to provide EVCs for all six car parks as well as the main office, the project may need to be split across the two years of the OLEV funding scheme if the Council is to take advantage of the grants available. Officers

are still in discussion with OLEV regarding the possibility of a single programme of works with funding guaranteed up front.

The initial proposal is to undertake EVC works at Cromer Meadow car park in autumn 2019 to coincide with the refurbishment of the North Norfolk Information Centre, along with Stearman's Yard Wells and New Road, North Walsham, both to coincide with toilet refurbishments.

The other car parks (Albert Street in Holt, Queens Road, Fakenham and Morris Street Sheringham) would then follow, depending on the availability of the OLEV grant funding.

- 3.5 Initial discussions have taken place between key members and officers and the initial costings identified. This project will be used as a pilot for the new project governance regime currently being introduced for all council projects.

4. Financial Implications

4.1 Capital budget

- 4.1.1 Whilst the cost of purchase and commissioning of EVCs is relatively fixed per unit, the cost of installation of EVCs in the Council's car parks varies. This is mainly due to the fees charged by UK Power Networks (UKPN) for connecting to and, where necessary, upgrading, the local electricity supply infrastructure. This is dependent on the distance from an existing three phase supply and also the size of that supply. Therefore, standardised costs have been assumed for small civils works and meter boxes, cabling, etc. with UKPN estimates obtained specific to each site. The Council's Property Services Team have advised that the civils costs estimates obtained are appropriate for this proposal.
- 4.1.2 The proposed project budget sheets are contained within Appendix 1 and cover the capital costs of delivering across all six proposed public car parks and the Cromer Offices, at a total estimated cost of £248,600.

It is assumed that £150,000 of this cost is then provided by the OLEV grant and £3000 from the Workplace EVC Grant. However, there is a risk that, in each year of the OLEV scheme, the grant funding may be oversubscribed with nothing further then being provided by Government. As noted above, whilst this may change positively, the scheme as written, will only fund a grant up to £100,000 in each of the three years of its proposed availability.

Members therefore have a number of options:

- commit now to all sites being delivered as soon as possible dependent on government grant funding being available. This is recommended, as it appears to represent least risk.
- commit to all locations for the project and immediately deliver those, assuming the current year funding at the lower level only will be available, thus losing £75k of potential grant funding for the later works
- as above, but splitting delivery over two years to better align with other improvement works on some car parks, but in the knowledge that grant funding may not be available in future years,
- or to make a decision on each year's spend, assuming the grant fund opens each year
- in addition, it is possible to have a lower level of provision on some sites, with fewer EVCs and resulting less infrastructure cost from UKPN, but this would

not protect our supply for further EVCs in future years, making future extensions to EVCs much more expensive

- 4.1.3 It is assumed the programme would prioritise infrastructure provision at the Meadow car park in Cromer, Stearman's Yard in Wells and New Road, North Walsham. These would match up best with building refurbishments that are already planned on these sites and could be completed within the current financial year.

The second phase would then be Morris Street car park in Sheringham, Queens Road, Fakenham and Albert Street in Holt which would be brought forward as soon as grant funding was confirmed.

It would be possible to consider additional installations at other car parks where the off street parking issue allows an OLEV grant application, either initially or for later years of the OLEV scheme depending on availability of grant funds, and Members' views are sought on this point.

- 4.1.4 The full cost of installing the EVCs and related infrastructure is estimated at £248,600, broken down by site as follows:

- Six EVCs at Meadow Car Park, Cromer - £31,540
- Six EVCs at Stearman's Yard, Wells - £37,540
- Four EVCs at New Road, North Walsham - £30,360 (lower UKPN capacity)

- Six EVCs at Albert Street, Holt - £31,540
- Six EVCs at Queens Road, Fakenham - £48,540 (Higher UKPN costs)
- Six EVCs at Morris Street Sheringham - £37,540

- Four EVCs on the Cromer Office car park - £31,540

Assuming an OLEV grant at £150,000 and a Workplace Chargepoint Grant of £3000, this would result in a estimated net capital cost to the Council of £95,000.

- 4.1.5 The Council's Finance team have undertaken a financial appraisal for the EV Chargepoints programme including a sensitivity analysis, which is attached at Appendix 1. A number of scenarios are considered as part of the analysis.

The analyses show a return on capital employed, discounted pay back and NPV. It is considered the pay back is considered reasonable and that the NPV figures are positive, which is usually an indication, in financial terms, that a project is worth undertaking.

It should be noted that there are some small differences between the figures analysed by the Council's Finance team, as further clarification from OLEV was not provided until after that analysis had been undertaken. However, this does not alter the substantive business case for the project, which is based on estimated costs in any case.

4.2 Revenue Budget

- 4.2.1 A charging mechanism to allow users to pay for the use of the EVCs is allowed for within the proposals. This will involve procuring one of a handful of potential suppliers of this technology, for which a recommendation is contained elsewhere within this report. A contract with the supplier would cover all back office functions required,

which would then form an ongoing revenue cost, typically taken as a small charge for each transaction.

- 4.2.2 This would be based on a digital, card based system, where users register their credit/debit card to a payment services provider, who then manages the payment for the amount of electricity used and passes all payments through to the Council, with the Council paying its electricity bills as normal.

Various payment methods are available but it is recommended that the council uses a credit/debit card based system, which complies with the Open Card Point Protocol (OCPP). This enables a much wider use of EVCs, rather than a closed or “club” system, where customers can only use specified EVCs.

