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CABINET AGENDA

Date: Wednesday 20th January 2016

Time: 7.00pm – N.B. TIME

Venue: Council Chamber

This meeting will be webcast live on the internet.

Membership:

Councillor Riley	Chairman - Leader of the Council
Councillor Stanley	Finance and Resources
Councillor Dick	Health & Wellbeing
Councillor Mrs Egan	Homes and Customer Engagement
Councillor Howard	Waste, Floods and Water Management
Councillor Isaacs	Neighbourhoods and Safer Communities
Councillor Sharp	Responding to Challenge
Councillor Skipp	Environment and Leisure
Councillor Smith	Regeneration & Business Liaison

Cabinet Enquiries: John Riley Ext 2417/Ann Horgan ext. 2413
Reference: 6/2015/2016
Publication Date: Tuesday 12th January 2016

**AGENDA
PART I
(Business to be taken in public)**

- 1. Apologies**
- 2. Members' Interests**
- 3. Minutes**
To approve the Minutes of the meeting held on 18th November 2015.
- 4. Forward Plan**
To review the Forward Plan
- 5. Public Health and Wellbeing**
 - 5(a) Skate Park and Play Area Investment Programmes Leisure and Recreation Strategy Action Plan Update**
(Report of the Cabinet Member for Environment and Leisure)
 - 5(b) Health and Wellbeing in Castle Point**
(Report of the Cabinet Member for Health & Wellbeing)
- 6. Environment**
 - 6 (a) "New" Paddling Pool, Concord Beach**
(Report of the Cabinet Members for Environment and Leisure)
 - 6 (b) Waste Management Update**
(Report of the Cabinet Member for Waste, Floods and Water Management)
 - 6 (c) Extension to the Thorney Bay Car Park**
(Report of the Cabinet Member for Environment and Leisure)
 - 6 (d) Canvey Island Flooding Update: Canvey Island 6- Point Plan**
(Report of the Cabinet Member for Waste, Floods and Water Management)
- 7. Transforming Our Community**
 - 7(a) Disposal of Housing Property – 73 Maple Way**
(Report of the Cabinet Member for Homes and Customer Engagement)
- 8. Efficient and Effective Customer Focused Services**
 - 8(a) Spending Review – High Level Update**
(Report of the Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources)
- 9. Matters to be referred from /to Policy & Scrutiny Committees**
- 10. Matters to be referred from /to the Standing Committees**

PART II

(Business to be taken in private)

(Item to be considered with the press and public excluded from the meeting)



CABINET

18TH NOVEMBER 2015

PRESENT:

Councillor Stanley, Chairman	Finance and Resources
Councillor Dick	Health and Wellbeing
Councillor Skipp	Environment & Leisure
Councillor Mrs Egan	Homes and Customer Engagement
Councillor Howard	Waste, Floods and Water Management
Councillor Isaacs	Neighbourhood and Safer Communities
Councillor Sharp	Responding to Challenge
Councillor Smith	Regeneration and Business Liaison

APOLOGIES:

Councillor Riley

ALSO PRESENT:

Councillors: Acott, Blackwell, Campagna, Mrs. Govier, Hart, Letchford, Palmer and N.Watson.

57. MEMBERS' INTERESTS:

Councillors Campagna and Palmer were present at the meeting each declared a non pecuniary interest pursuant to the Code of Local Conduct for Councillors under Minute Agenda item 6(a) Off – Street Car Park Annual Review.

58. MINUTES:

The Minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on 21.10.2015 were approved and signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

59. FORWARD PLAN:

To comply with regulations under the Localism Act 2011, the Leader of the Council presented a revised Forward Plan to the meeting which outlined key decisions likely to be taken within the next quarter 2015. The plan was reviewed each month.

Resolved – To note and approve the Forward Plan.

60. OFF – STREET PARKING ANNUAL REVIEW

Cabinet considered a report reviewing the operation of the Council's Off Street Parking Service.

Resolved:

1. To note the content of the report;
2. To endorse the suspension of car parking charges at the Council's short stay car parks from 19th December until 27th December (inclusive);
3. To endorse the conversion of the four staff parking bays at School Lane car park into long stay parking bays;
4. To endorse an increase in the weekday (Monday to Friday) long stay parking charge at the School Lane car park from £5.00 to £5.50;
5. To endorse the reclassification of the Thorney Bay car park as a seasonal seafront car park and the introduction of seasonal car parking charges in line with the Council's other seafront car parks;
6. To endorse the utilisation of any surplus car park income to original budget for 2015/16 towards the completion of the School Lane resurfacing works during the next financial year;
7. That a further report be made to Cabinet on the outcome of the bid to the Coastal Revival Fund for the extension of the Thorney Bay car park.

61. HOUSING REPORT

The Cabinet received a progress report on the Housing Service.

Resolved:

To note the progress and achievements of the Housing Service.

62. FINANCIAL UPDATE

The Cabinet received a report presenting the latest position in relation to the General Fund financial forecast for the period 2015/20.

Resolved: To note the report.

63. TREASURY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY MID-YEAR REPORT

The Cabinet scrutinised the Council's treasury management activity for the first five months of the current financial year.

Resolved:

To approve the Treasury Management Activity Mid-Year Report for 2015/16.

64. BUDGET AND POLICY FRAMEWORK 2016/2017

The Cabinet considered a report containing the proposed Budget and Policy Framework for 2016/17. It took account of the requirements of the Constitution, the Financial Planning Strategy and statutory requirements for calculating the budget requirement and setting the Council Tax.

Resolved: To approve the proposed Budget and Policy Framework for 2016/17.

65. LOCAL COUNCIL TAX SUPPORT (LCTS) SCHEME FOR 2016/17

The Cabinet received a report presenting an update to Cabinet in respect of the results of consultation on proposed changes for the 2016/17 scheme and recommended changes to the Local Council Tax Support scheme for 2016/17.

Resolved:

1. To note the summary of responses to the consultation.
2. To recommend to Council that there are no changes to the Local Council Tax Support Scheme.

66. CORPORATE PERFORMANCE SCORE CARD QUARTERS 1&2 2015/16

The Cabinet considered a report setting out the performance figures for the Corporate Performance Scorecard for Quarter 1 1st April to 30th June 2015 and Quarter 2 - 1st July to 30th September 2015.

Resolved:

To note the reported performance in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.

67. MATTERS TO BE REFERRED FROM/TO POLICY SCRUTINY COMMITTEES:

There were no matters.

68. MATTERS TO BE REFERRED FROM /TO THE STATUTORY COMMITTEES:

There were no matters.

Chairman



Castle Point Borough Council

Forward Plan

JANUARY 2016

CASTLE POINT BOROUGH COUNCIL

FORWARD PLAN

JANUARY 2016

This document gives details of the key decisions that are likely to be taken. A key decision is defined as a decision which is likely:-

- (a) Subject of course to compliance with the financial regulations, to result in the local authority incurring expenditure which is, or the savings which are, significant having regard to the local authority's budget for the service or function to which the decision relates subject to a threshold of £100,000; or
- (b) To be significant in terms of its effects on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more Wards in the area of the local authority.

The Forward Plan is a working document which is updated continually.

Date	<u>Item</u>	Council Priority	Decision by Council/ Cabinet	Lead Member(s)	Lead Officer(s)
January /March 2016	<u>Update re Tidal Pool</u>	Environment	Cabinet	Environment	Head of Environment
January/ March 2016	<u>Waste Update</u>	Environment	Cabinet	Waste, Floods and Water Management	Head of Environment
January 2016	<u>Disposal of Housing Property</u>	Transforming Our Community	Cabinet	Homes & Customer Engagement	Head of Housing & Communities
February/ June 2016	<u>Treasury Management Report – Updates</u> (February update included in the budget report.)	Efficient and Effective Customer Focussed Services	Cabinet	Resources & Performance	Head of Resources
February 2016	<u>Housing Revenue Account Rent Levels 2016/2017 Housing Capital Programme etc</u>	Transforming Our Community Efficient and Effective Customer Focussed Services	Cabinet	Homes & Customer Engagement	Head of Housing & Communities Head of Resources
February 2016	<u>Budget and Policy Framework</u> To make recommendations to Council on the Council tax and budget setting.	All	Cabinet/ Council	Resources & Performance	Head of Resources

April 2016	<u>Report back from Health & Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee</u>	Health & Wellbeing	Cabinet	Health & Wellbeing	Head of Regeneration & Neighbourhoods
April 2016	<u>Resources Strategies : To note revisions</u>	All	Cabinet	Resources & Performance	Head of Resources

CABINET

20th January 2016

**Subject: Skate Park and Play Area Investment Programmes
Leisure and Recreation Strategy Action Plan Update**

Cabinet Member: Councillor Skipp – Environment and Leisure

1. Purpose of Report

This report is to update the Cabinet on the improvement programmes being undertaken to the Skate Park at Waterside Farm recreational ground and the installation of a new play area in front of Waterside Farm Leisure Centre.

2. Links to Council's Priorities and Objectives

Public Health and Wellbeing, Efficient and Effective Customer Focussed Services.

3. Recommendations

That Cabinet note the content of the report and the improvements and new facilities being provided.

4. Background

In December 2014 the Council endorsed the Leisure and Recreation Strategy for the Borough. The purpose of the strategy is to assist the authority to facilitate good quality, sustainable, demand led facilities and services and to increase participation to improve health and wellbeing within the Borough.

The Council had for many years let its leisure and recreational facilities fall into a state of disrepair; however in recent years there has been significant investment in and improvements to leisure and recreational facilities within the Borough.

The Council is committed to developing and enhancing its leisure and recreational facilities and to promoting low cost activity options particularly in open spaces and encouraging the take-up of traditional and non-traditional sports and physical activities.

The latest published health summary report for Castle Point identifies that Castle Point is the most overweight and obese borough in Essex and the 7th worst borough in England. The percentage of obese children in the borough is 20.4% which is significantly worse than the England average. The number of overweight adults classed as obese and overweight is an alarming 72.8%. The number of physically active adults and children is significantly less than the England average.

5. Play Area – Waterside Farm Leisure Centre

The Council continually work towards enhancing the facilities on offer and to offer a wide range of activities and opportunities to appeal to a broader demographic. In order to have a long term impact on health in the Borough we need to try to create an active habit for life and that means starting young and encouraging families with younger children to access the facilities on offer. With that in mind for example a new soft play area was recently opened at Waterside which is proving hugely popular with pre-school age children and their parents.