- 4.2.3 The customer pays a known rate for each unit of electricity used for charging, with the Council buying electricity at its normal rate and charging a higher rate to customers. It is anticipated that the Council would operate a lower tariff for evening charging to encourage use by local residents with no off street parking and a higher, daytime rate for visiting car park users.
- 4.2.4 The Council will retain full ownership and control of the assets and determine the fee structure for recovering its costs from EV drivers using the charge points. It is expected that the fee structure will evolve over time as electricity prices change and EVCs become more commonplace.
- 4.2.5 It is anticipated that EV drivers will pay for parking in accordance with the tariff in force at the car park and that the EVC spaces will be time limited for the more expensive, daytime charging period, which again is a requirement of OLEV funding. This eliminates the likelihood of EV drivers plugging in their car just to obtain free parking, or significantly overstaying after charging is completed.
- 4.2.6 By retaining full control over the fee structure and income process, the Council can choose to align it closely to the structures in place for parking, so that all existing car park income controls and performance monitoring can easily be applied to EV charging.

4.3 Likely Payback

- 4.3.1 The forecast payback time for the Council’s investment in the project is around 4.5 years from installation, assuming the full grant payments of £153,000 are paid. This is based on a cautious estimate from Inspired Renewables of 60 minutes use for each EVC every day at present, but quite clearly, this will rise over time with additional EV ownership.

In addition, the limited information we have gathered from East Suffolk, Southend, South Norfolk and Babergh/mid Suffolk Councils shows a daily range of use per EVC of between 45 minutes and two hours.

5. Risks and Mitigation

- 5.1 Whilst the removal from sale of petrol and diesel engine cars in the UK, is widely predicted to happen during the 2030s; it is not clear how rapidly the EV market will grow in the 2020s. There is a risk that demand for EV charging might be overestimated in the early years. However, current government estimates are that the existing 200,000 or so EVs on the road will double every two years over the next

ten years, to roughly 6 million.

- 5.2 Works in car parks always have a risk of disruption and therefore reputational effects for the Council. To mitigate this, the timing and positioning of the works will aim to minimise any detrimental impact on the service provided by each of the car parks. To avoid the busiest periods, the works on the first phase of the programme will be scheduled across autumn/winter of 2019/20. In addition, as the EVC works are being done at the same time as other works wherever possible, this will reduce disruption to one period only.
- 5.3 There is a risk that OLEV will not approve the grant application. To mitigate this risk, Inspired Renewables have already been in touch with OLEV via its delivery partner, the Energy Saving Trust (EST), to seek their views on the likelihood of success, which have so far been positive. Further contact has been made by officers and this is being maintained with EST in the weeks leading up to the formal submission, to help to ensure that the application has the greatest chance of success.
- 5.4 There is a risk that other providers will install EVCs near to Council owned EVCs, thus reducing demand for the Council's own charge points. This risk is partially mitigated by the Council offering 24-hour access, which is less likely with garages and supermarkets.
- 5.5 There is a risk that other factors may reduce demand for EVCs in future. This risk appears small at the moment, as we face such a significant increase in the number of EVs on our roads in the coming decade. The financial impact of this risk is mitigated now by the use of central government funds to cover 75% of the capital costs.
- 5.6 There is a risk that technological improvements in the available solutions may lead to hardware and/or software becoming obsolete and redundant. For example, the current practice is to use a contactless card for the payment transactions. The next generation of equipment will not require any cards, as it will simply recognise the car itself, when it connects. Planning to accommodate such potential developments will reduce the risk of redundancy and obsolescence
- 5.7 The Council also faces the risk, especially in early years, of the spaces designated for EVCs spaces sitting empty for at least some of the time. This poses a reputational risk which can only be resolved by good communication around the need to provide sustainable infrastructure for the future.
- 5.8 In addition, there is a potential loss of revenue at times of peak car park demand if any spaces are not being used. This is considered relatively small, due to the fact that our car parks do not operate at 100% occupation; also that the provision has to be seen as a necessary part of future proofing our car parking infrastructure.
- 5.9 Finally, there is the issue of scale, where the Council could be criticised for not going fast enough or not providing EVCs at all of its car parks. This could be mitigated by communicating that initially, a more prudent approach has been considered.

All six of the car parks mentioned above could be delivered within the first year of funding, with the only slight negative point being the EVCs would not all then match in with some of the other planned works eg for public toilet improvement.

6. Other options

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- 6.1 The option of doing nothing and wait for other providers to install EVCs within our

market towns would lose the strategic initiative our car parks provide.

- 6.2 The provision of lower charge, longer time EVCs, would be unattractive to shorter stay visitors and only benefit local residents.
- 6.3 Likewise, the provision of ultra-rapid chargers would only benefit a small number of users and as such is not covered by the OLEV grant funding
- 6.4 Charging points in other car parks could be considered at this time, whilst the OLEV funding is available. This would show the Council to be taking a bold approach to future proofing its assets and committing to the EV agenda, but needs to be balanced against cost. However, discussions with OLEV officials suggest that a partnership project with Town and Parish Councils and other community groups may also be possible as long as this could be achieved in advance of any grant fund closing. If this was possible, then a separate application would have to be made at a later date.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 The number of EVs in the UK is predicted to grow steadily in coming years with a gradual move away from fossil fuels. This gives rise to a need for EVCs and there is little doubt that councils will be expected to provide them on public car parks as part of the enabling infrastructure for low emission vehicles. At this point, the Government needs early development of infrastructure hence the provision of the OLEV grant scheme.
- 7.2 Whilst there are financial risks associated with such an installation now, mainly around forecasting numbers of EVs and therefore potential usage hours in the early years of operation, the opportunity to obtain funding from central government significantly improves the financial viability and partly mitigates the risks associated with installing the technology.

APPENDIX 1

Electric Vehicle Chargingpoints on NNDC Car Parks

Assumptions

	£
Capital Costs:	
Stearman's Yard - Wells	37,540
Morris St - Sheringham	37,540
Queens Rd - Fakenham	48,540
New Rd - North Walsham	30,360
Meadow - Cromer	31,540
Albert St - Holt	31,540
Council offices - Cromer	31,540
Total initial outlay	248,600

Initial Maintenance Costs	4,250
Initial Cost of electricity used	9,979
Initial back office annual charge	2,040
Total costs	16,269

Income from use	20,808
	-
	-
Total Income	20,808

OLEV Grant (potential)	150,000
Total Funding	150,000

Cost of borrowing, 10 yr EIP loan from PWLB, @ certainty rate 1.17%
Correct at AM 22/08/2019
External borrowing used as is currently cheaper than internal borrowing rate

Opportunity cost - what we could have achieved with this money through treasury investment using Budgeted average return of 3.3%

10 year NPV to reflect time probable obsolescence period

Number of sockets	34
Weeks	52

Yearly increase in Electricity costs 8%

Electric Vehicle Growth per annum 41%

Increase in other running costs 5%

ROCE - full grant funding assumed

	<u>Year 1</u>		<u>Year 2</u>		<u>Year 3</u>		<u>Year 4</u>		<u>Year 5</u>		<u>Year 6</u>		<u>Year 7</u>		<u>Year 8</u>		<u>Year 9</u>		<u>Year 10</u>	
Income from use of charge points	£	20,808.00	£	31,686.42	£	48,252.08	£	73,478.27	£	111,892.71	£	170,390.23	£	259,470.24	£	395,121.28	£	601,690.68	£	916,254.57
Annual maintenance	£	4,250.00	£	4,462.50	£	4,685.63	£	4,919.91	£	5,165.90	£	5,424.20	£	5,695.41	£	5,980.18	£	6,279.19	£	6,593.14
Electricity costs	£	9,979.49	£	15,196.77	£	23,141.64	£	35,240.09	£	53,663.61	£	81,718.95	£	124,441.61	£	189,499.69	£	288,570.13	£	439,434.59
Back office charge	£	2,040.00	£	2,142.00	£	2,249.10	£	2,361.56	£	2,479.63	£	2,603.61	£	2,733.80	£	2,870.48	£	3,014.01	£	3,164.71
Net Revenue	£	4,538.51	£	9,885.15	£	18,175.72	£	30,956.72	£	50,583.57	£	80,643.47	£	126,599.42	£	196,770.92	£	303,827.36	£	467,062.12
Total intial investment	£	248,600.00																		
Less likely funding	-£	150,000.00																		
Net capital outlay	£	98,600.00																		
Borrowing cost	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62
Net Revenue	£	3,384.89	£	8,731.53	£	17,022.10	£	29,803.10	£	49,429.95	£	79,489.85	£	125,445.80	£	195,617.30	£	302,673.74	£	465,908.50
Effective % ROCE per annum		3.43%		8.86%		17.26%		30.23%		50.13%		80.62%		127.23%		198.39%		306.97%		472.52%

ROCE - No grant funding assumed

	<u>Year 1</u>		<u>Year 2</u>		<u>Year 3</u>		<u>Year 4</u>		<u>Year 5</u>		<u>Year 6</u>		<u>Year 7</u>		<u>Year 8</u>		<u>Year 9</u>		<u>Year 10</u>	
Income from use of charge points	£	20,808.00	£	31,686.42	£	48,252.08	£	73,478.27	£	111,892.71	£	170,390.23	£	259,470.24	£	395,121.28	£	601,690.68	£	916,254.57
Annual maintenance	£	4,250.00	£	4,462.50	£	4,685.63	£	4,919.91	£	5,165.90	£	5,424.20	£	5,695.41	£	5,980.18	£	6,279.19	£	6,593.14
Electricity costs	£	9,979.49	£	15,196.77	£	23,141.64	£	35,240.09	£	53,663.61	£	81,718.95	£	124,441.61	£	189,499.69	£	288,570.13	£	439,434.59
Back office charge	£	2,040.00	£	2,142.00	£	2,249.10	£	2,361.56	£	2,479.63	£	2,603.61	£	2,733.80	£	2,870.48	£	3,014.01	£	3,164.71
Net Revenue	£	4,538.51	£	9,885.15	£	18,175.72	£	30,956.72	£	50,583.57	£	80,643.47	£	126,599.42	£	196,770.92	£	303,827.36	£	467,062.12
Total intial investment	£	248,600.00																		
Less likely funding	£	-																		
Net capital outlay	£	248,600.00																		
Borrowing cost	£	2,908.62	£	2,908.62	£	2,908.62	£	2,908.62	£	2,908.62	£	2,908.62	£	2,908.62	£	2,908.62	£	2,908.62	£	2,908.62
Net Revenue	£	1,629.89	£	6,976.53	£	15,267.10	£	28,048.10	£	47,674.95	£	77,734.85	£	123,690.80	£	193,862.30	£	300,918.74	£	464,153.50
Effective % ROCE per annum		0.66%		2.81%		6.14%		11.28%		19.18%		31.27%		49.75%		77.98%		121.05%		186.71%