In line with the Leisure and Recreation Strategy action plan we want to continue to enhance low cost or free access to facilities particularly in open spaces.

In September 2015 a bid was submitted to Veolia North Thames Trust for part funding towards a play area at the front of Waterside Farm Leisure Centre. The Council was successful in that bid and secured the required funding.

Following confirmation of the funding, a tender process was undertaken in December 2015. After evaluation of the tenders the contract for delivery has been awarded to Playdale, playground and outdoor equipment suppliers and installers.

The installation is scheduled to start at the beginning of March and will take approximately 4 weeks to complete.

The play area is targeted towards families with younger children from toddlers to 14 years. The new play area will be installed on the existing grass verge by the Centre Café. The play area consists of an adventure trail laid out within a fully fenced area with seating and picnic benches for families. The play area design is at Appendix 1 of this report.

This play area will offer a free to use play area in a safe environment, for the enjoyment of a broad range of residents and children.

6. Skate Park

The replacement programme for the Skate Park is progressing well. Following some initial consultation with the skate park users, the Council

carried out a formal consultation day on Saturday 7 November, allowing the companies wishing to tender for the construction to meet the users and discuss their requirements for a new park. This was attended by 7 companies. Five companies, following this, decided to tender formally with complete new designs for the skate park. Following an initial evaluation 2 companies who fully met the specification, including the installation deadline and who were deemed to have produced good designs for the park, were shortlisted. A user panel then scored the quality of these two designs. The winning company won 74% of votes. The winning design submitted by Fearless Ramps is attached at Appendix 2.

Works to the park began on Monday 4 January with demolition of the existing park. This will follow with resurfacing of the riding surface week commencing 18 Jan, with ramps starting to be installed soon after. Works are on schedule for completion by 31 March.

7. Corporate Implications

(a) Financial Implications

Play area:

The total project cost is £17,369. The project has been funded by the Veolia North Thames Trust (£12,369) and Castle Point Borough Council (£5k).

The equipment has an extensive guarantee and is low maintenance.

Skate Park:

The total project cost is £200k. The project has been funded by the Veolia North Thames Trust (£114k), Essex County Council (£50k) and Castle Point Borough Council (£36k).

(b) Legal Implications

Grant funding from Veolia North Thames Trust is conditional on compliance with its standard grant terms and conditions.

(c) Human Resources and Equality Implications

The Leisure and Recreation Strategy fully considered the demographics of the Borough and objectives and actions have been designed to address areas of greatest need and to target priority groups.

7. Timescale for implementation and Risk Factors

Both the Skate Park and the Play area are scheduled for completion by the end of March 2016.

Report Author: Diane Logue, Community Services and Corporate Support Manager

New Play/seating area in front of Waterside Farm Leisure centre



New Skate Park Design



CABINET

20th January 2016

Subject: Health and Wellbeing – Castle Point

Cabinet Member: Councillor Dick – Cabinet Member for Health and Wellbeing

1. Purpose of Report

This report is to inform the Cabinet about the work currently being undertaken by the Wellbeing Policy and Scrutiny Committee.

2. Links to Council's priorities and objectives

The initiatives described in this report are directly linked to the Council's 'Public Health and Wellbeing' priority.

3. Recommendations

That the Cabinet notes the work of the Wellbeing Policy and Scrutiny Committee and that the Committee reports back to Cabinet with its outcomes.

4. Background

4.1 Each year Public Health England produces reports on the health & wellbeing of every District and Borough in England.

4.2 The main health issues for Castle Point from the latest report (attached) are:

- Excess weight in adults 72.8% (England average 63.8%)
- Recorded Diabetes 7.2% (England average 6.2%)

4.3 Key excess weight facts:

A person is considered overweight if they have a body mass index (BMI) between 25 and 29, and obese with a BMI of 30 and above.

Being overweight or obese increases the risk of a many serious illnesses, such as type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, stroke and cancer.

Obesity reduces life expectancy by an average of 3 to 10 years, depending on how severe the problem is. It is estimated that being overweight or obese contributes to at least 1 in every 13 deaths in Europe.

- 4.4 The Wellbeing Policy Scrutiny Committee has met on a number of occasions to collect and consider evidence of how the Council is contributing to the delivery of the aspirations in the NHS England Public Discussion document on Transforming Primary Care in Essex. This work is ongoing and a range of sources are being used including attendances at the meetings by Dr Danny Showell, Public Health Consultant at Essex County Council ,who will again be attending the meeting on 19th January 2016.
- 4.5 Significant evidence sources being used by the Wellbeing PSC are the health and wellbeing priorities included in the 2015 Corporate Plan and the draft Leisure and Recreation Strategy Action Plan Update which includes the current initiatives underway contributing to the health and wellbeing of the community. The Committee will be receiving further evidence at its next meeting on the schemes underway at the Council's leisure centres which are promoting healthy living and lifestyles to address some of the underlying issues affecting increasing obesity levels.
- 4.6 The Committee has also considered other health related issues. At its meeting on 8 September 2015 the Committee formulated and sent a Council response to the Castle Point and Rochford CCG consultation on the future of the St Luke's walk-in service and urgent care services in south east Essex.
- 4.7 At its meeting in March 2016, representatives of the Castle Point and Rochford CCG will attend the Wellbeing PSC to provide information on primary care services in the Borough.

5. Corporate Implications

5.1 a. Financial Implications

None

5.2 b. Legal Implications

None

5.3 c. Human Resources & Equality Implications

None

5.4 d. Timescale for implementation & risk factors

Ongoing work

6. Conclusions

- 6.1 The Committee is looking at a number of initiatives that can prevent and reduce excess weight and will report back to and keep Cabinet updated.

Background Papers

Castle Point Health Profile 2015 – Public Health England

Report Author: Mel Harris – Head of Licensing and Safer Places



Castle Point

District



This profile was produced on 2 June 2015

Health Profile 2015

Health in summary

The health of people in Castle Point is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 16.8% (2,500) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for women is lower than the England average.

Living longer

Life expectancy is 8.5 years lower for men and 5.7 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Castle Point than in the least deprived areas.

Child health

In Year 6, 18.7% (146) of children are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 15.7*, better than the average for England. This represents 3 stays per year. Levels of GCSE attainment are worse than the England average. Levels of smoking at time of delivery are better than the England average.

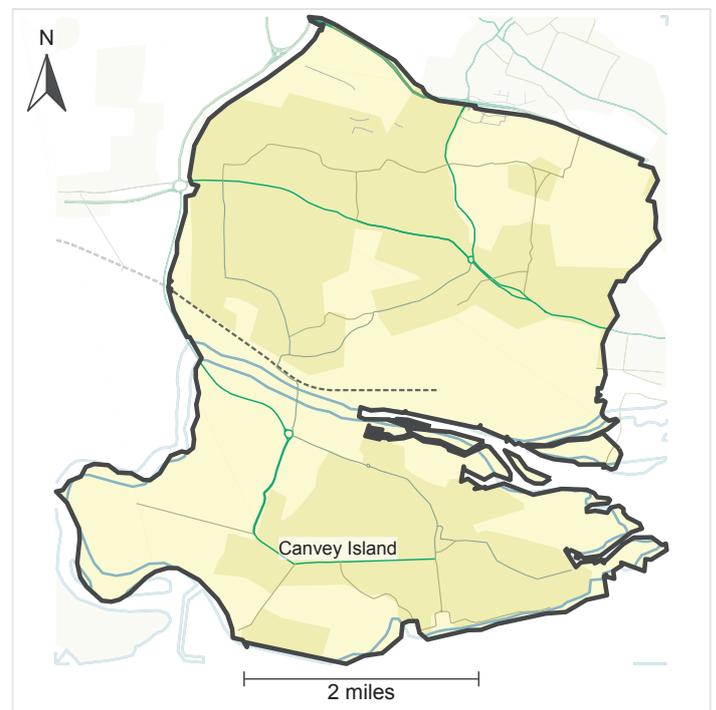
Adult health

In 2012, 27.0% of adults are classified as obese. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 515*, better than the average for England. This represents 476 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 137.2*, better than the average for England. This represents 116 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 304*. This represents 181 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight are worse than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections, people killed and seriously injured on roads and TB are better than average. Rates of statutory homelessness, violent crime, long term unemployment, drug misuse and early deaths from cardiovascular diseases are better than average.

Local priorities

Local priorities include dementia and vulnerable older people, long term chronic conditions, and adult physical activity. For more information see www.essexinsight.org.uk

* rate per 100,000 population



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Population: 89,000

Mid-2013 population estimate. Source: Office for National Statistics.

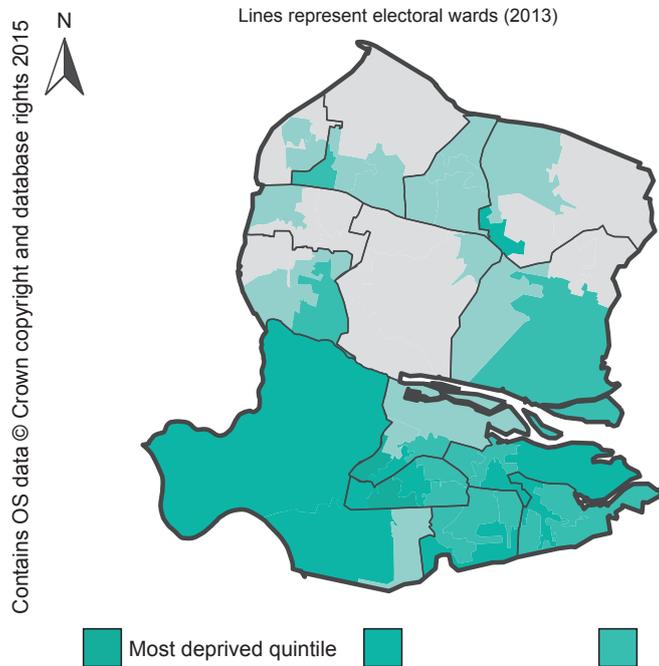
This profile gives a picture of people's health in Castle Point. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work together to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

Visit www.healthprofiles.info for more profiles, more information and interactive maps and tools.