With grant funding:

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Initial outlay	-£ 98,600.00									
Cash flows	£ 3,384.89	£ 8,731.53	£ 17,022.10	£ 29,803.10	£ 49,429.95	£ 79,489.85	£ 125,445.80	£ 195,617.30	£ 302,673.74	£ 465,908.50
Present value factor	1	0.988435307	0.977004356	0.9657056	0.954537512	0.94349858	0.932587307	0.921802221	0.911141861	0.900604785
Present value of future cash flows	-£ 98,600.00	£ 8,630.55	£ 16,630.66	£ 28,781.02	£ 47,182.74	£ 74,998.56	£ 116,989.16	£ 180,320.47	£ 275,778.71	£ 419,599.43
PV Cumulative	-£ 98,600.00	-£ 89,969.45	-£ 73,338.78	-£ 44,557.76	£ 2,624.98	£ 77,623.54	£ 194,612.70	£ 374,933.16	£ 650,711.88	£ 1,070,311.30
NPV	£ 1,070,311.30									
Discounted payback (yrs)	4									
Discount Rate	1.17%									
Number of periods	10									

Without grant funding:

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Initial outlay	-£ 248,600.00									
Cash flows	£ 1,629.89	£ 6,976.53	£ 15,267.10	£ 28,048.10	£ 47,674.95	£ 77,734.85	£ 123,690.80	£ 193,862.30	£ 300,918.74	£ 464,153.50
Present value factor	1	0.988435307	0.977004356	0.9657056	0.954537512	0.94349858	0.932587307	0.921802221	0.911141861	0.900604785
Present value of future cash flows	-£ 248,600.00	£ 6,895.85	£ 14,916.02	£ 27,086.21	£ 45,507.53	£ 73,342.72	£ 115,352.47	£ 178,702.70	£ 274,179.66	£ 418,018.86
PV Cumulative	-£ 248,600.00	-£ 241,704.15	-£ 226,788.13	-£ 199,701.92	-£ 154,194.39	-£ 80,851.68	£ 34,500.80	£ 213,203.50	£ 487,383.16	£ 905,402.02
NPV	£ 905,402.02									
Discounted payback	6									
Discount Rate	1.17%									
Number of periods	10									

Scenario - Maintenance costs increase by 50%

	<u>Year 1</u>		<u>Year 2</u>		<u>Year 3</u>		<u>Year 4</u>		<u>Year 5</u>		<u>Year 6</u>		<u>Year 7</u>		<u>Year 8</u>		<u>Year 9</u>		<u>Year 10</u>	
Income from use of charge points	£	20,808.00	£	31,686.42	£	48,252.08	£	73,478.27	£	111,892.71	£	170,390.23	£	259,470.24	£	395,121.28	£	601,690.68	£	916,254.57
Annual maintenance	£	5,312.50	£	5,578.13	£	5,857.03	£	6,149.88	£	6,457.38	£	6,780.25	£	7,119.26	£	7,475.22	£	7,848.98	£	8,241.43
Electricity costs	£	9,979.49	£	15,196.77	£	23,141.64	£	35,240.09	£	53,663.61	£	81,718.95	£	124,441.61	£	189,499.69	£	288,570.13	£	439,434.59
Back office charge	£	2,040.00	£	2,142.00	£	2,249.10	£	2,361.56	£	2,479.63	£	2,603.61	£	2,733.80	£	2,870.48	£	3,014.01	£	3,164.71
Net Revenue	£	3,476.01	£	8,769.53	£	17,004.31	£	29,726.74	£	49,292.09	£	79,287.42	£	125,175.57	£	195,275.88	£	302,257.56	£	465,413.84
Total intial investment	£	248,600.00																		
Less likely funding	-£	150,000.00																		
Net capital outlay	£	98,600.00																		
Borrowing cost	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62
Net Revenue	£	2,322.39	£	7,615.91	£	15,850.69	£	28,573.12	£	48,138.47	£	78,133.80	£	124,021.95	£	194,122.26	£	301,103.94	£	464,260.22
Effective % ROCE per annum		2.36%		7.72%		16.08%		28.98%		48.82%		79.24%		125.78%		196.88%		305.38%		470.85%

Scenario - Electricity costs increase by 50%
Assuming cost pass through to users

	<u>Year 1</u>		<u>Year 2</u>		<u>Year 3</u>		<u>Year 4</u>		<u>Year 5</u>		<u>Year 6</u>		<u>Year 7</u>		<u>Year 8</u>		<u>Year 9</u>		<u>Year 10</u>	
Income from use of charge points	£	20,808.00	£	32,859.99	£	51,892.50	£	81,948.64	£	129,413.29	£	204,369.47	£	322,740.26	£	509,671.43	£	804,873.12	£	1,271,055.63
Annual maintenance	£	4,250.00	£	4,462.50	£	4,685.63	£	4,919.91	£	5,165.90	£	5,424.20	£	5,695.41	£	5,980.18	£	6,279.19	£	6,593.14
Electricity costs	£	9,979.49	£	15,759.61	£	24,887.58	£	39,302.47	£	62,066.46	£	98,015.35	£	154,785.84	£	244,437.80	£	386,016.18	£	609,596.75
Back office charge	£	2,040.00	£	2,142.00	£	2,249.10	£	2,361.56	£	2,479.63	£	2,603.61	£	2,733.80	£	2,870.48	£	3,014.01	£	3,164.71
Net Revenue	£	4,538.51	£	10,495.88	£	20,070.20	£	35,364.71	£	59,701.30	£	98,326.31	£	159,525.22	£	256,382.96	£	409,563.74	£	651,701.02
Total intial investment	£	248,600.00																		
Less likely funding	-£	150,000.00																		
Net capital outlay	£	98,600.00																		
Borrowing cost	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62
Net Revenue	£	3,384.89	£	9,342.26	£	18,916.58	£	34,211.09	£	58,547.68	£	97,172.69	£	158,371.60	£	255,229.34	£	408,410.12	£	650,547.40
Effective % ROCE per annum		3.43%		9.47%		19.19%		34.70%		59.38%		98.55%		160.62%		258.85%		414.21%		659.78%