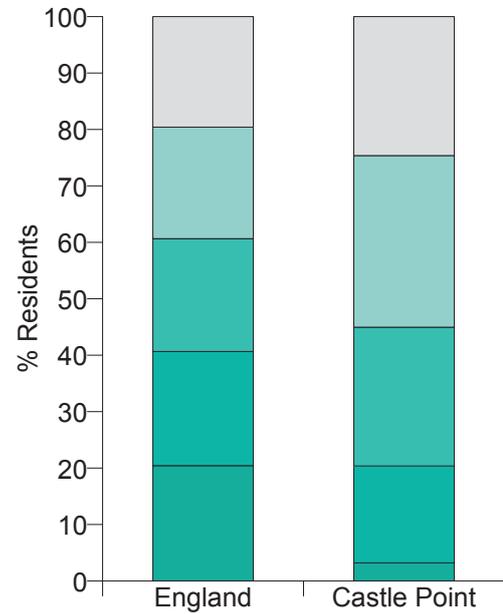
Follow [@PHE_uk](https://twitter.com/PHE_uk) on Twitter

Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.



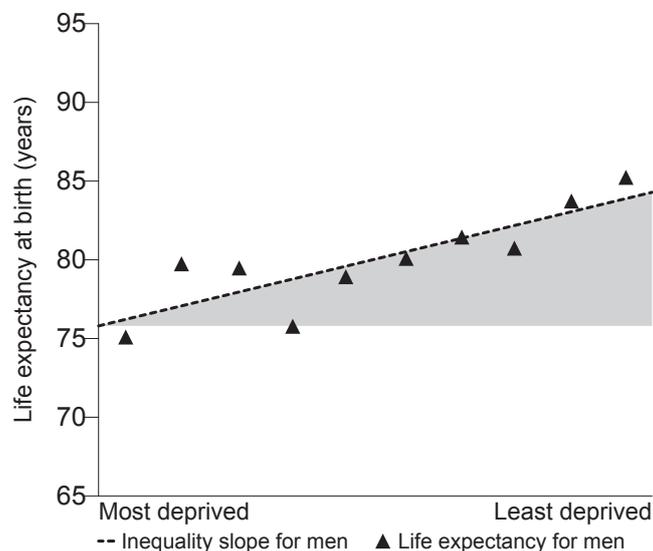
This chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.



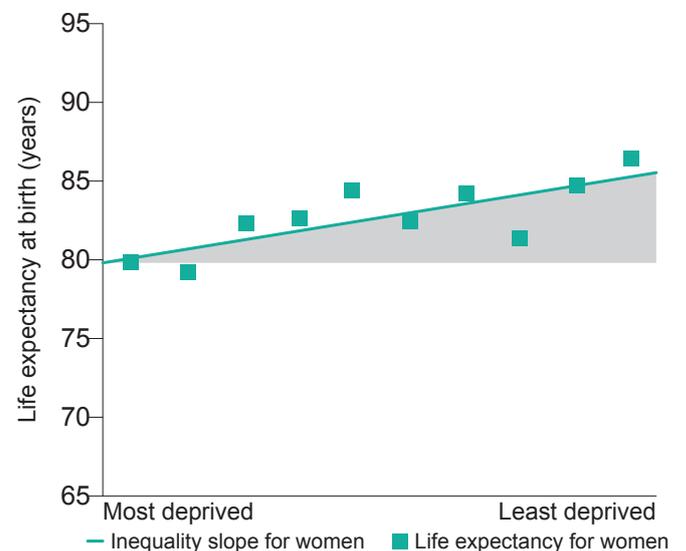
Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts below show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2011-2013. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenths) by deprivation, from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right. The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there were no inequality in life expectancy as a result of deprivation, the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 8.5 years



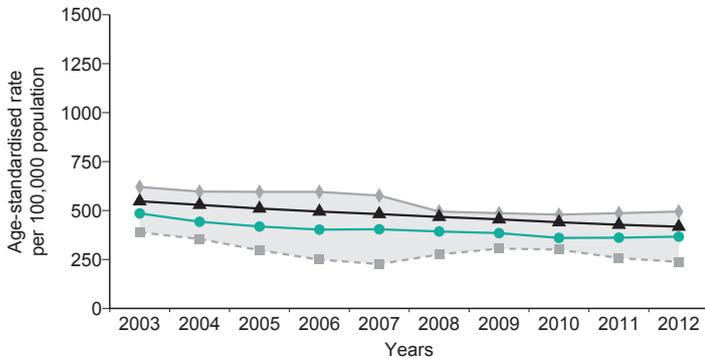
Life expectancy gap for women: 5.7 years



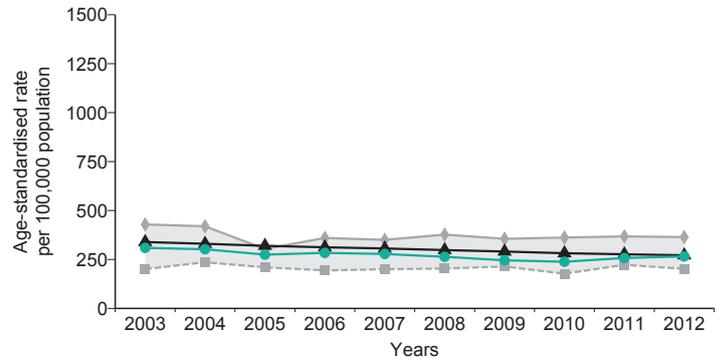
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).

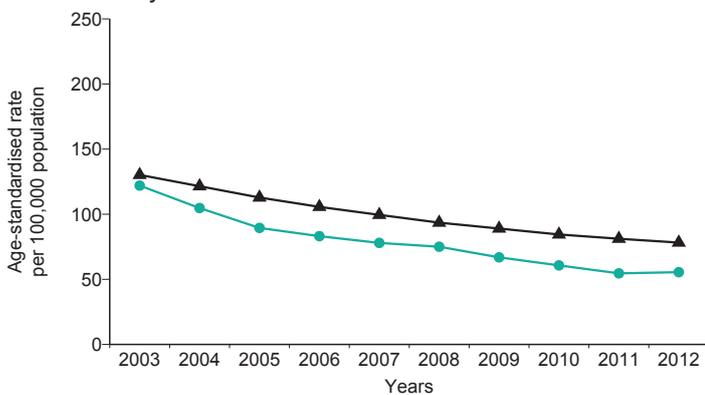
Early deaths from all causes: MEN



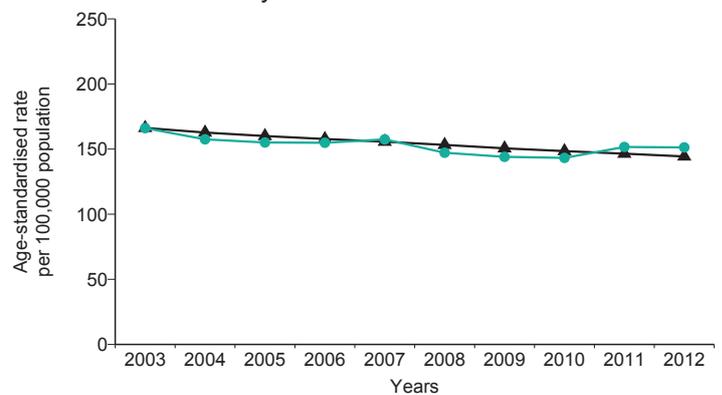
Early deaths from all causes: WOMEN



Early deaths from heart disease and stroke



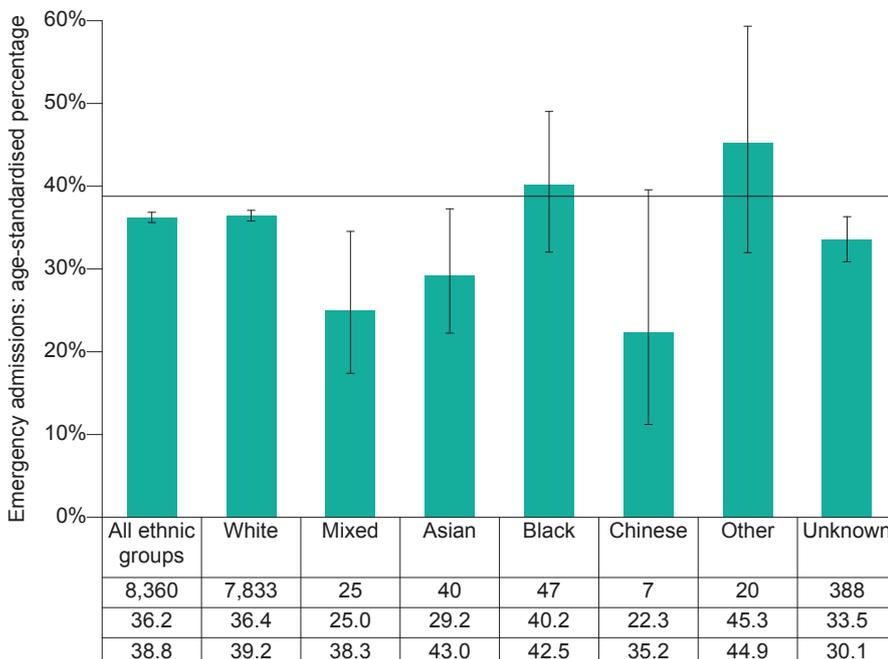
Early deaths from cancer



▲ England average ● Local average ■ Local least deprived ◆ Local most deprived ■ Local inequality