Scenario - Usage 50% of expected

	<u>Year 1</u>		<u>Year 2</u>		<u>Year 3</u>		<u>Year 4</u>		<u>Year 5</u>		<u>Year 6</u>		<u>Year 7</u>		<u>Year 8</u>		<u>Year 9</u>		<u>Year 10</u>	
Income from use of charge points	£	20,808.00	£	27,079.53	£	35,241.30	£	45,863.03	£	59,686.15	£	77,675.55	£	101,086.96	£	131,554.58	£	171,205.12	£	222,806.35
Annual maintenance	£	4,250.00	£	4,462.50	£	4,685.63	£	4,919.91	£	5,165.90	£	5,424.20	£	5,695.41	£	5,980.18	£	6,279.19	£	6,593.14
Electricity costs	£	9,979.49	£	12,987.31	£	16,901.69	£	21,995.85	£	28,625.40	£	37,253.10	£	48,481.19	£	63,093.42	£	82,109.77	£	106,857.66
Back office charge	£	2,040.00	£	2,142.00	£	2,249.10	£	2,361.56	£	2,479.63	£	2,603.61	£	2,733.80	£	2,870.48	£	3,014.01	£	3,164.71
Net Revenue	£	4,538.51	£	7,487.72	£	11,404.89	£	16,585.71	£	23,415.21	£	32,394.64	£	44,176.58	£	59,610.50	£	79,802.16	£	106,190.84
Total intial investment	£	248,600.00																		
Less likely funding	-£	150,000.00																		
Net capital outlay	£	98,600.00																		
Borrowing cost	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62
Net Revenue	£	3,384.89	£	6,334.10	£	10,251.27	£	15,432.09	£	22,261.59	£	31,241.02	£	43,022.96	£	58,456.88	£	78,648.54	£	105,037.22
Effective % ROCE per annum		3.43%		6.42%		10.40%		15.65%		22.58%		31.68%		43.63%		59.29%		79.77%		106.53%

Scenario - Electricity costs increase by 50%
Charge not passed to users

	<u>Year 1</u>		<u>Year 2</u>		<u>Year 3</u>		<u>Year 4</u>		<u>Year 5</u>		<u>Year 6</u>		<u>Year 7</u>		<u>Year 8</u>		<u>Year 9</u>		<u>Year 10</u>	
Income from use of charge points	£	20,808.00	£	31,686.42	£	48,252.08	£	73,478.27	£	111,892.71	£	170,390.23	£	259,470.24	£	395,121.28	£	601,690.68	£	916,254.57

Annual maintenance	£	4,250.00	£	4,462.50	£	4,685.63	£	4,919.91	£	5,165.90	£	5,424.20	£	5,695.41	£	5,980.18	£	6,279.19	£	6,593.14
Electricity costs	£	9,979.49	£	15,759.61	£	24,887.58	£	39,302.47	£	62,066.46	£	98,015.35	£	154,785.84	£	244,437.80	£	386,016.18	£	609,596.75
Back office charge	£	2,040.00	£	2,142.00	£	2,249.10	£	2,361.56	£	2,479.63	£	2,603.61	£	2,733.80	£	2,870.48	£	3,014.01	£	3,164.71
Net Revenue	£	4,538.51	£	9,322.31	£	16,429.78	£	26,894.34	£	42,180.72	£	64,347.06	£	96,255.19	£	141,832.81	£	206,381.30	£	296,899.96
Total intial investment	£	248,600.00																		
Less likely funding	-£	150,000.00																		
Net capital outlay	£	98,600.00																		
Borrowing cost	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62
Net Revenue	£	3,384.89	£	8,168.69	£	15,276.16	£	25,740.72	£	41,027.10	£	63,193.44	£	95,101.57	£	140,679.19	£	205,227.68	£	295,746.34
Effective % ROCE per annum		3.43%		8.28%		15.49%		26.11%		41.61%		64.09%		96.45%		142.68%		208.14%		299.95%

Scenario - Electricity costs increase by 25%
Charge not passed to users, usage drops by 50%