Health inequalities: ethnicity

Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group, 2013



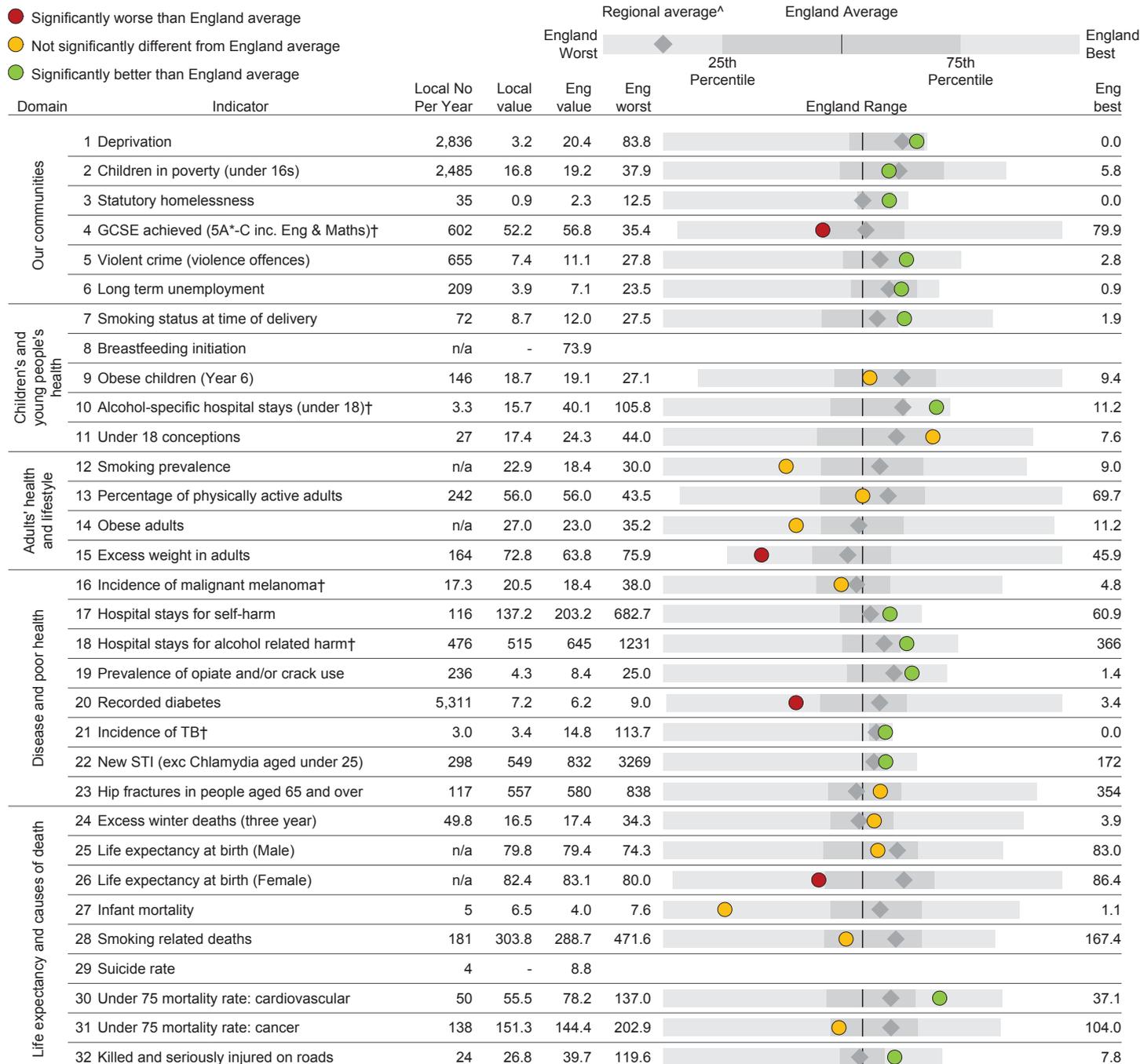
This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions for each ethnic group that were emergencies, rather than planned. A higher percentage of emergency admissions may be caused by higher levels of urgent need for hospital services or lower use of services in the community. Comparing percentages for each ethnic group may help identify inequalities.

■ Castle Point
— England average (all ethnic groups)
┆ 95% confidence interval

Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.

Health summary for Castle Point

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.



Indicator notes

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2013 **2** % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2012
3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2013/14 **4** % key stage 4, 2013/14 **5** Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2013/14
6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2014 **7** % of women who smoke at time of delivery, 2013/14 **8** % of all mothers who breastfed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery, 2013/14 **9** % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2013/14 **10** Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2011/12 to 2013/14 (pooled) **11** Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2013 **12** % adults aged 18 and over who smoke, 2013
13 % adults achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, 2013 **14** % adults classified as obese, Active People Survey 2012 **15** % adults classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 2012 **16** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2010-12 **17** Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2013/14 **18** The number of admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause, directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2013/14 **19** Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2011/12 **20** % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2013/14 **21** Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2011-13, local number per year figure is the average count **22** All new STI diagnoses (excluding Chlamydia under age 25), crude rate per 100,000 population, 2013 **23** Directly age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2013/14 **24** Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 01.08.10-31.07.13 **25**, **26** At birth, 2011-13 **27** Rate per 1,000 live births, 2011-13 **28** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2011-13 **29** Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population, 2011-13 **30** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2011-13 **31** Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2011-13 **32** Rate per 100,000 population, 2011-13

† Indicator has had methodological changes so is not directly comparable with previously released values.

[^] "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

More information is available at www.healthprofiles.info and <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles>

Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk

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CABINET

20th January 2016

Subject: "New" Paddling Pool, Concord Beach

Cabinet Member: Councillor Skipp – Environment and Leisure

1. Purpose of Report

This report (1) provides a more accurate estimate of costs now that the topographical survey and the detailed design work for the installation of a pontoon style walkway around the "new" paddling pool at Concord Beach has been completed and (2) proposes, subject to securing the necessary funding, a project timetable for completion of the works.

2. Links to Council's Priorities and Objectives

The operation of the pool links with the Council's Public Health and Well Being objective.

3. Recommendations

It is recommended that

- (1) Cabinet note the revised estimate for the installation of a pontoon style walkway/associated improvement works now that the topographical survey has been completed;
 - (2) Invitation to Tender documents are published requiring commencement of improvement works in October 2016 with completions prior by March 2017 at the very latest;
 - (3) A grant application for the shortfall in funding is submitted to the Veolia North Thames Trust.; and that
 - (4) A further report is submitted to Cabinet once the tenders have been evaluated and the precise value of the works along with the outcome of the Veolia grant application is known.
-

4. Background

At its meeting on 17 June 2015, Cabinet resolved:

- (1) *To note the recommendations in the Quality Leisure Management (QLM) report; and that*
- (2) *Officers explore the feasibility and indicative cost of designing and installing a pontoon style walkway and report back to Cabinet at the earliest opportunity*

Keegans were commissioned to advise the Council on the feasibility, and indicative cost of providing a pontoon style walkway around the tidal pool as per the recommendations in the report produced by QLM.

Four options were considered by Keegans. These were “a do nothing” option, a steel deck structure, floating pontoons, a concrete walkway along centre line of bund and a concrete walkway with internal wall. The “do nothing” option was discounted based on the advice in the QLM report.

The concrete walkway with internal wall option was deemed to be the only practical, achievable option for the provision of a safe walkway that achieves the necessary safety requirements, improves the pool (preventing leaks and raising water levels) and minimises unauthorised access to the rock bunds.

This option envisages the construction of a lightweight block wall founded on the 200mm concrete pool base. The hollow core blocks would be supported by steel pins piercing the base and into the sub soil to ensure that the wall does not move. The void behind the wall would be infilled with lean mix, lytag (lightweight) concrete up to the top level of the bunds and a lytag concrete deck constructed on top. A galvanized steel guard rail would be bolted into the slab at the external perimeter with offset supports to prevent climbing outside of the rail. Existing signs would be repositioned adjacent to and on the walkway to advise the public not to climb on the bunds.

At the eastern end the walkway would be stepped down to beach level. It is proposed that steps be installed above the rising bund at the western end to provide a safe access/egress route direct from the esplanade at all times.

Keegans originally estimated that the cost of providing the walkway based on their initial calculations was likely to be in the region of £270k but advised that they would be able to provide a more accurate estimate once the topographical survey and detailed design work had been undertaken.

At its meeting on 21 October 2015 Cabinet resolved that a detailed topographical survey and detailed design work for a concrete walkway with internal wall should be progressed and that a more accurate estimate of costs should be reported back to Cabinet on completion of this work.

The topographical survey and detailed design work has now been completed.

Due to the actual shape and contours of the rock it has been possible to reduce the width of the proposed walkway to 2.0 metres (originally 3 metres). This has a significant knock on effect in reducing the quantity of concrete required for the works. In addition, the height of the block wall is much less than originally envisaged. The revised cost estimate is in the region of £103,000.

The tender documents have been prepared but all things considered, the professional advice is that it would be unwise and unrealistic to aim for a completion date for the improvement works ahead of the 2016 summer season.

The end of April would be the earliest possible completion date for the works but if we were to aim for this deadline, it would only be possible to allow for a three week tender submission date from the date the documents are published and given the complexity of the project this is likely to deter would be tenderers and we could end up with few or no tenderers at all. This would not be in the Council's best interest.

Also, the end of April deadline would not allow for any unforeseen problems, unfavourable weather conditions, etc, which are extremely likely in a project of this nature and could result in the works extending beyond April into May. This would impact adversely on the enjoyment of the beach area during the busy summer period, the seasonal trade that local businesses are reliant on and with construction works taking place during the busy summer period could also potentially present health and safety issues.

It is therefore proposed to delay the start of the works until the end of the summer season. This will overcome all the above mentioned difficulties and also allow the Council time to apply for external funding to assist with the cost of the works.

5. Corporate Implications

(a) Financial Implications

Following completion of the topographical study, the revised estimate for the construction works is in the region of £103k. Consultancy costs will be in the region of £11k bringing the total estimated cost of the project to circa £114k.

There is an annual £13k budget for Foreshore repairs and maintenance costs, including the paddling pool.

£23k has already been made available for the pool improvements works and could be used to fund the installation of the walkway and other associated works. This leaves a shortfall based on the estimated cost of the works.

It is proposed to submit a grant application to Veolia North Thames Trust for the shortfall in required funding. If the grant is unsuccessful, the Council will need to consider a draw down from reserves in order to fund the necessary works.

The Council has no choice but to fund works essential for health and safety purposes and funding for any essential risk reduction works will need to be secured.

(b) Legal Implications

The Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 requires the Council to do all that is reasonably practicable to minimise the risk of injury to users of the facility. Consideration of what is reasonably practicable is based on an assessment of the severity of risk and the cost of the control measure.

With a facility of this nature there will always be an element of risk as it is impossible to remove all the hazards associated with its use without removing the facility completely.

The works that are being proposed are far more extensive than originally envisaged but officers are confident that they will improve the safety of the facility in the longer term. In the short term the existing risk assessment will be reviewed prior to the start of the summer season, pre season checks/works will be undertaken and the facility will be closely monitored and any necessary maintenance work undertaken throughout the summer season in the same way as we did last year and in previous years.

Officers will work closely with Quality Leisure Management (QLM), the Council's leisure health and safety advisor in order to ensure that risk to members and public during the summer season and during the construction works is minimised as far as is reasonably practicable.

(c) Human Resources and Equality Implications

There are no human resources or equality implications associated with this report.

6. Timescale for implementation and Risk Factors

The risk reduction works will commence in October 2016 and take approximately ten weeks to complete but will be dependent on securing the necessary funding, weather and tidal conditions and any other unforeseen issues associated with the project.

Background Papers: Independent Swimming Pool Review of Concord Beach Paddling Pool for Castle Point Borough Council 13 May 2015
Keegans Feasibility Report – September 2015

Report Author – Trudie Bragg, Head of Environment

CABINET

20th January 2016

Subject: Waste Management Update

Cabinet Member: Councillor Howard – Floods, Water and Waste Management

1. Purpose of Report

To provide Cabinet with an update on waste management matters.

2. Links to Council Priorities and Objectives

Environment.

3. Recommendations

- (1) That Cabinet notes the report;**
(2) That Cabinet gives its “in principle” support to fund a partnership resource (if required) to progress any agreed work streams.

4. Essex Waste Partnership

Castle Point Borough Council, along with all the other Waste Collection Authorities in Essex and Essex County Council (the Waste Disposal Authority) is a member of the Essex Waste Partnership. An Officer Delivery Group supports the Essex Waste Partnership Board which has elected member representation from each of the partner authorities.

The Partnership vision is:-

- To provide integrated waste collection and disposal services which are affordable and sustainable;
- To provide waste management services which incentivise waste reduction and encourage higher levels of recycling;

- To provide waste management services which are efficient, reliable and provide best value to the Essex Council Tax payer by working together and maximising the use of available assets and resources.

In furtherance of this vision, a 10 year strategic plan is being developed. Areas of activity which could reduce costs and deliver partnership efficiencies and benefits have been identified. These include:

- Alternative weekly collections of residual waste.
- Convergence on segregation of separate biowaste collection methodologies
- Understanding the dry re-cyclate markets
- Waste minimisation and communication
- Trade waste opportunities
- Joint procurement

Financial modelling is currently being undertaken to determine the saving to the Partnership as a whole if all collection authorities were to move to an alternate weekly residual waste collection.

For those authorities who collect food and garden waste comingled, i.e. Castle Point, Basildon, Rochford and Epping Forest a project to determine if it would be financially beneficial to the Partnership as a whole to collect these materials separately is underway. The early indications are that the reduction in gate fees payable by Essex County Council as the waste disposal authority would more than cover any increase in collection costs. There is therefore merit in progressing this project .

Essex County Council has funded a study into the potential opportunities to increase trade waste collections and income. The report has yet to be finalised but better marketing of services on offer across Essex is likely to be one of the report's recommendations.

In order to develop the areas of activity/concepts detailed above fully it is likely that a shared partnership resource will be required. At the Partnership Board meeting in October 2015 it was agreed that individual 'in-principle' agreements should be sought from each Partner Authority to fund a partnership resource (if required) to progress any agreed work streams.

As waste minimisation is essential if collection and disposal costs are to be reduced, a structured waste minimisation education and communications plan is being developed. The latest statistics show that across Essex there is still 29% food waste remaining in the residual waste stream despite the fact that all Essex collection authorities offer a food waste collection service. Essex County Council will be piloting a food waste campaign in Braintree which it intends to use to help shape a more comprehensive food waste campaign across Essex. The campaign will aim to (1) encourage residents to not to produce so much food waste in the first place and (2) ensure residents fully utilise the food waste collection service available to them.

The Essex Waste Partnership Board has discussed the pros and cons of three broad delivery model approaches adopted by other waste partnerships, namely;

- Enhanced Partnership Working
- Joint Waste Committee.
- A Waste Company

The financial impact of these differing approaches is due to be discussed at a next meeting of the Essex Waste Partnership Board.

Castle Point Borough Council

Efforts have continued to try to reduce contamination levels in pink sacks. A further leaflet was delivered to all households prior to Xmas explaining what can and cannot be placed in the pink sacks and crews continue to sticker sacks that obviously contain unacceptable material. Anecdotal feedback from the crews is that contamination levels have improved.

Waste collection during the catch up period after Christmas went smoothly albeit the amount of garden waste collected was considerably more than usual due to the mild weather and extended growing season this year. Several comments were received complimenting the crews for the way they had performed their duties during this busy period.

As part of the Essex biowaste project, consideration is currently being given to the choice of vehicles we use to collect food and garden waste. Currently, although food and garden waste are presented separately, they are collected and disposed of together. The intention is that if we were to change our collection methodology, any additional costs which we incur as a consequence of collecting the materials separately would be funded by Essex County Council from the saving they would make from the reduction in gate fees.

Many authorities have successfully introduced a chargeable garden waste service with residents being offered the opportunity to lease a wheeled bin and pay an annual fee for collection. Officers intend to give consideration to the possible phasing out of cornstarch sacks and the introduction of a chargeable wheeled garden waste collection service and will report back to Cabinet in due course.

5. Corporate Implications

(a) Financial Implications

Should the Essex Waste Partnership decide that a shared Partnership resource is necessary to take forward potential efficiency saving initiatives, it is likely that an initial contribution of between £10- £15k would be requested. In the longer term it would be expected that Partnership savings would outweigh this initial contribution. This is currently unbudgeted, and will be included as a “growth” item in the Policy Framework and Budget Setting report due to be approved by Council in February 2016.

(b) Legal Implications

None associated with this report, the Inter Authority Agreement which sets out the funding the Council receives for providing a separate food waste collection service remains intact and is unaffected by the discussions that are currently taking place within the Essex Waste Partnership.

(c) Human Resources and Equality Implications

None associated with this report.

Report Author: Trudie Bragg, Head of Environment

Background Papers: None

CABINET

20th January 2016

Subject: Extension to the Thorney Bay Car Park

Cabinet Member: Councillor Skipp – Environment and Leisure

1. Purpose of Report

To advise Cabinet that the bid to the Coastal Revival Fund for the extension to the Thorney Bay car park was unsuccessful and to seek consent to draw down from reserves so that the proposed extension can still go ahead and be completed prior to the commencement of the summer season.

To seek support for the introduction of a maximum 16 hour waiting restriction at the Thorney Bay car park in line with other seafront car parks.

2. Links to Council's Priorities and Objectives

Improvements to Canvey seafront support the Council's Public Health and Well Being, Environment, and Transforming our Community objectives.

3. Recommendations

(1) That Cabinet notes the bid to the Coastal Revival Fund for an extension to the Thorney Bay car park was unsuccessful;

(2) That Cabinet endorses the use of reserves (up to a maximum of £45k) to fund the extension of the Thorney Bay car park; and

(3) That Cabinet supports the introduction of a 16 hour waiting restriction in line with other Council owned sea front car parks and that Cabinet considers the public consultation responses in respect of the proposals prior to endorsing the making of the new Traffic Regulation Order.

4. Background

Coastal Revival Fund

The Government invited coastal communities to submit bids by 14 September 2015 for up to £50,000 to the £3m Coastal Revival Fund for projects which aim to:

- Support local communities and local authorities to develop long term strategies for dealing with coastal heritage assets;
- Support material improvements to historic structures, sites and assets to help secure their long term future and continued use;
- Encourage the sustainable use of heritage and community assets in coastal areas to provide a focus for community activities and enhanced economic opportunities;
- Encourage greater local partnership working in coastal areas;
- Support the development of local solutions to economic issues facing coastal communities; and to
- Help develop innovative ideas in response to the particular challenges often faced in dealing with the ongoing maintenance and use of heritage assets in coastal locations.

The outputs of the specific project did not need to constitute tangible improvements, but a clear link between what the project aims to achieve and planned future improvements to the asset was required. A requirement of the grant funding was that the project would need to be delivered by end of March 2016.

The recent transformation of Canvey seafront is attracting more visitors than ever before to the area; this is beneficial to the local economy and to the health and well being of visitors from both within and outside Castle Point who are now able to enjoy the superb facilities and amenities on offer. The downside is that car parking at the Thorney Bay end of the beach is no longer sufficient to meet the increased demand and this is resulting in on street parking issues and traffic congestion, and in the longer term, insufficient parking spaces could deter visitors from coming to the seafront.

To help meet the increased demand for car parking, the Council submitted a bid to the Coastal Revival Fund to cover the cost of extending the Thorney Bay car park.

Given the tight deadlines for completion of the works if the bid was successful, a planning application for an overspill car park and enlarged entrance was submitted to the Planning Authority ahead of the outcome announcement for funding bids. As the land is Council owned, approval by the Development Control Committee is required. Being mindful of the problems caused by travellers in recent years, security of the site will be paramount. The planning application proposes installation of a height barrier and swing gate at the entrance to the overspill parking area, with the area being bounded by bollards to prevent vehicles accessing the public open space behind, and to the right hand side of the existing car parking area. It is also proposed that the entrance to the car park will be widened to accommodate the increased vehicular movements and a new height barrier and gate will be fitted and the

kerbstones at the rear of the car park would be moved back and the hard surfaced area extended to improve manoeuvrability within the car park.

Unfortunately, the Council was notified in mid December that its application had not been successful because its application did not meet the grant criteria as strongly as other applications. In total, 222 applications had been received requesting a total of £9million.

Despite the unsuccessful bid, there is still a need to increase parking capacity, particularly at the Thorney Bay end of the seafront in order help resolve/reduce the serious congestion issues that were encountered last summer due to the increase in visitors to the seafront.

The current car park provides for approximately 20 spaces but the extension would enable approximately 60 cars to be accommodated.

5. Corporate Implications

(a) Financial Implications

The estimated cost of extending the Thorney Bay car park is £45k but the actual cost will not be known until a formal procurement exercise has been undertaken. As no budgetary provision has been made for these works and as the grant application was unsuccessful, the Council needs to consider whether it wishes to fund the extension by drawing down on reserves so these works can still be completed ahead of the summer season.

At its meeting on 18 November 2015 Cabinet resolved to endorse the reclassification of the Thorney Bay car park as a seasonal seafront car park and the introduction of seasonal car parking charges in line with the Council's other seafront car parks. Charging for parking during the summer season will generate income which will cover the operational costs associated with the car park and will help to offset the initial investment in extending the car park.

(b) Legal Implications

The car park extension will not be able to go ahead without the necessary planning consent.