		<u>Year 1</u>		<u>Year 2</u>		<u>Year 3</u>		<u>Year 4</u>		<u>Year 5</u>		<u>Year 6</u>		<u>Year 7</u>		<u>Year 8</u>		<u>Year 9</u>		<u>Year 10</u>
Income from use of charge points	£	20,808.00	£	27,079.53	£	35,241.30	£	45,863.03	£	59,686.15	£	77,675.55	£	101,086.96	£	131,554.58	£	171,205.12	£	222,806.35
Annual maintenance	£	4,250.00	£	4,462.50	£	4,685.63	£	4,919.91	£	5,165.90	£	5,424.20	£	5,695.41	£	5,980.18	£	6,279.19	£	6,593.14
Electricity costs	£	9,979.49	£	13,227.82	£	17,533.47	£	23,240.62	£	30,805.44	£	40,832.60	£	54,123.62	£	71,740.86	£	95,092.50	£	126,045.11
Back office charge	£	2,040.00	£	2,142.00	£	2,249.10	£	2,361.56	£	2,479.63	£	2,603.61	£	2,733.80	£	2,870.48	£	3,014.01	£	3,164.71
Net Revenue	£	4,538.51	£	7,247.21	£	10,773.11	£	15,340.95	£	21,235.18	£	28,815.14	£	38,534.14	£	50,963.06	£	66,819.43	£	87,003.38
Total intial investment	£	248,600.00																		
Less likely funding	-£	150,000.00																		
Net capital outlay	£	98,600.00																		
Borrowing cost	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62	£	1,153.62
Net Revenue	£	3,384.89	£	6,093.59	£	9,619.49	£	14,187.33	£	20,081.56	£	27,661.52	£	37,380.52	£	49,809.44	£	65,665.81	£	85,849.76
Effective % ROCE per annum		3.43%		6.18%		9.76%		14.39%		20.37%		28.05%		37.91%		50.52%		66.60%		87.07%



NNDC - Estimated revenue for Electric Vehicles Charging (EVC)

ALL COSTS ARE PER SOCKET

		Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Year 6		Year 7		Year 8		Year 9		Year 10	
Electricity	(Percentage yearly cost increase)		8%		8%		8%		8%		8%		8%		8%		8%		8%		8%
	Cost of Daytime	£	0.132	£	0.142	£	0.153	£	0.166	£	0.179	£	0.193	£	0.209	£	0.226	£	0.244	£	0.263
	Cost of Night	£	0.093	£	0.100	£	0.108	£	0.117	£	0.126	£	0.136	£	0.147	£	0.159	£	0.171	£	0.185
	Average cost	£	0.120	£	0.129	£	0.140	£	0.151	£	0.163	£	0.176	£	0.190	£	0.205	£	0.222	£	0.240
	Average sale price per kWh (based on 50/50 day at 30p / night use at 20p)	£	0.250	£	0.270	£	0.292	£	0.315	£	0.340	£	0.367	£	0.397	£	0.428	£	0.463	£	0.500
	Average mark-up per kWh (based on 50/50 split)	£	0.130	£	0.141	£	0.152	£	0.164	£	0.177	£	0.191	£	0.206	£	0.223	£	0.241	£	0.260
Electric Vehicle charging stations	Electric Vehicle growth Per Annum				41%		41%		41%		41%		41%		41%		41%		41%		41%
	Hours use per Day per socket		1.00		1.41		1.99		2.80		3.95		5.57		7.86		11.08		15.62		22.03
	Total hours Per year per socket (used hours per day x 340 days)		340		479		676		953		1,344		1,895		2,672		3,767		5,312		7,489
	Average kWh per annum @ 7.2kW		2,448		3,452		4,867		6,862		9,676		13,643		19,237		27,123		38,244		53,924
	Net Income per annum after direct cost of electricity per socket	£	318.49	£	484.99	£	738.54	£	1,124.65	£	1,712.62	£	2,607.98	£	3,971.43	£	6,047.69	£	9,209.43	£	14,024.12
	Yearly running costs	(Annual cost increase)		5%		5%		5%		5%		5%		5%		5%		5%		5%	
Maintenance per annum per socket			£125.00		£131.25		£137.81		£144.70		£151.94		£159.54		£167.51		£175.89		£184.68		£193.92
(Annual cost increase)			5%		5%		5%		5%		5%		5%		5%		5%		5%		5%
Back Office Annual Charge per Socket			£60.00		£63.00		£66.15		£69.46		£72.93		£76.58		£80.41		£84.43		£88.65		£93.08
Annual Cost per Charger (Socket)			£185		£194		£204		£214		£225		£236		£248		£260		£273		£287
Estimated Revenue	Surplus per socket	£	133.49	£	290.64	£	534.48	£	910.39	£	1,487.65	£	2,371.77	£	3,723.41	£	5,787.28	£	8,936.00	£	13,737.02
	Total Number of Sockets		34		34		34		34		34		34		34		34		34		34
	Total Potential Surplus Per Annum	£	4,538.51	£	9,881.75	£	18,172.32	£	30,953.32	£	50,580.17	£	80,640.07	£	126,596.02	£	196,767.52	£	303,823.96	£	467,058.72
	Total Potential Surplus Cumulative	£	4,538.51	£	14,420.26	£	32,592.58	£	63,545.90	£	114,126.07	£	194,766.13	£	321,362.16	£	518,129.68	£	821,953.64	£	1,289,012.36

Notes Electricity cost increases are estimated against current levels of government forecasts for energy inflation at between 6% & 10%
Typical mark up is based on a 50%/50% mix of day and night time use
Government advice is the number of Electric vehicles will double every 2 years for the next 10 years, estimated at 6 million EV's by 2029
Usage hours per day are estimated against limited information available from councils and commercial operators already using EVC
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For the purpose of the calculations, year 1 is first year with all 6 sites fully installed and commissioned



NNDC - Estimated revenue for Electric Vehicles Charging (EVC)