A new Off Street Traffic Regulation Order will need to be made to reflect the extension to the car parking area and the introduction of seasonal car parking charges. To be consistent with other seafront car parks, it is proposed that waiting in the Thorney Bay car park is limited to a maximum of 16 hours. The proposed changes to the Order will be required to be advertised and then following evaluation of the consultation responses, the new Order will need to be confirmed by way of a Public Notice in a local newspaper at least three weeks prior to the implementation of the revised Order.

(c) Human Resources and Equality Implications

Human Resources

Chelmsford City Council is responsible through a Service Level Agreement for enforcing the Council's off street parking restrictions. There are no human resource implications associated with this report as the existing enforcement resource will be used to enforce any new parking restrictions/charges that are introduced.

Equality Implications

There are no plans to change the current policy whereby parking is available free of charge for blue badge holders at all the Council's seafront car parks throughout the year.

6. Timescale for implementation and Risk Factors

It is intended that the extension works will be completed by the end of March 2016 but progress will be dependent on getting the necessary planning consent and securing the necessary funding. Poor weather conditions could delay progress. There is a statutory procedure which needs to be followed when making the new Traffic Regulation Order.

Background Papers:

The Borough Council of Castle Point (Off Street Parking Places) (General) Order 2013

Report Author – Trudie Bragg, Head of Environment

CABINET

20th January 2016

Subject: Canvey Island Flooding Update: Canvey Island 6 - Point Plan

Cabinet Member: Councillor Howard - Waste, Floods and Water Management

1. Purpose of Report

To present to Cabinet the Canvey Island 6- Point Plan, an update report from the Multi Agency Partnership handed to Government at the end of November setting out how £24.5 million in funding would be used to deliver a long term plan to help Canvey Island's communities and businesses by increasing their resilience to the risks of surface water flooding.

2. Links to Council Priorities and Objectives

This report links to the Council's Environment priority.

3. Recommendation

That Cabinet note the report.

4. Background

The Multi Agency Partnership comprises Anglian Water; the Environment Agency, Essex County Council (Lead Flood Authority and Highways Authority) and Castle Point Borough Council. Other Stakeholders involved in the work of the group include the Essex Fire and Rescue Service.

At the meeting of the Cabinet in October 2015, Cabinet received a report in respect of the following

- Uptake on the Repair and Renew Grant Scheme;
- Essex County Council Property Level Protection Grant; and
- Canvey Island Integrated Urban Drainage Study

At the meeting Members received an update on the recent meeting of the of the Multi Agency Partnership which had among other matters considered progress with the bid for Government funding. Cabinet was informed that a

report for central Government was to be published in November setting out a 6- Point Plan for Canvey Island. The report would look at what stakeholders would need to be involved; what steps had already been taken and how £24.5million of Government funding would be used to help Canvey Island's communities and businesses by increasing their resilience to the risks of surface water flooding.

5. Canvey Island Six Point Plan

On 30th November 2015, a delegation from the Partnership including Rebecca Harris MP presented the Canvey Island 6 - Point Plan to Rory Stewart Government Minister with responsibility for Flooding. A copy of the plan is attached.

The report summarises the work undertaken by the Partner organisations since the flood events in July 2014 and set out how Central Government funding would be used.

A summary of the Actions is set out below:

1. Action: Property Level Flood protection for @ 15k homes(@40k residents)
Cost: £500,000
2. Action: Dredge reprofile and maintain Canvey Lake
Cost: £2,000,000
3. Action: Increase Drainage Infrastructure Capacity
Cost: £16,000,000
4. Action: Canvey Resilient Communities Programme
Cost: £2,000,000
5. Action :Dredge reprofile and maintain Canvey Lake
Cost: £2,000,000
6. Action: Investment in 'Green Infrastructure'
Cost: £2,000,000

The work of the Multi Agency Partnership is continuing to address drainage matters on Canvey Island.

Cabinet is invited to note the report.

6. Corporate Implications

(a) Financial Implications

This is addressed in the report.

(b) Legal Implications

None associated with this report.

(c) Human Resources and Equality Implications

None associated with this report.

Report Author: Ann Horgan, Head of Civic Governance

Background Papers:

Minute 54 Cabinet 21.10.2015

Canvey Island 6 – Point Plan November 2015

November 2015

CANVEY ISLAND 6-POINT PLAN

Protecting our community
Protecting our economy
Protecting our Canvey



An update report from the Multi-Agency Partnership



Over 1,800

defects found in the drainage system.

More than
5,000 gullies and
2,500 manholes
surveyed.

 **Over £2m**

The cost to the local economy of a future flooding incident would be in the region of

£274m per year.



spent improving the drainage infrastructure since 2013.

Around

£300,000

has been spent on the jetting and CCTV surveying of **3.6 kilometres** of the drainage network.



Introduction

In October 2014, the Canvey Island Multi-Agency Partnership (MAP) was formed with the aim of raising awareness of flood risk, and increasing the resilience of Canvey Island's communities and businesses to flooding. In March 2015, the group published 'Protecting our Canvey' - a manifesto of the group's plans, which set out the strategic aims and ambitions of Anglian Water, Castle Point Borough Council, the Environment Agency and Essex County Council (Inc. Essex Highways). In May, this document was presented to the Secretary of State for Environment, The Rt. Hon. Elizabeth Truss MP, which received a very positive response.

Since then, work has continued on the Island and all partner agencies have continued to work closely together on a range of key strategic projects. This work has allowed the development of a 6-point plan for Canvey that, if approved by government, would see over £24m invested into the Island's infrastructure and community resilience.

This document explores what work has already been undertaken on the Island, and what projects are planned for the future. It also explains how the partners would invest the additional funding from central government to address the most pressing issues, if it is awarded.

About the Partners

The multi-agency group is formed from the four organisations that have the responsibility for drainage and flood risk management on Canvey Island. Each of these partners look after a different part of the system, but all agree that the only way to have a real impact is to work together in collaboration.

Anglian Water is the water and water recycling company serving over six million customers across the East of England. On Canvey Island, Anglian Water is the organisation responsible for the foul sewerage network. Anglian Water also own and maintain a number of surface water drainage systems on the Island.

Castle Point Borough Council owns the lake and a number of other drainage features on the Island, and is the organisation that is responsible for local planning. Castle Point Borough Council is also the authority who manages social housing on the Island, making them a riparian owner of some private drainage, and they offer advice and support on flood recovery.

The Environment Agency (EA) is the organisation with overall responsibility for strategic flood risk management in England. On the Island the EA are responsible for the management of flooding from designated main river watercourses and the sea, as well as holding regulatory powers of enforcement over tidal and main river flood defences.

Essex County Council is the Lead Local Flood Authority covering Canvey Island. They coordinate local flood risk management activities and flood response. Essex County Council Highways Department is also the authority responsible for the ownership and management of the highways drainage network. As well as these responsibilities, Essex County Council hold powers to regulate ordinary watercourses through consents and enforcement.

In addition to the organisations named above, a broad range of stakeholders continue to play a vital part in the strategic flood management activities across Canvey Island. The Essex Fire and Rescue Service provide emergency planning on behalf of the County Council and offer advice on community resilience. The Fire Service Volunteers have also carried out a number of community led ditch clearing projects.

What has the group done to date?

Over the course of the year, the Canvey MAP has invested over £2m surveying, cleaning and repairing the local drainage infrastructure. A number of back-up generators have also been installed at some of the Island's key pumping stations.

The group have also supported work on an innovative urban drainage study, which has created a sophisticated computer model of the Island's network. This model will allow the team to identify pinch points and run scenarios to test possible

solutions. The model has now been completed and options will be carefully explored over the coming months.

Another key piece of work undertaken by the group has been the mapping of privately owned elements of the drainage system. This work has, for the first time, identified and mapped over 120 privately owned drains and watercourses across Canvey. Camera surveys will shortly begin to determine the state of these drainage pipes and the multi-agency group will then work with private landowners to understand what action needs to be taken.

Essex County Council has introduced a new Property Level Protection Grant, to increase the resilience of homes that have previously been flooded. The grant is a good start, but additional funding will be vital for addressing the issues faced by more than 1,000 homes flooded in 2014.

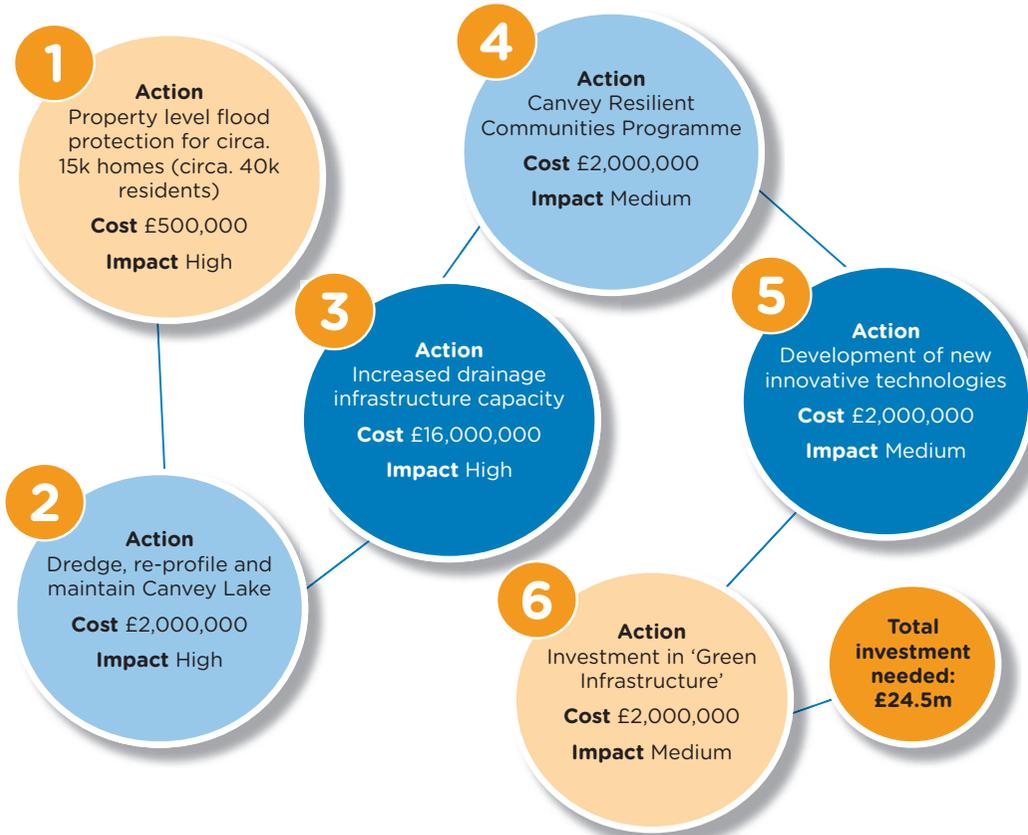
This work goes a long way in addressing recommendations made in the Section 19 flood report - endorsed by the government's Chief Scientist, Professor Sir Mark Walport.





Our 6-Point Plan for Canvey Island

For over a year the MAP has been working on a long-term plan to help Canvey Island's communities and businesses, by increasing their resilience to the risks of surface water flooding. Below is an outline of the group's 6-point plan, setting out the proposed activities on the Island, and their associated costs.



Canvey Lake

2

The Section 19 Flood Investigation Report, published by Essex LLFA in September 2014, recommended a thorough investigation into the capacity available in the Canvey Lake. The lake, strategically located in the centre of the Island, forms part of the Island's surface water drainage system and so ensuring it is kept in a good condition and able to receive surface water during storm events is vital.

In a further report by the government's Chief Scientist, Sir Mark Walport, it was also mentioned that capacity of this lake needed to be addressed and maintained.

The MAP has completed the first phase of modeling the impacts of dredging the lake, to remove large amounts of silt which have built up over time. The group has also suggested re-profiling the banks of the lake, to provide additional storage capacity in high intensity rainfall events.

This increased storage capacity could allow surface water to drain away from the network more effectively, whilst increasing the amount of water that could be held.

It has been identified that any work on the lake would need to be followed by a regular planned maintenance programme. This ongoing work would keep outfalls clear and above water level, ensure a channel is maintained through the centre of the lake, and monitor for any other blockages or issues that could impact the lake's ability to act as additional surface water storage.

It is anticipated that the initial work to dredge and re-profile the lake would require £1.5m. A further £500,000 would then be required for ongoing planned maintenance. This scheme would be run and managed by Canvey Island Town Council.

There is a great opportunity to reinvigorate the lake and the surrounding parkland to create a high quality greenspace for walking, cycling, angling and nature conservation.



Property level flood protection

1

Both of the detailed investigations into flooding on the Island recommended urgent action, to protect properties (both homes and businesses) from the impacts of surface water flooding.

The MAP is seeking to establish a fund that will assist homeowners by granting access to a range of products and information, that will help to mitigate the impact of any future surface water flooding events.

Following detailed investigations, the group envisages this scheme benefiting around 15,000 high risk properties - or around 40,000 residents - on the Island. It is estimated that these measures will require an additional £500,000 of allocated funding to support the PLP package, which was introduced in September of this year. This scheme will continue to be run and managed by Essex County Council in their role as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA).



3

Increasing capacity of the drainage infrastructure

Detailed work has been underway for the last two years, building an Integrated Urban Drainage (IUD) model. This sophisticated computer model has given the MAP a much greater insight into the capacity and capability of the current drainage network on Canvey Island. Now complete, the model allows the team to run complex scenarios highlighting the impact of rainfall events of differing scales.

Scenario testing of the IUD model is still ongoing but key pinch points in the drainage network are already being identified. Once complete, the MAP will have a much clearer understanding of the root causes of flooding across the Island and projects can be strategically designed to improve critical points of the system – ensuring the infrastructure is better prepared to protect against non-tidal flooding.

Whilst detailed schemes cannot be designed until further scenario testing is complete, the MAP anticipate around £12m of capital funding would be required. This funding would be split between the three organisations with the largest amount of drainage infrastructure on the Island – Anglian Water, the Environment Agency and Essex County Council (Highways).

The MAP has already undertaken an extensive mapping exercise of the privately owned parts of the drainage system. This work has, for the first time, identified and mapped over 120 privately owned drains and watercourses across Canvey. Whilst this work has helped identify where these drainage assets could possibly be, the MAP feels more needs to be done.

The group has outlined plans to provide detailed information, surveys and possible resources for the management of riparian drainage networks. Whilst

these parts of the network are owned by home and land owners, the groups acknowledges that many owners may not know of their responsibilities. Camera surveys will shortly begin to determine the state of these drainage pipes and the MAP will then work with private landowners to understand what action needs to be taken.

The group would now like to allocate an additional £4m for the conducting of these detailed surveys, and to provide detailed reports to the owners, advising on necessary actions that could be taken to rectify issues that have been identified. The group is also exploring the possibility of a financial assistance fund, which would allow riparian owners to apply for support of remedial works if they are needed.

4

Building resilient and informed communities

The MAP and other key stakeholders on Canvey Island have, for a long time, held the view that collaboration is the key to managing the risks of surface water flooding. Great strides have been taken to bring together stakeholder organisations and this has paid dividends. However, more needs to be done to inform, educate and engage local communities. The MAP would like to invest £2m to build long term resilience on the Island.

The MAP has undertaken a detailed piece of work to identify opportunities for community resilience schemes, to be rolled out to different groups on the Island. These schemes take many different forms, from raising awareness of individual riparian (landowner) responsibilities, developing a flood action plan and emergency flood kit, to volunteer projects cleaning up the local water environment.

Alongside these programmes, a community communications plan would be developed including leaflets and 'drop-in' meetings for residents.

The MAP has also engaged the National Flood Forum (NFF) and the Essex Fire and Rescue Service, who have both mobilized their local volunteer networks to raise the awareness of flood risk and the steps that individuals can make to reduce this risk.

A number of behavioral change campaigns have already been rolled out on the Island, Keep It Clear (Anglian Water), RiverCare (Keep Britain Tidy & Anglian Water) and Where Does Water Go? (Essex County Council). The Environment Agency is also preparing to launch their 'Yellow Fish' campaign, examining how water gets into watercourses.

Further to working with communities, the MAP will look at possible changes to planning policy. The partners feel that there is an opportunity for local planning authorities to implement increased source control measures in new buildings. This policy change could lead to as much as 50% of surface water runoff being attenuated before making its way to the drainage network.

5

Innovation in flood management technologies

There are many new technologies now available on the market that could be installed to help reduce the risk of surface water flooding on Canvey Island. The MAP would like to invest £2m of funding into systems that would increase early warning of flood events and speed up the response to such events.

6

Investment in green surface water storage

The MAP is keen to explore what options are available to increase the amount of 'green' surface water storage across the Island. This would provide additional storage for excess rainwater in storm events, reducing the amount of water that hits the drainage network at the same time. Some early options being explored include re-profiling the Winter Gardens Primary School playing fields to reduce their level by 1m, and the installation of attenuating water butts at properties located in the most 'at risk' areas on the Island. All public space will be reviewed for its ability to hold back rain water.

Whilst the levels of storage created would be modest, schemes like this would help to slow down the flow of rainwater to the drainage system, helping to reduce the pressure on pumps across the Island at peak times, thereby reducing the investment required elsewhere. The group would allocate £2m of funding to this scheme.



Making the economic case for Canvey

The loss and devastation caused by flooding is tremendous and multifaceted, ranging from the social distress and disruption caused, as well as the monetary losses experienced by private individuals, businesses and the government. This includes financial costs borne by the national economy in the form of school closures and work days lost; repairs to infrastructure, including utilities and roads; inability of businesses and consumers to operate during floods; and public sector emergency response costs.

The cost of a future flooding incident on the Island would be in the region of £274m per year in lost economic output, and up to £2.1bn in damage to residential property.

With over 6,100 jobs already based on the Island, plans submitted to the government through the South East LEP's Strategic Economic Plan (SEP), propose to create over 1,100 new jobs. Further development opportunities have also created the potential for the construction of over 1,500 new homes across Canvey.

The Essex Economic Growth Strategy highlights the numerous industrial opportunities located along the Thames riverside in Thurrock and on Canvey Island; recognising the strong growth potential in the area.

Investors and insurers carefully consider the risk of flooding when looking at their business ventures. As

seen last year, a single event can cause millions of pounds of damage to businesses and this can be a huge disincentive. The cost of flood damage to stock, plant, crops, livestock and premises is immediate, and the secondary burden of business continuity due to non-productive recovery can be devastating and even terminal. The work carried out by the MAP and other organisations to address the risk of flooding will need to be clearly communicated to investors and insurers to build their confidence in Canvey Island as a great place to do business.

Flood risk also places huge challenges on new development. National and local planning policies on flood risk and sustainable drainage can be seen as restrictive to the feasibility of new development in certain areas. Unless a strategic and wide reaching flood mitigation programme can be implemented, site based flood mitigation could be seen by developers as too expensive and fragmented – furthermore it may have an adverse impact on the existing network. By improving the wider local infrastructure and working in collaboration with developers on initiatives like SUDs and on-site attenuation, the MAP can help unlock areas for growth and investment that were previously constrained.

The 6-point plan has been pulled together using expertise from private enterprise and the public sector. We will work with other representative organisations, including Essex Chambers of Commerce and the South East LEP to make sure that the economic case for this plan is kept under review.

Our ask of central government

Our ask

In order to deliver this vital plan, all relevant agencies and central government need to work together and address the £24.5m funding shortfall.

Partner organisations and the local community ask that HM Treasury, Defra and DCLG make available the necessary funds to allow the implementation of this

plan; helping to ensure the huge growth potential of this area is not inhibited by the significant risks associated with flooding on Canvey Island.

CABINET

20th January 2016

Subject: Disposal of Housing Property - 73 Maple Way

Cabinet Member: Councillor Mrs Egan – Homes and Customer Engagement

1. Purpose of Report

To provide Cabinet with information to enable them to consider the disposal of 73 Maple Way. A three bedroom property which is part of the Housing Service housing stock.

2. Links to Council's priorities and objectives

**Public Health and Well Being
Transforming our Community**

3. Recommendation

That Cabinet approve the option to dispose of 73 Maple Way for a sum not below a fair market valuation.

4. Background

The Council currently owns 73 Maple Way, Canvey Island which is part of the Housing Stock valued within the Housing Revenue Account.

The property has previously been let as a secure council tenancy. Since the previous tenant vacated the property it has remained unoccupied.