ALL COSTS ARE PER SOCKET

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Electricity	(Percentage yearly cost increase)	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
	Cost of Daytime	£ 0.132	£ 0.145	£ 0.159	£ 0.175	£ 0.193	£ 0.212	£ 0.233	£ 0.256	£ 0.282	£ 0.310
	Cost of Night	£ 0.093	£ 0.102	£ 0.112	£ 0.123	£ 0.136	£ 0.149	£ 0.164	£ 0.180	£ 0.198	£ 0.218
	Average cost	£ 0.120	£ 0.132	£ 0.145	£ 0.160	£ 0.176	£ 0.193	£ 0.212	£ 0.234	£ 0.257	£ 0.283
	Average sale price per kWh (based on 50/50 day at 30p / night use at 20p)	£ 0.250	£ 0.270	£ 0.292	£ 0.315	£ 0.340	£ 0.367	£ 0.397	£ 0.428	£ 0.463	£ 0.500
	Average mark-up per kWh (based on 50/50 split)	£ 0.130	£ 0.138	£ 0.147	£ 0.155	£ 0.165	£ 0.174	£ 0.184	£ 0.195	£ 0.206	£ 0.217
Electric Vehicle charging stations	Electric Vehicle growth Per Annum	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
	Hours use per Day per socket	1.00	1.21	1.45	1.75	2.11	2.54	3.06	3.69	4.45	5.36
	Total hours Per year per socket (used hours per day x 340 days)	340	410	494	595	717	864	1,041	1,254	1,511	1,821
	Average kWh per annum @ 7.2kW	2,448	2,950	3,555	4,283	5,161	6,219	7,494	9,031	10,882	13,113
	Net Income per annum after direct cost of electricity per socket	£ 318.49	£ 407.40	£ 520.82	£ 665.37	£ 849.43	£ 1,083.62	£ 1,381.27	£ 1,759.23	£ 2,238.61	£ 2,845.92
Yearly running costs	(Annual cost increase)	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
	Maintenance per annum per socket	£125.00	£131.25	£137.81	£144.70	£151.94	£159.54	£167.51	£175.89	£184.68	£193.92
	(Annual cost increase)	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
	Back Office Annual Charge per Socket	£60.00	£63.00	£66.15	£69.46	£72.93	£76.58	£80.41	£84.43	£88.65	£93.08
	Annual Cost per Charger (Socket)	£185	£194	£204	£214	£225	£236	£248	£260	£273	£287
Estimated Revenue	Surplus per socket	£ 133.49	£ 213.05	£ 316.76	£ 451.10	£ 624.46	£ 847.40	£ 1,133.26	£ 1,498.81	£ 1,965.18	£ 2,558.82
	Total Number of Sockets	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
	Total Potential Surplus Per Annum	£ 4,538.51	£ 7,243.81	£ 10,769.71	£ 15,337.55	£ 21,231.78	£ 28,811.74	£ 38,530.74	£ 50,959.66	£ 66,816.03	£ 86,999.98
	Total Potential Surplus Cumulative	£ 4,538.51	£ 11,782.32	£ 22,552.03	£ 37,889.58	£ 59,121.36	£ 87,933.10	£ 126,463.84	£ 177,423.50	£ 244,239.52	£ 331,239.50

Notes Electricity cost increases are estimated against current levels of government forecasts for energy inflation at between 6% & 10%
Typical mark up is based on a 50%/50% mix of day and night time use
Government advice is the number of Electric vehicles will double every 2 years for the next 10 years, estimated at 6 million EV's by 2029
Usage hours per day are estimated against limited information available from councils and commercial operators already using EVC
The council office EVC revenue generation per socket are not included in the number of total sockets, but allowed in the purchase and grants from OLEV (main use will council vehicle at cost price)
For the purpose of the calculations, year 1 is first year with all 6 sites fully installed and commissioned



NNDC - Estimated revenue for Electric Vehicles Charging (EVC)