The property is in a very poor state of repair including a leaking roof which has caused a ceiling to collapse and an inspection has identified rising damp. There is also a structural defect in the side gable wall. The property will require a complete refurbishment to bring it to current decent homes standard.

5. Options Appraisal

The Housing Service has given serious consideration to the options available for this property. The costs of repairs would not be recovered through on-going rent and the options for making changes to the property have also been considered. These options also remain outside the financial viability for the service.

It is proposed that the Property is sold on the open market. This can be carried out either via an estate agent or via an auction. The costs of a sale through both these options have been obtained and advice will be taken to ensure that the Council utilises the most cost effective approach to this disposal. In either case the Council would incur legal costs in relation to the disposal.

6. Corporate Implications

The Council would lose one property from its housing stock.

a. Financial implications

The Council would lose a weekly rental from the property but would not have to pay the large costs of repairing the property to Decent Homes standard.

The Council would gain a capital receipt for the value of the property, minus any fees and charges required, which would be available for use supporting projects of a capital nature that would benefit the Housing Revenue Account.

b. Legal implications

The sale is allowed through the Secretary of State deemed consents permitting the sale of land so long as the Council achieves market value.

c. Human Resources and Equality Implications

There are no implications on the available resources to manage this process. The legal work for the disposal will be dealt with by the Council's inhouse legal service. The human resource required to reinstate the property to an acceptable standard would need to be taken into account should the disposal not be approved.

7. Timescale for implementation and risk factors

If agreed the property will be placed on the open market as soon as possible to obtain completion at the earliest possible opportunity.

Report Author: Wendy Buck – Head of Housing and Communities

CABINET

20th January 2016

Subject: Spending Review – High Level Update

Cabinet Member: Councillor Stanley – Finance & Resources

1. Purpose of Report

On 17 December 2015, the Secretary of State for the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), Greg Clark MP, made a statement to Parliament on the provisional local government finance settlement 2016/17. Also launched at this time was a separate consultation in relation to the New Homes Bonus.

This report is intended to provide Cabinet with a summary of the key elements from both, together with an indication of the financial implications for Castle Point and is a precursor to the budget and council tax setting report which will be presented to Cabinet and Council in February.

2. Links to Council's Priorities and Objectives

This report is linked to the Council's priority of Efficient and Effective Customer Focused Services. Sound and strategic financial management is essential in order to ensure that resources are available to support the Council's priorities and maintain or improve services.

3. Recommendation

That Cabinet note the report.

4. National Level Summary – Funding excluding New Homes Bonus

4.1 The following paragraphs relate to funding allocations determined by Central Government, namely Revenue Support Grant and Business Rates, which are traditionally announced annually in December and which provide authorities with an indication of their allocations for the forthcoming financial year. A period of consultation usually follows but since overall control totals are set at Department level (e.g. DCLG) it is unlikely that material changes to individual authorities will occur.

4.2 The Government have made an offer to local authorities of a four year settlement which it is understood Authorities will need to request and support with an efficiency plan. The Government qualifies the offer as subject to changes in

multiplier, functions and unforeseen events. No further information has been announced at this stage although certainty in funding over a four year period will better enable financial planning and is therefore to be welcomed.

- 4.3 At a national level, for the period 2015/16 to 2019/20, there is a reduction to the England Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA) of **31.8%** as shown in the table below.

	2015/16 adjusted	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
SFA	21,250	18,601	16,622	15,536	14,500
Change %		-12.5%	-10.6%	-6.5%	-6.7%
Cumulative change %		-12.5%	-21.8%	-26.9%	-31.8%

- 4.4 The SFA consists of both Revenue Support Grant (RSG) and Business Rates. The RSG element is the focus of funding reductions identified as required by central government through the annual spending assessment.
- 4.5 Rather than all local authorities receiving the same percentage reduction in RSG, the Government now propose to take into account the amount that can be raised locally from Council Tax, thereby increasing the reduction in RSG funding for higher tax base authorities (in terms of the ratio of tax base income to SFA) and lowering the reduction for lower than average tax base authorities.
- 4.6 The new methodology also favours upper tier services and results in higher funding reductions for district councils, The following table shows the accumulative reductions in RSG across the four years of the proposed settlement, alongside the actual reduction specifically for Castle Point which is described in more detail in section 5 below.

Authority Type	Accumulative % Reduction
England	-31.8
Inner London Boroughs including City	-24.6
Outer London Boroughs	-33.4
Metropolitan Districts	-28.0
Shire Unitaries	-32.9
Shire Counties	-42.4
Shire Districts	-44.3
Castle Point Borough Council	-54.2

- 4.7 The Council Tax referendum limit remains at 2%; this applies to local authorities and fire authorities. However, local authorities with social care responsibilities will be able to increase council tax by up to 4%, providing that 2% is for social care.

- 4.8 It is no longer possible to identify separately, funding for the council tax support scheme, council tax freeze grant or homelessness prevention although given the significance of the reductions applied it is inconceivable that these grants still remain.
- 4.9 No further detail has been announced regarding the proposal for 100% retention of business rates.

5. Application at Local Level – Castle Point

- 5.1 The table below sets out the proposed settlement for Castle Point consisting of Revenue Support Grant (RSG) and National Business Rates (NBR). Business Rates figures used by Government are based on the average of previous years and do not take into account the more recent and future impact of successful rating appeals which are likely to reduce the figures shown. These figures will be determined during the current budget process.

	2015/16 £000's	2016/17 £000's	2017/18 £000's	2018/19 £000's	2019/20 £000's
Revenue Support Grant / (Tariff Adjustment)	1,716	917	287	(91)	(515)
Business Rates	2,059	2,071	2,112	2,174	2,244
Total Funding	3,775	2,988	2,399	2,083	1,729
£ (Reduction) / Increase		(787)	(589)	(316)	(354)
£ Accumulative (Reduction)			(1,376)	(1,692)	(2,046)
% Reduction		-20.8%	-19.7%	-13.2%	-17.0%
% Accumulative Reduction		-20.8%	-36.5%	-44.8%	-54.2%

- 5.2 The table indicates negative RSG from 2018/19 which reflects the Government's intention that authorities continue to contribute to the funding reductions required at a national level. Whilst Castle Point's RSG is shown as withdrawn from 2018/19, this varies between authorities. Effectively, in 2018/19 the Council will be required to make a payment (tariff) to central government of **£91k**.
- 5.3 Castle Point's accumulative reduction over the four year period, compared to the current financial year, is shown as **£2m** or **54.2%** compared to the average reduction for a Shire District of **44.2%**. This variance results from the adoption of the methodology described in section 4 above.

6. National Level Summary – New Homes Bonus (NHB)

- 6.1 On 17th December DCLG published provisional NHB figures for 2016/17, indicative allocations for 2017/18 to 2019/20 and "New homes bonus: sharpening the Incentive", a technical consultation paper regarding the future of the scheme.

- 6.2 The existing NHB scheme allocates an amount to each authority for every additional property built, based on the national average value of Council Tax at Band D. An additional payment of **£350** is made for each affordable home. The allocation to each authority area is divided 80% to the District Council and 20% to the County Council.
- 6.3 Allocations are made for six financial years and based upon information collected using an annual statutory return in relation to the Council's tax base.
- 6.4 Changes would be implemented from 1st April 2017.
- 6.5 The consultation includes a number of considerations and proposals intended to reduce the value of the scheme to a target annual cost of **£900m** by 2019/20.
- Reduction in the number of years the funding is allocated for, from six to four years with a possible transitional stage of 5 years.
 - Reform the bonus amount awarded to reflect local authorities performance on housing growth.
- 6.6 The current scheme rewards all net additions to the tax base regardless of the path leading to their construction. This means that authorities are able to attract the bonus without achieving significant housing growth. The consultation suggests three ways of tackling this:
1. Withholding new allocations in areas where no local plan is in place in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
 2. Reducing payments for homes built on appeal. This is because Government believe that the bonus payments received for homes allowed under appeal do not always reflect positive decisions to allow development.
 3. Only making payments for delivery above a baseline representing deadweight. The Government believes that a baseline could be determined which would represent the level of new properties which would be built irrespective of the bonus scheme.
- 6.7 Whilst the Government have stated points 1 & 2 to be their preferred option, the consultation does take point 2 further and asks if payments should be reduced by 50%, 100% or some other amount.

7. New Homes Bonus – Application at a local level

- 7.1 NHB is a material source of local authority funding. In many respects it has replaced RSG and certainly a large number of authorities, Castle Point included, are now dependent on NHB to support spending plans.
- 7.2 The table on the following page demonstrates the impact of a reduction in payment years from six to four and also corrects an erroneous assumption in the figures used by DCLG in respect of 2017/18. The figures below are based on existing tax base and commitments under the current scheme and do not include assumptions around future new build.

	2015/16 £000's	2016/17 £000's	2017/18 £000's	2018/19 £000's	2019/20 £000's
Suggested in the settlement	820	1,172	1,172	700	700
Adjustment - reduction in years		0	(398)	(215)	(349)
CPBC Forecast based on consultation		1,172	774	485	351

7.3 The table indicates a steady reduction in NHB from 2016/17 through to 2019/20. This is based on adoption of the Government's preferred option for the future of the scheme and the assumption that the Council's position in relation to the local plan remains unchanged. Since the consultation options around payment of funding for properties built on appeal are quite broad, these have not been applied in the table above. It is hoped that the table therefore reflects a worst case scenario.

7.4 It should be noted that, under the Government's preferred option and without a local plan in place, the Council will not receive any NHB from 2020/21.

8. Corporate Implications

a) Financial & Legal implications

As indicated in the main body of the report.

b) Human Resources and equality implications

There are no Human Resource or equality implications arising directly from this report.

c) Timescale for implementation and risk factors

Risk includes that following consultation, the Government adopts a worse methodology than currently indicated.

New Homes Bonus is a material funding stream. Reduction and / or removal of the funding stream will represent a material loss in funding for the Council and subsequently increase pressure on services.

Key Dates:

- Consultation on Provisional Draft Settlement 2015 – 15th January 2016
- Confirmation of settlement for 2016 (plus three subsequent years) – February 2016
- Budget and Council Tax setting meeting 17th February 2016
- Closure of consultation on New Homes Bonus – 10th March 2016

Report Author: Chris Mills, Head of Resources

Background Papers:

- The Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement 2016-17 and an offer to councils for future years.
- New Homes Bonus: Sharpening the Incentive – Technical Consultation