ALL COSTS ARE PER SOCKET

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Electricity	(Percentage yearly cost increase)	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
	Cost of Daytime	£ 0.132	£ 0.147	£ 0.165	£ 0.185	£ 0.207	£ 0.232	£ 0.260	£ 0.291	£ 0.326	£ 0.365
	Cost of Night	£ 0.093	£ 0.104	£ 0.116	£ 0.130	£ 0.146	£ 0.163	£ 0.183	£ 0.205	£ 0.229	£ 0.257
	Average cost	£ 0.120	£ 0.134	£ 0.150	£ 0.168	£ 0.189	£ 0.211	£ 0.237	£ 0.265	£ 0.297	£ 0.332
	Average sale price per kWh (based on 50/50 day at 30p / night use at 20p)	£ 0.250	£ 0.280	£ 0.314	£ 0.351	£ 0.393	£ 0.441	£ 0.493	£ 0.553	£ 0.619	£ 0.693
	Average mark-up per kWh (based on 50/50 split)	£ 0.130	£ 0.146	£ 0.163	£ 0.183	£ 0.205	£ 0.229	£ 0.257	£ 0.288	£ 0.322	£ 0.361
Electric Vehicle charging stations	Electric Vehicle growth Per Annum		41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%
	Hours use per Day per socket	1.00	1.41	1.99	2.80	3.95	5.57	7.86	11.08	15.62	22.03
	Total hours Per year per socket (used hours per day x 340 days)	340	479	676	953	1,344	1,895	2,672	3,767	5,312	7,489
	Average kWh per annum @ 7.2kW	2,448	3,452	4,867	6,862	9,676	13,643	19,237	27,123	38,244	53,924
	Net Income per annum after direct cost of electricity per socket	£ 318.49	£ 502.95	£ 794.26	£ 1,254.30	£ 1,980.79	£ 3,128.06	£ 4,939.84	£ 7,800.99	£ 12,319.32	£ 19,454.67
Yearly running costs	(Annual cost increase)	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
	Maintenance per annum per socket	£125.00	£131.25	£137.81	£144.70	£151.94	£159.54	£167.51	£175.89	£184.68	£193.92
	(Annual cost increase)	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Estimated Revenue	Back Office Annual Charge per Socket	£60.00	£63.00	£66.15	£69.46	£72.93	£76.58	£80.41	£84.43	£88.65	£93.08
	Annual Cost per Charger (Socket)	£185	£194	£204	£214	£225	£236	£248	£260	£273	£287
Estimated Revenue	Surplus per socket	£ 133.49	£ 308.60	£ 590.20	£ 1,040.04	£ 1,755.82	£ 2,891.85	£ 4,691.82	£ 7,540.58	£ 12,045.89	£ 19,167.58
	Total Number of Sockets	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
	Total Potential Surplus Per Annum	£ 4,538.51	£ 10,492.48	£ 20,066.80	£ 35,361.31	£ 59,697.90	£ 98,322.91	£ 159,521.82	£ 256,379.56	£ 409,560.34	£ 651,697.62
	Total Potential Surplus Cumulative	£ 4,538.51	£ 15,030.99	£ 35,097.78	£ 70,459.09	£ 130,156.99	£ 228,479.90	£ 388,001.72	£ 644,381.28	£ 1,053,941.62	£ 1,705,639.23

Notes
Electricity cost increases are estimated against current levels of government forecasts for energy inflation at between 6% & 10%
Typical mark up is based on a 50%/50% mix of day and night time use
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For the purpose of the calculations, year 1 is first year with all 6 sites fully installed and commissioned



NNDC - Estimated revenue for Electric Vehicles Charging (EVC)

ALL COSTS ARE PER SOCKET

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Electricity	(Percentage yearly cost increase)	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
	Cost of Daytime	£ 0.132	£ 0.142	£ 0.153	£ 0.166	£ 0.179	£ 0.193	£ 0.209	£ 0.226	£ 0.244	£ 0.263
	Cost of Night	£ 0.093	£ 0.100	£ 0.108	£ 0.117	£ 0.126	£ 0.136	£ 0.147	£ 0.159	£ 0.171	£ 0.185
	Average cost	£ 0.120	£ 0.129	£ 0.140	£ 0.151	£ 0.163	£ 0.176	£ 0.190	£ 0.205	£ 0.222	£ 0.240
	Average sale price per kWh (based on 50/50 day at 30p / night use at 20p)	£ 0.250	£ 0.270	£ 0.292	£ 0.315	£ 0.340	£ 0.367	£ 0.397	£ 0.428	£ 0.463	£ 0.500
	Average mark-up per kWh (based on 50/50 split)	£ 0.130	£ 0.141	£ 0.152	£ 0.164	£ 0.177	£ 0.191	£ 0.206	£ 0.223	£ 0.241	£ 0.260
Electric Vehicle charging stations	Electric Vehicle growth Per Annum		21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
	Hours use per Day per socket	1.00	1.21	1.45	1.75	2.11	2.54	3.06	3.69	4.45	5.36
	Total hours Per year per socket (used hours per day x 340 days)	340	410	494	595	717	864	1,041	1,254	1,511	1,821
	Average kWh per annum @ 7.2kW	2,448	2,950	3,555	4,283	5,161	6,219	7,494	9,031	10,882	13,113
	Net Income per annum after direct cost of electricity per socket	£ 318.49	£ 414.48	£ 539.40	£ 701.98	£ 913.55	£ 1,188.90	£ 1,547.23	£ 2,013.56	£ 2,620.45	£ 3,410.26
Yearly running costs	(Annual cost increase)	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
	Maintenance per annum per socket	£125.00	£131.25	£137.81	£144.70	£151.94	£159.54	£167.51	£175.89	£184.68	£193.92
	(Annual cost increase)	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
	Back Office Annual Charge per Socket	£60.00	£63.00	£66.15	£69.46	£72.93	£76.58	£80.41	£84.43	£88.65	£93.08
	Annual Cost per Charger (Socket)	£185	£194	£204	£214	£225	£236	£248	£260	£273	£287
Estimated Revenue	Surplus per socket	£ 133.49	£ 220.13	£ 335.34	£ 487.72	£ 688.58	£ 952.68	£ 1,299.21	£ 1,753.15	£ 2,347.02	£ 3,123.16
	Total Number of Sockets	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
	Total Potential Surplus Per Annum	£ 4,538.51	£ 7,484.32	£ 11,401.49	£ 16,582.31	£ 23,411.81	£ 32,391.24	£ 44,173.18	£ 59,607.10	£ 79,798.76	£ 106,187.44
	Total Potential Surplus Cumulative	£ 4,538.51	£ 12,022.83	£ 23,424.32	£ 40,006.63	£ 63,418.44	£ 95,809.68	£ 139,982.86	£ 199,589.96	£ 279,388.71	£ 385,576.15

Notes
Electricity cost increases are estimated against current levels of government forecasts for energy inflation at between 6% & 10%
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